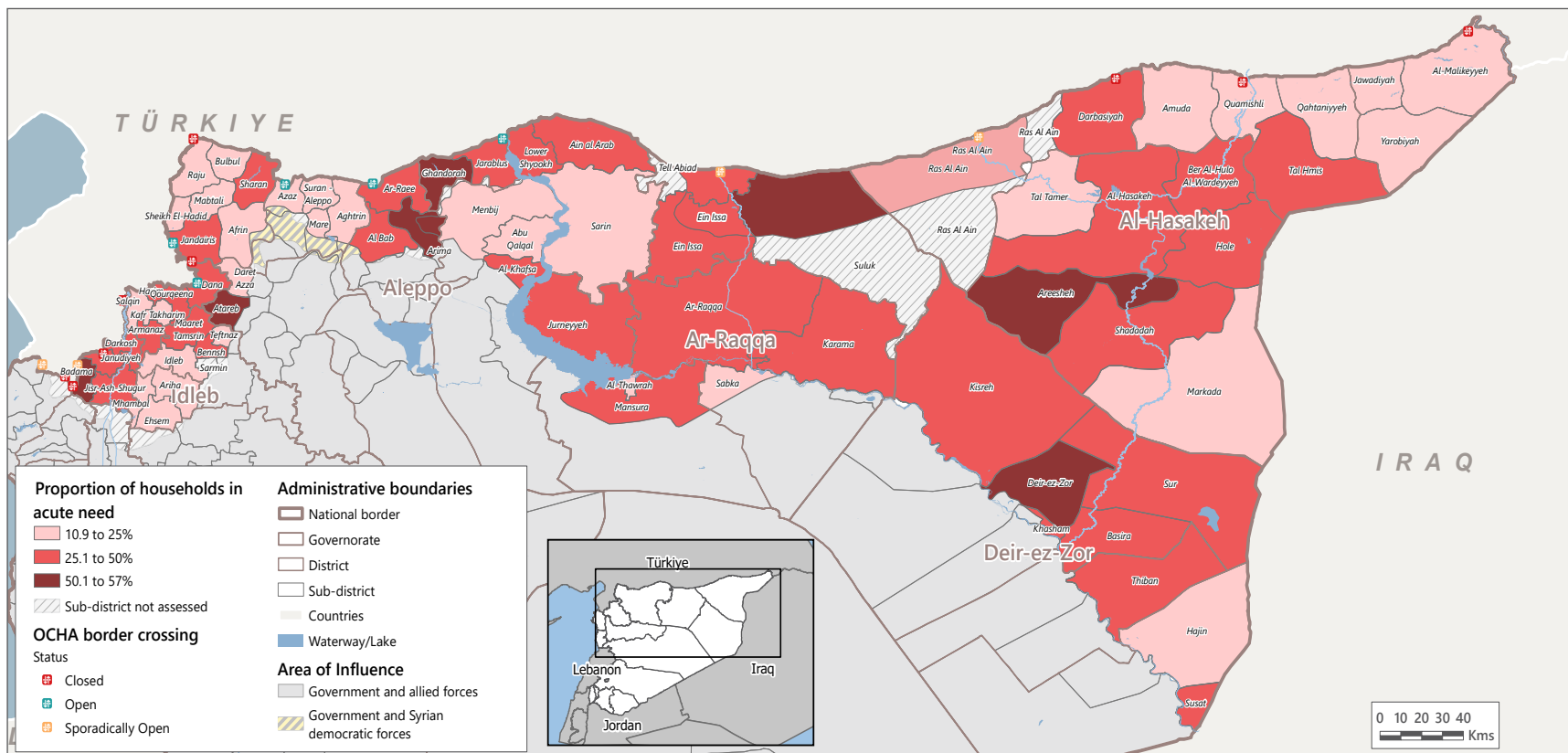


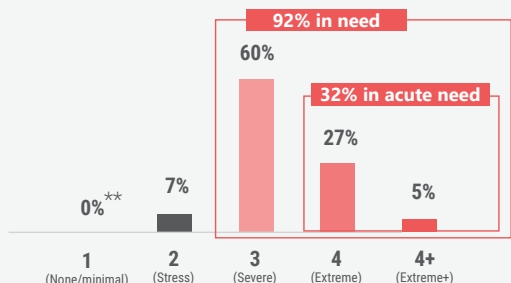
KEY FINDINGS

- **Protection-related issues were a critical driver of household needs across northern Syria, particularly in Northwest (NWS) where 61% of households were in need.** Primarily, the awareness of explosives and their consequences affected 47% of households in NWS. In Northeast (NES), 38% of households were in need in the Protection sector, with the lack of documentation acting as the main sectoral driver.
- **Economic pressures were compounding these vulnerabilities. In Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL), 51% and 45% of households were in need across NWS and NES respectively.** High food and fuel prices, declining incomes, and the inability to afford healthcare are exacerbating food insecurity and livelihoods, which forced 24% of the households to adopt 'emergency' coping strategies and 23% to rely on 'crisis' strategies.
- **Shelter and non-food items (SNFI) was another critical sector.** In NWS 52% of households were in need whereas 41% in NES. IDPs in camps were the most vulnerable population group due to lack of adequate shelters*.

WHERE ARE THE HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED?



HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS ARE IN NEED?



WHAT ARE THE NEEDS?

73% of the households were experiencing needs in multiple sectors: **24%** have **two sectors** in need, **22%** have **three sectors** in need, **27%** have **four sectors or more** in need.

The most common combination of sectoral needs among households that have 2 sectors in need are:

- 18%** Protection - SNFI
- 15%** Protection - FSL
- 8%** Protection - Education

PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED PER SECTOR

Protection	52%
Food security and livelihoods	49%
SNFI	48%
Education	39%
Health	36%
WASH	33%

More information in the Methodology Note

NOTE. This analysis is based on the MSNI Framework, with contextual adaptations made to the protection and food security sectors***. Therefore, it can not be compared with other MSNI Snapshots from other countries. The MSNI is REACH's independent analysis and it is different from the methodology applied in the HPC for PiN estimates. Although MSNA data often feeds into the HPC, it is not directly comparable.

The MSNA data was collected from July 28 to September 1, 2024, from 5,788 households, representative at the admin 3 level with a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. See the [methodological note](#) for details.

* Adequate shelter was defined as being a house/ apartment (finished), prefabricated / hybrid unit. Inadequate shelters were tents, concrete block / mudbrick shelter, makeshift shelter, collective shelter, ouse/ apartment (unfinished).

** Severity 1 is 0,3% and severity 2 is 7,4%, hence severity 1 and 2 add up to 8%.

*** The additional indicators included to calculate the Protection sectoral score were: i) awareness and impact of explosive ordnances and ii) lack of documentation. For the FSL sectoral score the LCSi was included.