

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 August 2016 referring to the situation in July 2016.

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

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

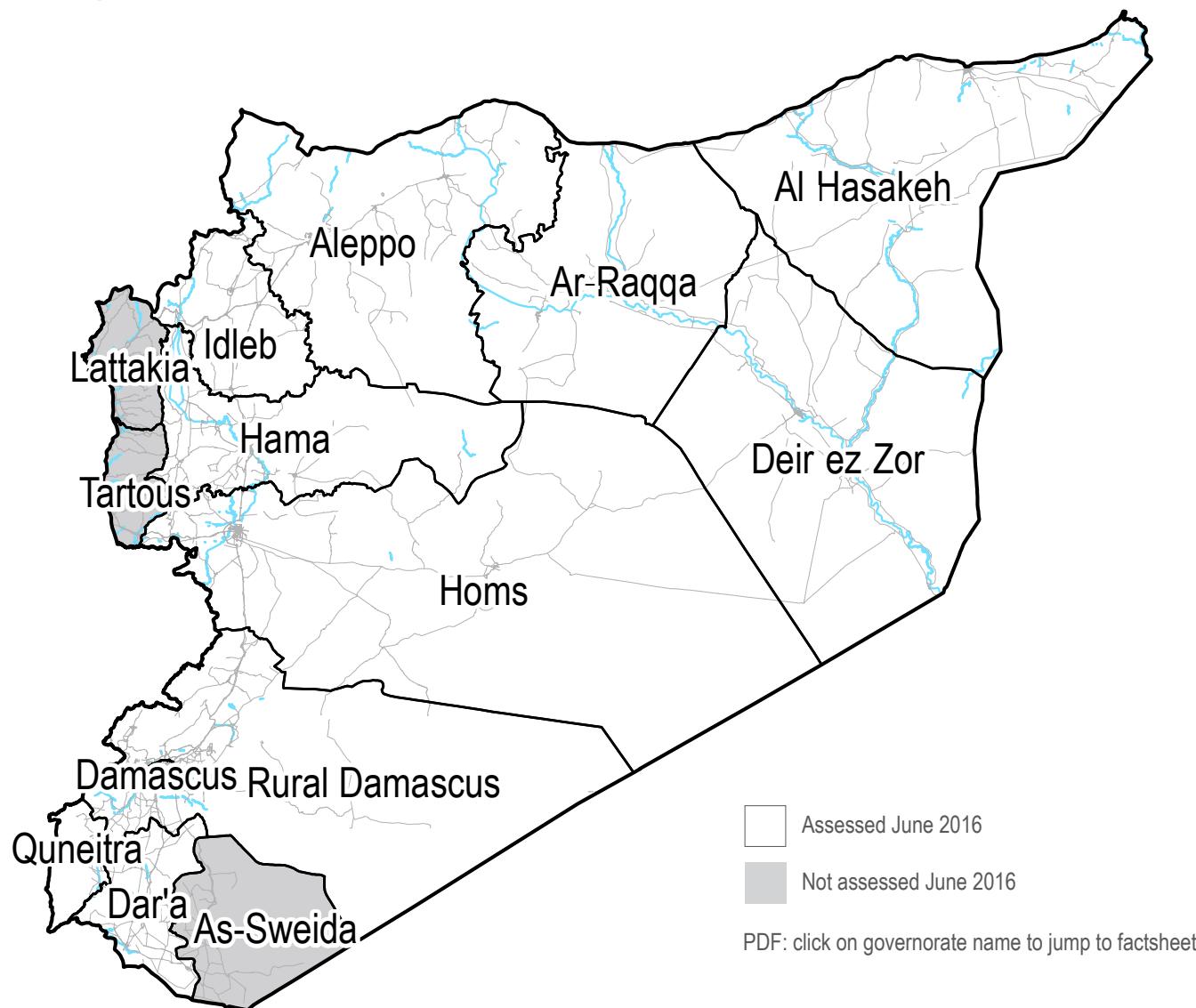
Methodology and limitations

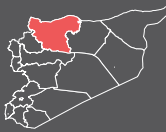
These findings are based on both remote and direct data collection (in Jordan, Iraq, Turkey and Lebanon) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level – and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

Information was collected from Key Informants in 497 communities in 11 governorates of 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.

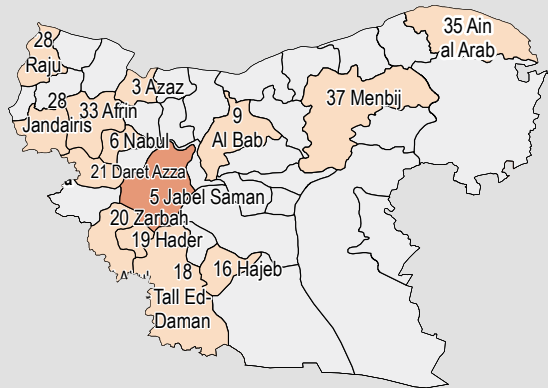
For a full description of the methodology, please see the Terms of Reference, available on the [REACH Resource Centre here](#) (link).

Coverage





Coverage map

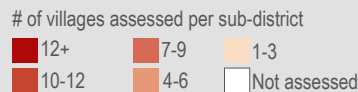


Context

Aleppo governorate contains more people in need of assistance (2,804,853) than any other governorate, and hosts the second largest number of IDPs (1,246,968) in Syria (OCHA). In May, most of the governorate was limited for humanitarian access with all of the north and east and parts of the south and west considered hard to reach (OCHA).

Coverage

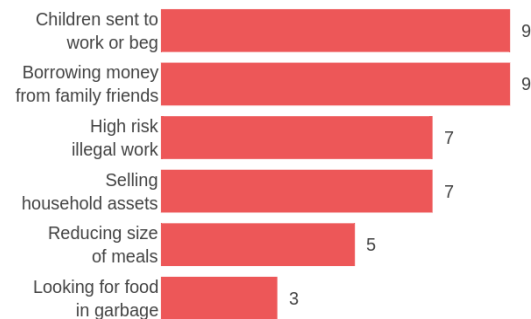
Communities assessed: 22/1255
Sub-districts assessed: 14/40



Livelihoods

In August, high risk illegal work was reported in seven communities, while children were reportedly sent to work or beg in at least nine of the communities assessed. Skipping meals and spending days without eating were reported in the communities of Big Arab Hasan, Mansura, Zahraa and Afrin.

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

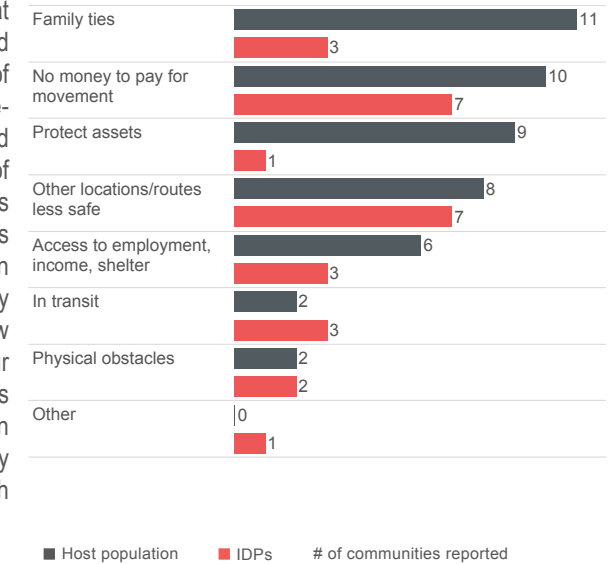


communities reported (of 22 assessed)

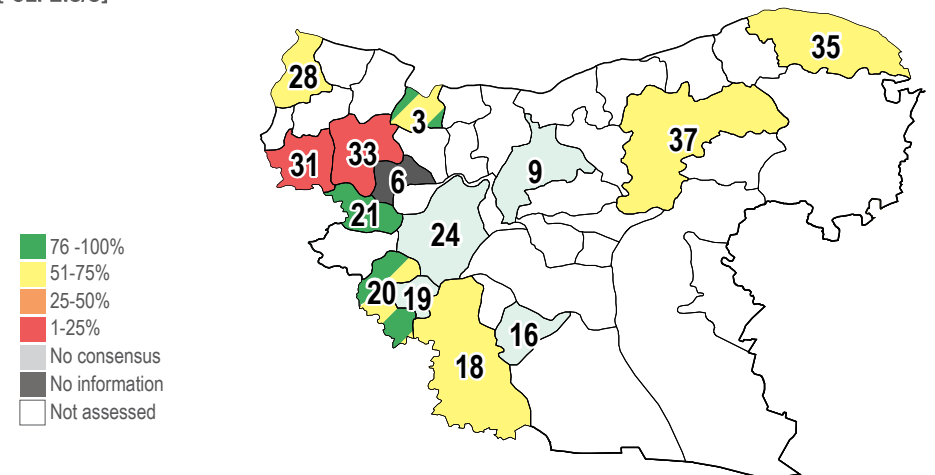
Displacement

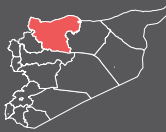
Only 1-25% of pre-conflict populations were left in Bayada-Jendris, Afrin, Aleppo (Feiel) and Jandairis, while more than half of the pre-conflict population was reported in at least ten communities. It was also reported that in Form Myasar, Aleppo, 76-100% of the remaining population were women. Pre-conflict populations predominantly remained in their communities of origin due to lack of financial resources to pay for travel as well as because of family ties. Physical constraints to movement were reported in Koran Afrin and Sheikh Maqsoud. IDPs were reportedly present in twelve communities, while new arrivals during August were reported in four communities. Lack of financial resources was a common reason for IDPs to remain in the communities assessed, while they reportedly faced physical barriers in Sheikh Maqsoud and Zahraa.

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



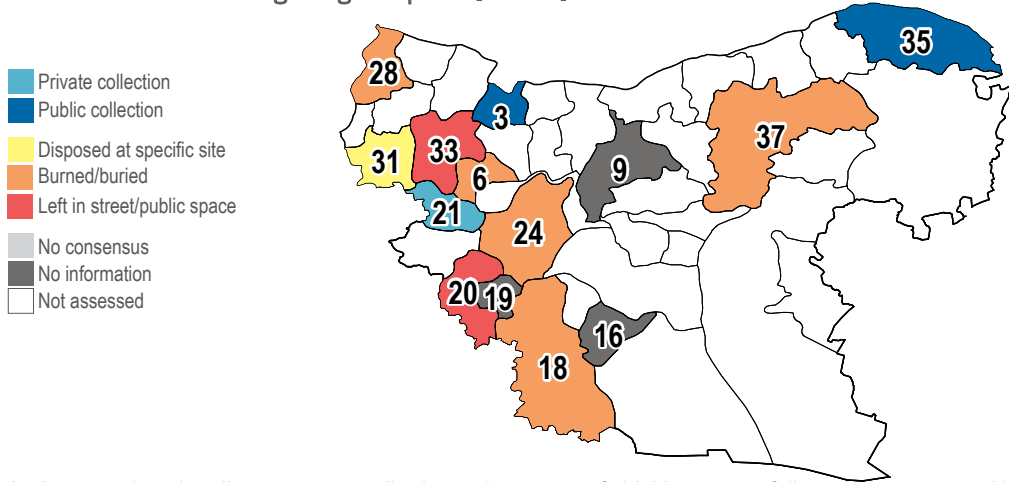
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [1CL: 2.3/3]





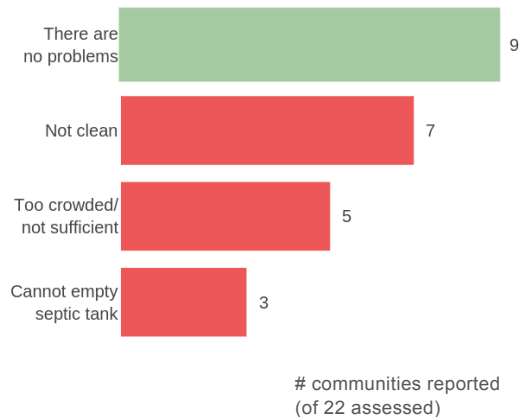
WASH

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

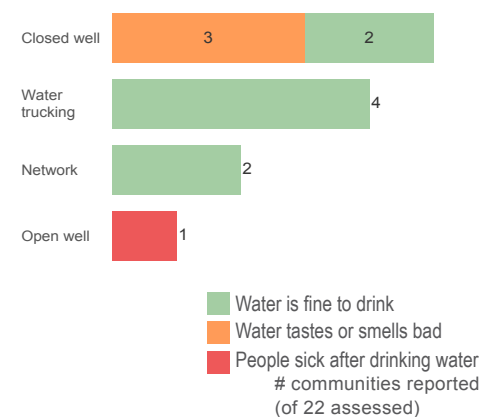


In August, closed wells were reportedly the main source of drinking water, followed by water trucking. People mostly reported that water was fine to drink, with the exception of Zahraa, where water reportedly made people sick. Nine of the assessed communities reported worse safe water availability compared to July. There were no issues with latrines in at least half of the communities assessed, while insufficient, dirty or crowded latrines were reported in other communities.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

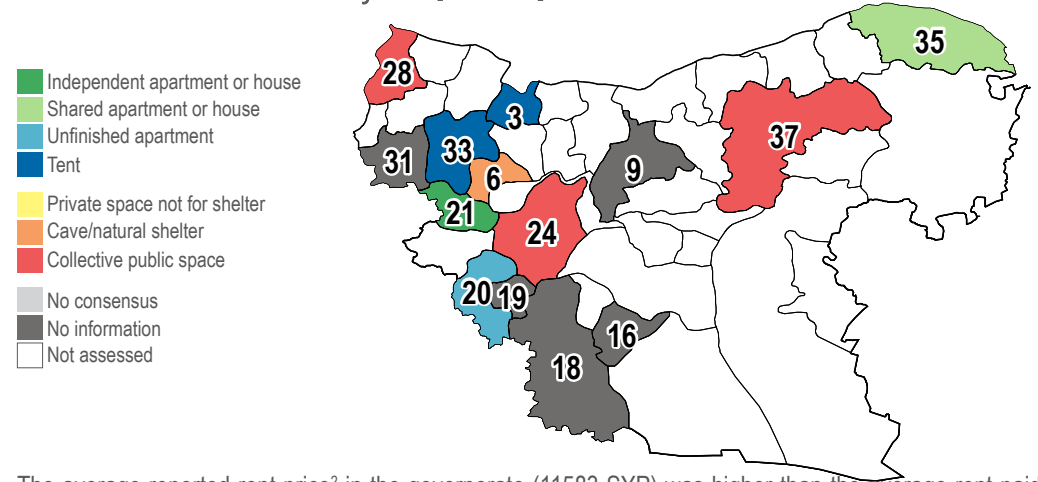


Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

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



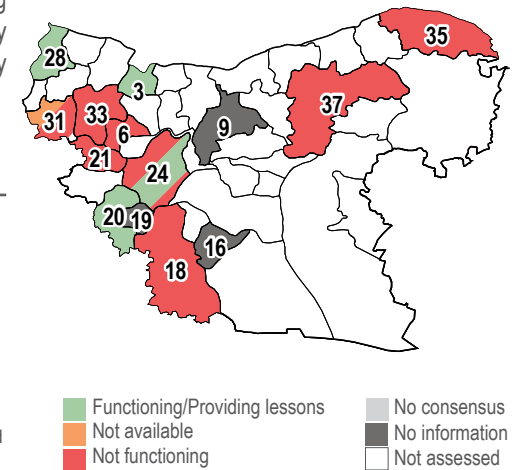
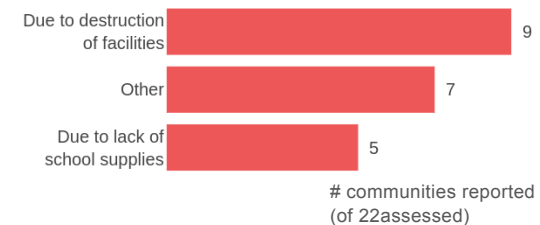
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (11583 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (7436 SYP). The highest rent prices per room were reported in Abad (500 SYP), the highest in Ain Al Arab (30000 SYP).

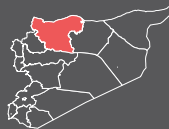
Education

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

Primary education facilities were reported as not functioning in 10 out of 22 communities assessed; it was further reported that the main barriers to children accessing education were the destruction of facilities and insecurity on routes. Only in Koran Afrin were all children reportedly having access to primary education.

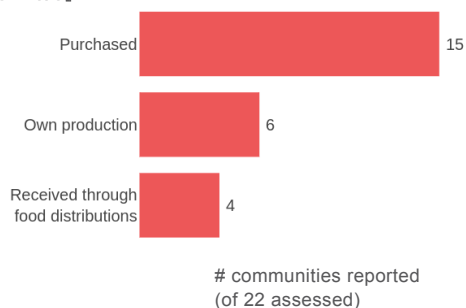
Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 3/3]



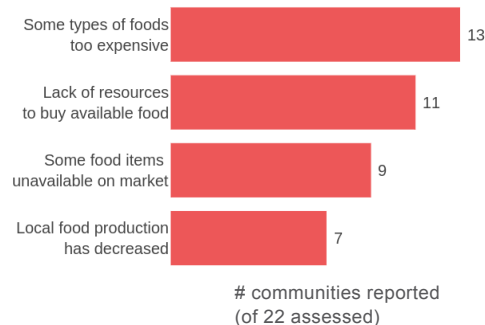


Food Security

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

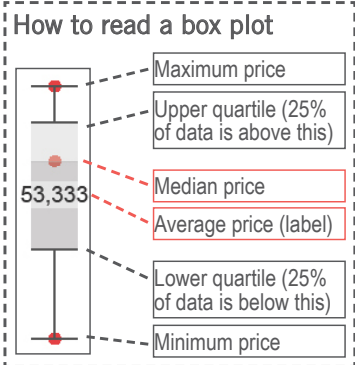
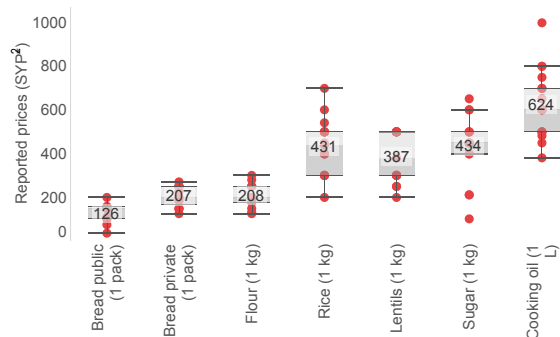


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



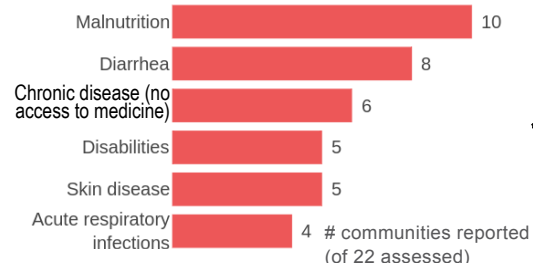
In August, most communities reported being able to obtain their food by purchasing it or by receiving it through food distributions; most common reported challenges to accessing food mainly related to purchasing power. Some food items were too expensive or populations lacked adequate financial resources. In almost all communities, food items assessed were reported as available on markets.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.5/3]

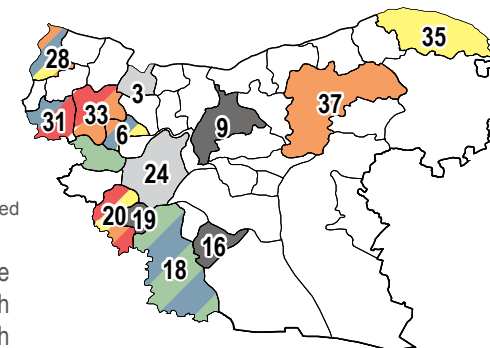


Health

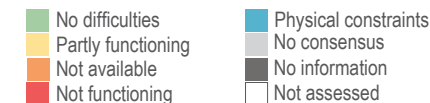
Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



Main difficulties to get health care [¹CL: 2/3]

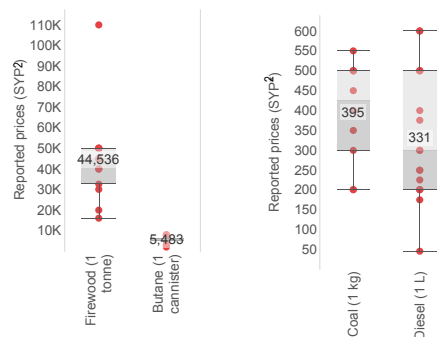


Malnutrition was reported in almost half of the communities assessed, while another major health concern was reportedly diarrhea. Absence of health facilities and security concerns on routes were instead among the most common reported barriers to accessing health care services. No difficulties of access were reported in Daret Azza, Daret Azza sub-district, and Salama, Aêzaz sub-district.

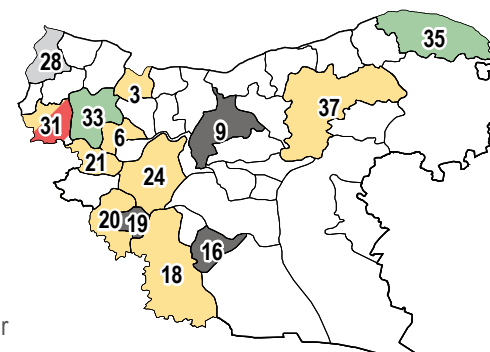


NFIs

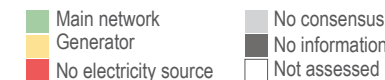
Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.1/3]

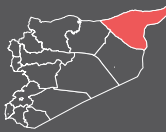


Most common source of electricity
[¹CL: 3/3]

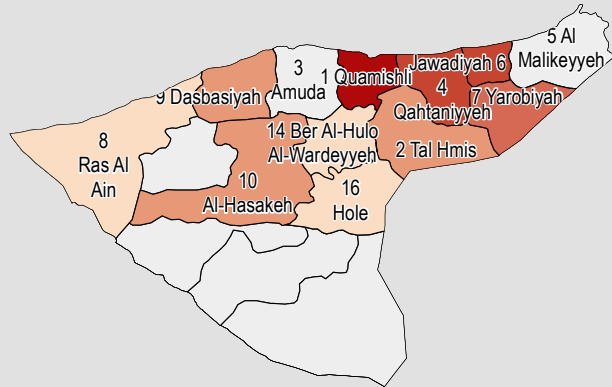


Most communities assessed in August reported that their main source of electricity was from generators. No source of electricity was instead available in the communities of Jandairis and Karm Myasar. With the exception of four communities, fuel shortages were reported at all locations.





Coverage map

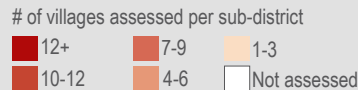


Context

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

Coverage

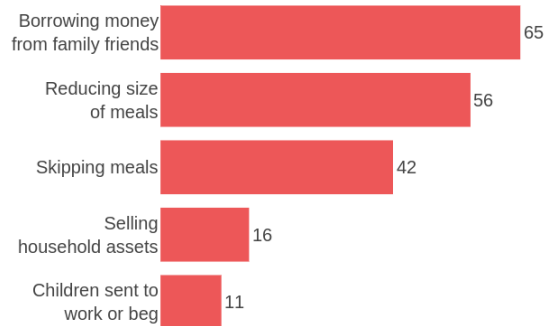
Communities assessed: 99/745
Sub-districts assessed: 10/16



Livelihoods

In August, coping strategies for lack of food commonly included borrowing money from family and friends, as well as reducing the size of or skipping meals in at least 42 out of 99 communities. High risk illegal work was reported in the communities of Abu Rasin and Haniya, while extreme coping strategies like eating weeds were reported in 9 communities, most of which were located within Quamishli sub-district.

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

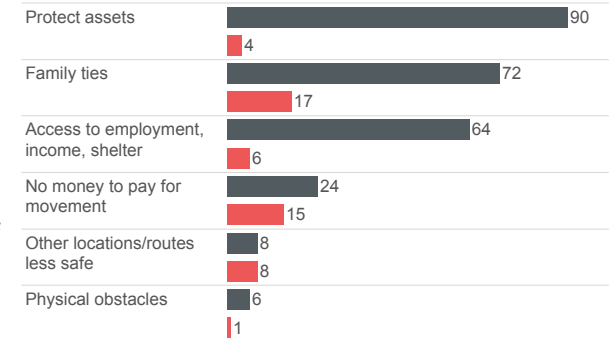


communities reported (of 99 assessed)

Displacement

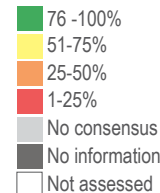
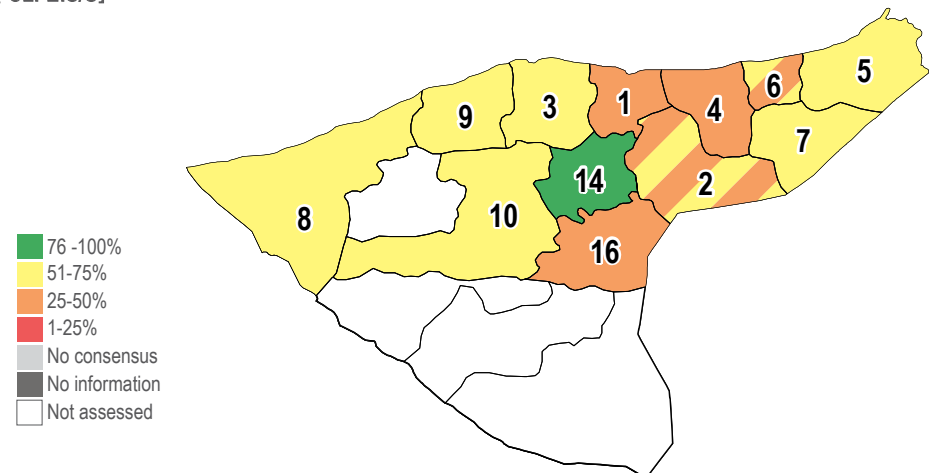
Less than 25% of the pre-conflict populations remained in the communities of Abu Rasin, Salhiyeh and Tartab, in Quamishli sub-district, while about one fourth of the assessed communities reported less than half of the original population. Seven communities also reported that 76% to 100% of the remaining population were women. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed to protect their assets and due to family ties; access to employment and shelter was also reported in more than half of the assessed communities. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in Abu Rasin, Akula Qameshli, Sadedayeh, Um Rabee, Msheirfeh Qahtaniye and Tal Elthahab. Where IDPs were present (20 communities), family ties were common reported reasons for staying. No new major IDPs arrivals were reported in any of the communities assessed.

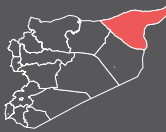
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2.4/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

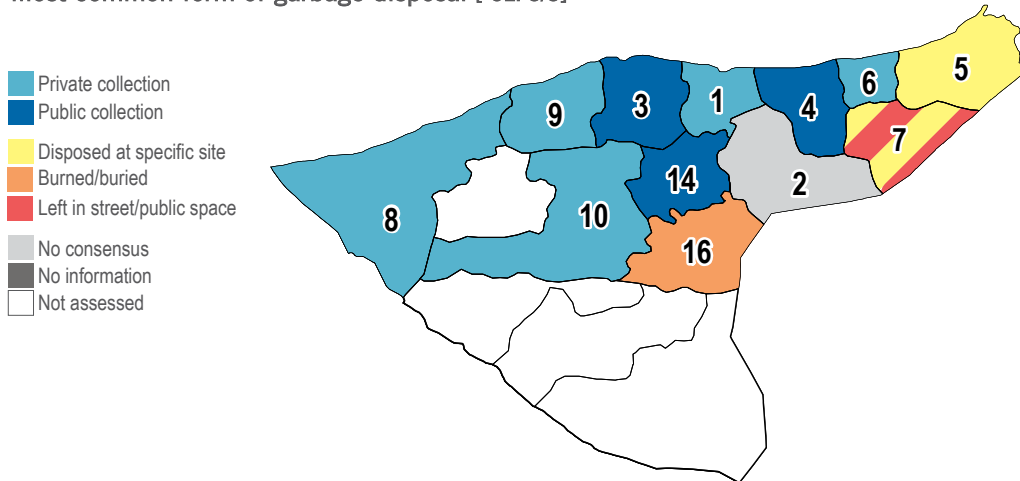
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [¹CL: 2.3/3]





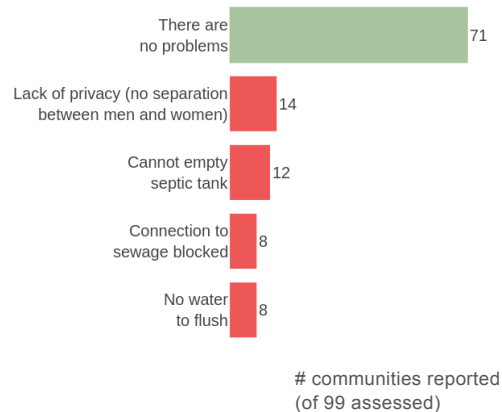
WASH

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

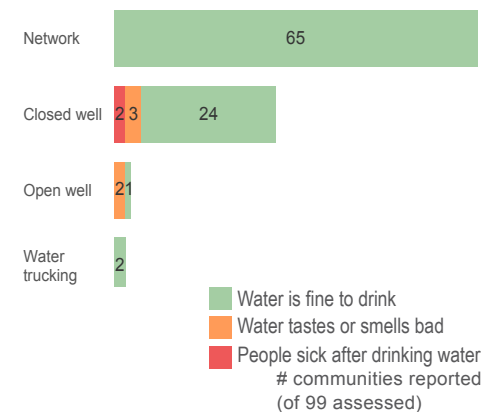


In August, the most common source of drinking water across the governorate was through the water network (reported in 65 of the 99 communities assessed), with closed wells as second most common source. Water was fine to drink in the majority of communities assessed, with the exception of Tal Almal and Fares, Amuda sub-district, where water reportedly made people sick. About one fourth of the assessed communities reported worse water availability compared to July. Problems with latrines were reported in 28 communities.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

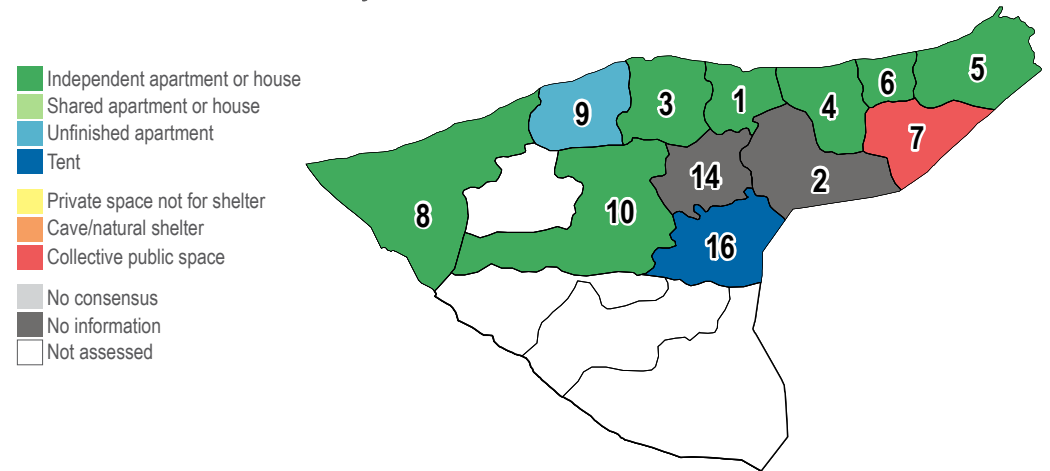


Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

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



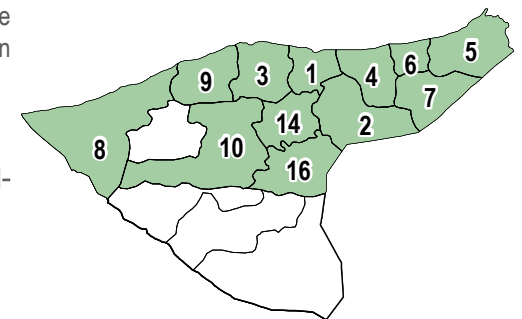
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (5184 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7436 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Quamishli (Hay Big Jamik) (1000 SYP), the highest in Amuda (25000 SYP).

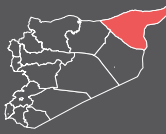
Education

All primary schools were reportedly functioning with the exception of facilities in Tal Aswad Amudeh and Mustafa, Amuda sub-district, due to lack of teaching staff and supplies, as well as Salhiye, Quamishli sub-district, due to destruction of facilities. Full access to primary education was reported in 89 out of 99 communities.

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

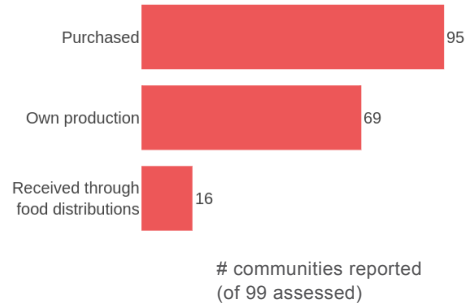
Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.5/3]



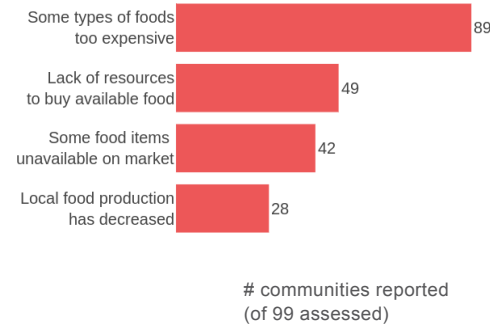


Food Security

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

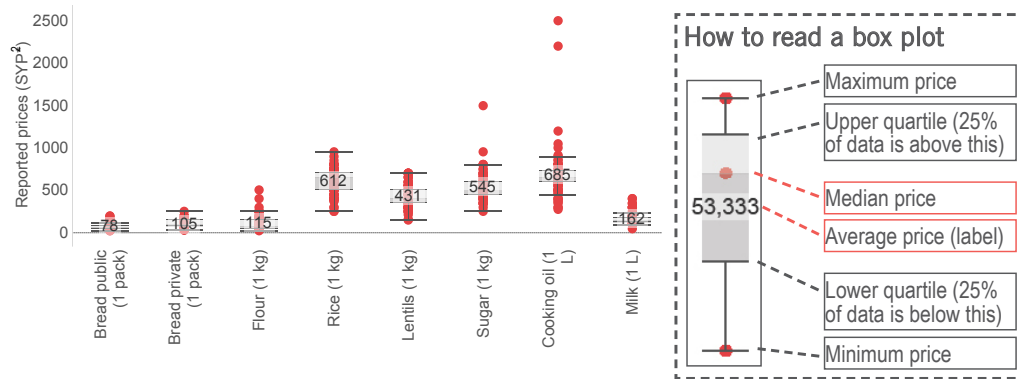


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



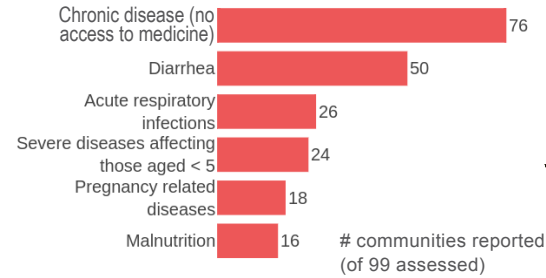
More than half of the assessed communities reported purchasing and own production as the most common ways to procure food; the most common barriers to accessing food on markets were the high prices of some food items, as well as a lack of financial resources.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.4/3]

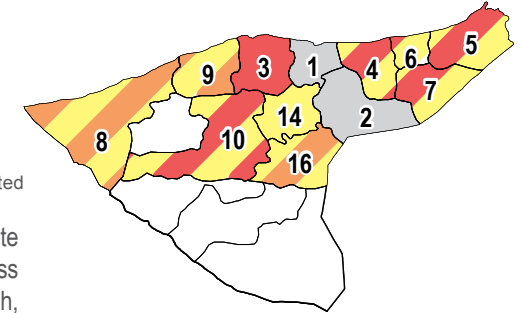


Health

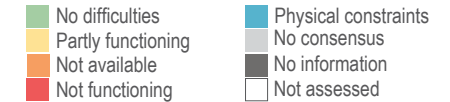
Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



Main difficulties to get health care [¹CL: 2/3]

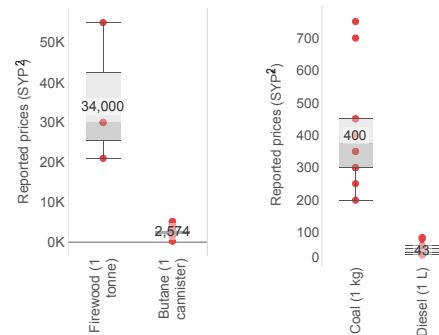


Chronic diseases and lack of access to adequate treatment were reportedly common concerns across the majority of communities assessed this month, followed by diarrhea and acute respiratory infections, while no health facilities were reportedly available in at least seventy-one communities and high cost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

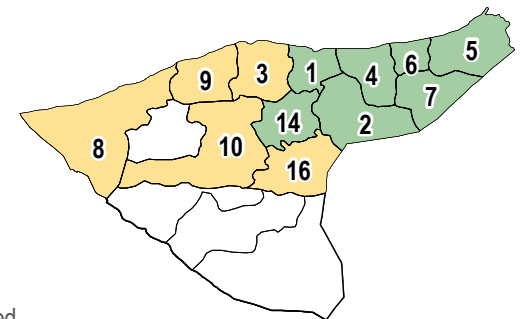


NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.1/3]

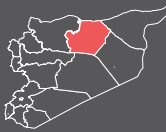


Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]

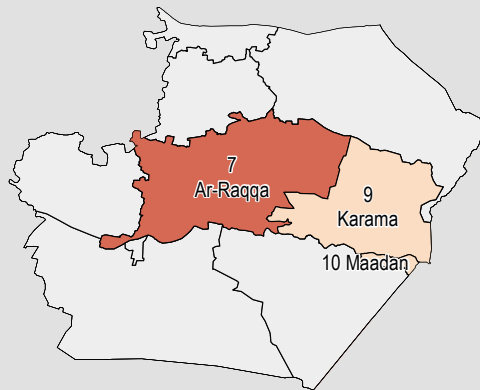


In August, more than half of the communities assessed reported relying on the main network as a source of electricity; most non-food items assessed were unavailable on markets in at least twenty-eight communities.





Coverage map

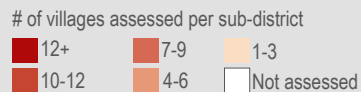


Context

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

Coverage

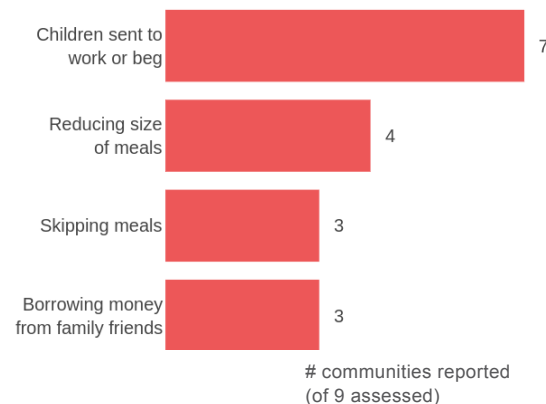
Communities assessed: 9/306
Sub-districts assessed: 3/10



Livelihoods

During August, sending children to beg was a predominant coping strategy in Ar Raqqa, and was reported in all assessed communities with the exception of Eastern Khayala and Kdeiran. These two communities reported instead food based coping strategies such as skipping meals. High risk, illegal work was instead reported in Karama.

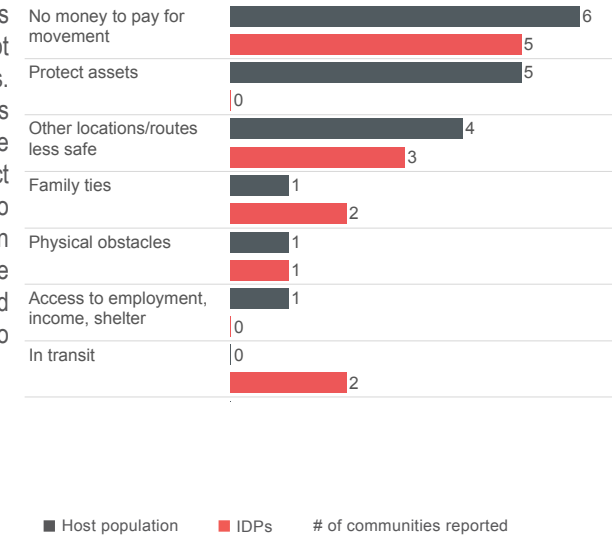
Most common coping strategies [¹CL: 2.7/3]



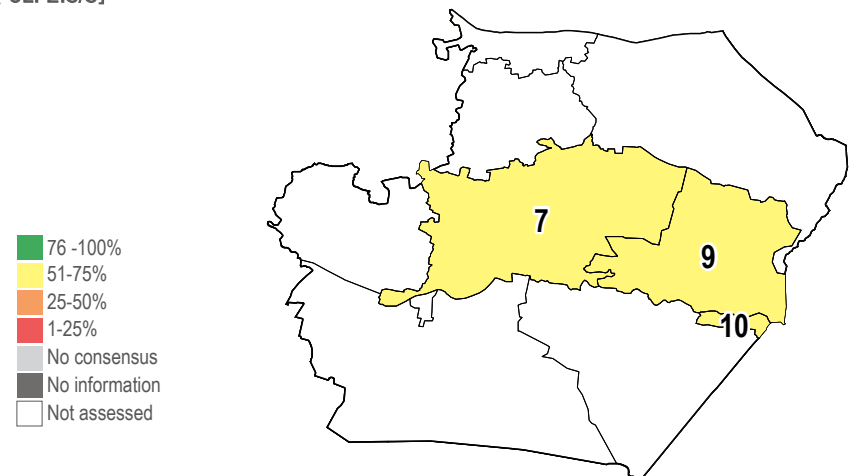
Displacement

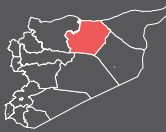
Most communities reported that 51-75% of the pre-conflict populations remained, while IDPs were reportedly present in all communities with the exception of Kdeiran. New arrivals of internally displaced persons were also reported in all communities except Kdeiran, often in the order of the hundreds. Most common reason for IDPs to remain was reportedly a lack of financial resources, while many reported being in transit. Pre-conflict populations remained instead in order to protect assets and due to the perception that routes or other locations would be less safe. Both pre-conflict populations and IDPs experienced physical restrictions to movement in Eastern Khayala.

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2.4/3]



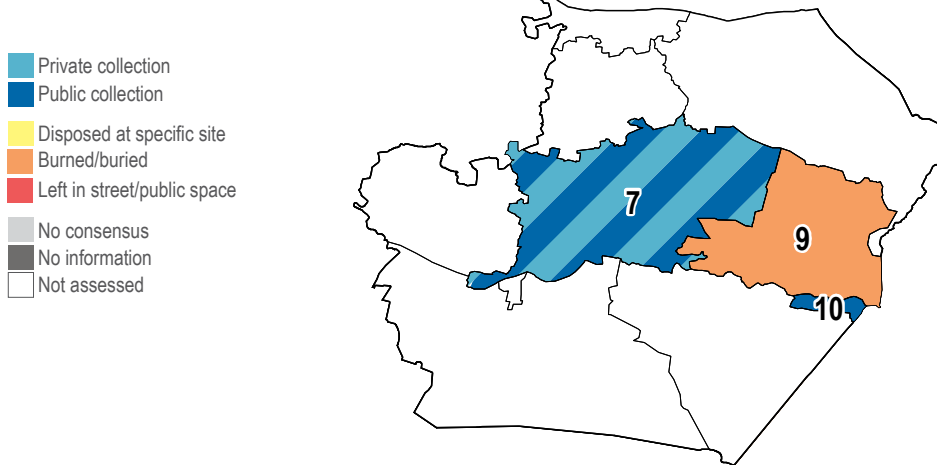
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [¹CL: 2.3/3]





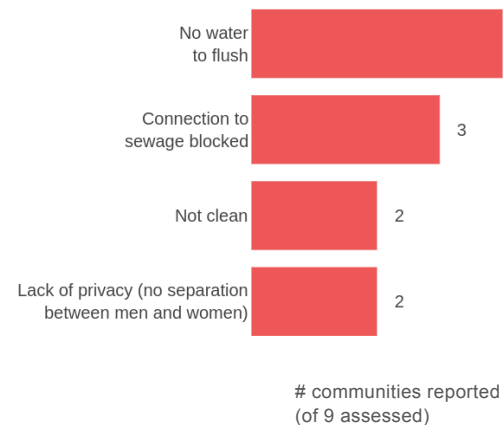
WASH

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

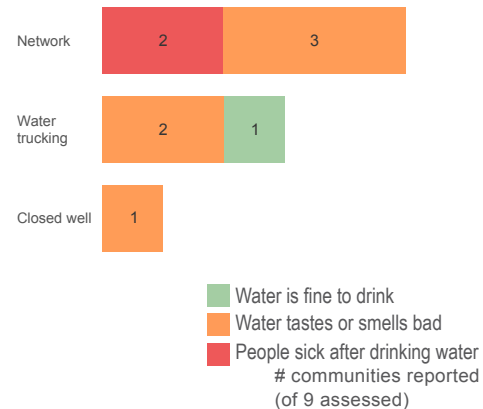


In August, water was reportedly fine to drink only in Eastern Khayala, while the remaining communities all reported that water was making people sick or tasted and smelled bad. The main reported water source was the water network, while water trucking was reported in Western Sahlabiyeh, Kdeiran and Eastern Khayala. No problems were reported with latrines in Eastern Khayala, while a common problem in other communities was the lack of water to flush. Most communities reported that volumes of available safe drinking water did not change compared to July.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

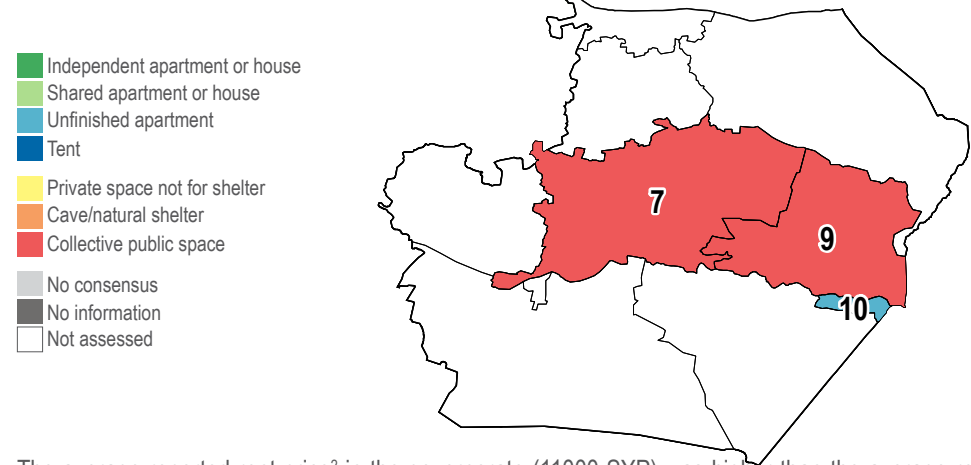


Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

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



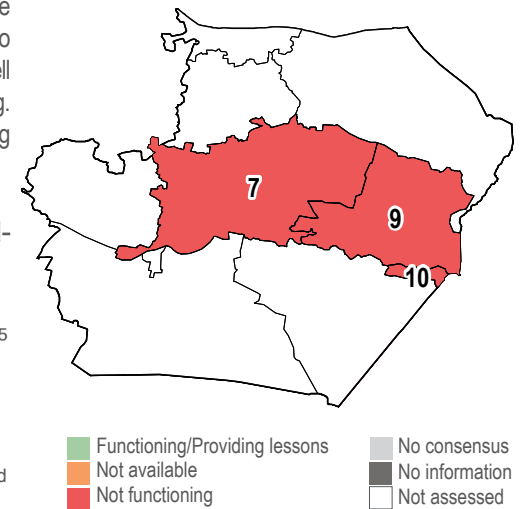
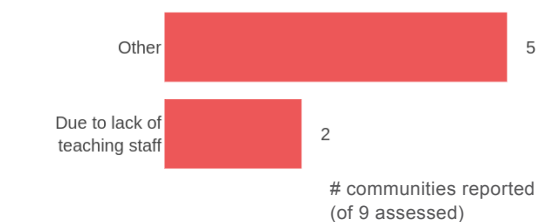
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (11000 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (7436 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Ar Raqqa (Batani) (3000 SYP), the highest in Eastern Khayala (20000 SYP).

Education

Where information was available, it was reported that **Availability of primary schools** [¹CL: 3/3]

primary school facilities were not functioning in any of the assessed communities in August; this was mainly due to destruction of facilities, lack of staff and supplies, as well as authorities preventing existing schools from functioning. Reportedly, facilities in several communities were being used as shelters for IDPs.

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



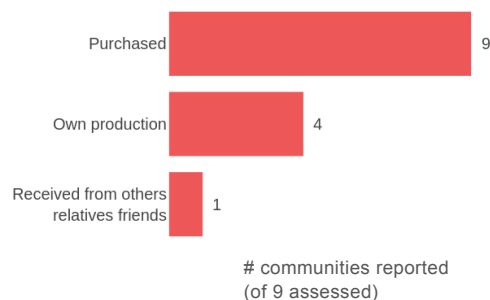


Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS) Ar Raqqa Governorate

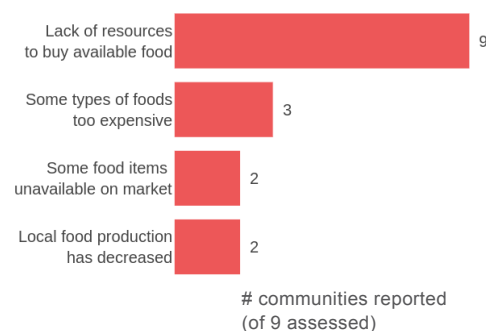
August 2016

Food Security

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

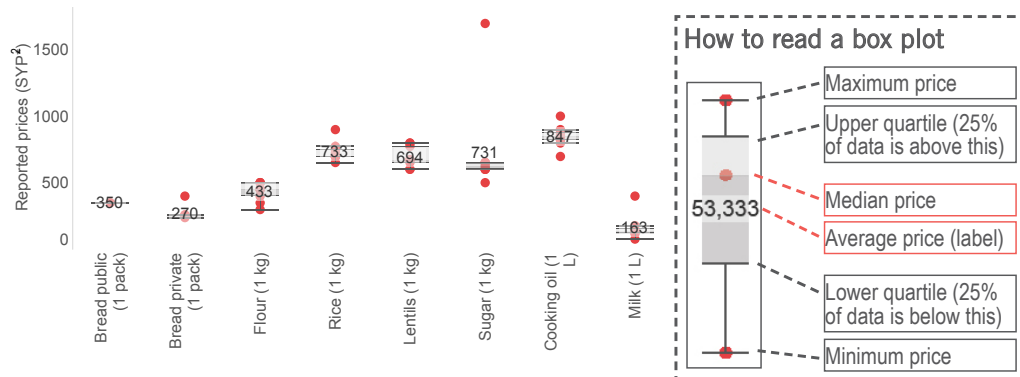


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



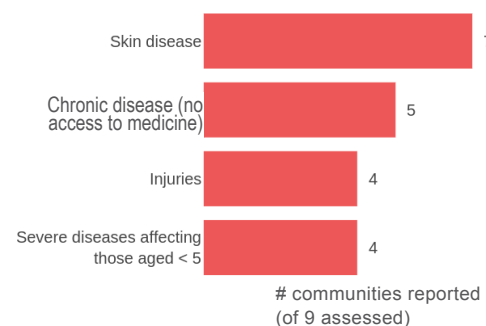
Where information was available, all communities assessed reported being able to access food through purchases or own production, while all reported the high costs of some food items and the lack of financial resources as the main challenges to accessing food.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.4/3]

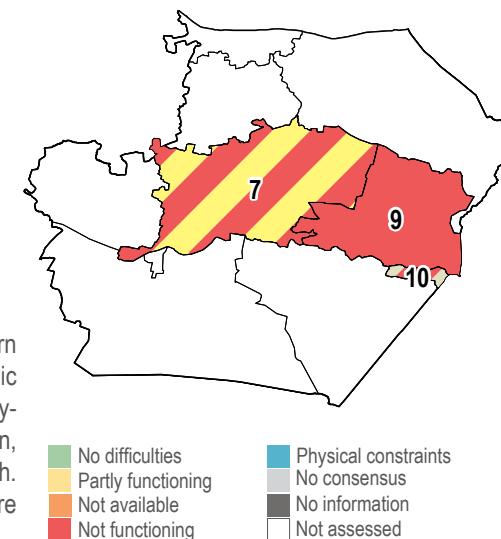


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



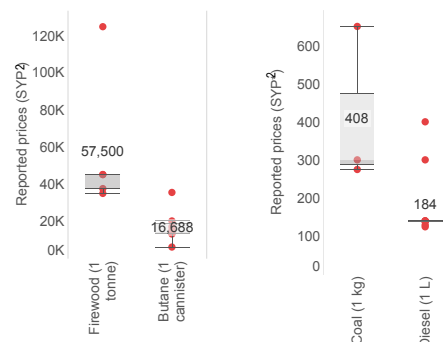
Main difficulties to get health care [¹CL: 2/3]



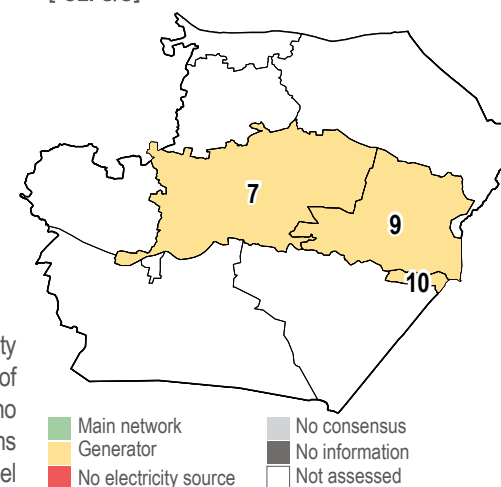
Skin disease was the most common health concern across the communities assessed, followed by chronic disease and lack of access to medication. Pregnancy-related concerns were instead reported in Kdeiran, while malnutrition was reported in Western Sahlabiyeh. Difficulties in accessing health care services were reported in all communities.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.1/3]



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



Generators were reportedly the main source of electricity in all communities assessed, with the exception of Western Sahlabiyeh and Ar Raqqa (Nahda) where no electricity source was available. Most assessed fuel items were also unavailable on markets in Sahlabiyeh. No fuel shortages were reported in eight out of nine communities.



Coverage map

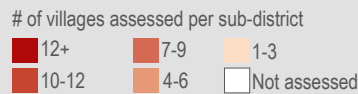


Context

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

Coverage

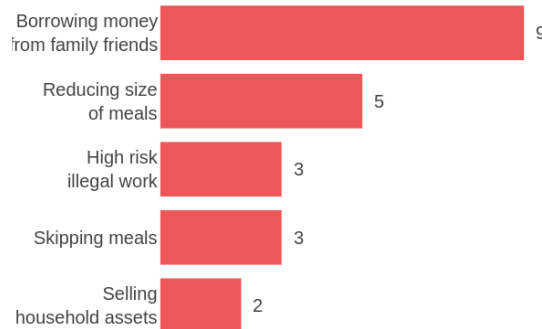
Communities assessed: 14/97
 Sub-districts assessed: 1/1



Livelihoods

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

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

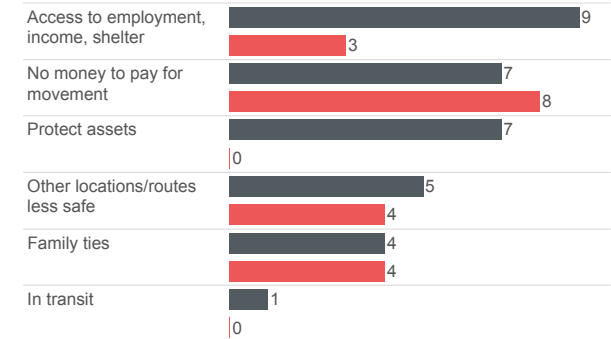


communities reported (of 14 assessed)

Displacement

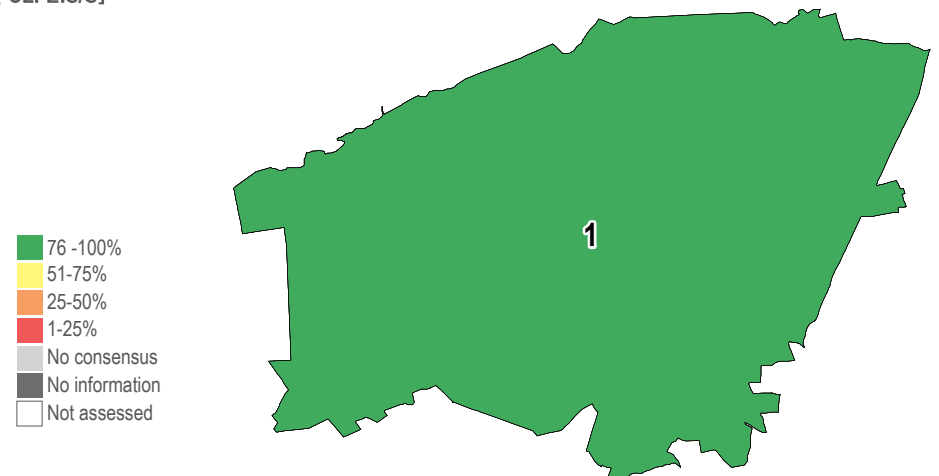
Less than half of the pre-conflict population was reported in four communities, with most common reasons for staying being access to employment, income and shelter, protection of assets and lack of money to pay for travel. IDPs were present in more than half of the communities assessed, and reportedly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

Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [1CL: 2.4/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [1CL: 2.3/3]

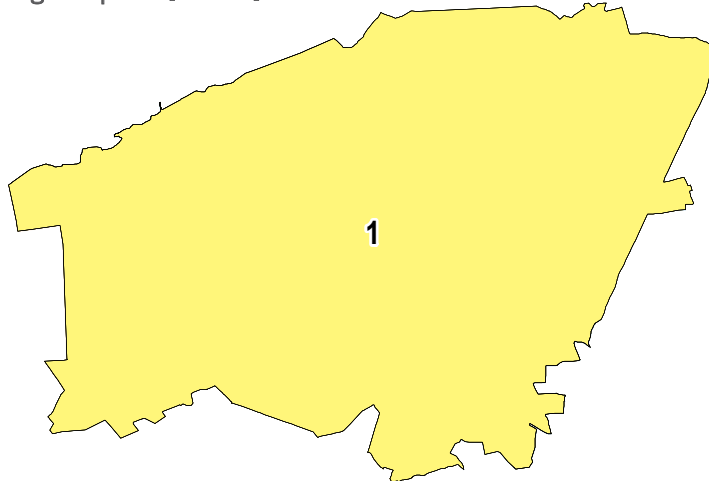




WASH

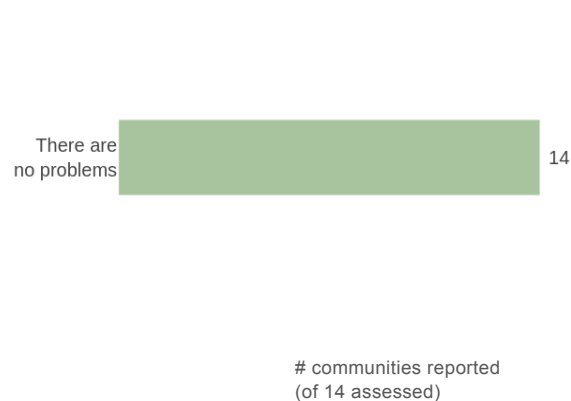
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

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

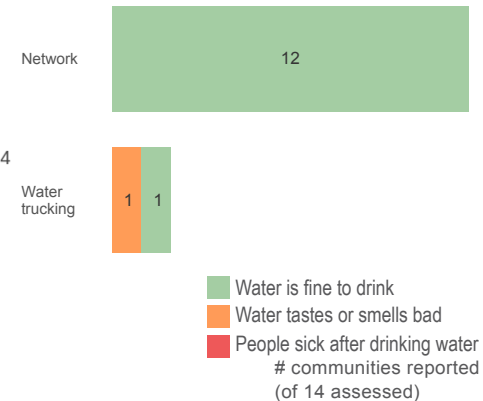


All communities reportedly relied on the main network as main drinking water source; water trucking was reported exclusively in the communities of Tadamon and Yarmuk. In Yarmuk it was also reported that water tasted or smelled bad, while for other communities water was reportedly fine to drink. Volumes of safe drinking water were reportedly less, compared to June, in the communities of Qaboun and Barza al Balad. No problems with latrines were reported in any of the communities assessed.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



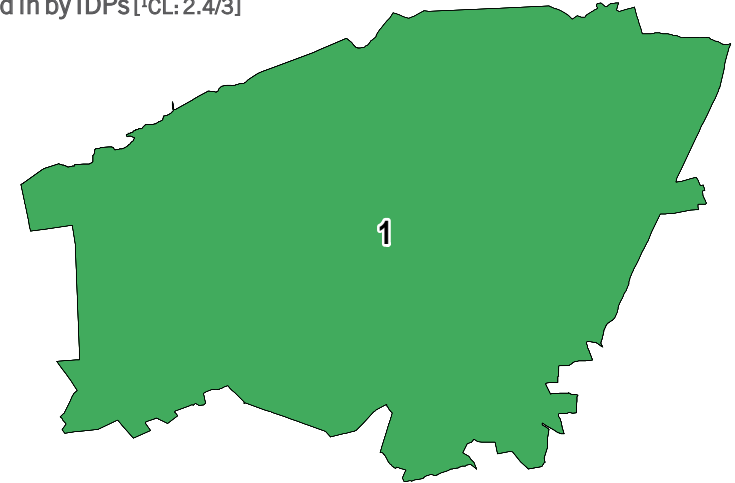
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

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

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

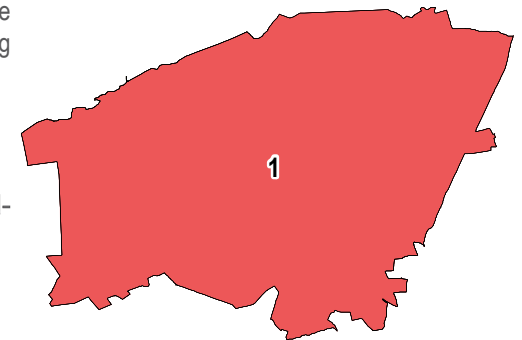
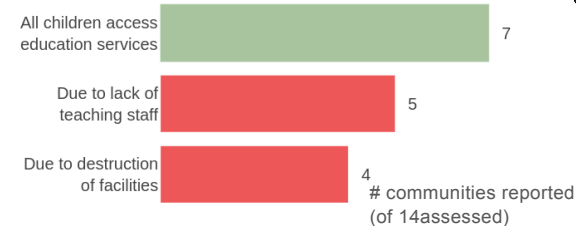


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (13643 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (7436 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Damascus (Dummar Sharqiya) (8000 SYP), the highest in Damascus (Ayoubiya, Jalaa, Midan Wastani, Zahreh) (20000 SYP).

Education

Functioning primary education facilities were reportedly available in seven of the communities assessed. The main reported barriers to children accessing education were reportedly the destruction of facilities and a lack of teaching staff.

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

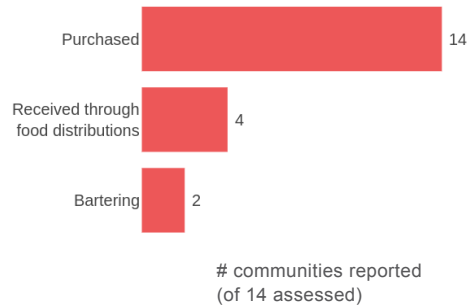


- Functioning/Providing lessons
- Not available
- Not functioning
- No consensus
- No information
- Not assessed

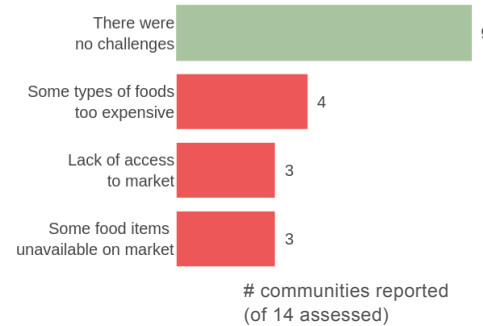


Food Security

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

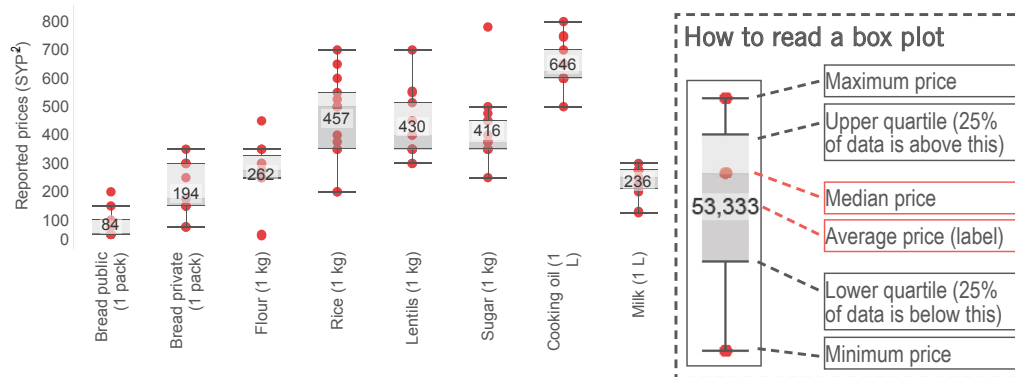


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



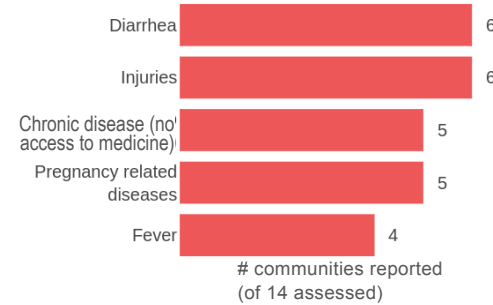
A majority of communities reported purchasing as the main means of procuring food; while concerns related to purchasing power, high food item prices and unavailability of some items on the market were among the main barriers reported to accessing food.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.4/3]

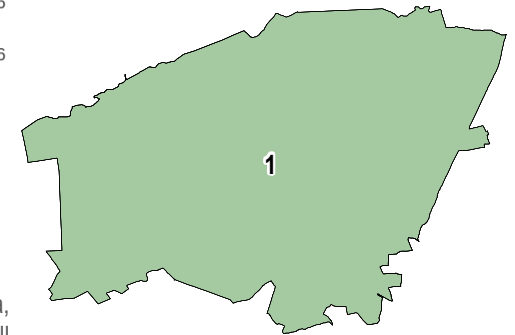


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



Main difficulties to get health care [¹CL: 2/3]

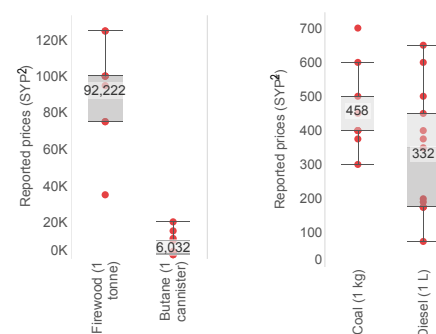


The most reported health concerns were diarrhea, chronic disease and lack of access to medicine, as well as pregnancy related health concerns. Malnutrition was instead reported in Joubar Sharqi. While no difficulties in accessing health services were reported in at least nine communities, another five communities reportedly did not have any health facility available.

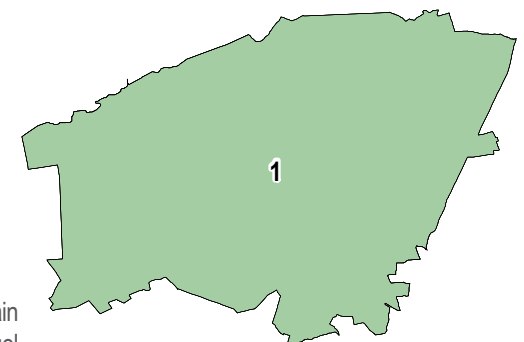


NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.5/3]

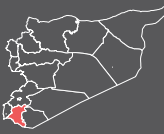


Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]

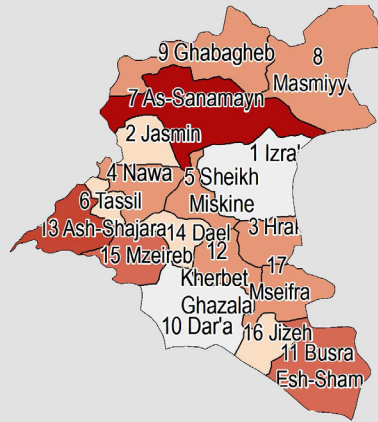


Most communities relied on the network as their main electricity source, followed by generators. No fuel shortages were reported in the majority of communities, while cutting trees and burning furniture and plastics were reportedly common coping strategies for a lack of fuel in the communities of Jobar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





Coverage map

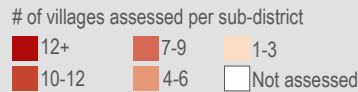


Context

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

Coverage

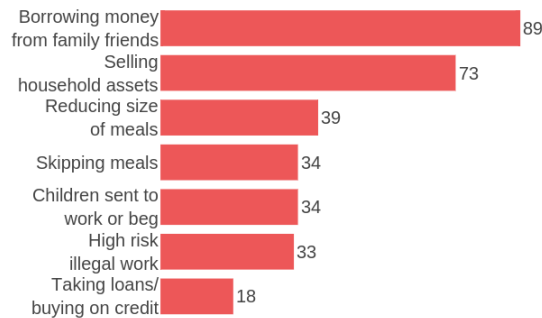
Communities assessed: 125/141
Sub-districts assessed: 14/17



Livelihoods

In August, borrowing from family and friends was the most commonly reported coping strategy for a lack of income; however children were reportedly sent working or begging in at least thirty-four communities and high risk illegal work was reported in thirty-three. Adults were reportedly begging in Da'el, Mzeireb and Ghabagheb. Extreme food based coping strategies such as spending days without eating were reported in at least four communities, while eating weeds was reported in Sokkariyeh.

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

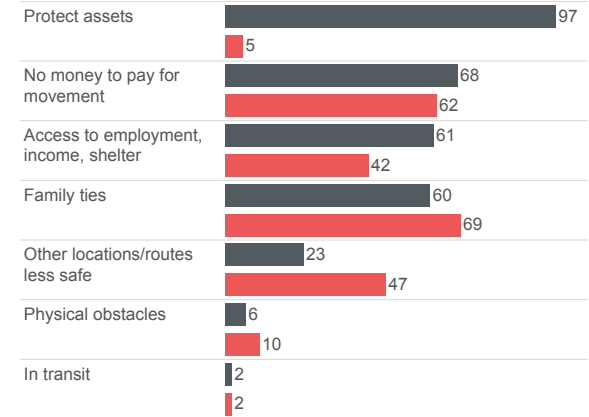


communities reported (of 125 assessed)

Displacement

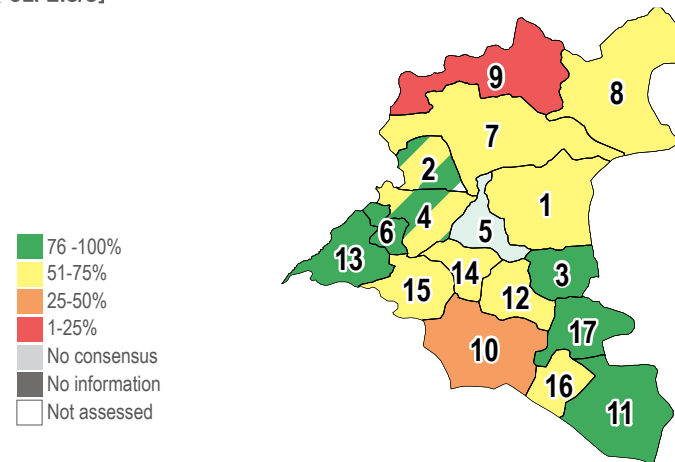
Less than half of the pre-conflict population was left in thirty-two of the communities assessed, with less than 25% per cent of pre-conflict population reportedly remaining in eleven communities, mostly within Dar'a City. It was reported that within Izra' and Tal Shihab 76-100% of the remaining population were women. The most common reasons for staying in the communities of origin for pre-conflict populations were reportedly the protection of assets, access to employment and shelter, and family ties. Physical obstacles to movement were instead reported in at least six communities. IDPs were reportedly present in ninety-four out of one-hundred-and-twenty-five communities assessed, while fifty-five communities reported new IDPs arrivals in the previous month. The main reported reason for IDPs to stay at their current location was a lack of financial resources to pay for travel.

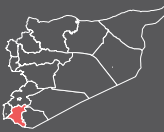
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2.4/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

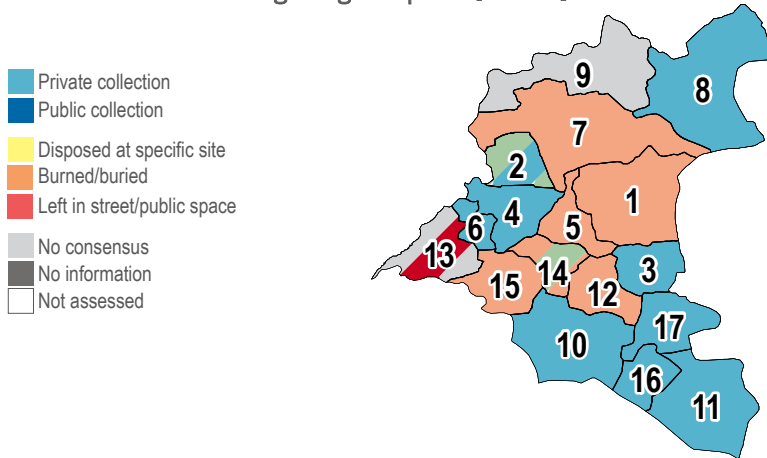
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [¹CL: 2.3/3]





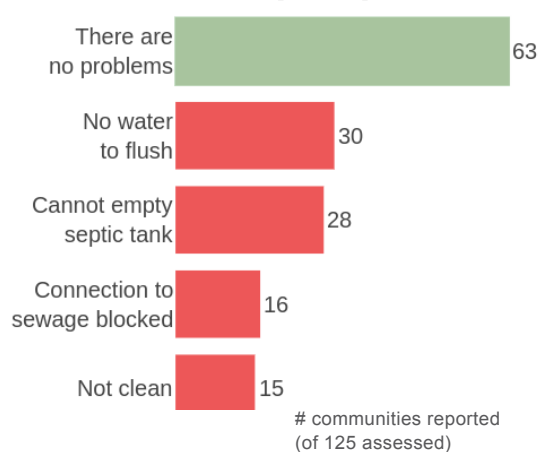
WASH

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

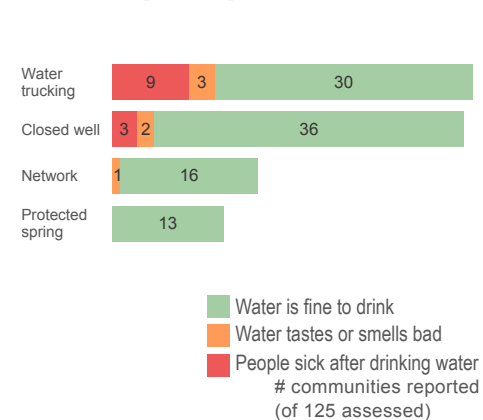


In August, the assessed communities mainly relied on water trucking and closed wells as their main drinking water sources. A vast majority of communities also reported water to be fine to drink, while twelve communities reported that water made people sick; the latter were predominantly communities within Dar'a City. Almost half of the communities assessed reported that the availability of safe drinking water had worsened since June. The most common problems with latrines were instead lack of cleanliness, lack of privacy and lack of water for flushing.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

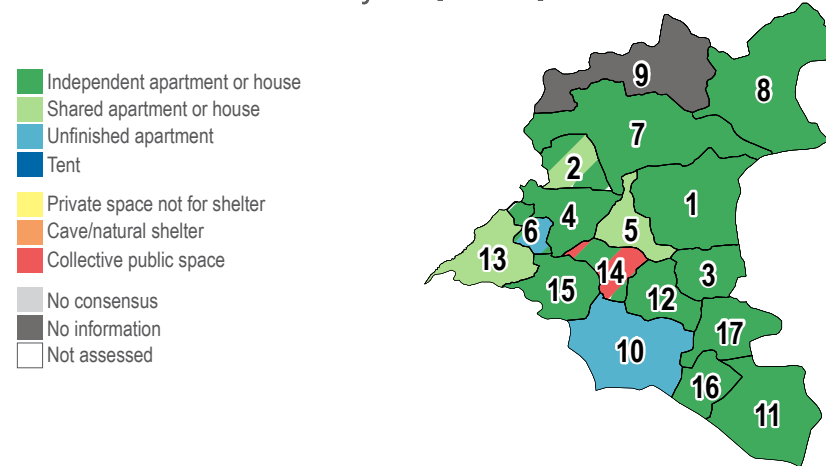


Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

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

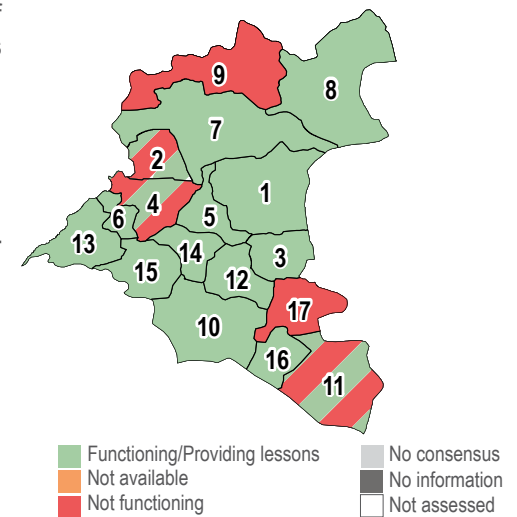
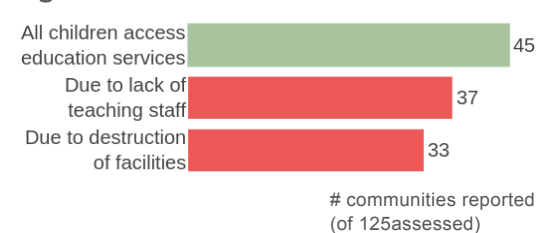


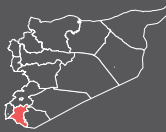
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (3315 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7436 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Dar'a (Tishrine), Mzeireb, Yadudeh (500 SYP), the highest in Kahil, Khebab, Jabiliyeh (15000 SYP).

Education

Of the thirty-six communities reporting no available primary education services, a majority reported that destruction of facilities was the main cause. Only forty-five communities reported that all children had access to education.

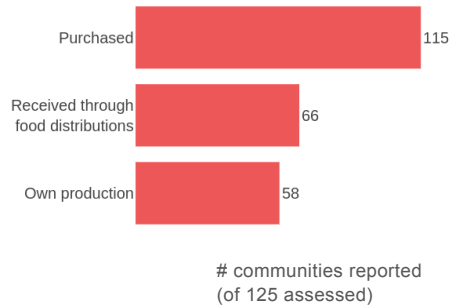
Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.5/3]



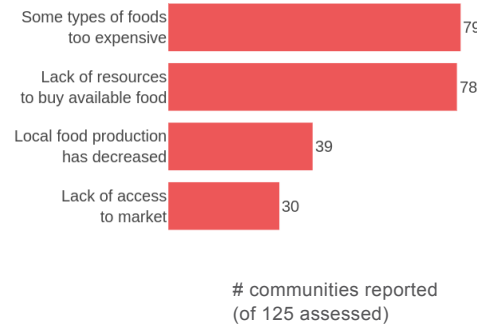


Food Security

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

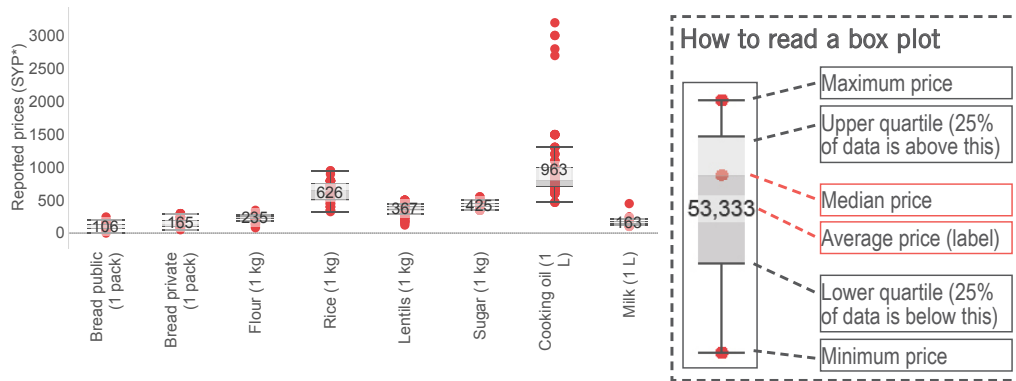


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



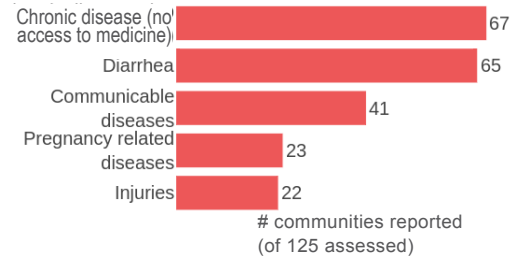
In August, a majority of communities reportedly obtained their food through purchasing, and at least 50% of them obtained food also through food distributions. The main reported barriers to accessing food were instead predominantly linked to poor purchasing power of populations and high prices of some food items on markets.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.1/3]

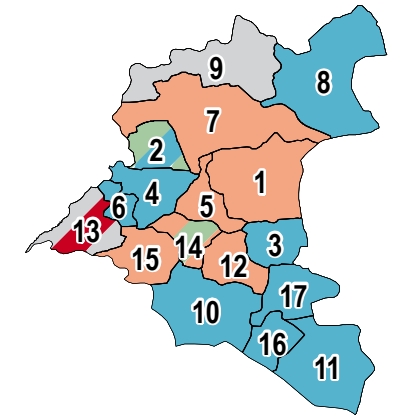


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2.1/3]



Main difficulties to get health care [¹CL: 2/3]

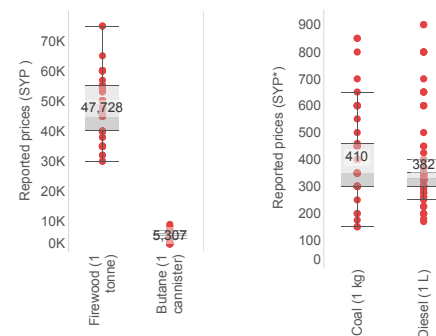


The most commonly reported health concern was chronic disease and lack of access to medication, followed by diarrhea. Malnutrition was instead reported in sixteen of the communities assessed, across nine different sub-districts. Major barriers to accessing health services were the absence of facilities in the area and security concerns over travelling to the nearest ones.

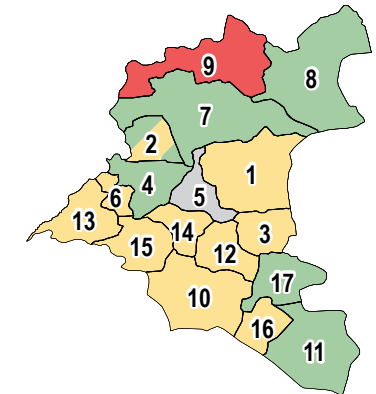


NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.1/3]

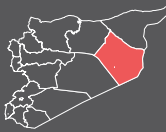


Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]

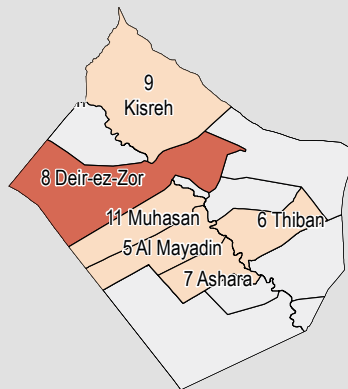


Generators were the main electricity source in August in more than 50% of the assessed communities, while fifteen communities reportedly had no access to electricity, predominantly in Ghabagheb and As-Sanamayn sub-districts. More than half of the communities assessed experienced fuel shortages.





Coverage map

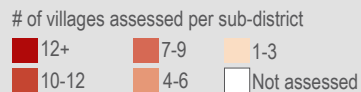


Context

Deir ez Zor hosts 318,684 IDPs and 745,024 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In May 2016, the entire governorate.

Coverage

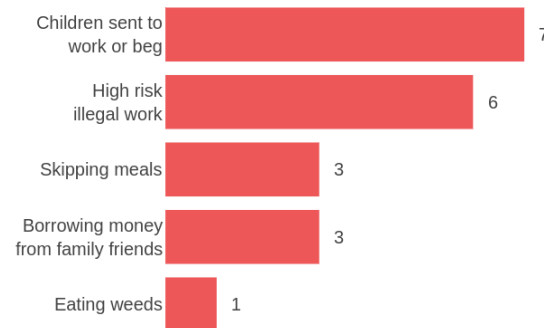
Communities assessed: 15/133
Sub-districts assessed: 6/14



Livelihoods

In July, almost half of the communities assessed also resorted to high risk illegal work and child labour or begging as a common coping strategy for a lack of income. Extreme food based coping strategies were instead reported in the neighbourhood of Joura, where populations were reportedly eating weeds.

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

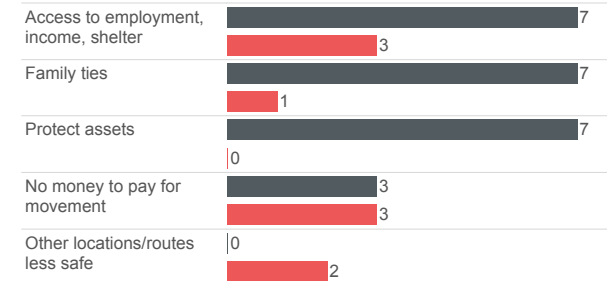


communities reported (of 15 assessed)

Displacement

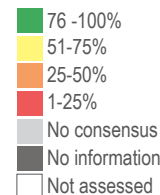
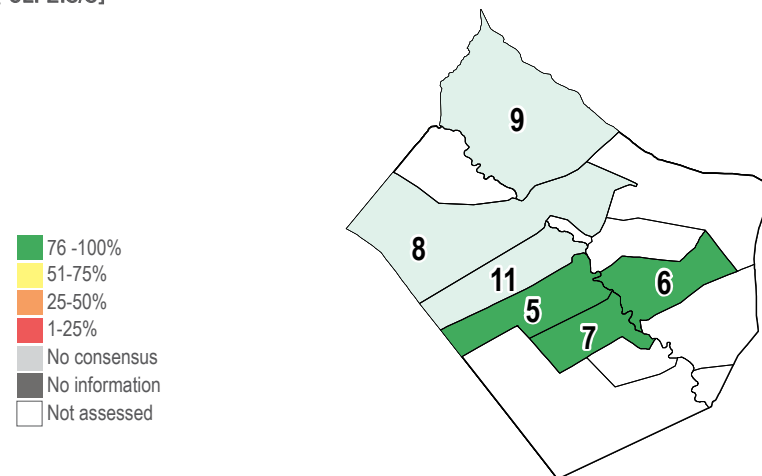
Most of the communities assessed reported at least half of the pre-conflict populations were left, while less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in Hameidiyyeh neighbourhood, Deir ez Zor City. The most common reasons for remaining in the communities of origin were reportedly access to employment and shelter, protection of assets and family ties. IDPs were reported in only three out of the fifteen communities assessed, namely in Tiba, Ashara and Al Mayadin, while no new arrivals were reported for the month of July. IDPs reportedly stayed in their hosting communities due to lack of financial resources to pay for travel and because of access to shelter and employment.

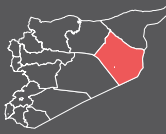
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2.5/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [¹CL: 2.3/3]

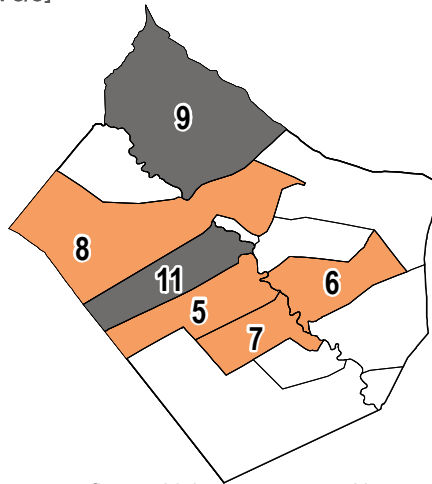




WASH

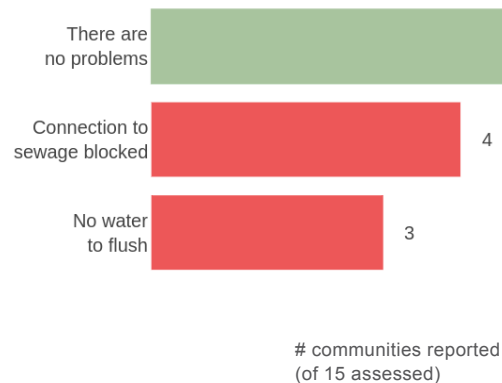
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

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

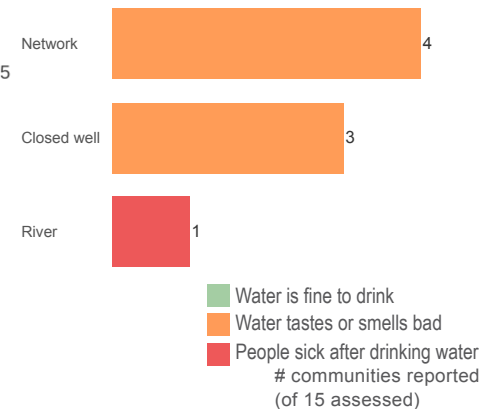


During July, no communities reported that drinking water was fine to drink; most communities reported that water tasted or smelled bad, while it reportedly made people sick in Joura. Safe drinking water availability also reportedly worsened in Joura and Dablan, while the situation remained unchanged in most of the other communities. Only five communities reported having no issues with latrines.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



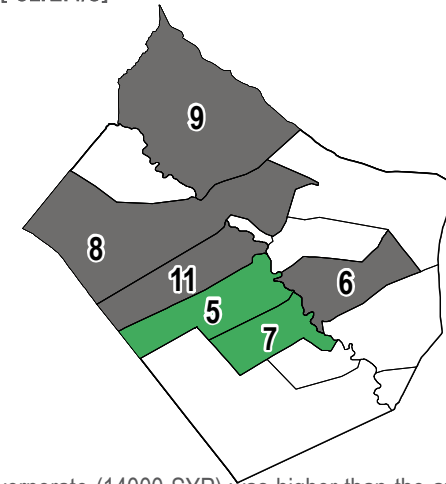
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

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

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

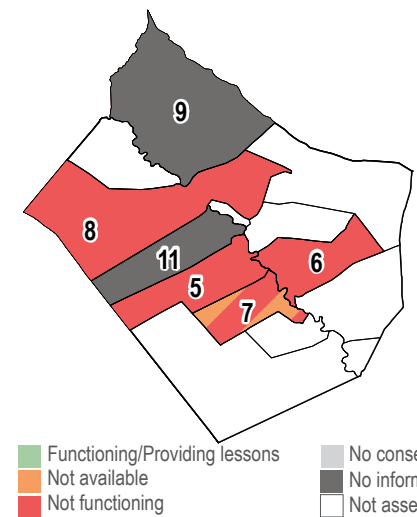
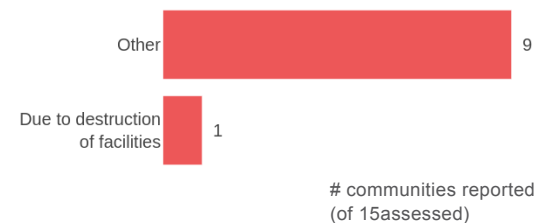


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (14000 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (7436 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Ashara (3000 SYP), the highest in Deir ez Zor (Joura) (35000 SYP).

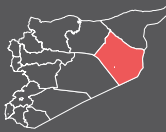
Education

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

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

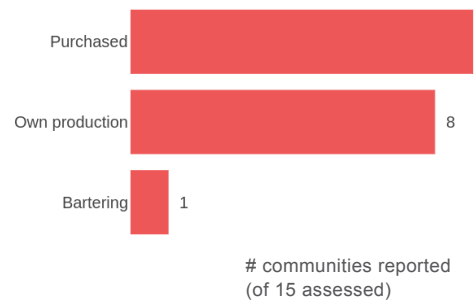


¹CL = average Key Informant (KI) confidence level
² \$1 = 514.85 SYP (UN operational rates of exchange as of 01 September 2016)



Food Security

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

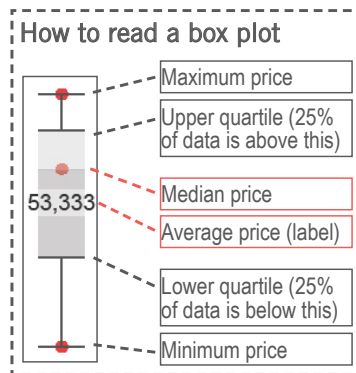
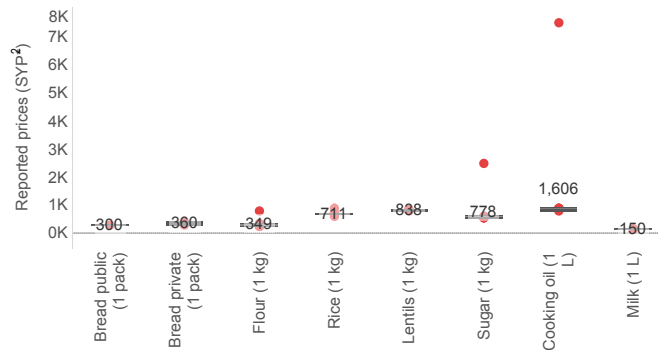


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 2/3]



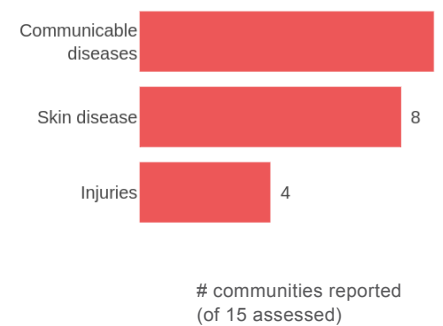
More than half of the communities assessed reported being able to access food through purchases or own production; however, the lack of availability of some food items on markets in July, along with a lack of financial resource, were reportedly common challenges to accessing food.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2/3]

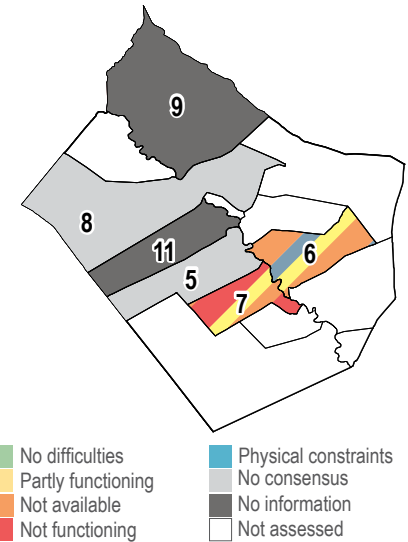


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



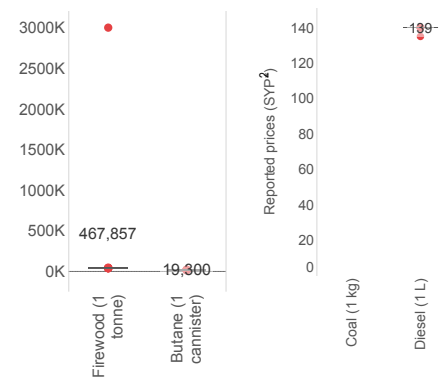
Main difficulties to get health care [¹CL: 2/3]



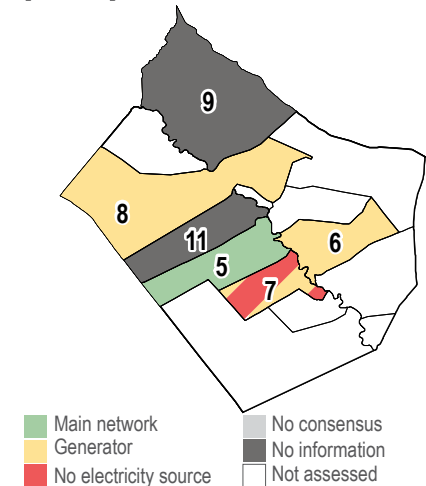
Skin diseases and communicable diseases were reportedly the most common health issues affecting the assessed communities in July, while malnutrition was reported in Joura neighbourhood, Deir ez Zor City. Both security conditions and the high cost of health services were reported as barriers to accessing care.

NFIs

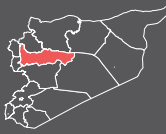
Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.1/3]



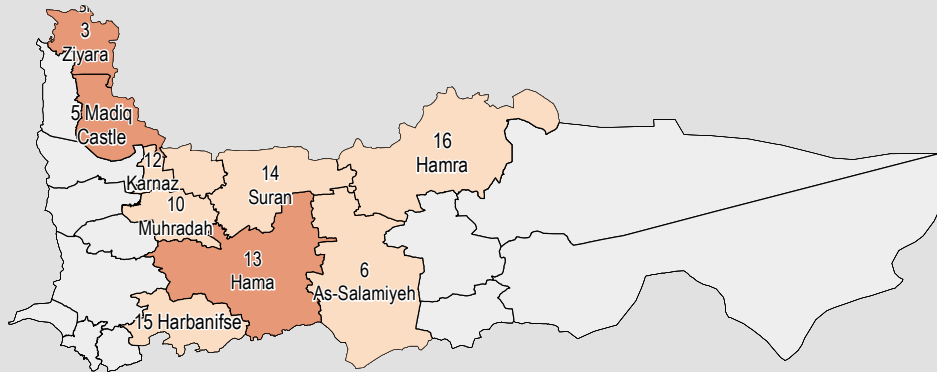
Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]



In July, most communities reported relying on generators as their primary electricity source, three relied primarily on the main network, while no electricity was reported in the community of Dablan, Ashara sub-district.



Coverage map

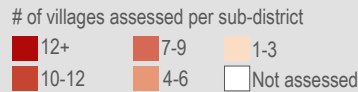


Context

Hama governorate hosts 500,801 IDPs and 1,052,578 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In May, the eastern, south-eastern and north-western regions of the governorate remained hard-to-reach for humanitarian access (OCHA).

Coverage

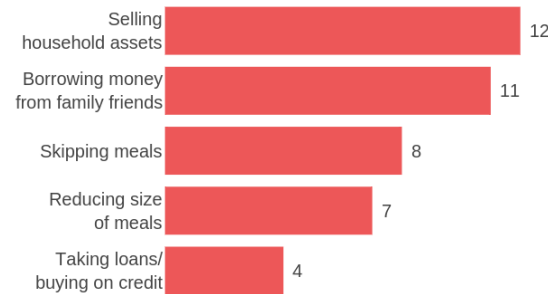
Communities assessed: 24/494
Sub-districts assessed: 9/22



Livelihoods

During July, half of the assessed communities reported selling household assets to mitigate the lack of resources. High risk illegal work was reported in four communities, while spending days without eating and eating weeds were reported in the communities of Jomaqliyeh, Hama sub-district, and Suran, Suran sub-district, respectively.

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

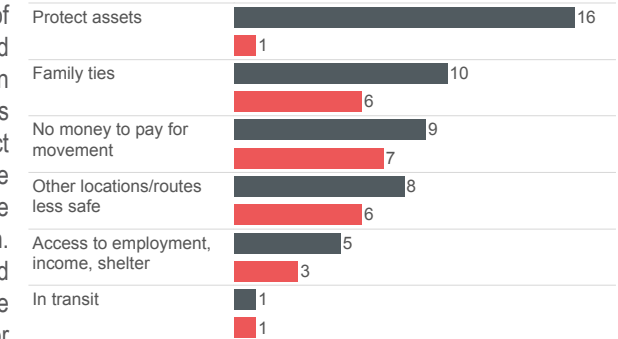


communities reported
(of 24 assessed)

Displacement

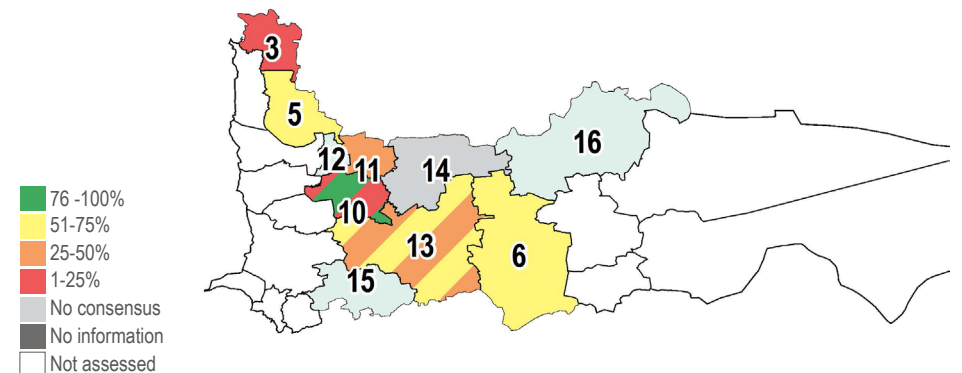
Only 1-25% of pre-conflict populations were left in seven communities, mostly in Ziyara and Madiq Castel sub-district, while none were left in Tiba Elesm, Hor Bnafsor, Rohaya and Jalma². In the communities of Kafr Bihem and Khneizir it was reported that 76-100% of the remaining population were women. Pre-conflict populations predominantly remained in order to protect their assets, and due to family ties, while physical obstacles to movement were reported in Suran Tal Ada and Jomaqliyeh. IDPs were present in ten of the assessed communities, while new arrivals were reported only in three. Their main reasons for staying in host communities were reportedly a lack of resources to pay for travel, as well as family ties and the perception that other location and routes would be less safe.

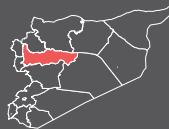
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

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

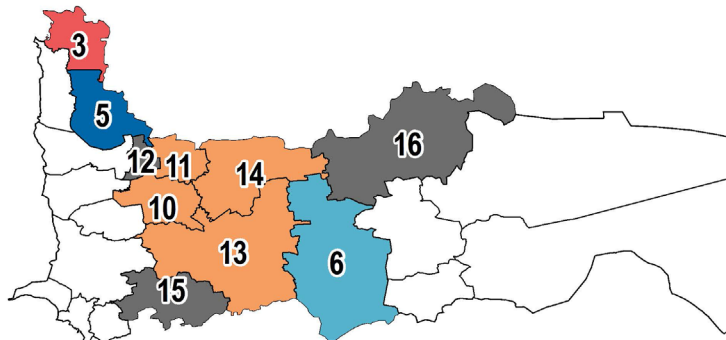




WASH

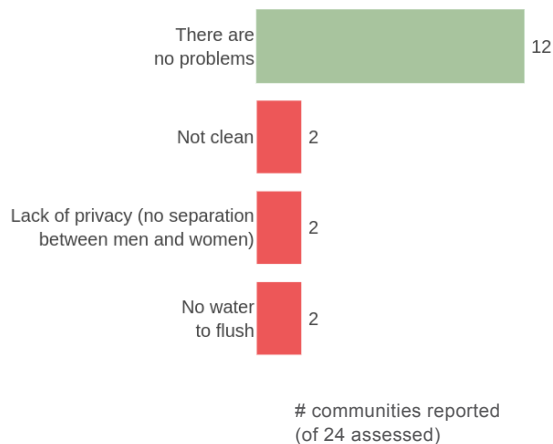
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

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

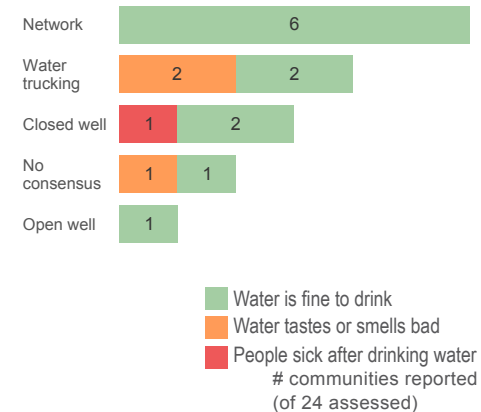


Water trucking and the main water network were reportedly the main drinking water sources in the communities assessed. Drinking water was mostly reported to be fine to drink, while it made people sick in Tal Ada. There were no problems with latrines in half of the communities assessed, while other locations reported lack of privacy, of cleanliness and of water to flush toilet as the main issues.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



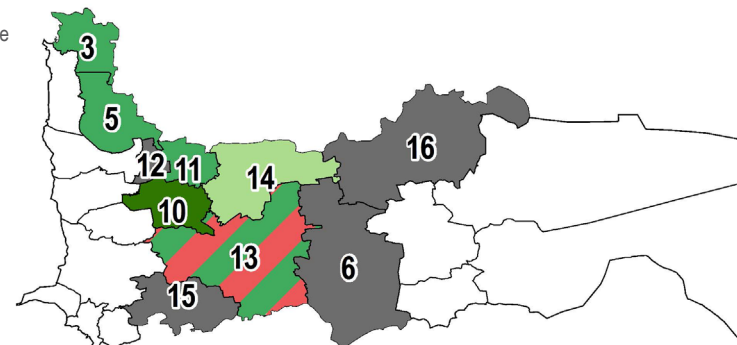
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

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

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



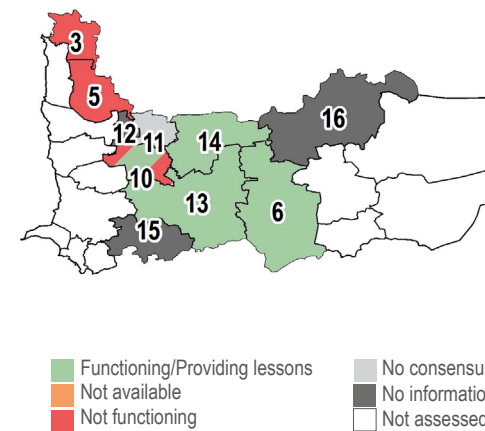
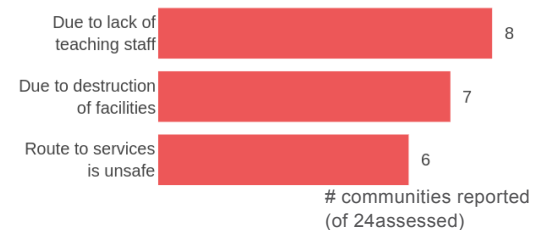
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (7675 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (7436 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Tweini (2000 SYP), the highest in Halfaya (15000 SYP).

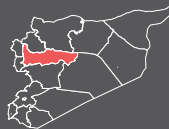
Education

Where information was available, a majority of **Availability of primary schools** [¹CL: 3/3]

communities reported that primary education services were not available; this was mostly due to lack of teaching staff, as well as to the destruction of facilities, especially in communities within Ziyara and Madiq Castle sub-districts. Only four communities reported that all children had access to education.

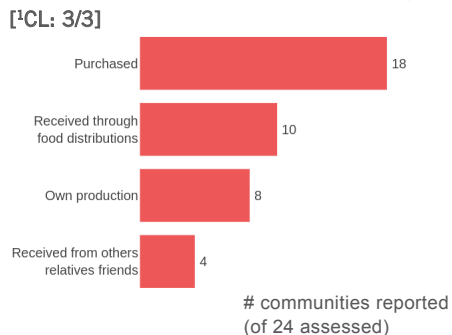
Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 3/3]



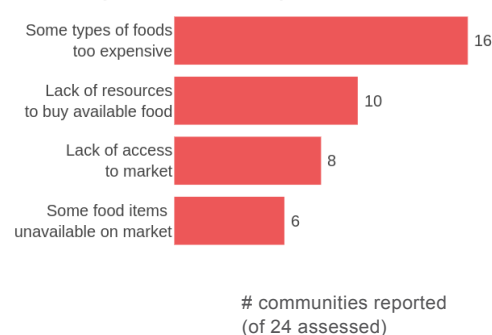


Food Security

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

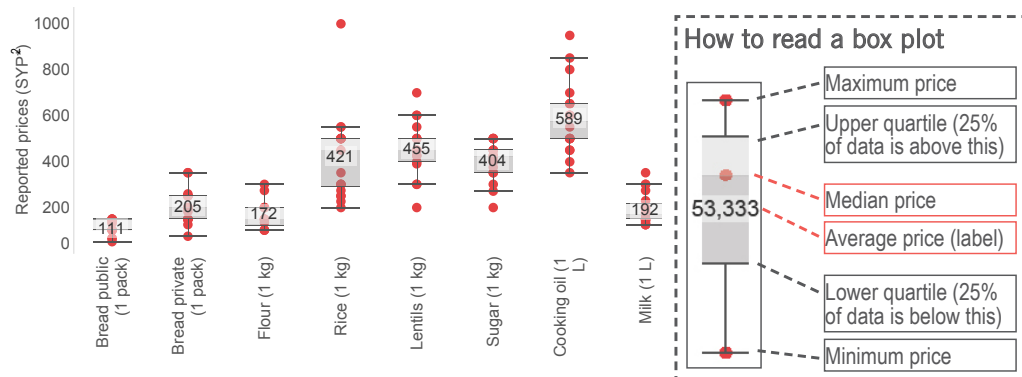


Challenges to accessing food [1CL: 3/3]



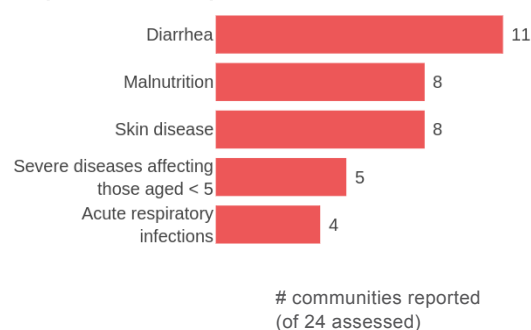
In July, most communities assessed reported being able to purchase food, while almost half reported having received food through distributions. All communities except one reported experiencing barriers to accessing food; these were mostly tied to high prices of food items and lack of financial resources.

Prices of food items² [1CL: 2/3]

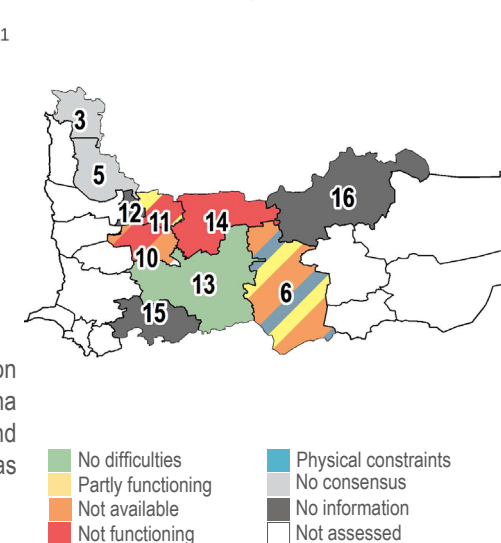


Health

Reported health problems [1CL: 2/3]



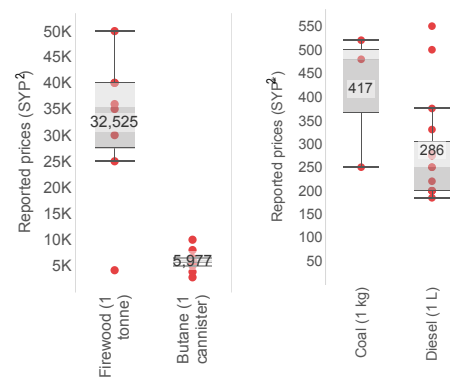
Main difficulties to get health care [1CL: 2/3]



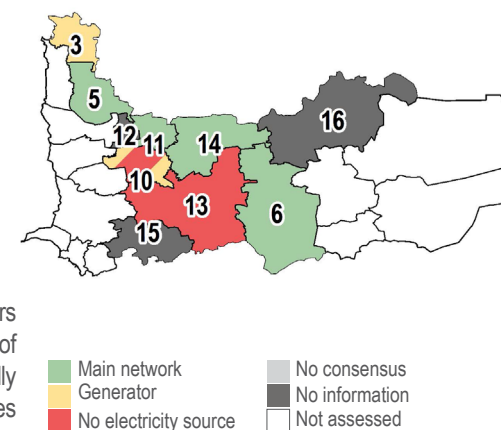
Diarrhea, along with skin diseases and malnutrition were reportedly common health concerns in Hama governorate. The absence of health facilities and security concerns were predominantly reported as challenges to accessing care.

NFIs

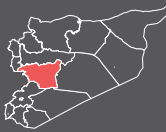
Prices of fuel sources² [1CL: 2/3]



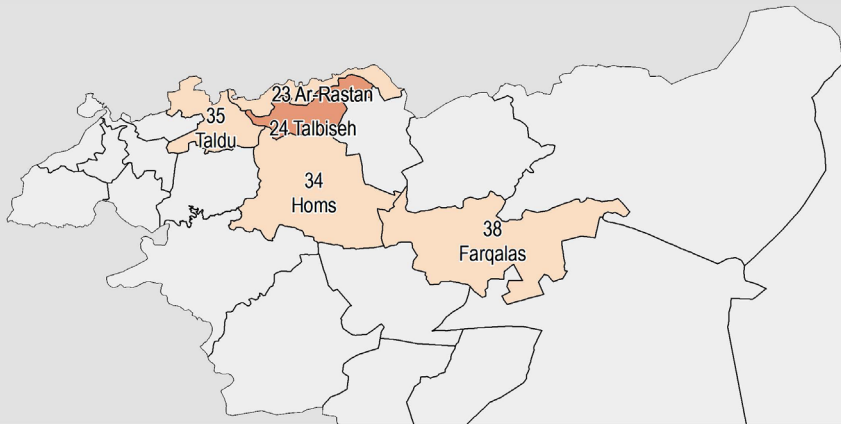
Most common source of electricity [1CL: 3/3]



The main sources of electricity in July were generators and the main power network, while the communities of Kafr Bihem, Jomaqliye, Qatsun and Halfaya reportedly had no available electricity sources. Fuel shortages were reportedly experienced in all but five communities.



Coverage map

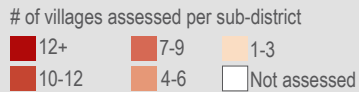


Context

Homs governorate hosts 526,510 IDPs and 1,023,033 people in need of assistance (OCHA). In May, the majority of the northern borders with Hama, Ar Raqqa and Deir ez Zor, remained hard-to-reach for humanitarian assistance, as were central and north-eastern parts of the governorate (OCHA).

Coverage

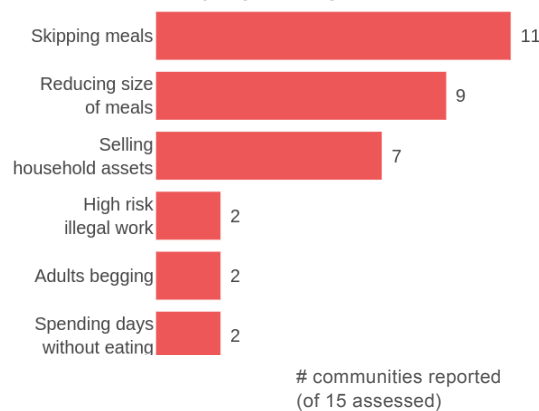
Communities assessed: 15/454
 Sub-districts assessed: 5/23



Livelihoods

Reducing size of meals or skipping meals were reportedly common strategies to cope with a lack of resources in a majority of the communities assessed. Children were reportedly sent to work or beg in Al Wa'ar, high risk illegal work was reported in Kafr Laha and Farqalas, while spending day without eating was reported as a coping strategy in Amr wa Sultaniya and Deir Fool.

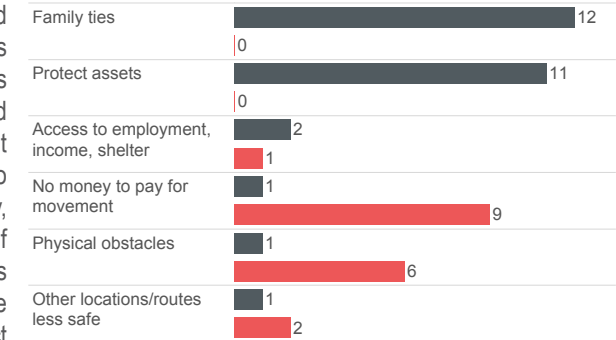
Most common coping strategies [1CL: 3/3]



Displacement

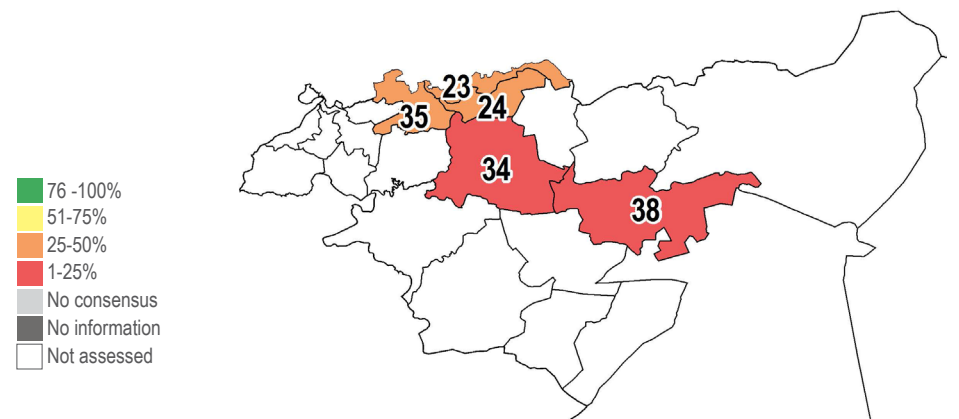
A majority of all assessed communities reported that less than 50% of their pre-conflict populations remained during July, while, as was the case in June, no pre-conflict populations were left in Kisein and Um Sharshouh. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin in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

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



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

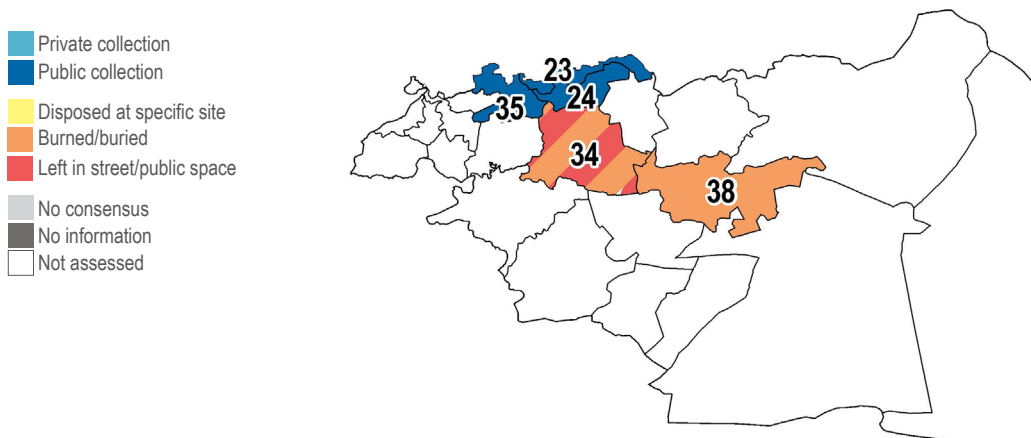
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [1CL: 2/3]





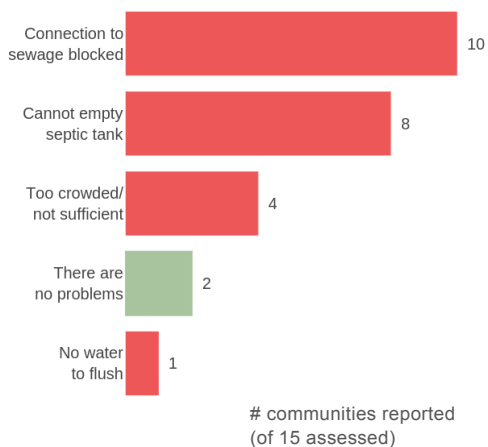
WASH

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

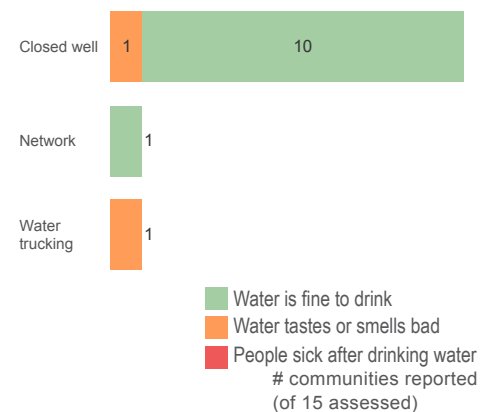


In all communities where information was available, closed wells were reported as the main drinking water source, with water being considered fine to drink. Water reportedly taste or smelled bad in Al Waêar and Amr wa Sultaniya. There were no reported changes in volumes of available safe drinking water.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]

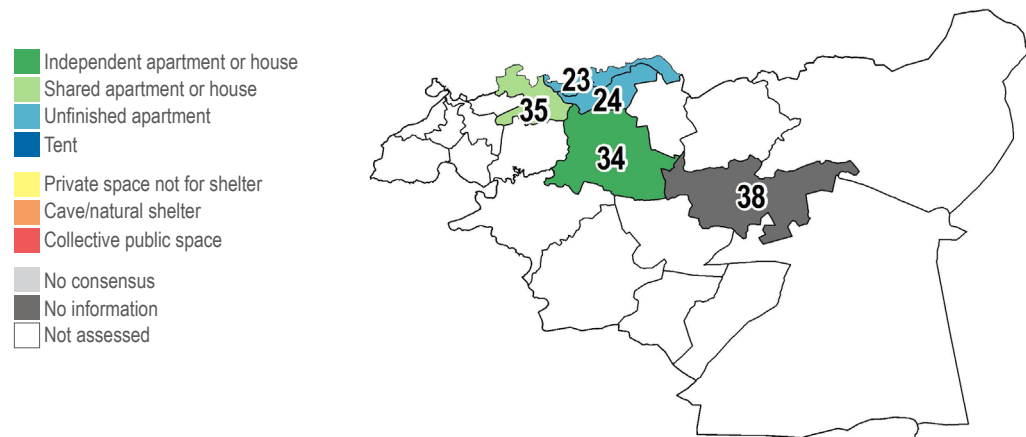


Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

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

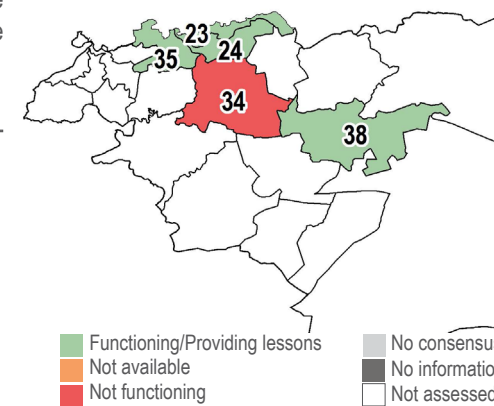
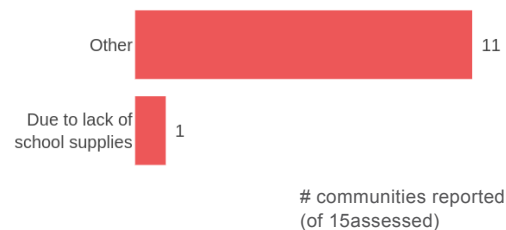


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (1250 SYP) was higher than the average rent paid across the country (7436 SYP). The highest rent prices per room were reported in Taldu (2000 SYP), the lowest in Taldu (3000 SYP).

Education

Primary school facilities were reportedly functioning in all communities assessed with the exception of Amr was Sultaniya and Al Waêar. However, only in Farqalas were all children reportedly having access to education, while in all other communities it was reported that children were allowed to attend only in schools not controlled by the authorities.

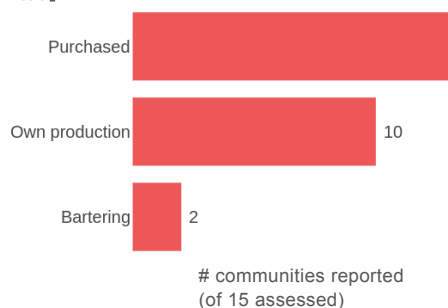
Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.7/3]



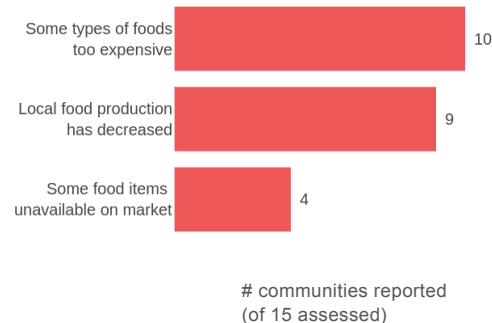


Food Security

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

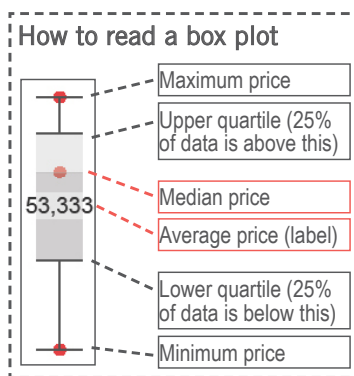
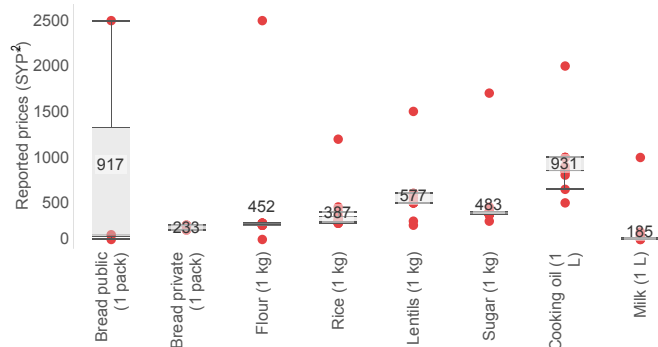


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



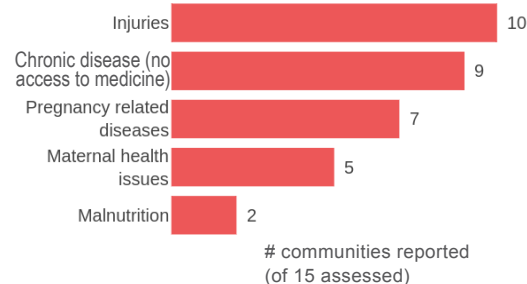
In July, food was obtained mostly through purchases and own production, while food distributions occurred in Farqalas. The most common challenges to accessing food were reportedly related to the high cost of some food items and the lack of financial resources experienced by populations.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.8/3]

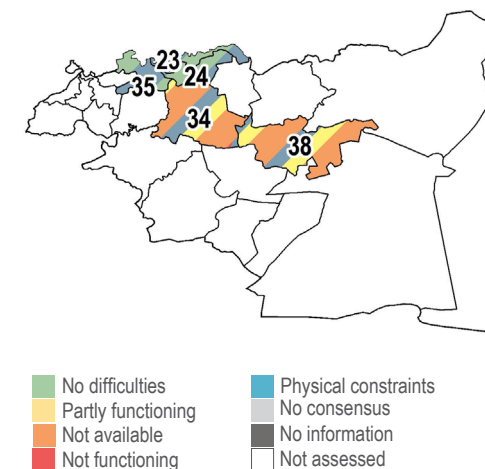


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



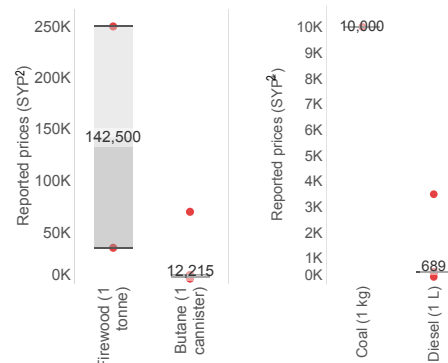
Main difficulties to get health care [¹CL: 2/3]



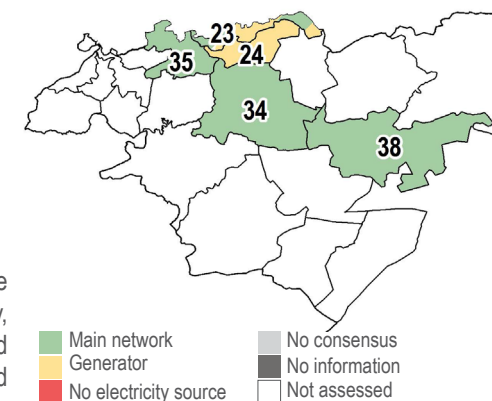
Chronic diseases, pregnancy-related and maternal issues were the most commonly reported health concerns across assessed communities in July, while physical disabilities and security concerns were reported as predominant barriers to accessing health care services. As was the case in May and June, malnutrition was reported in the community of Al Waêr, as well as in Farqalas.

NFIs

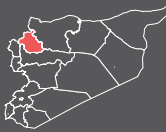
Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 3/3]



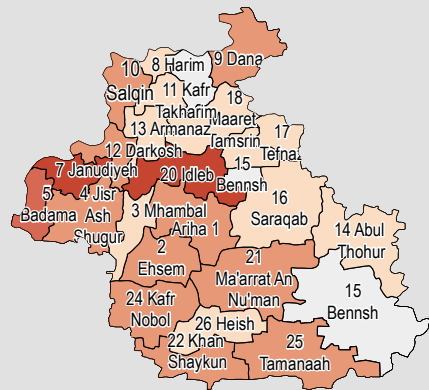
Most common source of electricity [¹CL: 3/3]



The power network was reportedly the main source of electricity in most communities assessed in July, followed by generators. With the exception of butane and diesel, reportedly available on markets in all assessed communities, other fuel items were mostly unavailable.



Coverage map

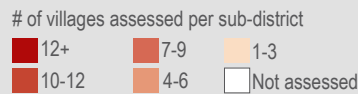


Context

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 May, humanitarian access remained a challenge in the southern and south western parts of the governorate (OCHA).

Coverage

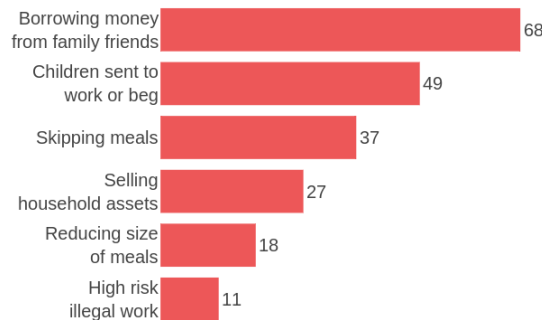
Communities assessed: 96/462
Sub-districts assessed: 23/26



Livelihoods

In July, borrowing money from family and friends and sending children to work or beg were reportedly the most common coping strategies for a lack of resources. High risk illegal work was reported in eleven communities, five of which located within Badama sub-district. Spending days without eating was reported in Atma, Dana sub-district.

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

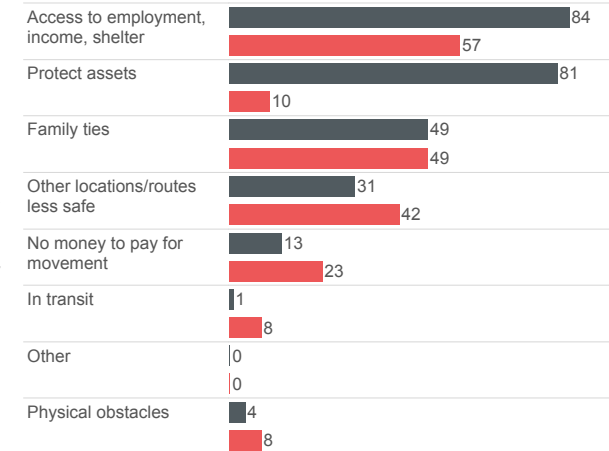


communities reported (of 96 assessed)

Displacement

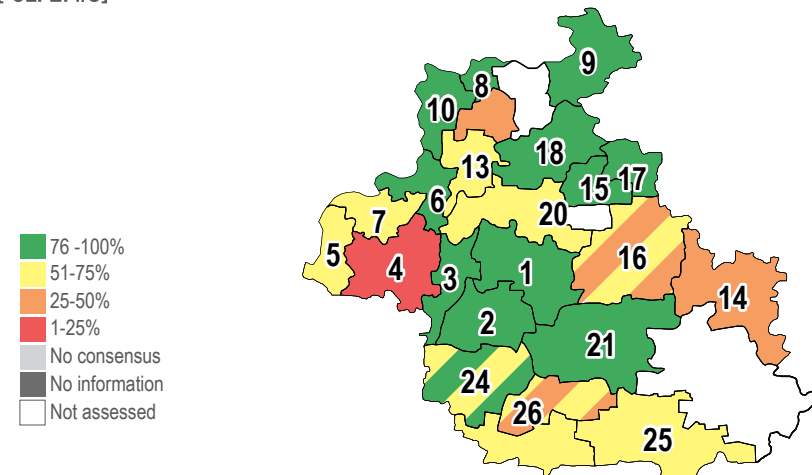
In July, one fourth of assessed communities reported that less than 50% of pre-conflict populations were left. Pre-conflict populations overwhelmingly stayed in their communities of origin because of access to employment and shelter and in order to protect their assets. Physical obstacles to movement were reported in Sfuhen, Joseph, Qanniyeh, and Northern Laj. IDPs were reported in seventy-six of the communities assessed, with a significant number of new arrivals in at least twenty-two communities. The most commonly reported reasons for IDPs to remain in their host communities were access to employment, income and shelter, and family ties. Physical obstacles to movement were a concern for IDPs in eight communities, including Northern Laj.

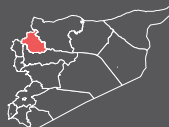
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2.7/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

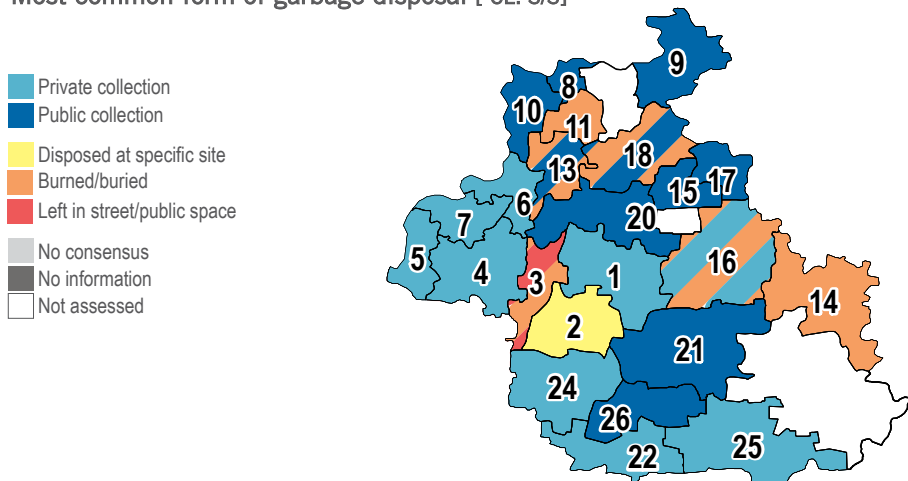
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [¹CL: 2.4/3]





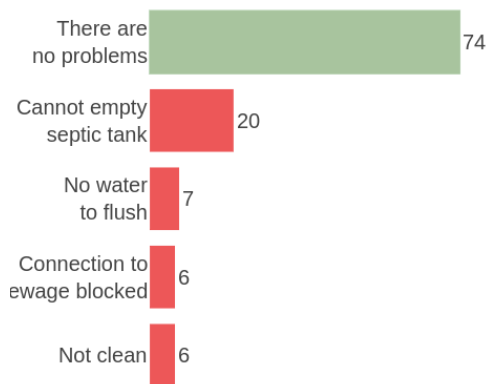
WASH

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



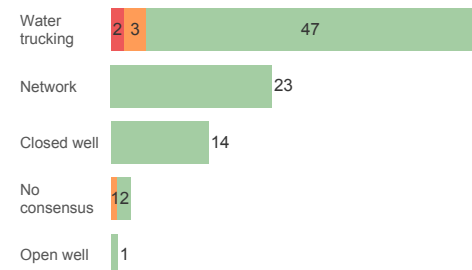
Water trucking was reportedly the main source of drinking water in the communities assessed, and mostly water was fine to drink. However, in Korin and Jarjaz water reportedly made people sick. Thirty-one communities reported that less water was available in July when compared to June. No problems were reported with latrines in seventy-four out of ninety-six communities, while the main issue reported with latrines was the inability to empty septic tanks.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



communities reported (of 96 assessed)

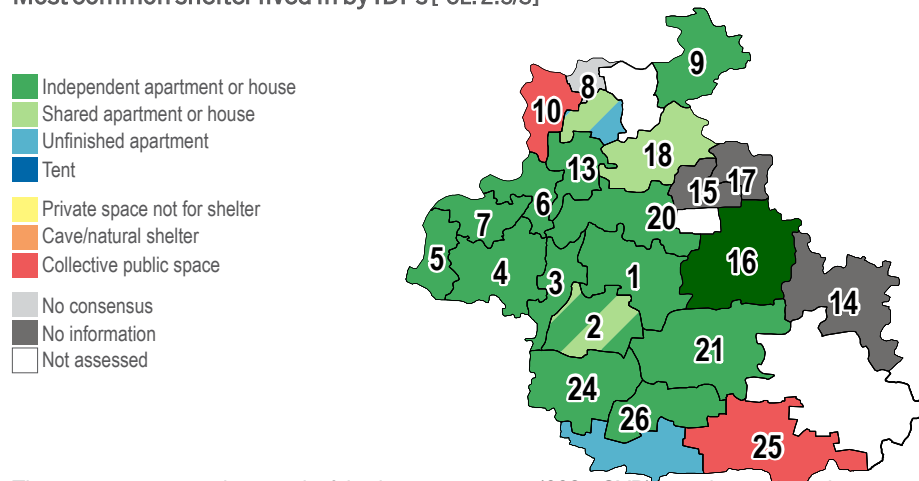
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



communities reported (of 96 assessed)

Shelter

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



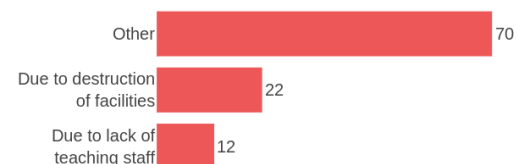
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (6625 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7436 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Karfuma, Abdin (1000 SYP), the highest in Taltita (30000 SYP).

Education

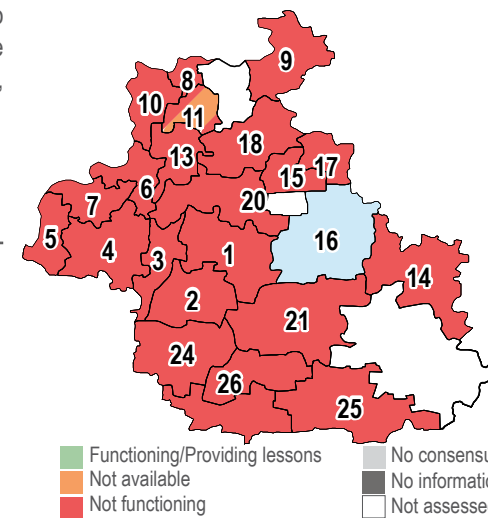
Availability of primary schools [¹CL: 3/3]

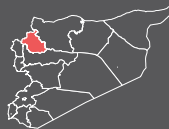
Almost all communities reported that primary schools were not functioning in July. Among the most common barriers to accessing education was the destruction of facilities. The only communities reporting functioning schools were Afs, Saraqab sub-district, and Maghara, Ehsem sub-district.

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



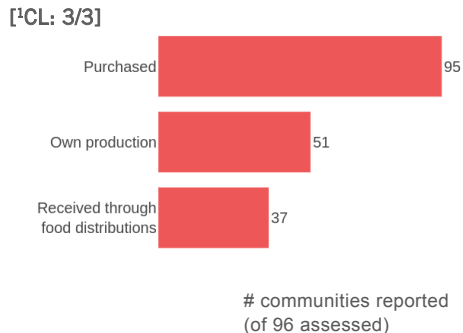
communities reported (of 96 assessed)



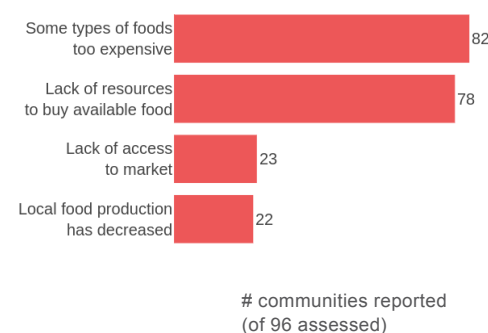


Food Security

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

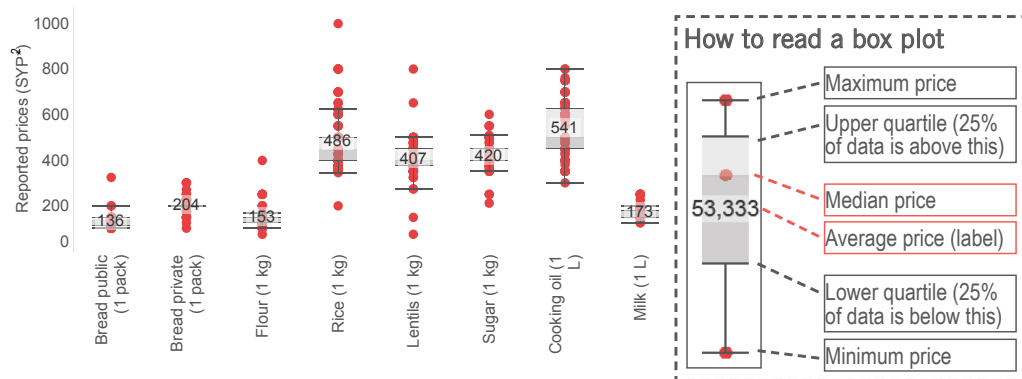


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



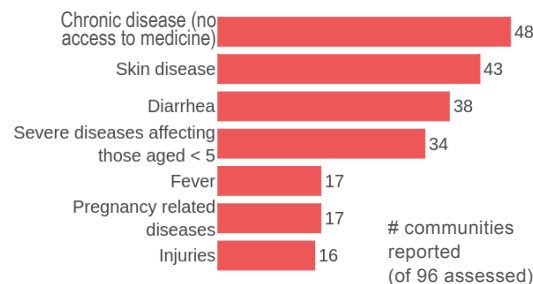
Purchasing was a common source of obtaining food in the communities assessed, while food distributions were reported in thirty-seven communities. Challenges to obtaining food reportedly related to lack of resources and high prices of some food items, while no challenges were reported in Atma, Dana sub-district, and Hamama, Janudiyeh sub-district.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 2.6/3]

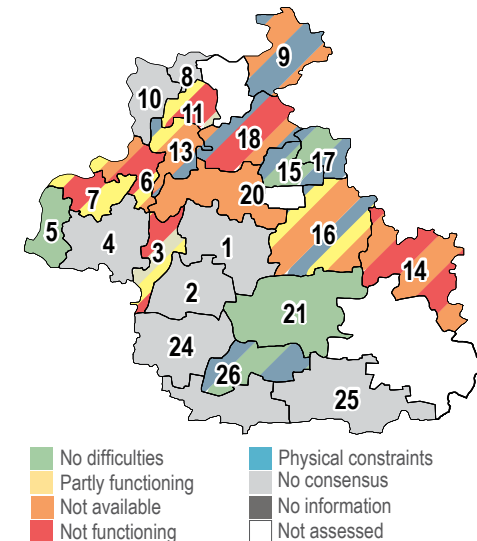


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



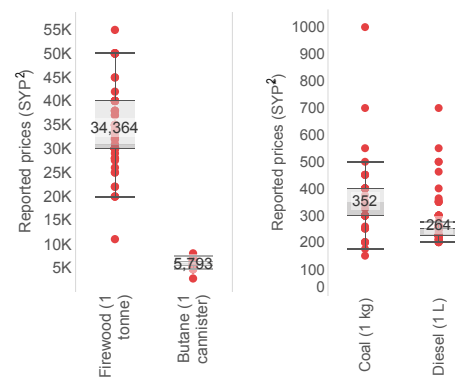
Main difficulties to get health care [¹CL: 2/3]



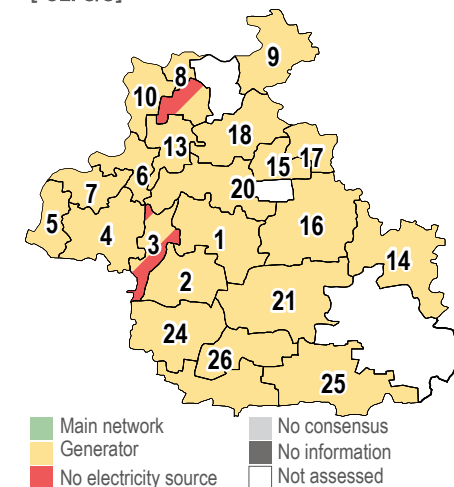
Chronic diseases and lack of access to medicine, as well as skin diseases and diarrhea were common reported health issues in July. Malnutrition was reported in fourteen of the communities assessed, across thirteen different sub-districts. Lack of health facilities and security concerns regarding transportation to and from the nearest care points were instead reportedly the most common barriers to accessing health services.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2.1/3]



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



Generators were reported as the main source of electricity in the vast majority of communities assessed; however, only over half of the communities assessed reported no fuel shortages. No electricity source was reportedly available in Kafr Takharim and Northern Laj.



Coverage map

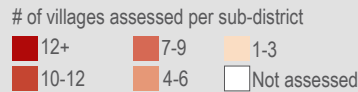


Context

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

Coverage

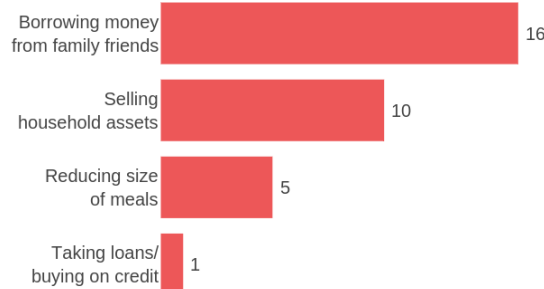
Communities assessed: 26/39
 Sub-districts assessed: 4/4



Livelihoods

In July, borrowing from family and friends was reported as a common strategy to cope with a lack of resources. High risk illegal work, sending children to work or beg and skipping meals were all reported strategies in the community of Razaniyet, Fiq sub-district.

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

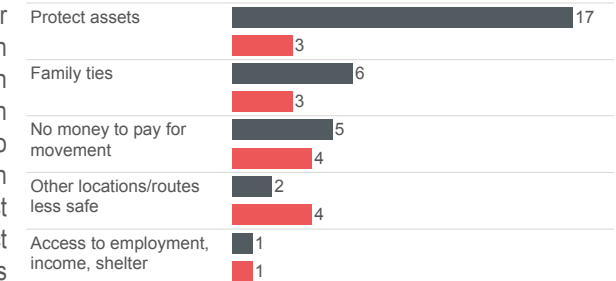


communities reported (of 26 assessed)

Displacement

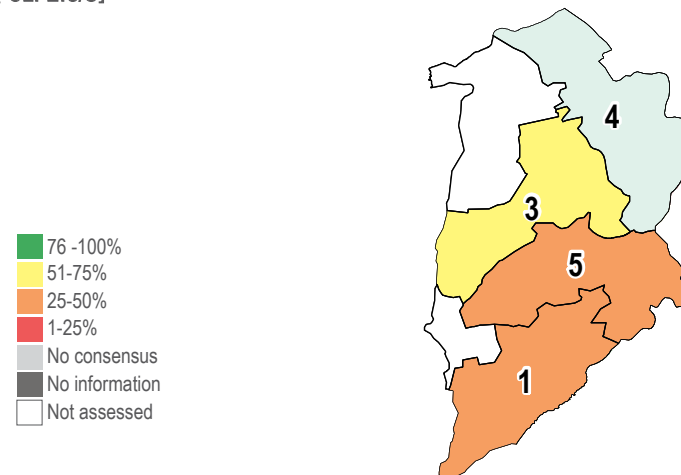
In July, none of the pre-conflict population reportedly remained in six communities², most of which were located in Khan Arnaba sub-district. A population composed of 76-100% women was reported in Rafid, Ghadir Elbostan and Eastern Basa, Al-Khashniyyeh sub-district. IDPs were reported in seven communities, mostly within Al-Khashniyyeh sub-district, while new arrivals were also reported in six communities, four of which located in the same sub-district. The most commonly reported reasons for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin were the protection of assets and family ties, while IDPs mostly reported a lack of money to pay for movement and the perception of other locations and routes as less safe as the main reasons for remaining in their host communities.

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



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

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

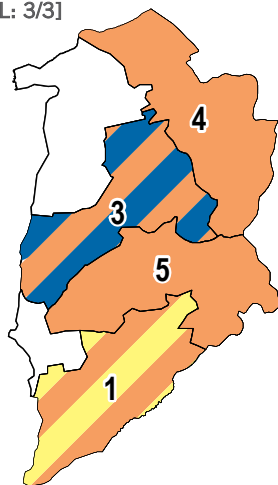




WASH

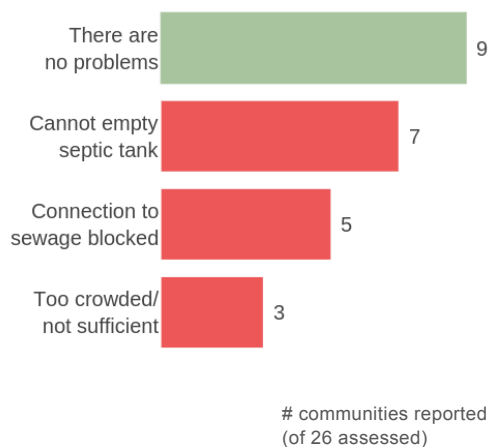
Most common form of garbage disposal [¹CL: 3/3]

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

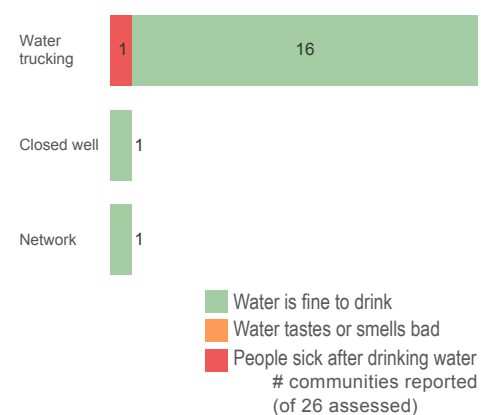


All communities reportedly relied on water trucking as their main drinking water source, with the exception of Ayoba, where the main water network was used, and Breiqa, where closed wells were reportedly the main source. Where information was available, almost all communities reported that water was fine to drink; however, ten communities reported a worsening in the available volumes of safe drinking water compared to June, six of which were located in Al-Khashiniyyeh. The most commonly reported issues with latrines were instead the inability to empty septic tanks and the blockage of sewage connection.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



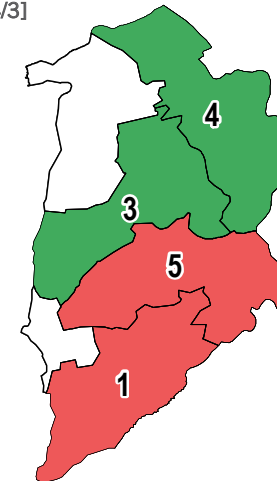
Most common drinking water source and status [¹CL: 3/3]



Shelter

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

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

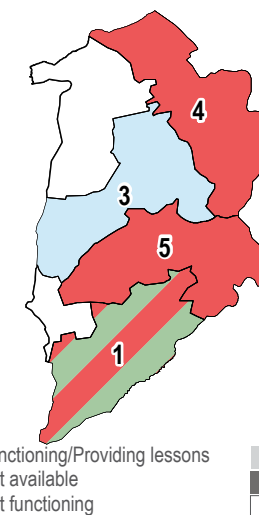
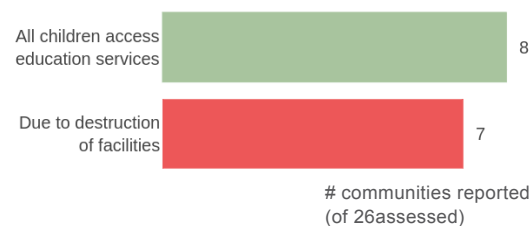


The average reported rent price² in the governorate (5071 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7436 SYP). The highest rent prices per room were reported in Kodneh (2000 SYP), the lowest in Ayoba (17000 SYP).

Education

Only eight communities reported functioning primary school facilities, while in most cases they were not functioning or not available. The main reported barrier for children accessing education was reportedly the destruction of facilities.

Most common reasons for children not attending school [¹CL: 2.2/3]

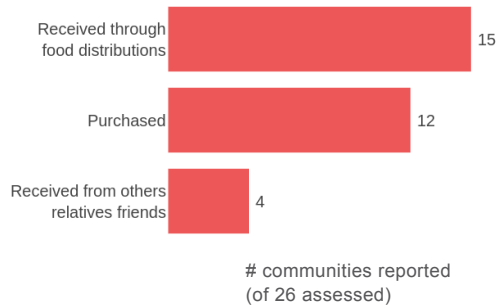


¹CL = average Key Informant (KI) confidence level
² \$1 = 514.85 SYP (UN operational rates of exchange as of 01 September 2016)

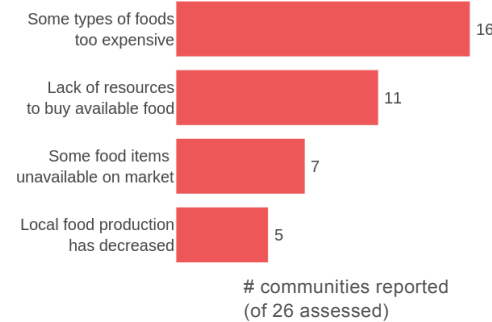


Food Security

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

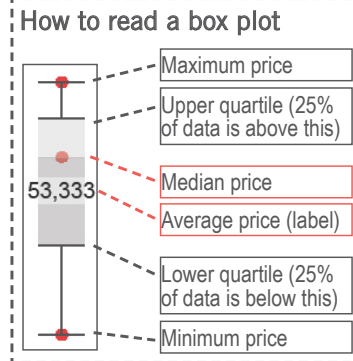
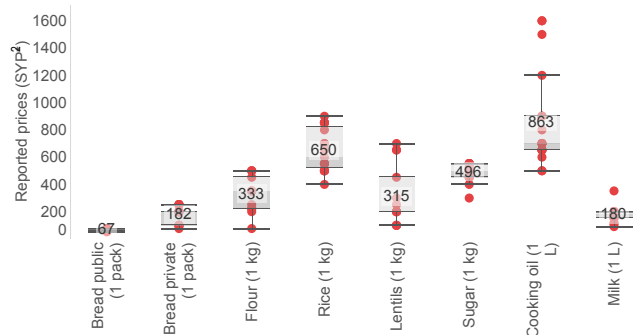


Challenges to accessing food [¹CL: 3/3]



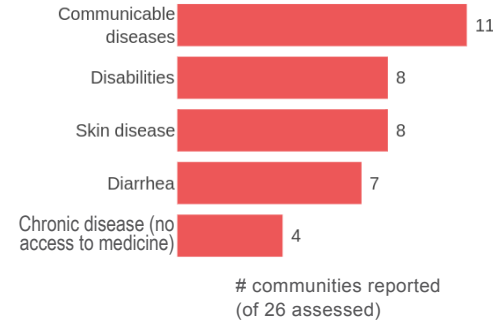
Food was commonly received through aid distributions and purchased across the assessed communities. No challenges to accessing food were reported in Ayoba, Khan Arnaba sub-district, while a lack of financial resources, high food prices and food items unavailability were reportedly common barriers to accessing food in other communities.

Prices of food items² [¹CL: 3/3]

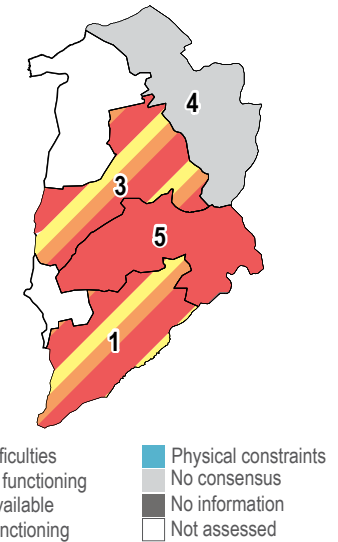


Health

Reported health problems [¹CL: 2/3]



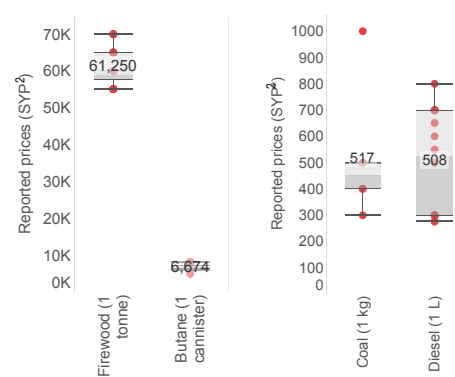
Main difficulties to get health care [¹CL: 2/3]



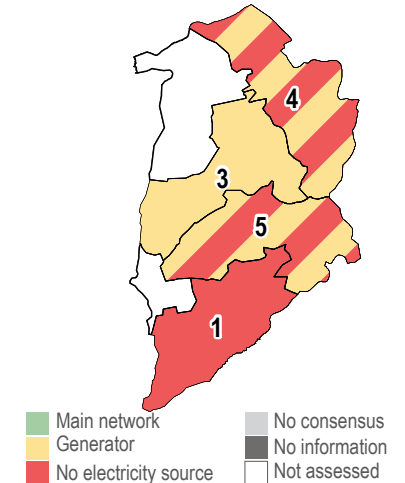
Communicable disease were highly prevalent health concerns in the communities assessed, while there was no report of injuries. Malnutrition was reported in Sweisa, Al-Khashniyyeh sub-district, and Breiqa, Quneitra sub-district. Barriers to accessing health services were reported in all the communities assessed.

NFIs

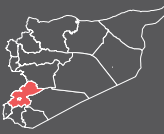
Prices of fuel sources² [¹CL: 2/3]



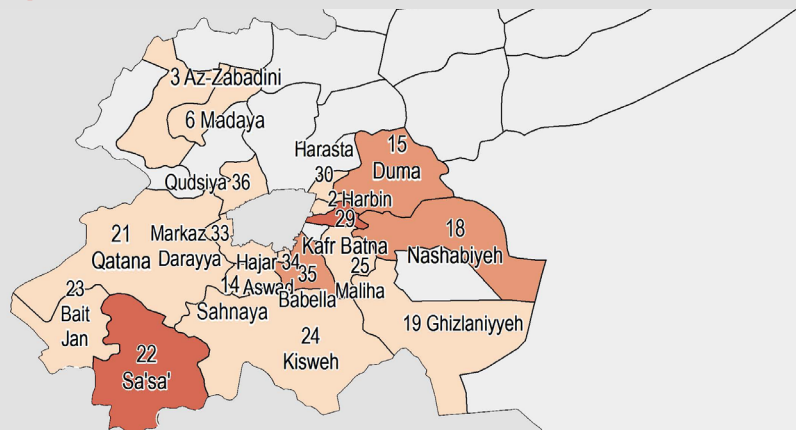
Most common source of electricity
[¹CL: 3/3]



No electricity source was reportedly available in eight of the communities assessed, five of which in Al-Khashniyyeh sub-district. The main power network was used in Ayoba, while generators were common in the remaining communities.



Coverage map

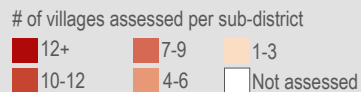


Context

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

Coverage

Communities assessed: 50/232
Sub-districts assessed: 18/36



Livelihoods

In July, the most common reported strategy to cope with a lack of resources was borrowing from family and friends. Adults and children were reportedly resorting to begging in order to cope with a lack of resources in the communities of Beit Sawa, Kafr Batna sub-district, and Misraba, Harasta sub-district, where people reportedly also resorted to high risk illegal work. Most other communities where high risk illegal work was reported were located in Saësaë and Babella sub-districts. Extreme food based coping strategies such as spending days without eating were reported in Az-Zab, Darayya and Misraba.

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

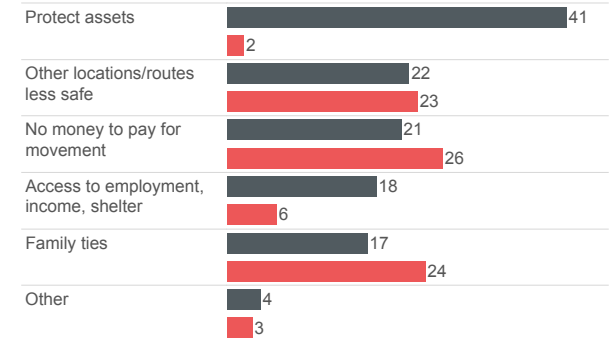


communities reported (of 50 assessed)

Displacement

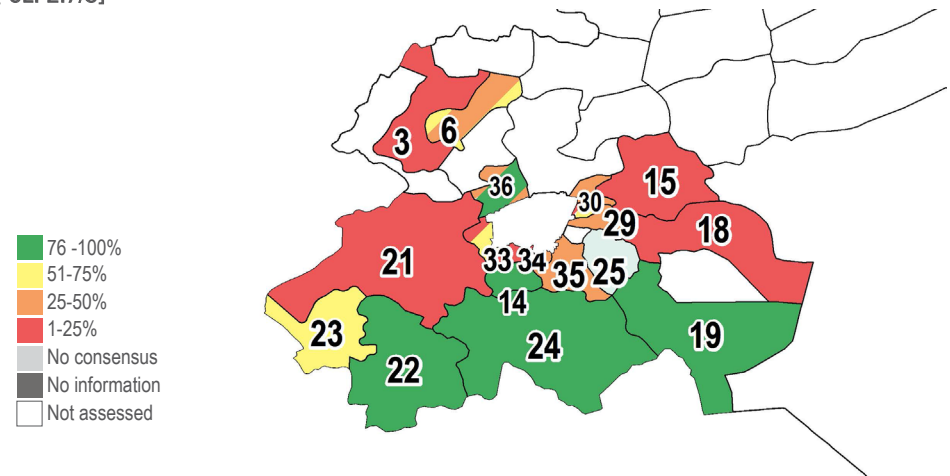
No pre-conflict populations were reportedly left in Zabadin, Maliha sub-district, and Deir Maker², Saësaë sub-district, while less than 50% of pre-conflict populations remained in more than half of the assessed communities. The most common reasons reported for pre-conflict populations to remain in their communities of origin were the perception that other locations and routes would be less safe, as well as protection of assets and lack of money to pay for movement. Physical barriers to movement were instead reported in Arbin, Kafr Barna, Madaya and Nashabiyeh. IDPs were reportedly present in thirty-two communities and new arrivals were reported in at twenty-three communities. Reportedly, IDPs stayed in their host communities because of a lack of resources to pay for travel and due to family ties.

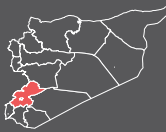
Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population [¹CL: 2.8/3]



■ Host population ■ IDPs # of communities reported

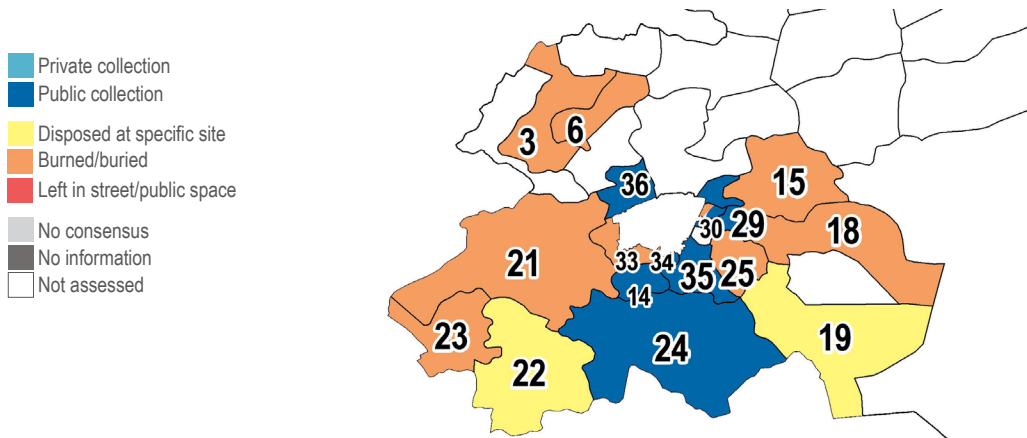
Most commonly reported % of original population remaining per sub-district (excluding IDPs) [¹CL: 2.7/3]





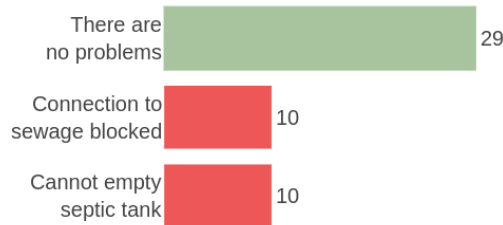
WASH

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

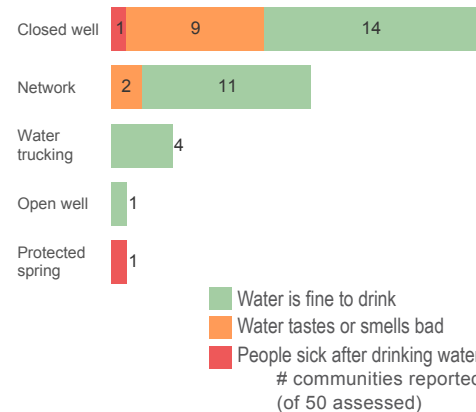


A majority of communities had access to closed wells as a main source of drinking water, and a majority of communities reported that water was fine to drink. People reportedly felt sick after drinking water in the communities of Bait Jan and Beit Nayem. The volumes of available safe drinking water reportedly remained the same in almost all communities when compared to the month of June. A majority of communities reported experiencing no issues with latrines, while a common issue in other communities were the blockage of sewage networks and the impossibility to empty septic tanks.

Problems with latrines [¹CL: 3/3]



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

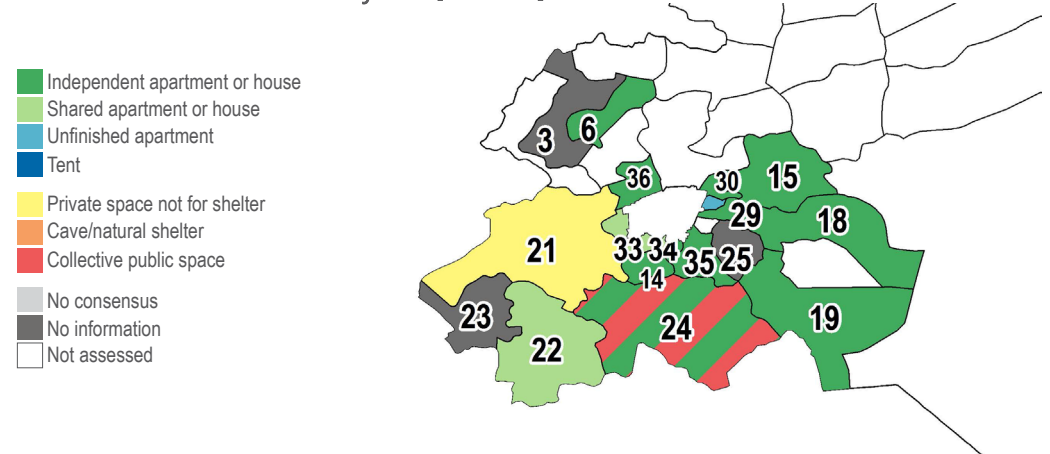


communities reported (of 50 assessed)

communities reported (of 50 assessed)

Shelter

Most common shelter lived in by IDPs [¹CL: 2.8/3]



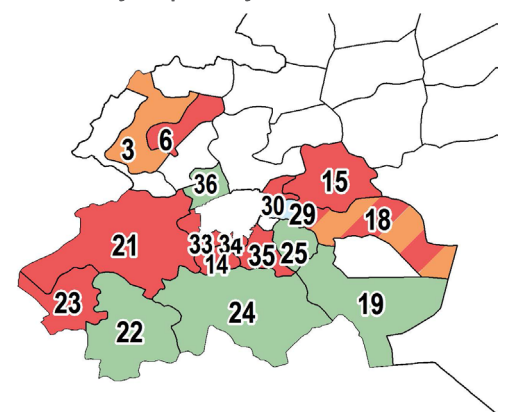
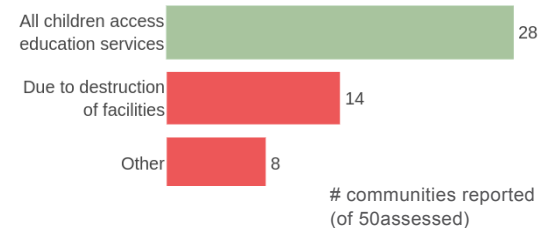
The average reported rent price² in the governorate (2447 SYP) was lower than the average rent paid across the country (7436 SYP). The lowest rent prices per room were reported in Kafr Batna, Eftreis, Harasta (500 SYP), the highest in Sahnaya (15000 SYP).

Education

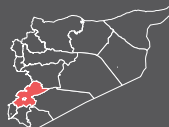
Most communities reported that all children accessed education, while some communities reported that, due to school holidays, children did not access education in July. In the remaining communities where services were not available, this was mainly due to the destruction of facilities.

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

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

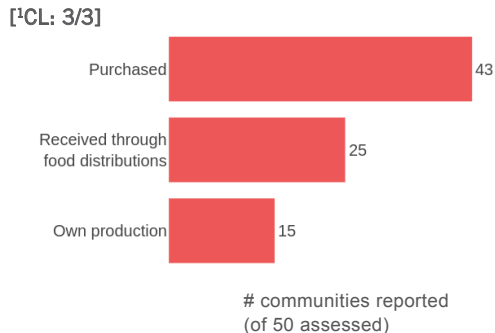


communities reported (of 50 assessed)

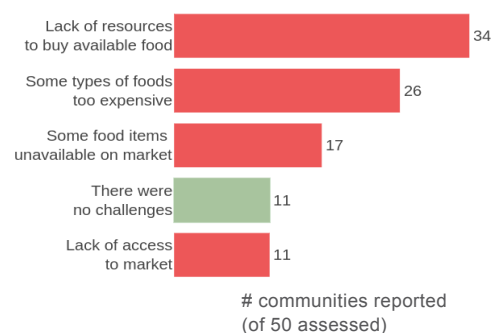


Food Security

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

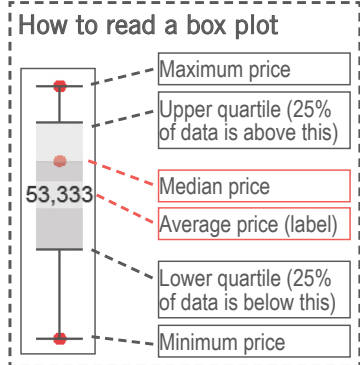
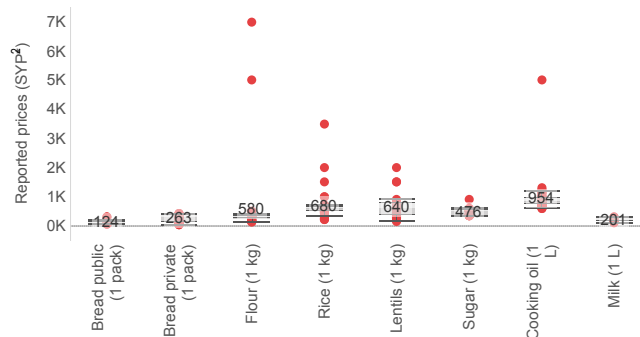


Challenges to accessing food [1CL: 3/3]



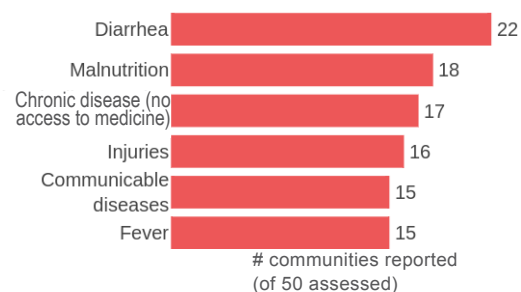
Food was most commonly obtained through purchasing or own production, while 50% of assessed communities reportedly received food distributions during July. Eleven communities reported experiencing no difficulties of access to food, while for the remaining ones the most common barriers pertained the lack of financial resources and high cost of some food items.

Prices of food items² [1CL: 2.5/3]

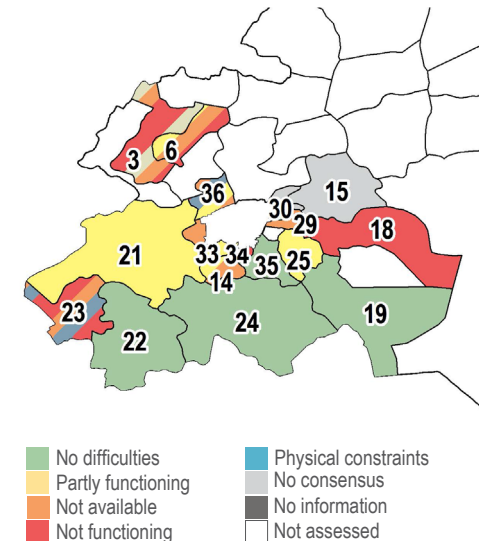


Health

Reported health problems [1CL: 2/3]



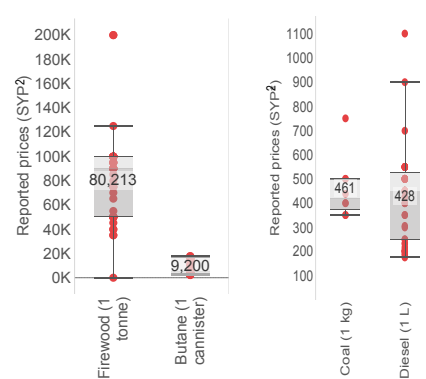
Main difficulties to get health care [1CL: 2/3]



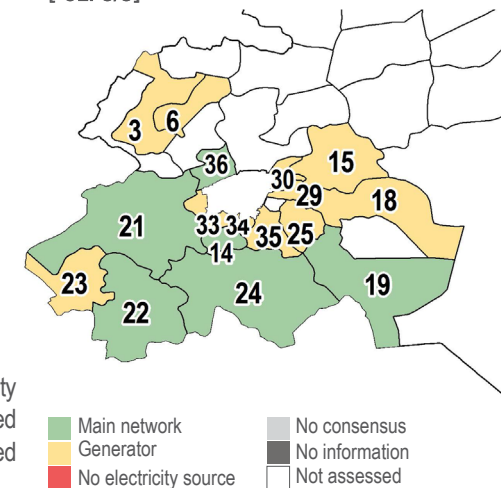
Several different predominant health concerns were reported across assessed locations in similar proportions, including diarrhea, communicable diseases, chronic diseases, injuries, fevers and malnutrition. A majority of communities reportedly experienced difficulties in accessing health services, mostly due to disability and illness as well as security concerns.

NFIs

Prices of fuel sources² [1CL: 2/3]



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



Generators were relied on as a main source of electricity in more than 50% of the assessed communities, followed by the main network. Nineteen communities reported experiencing no fuel shortages during July.