

## Introduction

The ongoing conflict in Syria has led to significant displacement from and within Deir-ez-Zor governorate. Since the last REACH Area Based Assessment (ABA) of Deir-ez-Zor governorate in [May 2019](#), the displacement context has remained dynamic and significant access and security limitations have persisted. This assessment seeks to address gaps in knowledge of humanitarian needs in the governorate which were present at the time of this assessment. The assessment took place before the recent re-escalation of conflict that began on the 9th of October in northern border areas and, although the escalation in conflict impacted conditions significantly in Raqqa, Eastern Aleppo, and Hasakeh governorates, conditions in Deir-ez-Zor are not believed to have been impacted as significantly. These findings are therefore still considered relevant for October 2019. REACH conducted this seventh round of the Deir-ez-Zor ABA in order to inform the humanitarian response in the governorate on the multi-sectoral needs of the conflict-affected populations which include non-displaced residents, spontaneous returnees (SRs), and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

## Key Findings

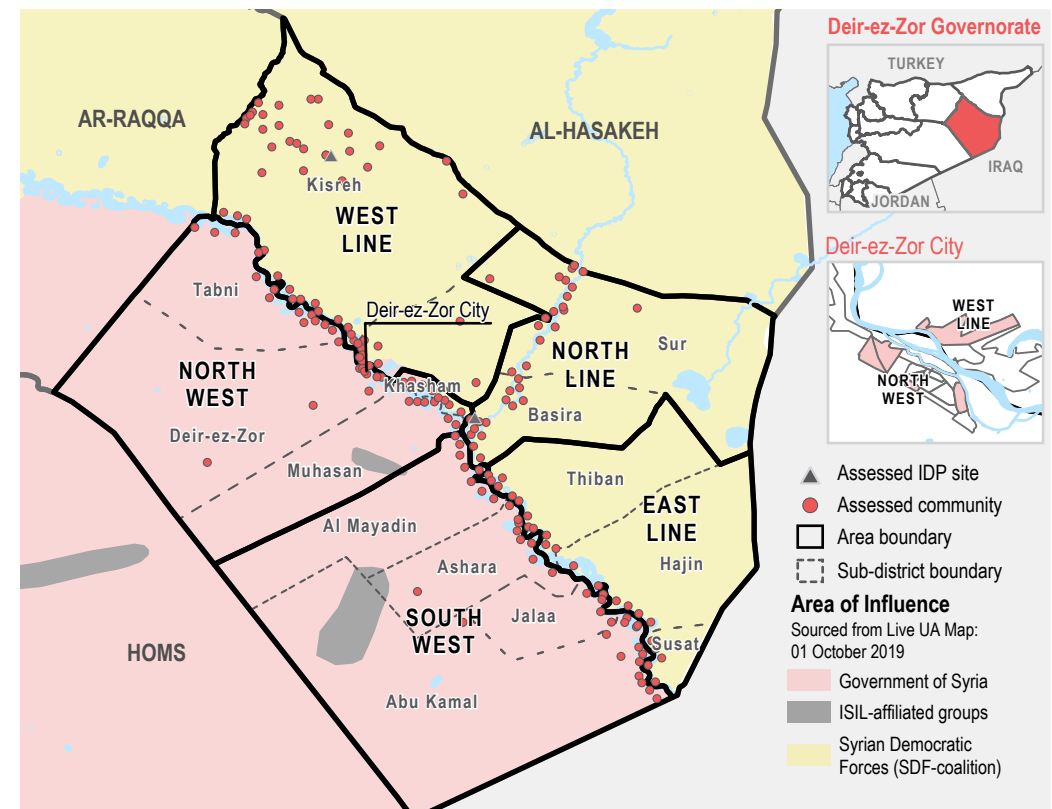
- **Displacement:** An increased number of SRs were reported in Deir-ez-Zor governorate since the last round of the ABA in May. The total host community and IDP population in the 181 communities and sites with population data was 1,047,660 individuals. IDP arrivals to the governorate increased slightly since the last round of the ABA and the total estimated number of IDPs in the assessed communities remains high at 90,730 individuals.
- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Access to livelihoods continues to be the most critical priority need among communities in Deir-ez-Zor. KIs across the governorate reported that households most commonly earned income through growing crops, however barriers to production continue to be the high prices and limited availability of needed inputs. With increased instability in the region and the continued depreciation of the Syrian pound, households utilised negative coping strategies such as relying on remittances, buying items on credit, and skipping meals or reducing food portions.
- **Protection:** While KIs reported restrictions on movement, the most prevalent protection barrier across all areas was the high cost of available transportation. Child labour continues to be the most common child protection issue as it was reportedly common or very common in every assessed community. Similarly the practice of early marriage and involvement of children in armed activities continue to be an issue.
- **Shelter:** KIs across all communities with returnees estimated that the majority of returnees (87%) live in the properties they lived in prior to displacement. KIs also estimated that 23% of IDPs in assessed communities were living in unfinished or damaged houses or apartments. Informal tented settlements were only reported in three sub-districts in the North and East Lines. Shelter repairs remain a challenge due to the cost of shelter repair materials and of professional services.
- **WASH:** KIs in the Northwest and West Line reported the highest proportion of community members with sufficient access to drinking water while KIs in the Southeast reported the lowest proportion of community members with sufficient access. KIs reported that households primarily used the water network in the Northwest and Southwest, water trucking in the North and East Lines, and a mix of the two in the West Line. Additionally, there is reportedly no sanitation network in over half of assessed communities.
- **Health:** The most common type of health facility available across all areas were informal emergency care points. A large proportion of health facilities remain nonfunctional primarily due to building damage and a lack of appropriate staff and supplies, while the main barrier to receiving health care is reportedly the associated cost of the service.

## Methodology

180 communities and 2 IDP sites in Deir-ez-Zor governorate were assessed between 17 September and 2 October 2019 through remote Key Informant (KI) interviews, with 3 KIs per assessed location. Identified IDP sites were only assessed separately if they were located outside the boundaries of permanent communities. The data were triangulated with secondary sources.

While efforts were made to cover as many locations as possible, the list of assessed sites and communities was compiled on the basis of accessibility, and should therefore not be considered as fully comprehensive. Information should only be considered as relevant to the time of data collection, given the dynamic situation in the governorate. Findings are not statistically representative and should be regarded as indicative only, particularly as they are aggregated across communities and sites within which humanitarian conditions may vary widely between households.

Map 1: Assessment coverage



## Population, Returns, and Internal Displacements

- 1,047,660 individuals were estimated to be living in the 181 assessed communities and informal IDP sites where population data was available in Deir-ez-Zor governorate.
- 90,730 individuals were estimated to be currently displaced in 112 assessed locations within the governorate. The largest proportion of IDPs were recorded north of the Euphrates in the West, North and East Lines, specifically in Kisreh, Hajin, and Basira sub-districts.
- An estimated 712,530 individuals in the assessed communities in Deir-ez-Zor were reportedly spontaneous returnees, who had previously been displaced both inside and outside Deir-ez-Zor governorate. SRs are estimated to represent 68% of the host community population across all assessed communities in the governorate.

Map 2: Estimated % of the population who were SRs in the community

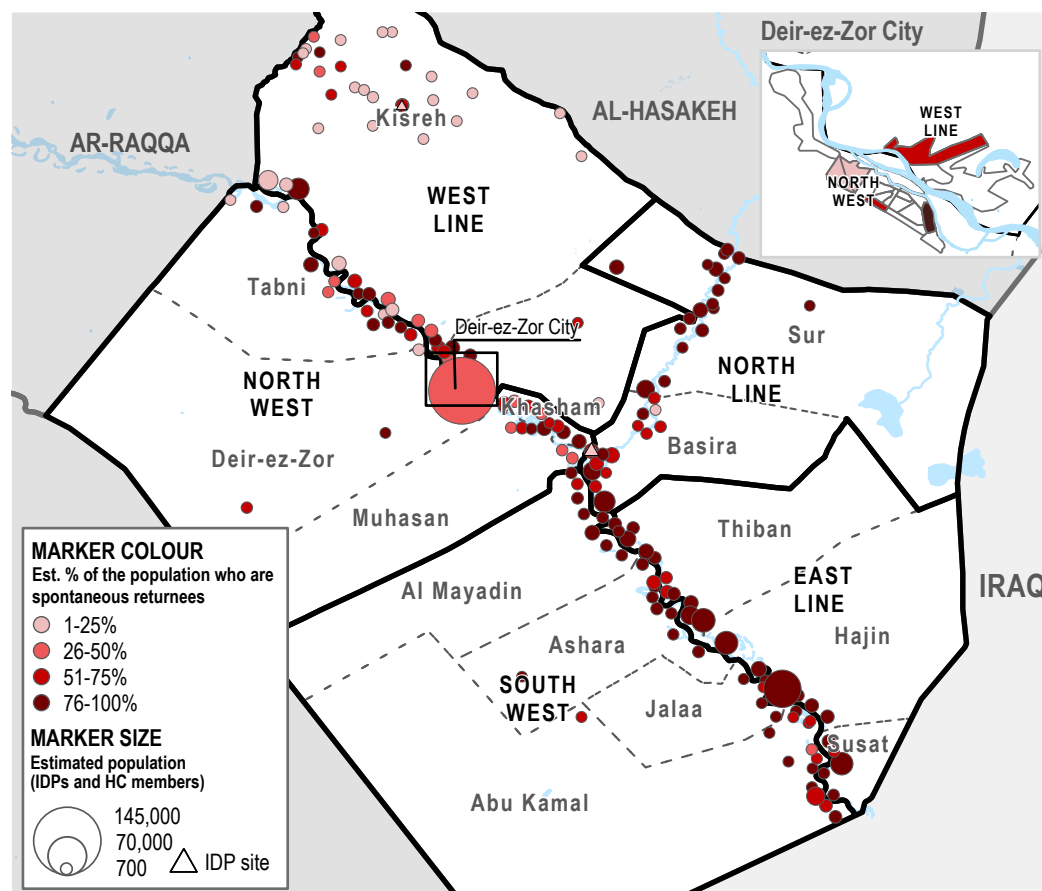
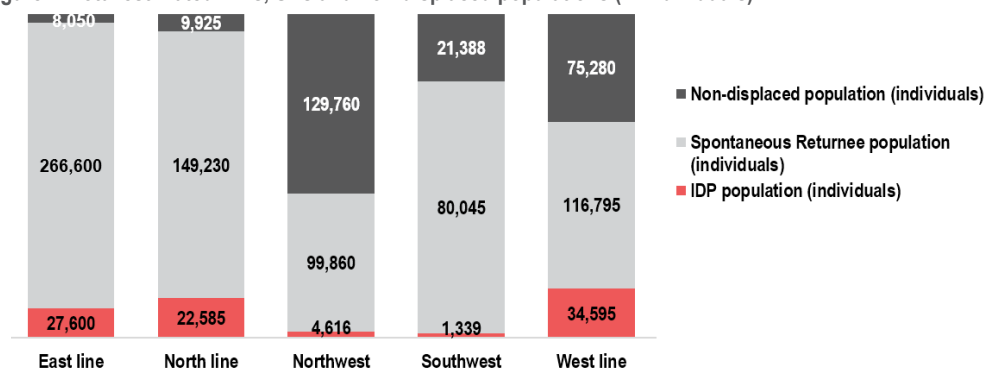
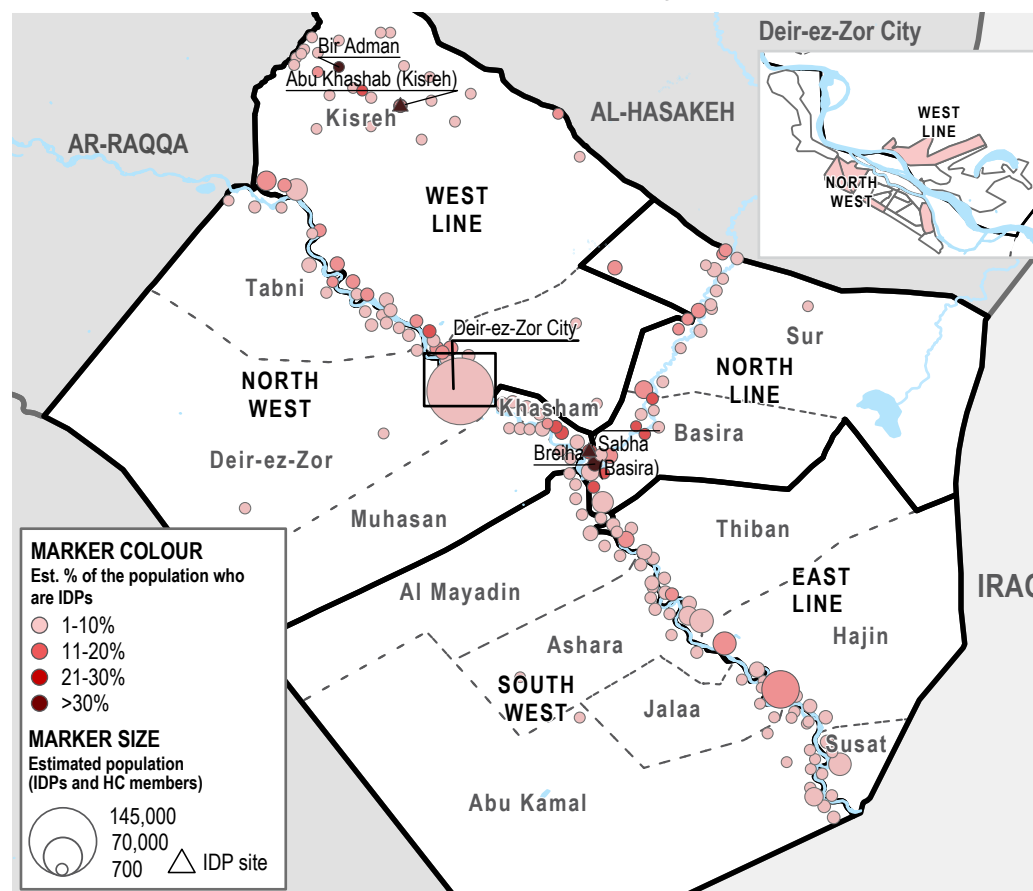


Figure 1: Total estimated IDPs, SRs and non-displaced populations (in individuals)<sup>2</sup>



Map 3: Estimated % of the population who were IDPs in the community





## Food Security & Livelihoods

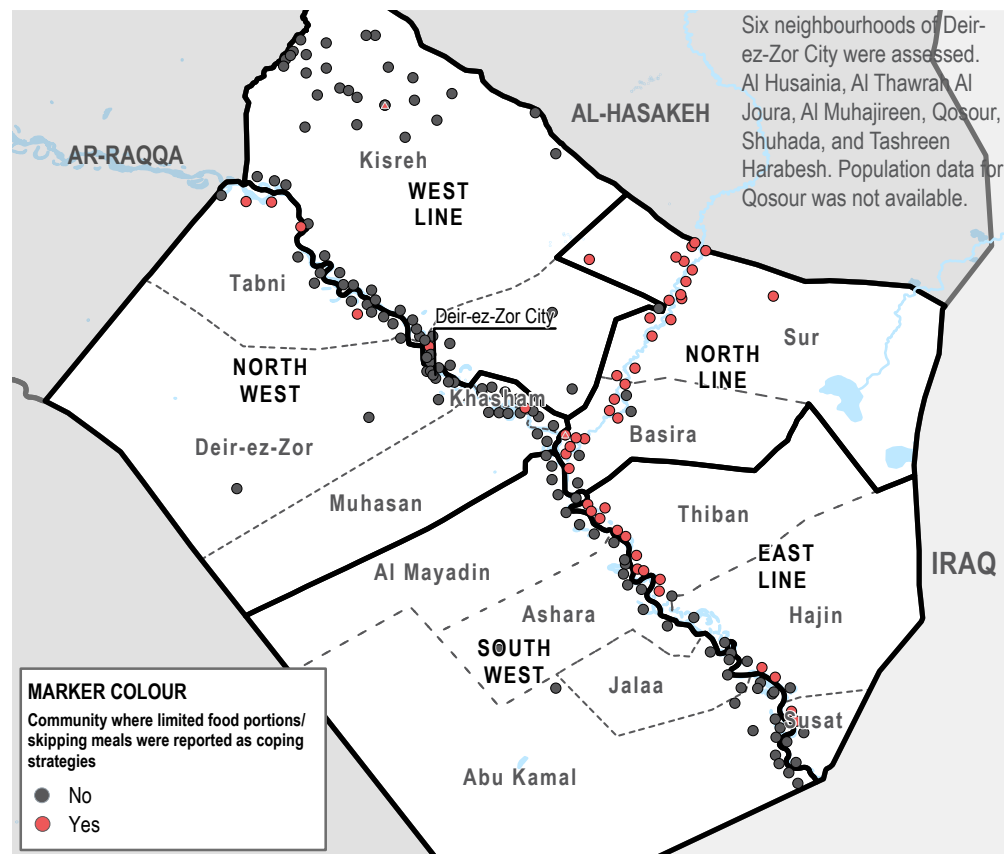
- KIs in all assessed communities reported that a general lack of employment opportunities was a key barrier preventing households from accessing livelihoods, followed by low wages (96% of communities), and the security situation (23%).
- Growing crops was the most commonly reported primary source of income across all assessed areas, especially in the West Line (93% of communities) and the East Line (74%).<sup>1</sup> In communities where KIs reported growing crops as a main income source, the most common crops were wheat and barley (97% of communities), vegetables (89%), cotton (67%). Unlike the last round of the ABA, neither chickpeas nor lentils were reported as crops commonly grown in the past 12 months.
- KIs in 95% of communities expect the harvest to be average (34% of communities) or good (61%). Overall, the most commonly reported barriers to crop production in assessed communities were the high prices and limited availability of fertilizer (88% of communities), agricultural equipment (77%) and seeds (74%).<sup>1</sup> Another barrier to crop production in the North Line (66% of communities) and the West Line (42%) was the need for irrigation. Barriers to irrigation were primarily due to the high price and lack of availability of fuel for pumps, damaged infrastructure, and a lack of natural water.
- Rearing or shepherding livestock was commonly reported among the top three most common sources of income in the Southwest (31% of communities), Northwest (28%), and West Line (24%). In communities where KIs reported that rearing or shepherding livestock was a primary livelihood source, the most commonly reported types of livestock were sheep (99%), chickens (96%), cattle (59%), and goats (42%).
- Remittances were reported among the top three main sources of income by KIs in communities assessed in the West Line (36% of communities), East Line (35%), and the Southwest (28%). Skilled trade was reported as a main source of income in the Northwest (40%), while work in trade or shops were reported among communities in the North Line (36%) and Southwest (28%).
- In all but one assessed communities within the governorate (99%) KIs reported that more than half of households were able to cover their basic needs through their sources of income in the 30 days prior to the assessment. However, KIs in only 35% of communities reported that 76% to 99% of households were able to cover their basic needs through their sources of income.

Table 1: Primary sources of income in the community, by % of assessed communities<sup>2</sup>

	East Line	North Line	Northwest	Southwest	West Line
1	Growing crops (74%)	Growing crops (53%)	Growing crops (67%)	Growing crops (56%)	Growing crops (93%)
2	Remittances (35%)	Construction (25%)	Rearing livestock (28%)	Rearing livestock (31%)	Remittances (36%)
3	Trade / shops (26%)	Trade / shops (36%)	Skilled trades (40%)	Trade / shops (28%) Remittances (28%)	Rearing livestock (24%)

- Buying items from shopkeepers on credit was the most commonly reported strategy used to cope with insufficient income (81% of communities), especially in the North Line (94%), the Southwest (89%), and the West Line (85%). The second most reported coping strategy was sending children to work (81% of communities), especially in the North Line (94%), Southwest (89%), and the West Line (85%). The third most reported coping strategy was receiving donations or loans (65% of communities), especially in the East Line (100%), the Northwest (89%), and the Southwest (78%). KIs in 84% of communities in the North Line and 65% in the East Line, reported that decreasing food portions and skipping meals were used as coping strategies.
- KIs in 38% of assessed communities reported that the most common source of bread in the 30 days prior to data collection was home baking (primarily in the North Line and the West Line), or public bakeries (38% of communities) while only 11% of communities reported common reliance on private bakeries. Bread production was reportedly insufficient in the month prior to data collection in 62% of communities, primarily in the North Line, West Line, and Southwest.

Map 4: Reducing of food portions and skipping meals reported as coping strategies in the community



<sup>1</sup> KIs could select all that applied.

<sup>2</sup> KIs were asked to rank the three primary sources of income of households in the community.

## Education

- **Primary education was available in almost all assessed communities (95%).** In 17% of communities in the Southwest, KIs reported that there were no accessible functional education facilities.
- **Intermediary schools were only available in 29% of assessed communities and secondary schools in 10% of assessed communities.** The presence of intermediary and secondary schools was reported to be the lowest in the East and North Lines, where respectively 13% and 16% of communities had at least one intermediate school while no communities had a secondary school.
- **Estimated attendance rates were significantly lower for IDP children than for host community children across all assessed areas.** The areas with the lowest reported attendance among IDPs in comparison with the host community have remained the same since the last ABA round with primary education attendance rates in the West Line and the North Line being especially low.
- **The most frequently reported barriers to accessing education included a lack of teaching materials (72% of communities), a lack of education for students beyond a certain age (50%), namely in the East and West Lines, and customs or traditions such as early marriage (46%).**<sup>3</sup> Child labour was reported as especially common in the North and West Lines, parents disagreed with the curriculum primarily in the North Line, and a there was a lack of transportation primarily in the Northwest and Southwest.
- **In the majority of assessed communities (87%), at least one functional educational facility was reportedly in need of rehabilitation.** This need was the greatest in the North and East Lines where 100% and 91% of communities reported the presence of functional educational facilities in need of rehabilitation. The most commonly reported types of rehabilitation necessary included window repairs (99%), sanitation repairs (98%), and water system repairs (96%).
- **Similar to the last round the presence of non-functional education facilities was reported in 46% of assessed communities,** concentrated in Abu Kamal and Al Mayadin sub-districts in the South West.

Figure 2: Estimated primary school attendance rates for IDP and host community children, by % of assessed communities

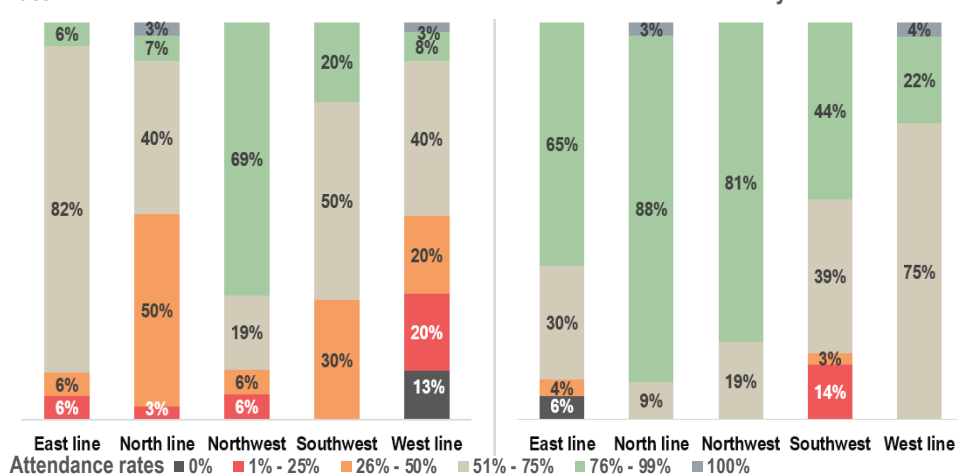
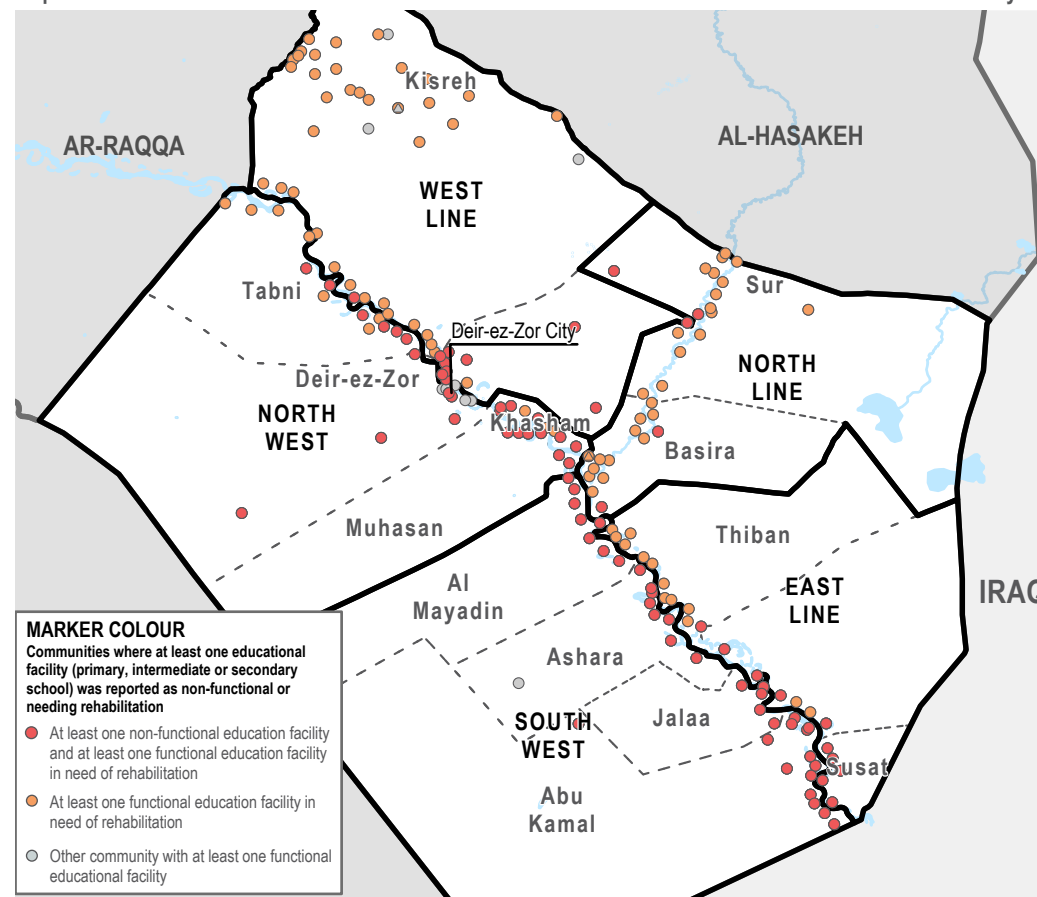


Table 2: Most commonly reported barriers to accessing education, by % of assessed communities<sup>3</sup>

	East Line	North Line	Northwest	Southwest	West Line
1	No education available for students of a certain age (74%)	Lack of teaching/learning materials (75%)	Customs tradition (e.g. early marriage) (61%)	Customs tradition (e.g. early marriage) (93%)	Lack of teaching/learning materials (80%)
2	Lack of teaching/learning materials (70%)	Parents disagree with the curriculum (66%)	Lack of teaching/learning materials (47%)	Lack of teaching/learning materials (83%)	Children have to work (76%)
3	Customs tradition (e.g. early marriage) (61%)	No education available for students of a certain age (60%)	Schools not in good condition (39%)	School is too far no transport available (50%)	No education available for students of a certain age (75%)

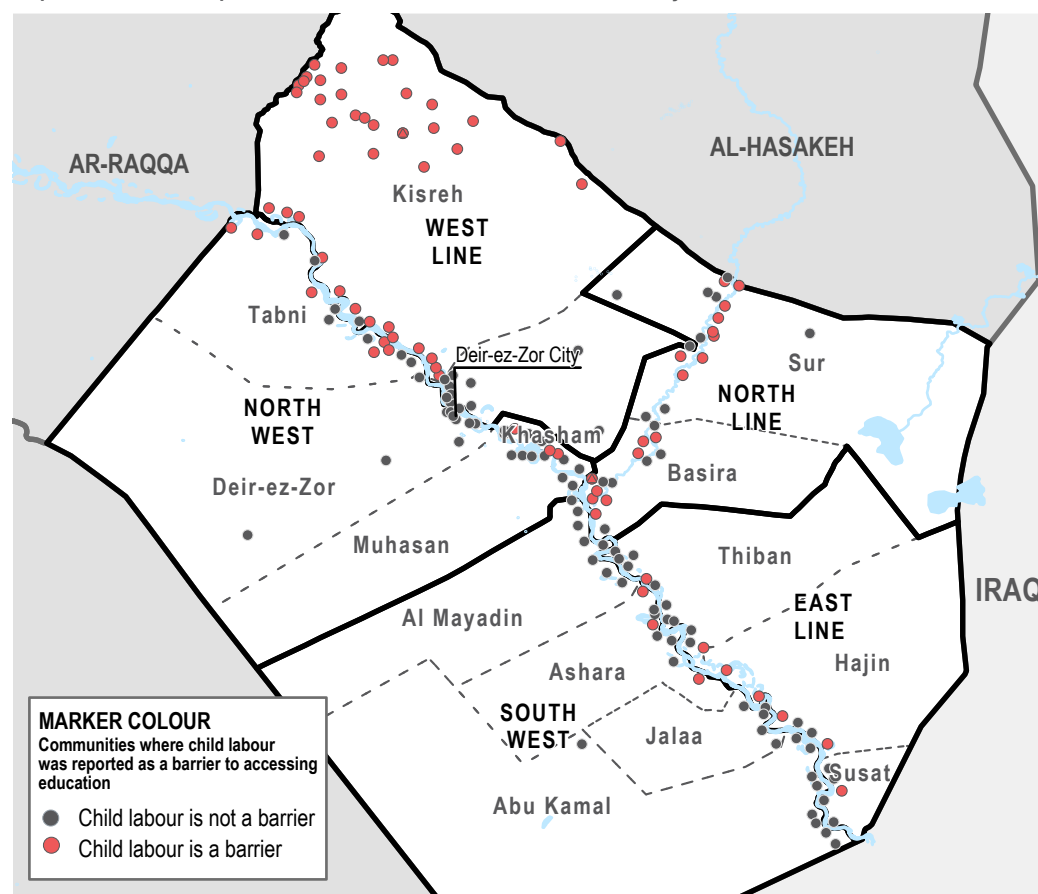
Map 5: Presence of non-functional schools or functional schools in need of rehabilitation in the community



3) KIs were allowed to select up to three options.

- Similar to the last round of the ABA, restrictions on movement were reported by KIs in 60% of communities in Susat sub-district, 20% of communities in Jalaa sub-district, 18% of communities in Deir ez Zor sub-district, and 11% of communities in Khasham sub-district. Safety and security problems were only reported as a barrier in Susat and Deir-ez-Zor sub-districts.
- The cost of available transportation was reported as a barrier in all areas and was most common in the North Line (88% of communities) and East Line (74%). The cost of transportation was reported as a barrier in all communities in Jalaa, Sur, and Thiban sub-districts.
- The insufficient availability of transportation was less commonly reported as a main barrier since the last round with only 1% of KIs citing it as a barrier. Insufficient transportation was only reported in Susat sub-district (20% of communities) and Deir-ez-Zor sub-district (5%).

Map 6: Child labour reported as a barrier to education in the community



- The most commonly reported child protection issue was child labour which was reported as either common or very common in every assessed community. Early marriage was reported as common or very common in 82% of assessed communities, the involvement of children in armed activities was reported in 27% of communities, primarily in the Northeast and Southwest. Children suffering from physical or sexual violence was reported in 23% of communities, including 53% of communities in the Northwest.
- KIs from communities where IDPs were present did not widely report protection issues in the two weeks prior to data collection for IDPs. In the East Line, KIs in 29% of communities reported domestic violence and in 6% they reported restrictions on movement. In the Southwest, KIs in 30% of communities reported the exploitation of residents (i.e. for forced or underpaid labour), in 10% they reported threats from mines or unexploded ordnances (UXO), and in 6% they reported threats from mines or UXOs in the Northwest.

Table 3: Most commonly reported child protection issues, by % of assessed communities<sup>4</sup>

	Child labour	Early marriage	Children involvement in armed activities	Child headed households	Children involvement in illegal activities	Separated or unaccompanied children
East line	100%	100%	0%	13%	0%	0%
North line	100%	31%	3%	6%	3%	0%
Northwest	100%	83%	42%	25%	11%	8%
Southwest	100%	100%	86%	33%	6%	8%
West line	100%	91%	5%	16%	2%	4%

## Reported Priority Needs

- Jobs and other sources of income were the most commonly reported first priority need in the North Line (91% of communities), Northwest (69%) and West Line (89%).<sup>4</sup> In the East Line, the first priority need was water which remained the same from the last round, and in the Southwest it was healthcare. Other commonly reported priority needs included shelter support, safety and security and mine or UXO clearance.

Table 4: Most commonly reported priority needs in the community, by % of assessed communities<sup>5</sup>

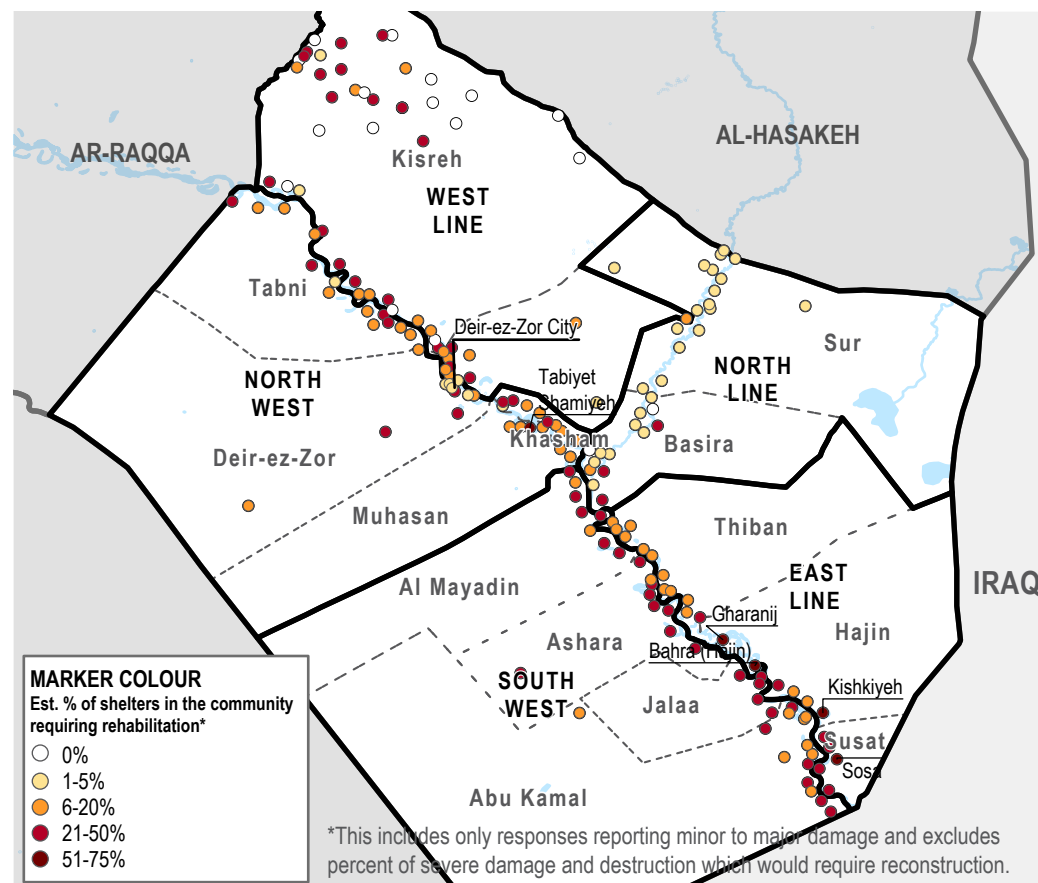
	East line	North line	Northwest	Southwest	West line
1	Water (48%)	Jobs / sources of income (91%)	Jobs / sources of income (69%)	Healthcare (47%)	Jobs/sources of income (89%)
2	Jobs / sources of income (52%)	Healthcare (66%)	Healthcare (31%)	Jobs / sources of income (42%)	Healthcare (73%)
3	Healthcare (57%)	Food (44%)	Safety and security (40%)	Education (17%)	Water (40%)

4) KIs were asked to select all that applied.

5) KIs were asked to rank the three primary priority needs of households in the community.

- Among the 89% of assessed communities with SRs, KIs estimated that 87% of returnees had returned to the same properties they lived in prior to displacement. The most commonly reported reasons for SRs to live elsewhere included shelter damage (especially in the East Line and Southwest), the presence of squatters (especially in the North Line and Northwest), shelters being rented to others (especially in the East Line and West Line) and that shelters were used by authorities or military (especially in the Northwest and Southwest).
- SRs who had not returned to their former homes reportedly most commonly lived in finished and undamaged houses (KIs in 80% of communities reporting this as common). In 61% of communities, KIs also reported that SRs lived in unfinished or damaged houses, especially in the North Line and Northwest.<sup>6</sup>

Map 7: Reported rates of minor to major shelter damage in the community



- KIs reported that the majority of IDPs in assessed communities lived in solid finished houses or apartments (estimated 76% of IDPs). KIs also estimated that 23% of IDPs were living in unfinished, or damaged buildings, with higher portions reported in the East Line and West Line.
- Additionally, an estimated 2% of IDPs in assessed communities lived in informal tented settlements or individual tents, in two sub-districts in the North Line (Basira and Sur) and Hajin in the East Line. The only managed but unregistered camp included in the assessed communities was Abu Khashab camp in Kisreh with an estimated 7,040 IDPs.
- KIs in 48% of all communities reported that rental prices had remained stable in the three months prior to data collection while in 40% they reported that no one in the community is renting and in 12% they reported an increase in rental prices. An increase of rental prices was reported in 25% of communities in the West Line and in 17% of the East Line.
- KIs across all assessed communities estimated that 6% of shelters sustained major damage, 5% severe damage, and 6% were completely destroyed. KIs reported the most damage in the Southwest and East Line; KIs estimated that 64% of shelters in the Southwest had sustained some level of damage, and that 40% of shelters in the East Line had sustained some level of damage.
- Across all communities, the most commonly reported shelter repair challenge included the expense of shelter and repair materials (83% of communities). Similar to the last round, the inability of households to afford the services of a professional was reported as one of the main barriers to shelter repairs, especially in communities in the Northwest and Southwest, while the lack of repair materials was especially reported in communities in the Southwest.
- The two most commonly reported shelter inadequacies were a lack of lighting around the shelter, reported in 81% of assessed communities, and a lack of toilets, reported in 43% of assessed communities. In the Northwest and Southwest a lack of privacy inside the shelter was reported as one of the main shelter inadequacies, in the West Line and Southwest, a lack of space and overcrowding was reported as a main barrier, and in the East Line, lack of access to safe drinking water was reported as a main barrier.

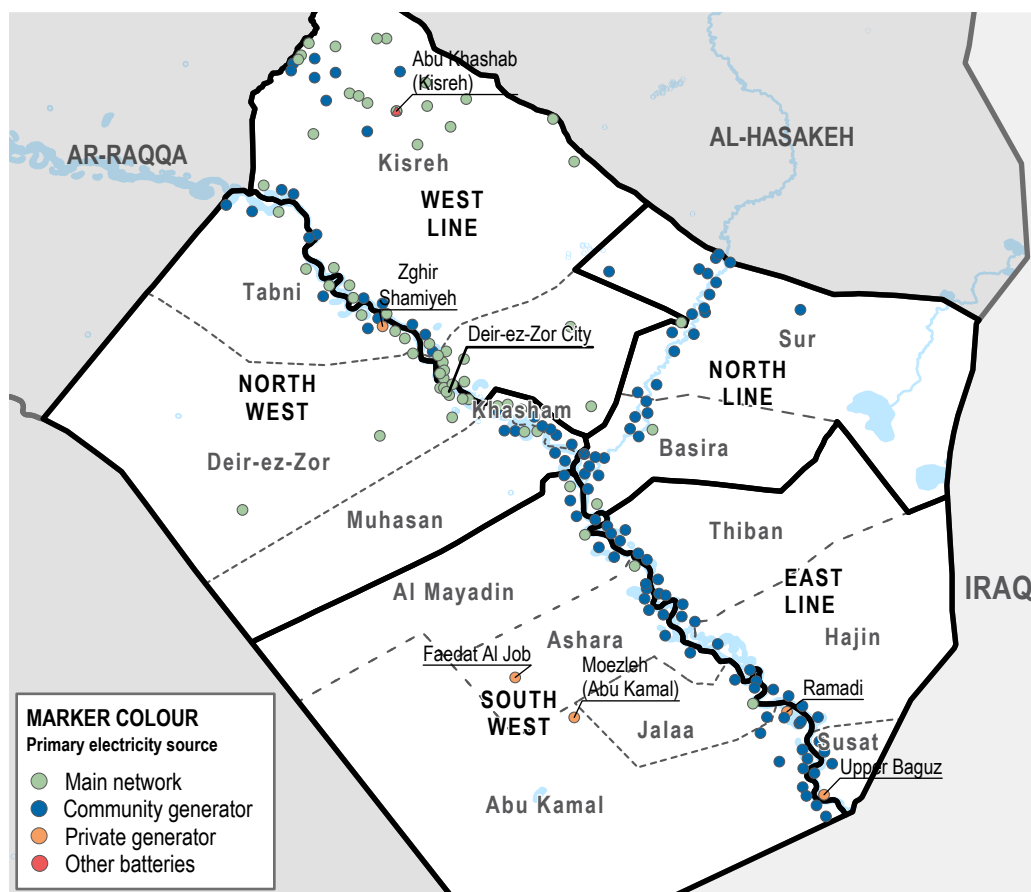
Table 5: Main challenges in repairing shelters, by % of assessed communities<sup>7</sup>

	Shelter/repair materials are too expensive	Repairs professionals are not affordable	Shelter/repair materials are unavailable in the market	Repairs professionals are not available	Lack of authorization to do repairs	Fear of UXOs	None
East line	100%	26%	17%	4%	0%	9%	0%
North line	88%	9%	0%	6%	0%	0%	6%
Northwest	100%	78%	25%	17%	3%	3%	0%
Southwest	97%	100%	75%	0%	0%	3%	0%
West line	53%	38%	11%	9%	0%	0%	29%

## ⚡ Electricity

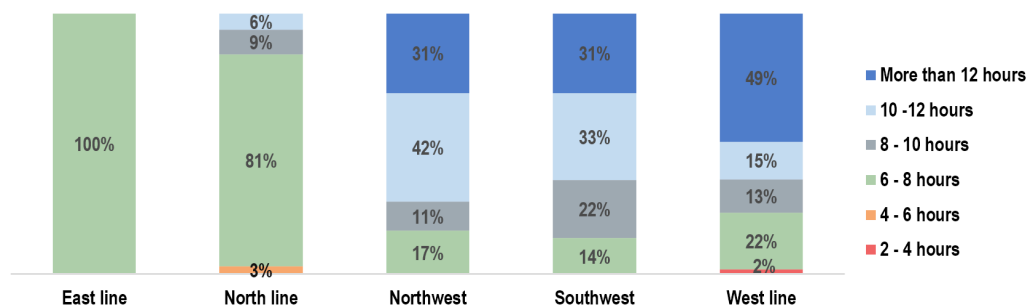
- Community generators were the most commonly reported main source of electricity in the East line, North line, and Southwest, while the main network was reportedly more common in the Northwest and West line. Conversely, in the last round of the ABA, very few communities relied on the main network or community generators, while many relied on private generators.
- KIs in almost all assessed communities (98%) reported that residents had access to at least six hours of electricity per day. KIs in communities in the West Line, Southwest, and Northwest reported a higher number of daily hours of electricity compared to those in the East line and North line where the majority reported electricity access between six and eight hours a day.

Map 8: Reported primary source of electricity in the community



- In Deir-ez-Zor sub-district, all KIs reported that their main network was the primary source of electricity and in 73% of communities KIs reported that electricity was available for more than 12 hours a day. In the East line, KIs reported that all communities rely on community or private generators (96% and 4% respectively) and that electricity was only available from six to eight hours a day. Additionally, one community in Kisreh sub-district in the West line reportedly only had access to electricity from between two and four hours per day.

Figure 3: Estimated average daily hours of electricity available in the community, by % of assessed communities<sup>8</sup>



## NFI Non-food Items (NFIs)

- Heating fuel and winter clothes or winter shoes were among the top reported priority NFI needs across all areas for the three months following data collection. Additionally, KIs in all areas except the Southwest reported cooking fuel as a top NFI need, while in the Southwest KIs reported a need for batteries. Sources of light were considered a top NFI need for the three months following data collection in the East Line, North Line, and West Line.

Table 6: Most commonly reported top NFI needs in the community, by % of assessed communities<sup>9</sup>

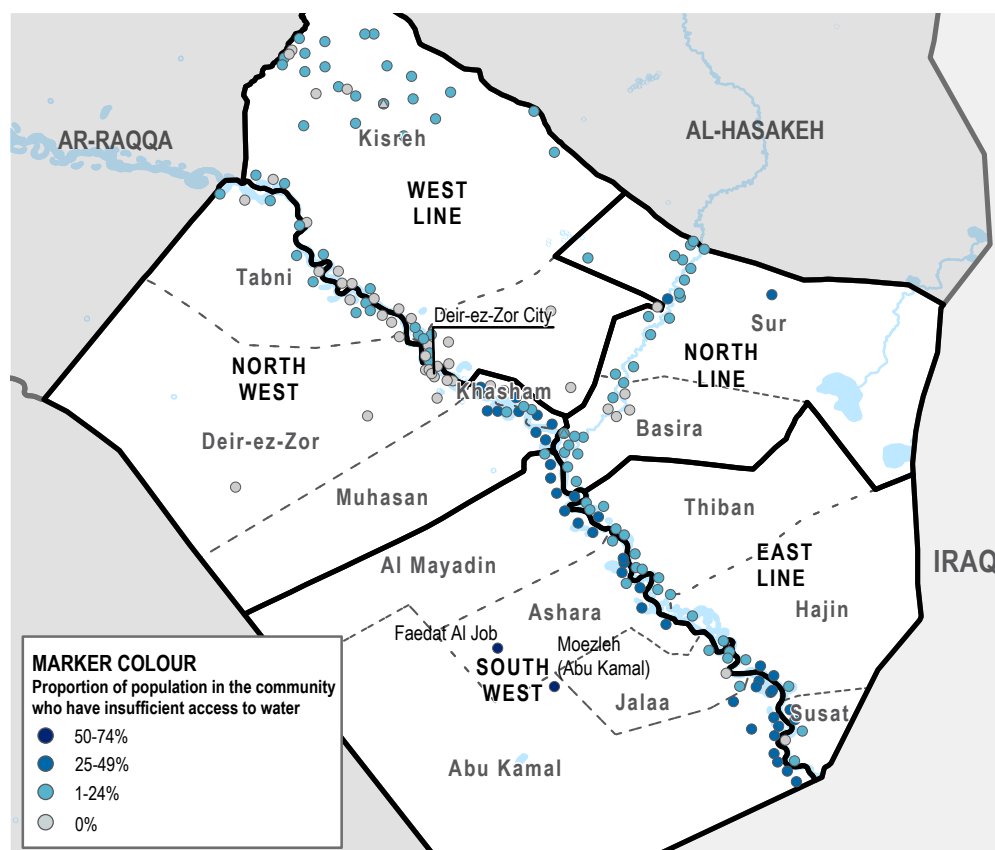
	East Line	North Line	Northwest	Southwest	West Line
1	Heating fuel (91%)	Heating fuel (94%)	Winter clothes (89%)	Winter clothes (100%)	Heating fuel (84%)
2	Winter clothes (87%)	Cooking fuel (91%)	Winter shoes (69%)	Winter shoes (97%)	Sources of light (73%)
3	Cooking fuel (57%)	Winter clothes (88%)	Heating fuel (64%)	Heating fuel (86%)	Cooking fuel (69%)
4	Bedding items (39%)	Sources of light (16%)	Bedding items (28%)	Bedding items (8%)	Winter clothes (25%)
5	Sources of light (13%)	Bedding items (6%)	Cooking fuel (22%)	Batteries (3%)	Winter shoes (25%)

<sup>8</sup>) KIs were allowed to select one option.

<sup>9</sup>) KIs were allowed to select up to three options.

- KIs in the Northwest and West Line reported the highest level of access to drinking water for household needs (50% of Northwest communities and 35% of West Line communities reported that 100% of households have enough drinking water for their needs). Communities in the Southwest reported the worst access to sufficient drinking water with KIs in 72% of communities reporting that 51%-75% of households had sufficient drinking water. KIs from communities in the East Line, North Line, and West Line reported greater access to sufficient drinking water. KIs estimated that 76%-99% of households had sufficient water in 81% of communities in the North Line, 74% of communities in the East Line, and 60% of communities in the West Line.
- The main reported barriers to accessing sufficient drinking water in the 30 days prior to data collection included insufficient pressure to pump water (42% of communities), water pumps only functioning a few hours per day (41%), the high cost of water (40%), and damaged or non-functional water networks (30%). Insufficient water pressure was primarily reported in the

Map 9: Reported access to enough drinkable water to cover needs in the community



Southwest and Northwest, the high cost of water reported in the East, West and North Lines, damaged or nonfunctional networks in the East Line and North Line, and insufficient water pumping hours in the Northwest and Southwest.

- **Use of the water network as the primary source of drinking water was reported in the vast majority of communities of the Northwest and the Southwest (97% and 94% respectively).** The majority of assessed communities in the North Line (75%) and East Line (70%) used water trucking as their primary source, while communities in the West Line used a mix of water trucking (53%) and the main water network (47%). In Thiban sub-district, bottled water continued to be a main source of water and primarily refers to filtered water from treatment plants, which has been bottled in large water containers. Water sources in the West Line were still reported as mixed, with water trucking as the most commonly reported primary water source (53%), followed by use of the water network (47%).
- **KIs in 44% of all assessed communities reported that there were issues with drinking water quality, especially in the North Line, East Line and West Line.** Water was reportedly best in the Southwest where KIs in 94% of communities reported no issues with the drinking water and in the Northwest where 75% reported no issues. A bad colour and taste of water was reported in 78% of communities in the North line, while in the West Line a bad colour was reported in 56% of communities and bad taste in 53%. In the East Line 57% reported bad taste, 43% bad color, and 26% a bad smell of the drinking water.
- **KIs in 98% of the 113 assessed communities with IDPs, reported that IDP community members had access to private latrines inside their homes.** However, in 27% of communities KIs reported open defecation and in 13% they reported the use of communal toilets. Similar to the last round of the ABA, communities where KIs reported open defecation were in Sur and Thiban sub-districts (100% of communities), and in Tabni (25%), Basira (13%), and Kisreh (3%) sub-districts. KIs in 99% of communities with IDPs reported that community members had private showers inside their homes.
- **The most commonly reported sanitation issue was the complete lack of a sanitation network (52% of communities).** Aside from the lack of a sanitation network, open defecation was most commonly reported in the Northwest and North, East and West Lines. Garbage in the streets was commonly reported in the Southwest, West Line, and Northeast. While KIs reported that garbage collection by the local authorities was the main waste disposal method in the East Line, Northwest and Southwest, the burning of garbage was reported as the most common method in the West and North Lines.

Table 7: Sanitation issues reported, by % of assessed communities<sup>10</sup>

	No sanitation network	Open defecation	Garbage in the streets	Rats and pests contaminating food and people	Water from broken network flowing into streets	Sewage flowing onto the streets	Flooding in the streets	No issue
East line	70%	57%	22%	4%	26%	6%	0%	0%
North line	75%	63%	9%	0%	9%	3%	3%	13%
Northwest	56%	19%	25%	8%	3%	7%	0%	25%
Southwest	69%	0%	78%	47%	0%	0%	0%	0%
West line	16%	29%	38%	4%	13%	20%	2%	35%

- KIs in 12% of communities reported that no health services were present, concentrated mostly in the North (24%) and West Lines (19%), while the most common type of health facility across all communities was informal emergency care (65%). Primary care clinics were reportedly available in 34% of assessed communities, primarily in the East Line and Northwest. Private clinics were available in 32% of communities, also most commonly in the East Line and Northwest. Private hospitals were most prevalent in the East Line and mobile clinics were most prevalent in the Southwest.
- KIs in 40% of all assessed communities, and in 94% of assessed communities in the Southwest and 43% in the East Line reported that at least one health facility in their community was no longer functional. Across all of these communities, the most common reasons cited were building damage (58% of communities), a lack of health staff (55%), lack of equipment and furniture (49%), and

a lack of medical supplies (38%). Damage to healthcare buildings was reported in six sub-districts in all areas except the North Line, while the greatest proportion of assessed communities with building damage was reported in the Southwest (82% communities).

- The main barrier to accessing health services across all areas was the associated cost of such services (90% of communities). Other main barriers included the lack of skilled medical professionals (69% of communities), a lack of female medical staff (52%), and the cost of transportation (48%, especially in the Northwest and Southwest). The time required to reach facilities was also reported as a main barrier in 25% of communities in the North Line, primarily in Basira sub-district.
- In the 48% of communities where cost of transportation was reported to be a barrier, the average reported cost to travel back and forth to the nearest health service was 7,545 SYP<sup>11</sup>. This cost represented around 12% of the Northeast Syria SMEB<sup>12</sup> in September 2019.

Map 10: Reported functionality and availability of health facilities in the community

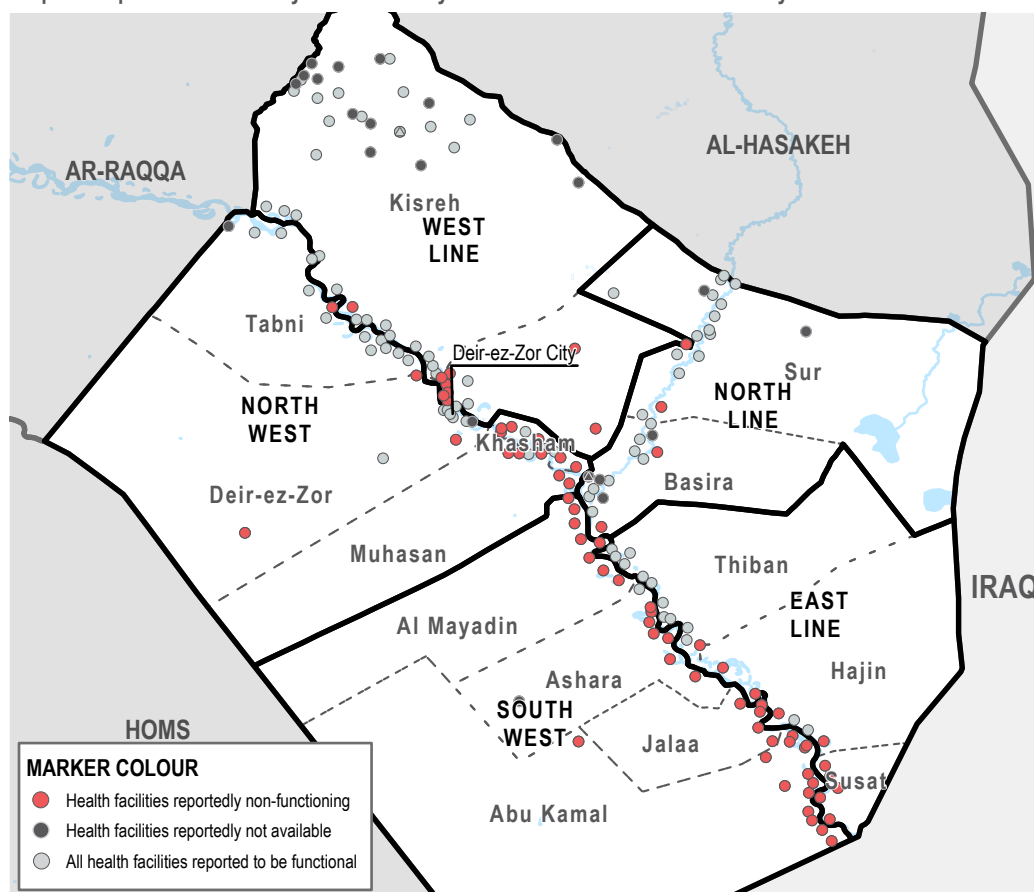


Table 8: Reasons for non-functional status of health facilities, by % of assessed communities with one or more non-functioning health facilities<sup>13</sup>

	Lack of health staff	Lack of medical supplies	Lack of equipment and furniture	Building severely damaged or destroyed
East line	67%	83%	100%	50%
North line	100%	100%	100%	0%
Northwest	69%	38%	62%	54%
Southwest	32%	18%	24%	85%
West line	100%	70%	80%	30%

Table 9: Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare services, by % of assessed communities<sup>14</sup>

	Cost of services	Lack of female medical professionals	Lack of skilled medical professionals	Time required to reach facilities	Cost of transportation	No accessible specialized health services	Lack of equipment medication	Security concerns regarding travel
East line	87%	91%	91%	0%	13%	0%	9%	9%
North line	97%	59%	88%	25%	25%	10%	0%	3%
Northwest	83%	44%	64%	3%	64%	0%	11%	3%
Southwest	86%	14%	19%	0%	89%	33%	3%	0%
West line	95%	62%	84%	2%	40%	12%	9%	2%