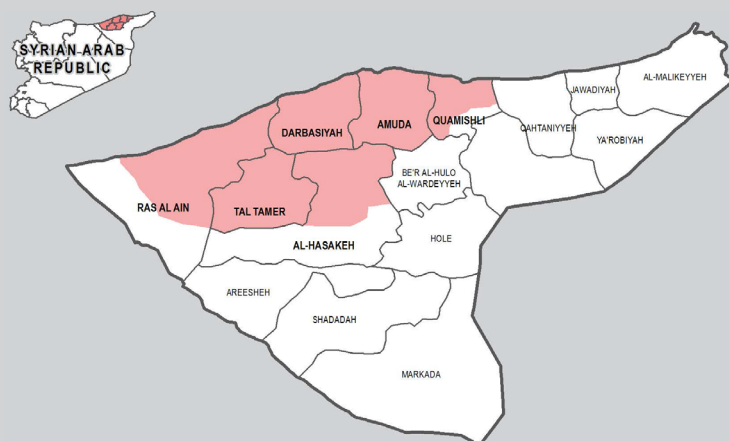


Summary

Findings are drawn from a statistically significant sample of 1,524 households across Ras al Ain, Tal Tamer, Hasakeh, Amuda, Darbasiyah and Quamishli sub-districts, collected between 25th May and 7th June 2016. Findings are representative of assessed communities in each sub-district level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. All findings are household level unless otherwise stated.

This factsheet displays results across the entire area assessed, whilst the following factsheets provide a breakdown for each sub-district assessed. Overall, food security and livelihoods challenges are prevalent across the area assessed: 58% of households are classified as marginally food secure and 86% report challenges accessing food. There is an increasing reliance on non-employment based income sources, and average monthly expenditure and total debt exceeds average monthly income. Similar patterns appear for electricity and water, with networks still commonly functioning but limitations in services evident.



DEMOGRAPHICS AND MIGRATION

Total population across area (HNO 2016)	558,963 people
Average household size	6.2 people
Age breakdown	
Children 0-5	15%
Children 6-17	29%
Adults 18-59	50%
Elderly 60+	7%



LIVELIHOODS

Average monthly income*	\$101.55	64,284 SYP
Average monthly expenditure*	\$168.04	106,370 SYP
Total average debt*	\$273.29	172,995 SYP

38% of adults were reportedly working:

Permanent	22%
Temporary	5%
Daily / casual	11%

Income sources
(% of households reporting as one of top 3 sources used)

Salaried jobs	36%
Unstable jobs	27%
Farm ownership	10%
Business/trade	11%
Non-employment based sources	16%

E.g. income from assistance, remittances, bartering, borrowing and similar

90% reported challenges maintaining livelihoods, most commonly:

1. Lack of job opportunities 42%
2. Low wages / salaries 40%
3. High cost of inputs 37%
4. Conflict affecting jobs 20%

64% used livelihoods-based coping strategies, including:

Stress strategies	48%
Crisis strategies	32%
Emergency strategies	2%

FOOD SECURITY

Most common sources of food

1. Shops / markets	98%
2. Own production	11%
3. Family / friends	7%

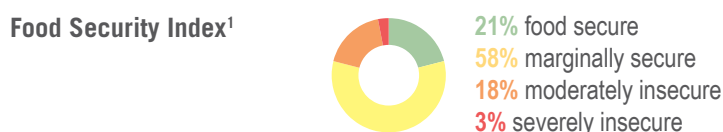
86% reported challenges to accessing food, most commonly:

1. Some foods too expensive 84%
2. Some foods unavailable 41%
3. Lack of resources to buy food 36%

15% reported challenges to accessing bread, most commonly:

1. Lack of functioning bakeries
2. Flour unavailable
3. Insufficient supplies in bakeries

The most common source of bread was **public bakeries (75%)**



86% used consumption-based coping strategies:

Stress strategies	86%
Crisis strategies	20%
Emergency strategies	12%

PROTECTION

2.1% of children were reportedly working, including:

Permanent	0.5%
Temporary	0.6%
Daily / casual	1.0%

Since type of employment was not asked, it is not possible to determine whether this amounts to child labour as defined by ILO²

SHELTER AND NFIS

Shelter type

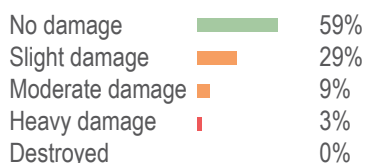


Shelter ownership / tenancy

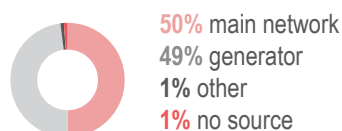


Average rent*: 8,179 SYP (\$12.92)

Shelter damage (general condition)



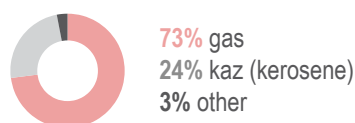
Main source of electricity



33% have fewer than 4 hours access to the network per day

21% have no access to generator power

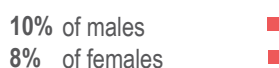
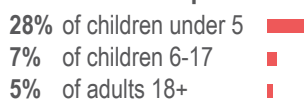
Main source of cooking fuel



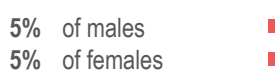
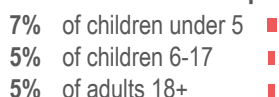
35% face challenges to accessing cooking fuel

HEALTH³

9% of individuals reportedly had diarrhoea in past 2 weeks



5% of individuals reportedly had skin infections in past 2 weeks



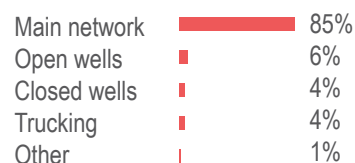
3% of the population were reportedly disabled

7% of the population reportedly had a chronic disease

53% of households reported being unable to obtain some form of required health assistance

WASH

Most common source of drinking water



16% of households rely on more than one source of water

Average water consumption in previous 30 days: 19 barrels per HH (623 litres / person / day)

14% of households reported not having sufficient water over the past 30 days to meet needs

24% of households spent 2 or more days without water in the previous 30 days, including:

- 10% more than twice
- 14% once or twice

14% reported modifying hygiene practices due to a lack of water, most commonly:

1. Bathing less than once every two days
2. Bathing less than once per week
3. Doing laundry less than once every two weeks

53% reported that hygiene items were unavailable or unaffordable, most commonly:

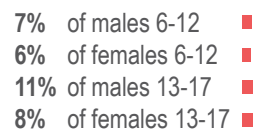
1. Washing powder 80%
2. Detergent for dishes 54%
3. Soap 47%

Most common form of garbage disposal



EDUCATION

8% of children (6-17) reportedly did not attend school during previous term⁴:

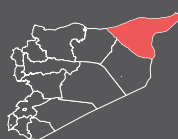


Top 3 most commonly reported barriers to education

1. Can't afford tuition / other costs
2. Children need to help at home
3. Curriculum not in appropriate language

Top 3 most commonly reported educational needs

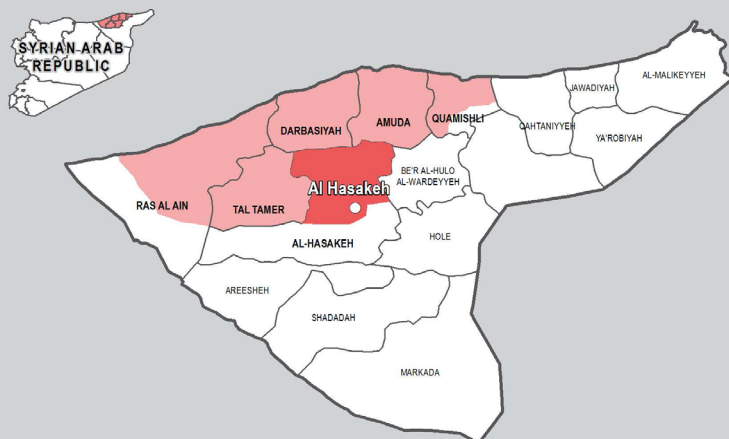
1. Provision of teaching supplies kits
2. Provision of student basic supplies kits
3. Hiring specialised teachers



Summary

Findings are drawn from a statistically significant sample of 1,524 households across Ras al Ain, Tal Tamer, Hasakeh, Amuda, Darbasiyah and Quamishli sub-districts, collected between 25th May and 7th June 2016. Findings are representative of assessed communities in each sub-district level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. All findings are household level unless otherwise stated.

Hasakeh sub-district is home to the largest proportion of population within Hasakeh governorate and includes the main city. Compared to other sub-districts assessed, Hasakeh had the second lowest reported proportion of adults in employment, as well as the second lowest average income and levels of food security. Further, it appears to be relatively disadvantaged in terms of access to WASH services: water shortages were prevalent, as were modifying hygiene practices to deal with a lack of water.



DEMOGRAPHICS AND MIGRATION

Sub-district population	192,321 people
(HNO 2016)	
Average household size	6.5 people
Age breakdown	
Children 0-5	15%
Children 6-17	29%
Adults 18-59	50%
Elderly 60+	7%

Population status	
	74% non-displaced
	15% returnees
	11% IDPs

LIVELIHOODS

Average monthly income*	\$83.24	52,692 SYP
Average monthly expenditure*	\$176.44	111,687 SYP
Total average debt*	\$244.10	154,513 SYP

37% of adults were reportedly working:	
Permanent	25%
Temporary	4%
Daily / casual	7%

Income sources	
(% of households reporting as one of top 3 sources used)	
Salaried jobs	59%
Unstable jobs	33%
Farm ownership	11%
Business/trade	15%
Non-employment based sources	19%

E.g. income from assistance, remittances, bartering, borrowing and similar

90% reported challenges maintaining livelihoods, most commonly:

1. Low wages / salaries	44%
2. Lack of job opportunities	38%
3. High cost of inputs	35%
4. Lack of humanitarian aid	21%

62% used livelihoods-based coping strategies, including:

Stress strategies	43%
Crisis strategies	31%
Emergency strategies	1%

FOOD SECURITY

Most common sources of food	
1. Shops / markets	98%
2. Own production	11%
3. Family / friends	7%

81% reported challenges to accessing food, most commonly:

1. Some foods too expensive	80%
2. Some foods unavailable	36%
3. Lack of resources to buy food	33%

19% reported challenges to accessing bread, most commonly:

1. Insufficient supplies in bakeries
2. Lack of functioning bakeries
3. Flour unavailable

The most common source of bread was public bakeries (75%)

Food Consumption Scores¹	
	69% acceptable
	20% borderline
	11% poor

Food Security Index¹	
	22% food secure
	52% marginally secure
	22% moderately insecure
	4% severely insecure

94% used consumption-based coping strategies:

Stress strategies	94%
Crisis strategies	17%
Emergency strategies	9%

PROTECTION

1.2% of children were reportedly working, including:

Permanent	0.3%
Temporary	0.4%
Daily / casual	0.5%

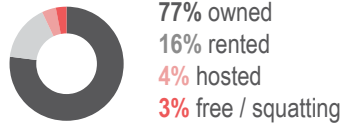
Since type of employment was not asked, it is not possible to determine whether this amounts to child labour as defined by ILO²

SHELTER AND NFIS

Shelter type

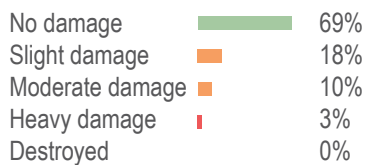


Shelter ownership / tenancy

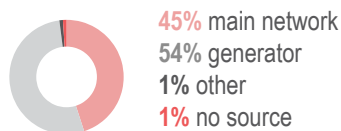


Average rent*: 8,573 SYP (\$13.54)

Shelter damage (general condition)



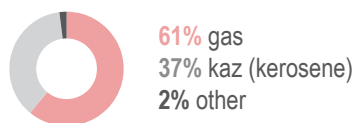
Main source of electricity



50% have fewer than 4 hours access to the network per day

26% have no access to generator power

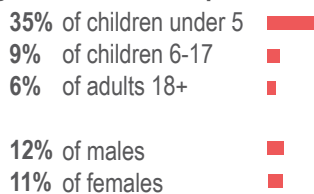
Main source of cooking fuel



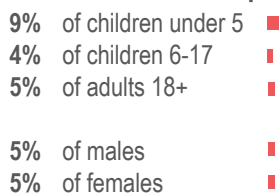
62% face challenges to accessing cooking fuel

HEALTH³

11% of individuals reportedly had diarrhoea in past 2 weeks



5% of individuals reportedly had skin infections in past 2 weeks



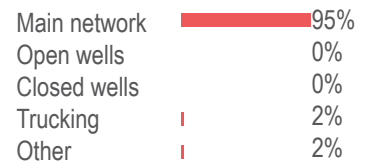
3% of the population were reportedly disabled

8% of the population reportedly had a chronic disease

51% of households reported being unable to obtain some form of required health assistance

WASH

Most common source of drinking water



9% of households rely on more than one source of water

Average water consumption in previous 30 days: 17 barrels per HH (563 litres / person / day)

22% of households reported not having sufficient water over the past 30 days to meet needs

35% of households spent 2 or more days without water in the previous 30 days, including:

- 20% more than twice
- 15% once or twice

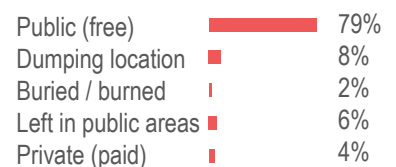
21% reported modifying hygiene practices due to a lack of water, most commonly:

1. Bathing less than once every two days
2. Bathing less than once per week
3. Doing laundry less than once every two weeks

75% reported that hygiene items were unavailable or unaffordable, most commonly:

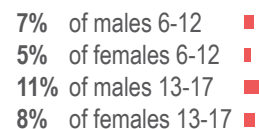
1. Washing powder 79%
2. Detergent for dishes 63%
3. Cleaning liquid for home 47%

Most common form of garbage disposal



EDUCATION

7% of children (6-17) reportedly did not attend school during previous term⁴:

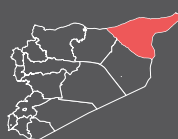


Top 3 most commonly reported barriers to education

1. Can't afford tuition / other costs
2. Children need to help at home
3. Curriculum not in appropriate language

Top 3 most commonly reported educational needs

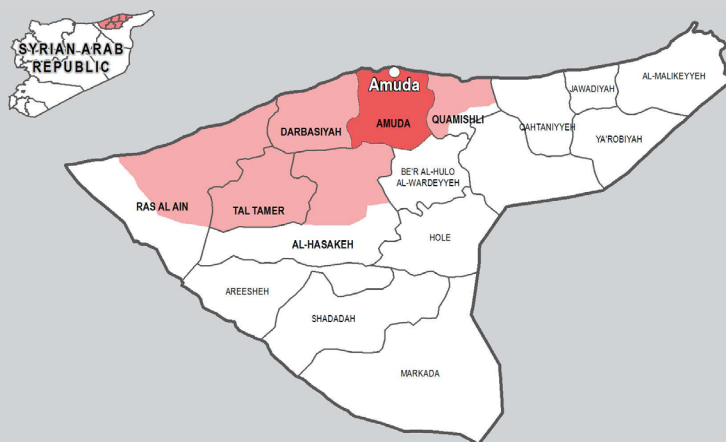
1. Provision of teaching supplies kits
2. Provision of student basic supplies kits
3. Water and sanitation at learning sites



Summary

Findings are drawn from a statistically significant sample of 1,524 households across Ras al Ain, Tal Tamer, Hasakeh, Amuda, Darbasiyah and Quamishli sub-districts, collected between 25th May and 7th June 2016. Findings are representative of assessed communities in each sub-district level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. All findings are household level unless otherwise stated.

Amuda sub-district is perceived to be relatively stable in comparison to other sub-districts assessed. The sub-district exhibited lower levels of food insecurity in comparison to elsewhere, as well as marginally higher reported proportion of adults in employment and the highest average incomes. Households were also more likely than elsewhere to have more than 4 hours access per day to the main electricity network and consumed on average, more water.



DEMOGRAPHICS AND MIGRATION

Sub-district population (HNO 2016)	54,763 people								
Average household size	6.3 people								
Age breakdown	<table> <tr> <td>Children 0-5</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Children 6-17</td> <td>28%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adults 18-59</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Elderly 60+</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> </table>	Children 0-5	14%	Children 6-17	28%	Adults 18-59	50%	Elderly 60+	7%
Children 0-5	14%								
Children 6-17	28%								
Adults 18-59	50%								
Elderly 60+	7%								



LIVELIHOODS

Average monthly income*	\$129.00	81,655 SYP
Average monthly expenditure*	\$157.37	99,613 SYP
Total average debt*	\$294.05	186,136 SYP

44% of adults were reportedly working:

Permanent	23%
Temporary	9%
Daily / casual	11%

Income sources
(% of households reporting as one of top 3 sources used)

Salaried jobs	38%
Unstable jobs	44%
Farm ownership	23%
Business/trade	21%
Non-employment based sources	27%

E.g. income from assistance, remittances, bartering, borrowing and similar

90% reported challenges maintaining livelihoods, most commonly:

1. Lack of job opportunities 55%
2. High cost of inputs 36%
3. Low wages / salaries 32%
4. Lack of humanitarian aid 22%

52% used livelihoods-based coping strategies, including:

Stress strategies	41%
Crisis strategies	17%
Emergency strategies	2%

FOOD SECURITY

Most common sources of food

1. Shops / markets	98%
2. Own production	6%
3. Humanitarian assistance	1%

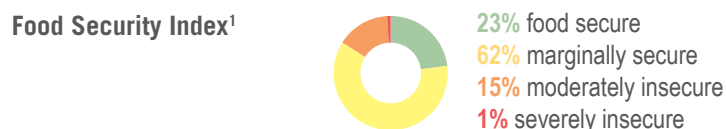
82% reported challenges to accessing food, most commonly:

1. Some foods too expensive 81%
2. Some foods unavailable 49%
3. Lack of resources to buy food 44%

5% reported challenges to accessing bread, most commonly:

1. Insufficient supplies in bakeries
2. Lack of functioning bakeries

The most common source of bread was public bakeries (91%)



71% used consumption-based coping strategies:

Stress strategies	71%
Crisis strategies	4%
Emergency strategies	11%

PROTECTION

3.0% of children were reportedly working, including:

Permanent	0.4%
Temporary	0.9%
Daily / casual	1.7%

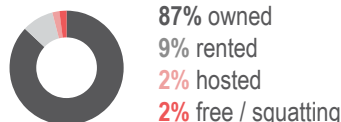
Since type of employment was not asked, it is not possible to determine whether this amounts to child labour as defined by ILO²

SHELTER AND NFIS

Shelter type

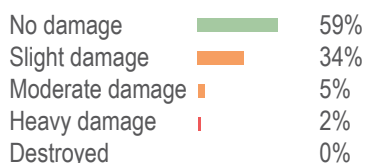


Shelter ownership / tenancy

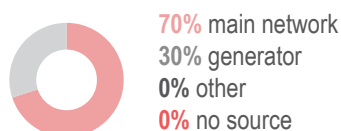


Average rent*: 11,750 SYP (\$18.56)

Shelter damage (general condition)



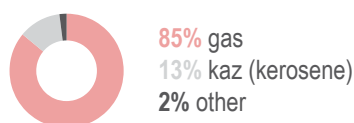
Main source of electricity



12% have fewer than 4 hours access to the network per day

45% have no access to generator power

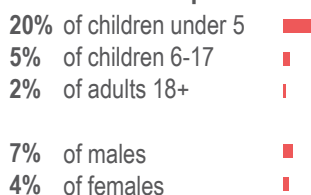
Main source of cooking fuel



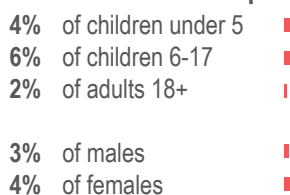
60% face challenges to accessing cooking fuel

HEALTH³

5% of individuals reportedly had diarrhoea in past 2 weeks



3% of individuals reportedly had skin infections in past 2 weeks



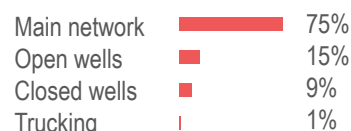
2% of the population were reportedly disabled

5% of the population reportedly had a chronic disease

55% of households reported being unable to obtain some form of required health assistance

WASH

Most common source of drinking water



10% of households rely on more than one source of water

Average water consumption in previous 30 days: 22 barrels per HH (709 litres / person / day)

8% of households reported not having sufficient water over the past 30 days to meet needs

14% of households spent 2 or more days without water in the previous 30 days, including:

- 5% more than twice
- 9% once or twice

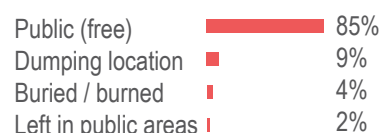
9% reported modifying hygiene practices due to a lack of water, most commonly:

1. Bathing less than once per week
2. Bathing less than once every two days
3. Doing laundry less than once every two weeks

35% reported that hygiene items were unavailable or unaffordable, most commonly:

1. Washing powder 69%
2. Soap 51%
3. Detergent for dishes 49%

Most common form of garbage disposal



EDUCATION

5% of children (6-17) reportedly did not attend school during previous term⁴:

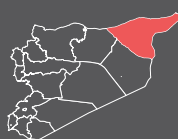
- 3% of males 6-12
- 2% of females 6-12
- 10% of males 13-17
- 5% of females 13-17

Top 3 most commonly reported barriers to education

1. Can't afford tuition / other costs
2. Children need to help at home
3. Curriculum not in appropriate language

Top 3 most commonly reported educational needs

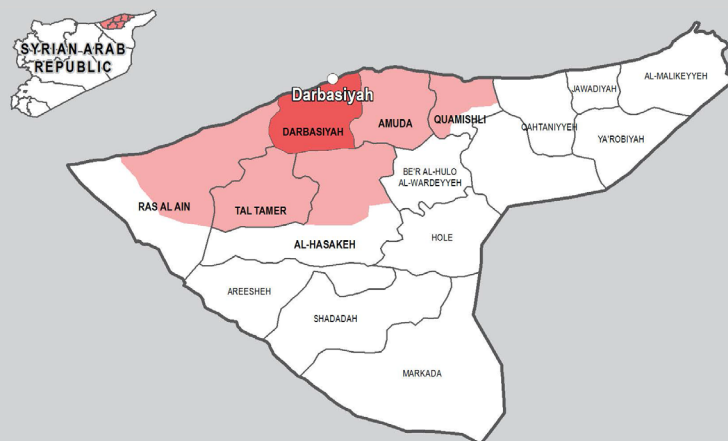
1. Provision of student basic supplies kits
2. Provision of teaching supplies kits
3. Hiring specialised teachers



Summary

Findings are drawn from a statistically significant sample of 1,524 households across Ras al Ain, Tal Tamer, Hasakeh, Amuda, Darbasiyah and Quamishli sub-districts, collected between 25th May and 7th June 2016. Findings are representative of assessed communities in each sub-district level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. All findings are household level unless otherwise stated.

Darbasiyah sub-district, along with Amuda, is perceived to be relatively stable in comparison to other sub-districts assessed. The sub-district hosted the second highest proportion of IDPs, and exhibited the second highest proportions of adults in employment and second highest average incomes. However, households had the highest average debt burden compared to elsewhere. They were also more likely to report cases of diarrhoea and non attendance at schools.



DEMOGRAPHICS AND MIGRATION

Sub-district population	35,357 people (HNO 2016)	
Average household size	6.3 people	
Age breakdown	Children 0-5	15%
	Children 6-17	30%
	Adults 18-59	47%
	Elderly 60+	8%



LIVELIHOODS

Average monthly income*	\$128.65	81,434 SYP
Average monthly expenditure*	\$196.38	124,307 SYP
Total average debt*	\$422.26	267,289 SYP

39% of adults were reportedly working:

Permanent	20%
Temporary	7%
Daily / casual	12%

Income sources
(% of households reporting as one of top 3 sources used)

Salaried jobs	27%
Unstable jobs	41%
Farm ownership	30%
Business/trade	8%
Non-employment based sources	25%

E.g. income from assistance, remittances, bartering, borrowing and similar

91% reported challenges maintaining livelihoods, most commonly:

1. Lack of job opportunities 47%
2. High cost of inputs 33%
3. Low wages / salaries 32%
4. Lack of humanitarian aid 21%

44% used livelihoods-based coping strategies, including:

Stress strategies	36%
Crisis strategies	22%
Emergency strategies	1%

FOOD SECURITY

Most common sources of food

1. Shops / markets	100%
2. Own production	18%
3. Humanitarian assistance	3%

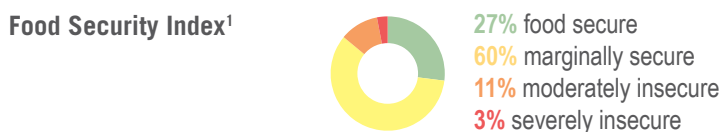
89% reported challenges to accessing food, most commonly:

1. Some foods too expensive 85%
2. Some foods unavailable 46%
3. Lack of resources to buy food 40%

3% reported challenges to accessing bread, most commonly:

1. Insufficient supplies in bakeries
2. Lack of functioning bakeries
3. Flour expensive / hard to access

The most common source of bread was **public bakeries (87%)**



80% used consumption-based coping strategies:

Stress strategies	80%
Crisis strategies	4%
Emergency strategies	7%

PROTECTION

2.4% of children were reportedly working, including:

Permanent	0.4%
Temporary	0.8%
Daily / casual	1.2%

Since type of employment was not asked, it is not possible to determine whether this amounts to child labour as defined by ILO²

SHELTER AND NFIS

Shelter type



97% house / apartment
1% unfinished building
2% informal settlement

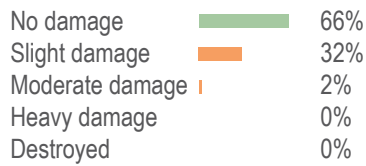
Shelter ownership / tenancy



82% owned
13% rented
2% hosted
4% free / squatting

Average rent*: 10,267 SYP (\$16.22)

Shelter damage (general condition)



Main source of electricity

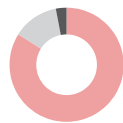


68% main network
30% generator
1% other
1% no source

9% have fewer than 4 hours access to the network per day

54% have no access to generator power

Main source of cooking fuel

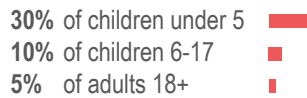


84% gas
13% kaz (kerosene)
3% other

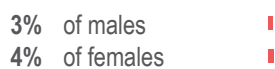
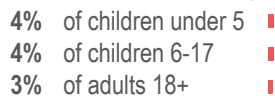
82% face challenges to accessing cooking fuel

HEALTH³

10% of individuals reportedly had diarrhoea in past 2 weeks



3% of individuals reportedly had skin infections in past 2 weeks



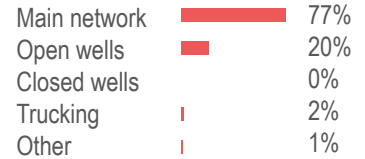
2% of the population were reportedly disabled

7% of the population reportedly had a chronic disease

52% of households reported being unable to obtain some form of required health assistance

WASH

Most common source of drinking water



13% of households rely on more than one source of water

Average water consumption in previous 30 days: 21 barrels per HH (681 litres / person / day)

12% of households reported not having sufficient water over the past 30 days to meet needs

16% of households spent 2 or more days without water in the previous 30 days, including:



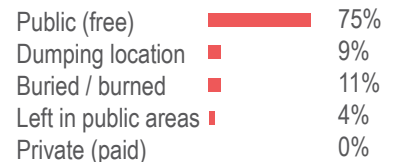
12% reported modifying hygiene practices due to a lack of water, most commonly:

1. Bathing less than once per week
2. Doing laundry less than once every two weeks
3. Bathing less than once every two

48% reported that hygiene items were unavailable or unaffordable, most commonly:

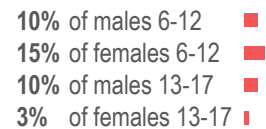
1. Washing powder 91%
2. Detergent for dishes 78%
3. Soap 58%

Most common form of garbage disposal



EDUCATION

9% of children (6-17) reportedly did not attend school during previous term⁴:

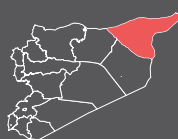


Top 3 most commonly reported barriers to education

1. Can't afford tuition / other costs
2. Children need to help at home
3. Curriculum not in appropriate language

Top 3 most commonly reported educational needs

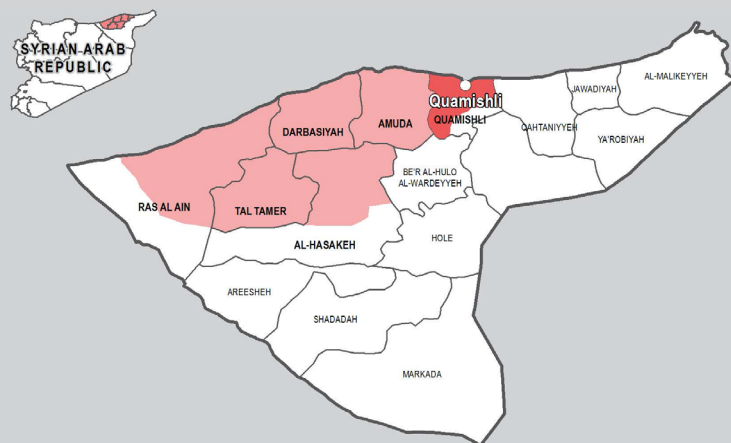
1. Provision of student basic supplies kits
2. Water and sanitation at learning sites
3. Hiring specialised teachers



Summary

Findings are drawn from a statistically significant sample of 1,524 households across Ras al Ain, Tal Tamer, Hasakeh, Amuda, Darbasiyah and Quamishli sub-districts, collected between 25th May and 7th June 2016. Findings are representative of assessed communities in each sub-district level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. All findings are household level unless otherwise stated.

Quamishli sub-district contains the second main city of Hasakeh governorate (Quamishli city) and has the second highest population in the governorate. Compared to other sub-districts assessed, Quamishli has the lowest proportion of reported adults in employment and respondents were most likely to report resorting to livelihoods-based coping strategies to deal with a lack of income. Access to the main electricity network appeared limited, with the second largest proportion of households reporting fewer than 4 hours access per day.



DEMOGRAPHICS AND MIGRATION

Sub-district population	178,610 people (HNO 2016)	
Average household size	5.8 people	
Age breakdown	Children 0-5	15%
	Children 6-17	27%
	Adults 18-59	51%
	Elderly 60+	8%



LIVELIHOODS

Average monthly income*	\$111.54	70,603 SYP
Average monthly expenditure*	\$152.95	96,820 SYP
Total average debt*	\$303.63	192,197 SYP

36% of adults were reportedly working:

Permanent	17%
Temporary	3%
Daily / casual	16%

Income sources
(% of households reporting as one of top 3 sources used)

Salaried jobs	38%
Unstable jobs	50%
Farm ownership	14%
Business/trade	18%
Non-employment based sources	31%

E.g. income from assistance, remittances, bartering, borrowing and similar

95% reported challenges maintaining livelihoods, most commonly:

1. Low wages / salaries 46%
2. High cost of inputs 44%
3. Lack of job opportunities 44%
4. Inputs not available 27%

80% used livelihoods-based coping strategies, including:

Stress strategies	64%
Crisis strategies	43%
Emergency strategies	2%

FOOD SECURITY

Most common sources of food

1. Shops / markets	98%
2. Family / friends	9%
3. Own production	7%

96% reported challenges to accessing food, most commonly:

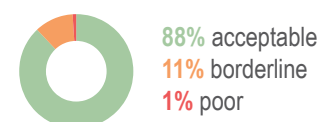
1. Some foods too expensive 92%
2. Some foods unavailable 50%
3. Lack of resources to buy food 36%

19% reported challenges to accessing bread, most commonly:

1. Flour expensive / hard to access
2. Wheat expensive / hard to access
3. Flour unavailable

The most common source of bread was **public bakeries (65%)**

Food Consumption Scores¹



Food Security Index¹



83% used consumption-based coping strategies:

Stress strategies	82%
Crisis strategies	30%
Emergency strategies	17%

PROTECTION

2.8% of children were reportedly working, including:

Permanent	0.6%
Temporary	0.7%
Daily / casual	1.5%

Since type of employment was not asked, it is not possible to determine whether this amounts to child labour as defined by ILO²

SHELTER AND NFIS

Shelter type

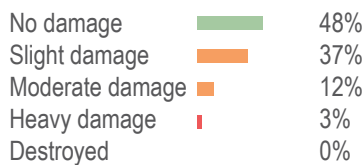


Shelter ownership / tenancy

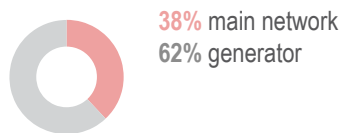


Average rent*: 7,084 SYP (\$11.19)

Shelter damage (general condition)



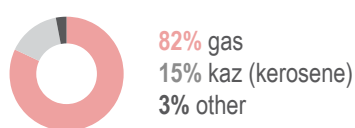
Main source of electricity



27% have fewer than 4 hours access to the network per day

18% have no access to generator power

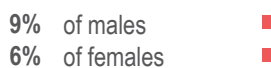
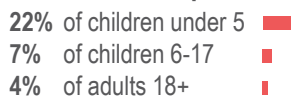
Main source of cooking fuel



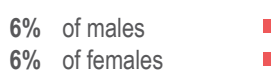
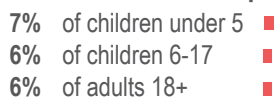
74% face challenges to accessing cooking fuel

HEALTH³

8% of individuals reportedly had diarrhoea in past 2 weeks



6% of individuals reportedly had skin infections in past 2 weeks



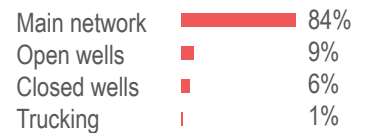
3% of the population were reportedly disabled

9% of the population reportedly had a chronic disease

61% of households reported being unable to obtain some form of required health assistance

WASH

Most common source of drinking water



24% of households rely on more than one source of water

Average water consumption in previous 30 days: 21 barrels per HH (664 litres / person / day)

9% of households reported not having sufficient water over the past 30 days to meet needs

19% of households spent 2 or more days without water in the previous 30 days, including:



6% reported modifying hygiene practices due to a lack of water, most commonly:

1. Bathing less than once every two days
2. Bathing less than once per week
3. Doing laundry less than once every two weeks

49% reported that hygiene items were unavailable or unaffordable, most commonly:

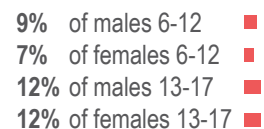
1. Washing powder 90%
2. Soap 49%
3. Detergent for dishes 41%

Most common form of garbage disposal



EDUCATION

10% of children (6-17) reportedly did not attend school during previous term⁴:

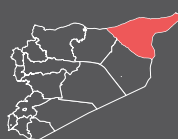


Top 3 most commonly reported barriers to education

1. Can't afford tuition / other costs
2. Children need to help at home
3. Curriculum not in appropriate language

Top 3 most commonly reported educational needs

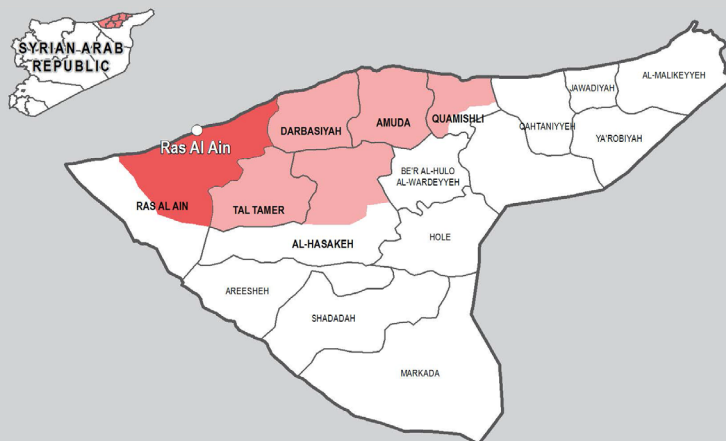
1. Provision of student basic supplies kits
2. Provision of teaching supplies kits
3. Water and sanitation at learning sites



Summary

Findings are drawn from a statistically significant sample of 1,524 households across Ras al Ain, Tal Tamer, Hasakeh, Amuda, Darbasiyah and Quamishli sub-districts, collected between 25th May and 7th June 2016. Findings are representative of assessed communities in each sub-district level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. All findings are household level unless otherwise stated.

Ras al Ain sub-district, located in north-west corner of Hasakeh governorate, faced significant conflict in 2015. Compared to other sub-districts assessed, Ras al Ain has the highest proportion of people classified as food insecure, as well as the lowest levels of income. Access to services is also comparatively poor, with the highest prevalence of water shortages, as well as the highest proportion of households reporting fewer than 4 hours access per day to the main electricity network.



DEMOGRAPHICS AND MIGRATION

Sub-district population	63,785 people
(HNO 2016)	
Average household size	6.3 people
Age breakdown	
Children 0-5	17%
Children 6-17	30%
Adults 18-59	46%
Elderly 60+	6%



LIVELIHOODS

Average monthly income*	\$91.96	58,210 SYP
Average monthly expenditure*	\$155.87	98,668 SYP
Total average debt*	\$175.01	110,784 SYP

39% of adults were reportedly working:

Permanent	25%
Temporary	7%
Daily / casual	7%

Income sources
(% of households reporting as one of top 3 sources used)

Salaried jobs	47%
Unstable jobs	30%
Farm ownership	19%
Business/trade	17%
Non-employment based sources	28%

E.g. income from assistance, remittances, bartering, borrowing and similar

81% reported challenges maintaining livelihoods, most commonly:

1. Lack of job opportunities 41%
2. High cost of inputs 30%
3. Low wages / salaries 27%
4. Lack of humanitarian aid 18%

53% used livelihoods-based coping strategies, including:

Stress strategies	37%
Crisis strategies	26%
Emergency strategies	3%

FOOD SECURITY

Most common sources of food

1. Shops / markets	97%
2. Own production	12%
3. Family / friends	9%

77% reported challenges to accessing food, most commonly:

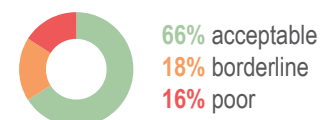
1. Some foods too expensive 74%
2. Lack of resources to buy food 37%
3. Some foods unavailable 30%

10% reported challenges to accessing bread, most commonly:

1. Lack of functioning bakeries
2. Insufficient supplies in bakeries
3. Inputs hard to access

The most common source of bread was **public bakeries (78%)**

Food Consumption Scores¹



Food Security Index¹



87% used consumption-based coping strategies:

Stress strategies	86%
Crisis strategies	24%
Emergency strategies	15%

PROTECTION

0.3% of children were reportedly working, including:

Permanent	0.0%
Temporary	0.3%
Daily / casual	0.0%

Since type of employment was not asked, it is not possible to determine whether this amounts to child labour as defined by ILO²

SHELTER AND NFIS

Shelter type

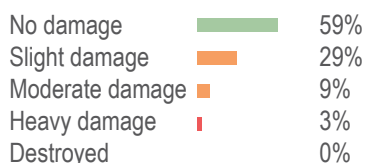


Shelter ownership / tenancy

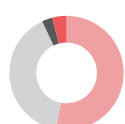


Average rent*: 8,158 SYP (\$12.89)

Shelter damage (general condition)



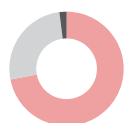
Main source of electricity



36% have fewer than 4 hours access to the network per day

46% have no access to generator power

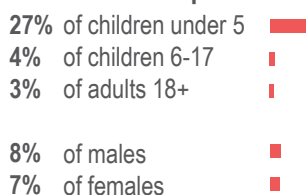
Main source of cooking fuel



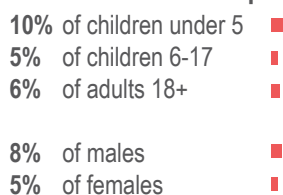
49% face challenges to accessing cooking fuel

HEALTH³

8% of individuals reportedly had diarrhoea in past 2 weeks



6% of individuals reportedly had skin infections in past 2 weeks



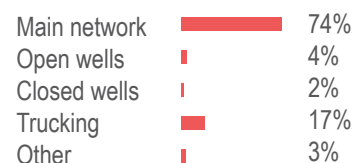
2% of the population were reportedly disabled

3% of the population reportedly had a chronic disease

38% of households reported being unable to obtain some form of required health assistance

WASH

Most common source of drinking water



21% of households rely on more than one source of water

Average water consumption in previous 30 days: 18 barrels per HH (581 litres / person / day)

16% of households reported not having sufficient water over the past 30 days to meet needs

23% of households spent 2 or more days without water in the previous 30 days, including:



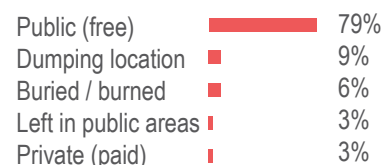
19% reported modifying hygiene practices due to a lack of water, most commonly:

1. Bathing less than once per week
2. Bathing less than once every two days
3. Doing laundry less than once every two weeks

27% reported that hygiene items were unavailable or unaffordable, most commonly:

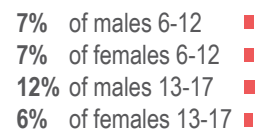
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----|
| 1. Washing powder | 58% |
| 2. Soap | 42% |
| 3. Disposable diapers | 32% |

Most common form of garbage disposal



EDUCATION

8% of children (6-17) reportedly did not attend school during previous term⁴:

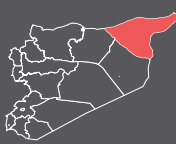


Top 3 most commonly reported barriers to education

1. Can't afford tuition / other costs
2. Children need to help at home
3. Curriculum not in appropriate language

Top 3 most commonly reported educational needs

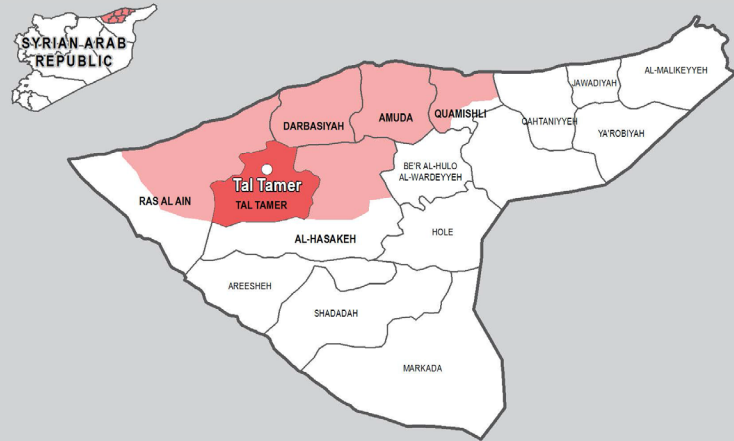
1. Provision of student basic supplies kits
2. Hiring specialised teachers
3. Recognition of school certificates



Summary

Findings are drawn from a statistically significant sample of 1,524 households across Ras al Ain, Tal Tamer, Hasakeh, Amuda, Darbasiyah and Quamishli sub-districts, collected between 25th May and 7th June 2016. Findings are representative of assessed communities in each sub-district level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. All findings are household level unless otherwise stated.

Tal Tamer sub-district faced significant conflict in July 2015, and hosts a relatively large proportion of returnees. Compared to other sub-districts assessed, Tal Tamer exhibits the highest reported levels of shelter damage and lowest average rental prices. Further, households had the second lowest levels of adults in employment. Households tended to consume less water and a larger proportion of households were reliant on water trucking rather than piped sources of water in comparison to elsewhere.



DEMOGRAPHICS AND MIGRATION

Sub-district population	34,127 people (HNO 2016)	
Average household size	6.6 people	
Age breakdown	Children 0-5	14%
	Children 6-17	31%
	Adults 18-59	49%
	Elderly 60+	6%



LIVELIHOODS

Average monthly income*	\$98.34	62,250 SYP
Average monthly expenditure*	\$210.18	133,043 SYP
Total average debt*	\$275.11	174,147 SYP

39% of adults were reportedly working:

Permanent	23%
Temporary	6%
Daily / casual	9%

Income sources
(% of households reporting as one of top 3 sources used)

Salaried jobs	33%
Unstable jobs	30%
Farm ownership	29%
Business/trade	17%
Non-employment based sources	30%

E.g. income from assistance, remittances, bartering, borrowing and similar

83% reported challenges maintaining livelihoods, most commonly:

1. Lack of job opportunities 38%
2. High cost of inputs 37%
3. Low wages / salaries 25%
4. Conflict affecting job 21%

54% used livelihoods-based coping strategies, including:

Stress strategies	40%
Crisis strategies	24%
Emergency strategies	1%

FOOD SECURITY

Most common sources of food

1. Shops / markets	95%
2. Own production	19%
3. Family / friends	4%

81% reported challenges to accessing food, most commonly:

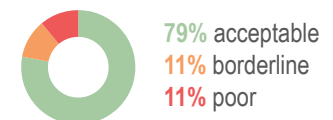
1. Some foods too expensive 78%
2. Lack of resources to buy food 37%
3. Some foods unavailable 30%

14% reported challenges to accessing bread, most commonly:

1. Flour unavailable
2. Lack of functioning bakeries
3. Insufficient supplies in bakeries

The most common source of bread was **public bakeries (88%)**

Food Consumption Scores¹



Food Security Index¹



87% used consumption-based coping strategies:

Stress strategies	87%
Crisis strategies	15%
Emergency strategies	13%

PROTECTION

5.8% of children were reportedly working, including:

Permanent	1.8%
Temporary	1.1%
Daily / casual	2.9%

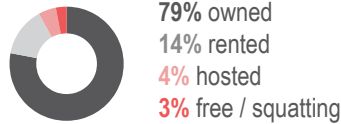
Since type of employment was not asked, it is not possible to determine whether this amounts to child labour as defined by ILO²

SHELTER AND NFIS

Shelter type

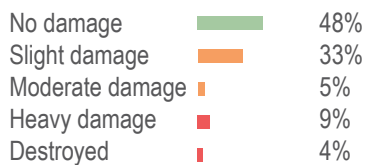


Shelter ownership / tenancy

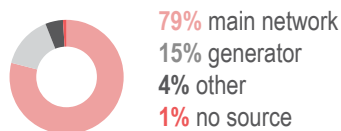


Average rent*: 6,781 SYP (\$10.71)

Shelter damage (general condition)



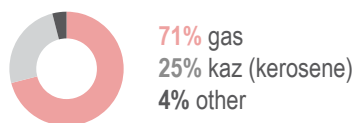
Main source of electricity



15% have fewer than 4 hours access to the network per day

74% have no access to generator power

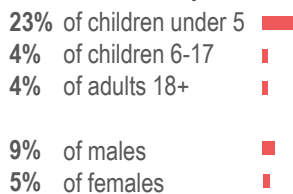
Main source of cooking fuel



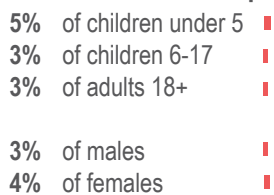
49% face challenges to accessing cooking fuel

HEALTH³

7% of individuals reportedly had diarrhoea in past 2 weeks



3% of individuals reportedly had skin infections in past 2 weeks



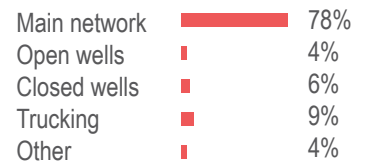
3% of the population were reportedly disabled

5% of the population reportedly had a chronic disease

50% of households reported being unable to obtain some form of required health assistance

WASH

Most common source of drinking water



18% of households rely on more than one source of water

Average water consumption in previous 30 days: 19 barrels per HH (600 litres / person / day)

7% of households reported not having sufficient water over the past 30 days to meet needs

17% of households spent 2 or more days without water in the previous 30 days, including:



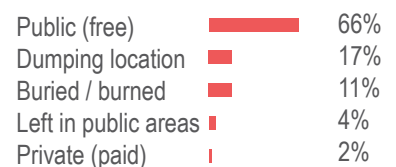
16% reported modifying hygiene practices due to a lack of water, most commonly:

1. Bathing less than once per week
2. Bathing less than once every two days
3. Doing laundry less than once every two weeks

38% reported that hygiene items were unavailable or unaffordable, most commonly:

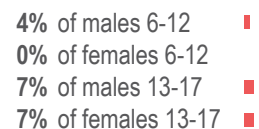
1. Washing powder 65%
2. Soap 53%
3. Cleaning liquid for house 47%

Most common form of garbage disposal



EDUCATION

4% of children (6-17) reportedly did not attend school during previous term⁴:



Top 3 most commonly reported barriers to education

1. Can't afford tuition / other costs
2. Children need to help at home
3. Curriculum not in appropriate language

Top 3 most commonly reported educational needs

1. Hiring specialised teachers
2. Provision of student basic supplies kits
3. Repair damaged buildings