

Overview

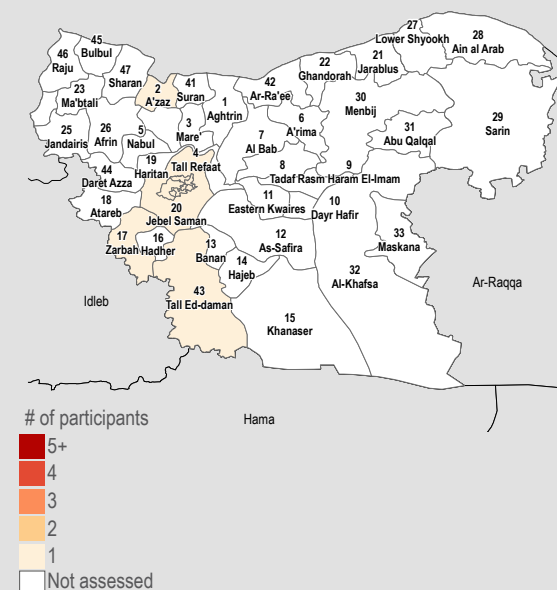
Aleppo governorate hosts more IDPs and people in need of assistance than any other governorate. In August 2015, civilians continued to be affected by the regular clashes between AOGs, the YPG and GoS forces, and a heatwave exacerbated problems faced.

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) 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.

A key challenge is identification of KIs from all sub-districts with the required community level knowledge. It should also be noted that information relies on KI perception of the sector-specific situation.

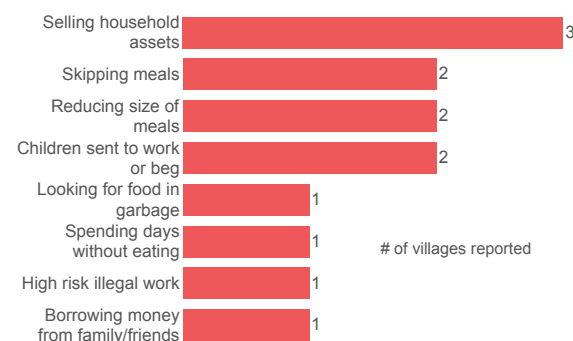
**Number of communities assessed:
4/1255 villages, 4/40 sub-districts**



Livelihoods

In August, inhabitants of A'zaz sub-district appeared particularly vulnerable, as high risk illegal work and looking for food in the garbage were common strategies used to cope with a lack of income and resources. Children were sent to work or beg in Jebel Saman and Tall Ed Daman sub-districts, and skipping meals was common in Zarbah and Tall Ed Daman sub-districts.

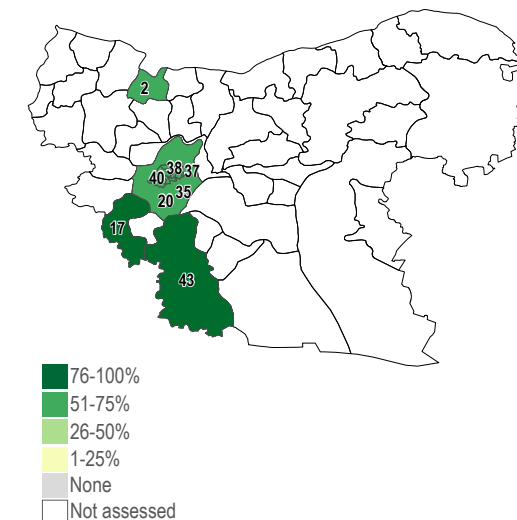
Most common coping strategies



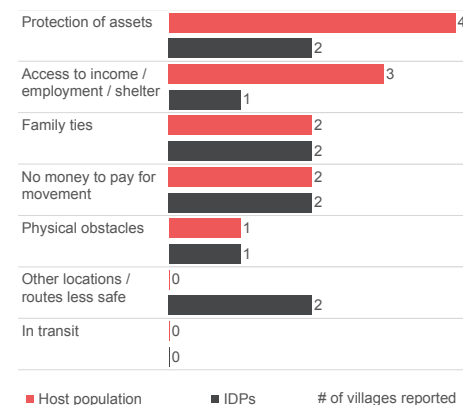
Displacement

An estimated 26-50% of the pre-conflict population remained in the village assessed in Tall Ed Daman sub-district, and 51-75% remained in the village assessed in Zarbah sub-district. Those which stayed did so largely to protect assets and for access to employment, income and shelter. The reasons that IDPs settled in locations in Aleppo governorate varied across the governorate. Common reasons in Zarbah sub-district included a lack of money to pay for movement and being unable to physically leave, suggesting that it is not the first choice location for IDPs. Amounts paid from Tall Ed Daman sub-district to the border were significantly higher than amounts paid from Zarbah.

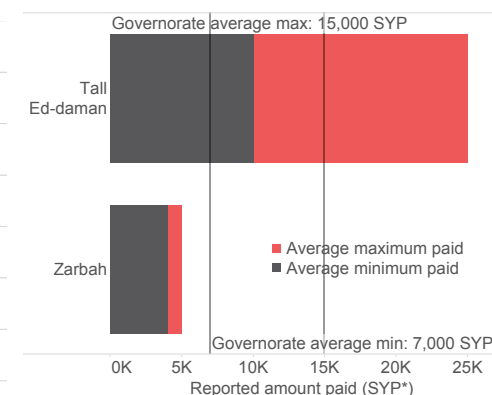
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs)

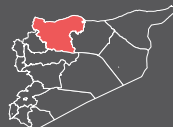


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district





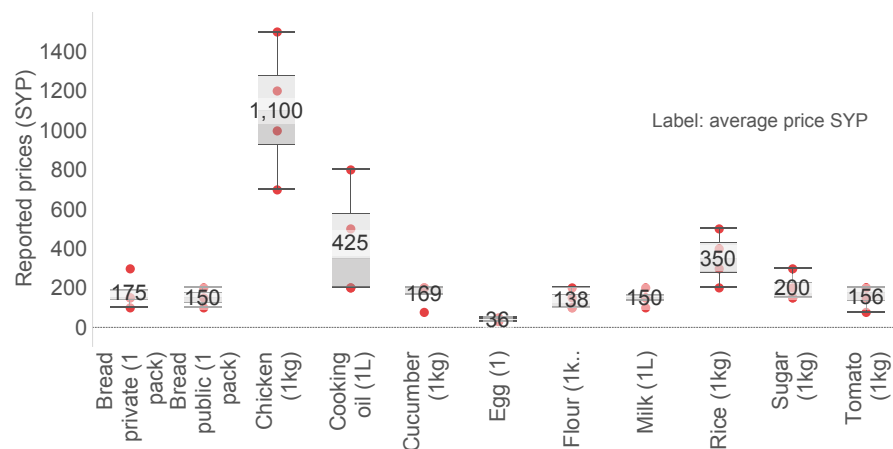
Food Security

Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods. Perhaps as a result, own production was just as common as purchasing food.

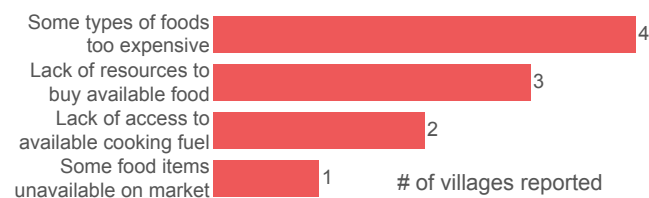
Most common sources of obtaining food



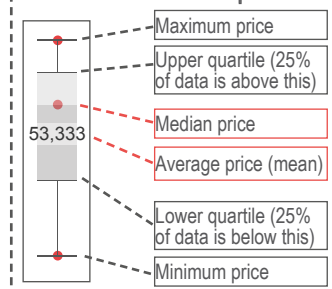
Prices of food items



Challenges to accessing food



How to read a box plot



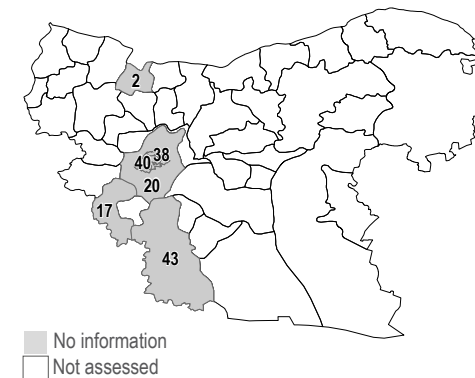
Health

Malnutrition and chronic diseases were prevalent across sub-districts assessed, and severe diseases for those under five years old were a common health problem in Jebel Saman sub-district.

Reported health problems



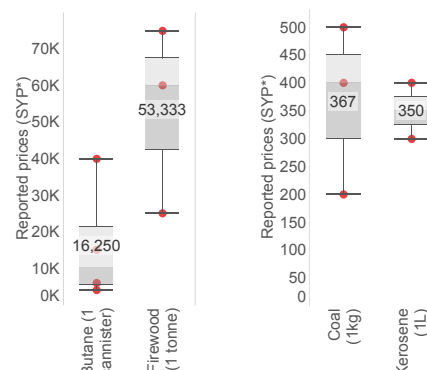
Most common barriers to accessing health care facilities



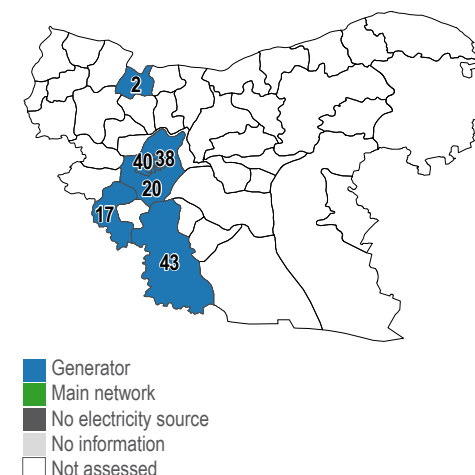
NFIs

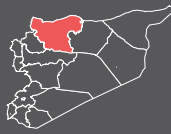
Butane was available in all sub-districts assessed whereas kerosene was only available in Zarbah and Tall Ed Daman sub-districts, and propane was unavailable everywhere assessed.

Prices of fuel sources



Most common source of electricity

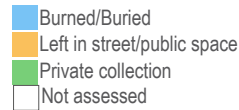
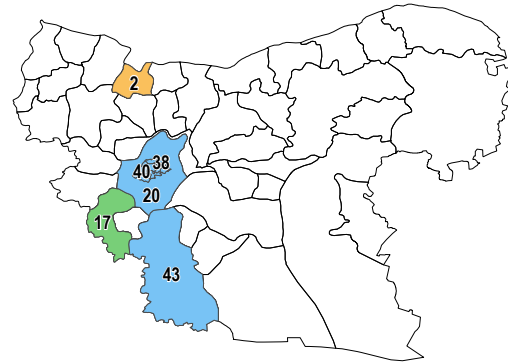




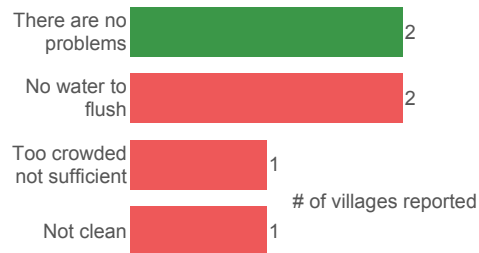
WASH

In August, the most common source of drinking water in all sub-districts assessed was water trucking, and in Jebel Saman and A'zaz sub-districts, the water made people sick. Further, in Jebel Saman sub-district there was a reduction in available safe water in comparison to the previous month. There were no problems with latrines in Jebel Saman and Zarbah sub-districts, though in A'zaz and Tall Ed Daman, a lack of water prevented or restricted flushing. Garbage was commonly buried or burned in the majority of sub-districts assessed, though in Zarbah sub-district, private paid collection was the most common form of garbage disposal.

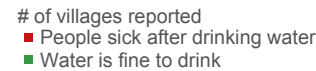
Most common form of garbage disposal



Problems with latrines



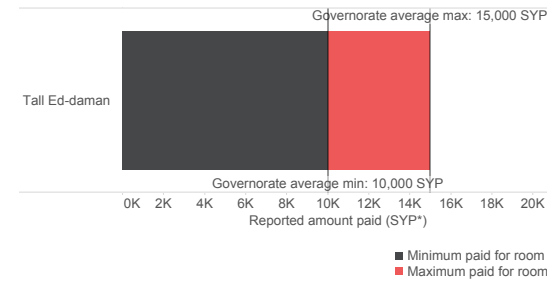
Most common water source and status



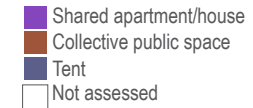
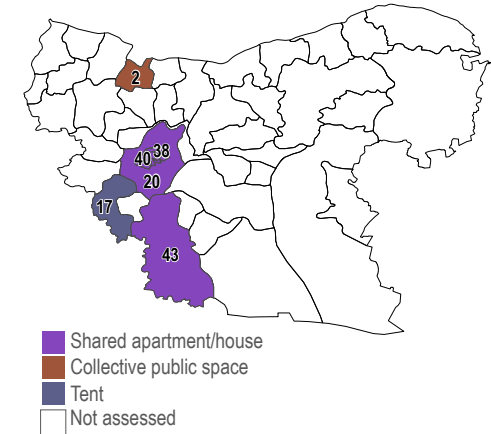
Shelter

In August, rent in Tall Ed Daman sub-district (the only location assessed with available data) was higher than the country average (8,450 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district



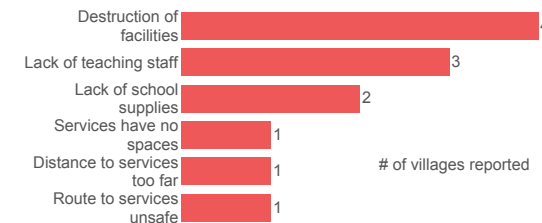
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs



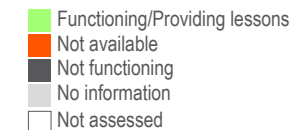
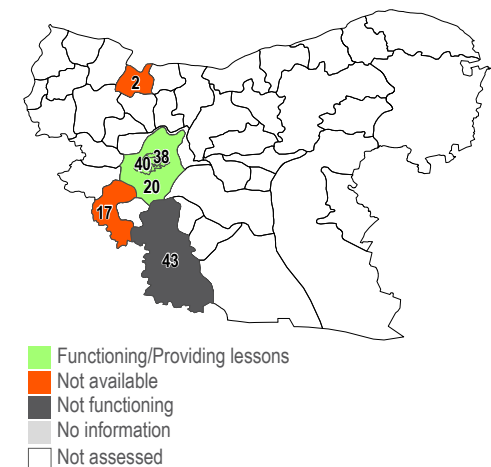
Education

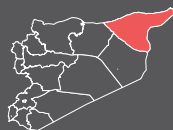
Destruction of facilities is a common barrier preventing children from attending school in all sub-districts assessed. Educational facilities (primary, secondary, high school, university) were only functioning in the village assessed in Jebel Saman sub-district.

Most common reasons for children not attending school



Availability of primary schools





Overview

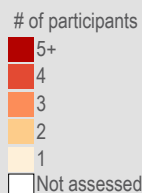
At the beginning of August 2015, the GoS and YPG forces secured Hasakeh City and surrounding areas, driving out AOGs. Fighting from the previous months left parts of Hasakeh City in ruins and humanitarian access to most of the south of the governorate was restricted.

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) 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.

A key challenge is identification of KIs from all sub-districts with the required community level knowledge. It should also be noted that information relies on KI perception of the sector-specific situation.

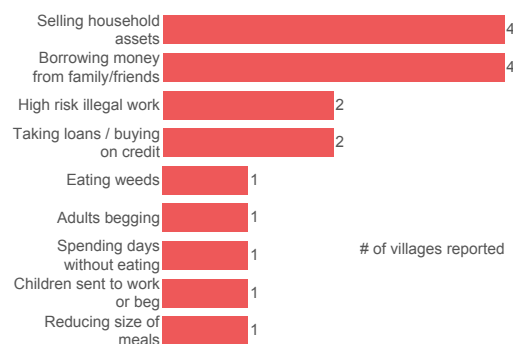
Number of communities assessed: 4/745 villages, 4/16 sub-districts



Livelihoods

Quamishli sub-district appeared particularly vulnerable, as high risk illegal work, spending days without eating, adults begging and children sent to work or beg were common strategies used to cope with a lack of income and resources. Food related coping strategies (eating weeds and reducing size of meals) were common in Jawadiyah sub-district, where people also resorted to high risk illegal work.

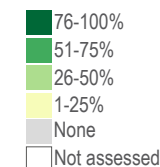
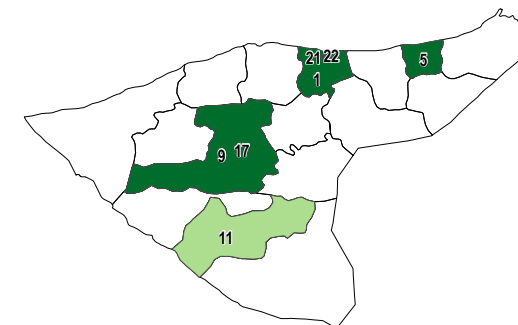
Most common coping strategies



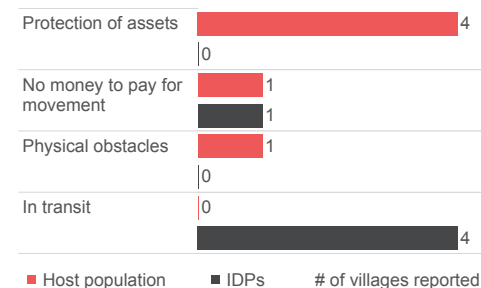
Displacement

Fewer than 50% of the pre-conflict population remained in all villages assessed. Those which stayed did so largely to protect assets. IDPs lived in all villages assessed. Locations in Al Hasakeh are often used as temporary bases for people moving out of the country, as in all villages assessed, being in transit was a common reason for IDPs staying. Amounts paid for transportation to the border was only discussed in one village in Jawadiyah sub-district, where amounts paid varied greatly.

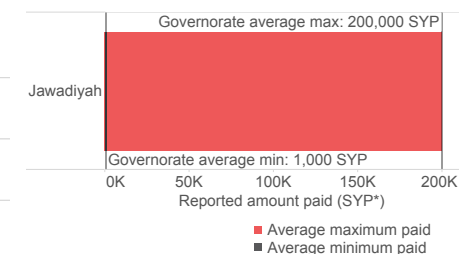
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs)

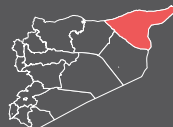


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district

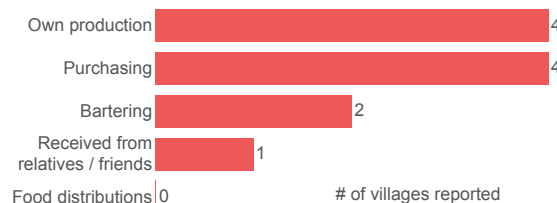




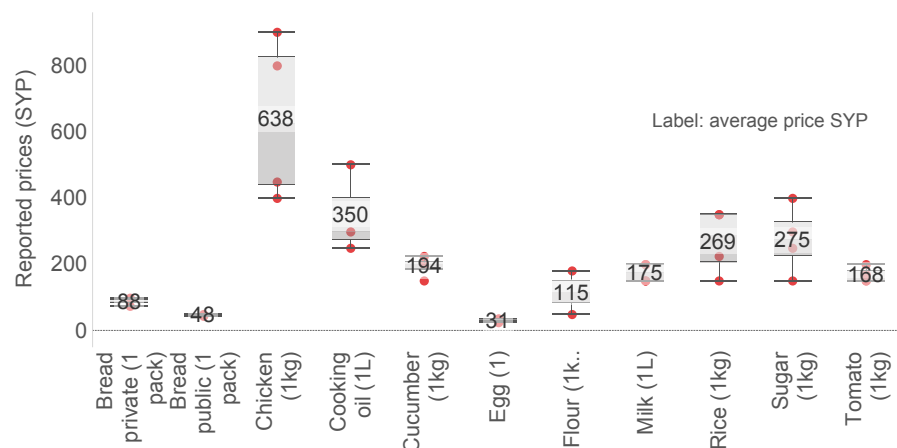
Food Security

Availability of food in markets was an issue in all sub-districts assessed with the exception of Shadadah, and access to markets was a challenge in Qamishli sub-district. In Jawadiyah sub-district, local food production had decreased and there was a lack of cooking fuel.

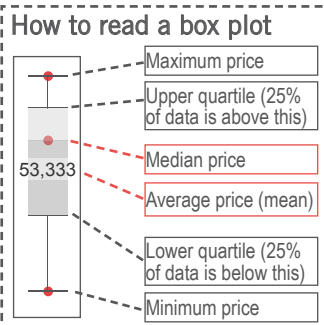
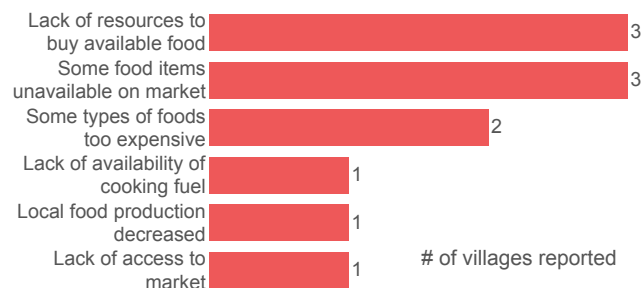
Most common sources of obtaining food



Prices of food items



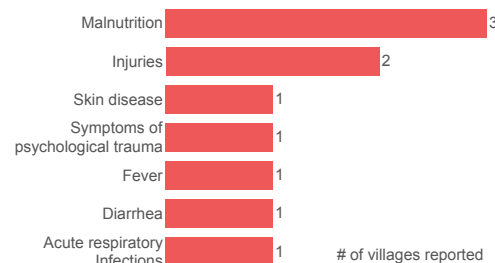
Challenges to accessing food



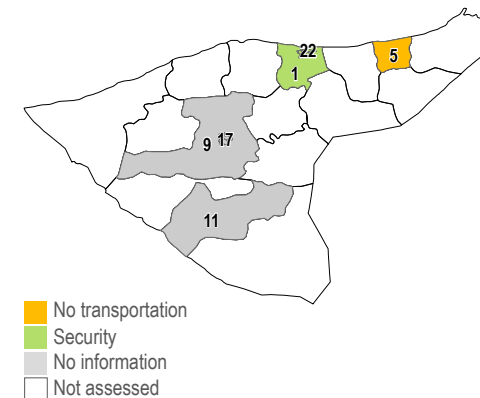
Health

Security concerns prevented people from entering health facilities in Qamishli sub-district, whilst expensive or unavailable transportation was a main barrier in Jawadiyah sub-district.

Reported health problems



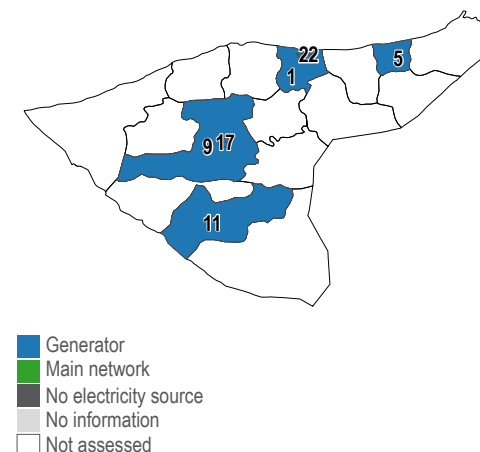
Most common barriers to accessing health care facilities



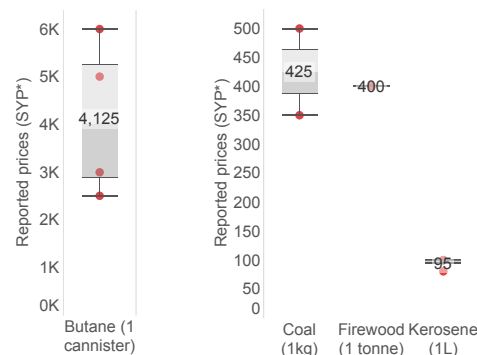
NFIs

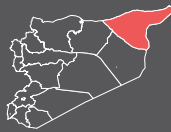
Propane was unavailable everywhere assessed. Coal was unavailable in Al Hasakeh and Shadadah sub-districts, and firewood was only available in Jawadiyah sub-district.

Most common source of electricity



Prices of fuel sources

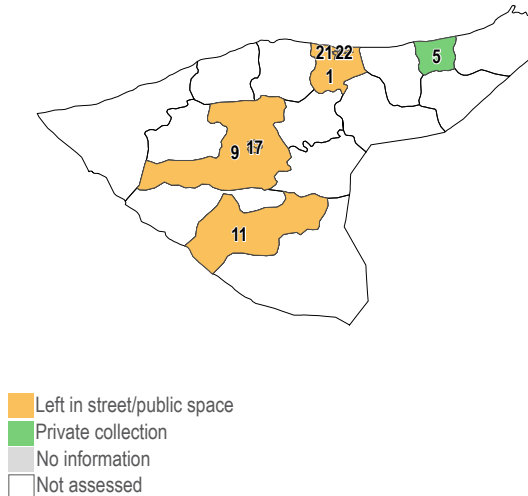




WASH

In August, the most common source of drinking water in Quamishli and Jawadiyah sub-districts was open wells, and the water from these made people sick. In Al Hasakeh and Shadadah sub-districts, water trucking was the most common source of drinking water, and this water commonly tasted or smelled bad. Further, in Al Hasakeh and Shadadah sub-districts there was a reduction in safe water available in comparison to the previous month, though there was an increase in water available in Jawadiyah sub-district. There were problems with latrines in all sub-districts assessed, and in Jawadiyah sub-district there were problems with emptying the septic tank as well as blockages of the sewage network connection. Garbage was commonly buried or burned in the majority of sub-districts assessed, though in Jawadiyah sub-district, private paid collection was the most common form of garbage disposal.

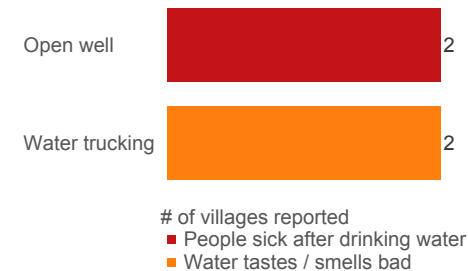
Most common form of garbage disposal



Problems with latrines



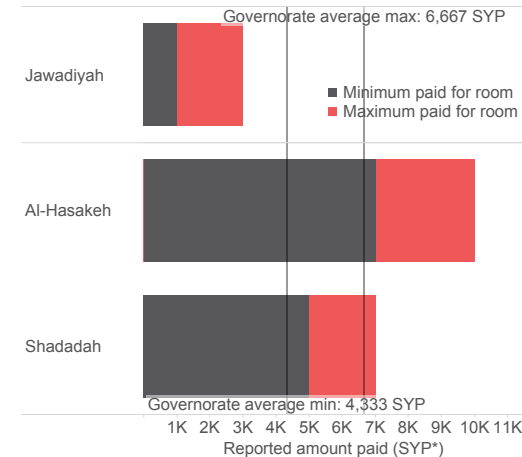
Most common water source and status



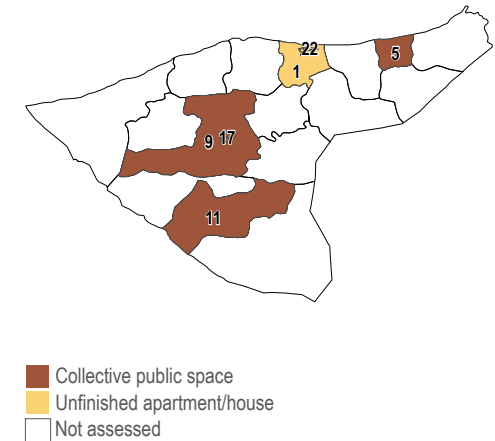
Shelter

In August, rent in Al Hasakeh governorate was lower than the country average (8,450 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district



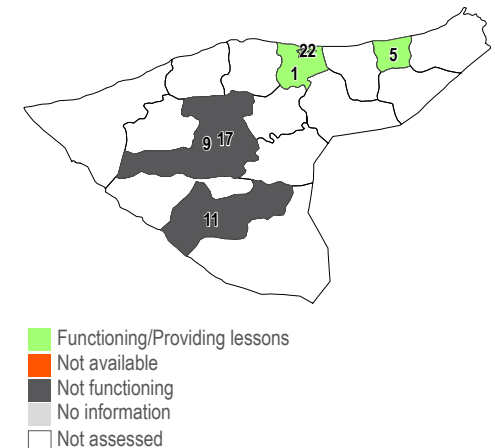
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs



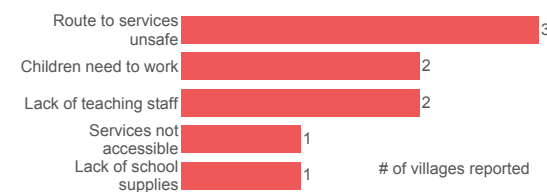
Education

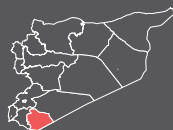
Safety issues were a common barrier preventing children from attending school across the governorate. Although primary schools were functioning in Quamishli and Jawadiyah sub-districts, no other educational facilities (secondary, high school, university) were functioning in any of the assessed villages.

Availability of primary schools



Most common reasons for children not attending school





Overview

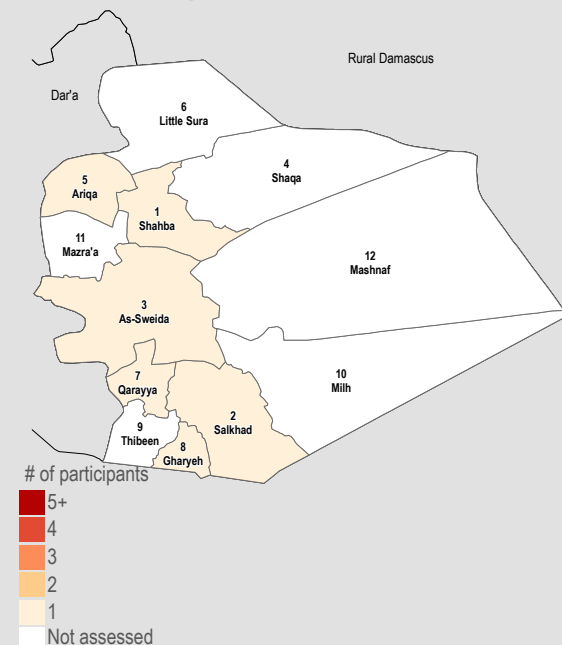
As Sweida has been a GoS stronghold since the beginning of the crisis, and the security situation in August 2015 remained relatively stable.

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) 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.

A key challenge is identification of KIs from all sub-districts with the required community level knowledge. It should also be noted that information relies on KI perception of the sector-specific situation.

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



Livelihoods

In August, children in As Sweida sub-district appeared particularly vulnerable, as children being sent to work or beg was a common strategy used to cope with a lack of income and resources. Food related coping strategies (spending days without eating, skipping meals and spending days without eating) were common in Gharyeh sub-district.

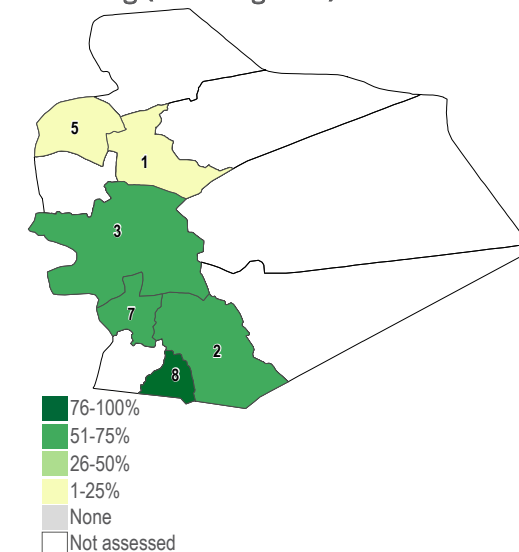
Most common coping strategies



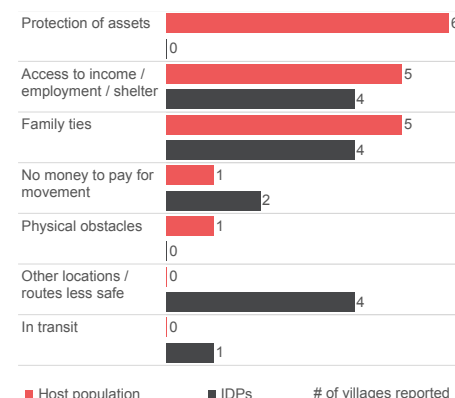
Displacement

In all sub-districts assessed with the exception of Gharyeh sub-district, 51-75% of the pre-conflict population remained in August. In Gharyeh, less than 25% of the population remained, with those remaining commonly staying due to physical obstacles, the perception that alternative locations and routes were unsafe, and to protect assets. IDPs lived in all villages assessed with the exception of the village in Gharyeh sub-district, and in August IDPs arrived in the villages assessed in Salkhad, Ariqa and As Sweida sub-districts. IDPs were commonly in transit in Salkhad sub-district, and faced financial constraints to migration in Salkhad and Shahba sub-districts. Amounts paid for transportation to the border were highest in Qarayya and Shahba sub-districts.

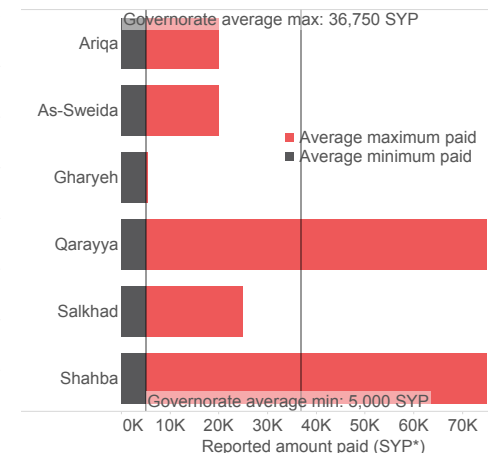
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs)

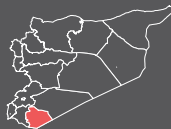


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district

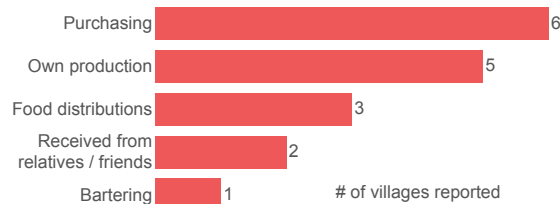




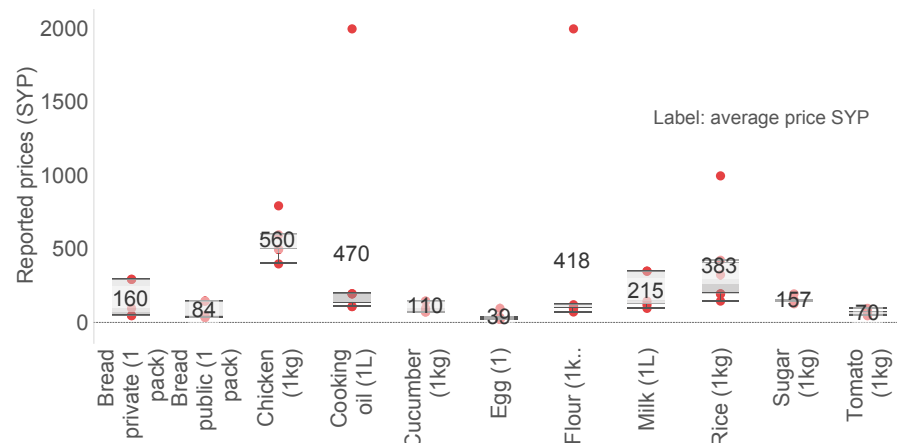
Food Security

There were no challenges to accessing food in the village assessed in Shahba sub-district. Elsewhere, food was commonly expensive, and in Gharyeh sub-district there was a lack of access to markets as well as a lack of availability of cooking fuel.

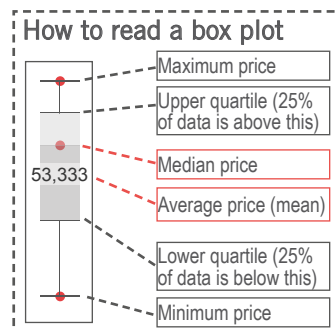
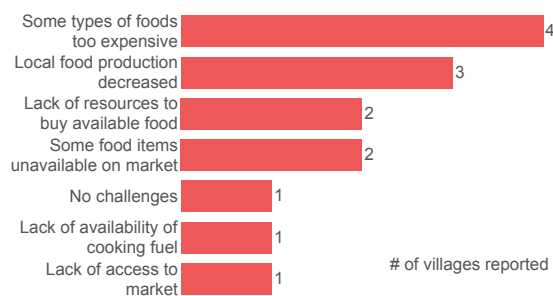
Most common sources of obtaining food



Prices of food items



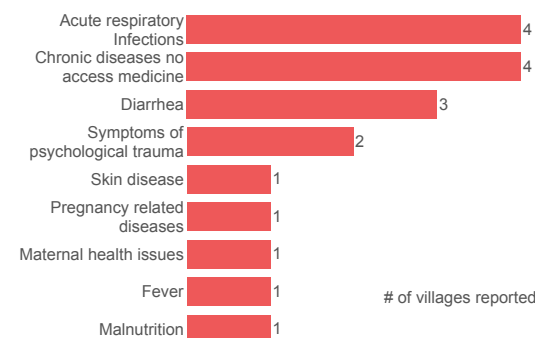
Challenges to accessing food



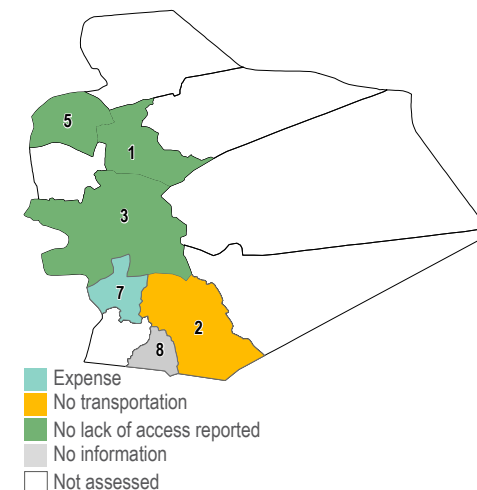
Health

There was no lack of access to health facilities in villages assessed in Ariqa, As Sweida and Shahba sub-districts.

Reported health problems



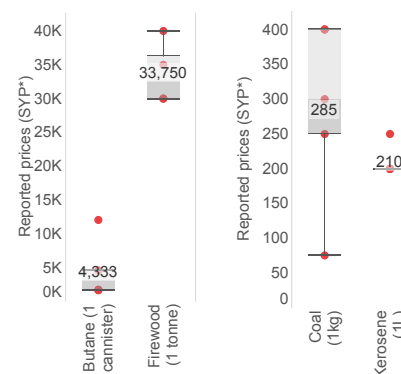
Most common barriers to accessing health care facilities



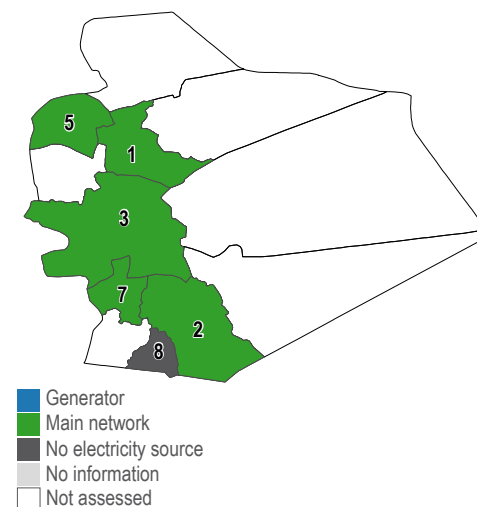
NFIs

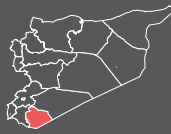
Butane was available in all sub-districts assessed whereas propane was unavailable everywhere assessed. Kerosene was unavailable in Gharyeh sub-district.

Prices of fuel sources



Most common source of electricity

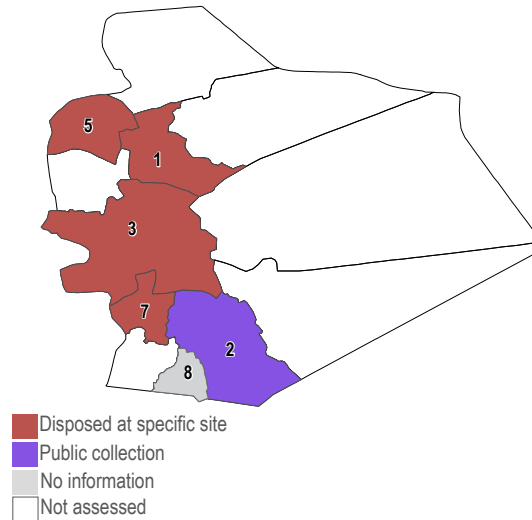




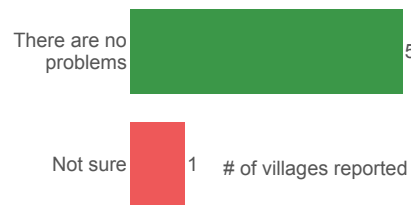
WASH

In August, the most common source of drinking water in the majority of the governorate was through the water network. However, in Gharyeh sub-district the most common source of drinking water was through open wells, and the water from these commonly tasted or smelled bad. In As Sweida and Garyeh sub-districts there was a reduction in safe water available in comparison to the previous month. There were no problems with latrines in the majority of sub-districts assessed, though there was a lack of information for Gharyeh sub-district. Garbage was disposed of at designated sites in the majority of sub-districts assessed, though in Salkhad sub-district, public free collection was in operation.

Most common form of garbage disposal



Problems with latrines



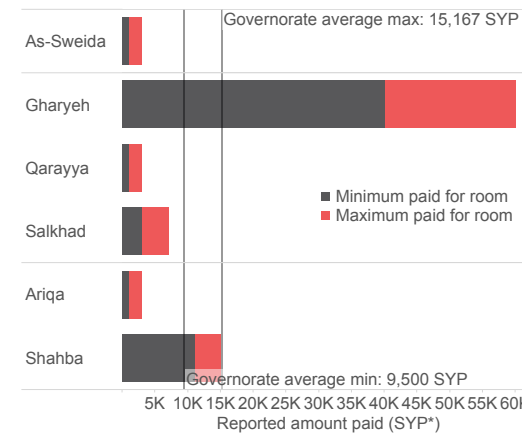
Most common water source and status



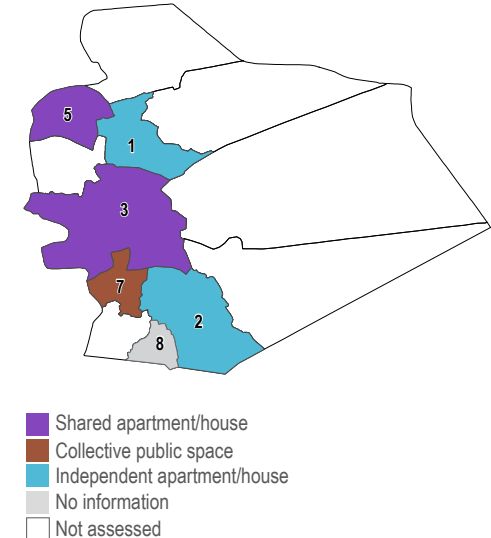
Shelter

In August, rent in As Sweida governorate was lower than the country average (8,450 SYP), except in Gharyeh sub-district.

Rent prices per sub-district



Most common shelter lived in by IDPs

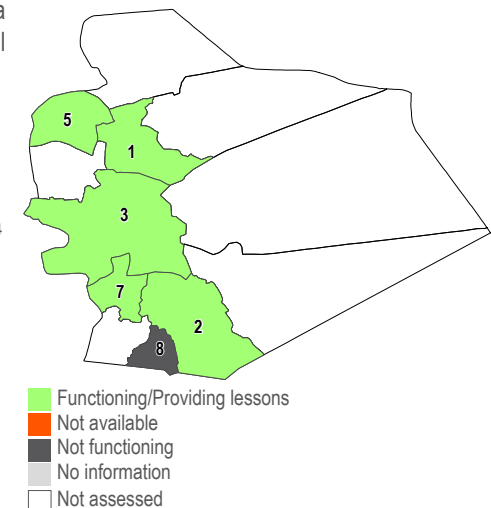
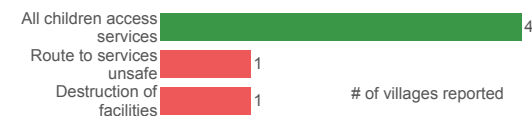


Education

All children had access to schools in the previous school term, with the exception of those in As Sweida and Gharyeh sub-districts. There were no educational facilities available in Gharyeh.

Availability of primary schools

Most common reasons for children not attending school





Overview

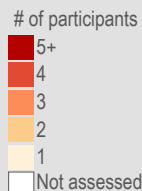
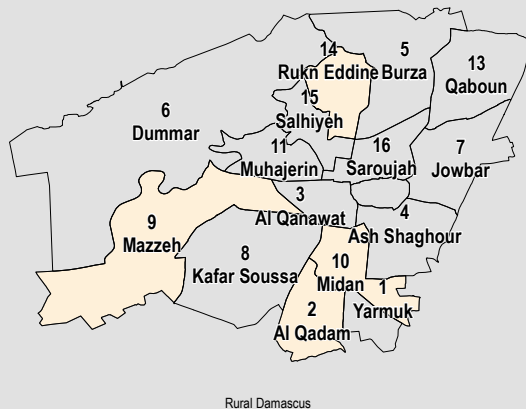
Throughout August 2015, opposition-controlled areas saw shelling by GoS forces. The humanitarian situation in Yarmuk remained precarious, with external anecdotal reports indicating extremely high food prices and limited access to services.

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) 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.

A key challenge is identification of KIs from all sub-districts with the required community level knowledge. It should also be noted that information relies on KI perception of the sector-specific situation.

Number of communities assessed: 6/16 municipalities



Livelihoods

In August, inhabitants of Damascus municipality appeared particularly vulnerable, as high risk illegal work was a common strategy used to cope with a lack of income and resources. Children in Midan and Damascus municipalities were commonly sent to work or beg, and spending days without eating and reducing meal size were common in Yarmuk.

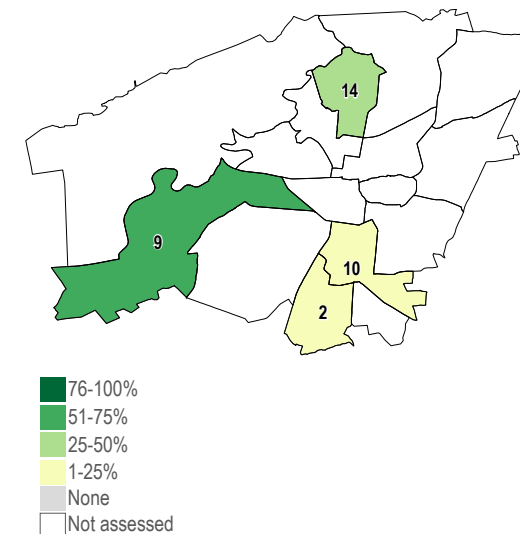
Most common coping strategies



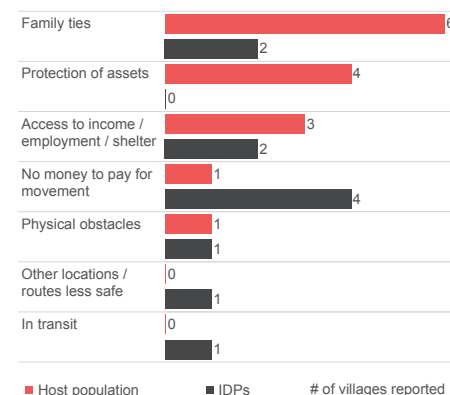
Displacement

In Yarmuk, Al Qadam and Damascus municipalities, less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained. In all municipalities assessed, the host population stayed due to family ties. In August, IDPs were staying in Mazzeh, Midan, Rukn Eddine and Damascus municipalities. In all of these municipalities, people are financially constrained from migrating elsewhere. In Damascus municipality, some people are unable to leave due to physical obstacles. Since the crisis began, amounts paid from Rukn Eddine and Mazzeh sub-districts to the border have been particularly high.

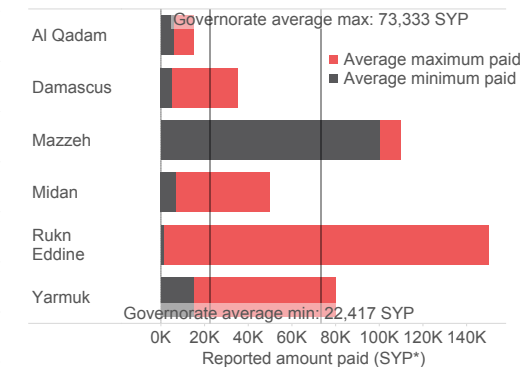
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs)



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per municipality

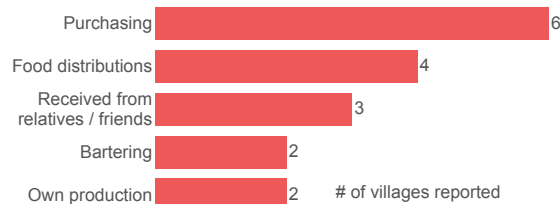




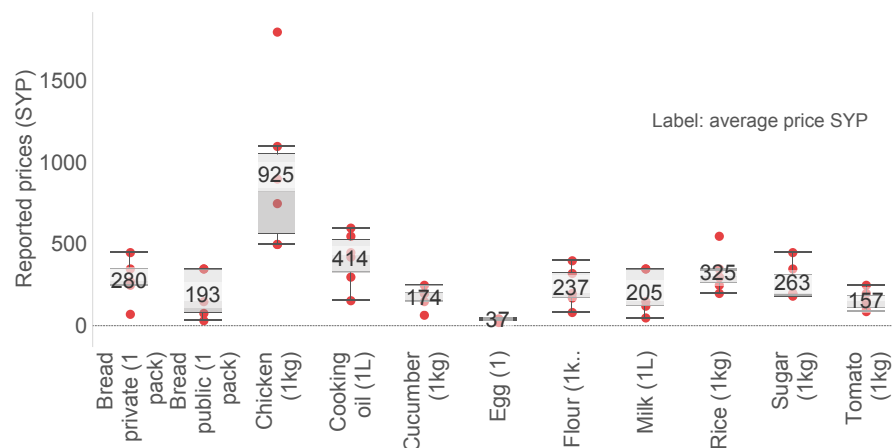
Food Security

In all municipalities assessed, some types of food were too expensive, and in Damascus municipality cooking fuel was often unavailable. Food distributions were a common method of obtaining food in all sub-districts with the exception of Yarmuk and Al Qadam.

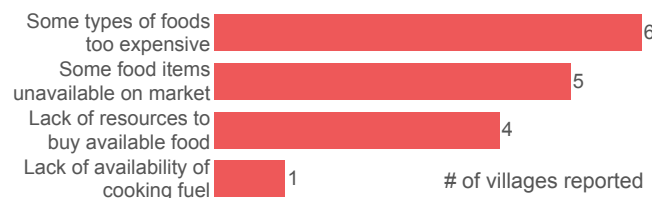
Most common sources of obtaining food



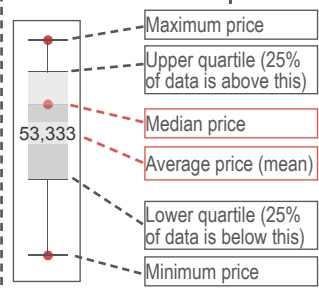
Prices of food items



Challenges to accessing food



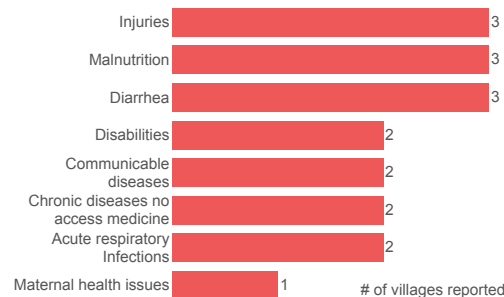
How to read a box plot



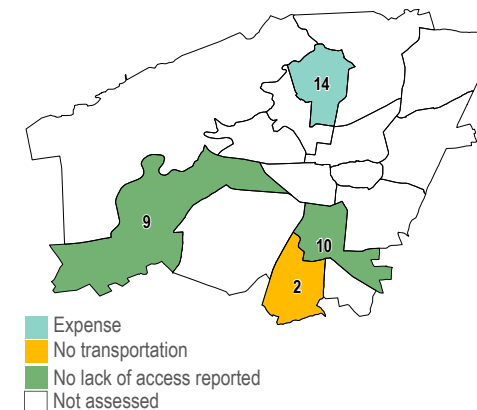
Health

There was no lack of access to health facilities in Mazzeh and Midan municipalities. Security concerns were problematic in Yarmuk and Damascus municipalities.

Reported health problems



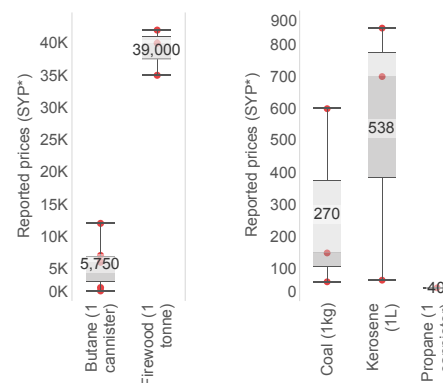
Most common barriers to accessing health care facilities



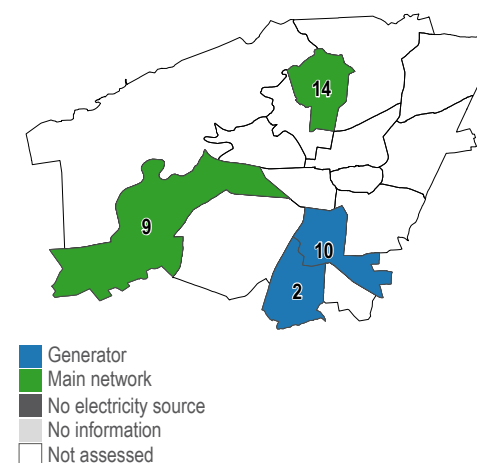
NFIs

Butane was available in all sub-districts assessed whereas propane was only available in Mazzeh municipality. Kerosene was unavailable in Midan, Rukn Eddine and Yarmouk.

Prices of fuel sources



Most common source of electricity

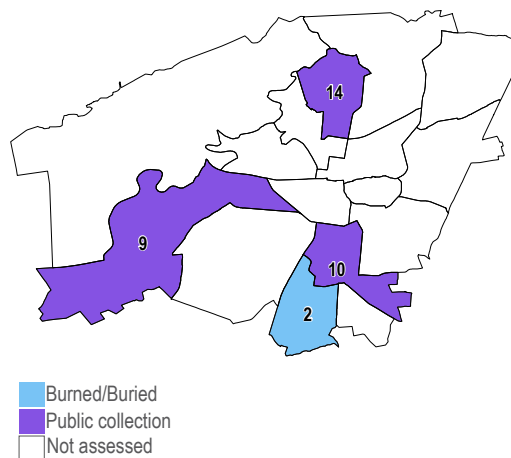




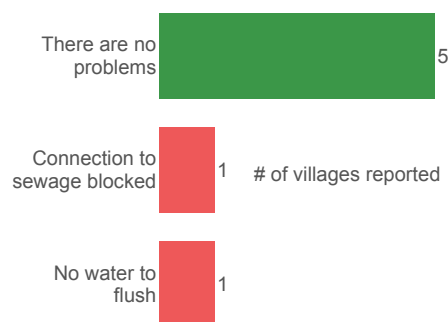
WASH

In August, the most common source of drinking water in the majority of municipalities assessed was through the water network, though in Yarmuk bottled water was common and in Damascus municipality people usually used closed wells. Water was safe to drink in all municipalities assessed. Further, in Midan, Yarmuk and Damascus municipalities there was a reduction in safe water available in comparison to the previous month. There were no problems with latrines in the majority of municipalities assessed, though in Yarmuk households suffered from blockages of sewage networks and there was a lack of water for flushing toilets. Public free garbage collection appeared to be operating across sub-districts assessed, though in Al Qadam municipality garbage was commonly buried or burned.

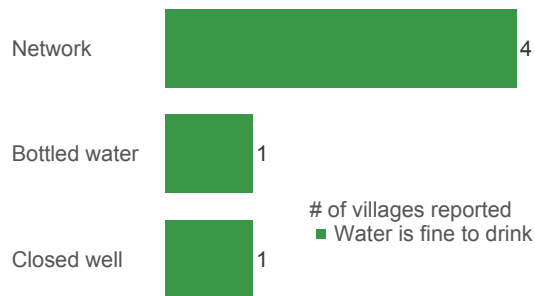
Most common form of garbage disposal



Problems with latrines



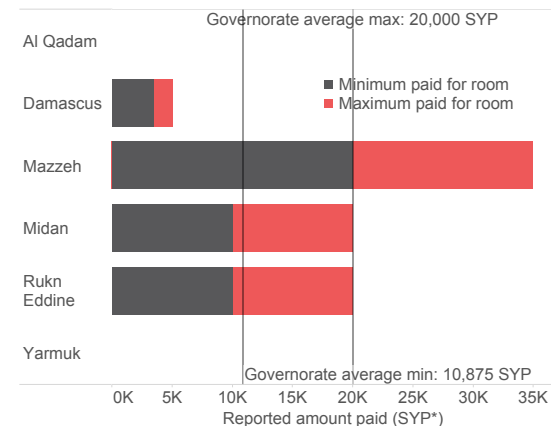
Most common water source and status



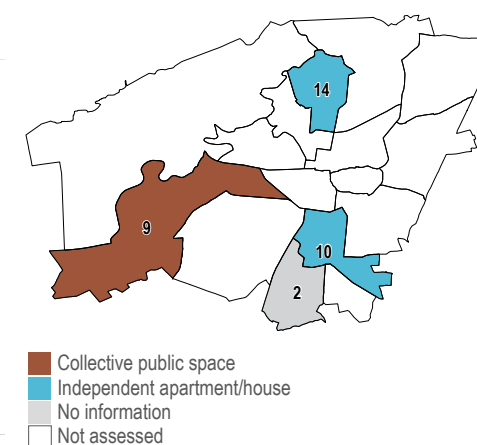
Shelter

In August, rent in Damascus governorate was higher than the country average (8,450 SYP).

Rent prices per municipality



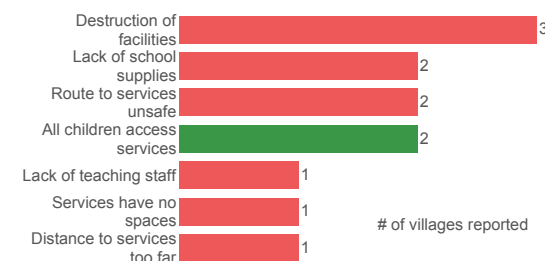
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs



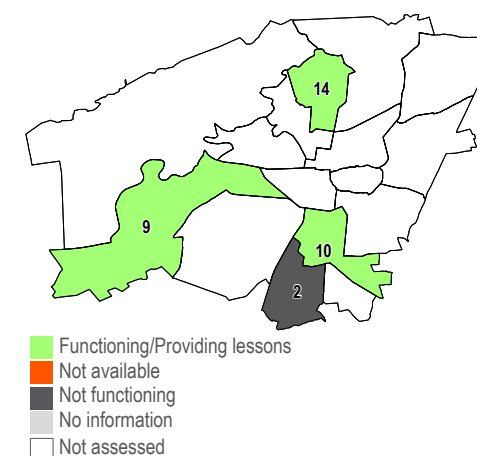
Education

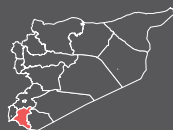
All children had access to schools in the previous term in Mazzeah and Midan municipalities. Facilities were destroyed in Al Qadam, Yarmuk and Damascus municipalities, where there were no functioning educational facilities.

Most common reasons for children not attending school



Availability of primary schools





Overview

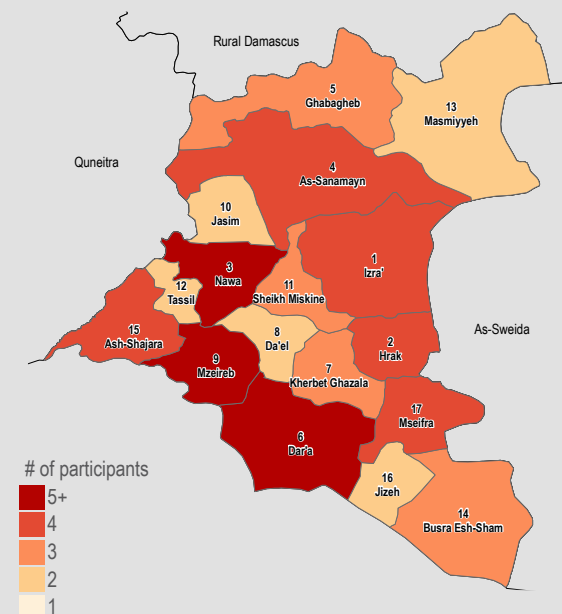
Following the intense fighting of the previous months, clashes in Dar'a in August 2015 were relatively small scale. Control of the governorate remained split between GoS and AOGs.

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) 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.

A key challenge is identification of KIs from all sub-districts with the required community level knowledge. It should also be noted that information relies on KI perception of the sector-specific situation.

Number of communities assessed: 57/141 villages, 17/17 sub-districts



Livelihoods

In August, inhabitants of Ash Shajara, Busra Esh Sham, Izra', Mseifra, Jasim and Sheikh Miskine sub-districts appeared particularly vulnerable, as resorting to spending days without eating, looking for food in the garbage or adults begging were common coping strategies reported. Further, in Mzeireb, Mseifra, As Sanamayn, Sheikh Miskine, Ash Shajara, Hrak, Dar'a, Nawa and Hrak sub-districts, children were commonly sent to work or beg.

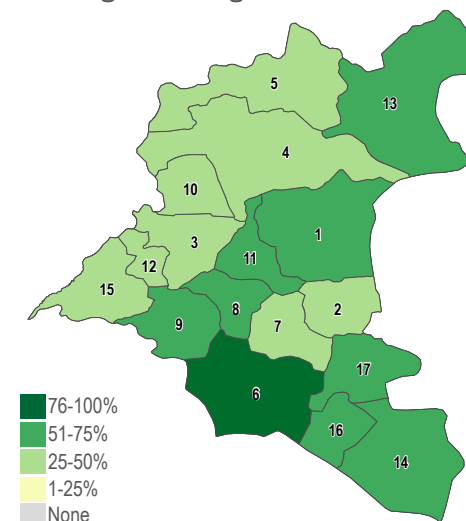
Most common coping strategies



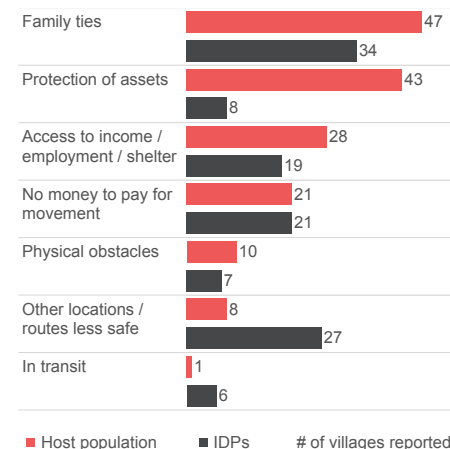
Displacement

In eight villages assessed in Ghabagheb, Mseifra, Kherbet Ghazala, Dar'a, Izra', Sheikh Miskine and As Sanamayn sub-districts, less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained. In all municipalities assessed, the host population stayed due to family ties. IDPs lived in the majority of villages assessed. Further, during August, IDPs arrived in the majority of villages assessed. IDPs commonly stayed in villages assessed for family ties or the good relationship with the host community, as well as the perception that other routes or locations were less safe. Since the crisis began, amounts paid from Mseifra, Izra' and Kherbet Ghazala sub-districts to the border have been particularly high.

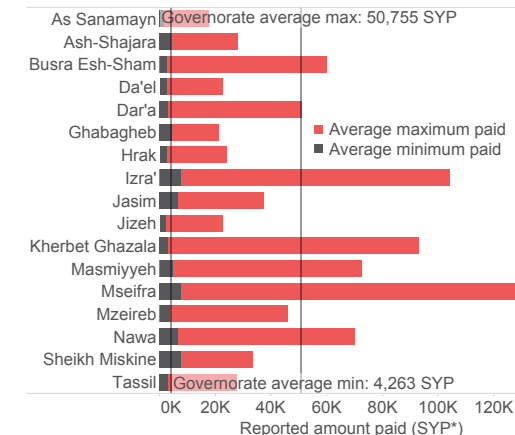
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs)

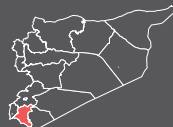


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district

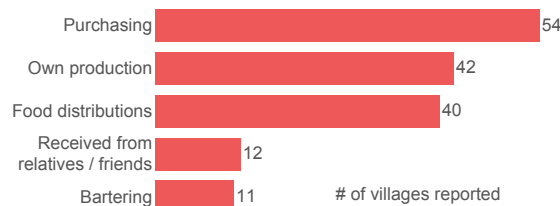




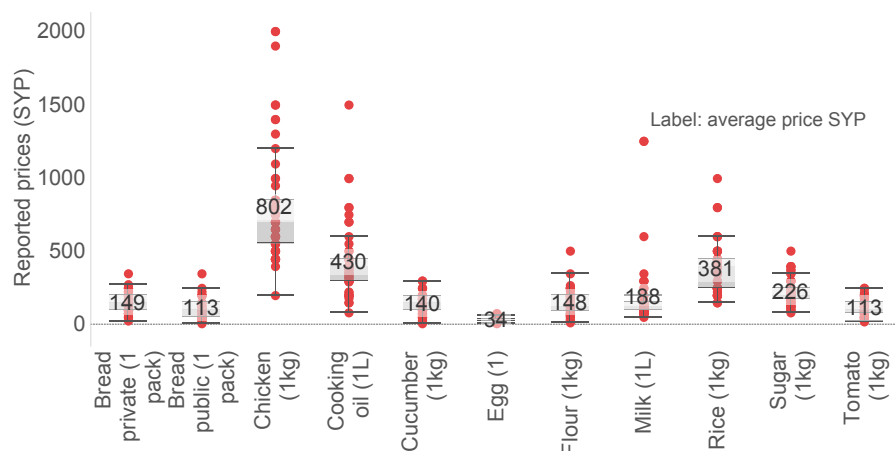
Food Security

Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods. There were no challenges to accessing food in just two villages assessed in Masmiyeh and Tassil sub-districts.

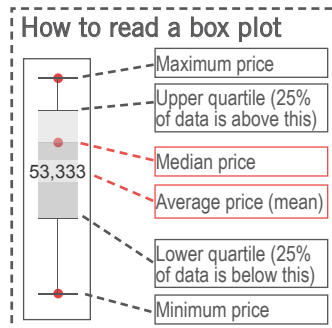
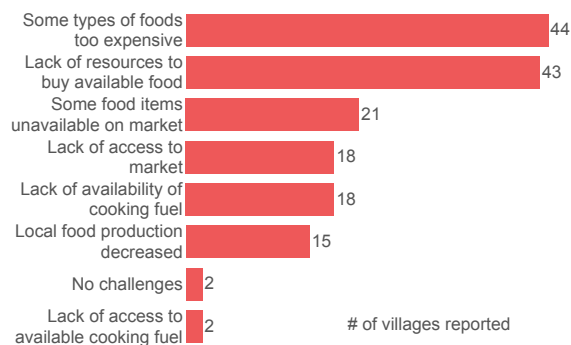
Most common sources of obtaining food



Prices of food items



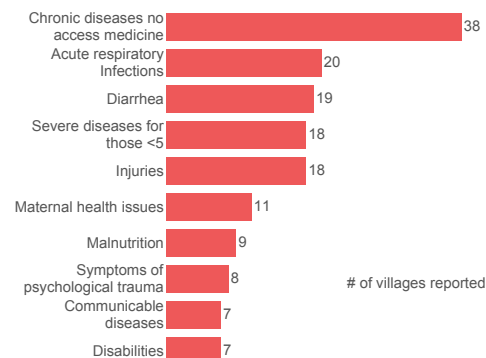
Challenges to accessing food



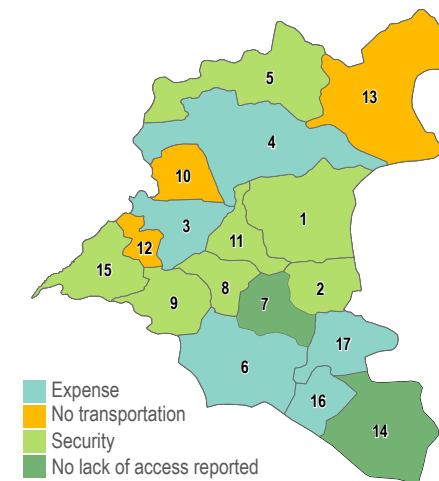
Health

There was no lack of access to health facilities in 12 villages assessed in nine sub-districts (Kherbet Ghazala, Busra Esh Sham, Tassil, Nawa, Ash Shajara, Dar'a, Da'el, Mzeireb and Jizeh).

Reported health problems



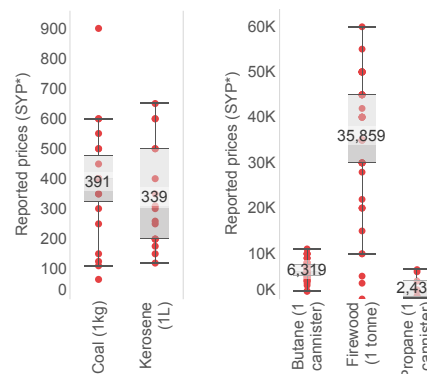
Most common barriers to accessing health care facilities



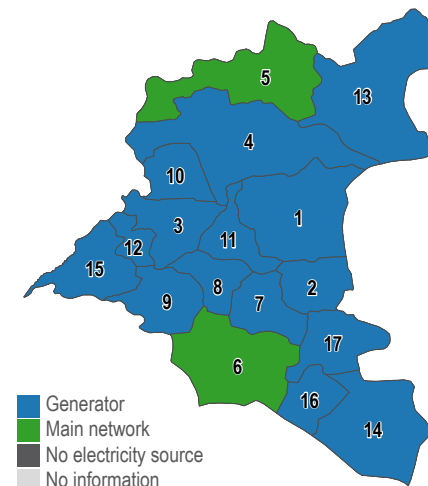
NFIs

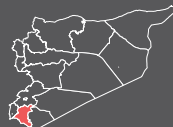
Butane was available across the majority of sub-districts assessed, whereas kerosene and propane were only available sporadically across the governorate.

Prices of fuel sources



Most common source of electricity

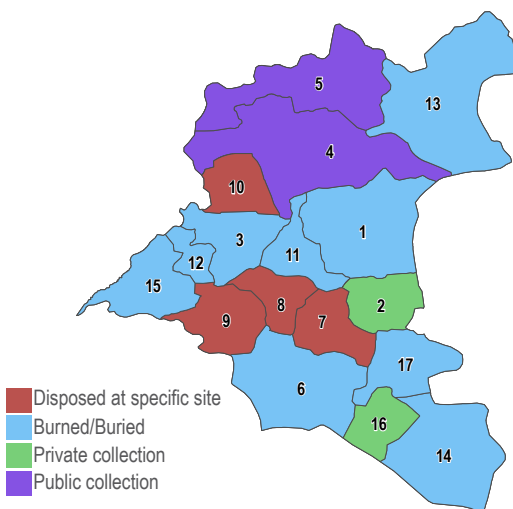




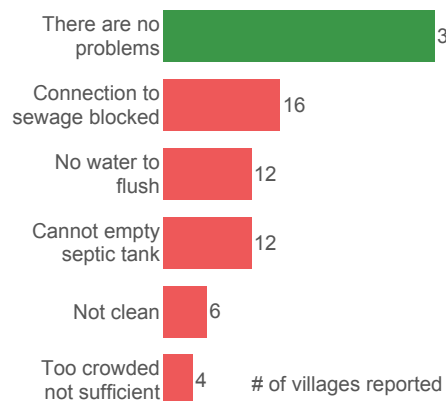
WASH

The most common water source varied across the governorate. In four villages in Ghabagheb, Jasim and Nawa sub-districts, water from water trucks tasted or smelled bad, and in one village in Izra' sub-district, water from the network made people sick. There was a reduction in safe water available in comparison to the previous month in 18 villages in 12 sub-districts (Izra', Masmiiyeh, Ghabagheb, Hrak, Ash Shajara, Jasim, Nawa, Busra Esh Sham, Kherbet Ghazala, Mseifra, Dar'a, Hrak). There were problems with latrines in 20 sub-districts, with the connection to the sewage network commonly blocked. The most common form of garbage disposal varied across the governorate, and in six villages in Kherbet Ghazala, Mseifra, Sheikh Miskine and Izra' sub-districts, garbage was commonly left in the street or public areas.

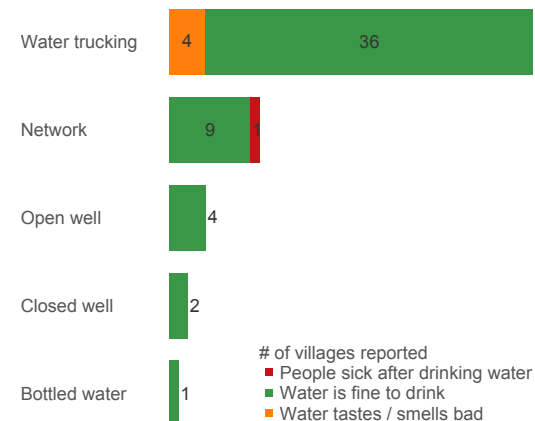
Most common form of garbage disposal



Problems with latrines



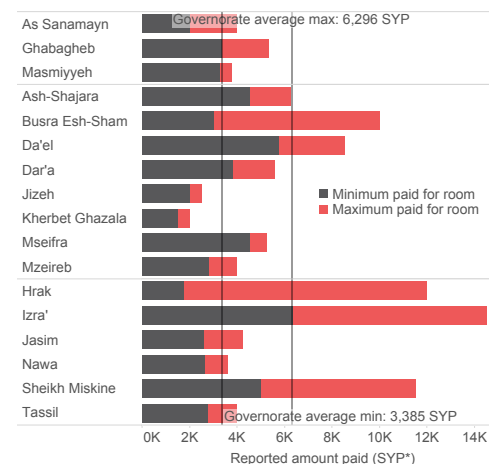
Most common water source and status



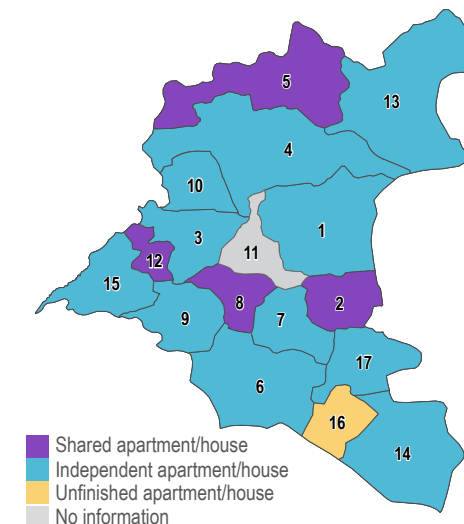
Shelter

In August, rent in Dar'a governorate was generally lower than the country average (8,450 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district



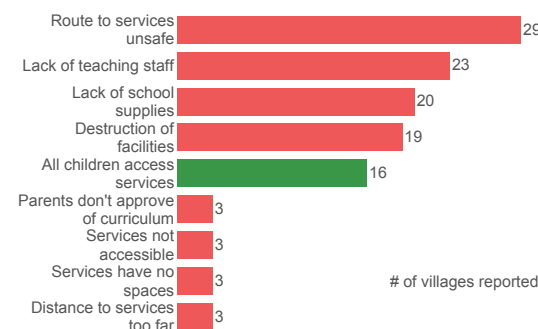
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs



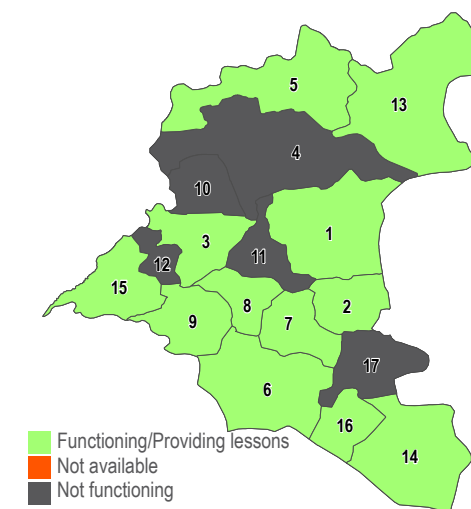
Education

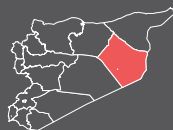
In 16 villages assessed across 13 sub-districts, all children had access to educational facilities.

Most common reasons for children not attending school



Availability of primary schools





Overview

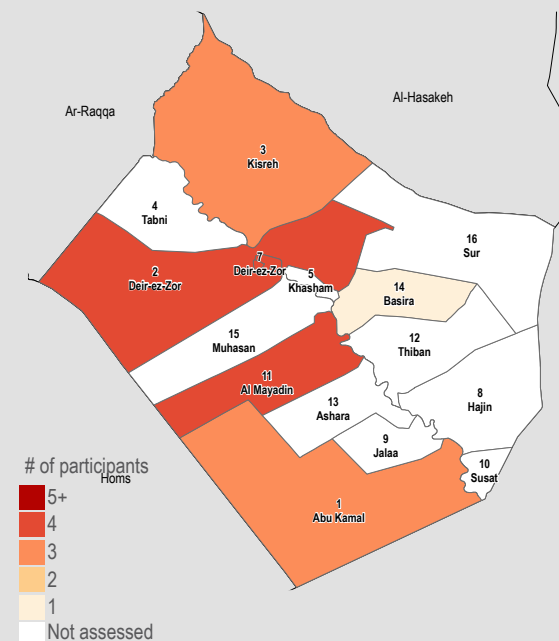
In August 2015 civilians in Deir ez Zor continued to be caught between AOG and GoS forces, with clashes and GoS shelling occurring across the governorate and a blockade on Deir ez Zor city compounding the severe lack of humanitarian access.

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) 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.

A key challenge is identification of KIs from all sub-districts with the required community level knowledge. It should also be noted that information relies on KI perception of the sector-specific situation.

**Number of communities assessed:
15/133 villages, 5/14 sub-districts**



Livelihoods

In August, in villages across all sub-districts assessed, high risk illegal work or adults begging were common. In 9 of the 15 villages assessed (located in all sub-districts except for Basira), children were commonly sent to work or beg. Drastic food-related coping strategies (eating weeds, skipping meals and spending days without eating) were particularly common in villages in Deir ez Zor and Kisreh sub-districts.

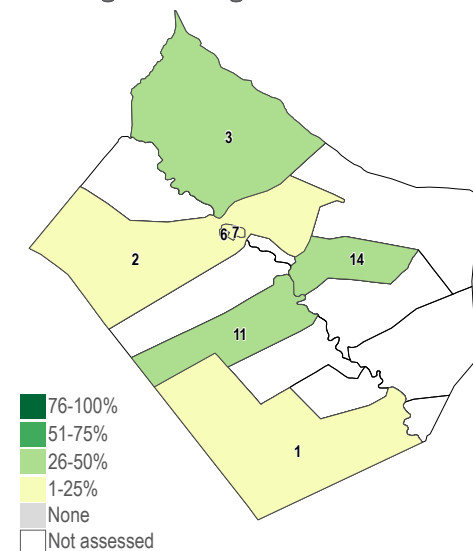
Most common coping strategies



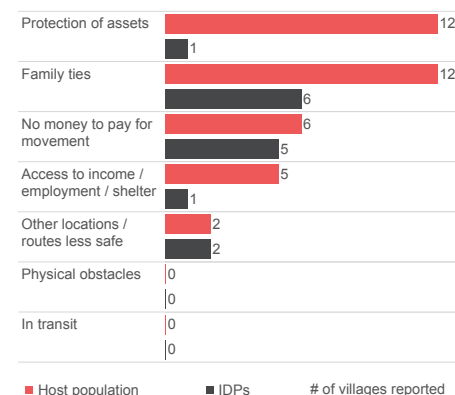
Displacement

Across the majority of the governorate, just 26-50% of the pre-conflict population remained. The pre-conflict population remaining commonly stayed in assessed villages because of family ties as well as for protection of assets. IDPs lived in nine of the 15 villages assessed across the governorate. Further, during August, IDPs arrived in six villages in Abu Kamal, Al Mayadin and Kisreh sub-districts. Since the crisis began, amounts paid from Deir ez Zor sub-district to the border have been particularly high.

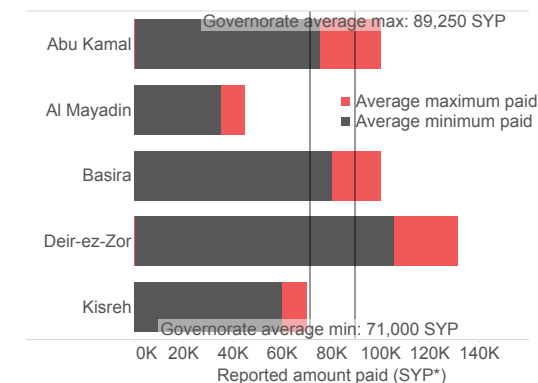
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs)



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district

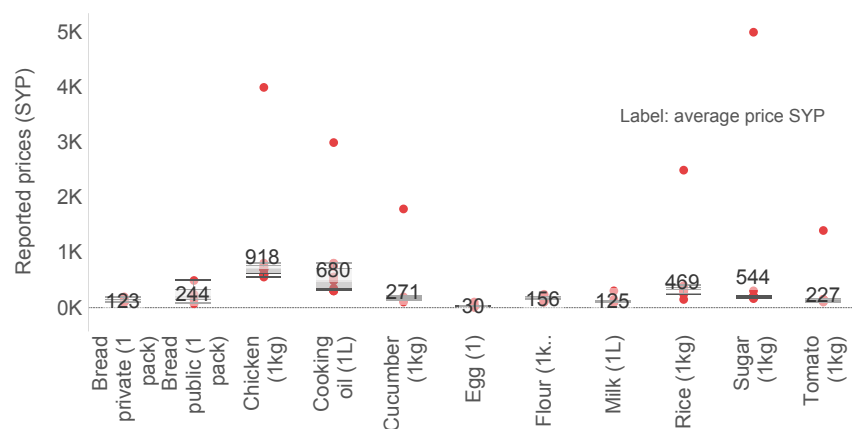




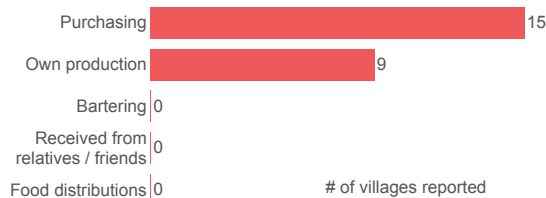
Food Security

Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods. There was a lack of availability of cooking fuel in three villages in Al Mayadin, Deir ez Zor and Abu Kamal sub-districts, and a lack of access to available cooking fuel in three villages in Basira, Deir ez Zor and Kisreh sub-districts.

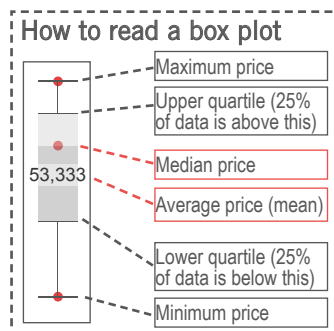
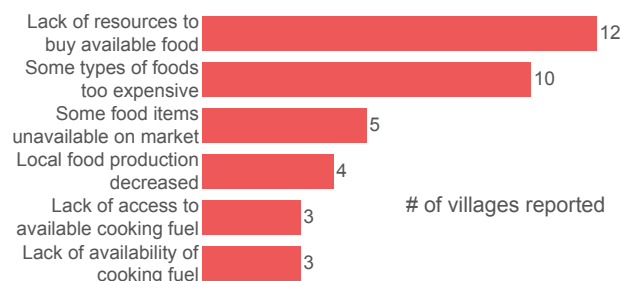
Prices of food items



Most common sources of obtaining food



Challenges to accessing food



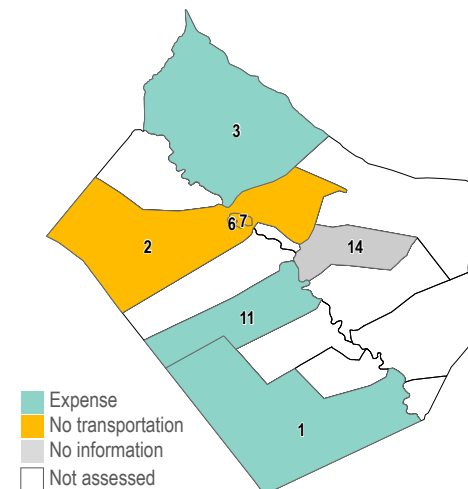
Health

There was no lack of access to health facilities in just one village assessed in Abu Kamal sub-district. Elsewhere, the cost of healthcare was a common problem.

Reported health problems



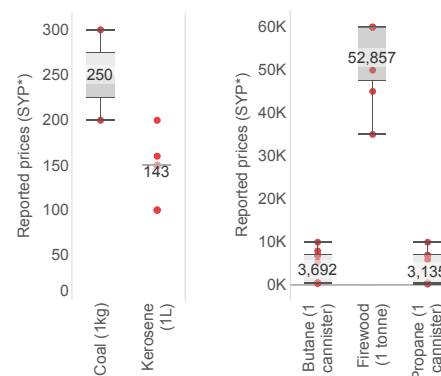
Most common barriers to accessing health care facilities



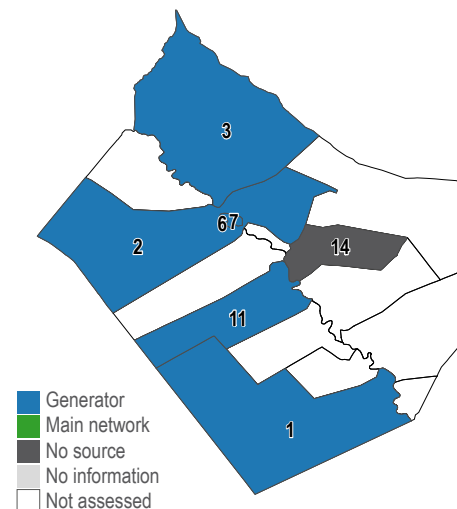
NFIs

Propane and kerosene were available everywhere with the exception of three villages in Al Mayadin and Deir ez Zor sub-districts. Coal was only available in two villages in Basira and Al Mayadin sub-districts.

Prices of fuel sources



Most common source of electricity

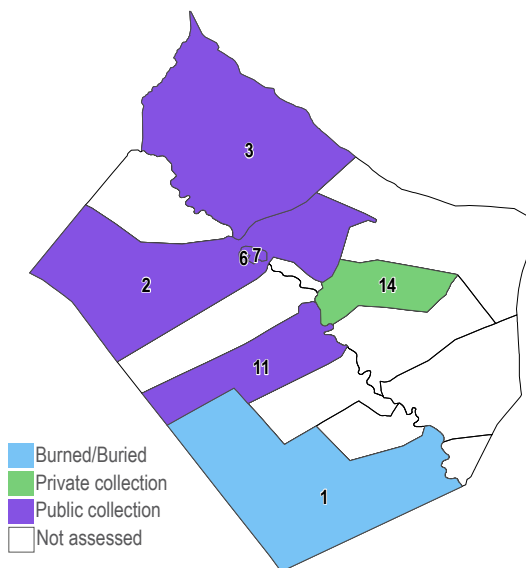




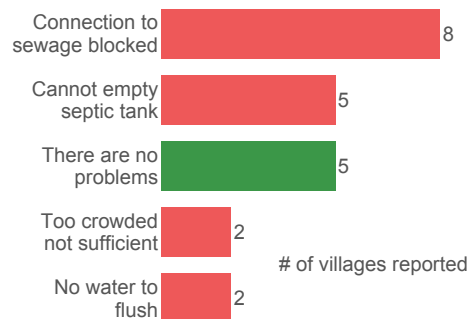
WASH

In August, the most common source of drinking water varied across the governorate. Water was safe to drink in only one village assessed, in Deir ez Zor sub-district. In three villages in Basira, Deir ez Zor and Al Mayadin sub-districts, water from water trucks made people sick, and elsewhere, water tasted or smelled bad. Further, in these three villages as well as four more in the same sub-districts, there was a reduction in available safe water in comparison to the previous month. There were no problems with latrines in five villages assessed in Al Mayadin, Abu Kamal and Kisreh sub-districts. Elsewhere, sewage networks were commonly blocked. The most common form of garbage disposal was burning or burying in five villages assessed in Abu Kamal and Deir ez Zor sub-districts.

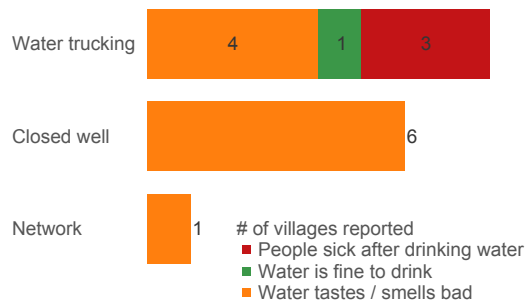
Most common form of garbage disposal



Problems with latrines



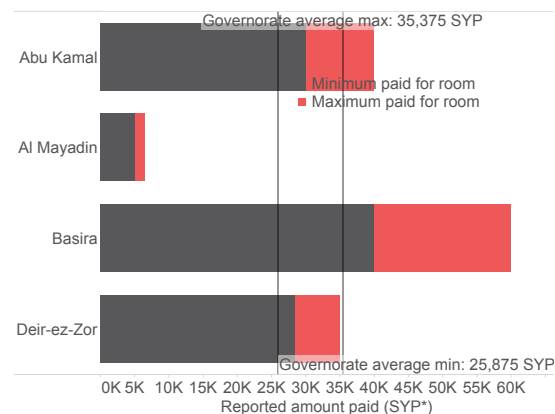
Most common water source and status



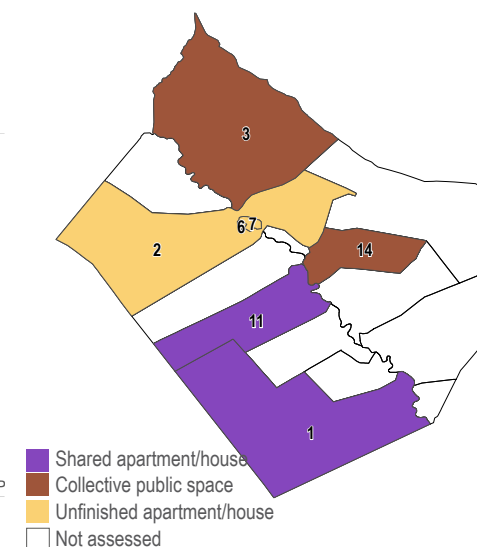
Shelter

In August, rent in Deir ez Zor governorate was generally higher than the country average (8,450 SYP), except in Al Mayadin sub-district.

Rent prices per sub-district



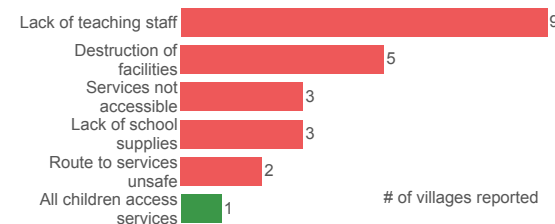
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs



Education

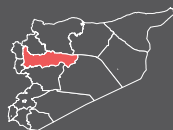
Of all villages assessed, only one in Deir ez Zor sub-district had any functioning educational facilities. In this village, all school-aged children had access to educational facilities.

Most common reasons for children not attending school



Availability of primary schools





Overview

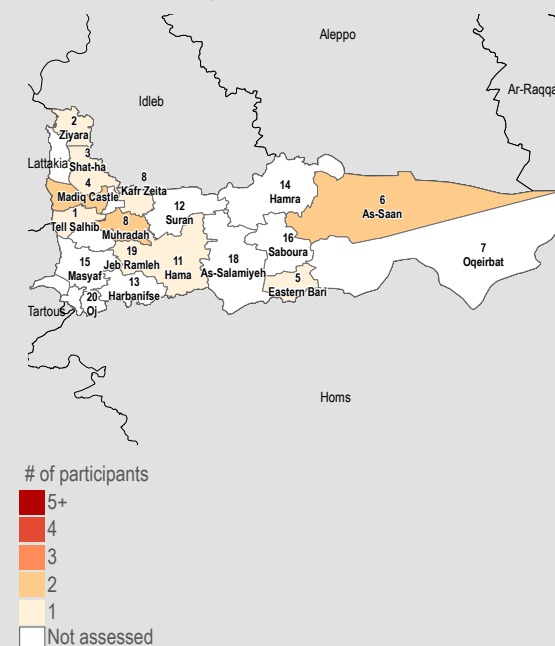
Since the start of the conflict in March 2011, Hama has been affected by ongoing clashes in neighbouring governorates. As of May 2014, GoS forces continue to control Hama City whereas AOGs control the north and east rural areas, and in August 2015 intermittent clashes between the two groups continued.

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) 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.

A key challenge is identification of KIs from all sub-districts with the required community level knowledge. It should also be noted that information relies on KI perception of the sector-specific situation.

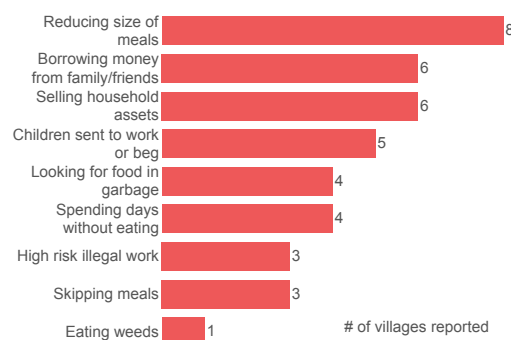
Number of communities assessed: 12/494 villages, 9/22 sub-districts



Livelihoods

In August, in Muhradah, Eastern Bari and As Suqaylabiyah sub-districts, high risk illegal work was a common strategy used to cope with a lack of income or resources. In 5 of the 12 villages assessed (in Tell Salhib, Muhradah, As Saan, Eastern Bari and As Suqaylabiyah sub-districts), children were commonly sent to work or beg. Eating weeds was common in one village in Hama sub-district, and spending days without eating was common in four villages assessed in As Suqaylabiyah, Hama and Muhradah sub-districts.

Most common coping strategies

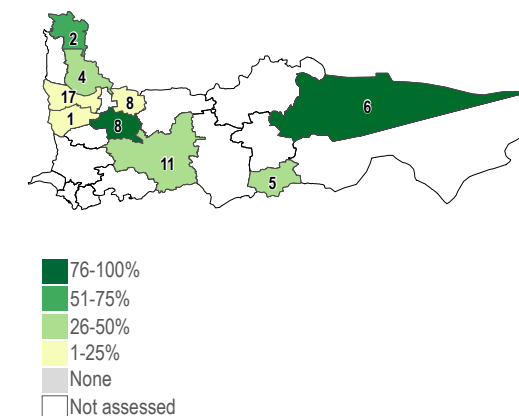


Displacement

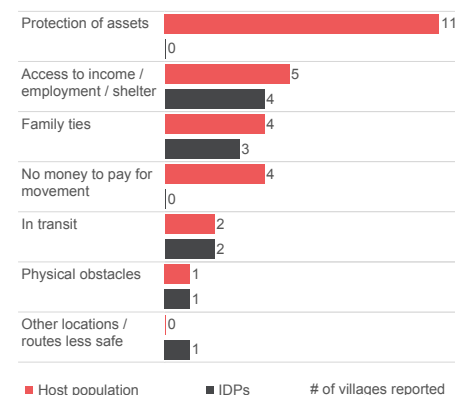
In four villages in Kafr Zeita, As Suqaylabiyah, Tell Salhib and Muhradah sub-district, less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in August. Across the governorate, the pre-conflict population remaining commonly stayed for protection of assets, though people in one village in As Suqaylabiyah sub-district faced physical obstacles to migration.

IDPs lived in all villages assessed with the exception of four in Kafr Zeita, As Suqaylabiyah, Madiq Castle and Ziyara sub-districts. August saw little inflow of IDPs into villages assessed. Since the crisis began, amounts paid from Ziyara and Kafr Zeita sub-districts to the border have been particularly high.

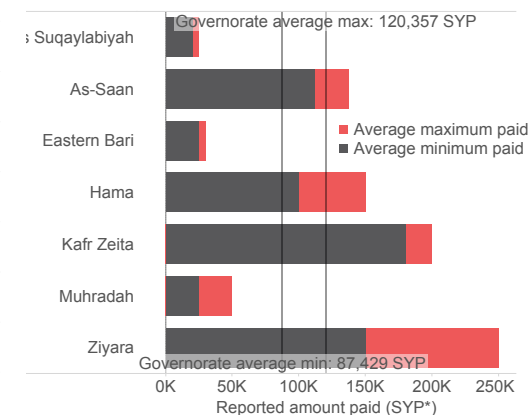
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs)

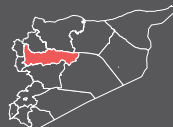


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district

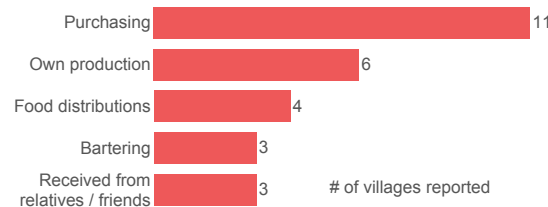




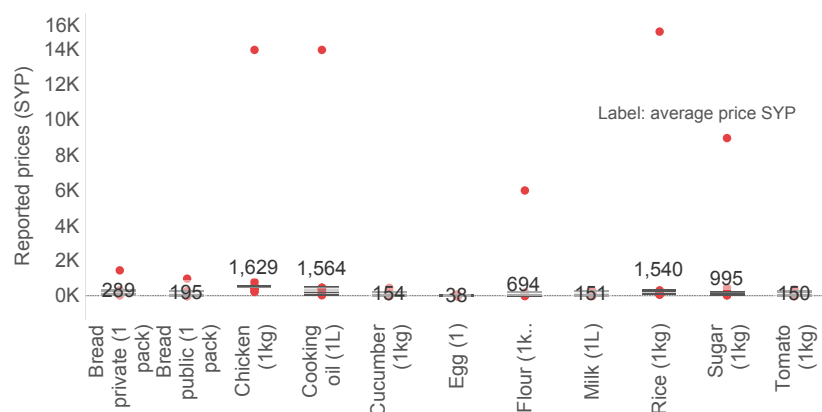
Food Security

Challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods. Some foods were unavailable on the market in two villages assessed in Muhradah and As Saan sub-districts, and there was a lack of access to available cooking fuel in two villages assessed in As Saan and Madiq Castle sub-districts.

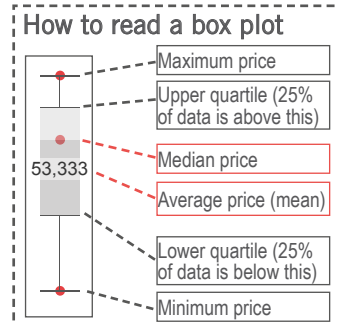
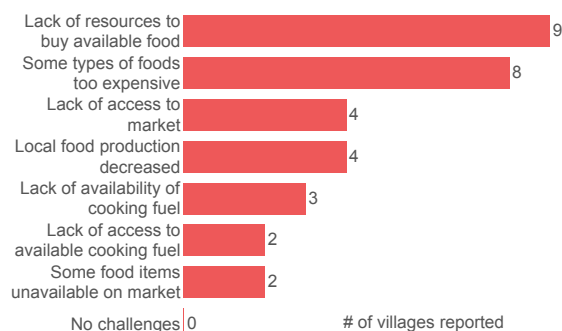
Most common sources of obtaining food



Prices of food items



Challenges to accessing food



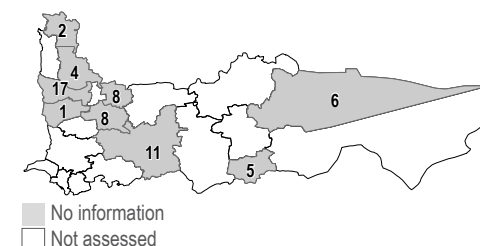
Health

Chronic diseases, malnutrition and skin disease were prevalent across sub-districts assessed. Diarrhea was a common problem in Kafr Zeita, Tell Salhib, Muhradah and As Suqaylabiyah sub-districts.

Reported health problems



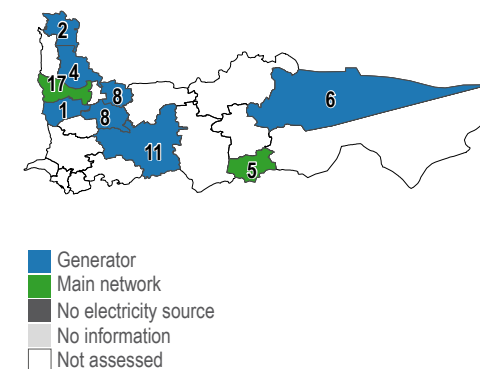
Most common barriers to accessing health care facilities



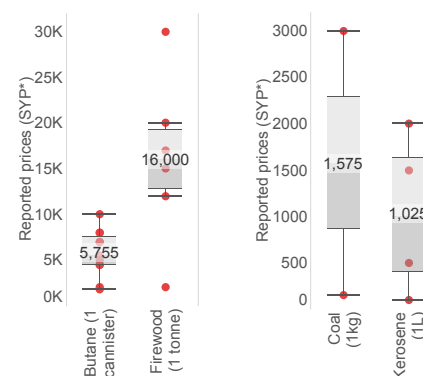
NFIs

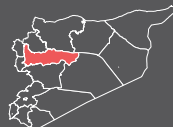
Propane was unavailable everywhere. Kerosene was unavailable in four villages in As Suqaylabiyah, As Saan and Ziyara sub-districts. Coal was only available in two villages assessed.

Most common source of electricity



Prices of fuel sources

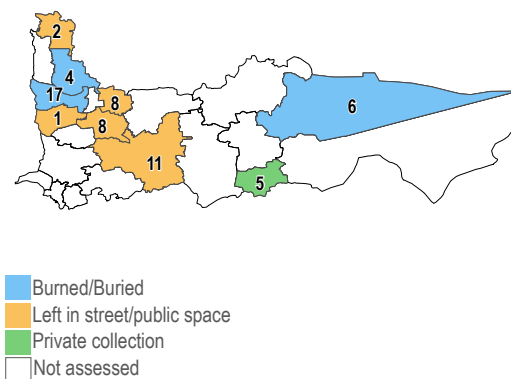




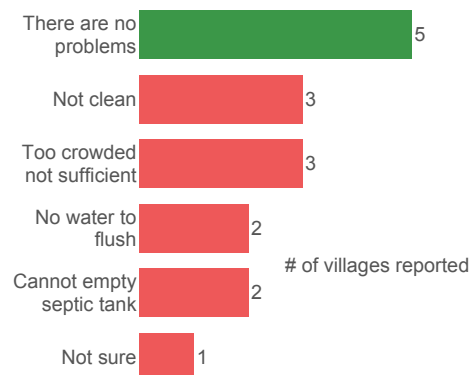
WASH

In August, the most common source of drinking water varied across the governorate. Water from water trucking tasted or smelled bad in one village assessed in As Suqaylabiyah sub-district, as did water from the network in Tell Salhib sub-district. Further, there was a reduction in safe water available in comparison to the previous month in seven villages assessed in Kafr Zeita, Kafr Zeitra, Tell Salhib, Muhradah and As Saan sub-districts. There were no problems with latrines in five villages assessed in Muhradah, As Saan, Eastern Bari, Madiq Castle and As Suqaylabiyah sub-districts. Garbage was commonly burned or buried across the sub-district, though in one village assessed in Eastern Bari sub-district, private paid collection was operating.

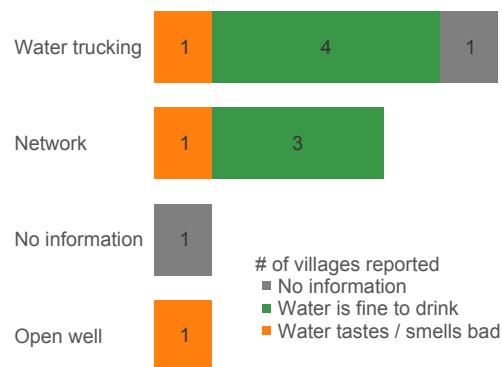
Most common form of garbage disposal



Problems with latrines



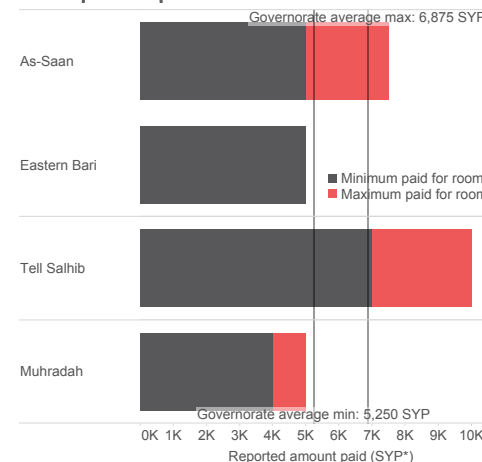
Most common water source and status



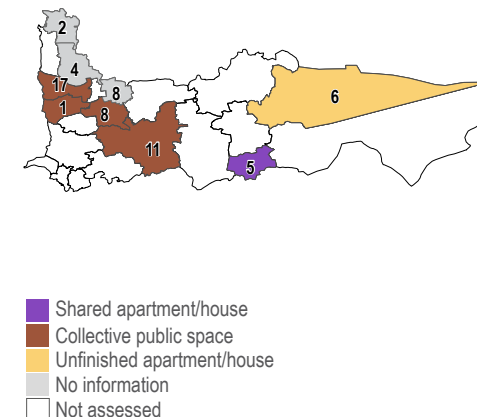
Shelter

In August, rent in Hama governorate was generally lower than the country average (8,450 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district



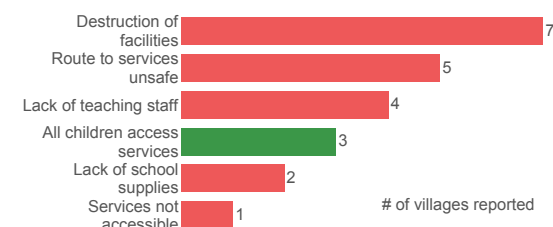
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs



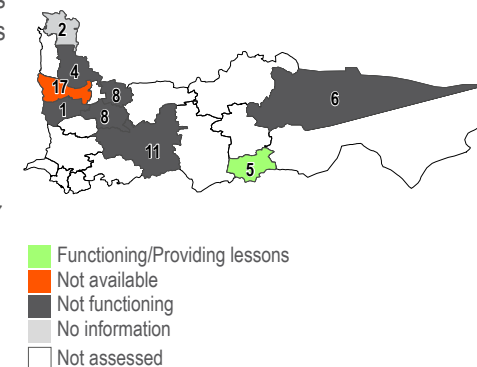
Education

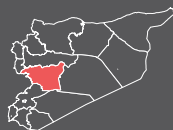
All children had access to schools in the previous school term in three of the 12 villages assessed. These villages were located in Muhradah, Eastern Bari and As Suqaylabiyah sub-districts, and were the only villages assessed with any functioning educational facilities.

Most common reasons for children not attending school



Availability of primary schools





Overview

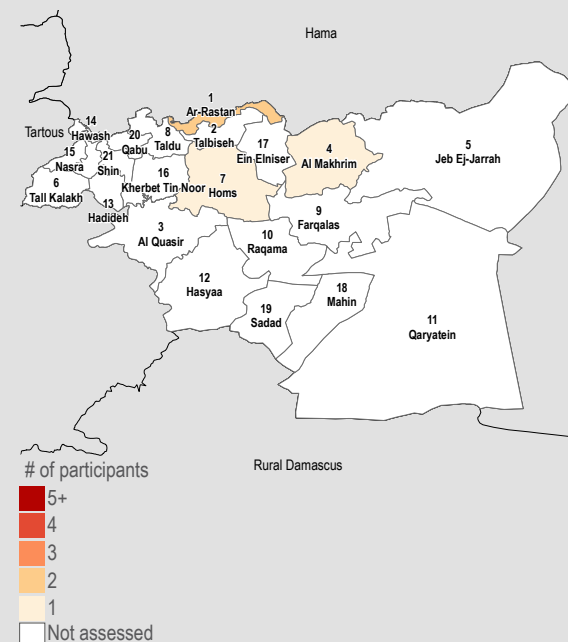
Since the beginning of the crisis, Homs governorate has experienced fierce armed confrontation between GoS and opposition forces. In August 2015, AOGs gained territory in the south of the governorate, including the town of Qaryatein, and clashes continued in the east countryside around AOG-held Tadmor (Palmyra).

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) 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.

A key challenge is identification of KIs from all sub-districts with the required community level knowledge. It should also be noted that information relies on KI perception of the sector-specific situation.

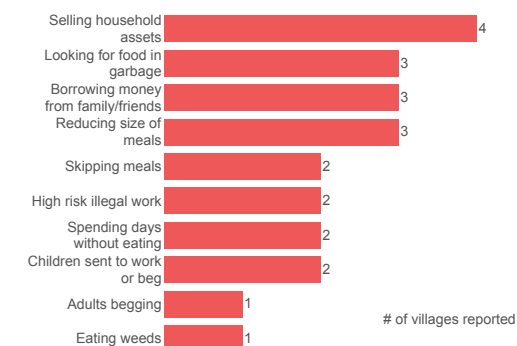
Number of communities assessed: 4/454 villages, 3/23 sub-districts



Livelihoods

In August, in Homs and Ar Rastan sub-districts, high risk illegal work or adults begging were common strategies used to cope with a lack of income and resources. In two villages assessed in Ar Rastan and Homs sub-districts, children were commonly sent to work or beg. Eating weeds and spending days without eating were common in the one village assessed in Al Makhrim sub-district.

Most common coping strategies

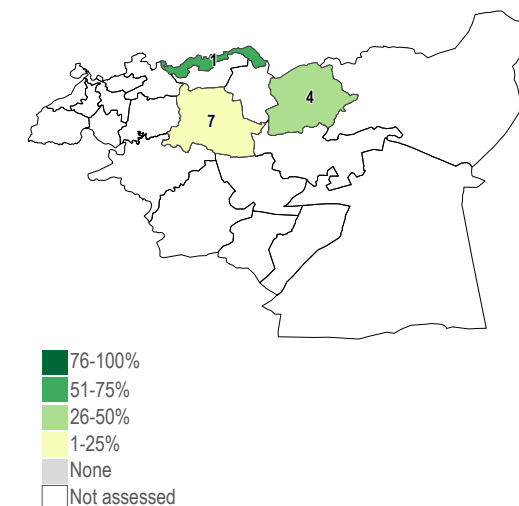


Displacement

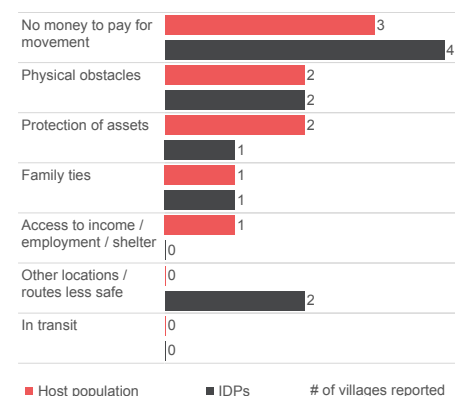
In the one village assessed in Homs sub-district, less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in August. Across the governorate, the pre-conflict population remaining commonly stayed due to financial constraints, and people in two villages assessed in Ar Rastan and Al Makhrim sub-districts faced physical obstacles to migration.

IDPs lived in all villages assessed, and small numbers reportedly arrived in August in just one village assessed in Ar Rastan sub-district. In all villages assessed, a main reason for staying was the lack of money to pay for movement elsewhere. Since the crisis began, amounts paid from Homs sub-district to the border have been particularly high.

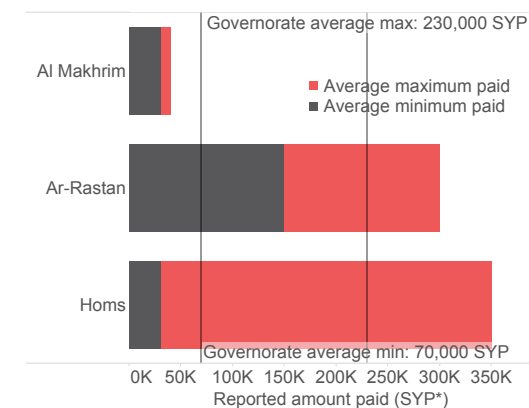
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs)



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district

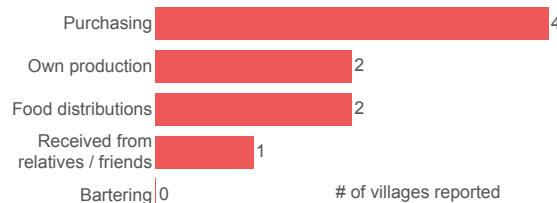




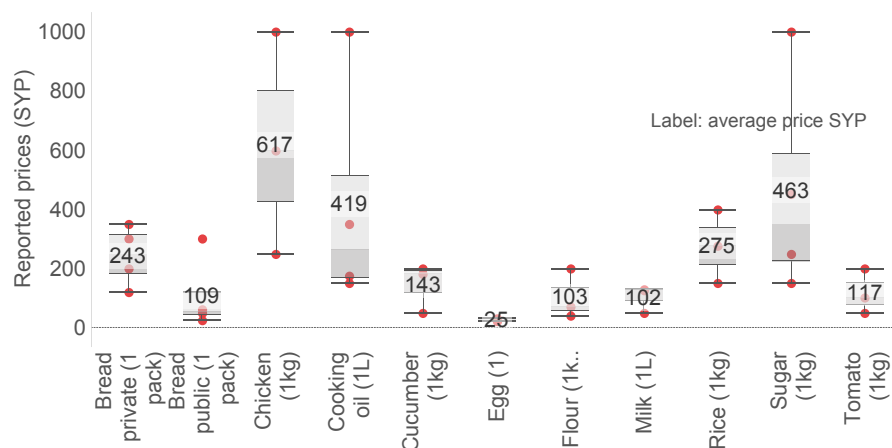
Food Security

The lack of resources to buy available food was a challenge to accessing food in all sub-districts assessed. Some foods were unavailable on the market in all villages assessed with the exception of one in Al Makhrim sub-district, and there was a lack of access to available cooking fuel in one village assessed in Ar Rastan sub-district.

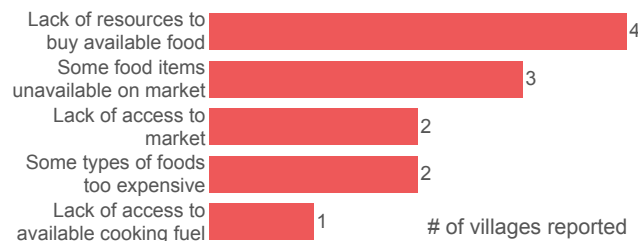
Most common sources of obtaining food



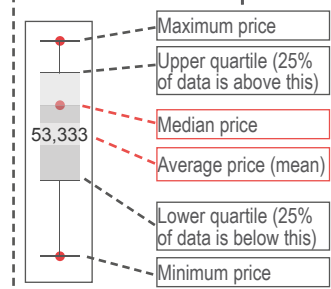
Prices of food items



Challenges to accessing food



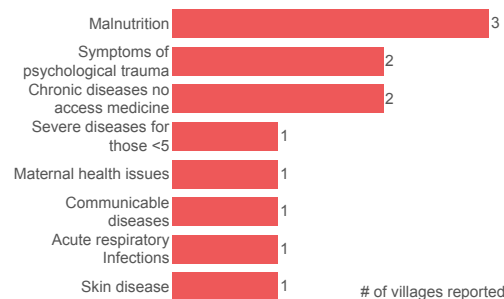
How to read a box plot



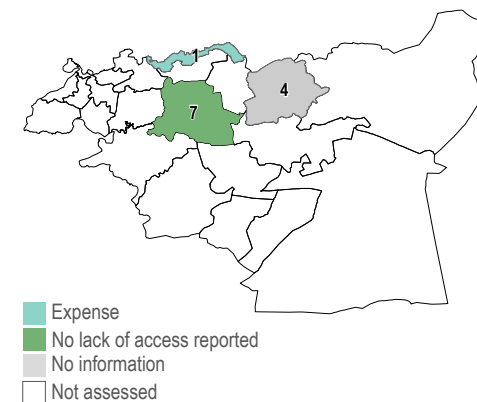
Health

There was no lack of access to health facilities in the one village assessed in Homs sub-district, whereas health care was too expensive in Ar Rastan sub-district. Malnutrition was prevalent across sub-districts assessed.

Reported health problems



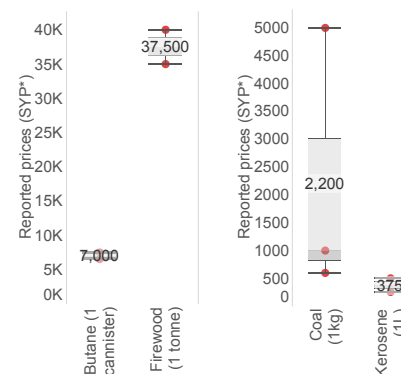
Most common barriers to accessing health care facilities



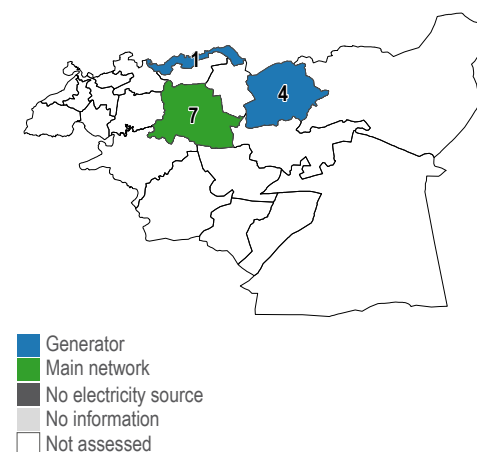
NFIs

Butane and kerosene were only available in Ar Rastan sub-district, and propane was unavailable everywhere assessed. Coal and firewood were unavailable in the one village assessed in Al Makhrim sub-district.

Prices of fuel sources



Most common source of electricity

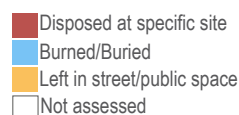
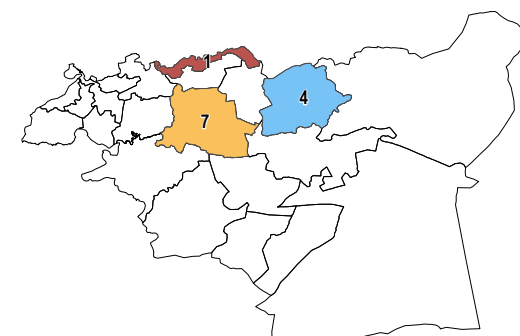




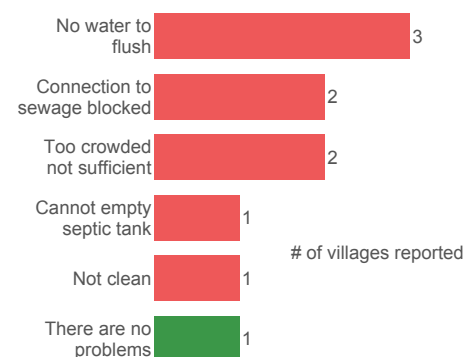
WASH

In August, the most common source of drinking water in the majority of municipalities assessed was from water trucks, and the water from these tasted or smelled bad in two villages assessed in Ar Rastan and Al Makhrim sub-districts. Further, in all sub-districts assessed with the exception of Homs, there was a reduction in safe water available in comparison to the previous month. There were no problems with latrines in one village assessed in Ar Rastan sub-district. Elsewhere, there was a lack of water to flush toilets as well as a variety of other problems in each location assessed. The most common method of garbage disposal varied across sub-districts assessed, though in Homs sub-district, garbage was commonly left in streets or public areas.

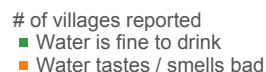
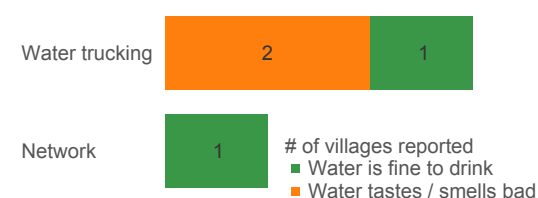
Most common form of garbage disposal



Problems with latrines



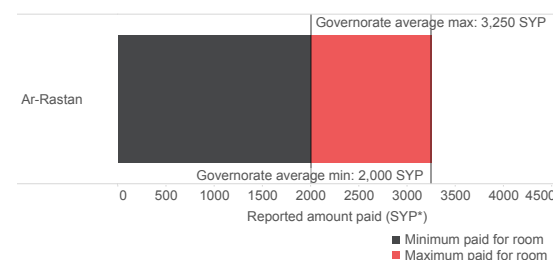
Most common water source and status



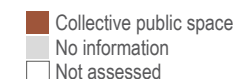
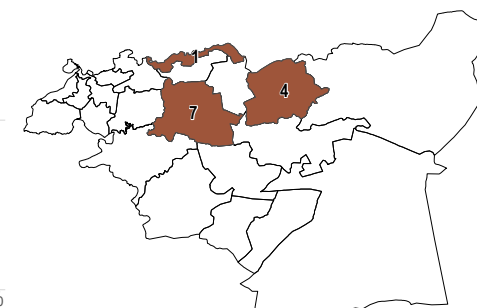
Shelter

In August, rent in Ar Rastan sub-district (the only location with information available) was lower than the country average (8,450 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district



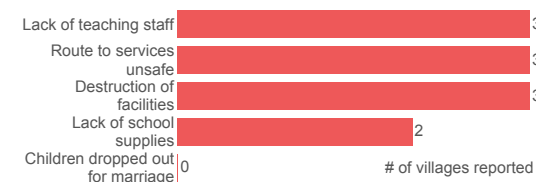
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs



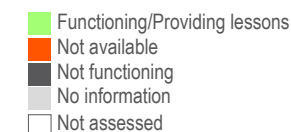
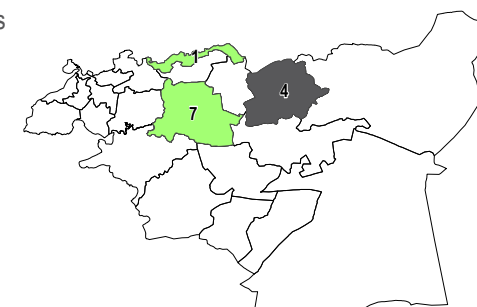
Education

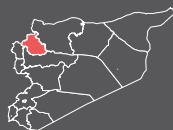
Some children were unable to access schools in all sub-districts assessed. Only one village assessed in Homs sub-district had functioning educational facilities (primary school, secondary school and an institute).

Most common reasons for children not attending school



Availability of primary schools





Overview

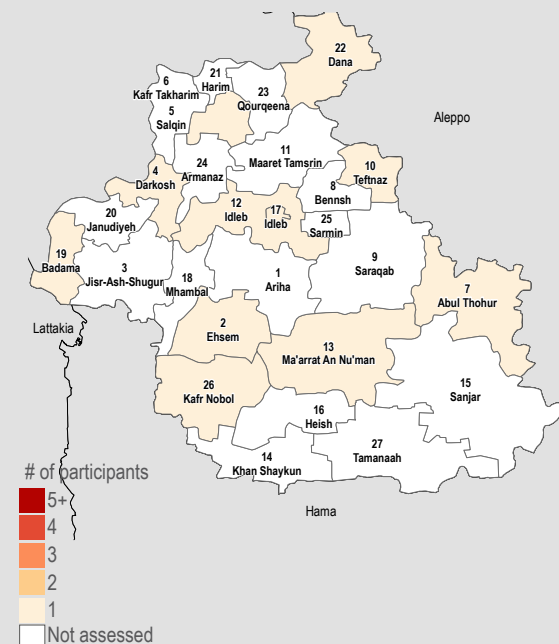
Ongoing clashes and indiscriminate attacks along the Turkish-Syrian border and the Idleb-Hama border continued to distress internally displaced populations in Idleb governorate throughout 2015.

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) 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.

A key challenge is identification of KIs from all sub-districts with the required community level knowledge. It should also be noted that information relies on KI perception of the sector-specific situation.

Number of communities assessed:
10/462 villages, 10/26 sub-districts



Livelihoods

In August, high risk illegal work was a common strategy used to cope with a lack of income and resources in Kafr Nobol, Badama, Tefnaz, Abul Thohur, Ehsem and Kafr Takharim sub-districts. In seven of the ten villages assessed (in all sub-districts except for Dana, Tefnaz and Ehsem) children were commonly sent to work or beg. Eating weeds and spending days without eating were common in the villages assessed in Dana, Idleb and Tefnaz sub-districts.

Most common coping strategies

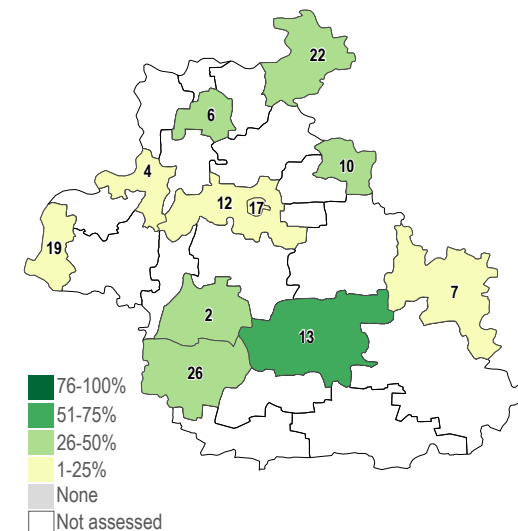


Displacement

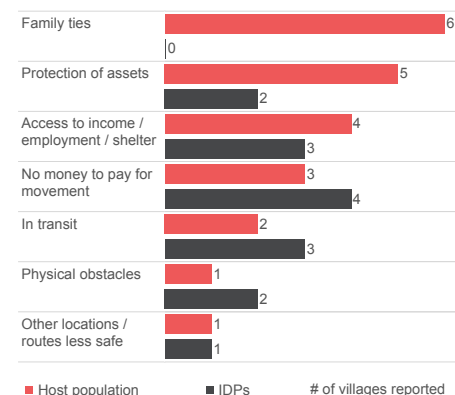
In two villages assessed in Abul Thohur and Kafr Takharim sub-districts, less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in August. Across the governorate, the pre-conflict population remaining commonly stayed due to family ties and for protection of assets, and people in one village assessed in Abul Thohur sub-district faced physical obstacles to migration.

IDPs lived in all villages assessed with the exception of three in Idleb, Ehsem and Ma'arrat An Nu'man sub-districts, and more IDPs reportedly arrived in August into two villages assessed in Kafr Nobol and Kafr Takharim sub-districts. A main reason for staying was the lack of money to pay for movement elsewhere, and IDPs in Badama and Tefnaz faced physical obstacles. Since the crisis began, amounts paid from Ma'arrat An Nu'man, Kafr Takharim and Darkosh sub-districts to the border have been particularly high.

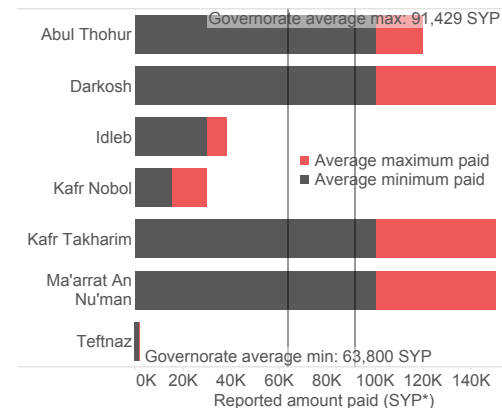
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs)

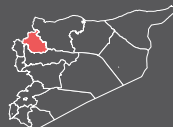


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district

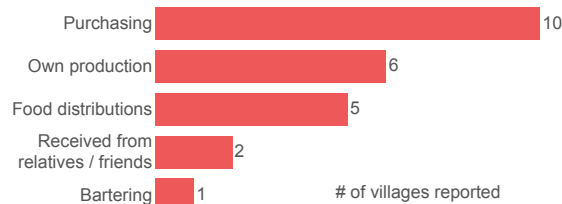




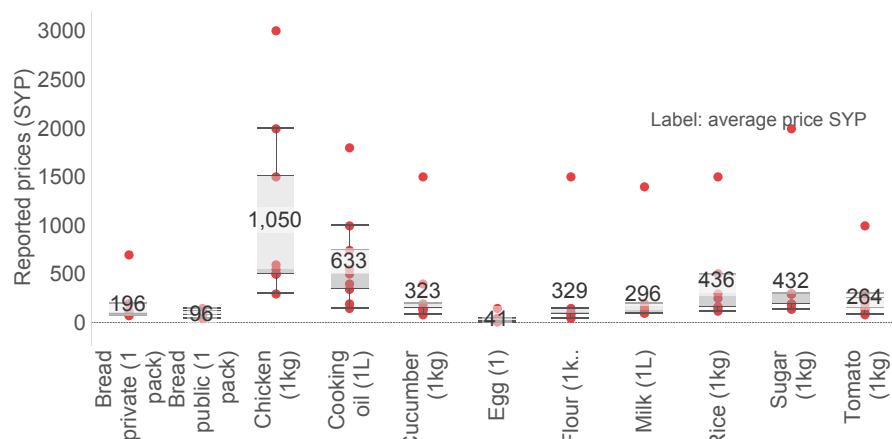
Food Security

The cost of food was a challenge to accessing food in the majority of sub-districts assessed. There was a lack of access to available cooking fuel in one village assessed in Ehsem sub-district, and a lack of available cooking fuel in one village assessed in Ma'arrat An Nu'man sub-district.

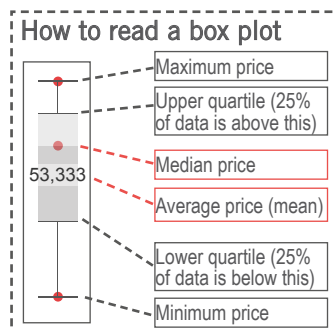
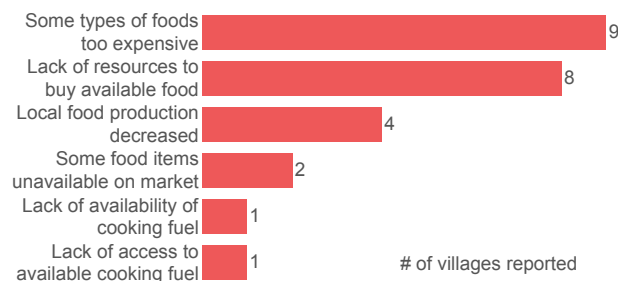
Most common sources of obtaining food



Prices of food items



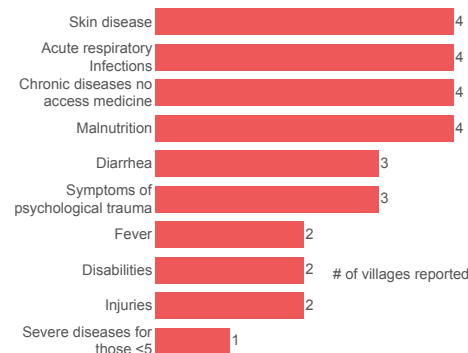
Challenges to accessing food



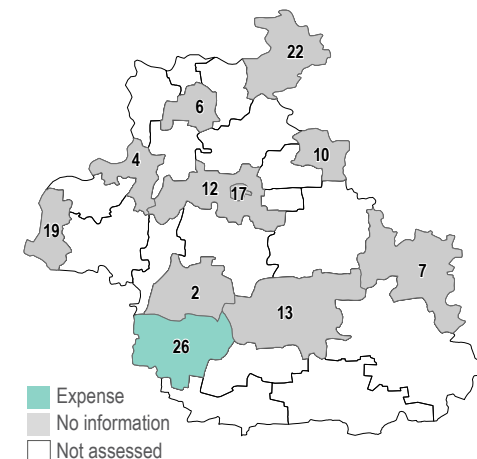
Health

The cost of services was a common barrier to health care access in Kafr Nobol sub-district. Skin disease, acute respiratory infections, chronic diseases and malnutrition were prevalent across Idleb.

Reported health problems



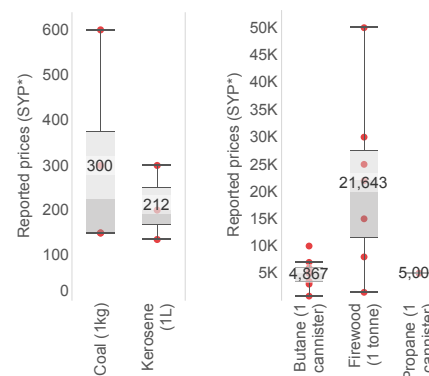
Most common barriers to accessing health care facilities



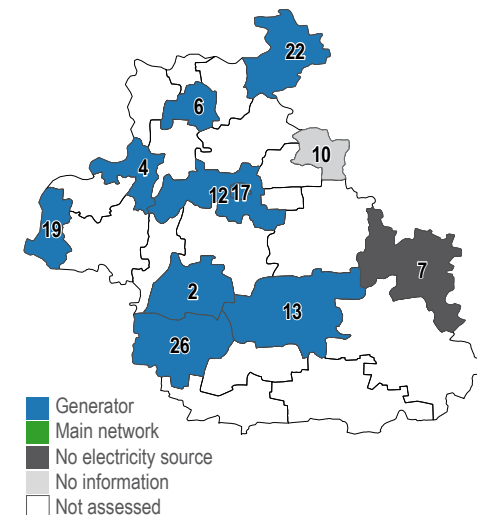
NFIs

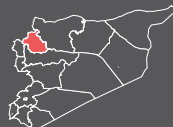
There was no electricity source in Abul Thohur sub-district, where all fuel sources were unavailable. Kerosene and propane were unavailable in the majority of sub-districts assessed.

Prices of fuel sources



Most common source of electricity

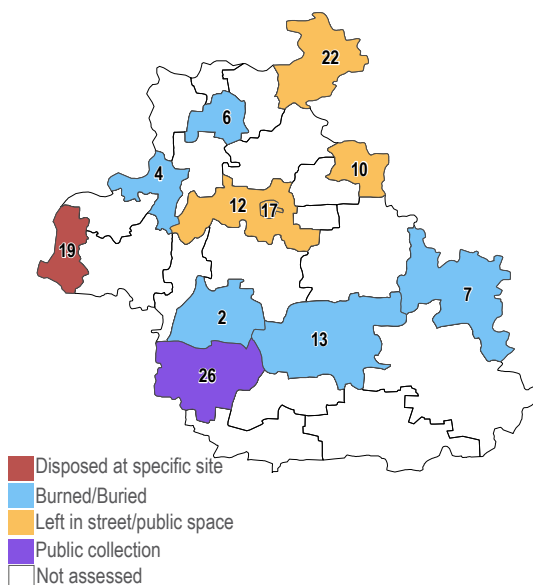




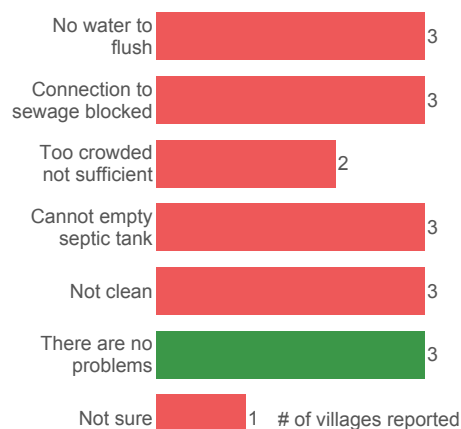
WASH

In August, the most common source of drinking water in the majority of municipalities assessed was from water trucks, and the water from these made people sick in two villages assessed in Idleb and Kafr Takharim sub-districts. Water from open wells tasted or smelled bad in one village assessed in Darkosh sub-district. Further, there was a reduction in safe water available in comparison to the previous month in the majority of sub-districts assessed. There were no problems with latrines in three villages assessed in Kafr Nobol, Badama and Idleb sub-districts. Garbage was commonly left in streets or public areas in the majority of sub-districts assessed, though in one village assessed in Kafr Nobol sub-district, free public garbage collection appeared to be operating.

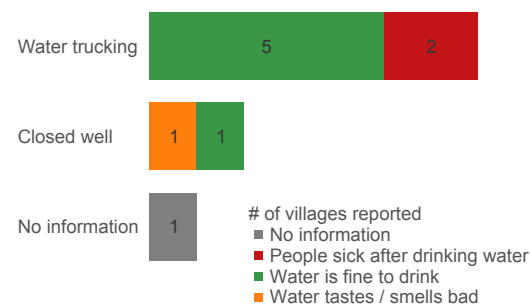
Most common form of garbage disposal



Problems with latrines



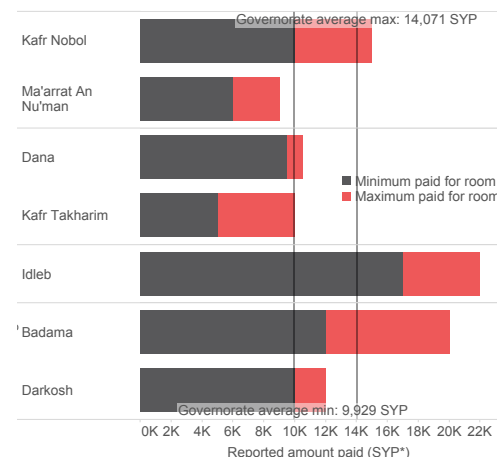
Most common water source and status



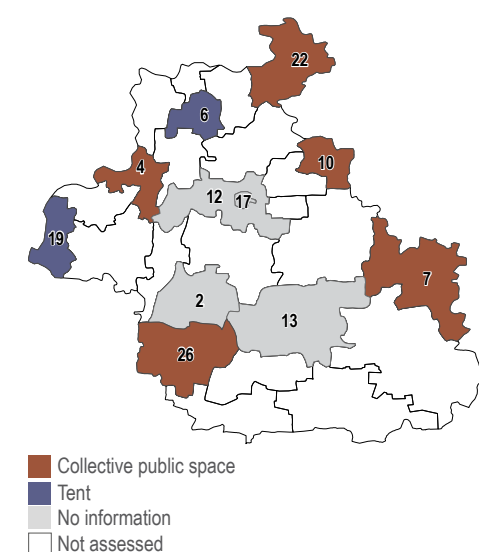
Shelter

In August, rent in Idleb governorate was higher than the country average (8,450 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district



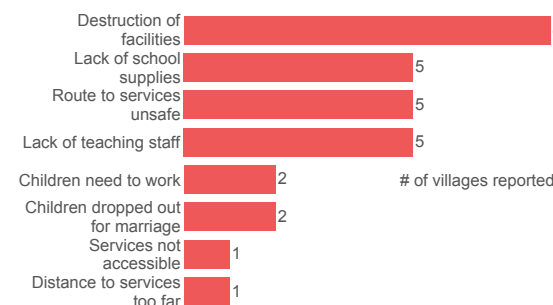
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs



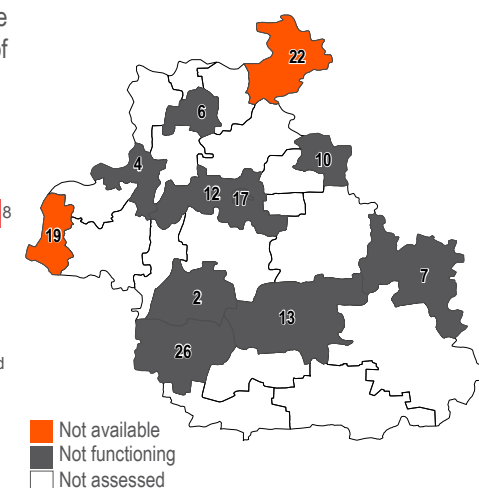
Education

With the exception of high schools in Ehsem sub-district, no educational facilities were functioning in any of the locations assessed, largely due to the destruction of facilities.

Most common reasons for children not attending school



Availability of primary schools



Overview

Lattakia has been a GoS stronghold since the beginning of the crisis. Disputes with opposition forces have periodically caused unrest in the governorate, and in August 2015 AOGs made advances in the nearby Sahl al-Ghab region of Hama governorate.

Methodology and limitations

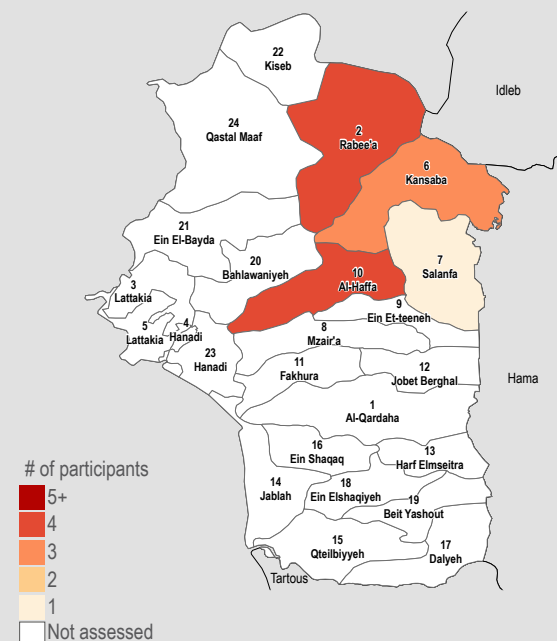
These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) from Key Informants (KIs) residing in Syria, gathered at the community level – and can thus only be considered as indicative of the overall situation in the sub-district.

A key challenge is identification of KIs from all sub-districts with the required community level knowledge. It should also be noted that information relies on KI perception of the sector-specific situation.

Livelihoods

In August, Salanfa sub-district appeared particularly vulnerable, as adults begging was a common strategy used to cope with a lack of income and resources. In two villages assessed (in Salanfa and Kansaba sub-districts) children were commonly sent to work or beg. Eating weeds and spending days without eating were common in four villages assessed in Kansaba and Rabee'a sub-districts.

**Number of communities assessed:
12/395 villages, 4/22 sub-districts**



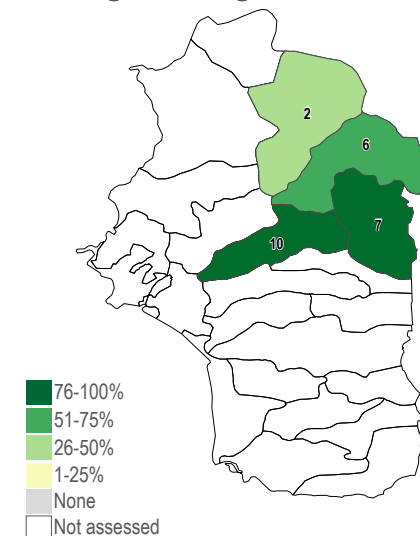
Most common coping strategies



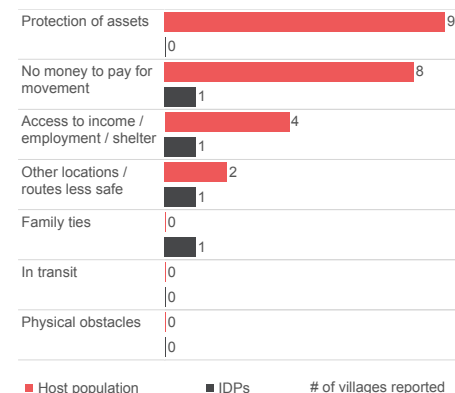
Displacement

In Al Hafa and Salanfa sub-districts, 51-75% of the pre-conflict population remained in August. Across the governorate, the pre-conflict population remaining commonly stayed for protection of assets, as well as a lack of money to pay for migration. IDPs lived in two villages assessed in Al Hafa and Kansaba sub-districts, with very small numbers of IDPs arriving into the village in Kansaba in August. Since the crisis began, amounts paid from Al Hafa sub-district to the border have been particularly high.

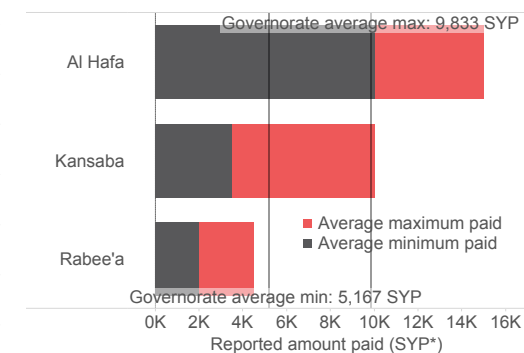
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs)

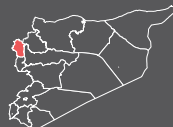


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district





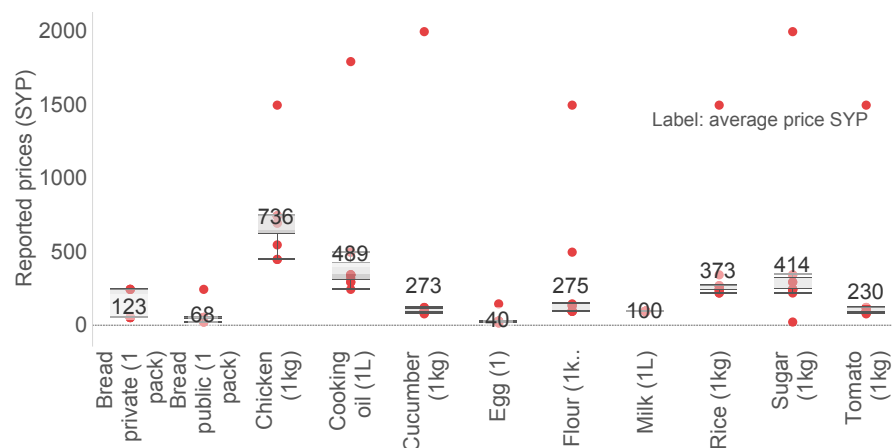
Food Security

There were no challenges to accessing food in two villages assessed in Rabee'a sub-district. Elsewhere, challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods.

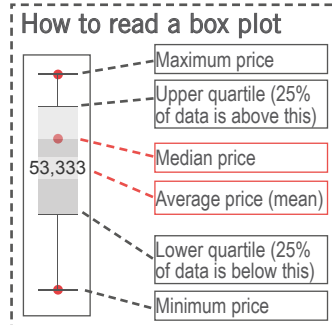
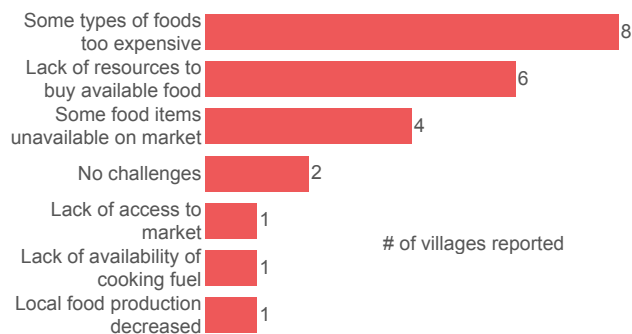
Most common sources of obtaining food



Prices of food items



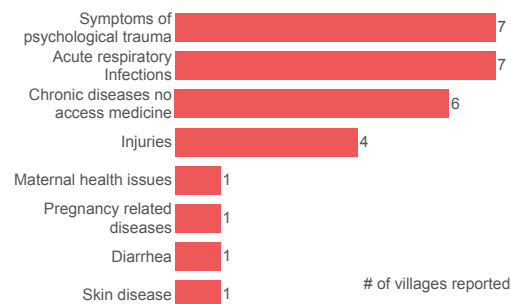
Challenges to accessing food



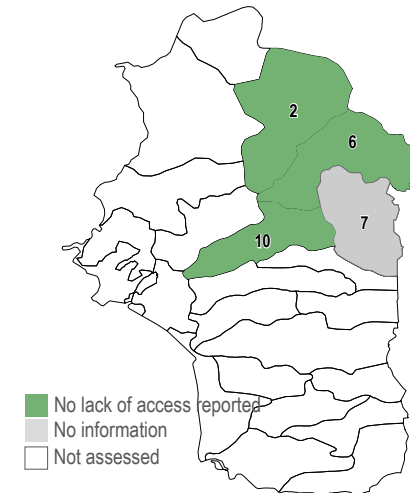
Health

There was no lack of access to health facilities in seven of the 12 villages assessed, though security was a barrier to access in three villages assessed in Al Hafa and Rabee'a sub-districts.

Reported health problems



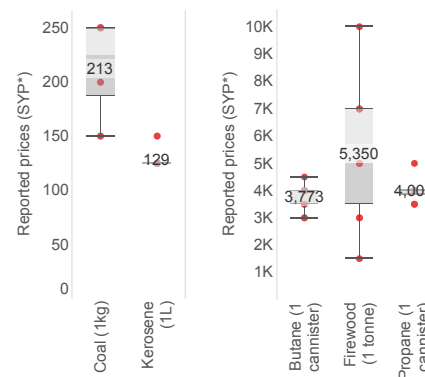
Most common barriers to accessing health care facilities



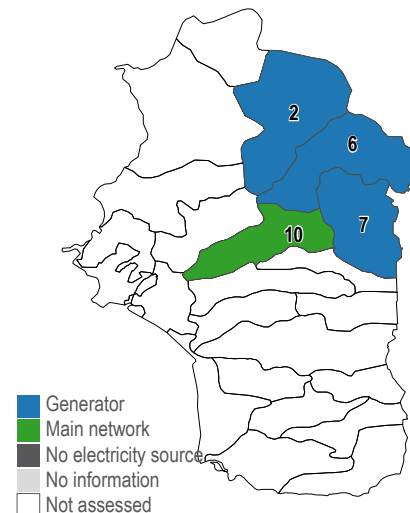
NFIs

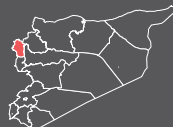
All fuel sources were unavailable in one village in Al Hafa sub-district. Kerosene and propane were available in Rabee'a and Kanasaba sub-districts and propane was also available in Salanfa sub-district.

Prices of fuel sources



Most common source of electricity

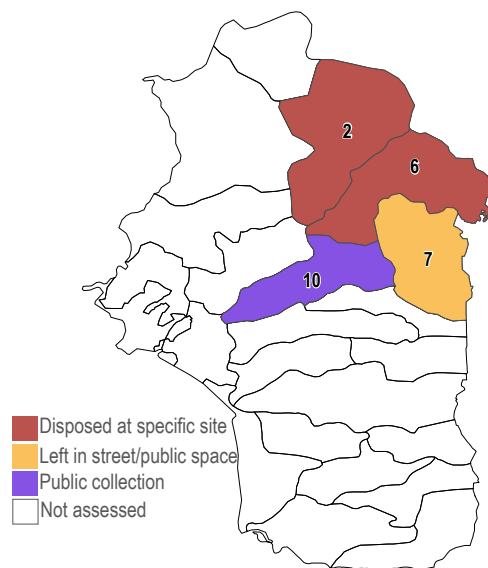




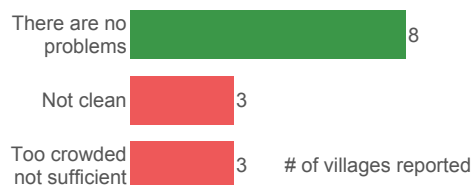
WASH

In August, protected springs were a common source of drinking water across the governorate, though two villages assessed in Al Hafa sub-district rely on the main network, and one village assessed in Kansaba most commonly used closed wells. Water was safe to drink everywhere assessed. In one village assessed in Salanfa sub-district, there was a reduction in safe water available in comparison to the previous month. There were no problems with latrines in the majority of villages assessed, though in Rabee'a sub-district latrines were crowded or insufficient and unclear. The most common method of garbage disposal varied across sub-districts assessed, though in Salanfa sub-district, garbage was commonly left in streets or public areas.

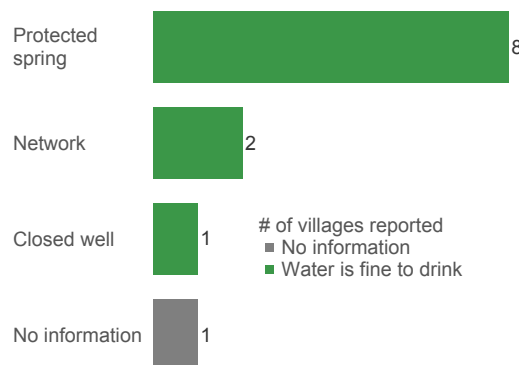
Most common form of garbage disposal



Problems with latrines



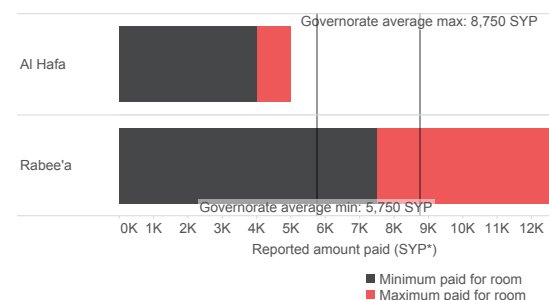
Most common water source and status



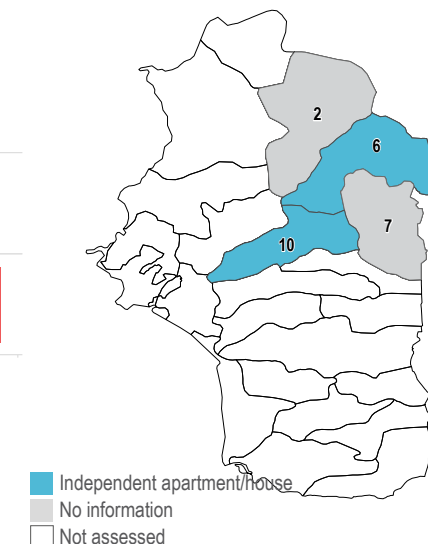
Shelter

In August, rent in Al Hafa sub-district was lower than the country average (8,450 SYP), whilst rent in Rabee'a sub-district was higher.

Rent prices per sub-district



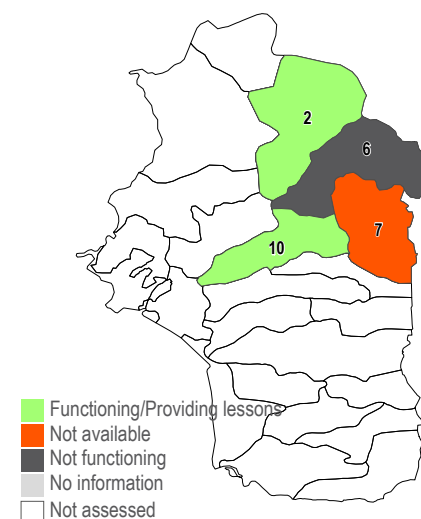
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs



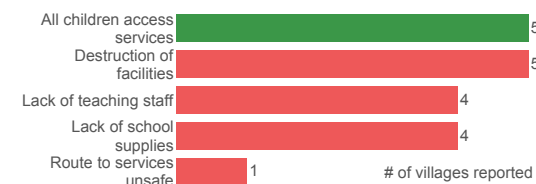
Education

No educational facilities were functioning in five of the 12 villages assessed, in Salanfa, Rabee'a and Kansaba sub-districts. All children had access to schools in five villages in Al Hafa and Rabee'a sub-districts.

Availability of primary schools



Most common reasons for children not attending school





Overview

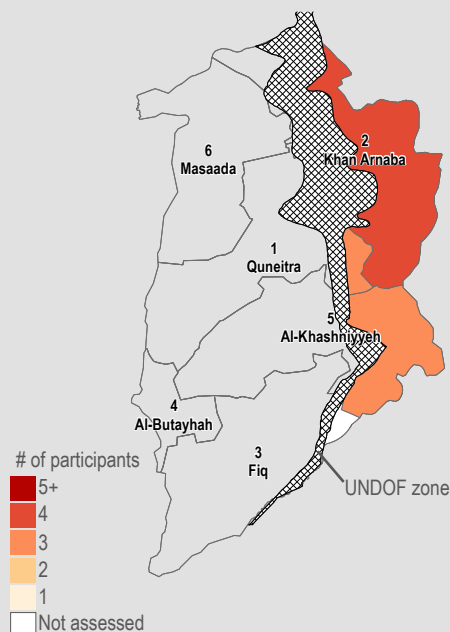
Since 2014, opposition forces have occupied the majority of Quneitra governorate. In August 2015, small scale clashes continued between AOGs and GoS forces.

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) 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.

A key challenge is identification of KIs from all sub-districts with the required community level knowledge. It should also be noted that information relies on KI perception of the sector-specific situation.

Number of communities assessed:
10/39 villages, 3/4 sub-districts



Livelihoods

In August, one village in Quneitra sub-district appeared particularly vulnerable, as high risk illegal work was a common strategy used to cope with a lack of income and resources. In two villages assessed (in Khan Arnaba sub-district) children were commonly sent to work or beg. Eating weeds or spending days without eating were common in two villages assessed in Quneitra and Khan Arnaba sub-districts.

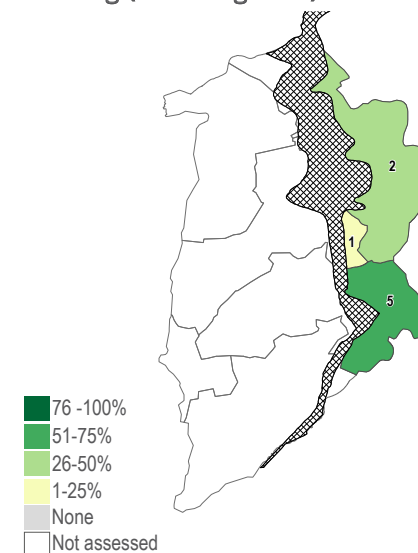
Most common coping strategies



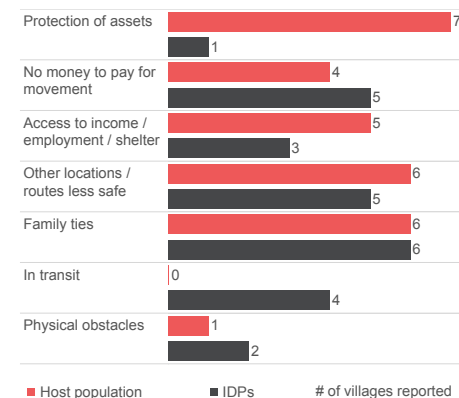
Displacement

In one village assessed in Khan Arnaba sub-district, less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in August, whilst 75-100% of the pre-conflict population remained in two villages in Al Khashniyyeh sub-district. Across the governorate, the pre-conflict population remaining commonly stayed due to family ties, protection of assets and the perception that other locations or routes were less safe. IDPs lived in all sub-districts assessed, with new arrivals in August in the majority of sub-districts assessed. A main reason for IDPs staying across the governorate was for family ties, and in four villages in Quneitra, Al Khashniyyeh and Khan Arnaba, for transit with the intention to move to other locations. Since the crisis began, amounts paid from Khan Arnaba sub-district to the border have been particularly high.

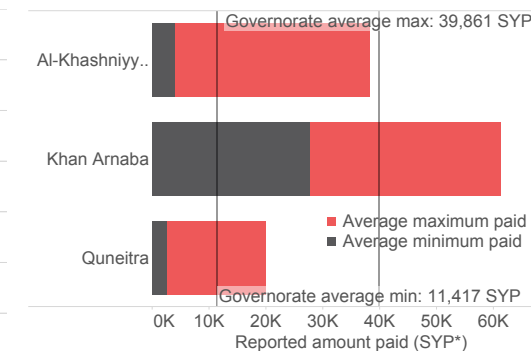
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs)



Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district

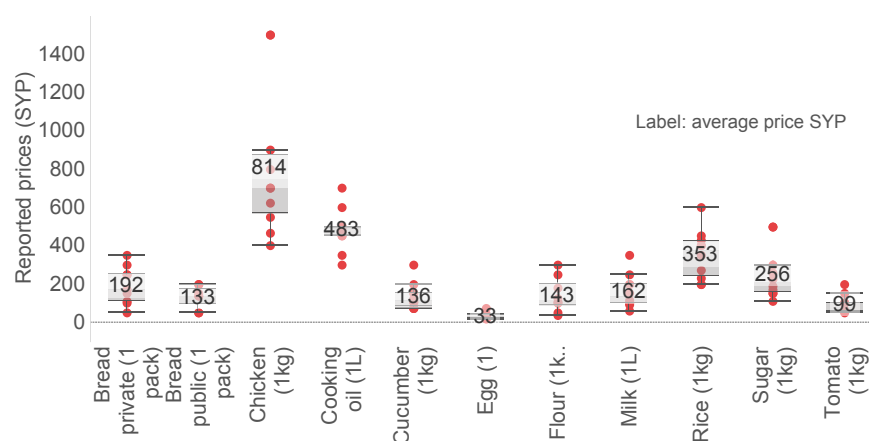




Food Security

There were no challenges to accessing food in one village assessed in Quneitra sub-district. Elsewhere, challenges to obtaining food appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, as the most commonly reported challenges were the cost of certain types of food and a lack of resources to buy available foods. Further, there was a lack of access to available cooking fuel in one village assessed in Khan Arnaba sub-district.

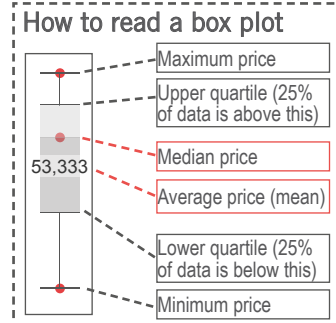
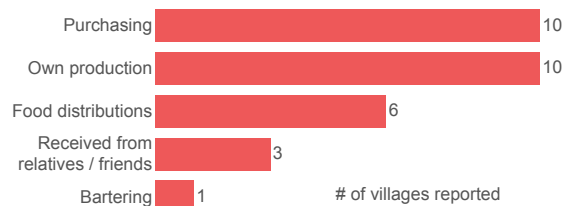
Prices of food items



Challenges to accessing food



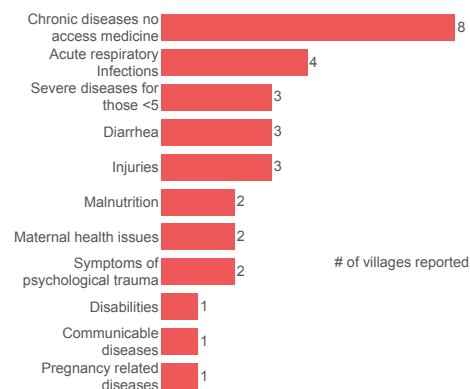
Most common sources of obtaining food



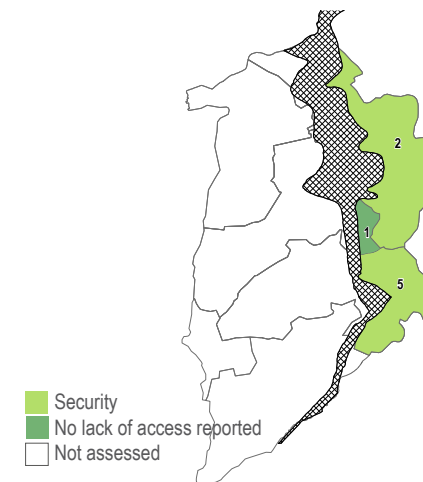
Health

There was no lack of access to health facilities in just two villages assessed in Quneitra sub-district, with security concerns prevalent across the rest of locations assessed.

Reported health problems



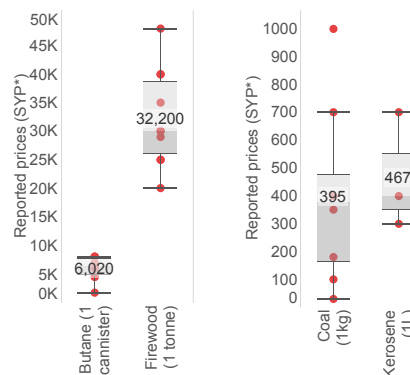
Most common barriers to accessing health care facilities



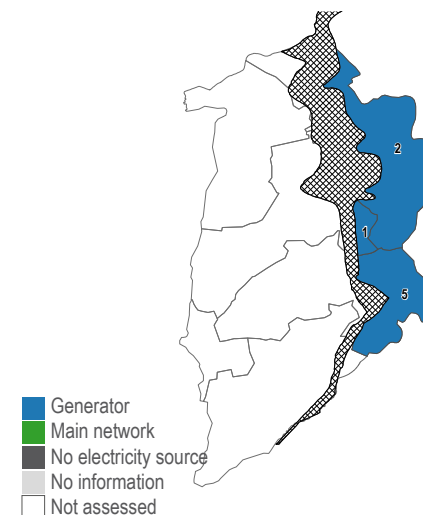
NFIs

Butane and firewood available in all sub-districts assessed, though propane was unavailable everywhere. Kerosene was only available in three villages in Al Khashniyyeh and Khan Arnaba.

Prices of fuel sources



Most common source of electricity

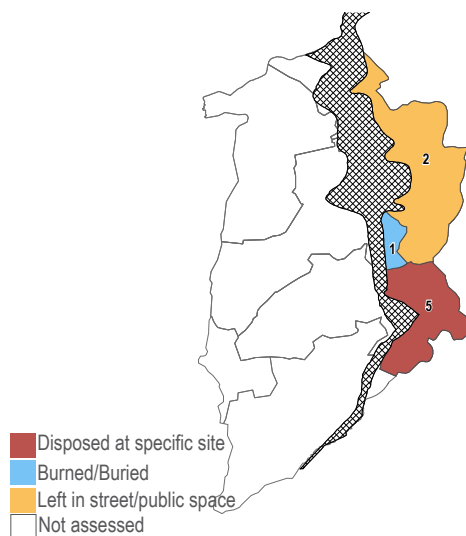




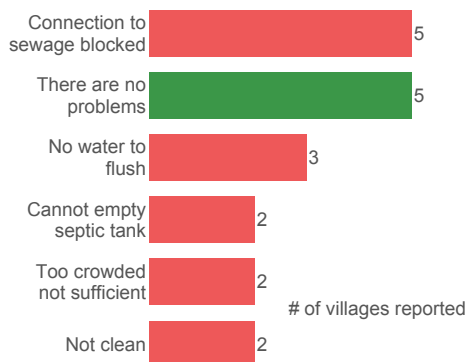
WASH

In August, the most common source of drinking water in the majority of municipalities assessed was from water trucks, though two villages assessed in Quneitra and Al Khashniyyeh sub-districts relied on the water network. Water was safe to drink in all sub-districts assessed. In four villages assessed in Khan Arnaba and Al Khashniyyeh sub-districts, there was a reduction in safe water available in comparison to the previous month. There were no problems with latrines in five villages assessed in Al Khashniyyeh and Quneitra sub-districts. Elsewhere, there was a lack of water to flush toilets as well as a variety of other problems in each location assessed. The most common method of garbage disposal varied across villages assessed, though in one village in Khan Arnaba sub-district, garbage was commonly left in streets or public areas.

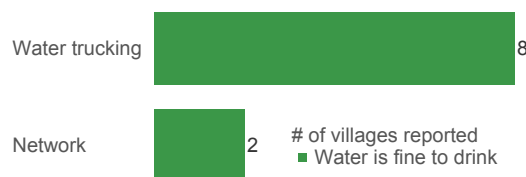
Most common form of garbage disposal



Problems with latrines



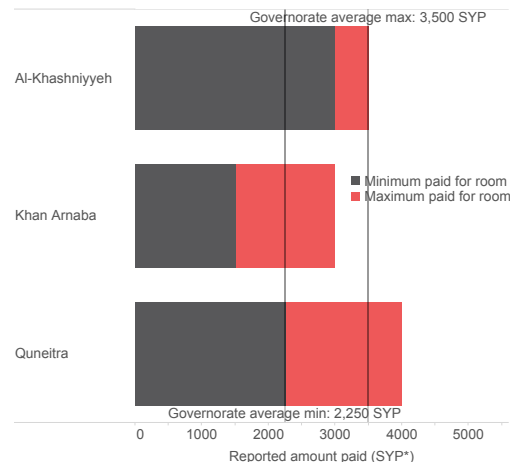
Most common water source and status



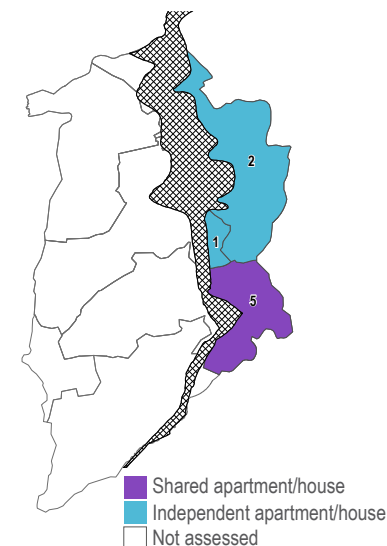
Shelter

In August, rent in Quneitra governorate was much lower than the country average (8,450 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district



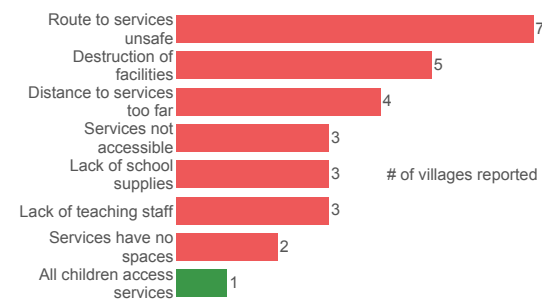
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs



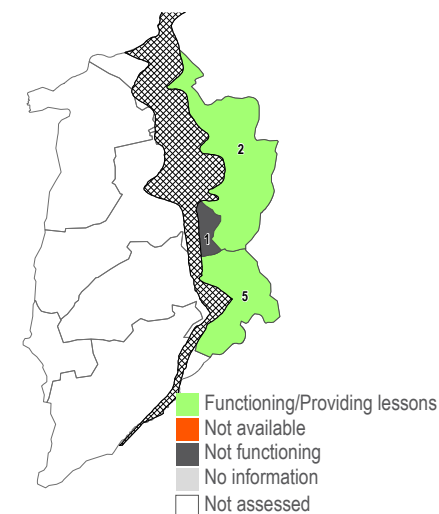
Education

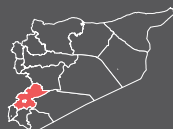
All children had access to schools in the previous school term in just one village assessed in Khan Arnaba sub-district. There were no functioning educational facilities in five villages assessed in Quneitra, Al Khashniyyeh and Khan Arnaba sub-districts.

Most common reasons for children not attending school



Availability of primary schools





Overview

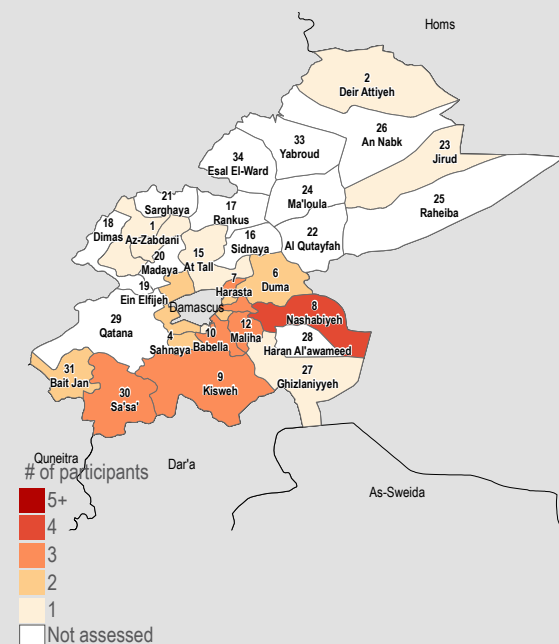
Throughout 2015, clashes between GoS forces and opposition groups in northeastern Rural Damascus governorate have resulted in large population movements from the area to neighbouring sub-districts. Access to conflict areas in Rural Damascus remains extremely limited.

Methodology and limitations

These findings are based on data collected remotely (by refugee participants) 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.

A key challenge is identification of KIs from all sub-districts with the required community level knowledge. It should also be noted that information relies on KI perception of the sector-specific situation.

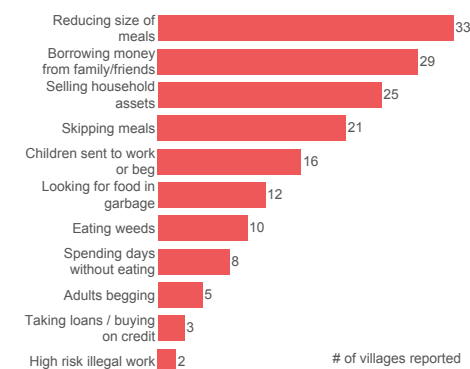
Number of communities assessed:
43/232 villages, 21/36 sub-districts



Livelihoods

In August, At Tal, Bait Jan, Qudsiya, Maliha, Duma, Nashabiyeh and Az Zabdani sub-districts appeared particularly vulnerable, with coping strategies such as high risk illegal work or adults begging commonly used to cope with a lack of income and resources. Further, in villages in 15 of the 21 sub-districts assessed, children were commonly sent to work or beg.

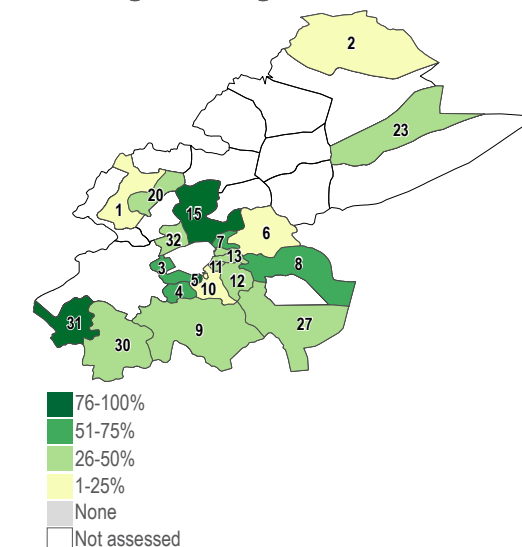
Most common coping strategies



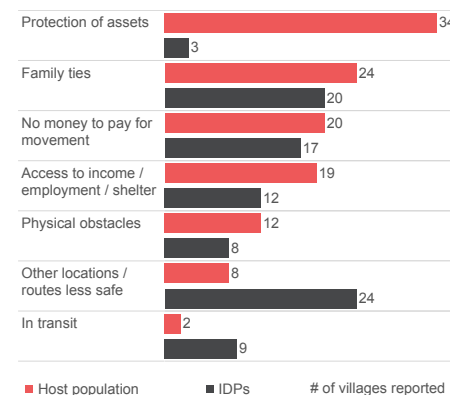
Displacement

Less than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in 14 villages in Bait Jan, Az Zabdani, Maliha, Arbin, Jirud, Hajar Aswad, Harasta, Sa'sa', Jaramana, Babella and Nashabiyeh sub-districts. Across the governorate, the pre-conflict population remaining commonly stayed due to family ties, protection of assets and a lack of money to pay for migration elsewhere. IDPs lived in all villages assessed with the exception of eight (in Markaz Darayya, Bait Jan, Az Zabdani, Maliha, Hajar Aswad, Harasta and Sa'sa' sub-districts), with new arrivals throughout the governorate in August. A main reason for IDPs staying was the perception that other routes / locations were less safe. Since the crisis began, amounts paid from Harasta and At Tall sub-districts to the border have been particularly high.

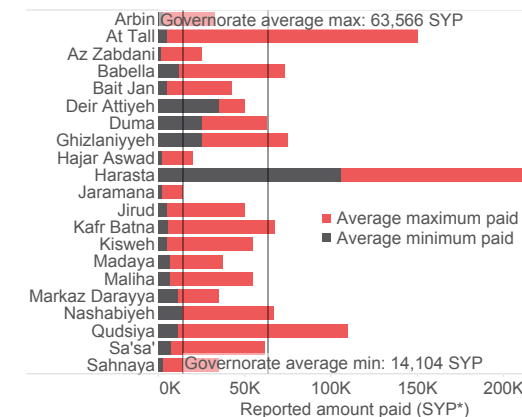
Estimated % of original population remaining (excluding IDPs)

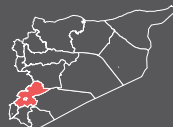


Most common reasons for staying: IDPs vs host population



Amounts paid for transportation to the border per sub-district

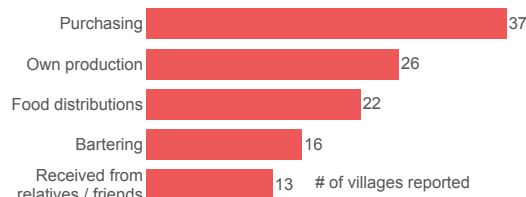




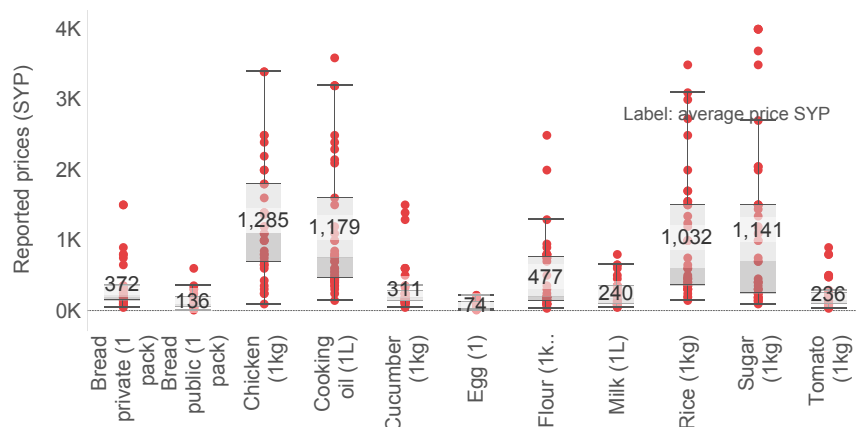
Food Security

All villages assessed with the exception of one in Sa'sa' sub-district reported challenges to accessing food. Challenges appeared to be related to the purchasing power of inhabitants, with the most commonly reported challenges being the cost of some foods and a lack of resources to buy available food. Only four of the 43 villages assessed reported a lack of access to cooking fuel, in Bait Jan, Nashabiyeh, Babella and Sa'sa sub-districts.

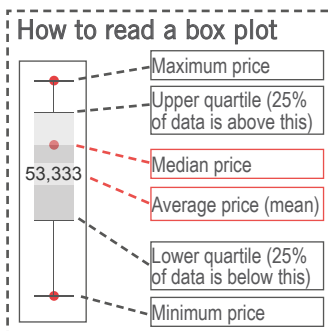
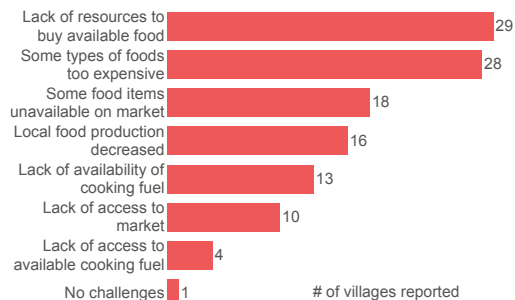
Most common sources of obtaining food



Prices of food items



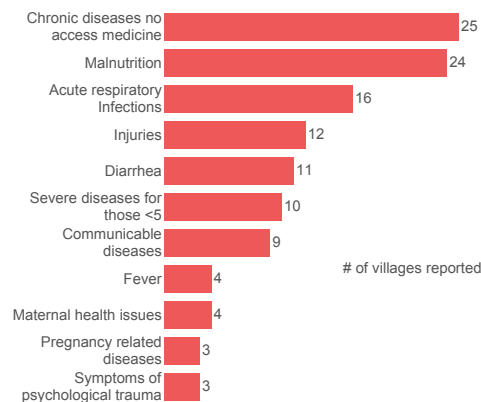
Challenges to accessing food



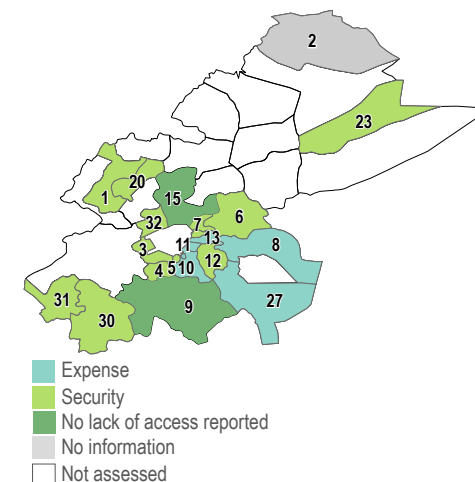
Health

Just seven of the 43 villages assessed reported no lack of access to health facilities, in Sa'sa', Kisweh, Babella, Bait Jan, Nashabiyeh and At Tall sub-districts.

Reported health problems



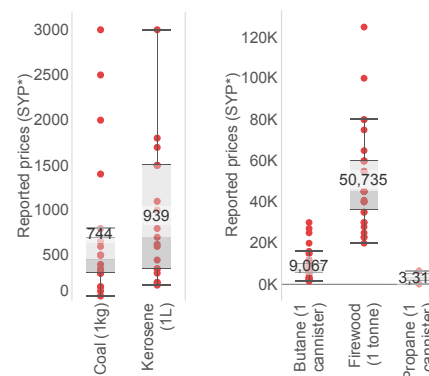
Most common barriers to accessing health care facilities



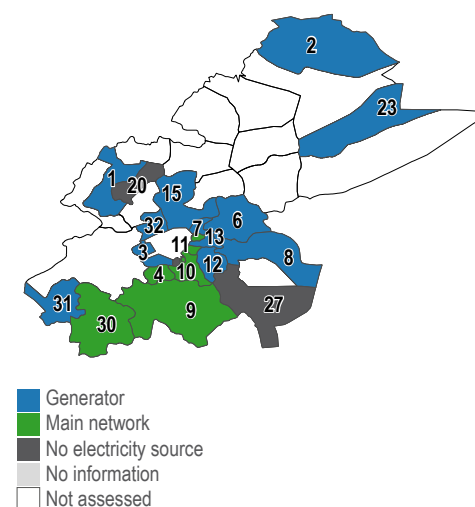
NFIs

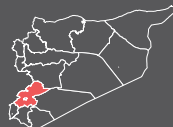
Butane and firewood were available in the majority of sub-districts assessed. Kerosene was unavailable in 23 villages assessed, and propane was unavailable in 41 villages.

Prices of fuel sources



Most common source of electricity

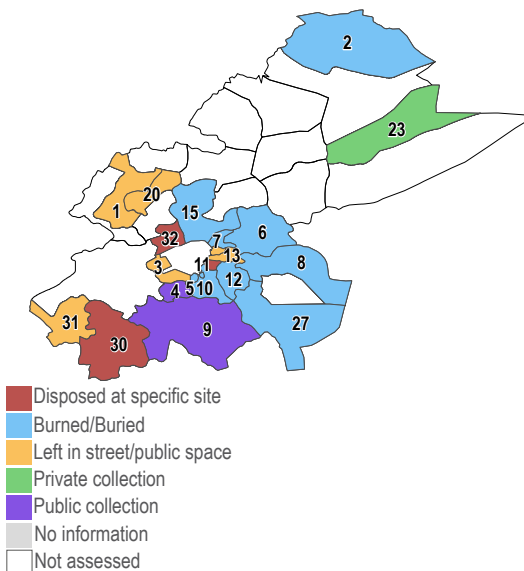




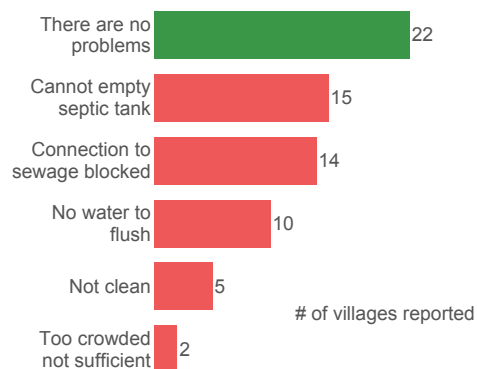
WASH

In August, the most common source of drinking water varied across sub-districts assessed. People reportedly became ill after drinking water from water trucks in three villages assessed in Arbin, Babella and Madaya sub-districts, after drinking surface water / unprotected spring water in Kafr Batna sub-district, and after drinking water from open wells in Maliha sub-district. Overall there was a reduction in safe water available in August in comparison to July in 25 villages assessed in 18 sub-districts. There were no problems with latrines in 22 villages assessed in 15 sub-districts. Elsewhere, emptying septic tanks was a common problem, as well as a variety of other issues depending on the location assessed. The most common method of garbage disposal varied across sub-districts assessed, though in 8 villages assessed in Bait Jan, Markaz Darayya, Az Zabdani, Maliha, Kafr Batna, Arbin and Madaya sub-districts, garbage was commonly left in streets or public areas.

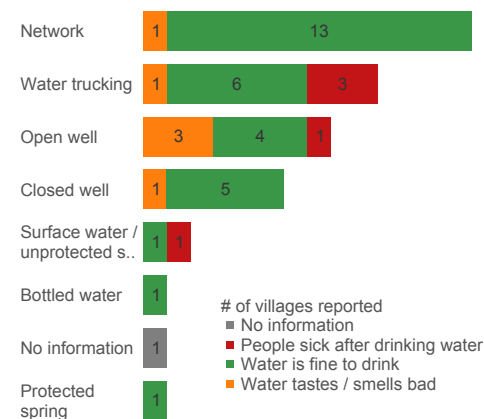
Most common form of garbage disposal



Problems with latrines



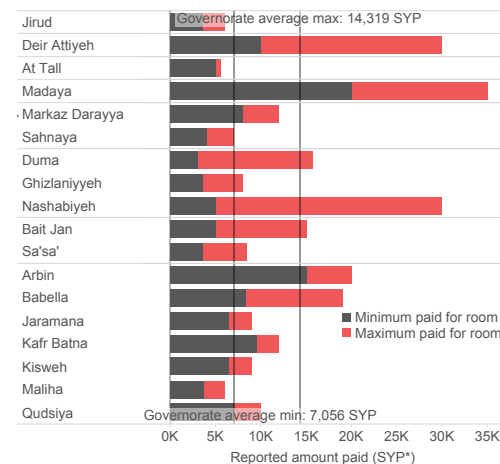
Most common water source and status



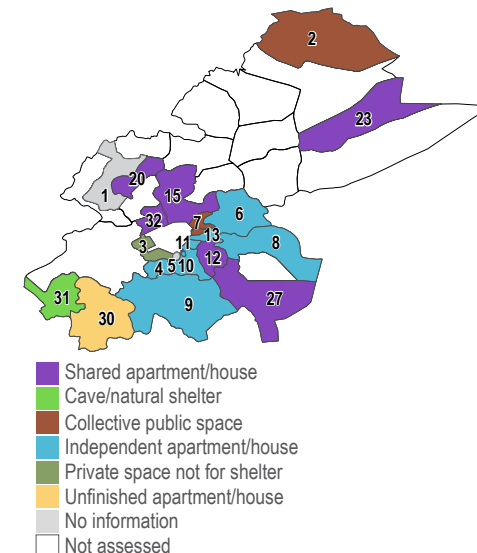
Shelter

In August, rent in Rural Damascus governorate was generally lower than the country average (8,450 SYP).

Rent prices per sub-district



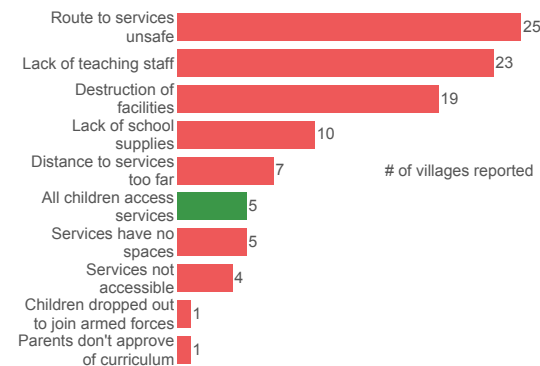
Most common shelter lived in by IDPs



Education

All children had access to schools in the previous school term in just five villages assessed in Sa'sa', Sahnaya, Babella, Arbin and Kisweh sub-districts.

Most common reasons for children not attending school



Availability of primary schools

