# 2024 MSNA Overview

This analysis is based on the REACH MSNI Framework, with contextual adaptations made to the protection and food security sectors. For more details, refer to the methodology section.

The MSNA data was collected from July 28 to September 1, 2024.

HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS ARE IN NEED?

94% of households across Northwest Syria **are in need**, meaning they experienced a gap in at least one sector.

Percentage of households in need, per severity phase[1]

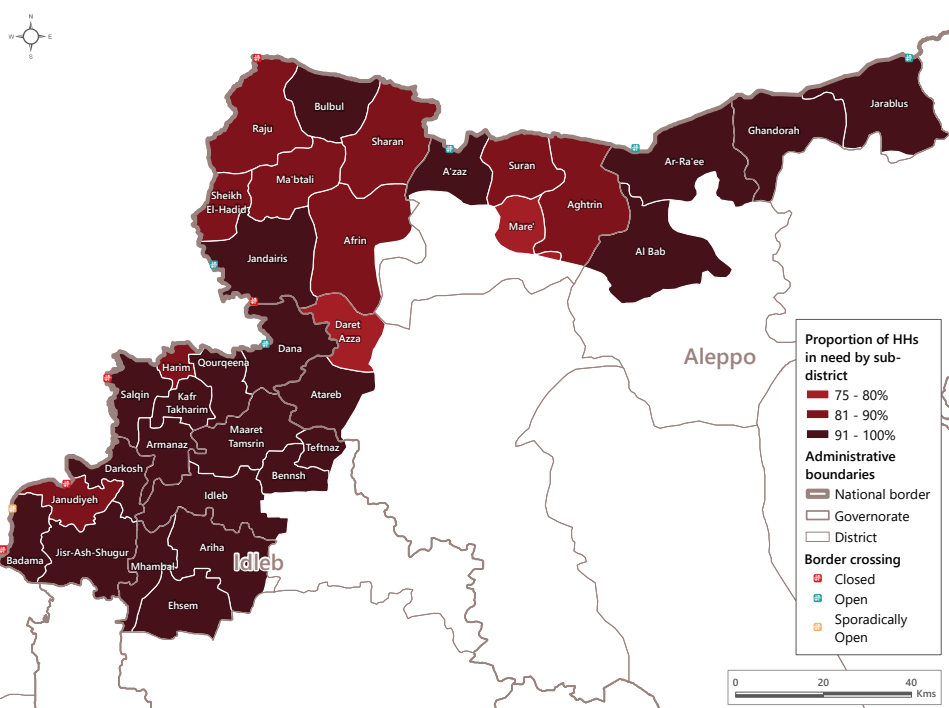| | | in need | | |
			in acute need	
0%*	5%	60%	28%	6%
1	2	3	4	4+
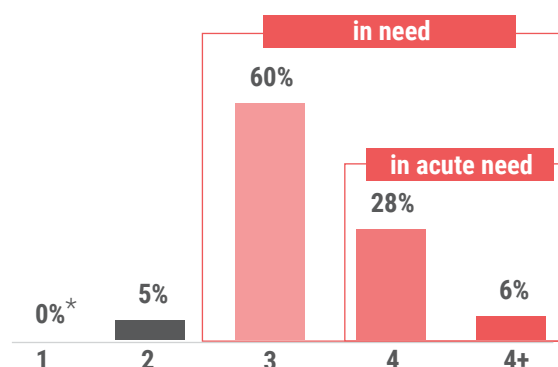
* Severity 1 is 0.4% and severity 2 is 5.4%, hence severity 1 and 2 add up to 6%

OVERVIEW

- Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in camps are the population group with the highest percentage of households in need with 100% of households, compared to IDPs out of camps (91% of households) and residents (90% of households). A separate analysis by population groups displayed high needs profiles in households with female heads and households with members with disability.
- The sectors with the highest proportion of households in need were Protection with 61% of households, Shelter and Non-Food Items (SNFI) with 52% of households, and 51% of household in need in Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL).
- The combination of Protection and SNFI is the most common profile of need for households for the overall population in NWS, and for IDPs in camps when disaggregating by population type.

WHERE ARE THE HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED?

Percentage of households in need, per geographical area

Subdistricts with highest percentage of households in need per severity phase[1]

	1	2	3	4	4+
Overall	0%	5%	60%	28%	6%
Badama	0%	0%	44%	55%	1%
Atareb	0%	3%	41%	48%	8%
Ghandorah	0%	4%	42%	49%	5%

Across all governorates in NES, IDPs in camp were the population group with the highest percentage of households in need. A similar outcome was found when analyzing the percentage of households in-need according to the place of living, with 100% of households living in formal or non formal camp or site settings in need. Households in rural (91%) and urban (90%) areas had similar percentage of need.

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WHAT ARE THE NEEDS?

Percentage of households in need per sector

Sector	Overall
Protection	61%
Shelter and Non-food items	52%
Food Security and Livelihoods	51%
Education	35%
WASH	33%
Health	33%

The total of households in need (94%) was explained by and attributed mainly to the following cases i) different co-occurence (overlapping) of needs in households that were experiencing needs: 25% of households experienced needs in 2 sectors, 22% experienced needs in three sectors, and ii) 19% of households with single sector in need.

The most common combination of sectoral needs among households with **2** sectors was **Protection** and **SNFI** (25% of households).

The needs combination differs when analyzing the results by population group. While 49% of IDPs in camps households portray the same needs profile as the overall population (Protection and SNFI), 36% of IDPs out of camps households experienced a needs profile in FSL and protection. The most common needs profile for residents, on the other hand, was Protection and Education for 16% of households.

WHO IS MOST IN NEED?

Not in need   In need   In acute need

100%

IDPs in Camps[2]   44%

91%

IDPs out of Camps[2]   26%

90%

Residents   30%
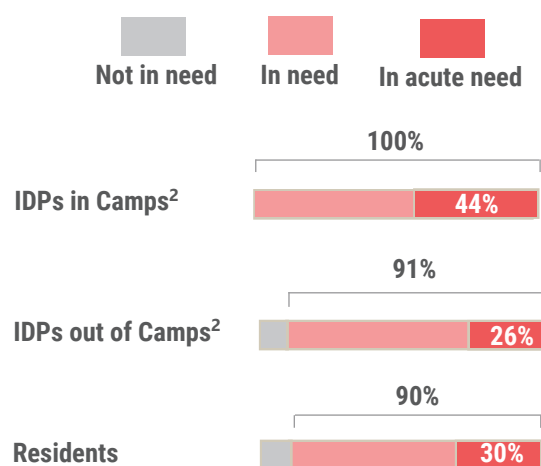
KEY SECTORAL DRIVERS OF NEED

Out of the sectors with the highest amount of households in need, the main drivers of those gaps that households faced were:

1 **Protection** needs were primarily tied to awareness and effect of explosive ordnance, as 39% of households were aware of explosive ordnance (EO) in their area, 6% reported that the presence of EO affected their livelihoods, and 2% reported death or injury due to EO.

2 **Shelter and Non-Food Items (SNFI)** needs were were primarily driven by type of shelter, with 49% of households reporting that they were living in inadequate shelters (19% in tents, 15% in Concrete/Block/Mudblock Shelters, 12% in Unfinished Houses, 3% in Makeshift Shelters, and 0.2% in Collective Shelters).

3 **Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)** needs were primarily due to the use of livelihood coping strategies.[3] With 92% of the households implementing these strategies (42% stress, 26% crisis and 24% emergency).

Percentage of households per household characteristics and severity phase[1]

The following information for different population groups was not part of the sampling frame of this assessment. Therefore, the results are indicative and should not be extrapolated to draw conclusions of those disaggregated groups.
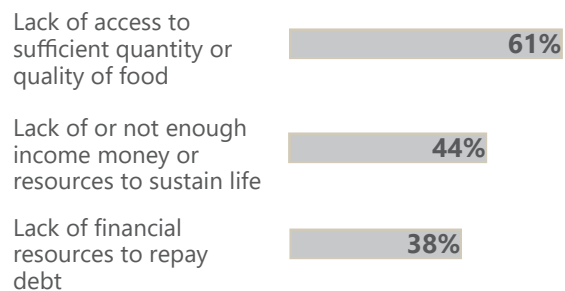
	1	2	3	4	4+
Overall	0%	5%	60%	28%	6%
Female Head of HH	0%	3%	58%	30%	9%
Male Head of HH	0%	6%	60%	28%	6%
HHs with Disability	0%	0%	54%	40%	6%
HHs without Disability	0%	7%	62%	24%	6%

Disaggregation by disability (households with at least one member with a disability) showed differences in need, as 100% of households with disability are in need while 92% of HHs without disability are in need. Similarly, households headed by females (FHoH) also portrayed a slightly higher number of needs (97%) compared to 94% of households headed by males (MHoH).

Disaggregating by age of head of household did not yield significant differences in need proportions.

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ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS

Top 3 - self-reported challenges

Lack of access to sufficient quantity or quality of food — **61%**

Lack of or not enough income money or resources to sustain life — **44%**

Lack of financial resources to repay debt — **38%**

Top 3 - preferred humanitarian assistance

Food — **75%**

Livelihoods Support — **64%**

Needs to repay debt — **47%**

Whereas the MSNA needs analysis indicated that Protection and SNFI were the priority needs in Northwest Syria, with 61% and 52% of households classified as in-need respectively for those sectors,

households' hierarchy of self-reported priority needs differed, with the most prominently reported need being Food Security (61%) and Income & Resources to sustain life (44%).

The top 2 self-reported priority needs align with the third priority need according to the analysis: Food Security & Livelihoods. These are findings that should be carefully considered when planning humanitarian assistance, and indicate that further research should be undertaken to delve deeper into the priority needs of this population.
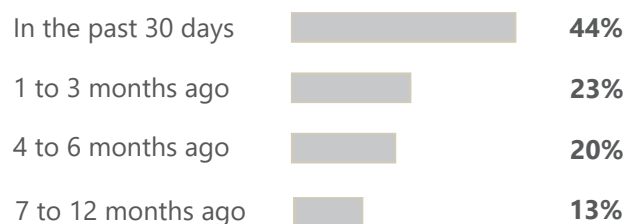
METHODOLOGY

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 Bulletins 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.
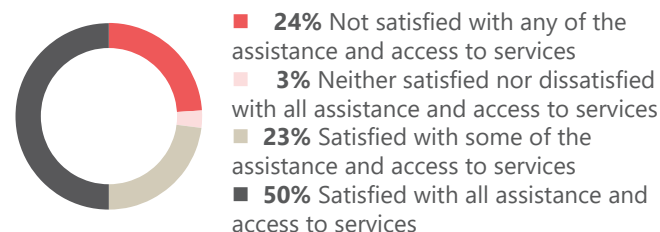
46% of **households in need** in at least one sector have **not** received any **type of humanitarian assistance** in the 12 months preceding the assessment.

52% of households have **received humanitarian assistance** in the 12 months preceding the assessment.

Last time households received any aid:

In the past 30 days — **44%**

1 to 3 months ago — **23%**

4 to 6 months ago — **20%**

7 to 12 months ago — **13%**

Satisfaction with aid received:

- **24%** Not satisfied with any of the assistance and access to services
- **3%** Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with all assistance and access to services
- **23%** Satisfied with some of the assistance and access to services
- **50%** Satisfied with all assistance and access to services

Of the 52% of households who reported having received aid in the 12 months preceding the assessment, 73% reported having been satisfied with at least some of the assistance or services received.

The top three reasons reported by households who were unsatisfied with the aid received included:
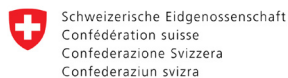
67% Assistance received was insufficient

40% Aid did not address needs

21% Despite aid meeting immediate need, long-term challenges remained

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ENDNOTES

[1] The different levels of severity can be broadly defined as follows:
*   Severity level 1: Living standards are acceptable, at a maximum showing some signs of deterioration and/or inadequate access to basic services. No or minimal (risk of) impact on physical or mental well-being.
*   Severity level 2: Living standards are under stress. Minimal (risk of) impact on physical or mental well-being or stressed physical or mental well-being overall.
*   Severity level 3: Degrading living standards, with reduced access to/availability of basic goods and services. (Risk of) degrading physical or mental well-being.
*   Severity level 4: Collapse of living standards. (Risk of) significant harm to physical or mental well-being.
*   Severity level 4+: Indications of total collapse of living standards, with potentially immediately life-threatening outcomes (increased risk of mortality and/or irreversible harm to physical or mental well-being)
Further details can be found in the methodological note.

[2] IDPs are individuals or groups of people who have been forced to leave their communities of origin, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights or natural or man-made disasters, and who have not crossed an international border. In NWS, IDPs living in any form of settlement as delineated by the IDP Task Force dataset are considered IDPs in camps and IDPs not living in any form of settlement are considered IDPs out of camps.

[3] The FSL calculations for the Syrian context include the livelihood component and are based on the FEWS NET matrix. Thus, it takes into account several factors, including the Food Consumption Score (FCS), Reduce Coping Strategies Index (rCSI), the Household Hunger Scale (HHS) and the Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCSI) as part of a broader analysis for this sector.

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