



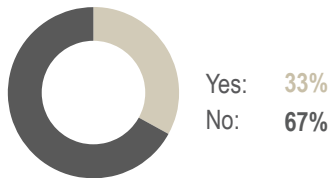
Priority Needs and Humanitarian Assistance



Most commonly reported **first, second, and third** and **overall** priority needs for Residents (by % of communities) ^{2,3,♦}

	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	OVERALL	
1	Healthcare	WASH	Livelihoods	Healthcare	69%
2	WASH ^e	Livelihoods	Winterisation	Livelihoods	66%
3	Food	Healthcare	WASH	WASH	55%

% of communities where any of the resident households were able to access humanitarian assistance [♦]



% of communities where KIs reported the presence of the following **types of assistance** for residents ^{4,♦}

- 1% | Healthcare
- 1% | Livelihoods
- 4% | WASH

Most commonly reported barriers that resident households faced in accessing humanitarian assistance (by % of communities) ^{4,♦}

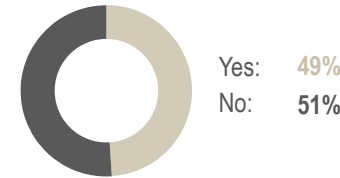
Communities reporting access to humanitarian assistance	Communities reporting no access to humanitarian assistance
Assistance provided was insufficient to cover all people in need 60% 1	No humanitarian assistance was available 96%
Quantity of assistance provided to households was insufficient 58% 2	Not aware if assistance was available 3%
Assistance provided was not relevant to all needs 50% 3	People did not comply with the eligibility criteria 1%



Most commonly reported **first, second, and third** and **overall** priority needs for IDPs (by % of communities) ^{2,3,♦,d}

	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	OVERALL	
1	Healthcare	Healthcare	Livelihoods	Livelihoods	69%
2	Food	Winterisation	Winterisation	Healthcare	55%
3	Livelihoods	Livelihoods	Healthcare	Winterisation	47%

% of communities where any of the IDP households were able to access humanitarian assistance [♦]



% of communities where KIs reported the presence of the following **types of assistance** for IDPs ^{4,♦}

- 0% | Livelihoods
- 1% | Healthcare
- 1% | Winterisation

Most commonly reported barriers that IDP households faced in accessing humanitarian assistance (by % of communities) ^{4,♦}

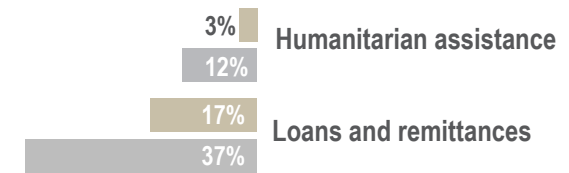
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Assistance provided was not relevant to all needs 57% 3	People did not comply with the eligibility criteria 0%



Economic Conditions

Region	Estimated median monthly household expense for water for a household of six ^{5,6}	Estimated median monthly rent price for a two bedroom apartment ^{5,6}	Estimated median daily wage for unskilled labour ^{5,7,8}
Northeast Syria	11,000 SYP	25,000 SYP	4,000 SYP
Aleppo	3,000 SYP	20,000 SYP	4,500 SYP
Al-Hasakeh	15,000 SYP	30,000 SYP	4,500 SYP
Ar-Raqqa	1,500 SYP	25,000 SYP	4,000 SYP
Deir-ez-Zor	15,000 SYP	25,000 SYP	4,000 SYP

% of communities where KIs reported the presence of residents and IDP households relying on non-productive sources of livelihoods to meet their basic needs ^{4,†}



Intersectoral findings on **unaffordability** hindering access to goods and services ^{4,§}

% of communities where barriers to accessing income from agriculture to meet basic needs were reported ^{4,†}

Residents

IDPs

20%

Lack of access to resources

8%

32%

Seasonality of production

7%

17%

Degradation of agricultural lands/crop damage

3%

1%

High rates of livestock death

0%

82% and 92%

% of communities where KIs reported daily waged labour as a common source of income for **residents** and **IDPs** [†]

68 days

Number of days the average day labourer would need to work to earn the monthly cost of basic SMEB items ^{5,9}

87% and 69%

% of communities where KIs reported the **insufficient income of households** and **lack of employment opportunities** that match people's skills as barriers to meeting basic needs ^{8,†}

% of communities where common livelihood sources from agriculture were reported ^{4,†}

Livelihood source	Residents	IDPs
Food from crop production	41%	24%
Cash from crop production	71%	3%
Livestock products	71%	27%
Sale of livestock	52%	19%



KIs in **99%** of communities reporting on challenges for renting shelters cited that **rent prices** were unaffordable for the majority of people



KIs in **34%** of communities where barriers to accessing electricity were reported, cited the high cost of **fuel for generators** as a common challenge



KIs in **57%** of communities where barriers to accessing sufficient water were reported, cited the high cost of **water trucking** as a common challenge



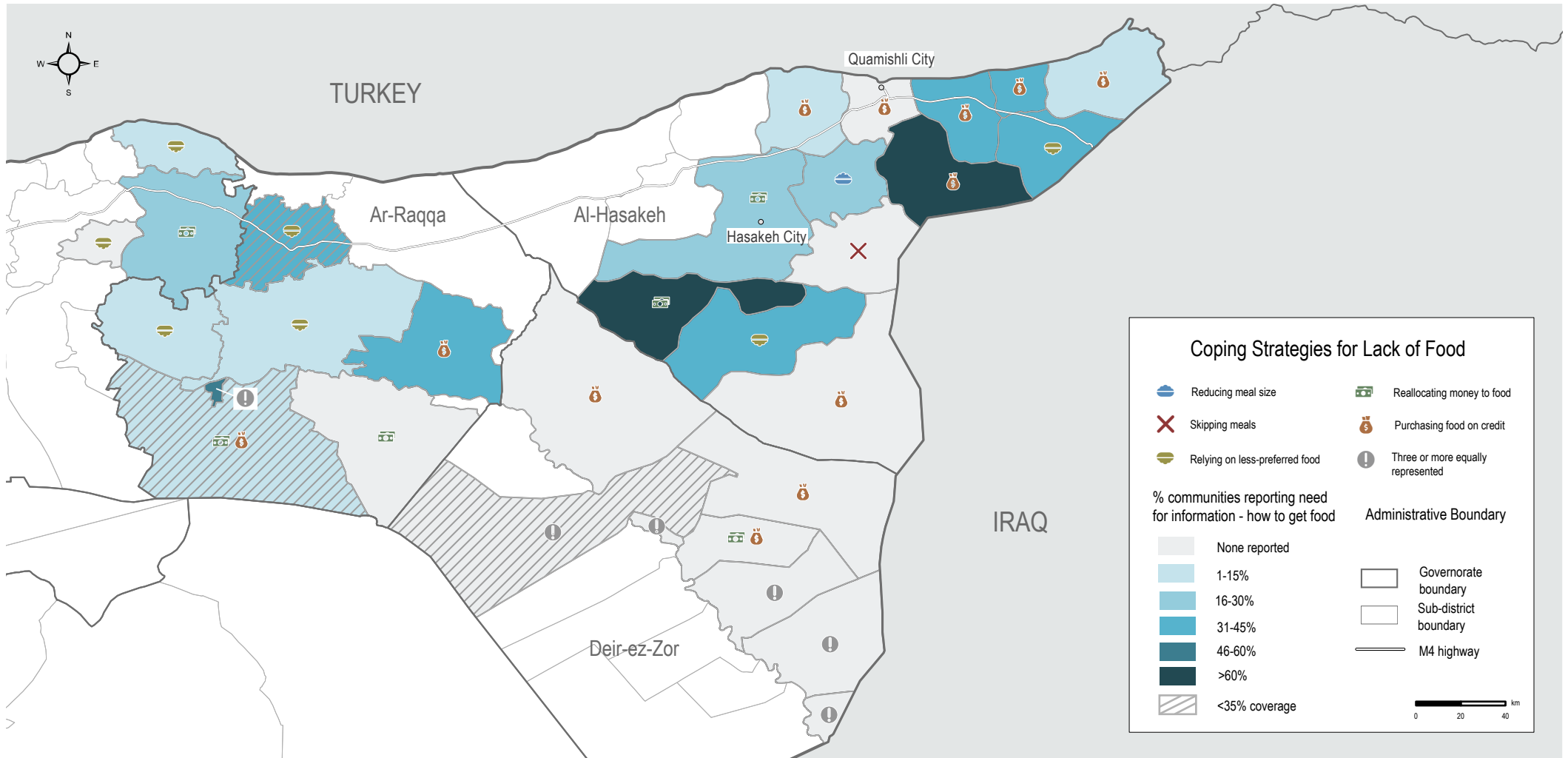
KIs in **84%** of communities where barriers to accessing sufficient food were reported, cited the high cost of **food** as a common challenge ⁸



KIs in **79%** of communities where barriers to accessing healthcare were reported, cited the high cost of **health services** as a common challenge



KIs in **24%** of communities where barriers to education access were reported, cited the high cost of **a private tutor** as a common challenge ⁸



Coping strategies for lack of food

Note on the map

This map shows the most commonly reported coping strategies by sub-district, along with the percentage reporting a need for information about how to get food. Gray hatches symbolize sub-districts where less than 35% of communities were assessed. Information needs were most commonly reported in Tal Hmis and Areesheh sub-districts.



Living Conditions

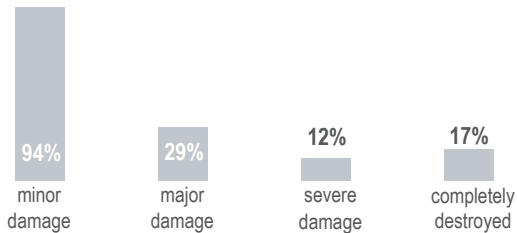


A lack of bathing facilities was reported as a shelter issue for IDPs in **12%** of communities [♦]



A lack of toilets was reported as a shelter issue for IDPs in **27%** of communities [♦]

Reported presence of occupied shelters with damage across communities where damages reported ^{5,10,♦}



In **88%** of communities reportedly at least **80%** of the resident population owned their shelter [♦]

In **84%** of communities reportedly **none** of the IDP households owned their shelter [♦]

In **36%** of communities at least one fifth of the IDP population reportedly lived in unfinished or abandoned residential buildings [♦]

In **63%** of communities at least one fifth of the IDP population reportedly lived in tents [♦]



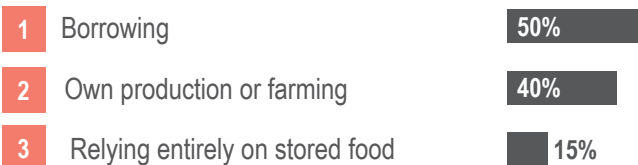
98% % of communities where KIs reported that households experienced barriers to accessing sufficient food ⁸

In 21% of these communities, KIs reported that the unavailability of certain food items was a challenge to accessing sufficient food ⁸

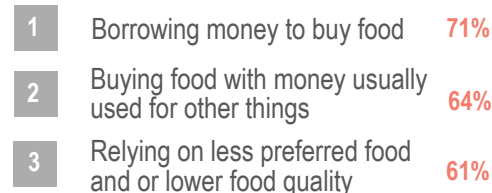


High price of suitable foods or formula was the most commonly reported challenge to feeding young children (reported by KIs in **96%** of communities) ^{12,♦}

Commonly reported **sources of food** for households other than markets (by % of communities) ⁴

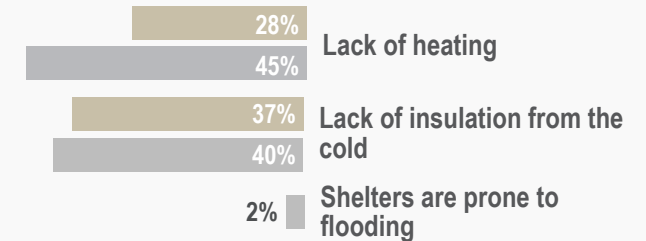


Most commonly reported coping strategies for a lack of food (by % of communities) ^{4,♦}

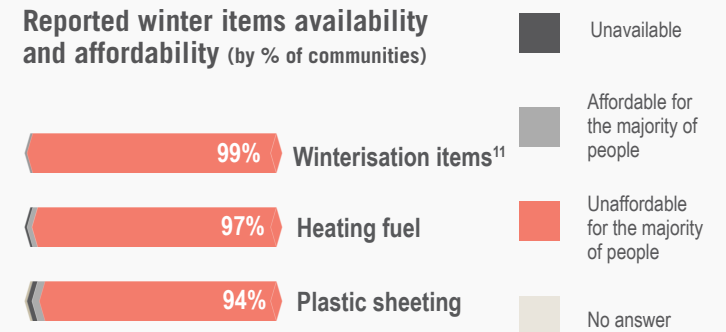


Winter-related findings

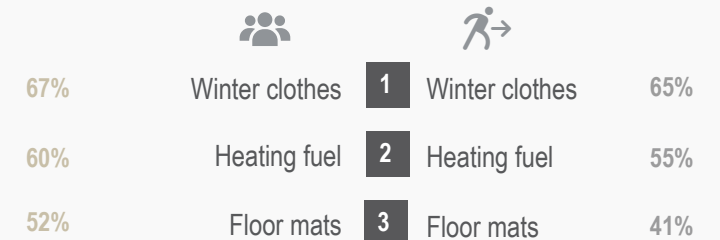
% of communities where winter-related shelter inadequacies for residents and IDPs were reported [♦]

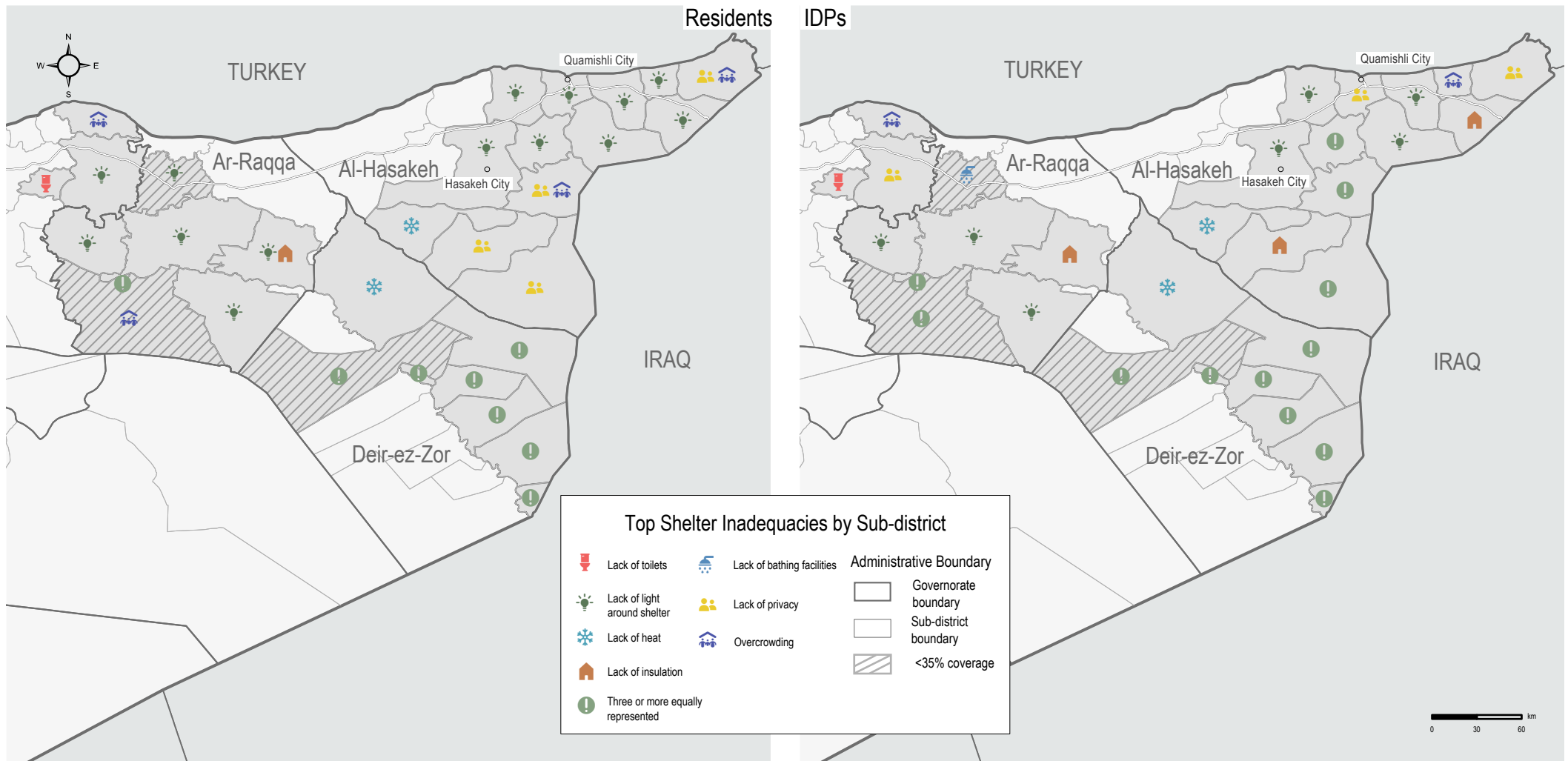


Reported winter items availability and affordability (by % of communities)



Top three most commonly reported winterisation needs for residents and IDPs (by % of communities) [♦]





Shelter inadequacies by sub-district

Note on the map

This map shows the most commonly reported shelter inadequacies by sub-district. In cases where two inadequacies are equally represented, both are symbolized. Gray hatches indicate sub-districts where less than 35% of communities were assessed.



Access to Basic Services



Access to Electricity

12+ hrs per day

was the most commonly reported range for hours of electricity accessible to households (reported by KIs in 25% of communities)

Main network

was the most commonly reported main source of electricity (reported by KIs in 80% of communities)

27%

% of communities where KIs reported the main network is partially or completely not functioning as a barrier for electricity access [†]



Access to Water

59%

% of communities where KIs reported that not all households had access to sufficient water



7 days	23%
5-6 days	19%
3-4 days	20%
1-2 days	17%
0 days	21%

Days per week water from the network was available (by % of 743 communities connected to a water network)

Piped water network

was the most commonly reported source of drinking water (reported by KIs in 37% of communities)



Access to Sanitation

86%

% of communities where KIs reported that no sewage system was present

Most commonly reported ways people disposed of solid waste (by % of communities)

37%

Free public waste collection

36%

Waste burnt

18%

Waste disposed of by household to a dumping location

35%

% of communities where KIs reported waste removal services as a WASH priority need ⁸



Access to Markets

35%

% of communities in which households reportedly were unable to access markets in the assessed location

Not enough consumers to support markets in the assessed location

was the most commonly reported reason for why markets were not functioning (reported by KIs in 79% of communities where households were unable to access markets in their own location)

76%

% of communities where KIs reported that the lack of transportation to markets was a barrier to physically accessing food markets [†]



Access to Health Services

72%

% of communities where KIs reported that the households did not have access to health services in the assessed location

Most commonly reported health priority needs (by % of communities) ⁸

67%

Treatment for chronic diseases

53%

Medicines and other commodities

39%

First aid or emergency care

Going to a pharmacy instead of a clinic

was the most commonly reported coping strategy for a lack of healthcare (reported by KIs in 91% of communities) [†]



Access to Education Services

4

communities where KIs reported that no functioning education services were available in the assessed and nearby community

85% In person

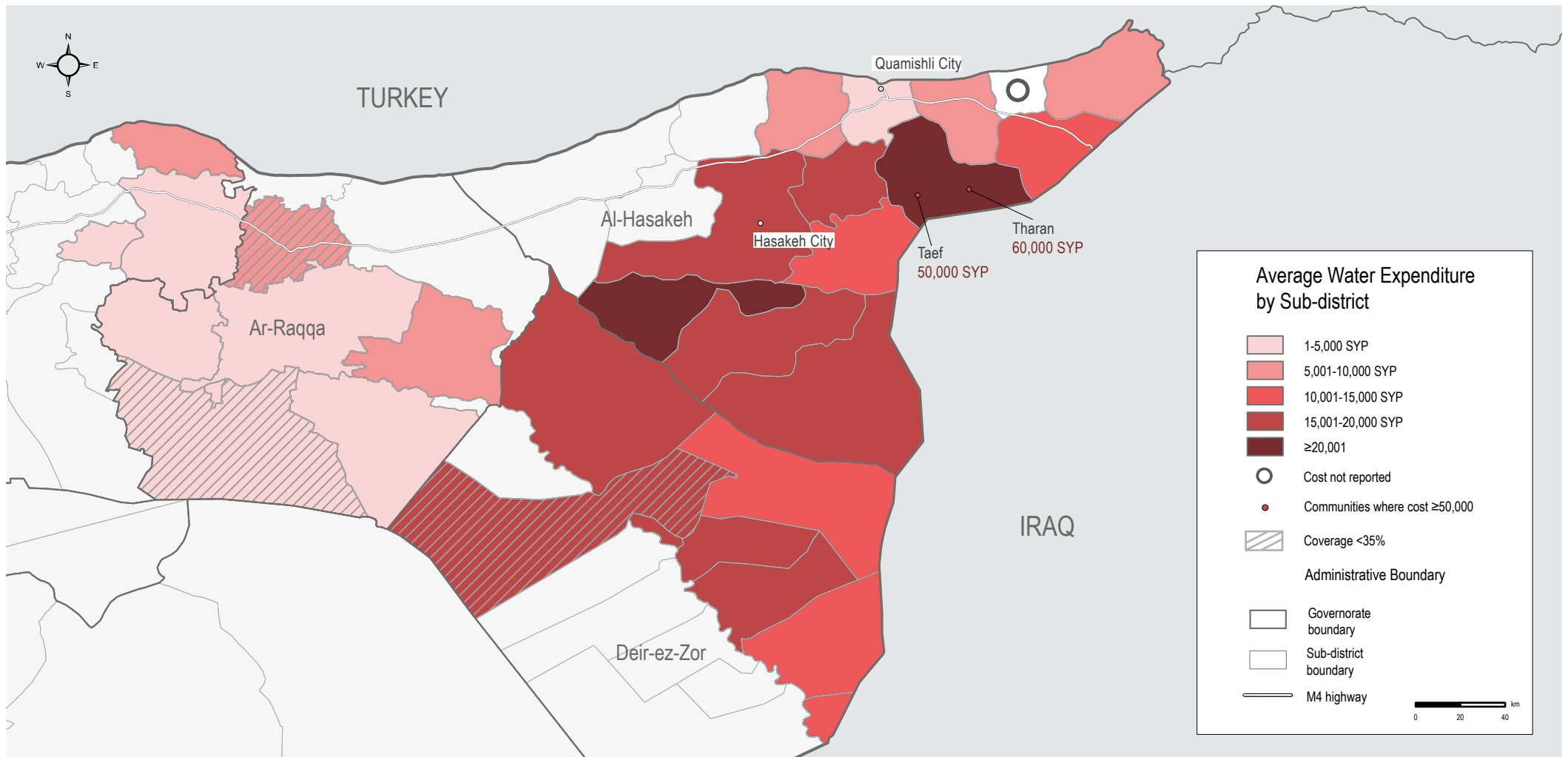
0% Online

15% Not functioning

% of communities where KIs reported on the functioning of education services in the assessed location ⁴

47%

% of communities where KIs reported that the lack of recognised certification of education level completed was a barrier to accessing education services ^{8,†}



Water expenditure by sub-district

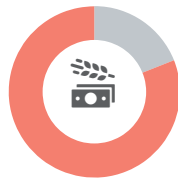
Note on the map

This map symbolizes the average water expenditure by sub-district. Gray hatches indicate a sub-district where less than 35% of communities were assessed. The highest averages were reported in Tal Hmis and Areesheh sub-districts.



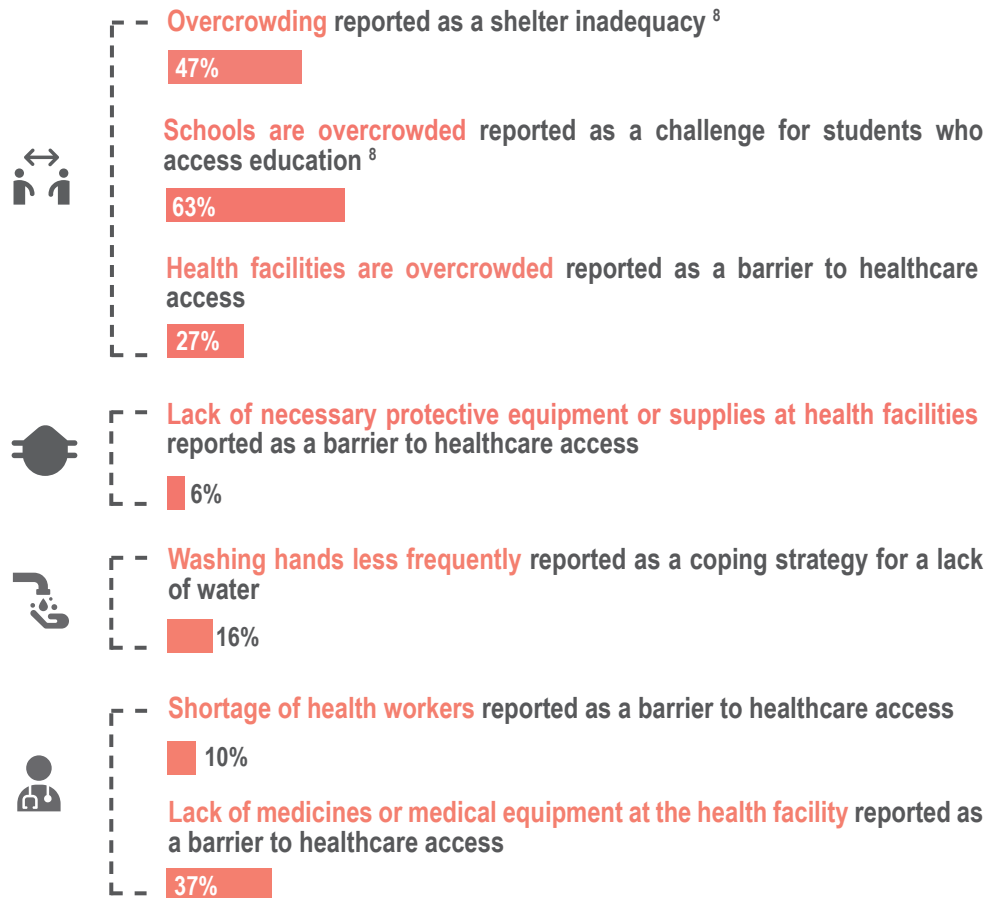
COVID-19

Effects of COVID-19 on livelihoods sectors in the community (by % of communities)

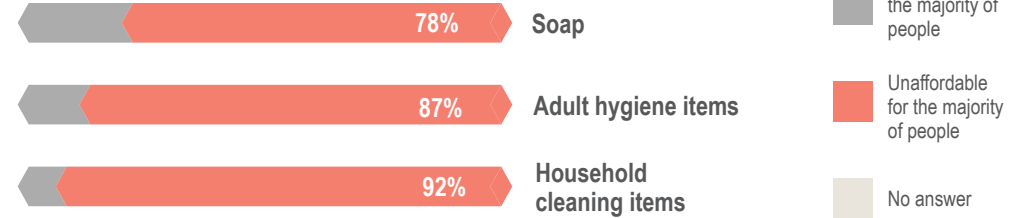


None of the available livelihood sectors were affected 19%
At least one of the available livelihood sectors was partially or totally affected 81%

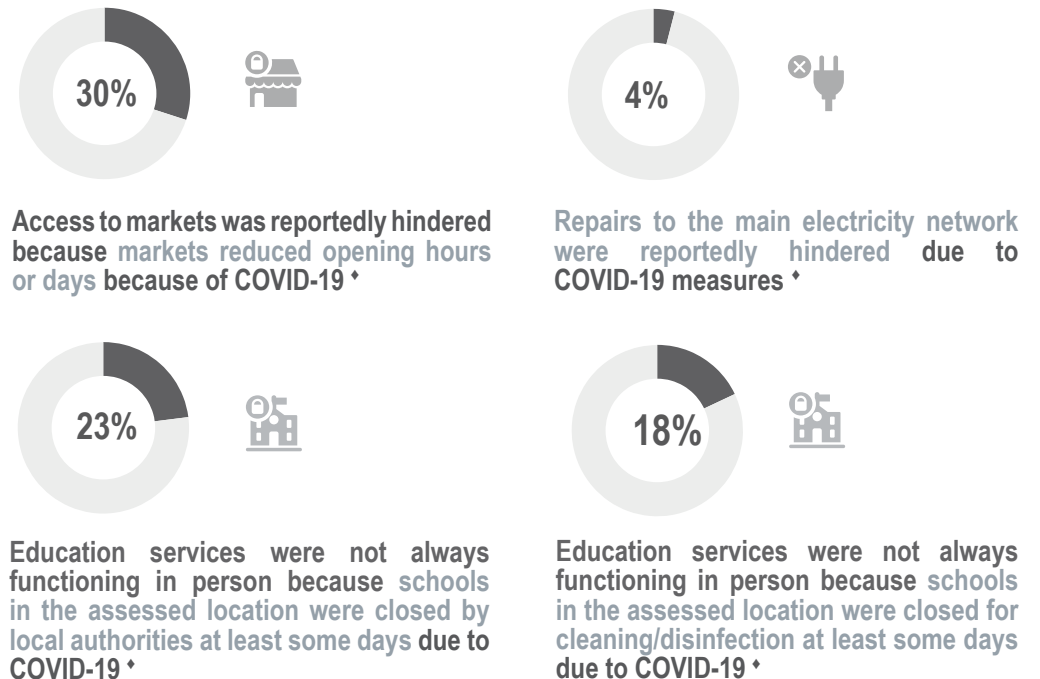
% of communities where COVID-19 risk indicators were reported *



Reported hygiene item availability and affordability (by % of communities) ¹³



% of communities where COVID-19 related barriers to access to services were reported





Security and Protection

Intersectoral findings on security

-  **General safety and security concerns restricting movement to markets** was reported as barrier to market access in **52** communities
- General safety and security concerns at markets** was a reported barrier to market access in **7** communities
- Movement restrictions** was reported as a protection risk in **49** communities ⁸
-  **Tribal disputes** were reported as a protection risk in **8** communities ⁸
- Threat from shelling** was reported as a protection risk in **8** communities ⁸
- Fear from imminent conflict** was reported as a protection risk in **55** communities ⁸
-  **The inability to lock homes securely** was reported as a shelter inadequacy in **25%** of communities ^{8,♦}
- Lack of lighting around the shelter** was reported as a shelter inadequacy in **77%** of communities ^{8,♦}
- The security situation** was reported as a barrier to shelter repairs in **2%** of communities [♦]
- Housing, land, and property issues** were reported as a protection risk in **2%** of communities ^{8,♦}
-  **Safety and security concerns travelling to health facilities** was reported as a barrier to healthcare in **21** communities

Most commonly reported protection priority needs

(by % of communities) ^{3,8,♦}

- 78%** Special assistance for vulnerable groups
- 44%** Specialised child protection services
- 34%** Psychosocial support



% of communities where the lack of civil documentation for residents and IDPs was reported [♦]

- 17%** Lack or loss of civil documentation as a protection risk
- 24%** Lack of personal documentation required to enrol in school as a barrier to education access
- 2%**
- 7%**

% of communities where extreme coping strategies used by residents and IDPs to meet basic needs were reported ^{4,♦}

Residents

- 31%** Early marriage
- 4%** Forced marriage
- 2%** High risk work
- 0%** Sending family members to beg
- 54%** Sending children (15 or below) to work

IDPs

- 35%**
- 4%**
- 4%**
- 1%**
- 62%**

Age, Gender, and Diversity

- KIs in **39%** of communities reported a **lack of employment opportunities for women** as a barrier to meeting basic needs ^{8,♦}
- KIs in **24%** of communities reported a **lack of employment opportunities for persons with a disability** as a barrier to meeting basic needs ^{8,♦}
- KIs in **11%** of communities reported a **lack of privacy for women and girls at health facilities** as a barrier to healthcare access [♦]
- KIs in **25%** of communities reported a **lack of market access for people with restricted mobility** [♦]

- Child labour** and **early marriage** were reported to prevent children from going to school in **62%** and **24%** of communities ^{8,♦}
- Children below the age of 12** were reported as a group affected by child labour in **21%** of communities ^{8,♦}
- Hazardous child labour** was reported as a protection risk in **10** communities ^{8,♦}

Endnotes

1. Aleppo governorate includes Menbij and Ain Al Arab districts. The rest of Aleppo governorate is included under Northwest Syria.
 2. KIs were asked to select a first, second, and third highest priority needs in their communities. The ranking shows the sectors most frequently chosen as either first, second or third highest priority. The overall priority need refers to the frequency a sector was selected across all three categories (first, second or third highest priority).
 3. KIs could select three answers, thus findings might exceed 100%.
 4. KIs could select multiple answers, thus findings might exceed 100%.
 5. KIs were asked about the situation currently, instead of the last 30 days.
 6. KIs had the option to select the price in United States Dollars (USD), Turkish Lira (TRY), or Syrian Pounds (SYP). When the price was not reported in SYP, the NES **REACH Market Monitoring** exchange rate was used to calculate the amount in SYP. According to the REACH Market Monitoring January 2021, 1 USD = 2,860 SYP; 1TRY= 386 SYP.
 7. According to the NES **REACH Market Monitoring** January 2021, 1 USD = 2,860 SYP.
 8. Findings for residents and IDPs were merged. The merge was calculated as follows: (option was selected for either residents or IDPs) / (communities reporting challenges/barriers/coping strategies for either residents or IDPs).
 9. According to the NES **REACH Market Monitoring** January 2021, the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) = 270,105 SYP.
 10. Minor damage (cracks in walls, leaking roof, need of new doors and window repairs, etc.); Major damage (buildings with extensive damage to window frames and doors, but no structural damage to columns, slabs, or loadbearing walls); Severe damage (buildings with significant structural damage to column slabs, or loadbearing walls, cracking, steel elements and deformations visible in concrete; the building would require extensive repairs); Completely destroyed (buildings with structural damage so significant that rehabilitation is not possible).
 11. Winterisation items include: winter clothes, winter shoes, and winter blanket.
 12. KIs were asked about the situation in the last two months, instead of the last 30 days.
 13. Adult hygiene items include: shampoo, toothbrush, and toothpaste. Household cleaning items include: washing powder, liquid, and dish detergent.
- b. Reported by REACH field teams.

◆ By number of communities where KIs reported the relevant indicator (accesses/barriers/inadequacies/damages/coping strategies/risks etc.) for the relevant population group(s)

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Subset</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Subset</i>
<i>N.o of communities reporting on:</i>		<i>N.o of communities reporting on:</i>	
Residents	1,241	Coping strategies for a lack of food	1,218
IDPs	546	Coping strategies for a lack of healthcare	1,239
Barriers to accessing healthcare	1,241	Coping strategies for a lack of water	722
Barriers to accessing sufficient food (merged)	1,218	Groups affected by child labour	761
Barriers to accessing sufficient water	727	Health priority needs (merged)	1,241
Barriers to education access (IDPs)	516	Main protection risks (IDPs)	487
Barriers to education access (merged)	1,106	Main protection risks (merged)	1,112
Barriers to education access (residents)	1,100	Main protection risks (residents)	1,035
Barriers to education quality (merged)	1,216	Protection priority needs (merged)	1,130
Barriers to feeding young children	1,235	Reasons education services not funct.	359
Barriers to assistance access (IDPs)	280	Shelter damages	1,229
Barriers to assistance access (resident)	835	Shelter issues/inadequacies (IDPs)	534
Barriers to markets functioning	437	Shelter issues/inadequacies (merged)	1,198
Barriers to physically accessing markets	1,210	Shelter issues/inadequacies (resident)	1,145
Barriers to shelter repairs	1,159	Tents (IDPs)	98
Challenges for renting shelters	291	Unfinished or abandoned buildings (IDPs)	62
Cop. strategies to meet basic needs (IDPs)	537	WASH priority needs (merged)	1,241
Cop. strategies to meet basic needs (res)	1,224		

About REACH

REACH 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). For more information please visit our website: www.reach-initiative.org. You can contact us directly at: geneva@reach-initiative.org.