

# HUMANITARIAN SITUATION OVERVIEW OF SYRIA (HSOS)

## AL-HSAKEH CITY

Spring 2024 | Urban household assessment

### INTRODUCTION

The HSOS<sup>1</sup> Urban Household Assessment is a quarterly review of the humanitarian situation inside cities in Northeast Syria (NES). The assessment collects multi-sectoral information from host community and internally displaced households in Al-Hasakeh city. This situation overview presents findings on the access to services, living conditions, economic conditions, and priority needs across accessible areas in the city.



With a large portion of the humanitarian response in NES focused on urban areas, specifically targeting out-of-camp and host communities,<sup>2</sup> the assessment addresses the need for comprehensive and regular information on the humanitarian conditions in cities where the impact of an increasingly complex crisis has hit hundreds of thousands.

Sustained economic deterioration and climate shocks resulting in unstable markets and worsening food and water access compound the pre-existing vulnerabilities of urban populations who face persistent insecurity, damaged infrastructure, and complex population dynamics.

The HSOS Urban Household Assessment is conducted in cooperation with the Northeast Syria (NES) NGO Forum. The complete multi-sectoral descriptive analysis can be accessed [online](#) or can be downloaded as an [excel file](#). All HSOS products remain accessible on the [REACH Resource Centre](#).

### SYMBOLGY

- The indicator refers to the current situation at the time of data collection
- The indicator refers to the situation in the 3 months prior to data collection
- ▼ Findings are not representative
- ◆ The difference in findings for the host and IDP populations is statistically significant

 Host community households
  IDP households
 } If no icon is indicated, the data represents both host community and IDP households

### KEY MESSAGES



#### All households experienced issues to access electricity in Hasakeh city.

Most households (82%) indicated that the rationing of electricity from the main network challenged the access to power, which may explain why only 5% of households used the main network as a primary power source. Community generators remained the most common source of electricity in the city (92%). However, 63% of households reported that the electricity produced by community generators was too expensive.



In Hasakeh city, 83% of IDP households rented their home compared to 16% of host community households. **Most of the IDP households renting (90%) faced issues while searching for a place to rent.** The most common issues were the unaffordability of accommodations followed by the large first instalment or deposit requested by landlords. It is worth adding that **among the IDP households renting, 13% faced threats of eviction due to their inability to pay rent.**



**All households reported insufficient access to water in Hasakeh.** The **current shutdown of Alouk water station**,<sup>a</sup> designed to provide water to Hasakeh city, had strongly affected the water access for its inhabitants. To cope with the lack of water, all assessed households reduced their consumption of non-drinking water. Some households (11%) resorted to more severe coping strategies such as using non-drinking water from a source known to be of unsafe or of low quality.

### Other HSOS products

REACH also conducts a regular HSOS assessment using a Key Informant (KI) methodology in over 1,000 communities across NES and over 600 communities in Northwest Syria (NWS). The HSOS KI products are the following:

- HSOS KI [Situation Overviews and Datasets](#)
- HSOS KI [Sectoral dashboard](#)
- HSOS KI [Trends analysis dashboard](#)
- HSOS KI [NES Water and electricity dashboard](#)

<sup>a</sup> WASH Working Group North East Syria. Alouk Station and Himme Reservoir Dashboard

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## AL-HASAKEH CITY

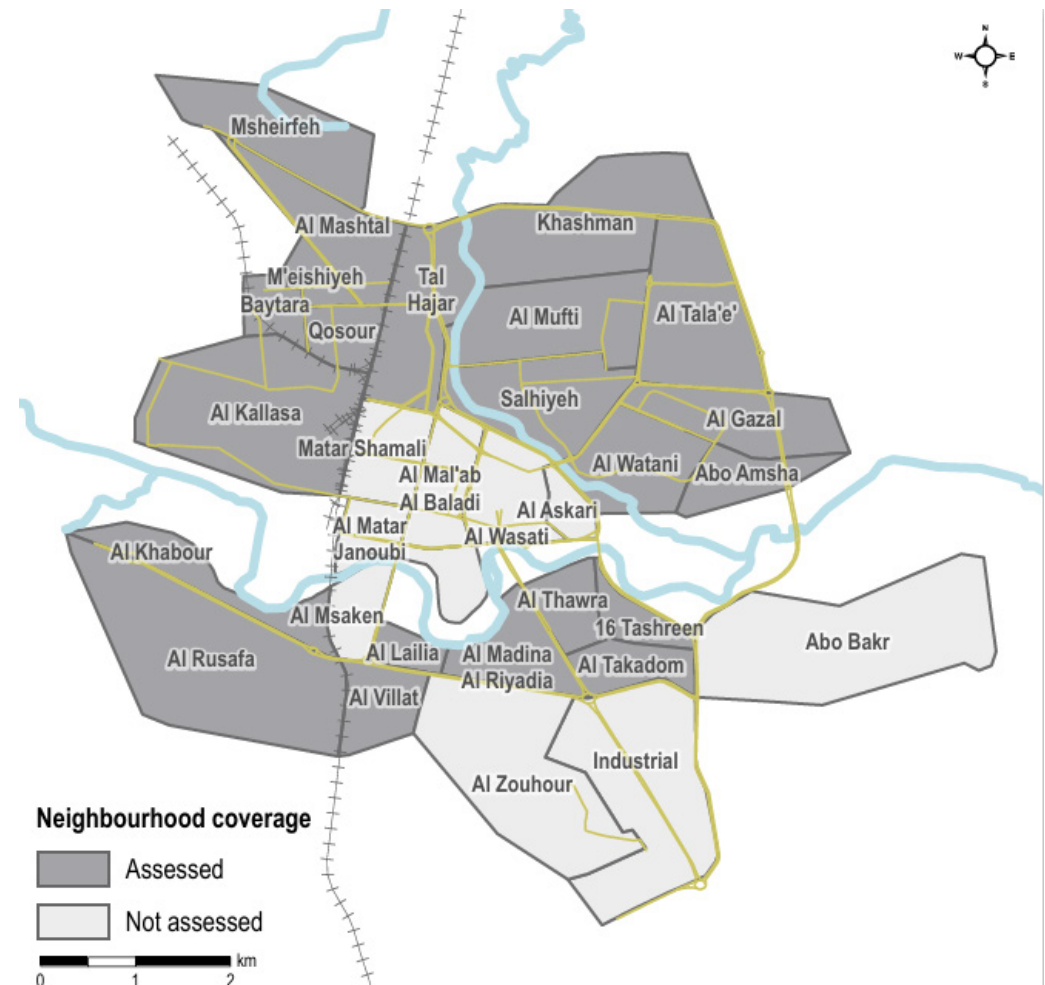
Spring 2024| Urban household assessment

### METHODOLOGY

- The HSOS urban household assessment is conducted using a household methodology at city level.
- Face-to-face data collection was carried out by REACH enumerators between 6 and 14 May 2024 covering 209 households (104 host community households and 105 IDP households) in Al-Hasakeh city.
- Findings can be generalised to the Syrian host community<sup>3</sup> and the IDP population<sup>4</sup> at city level for the neighbourhoods assessed, with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Representative samples of the host and IDP populations were calculated according to the population estimates collected by the Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) in September 2022.
- Stratified simple random household selection was conducted through random spatial sampling using geographic information systems. The selection considered population estimates by neighbourhood and distributed the random samples according to population density.
- The random spatial sampling was conducted across residential areas of the city, as classified by OpenStreetMap. Areas under the control of the Government of Syria and areas in their proximity, and areas identified as security concerns, were not covered.<sup>5</sup>
- Due to data collection protocols, the sample excludes households whose members are all below 18.
- Due to logistical limitations, the sample is biased towards households where at least one adult member is at home during the time of data collection, and towards cooperative, readily available households.

### COVERAGE

Hasakeh city neighbourhoods covered in the sample



## PRIORITY NEEDS



Most commonly reported **overall** priority needs for host community households (by % of assessed communities)<sup>6</sup>

1	Water	86%
2	Livelihoods	69%
3	Food	60%



Most commonly reported **overall** priority needs for IDP households (by % of assessed communities)<sup>6</sup>

1	Water	82%
2	Livelihoods	68%
3	Food	63%

## RETURNÉES

**Date of return**  
(by % of households that returned in each period)



74%

of host community households are returnees

2

average number of displacements for returnee households

## IDPs

**Date of arrival**  
(by % of households that arrived in each period)



2

average number of displacements for IDP households

**Most common governorates of origin for IDP households**

1	Al-Hasakeh	53%
2	Deir-ez-Zor	36%
3	Aleppo	6%

**Most common sub-districts of origin for IDP households**

1	Ras Al Ain	45%
2	Deir-ez-Zor	19%
3	Al Mayadin	8%

## HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Average	# of household members	# of children (0-5)	# of children (6-17)	# of adults (18+)	# of older people (60+)
	6.3	1.2	1.8	3.4	0.4
	6.7	1	2	3.7	0.3

30%

of households with newborns (0-1)

59%

of households with young children (0-5)

70%

of households with school-aged children (6-17)

88%

of households with children (0-17)

## SAFETY AND PROTECTION



6%

of households with members who lacked civil documents and needed them

**Most common civil documents that household members lacked and needed**  
(among the 13 households where at least one member lacked and needed a document)

- 1 Syrian identity card issued by the Government of Syria 6/13
- 2 Birth certificate issued by the Government of Syria 4/13
- 3 Family booklet issued by the Government of Syria 2/13

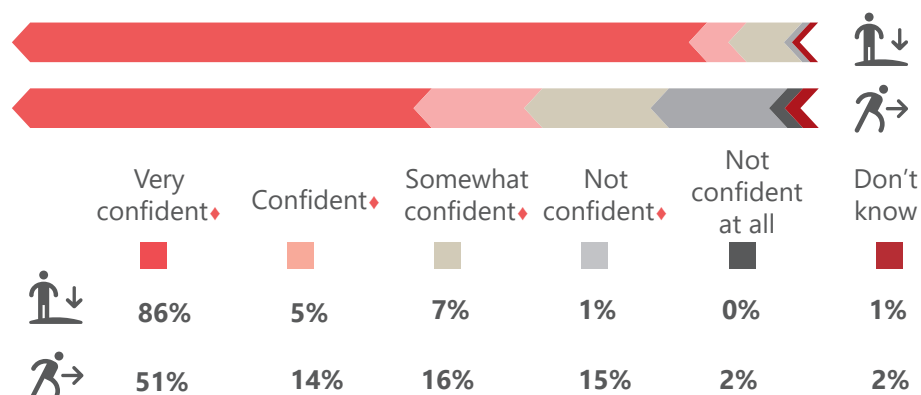


12% of host community households and 70% of IDP households reported **housing, land and property concerns**

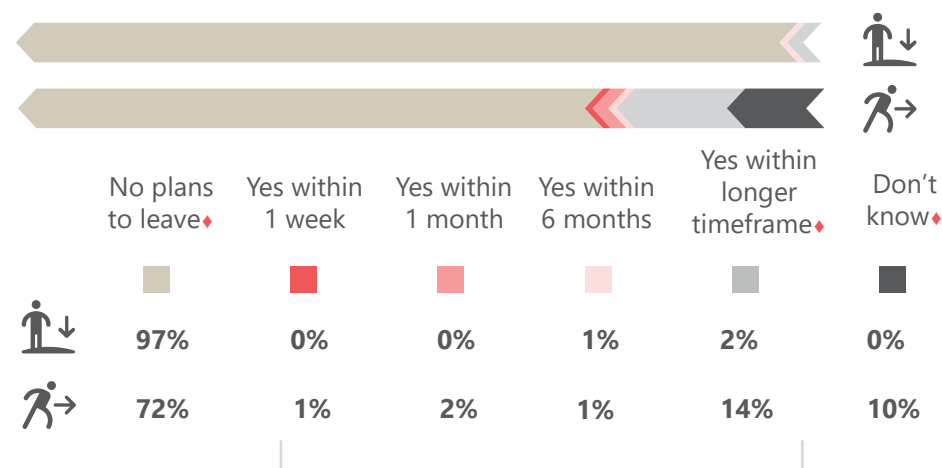
**Top housing, land and property concerns for IDP households** (as % of IDP households with concerns)<sup>7, •</sup>

- Rental problems (landlord/tenant issues) 100%
- Threats of eviction due to inability to pay rent 19%

**Confidence of being able to reside in the current place of residence for 3 more months, for host community and for IDP households**



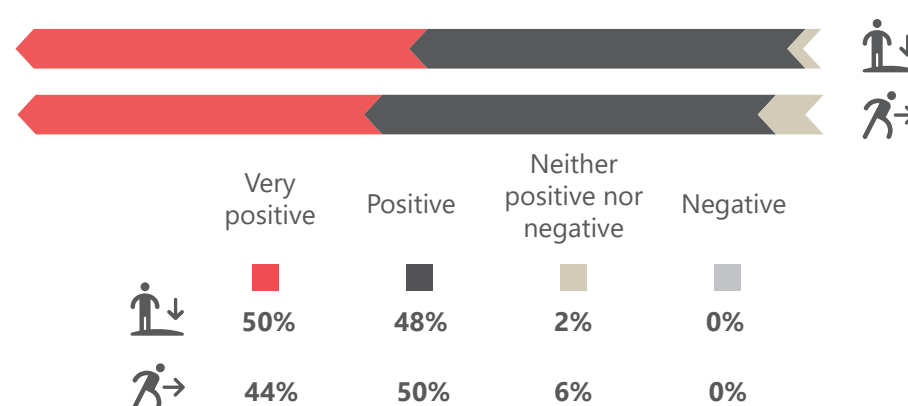
## Movement intentions for host community and IDP households



**Reasons for leaving**  
(by % of households who intend to leave)<sup>7, ▼</sup>

- Cost of living is too high 53%
- Want/need to return to area of origin 52%
- Access to water is not sufficient 49%

**Household's relationship with other community members for host community and IDP households**

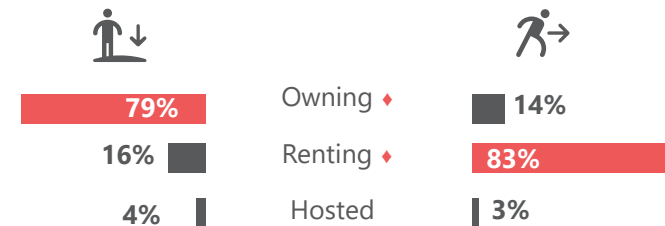


HOUSING SITUATION

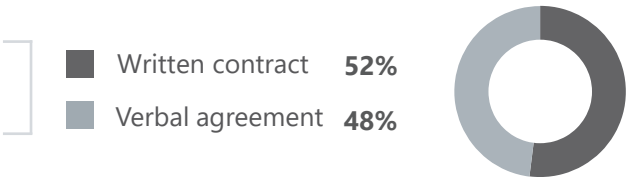
Most common shelter types

1	Solid/finished house	84%
2	Solid/finished apartment	14%
3	Unfinished or abandoned residential building	1%

Most common occupancy arrangements



Rental contract type (by % of IDP households who are renting [83%])

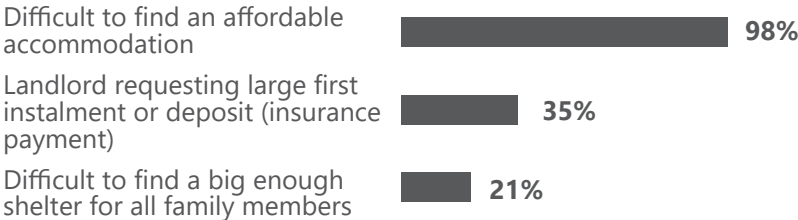


Average % of monthly income spent on rent for IDP households
20%
Average expenditure on rent as a % of total IDP household expenditure <sup>8</sup>
14%

88%

of households renting a property who faced difficulties in finding a place to rent

Most common difficulties in finding a place to rent for households (by % of households who faced difficulties [88%])



SHELTER CONDITIONS

94% of households whose shelter had inadequacies

Common shelter inadequacies (by % of households who experienced issues)<sup>7</sup>

49%	Poor sanitation	55%
44%	Lack of lighting around shelter	50%
41%	Lack of space/overcrowding	52%
40%	Leakage from roof/ceiling during rain	40%
30%	Windows/doors not sealed	35%
26%	Lack of lighting inside shelter	29%
19%	Unable to lock home securely	26%
17%	Lack of privacy	25%
12%	Lack of water	27%
17%	Lack of ventilation: stuffy, bad smells	17%
15%	Lack of electricity	13%
7%	High temperatures inside shelters	4%



Refers to the current situation at the time of data collection

The difference in findings for the host and IDP populations is statistically significant

Findings are not representative

## ACCESS TO WATER

### Primary source of drinking water



### Primary source of non-drinking water



66%

of households did not use a secondary source of drinking water

Among households who having a secondary source of drinking water, **Community water tank** was the most commonly reported [27%]

70%

of households who experienced issues with drinking water

**Most common problems with drinking water**  
(as % of households that had problems with drinking water)

1	Water tastes bad	76%
2	Water is calcareous	43%
3	Water has a bad colour	20%
4	Water was perceived to be making people sick	12%

75%

of households who did not use any methods to make drinking water safer

**Most common methods to make water safer**  
(by % of households)

1	Storage and sedimentation	17%
2	Boiling	3%
3	Household filters	5%
4	Solar disinfection	3%

**Most common water needs for which households had to reduce consumption because of not having access to sufficient water<sup>1</sup>** (as % of households who reduced water consumption [100%])<sup>7</sup>

	Cleaning (inside house)	74%
	Doing laundry	73%
	Bathing	67%
	Cleaning (outside house)	66%
	Sanitation (toilet usage)	17%
	Gardening	10%
	Handwashing	5%

## ACCESS TO WATER



Average % of monthly income spent on water <sup>8</sup>	
8%	10%
Average expenditure on water as a % of total household expenditure <sup>8</sup>	
6%	6%

100%

of households who had insufficient access to water to fulfill their needs<sup>7,•</sup>

## Common barriers to accessing water for households

(as % of households who had insufficient water access [100%])<sup>7,•</sup>



1	Water is too expensive	88%	91%
2	Storage containers are too expensive	73%	74%
3	Not enough water tanks	62%	66%
4	Water points too far or difficult to reach	20%	12%
5	General issues at water collection/distribution points	16%	17%

Most common strategies applied by households to avoid running out of water  
(as % of households who applied some coping strategy [100%])<sup>7,•</sup>

1	Reducing non-drinking water consumption (of water for all purposes)	100%	100%
2	Spending money on water that is usually spent on other things	60%	62%
3	Relying on drinking water stored previously	40%	43%
4	Receiving water on credit / borrowing water	14%	24%

## ACCESS TO SANITATION



83%

of households experienced sanitation issues<sup>7,•</sup>

Common sanitation issues for households (as % of households who experienced sanitation issues [83%])<sup>7,•</sup>

1	81%	Sewage system needs cleaning
2	57%	Sewage system needs repair
3	35%	Rodents and/or pests frequently visible in street
4	23%	Waste (solid waste/trash) in street
5	19%	Waste collection services too infrequent

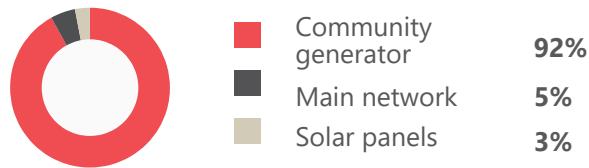
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♦ The difference in findings for the host and IDP populations is statistically significant

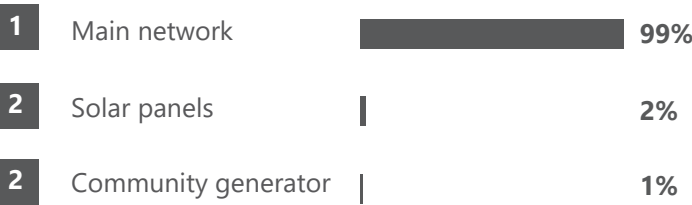


ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Primary source of electricity



Secondary source of electricity (by % of households who had access to a secondary source [94%])



Average % of monthly income spent on electricity <sup>8</sup>	
3%	3%
Average expenditure on electricity as a % of total household expenditure <sup>8</sup>	
2%	2%

6% of households who did not have access to a secondary source of electricity

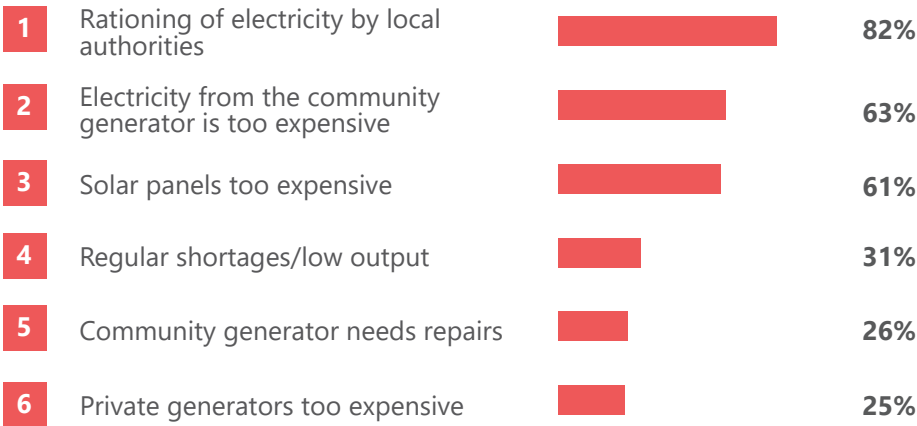
100% of households who experienced issues with accessing electricity

Average number of hours of electricity per day

10.8 Average hours of electricity per day available to households

13 or more	12-11	10-9	8-7	6-5	4-3	2-1	0
20%	25%	39%	10%	5%	1%	0%	0%

Most common challenges to accessing electricity

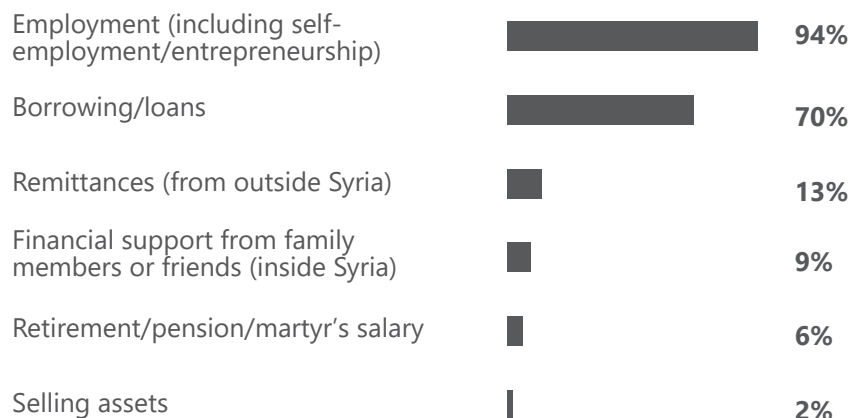


Refers to the situation in the 3 months prior to data collection



# INCOME SOURCES AND EMPLOYMENT

## Sources of income in the month prior to data collection<sup>7</sup>



## Most common primary source of income for host community households<sup>9</sup> ■



- 1 Self-employment/entrepreneurship 39%
- 2 Longer-term formal employment agreement (written, 1 month+) 27%
- 3 Borrowing/loans 14%

## Most common primary source of income for IDP households ■



- 1 Self-employment/entrepreneurship 34%
- 2 Longer-term formal employment agreement (written, 1 month+) 27%
- 3 Informal day-to-day work agreements (verbal) 19%

## Most common employment sectors (by % of households where employment is a source of income [94%])<sup>7</sup> ■

1	Armed forces (security/police/military forces)	16%	4	Marketplace vending	8%
2	Trade/transportation	14%	5	Government/public services	7%
2	Real estate/construction	14%	5	Electrical/gas/water/sewage/waste	7%
2	Wholesale/retail	14%	6	Hospitality industry	6%
3	Education/childcare	11%	6	Agriculture	6%

Average number of adults per households who are:	↓	→
Employed	1.4	1.5
Not in employment	2.1	2.2
Not employed and looking for a job (unemployed) <sup>10</sup>	0.4	0.5

45%

of households who reported self-employment/entrepreneurship as a source of income ■

1%

of households where informal day-to-day work was the only income source ■

# INCOME AND EXPENSES

	Average monthly income for a family of 6 members <sup>11</sup>	Average monthly expense for a family of 6 members <sup>12</sup>	Average monthly deficit for a family of 6 members
↓	2,429,568 SYP	3,178,363 SYP	-748,795 SYP
→	2,461,971 SYP	4,032,506 SYP	-1,570,536 SYP

## INCOME AND EXPENSES

Average monthly expense for households who had expenses in the following categories

■ Share of host community households who spent money on the expense category

■ Share of IDP households who spent money on the expense category

🏠 Host community households

🏠 IDP households

### → Electricity

🏠 59,109 SYP

🏠 56,720 SYP

👤 88%

👤 89%

### → Food

🏠 1,350,990 SYP

🏠 1,371,635 SYP

👤 97%

👤 99%

### → Communication

🏠 63,900 SYP

🏠 60,412 SYP

👤 96%

👤 97%

### → Water

🏠 161,134 SYP

🏠 178,315 SYP

👤 93%

👤 88%

### → Clothes

🏠 376,154 SYP

🏠 497,237 SYP

👤 38%

👤 36%

### → Transportation

🏠 265,062 SYP

🏠 316,122 SYP

👤 92%

👤 93%

### → Healthcare

🏠 404,396 SYP

🏠 565,421 SYP

👤 88%

👤 90%

### → Non Food Items (NFIs)

🏠 147,723 SYP

🏠 136,078 SYP

👤 97%

👤 97%

### → Tobacco

🏠 271,250 SYP

🏠 247,887 SYP

👤 69%

👤 68%

### → Education

🏠 190,300 SYP

🏠 143,125 SYP

👤 48%

👤 53%

### → Rent

🏠 450,000 SYP

🏠 428,198 SYP

👤 16%

👤 82%

### → Social gifts

🏠 98,909 SYP

🏠 156,667 SYP

👤 21%

👤 14%

### → Debt repayment

🏠 290,750 SYP

🏠 346,731 SYP

👤 19%

👤 25%

### → Asset maintenance

🏠 164,286 SYP

🏠 182,045 SYP

👤 27%

👤 21%

### → Family support

🏠 353,333 SYP

🏠 600,000 SYP

👤 3%

👤 6%

### → Productive assets

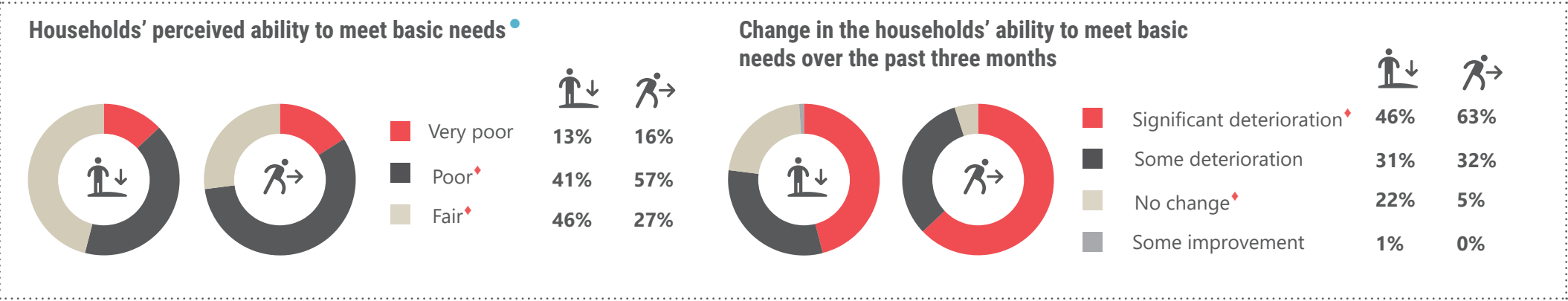
🏠 127,500 SYP

🏠 100,000 SYP

👤 2%

👤 1%

ABILITY TO MEET BASIC NEEDS



↓	→
Average % of monthly income spent on debt repayment <sup>8</sup>	
10%	10%
Average expenditure on debt repayment as a % of total household expenditure <sup>8</sup>	
7%	7%

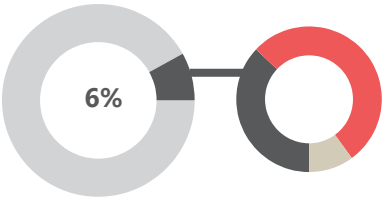
Most common barriers to meeting basic needs (as % of households)

- 1 The wage is not commensurate with the rising prices 92%
- 2 Lack of employment opportunities 72%
- 3 Lack of skills for a better paying job 45%

Most common coping strategies adopted to meet basic needs (as % of households who applied coping strategies [96%])

- 1 Borrowing money 80%
- 2 Purchasing items on credit 62%
- 3 Decreasing non-food expenditures (health, education, etc.) 61%

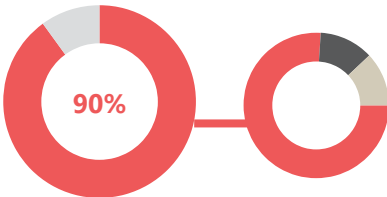
% of households with savings



Changes in savings within the last 3 months

- Stayed the same 37%
- Slightly decreased 53%
- Significantly decreased 10%

% of households in debt



% of households able to repay their debt in 6 months

- No 76%
- Don't know 12%
- Yes 12%

81% of households whose monthly income was lower than their estimated monthly expenses












3% of households whose monthly income would not cover minimum expenses (as estimated by the SMEB)<sup>13</sup>

Refers to the current situation at the time of data collection  
The difference in findings for the host and IDP populations is statistically significant

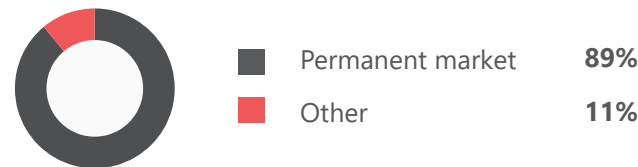
Refers to the situation in the 3 months prior to data collection  
Findings are not representative

FOOD ACCESS AND CONSUMPTION

Average number of days food groups were consumed by households in the 7 days prior to data collection

		
 Fish/Meat/Eggs	1.1	1.1
 Fruit	0.4	0.2
 Pulses, nuts, and seeds	0.8	0.9
 Tubers/roots♦	2.6	2.1
 Vegetables and leaves♦	4.8	4.2
 Milk, and dairy♦	5.3	4.7
 Bread and cereals	6.8	6.7
 Sweets	6.2	6.2
 Oils and fats♦	6.9	6.7

Most common source of food ■



96% of households who experienced issues with accessing sufficient quantities and quality of food●

Barriers to accessing sufficient quantities and quality of food (as % of households who experienced barriers [96%])<sup>7</sup>●



15% of households reporting perceiving that at least one member had lost weight in the last 3 months due to insufficient food access●



Average % of monthly income spent on food <sup>8</sup>	
80%	69%
Average expenditure on food as a % of total household expenditure <sup>8</sup>	
47%	45%
Average monthly food expenditure per person in a household	
236,114 SYP	244,986 SYP
% of households whose monthly food expenditure is more than 50% of their total expenditure	
44%	33%

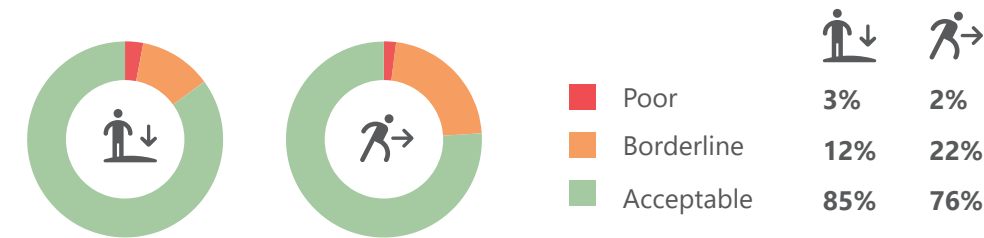
43% of households who did not consume any eggs, meat or fish in the 7 days prior to data collection

77% of households who did not consume any fruit in the 7 days prior to data collection

♦ The difference in findings for the host and IDP populations is statistically significant  
■ Refers to the current situation at the time of data collection  
● Refers to the situation in the 3 months prior to data collection

FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)<sup>14</sup>

Food Consumption Score (by % of host community and IDP households)



 **14%** of host community households with children with **poor** or **borderline** food consumption

 **22%** of IDP households with children with **poor** or **borderline** food consumption

FCS Interpretation <sup>14</sup>

**Poor food consumption (score between 0-28):** This category includes households that are not consuming staples and vegetables every day and never or very seldom consume protein-rich food such as meat and dairy.

**Borderline food consumption (score between 28.5-42):** This category includes households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oils and pulses a few times a week.<sup>15</sup>

**Acceptable food consumption (score >42):** This category includes households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, frequently accompanied by oils and pulses and occasionally meat, fish and dairy.

COPING STRATEGIES

12.7 Average reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) in Hasakeh city

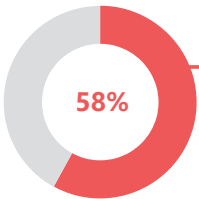
The rCSI is a relative score to measure the frequency and severity of food-related negative coping mechanisms adopted by households to cover their needs. A decrease in score suggests an amelioration in food security. Based on the Syria 2021 Inter-Sector Severity Model, the thresholds for the Reduced Coping Strategies Index are: (1) None/Minimal (rCSI= 0-2), (2) Stress (rCSI = 3-6), (3) Severe (rCSI = 7-11), (4) Extreme (rCSI = 12-19), (5) Catastrophic (rCSI>19). Thus, results indicate a extreme rCSI score in Al-Hasakeh city.

Coping strategies (CS) in the 7 days prior to data collection (for households who experienced barriers in accessing sufficient food [96%])

	Average #days per week CS was applied	% of households who applied CS
Relied on less preferred/less expensive food	5.3	97%
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends	0.3	18%
Reduced the portion size of meals at meal time	2	49%
Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	2.2	55%
Restricted the consumption by adults in order for young children to eat	1.5	35%
At least one member of the household spent a whole day without eating	0.1	2%

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

% of households with unmet health needs<sup>15</sup>



Most common inaccessible health treatments (by % of households with unmet health needs [58%])<sup>7,15</sup>

1	Treatment for chronic diseases	54%
2	Medicines or other commodities	44%
3	Paediatric consultations	22%
4	General and/or specialist surgical services	19%
5	Dental services	10%

Most common inaccessible types of medicine (by % of households with unmet health needs related to medicines and other commodities [44%])<sup>7,15</sup>

1	Painkillers/analgesics	64%
2	Antibiotics	60%
3	Medications for hypertension/heart conditions	51%
4	Diabetes medicines	30%
5	Children medicines, vaccines or malnutrition treatment	18%

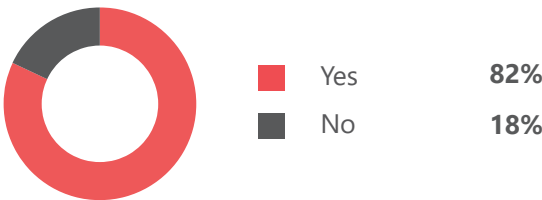
96% of households who experienced issues with accessing healthcare<sup>15</sup>



Most common challenges to accessing healthcare (by % of households)<sup>7,15</sup>

1	Cannot afford price of medicines	89%
2	Cannot afford treatment costs	83%
3	Health facilities overcrowded and/or long waiting times	33%

Households with at least one member who showed signs of psychological distress<sup>15</sup>



Most common coping strategies applied by households who experienced barriers to accessing healthcare [96%]<sup>7,15</sup>



1	Going to a pharmacy instead of a clinic	78%
2	Foregoing essential treatment	32%
3	Foregoing non-essential treatment	29%

Most common coping strategies applied by households who experienced barriers to accessing healthcare [96%]<sup>7,15</sup>



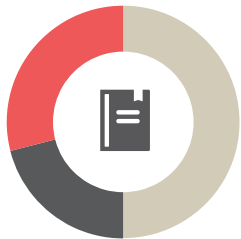
1	Going to a pharmacy instead of a clinic	84%
2	Foregoing essential treatment	32%
3	Foregoing non-essential treatment	29%

<sup>15</sup> Refers to the situation in the 3 months prior to data collection

<sup>7</sup> Findings are not representative

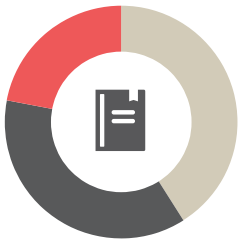
ACCESS TO EDUCATION

School attendance for children aged 6-11  
(by % of households with school-aged children (6-11))▼



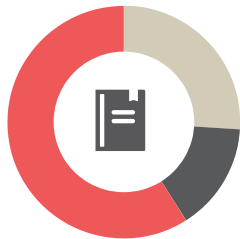
All regularly attended school	50%
Some regularly attended school	21%
None attended school	29%

School attendance for children aged 12-14  
(by % of households with school-aged children (12-14))▼



All regularly attended school	41%
Some regularly attended school	37%
None attended school	22%

School attendance for children aged 15-17  
(by % of households with school-aged children (15-17))▼



All regularly attended school	26%
Some regularly attended school	15%
None attended school	59%

Average % of monthly income spent on education <sup>8</sup>	
10%	7%
Average expenditure on education as a % of total household expenditure <sup>8</sup>	
7%	4%

Most commonly reported barriers to access education in the month prior to data collection (by % of households where at least one of the children did not regularly attend school)<sup>7,▼</sup>

	10%	7%
1	Unable to afford learning material and/or pay for school fees	65% 70%
2	Social issues (e.g. education not being considered important)	26% 38%
3	Children have to work	35% 24%

Most commonly reported difficulties faced by school-aged children while attending school (by % of households where at least one of the children attended school)<sup>7,▼</sup>

	10%	7%
1	Classes are overcrowded	73% 79%
2	Quality of available education is poor/perceived to be poor♦	54% 75%
3	School lacks proper class furniture	21% 33%

● Refers to the situation in the 3 months prior to data collection ♦ The difference in findings for the host and IDP populations is statistically significant  
▼ Findings are not representative



## NOTES ON ANALYSIS

All indicators were analysed disaggregated by population group, as well as aggregated to the entire Syrian city population. Confidence intervals were calculated to assess whether the target margin of error was met, and thus findings were representative. For some indicators, a reduced sample of households answered the question as a result of a skip logic in the questionnaire. In some of these cases, the reduced sample of households also resulted in non-representative findings, which are indicated throughout the factsheet with the icon ▼.

In order to identify statistically significant differences between findings for host and IDP populations, a two-sided significance test was run for each indicator. When multiple hypotheses are simultaneously tested, an adjustment for the multiplicity of tests is necessary to control for the total number of false discoveries and address the problem of selective inference. The false discovery rate (FDR) method was preferred to Family Wise Error Rate (FWER) techniques as they were considered too conservative for this application. With FDR p-value adjustment method, the null-hypothesis (i.e., host and IDP populations have the same characteristics) was rejected in 26 instances at level 0.05, which are indicated throughout the factsheet with the icon ♦.

## ENDNOTES

1. The Humanitarian Situation Overview Syria (HSOS) project comprises regular multi-sectoral assessments reviewing information on humanitarian needs and conditions across accessible areas in northern Syria. The HSOS monthly KI assessments can be found [here](#).

2. Findings from a 4W review in January 2022 indicated that roughly 60% of the out of camp response activities in NES are based in urban locations.

3. Host populations are defined as individuals or groups of people who currently reside in their community of origin, or community of permanent residence prior to 2011. This includes populations that were never displaced as well as previously displaced populations that have returned to their community of origin (defined as returnees).

4. IDPs are defined as individuals or groups of people who have left their homes or places of habitual residence and have settled in the assessed city after 2011, as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, or violations of human rights.

5. Out of the 31 neighbourhoods of Al-Hasakeh city, 30 are residential and 1 is industrial. Out of the 30 residential neighbourhoods, 2 are under Government of Syria (GoS) control, 2 are in proximity to GoS areas, 1 is next to military sites, and 3 were not assessed due to security concerns. Consequently, the remaining 22 neighbourhoods were assessed.

6. Households were asked to select a first, second, and third highest priority need. The overall priority need refers to the frequency a need was selected among all three categories (first, second or third highest priority need).

7. Respondents could select multiple answers, thus findings might exceed 100%.

8. Computed for households who had this particular expense in the 30 days prior to data collection.

9. Longer-term formal employment is defined as employment with a written agreement whose duration is more than 1 month. Short-term formal employment is defined as employment with a written agreement whose duration is less than 1 month.

10. Calculated for households where employment is a source of income.

11. Computed as the mean of (household income/number of household members)\*6.

12. Computed as the mean of (household expense/number of household members)\*6.

13. Computed by comparing (household income/number of household members) to (2,242,244 SYP/6), where 2,242,244 is the median value of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) for a family of 6 in Al-Hasakeh governorate, from the April 2024 Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

14. The FCS is a composite score based on dietary, diversity, food frequency, and relative nutritional importance of different food groups consumed by a household throughout 7 days. Refer to: The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP). (May 2014). WFP Food Consumption Score - Technical Guidance Sheet. Retrieved from: [wfp.org](http://wfp.org)

15. Unmet health needs refer to anyone in the household who needed or wanted to access health-care (including medicines) but could not access it

## ABOUT REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).