SITUATION OVERVIEW

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION OVERVIEW OF SYRIA (HSOS)
AL-HASAKEH CITY

Summer 2024 | Urban household assessment

INTRODUCTION

The HSOS[1] 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,[2] 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.

KEY MESSAGES

A high percentage of households in Al-Hasakah city experienced shelter-related issues. The percentage of households reporting discomfort due to high temperatures inside their shelters noticeably increased during the summer months, alongside shortages of essential services like water and electricity. The high summer temperatures worsened[3] an already poor water and electricity situation, leading to increased demand for both resources.

The water situation in Hasakah city remained challenging. A large portion of households relied on private water trucking as their main source of drinking water, and most of them reported concerns about the quality of the water from this source. Among drinking water problems, the calcareous water, in addition to households' perception that it causes illness, has been increasingly noted during the summer months. Water from this source often comes from unclean and unreliable[4] supplies, posing health risks to residents; moreover, it is costly[5].

Nearly all housholds faced issues in accessing sufficient quantities and quality of food. While the greater part of households relied on purchasing food from permanent markets as their primary source, the main barrier to accessing sufficient food was a lack of money to buy it. To cope, households reported using strategies such as consuming less preferred or lower-cost food and reducing the number of meals they had each day.

SYMBOLOGY

- ■ 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 differerence 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

Other HSOS products

REACH also conducts a regular HSOS assessment using a Key Informant (KI) methodology in over 1,000 communities accross 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

NES NGO FORUM

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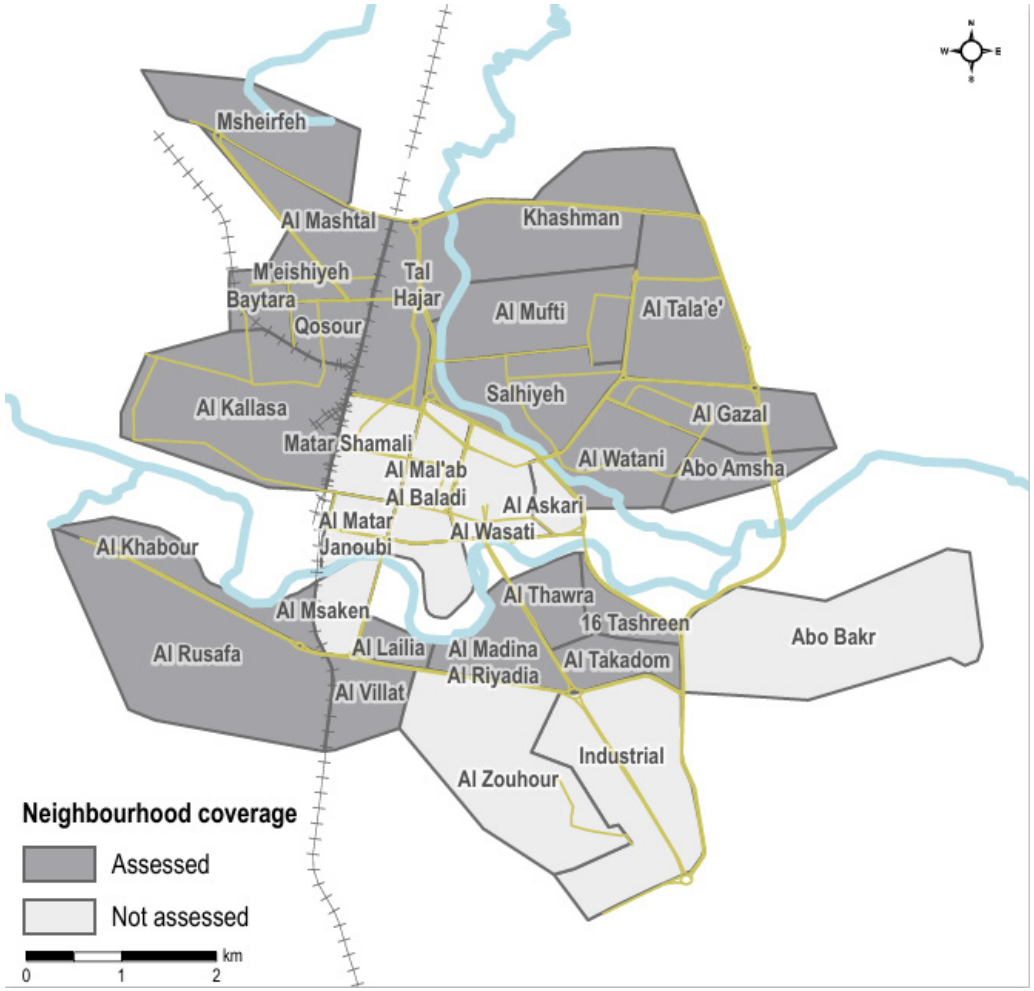
METHODOLOGY

- 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 **2** and **10 September 2024** covering 206 households (101 host community households and 105 IDP households) in Al-Hasakeh city.
- Findings can be generalised to **the Syrian host community[6] and the IDP population[7] 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.[8]
- 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



NES NGO FORUM

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PRIORITY NEEDS

Most commonly reported overall priority needs for host community households (by % of assessed housholds)[9]

1	Water	78%
2	Food	61%
3	Livelihoods	57%

Most commonly reported overall priority needs for IDP households (by % of assessed housholds)[9]

1	Water	70%
2	Food	62%
3	Livelihoods	58%

RETURNEES

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

Before 2019▼	2019	2020	2021+▼
77%	3%	0%	20%

77%
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)

Before 2019	2019	2020	2021+
46%	25%	11%	18%

2
average number of displacements for IDP households

Most common governorates of origin for IDP households

1	Deir-ez-Zor	45%
2	Al-Hasakeh	43%
3	Aleppo	5%

Most common sub-districts of origin for IDP households

1	Ras Al Ain	35%
2	Deir-ez-Zor	21%
3	Abu Kamal	8%

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Average	# of household members	# of children (0-5)	# of children (6-17)	# of adults (18+)	# of older people (60+)
	6.2	0.9	1.7	3.7	0.4
	6.1	1	2	3.2	0.3

21% of households with newborns (0-1)

56% of households with young children (0-5)

72% of households with school-aged children (6-17)

87% of households with children (0-17)

▼ Findings are not representative

NES NGO FORUM

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SAFETY AND PROTECTION

9% of households with members who lacked civil documents and needed them ■

Most common civil documents that household members lacked and needed (among the 19 households where at least one member lacked and needed a document)▼

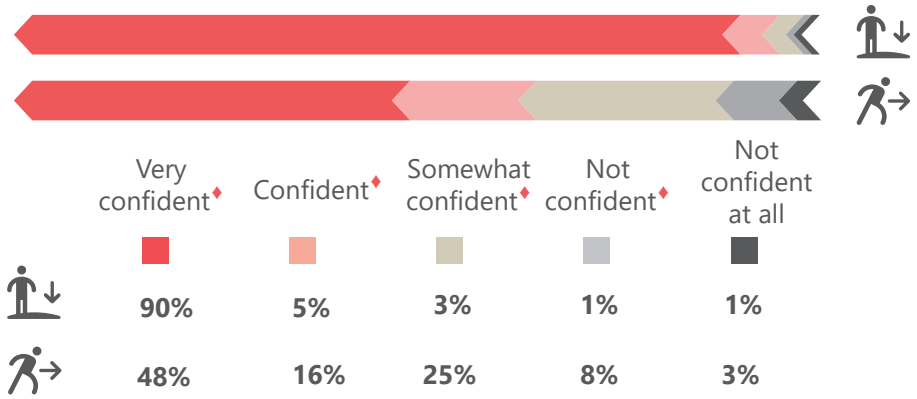
1	Syrian identity card issued by the Government of Syria	8/19
2	Birth certificate issued by the Government of Syria	6/19
3	Marriage certificate issued by the Government of Syria	4/19

13% of host community households and 72% of IDP households reported **housing, land and property concerns**●

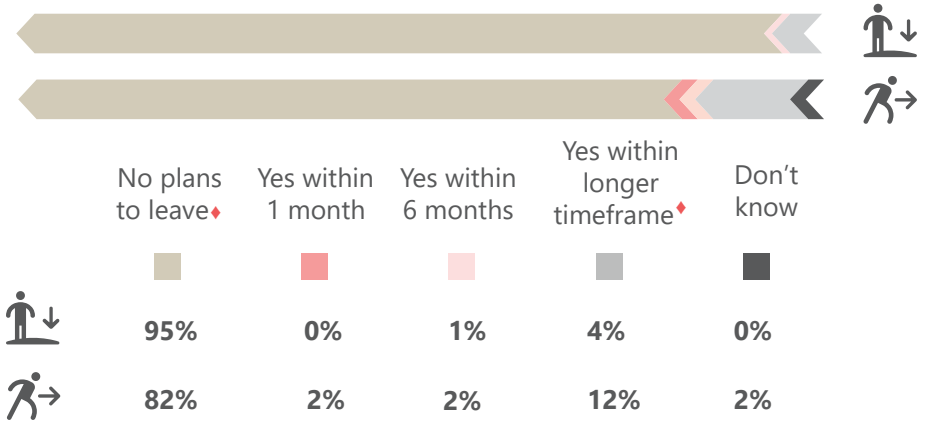
Top housing, land and property concerns for IDP households (as % of IDP households with concerns)

Rental problems	95%
Threats of eviction due to inability to pay rent	11%

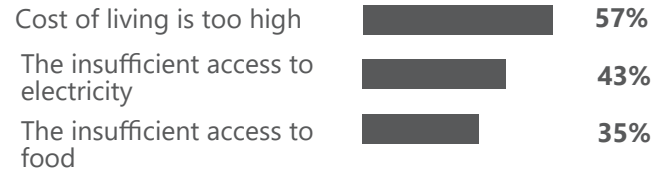
Confidence of being able to reside in the current place of residence for 3 more months, for host community and for IDP households



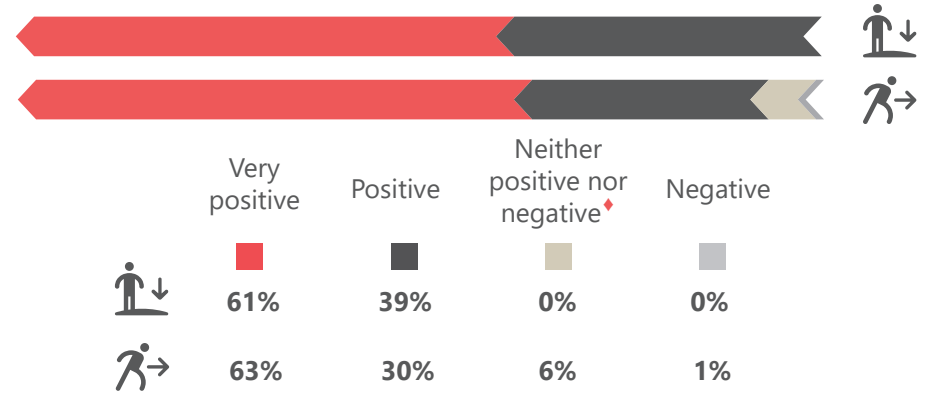
Movement intentions for host community and IDP households



Reasons for leaving (by % of households who intend to leave)[10,▼]



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



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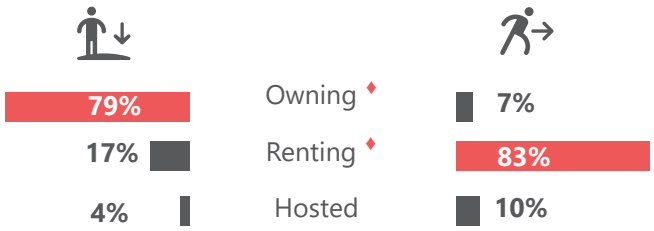
HOUSING SITUATION

Most common shelter types ■

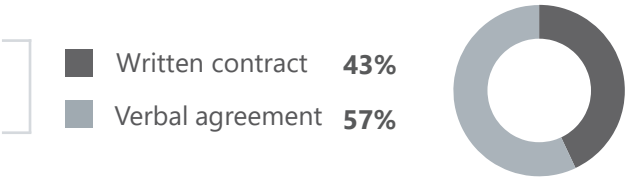
1	Solid/finished house	81%
2	Solid/finished apartment	15%
3	Damaged residential building	2%

Average % of monthly income spent on rent for IDP households
24%
Average expenditure on rent as a % of total IDP household expenditure[11]
18%

Most common occupancy arrangements ■



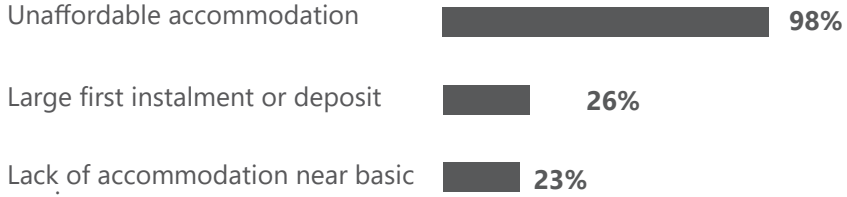
Rental contract type (by % of IDP households who are renting [83%]) ▼, ■



81%

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 [81%])[10, ■]



SHELTER CONDITIONS

86% of households whose shelter had inadequacies ■

Common shelter inadequacies (by % of households who experienced issues)[10, ■]

56%	Leakage from roof/ceiling during rain	51%
44%	High temperatures inside shelters	49%
51%	Lack of lighting around shelter	36%
40%	Windows/doors not sealed	41%
35%	Poor sanitation (toilet, hand basin, associated connections) ♦	46%
23%	Unable to lock home securely ♦	44%
28%	Lack of lighting inside shelter	35%
27%	Lack of space/overcrowding	33%
16%	Lack of ventilation: stuffy, bad smells	18%
7%	Lack of water (fixtures, associated connections) ♦	21%
10%	Lack of electricity (fixtures, associated connections)	17%
10%	Lack of privacy (space/partitions, doors)	16%

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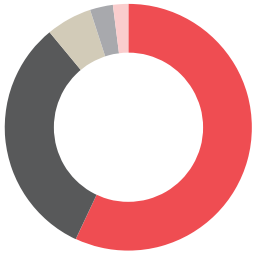
ACCESS TO WATER

Primary source of drinking water

Private water trucking	79%
Community water tank	18%
Water trucking conducted by authorities or NGOs	3%

Primary source of non-drinking water



Private water trucking	57%
Community borehole or well for free	32%
Private borehole or well	6%
Water trucking conducted by authorities or NGOs	3%
Community water tank	2%

65% of households did not use a secondary source of drinking water

Among households who having a secondary source of drinking water, **Private water trucking** was the most commonly reported [34%]

63%

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	66%
2	Water is calcareous	65%
3	Water was perceived to be making people sick	30%
4	Water has a bad colour	17%

68%

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	24%
2	Boiling	1%
3	Household filters	8%
4	Solar desinfection	6%

Most common water needs for which households had to reduce consumption because of not having access to sufficient water[1]

(as % of households who reduced water consumption [99%])[10,]

Doing laundry	73%
Cleaning (inside house)	72%
Bathing	69%
Cleaning (outside house)	61%
Sanitation (toilet usage)	20%
Handwashing	9%
Gardening	8%

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

ACCESS TO WATER

Average % of monthly income spent on water[11]	
9%	9%
Average expenditure on water as a % of total household expenditure[11]	
7%	6%

99%
of households who had insufficient access to water to fulfill their needs●

Common barriers to accessing water for households (as % of households who had insufficient water access [99%])[10,●]

1	Water is too expensive	91%	88%
2	Not enough water tanks or tanks not big enough	61%	53%
3	Storage containers are too expensive	57%	52%
4	Issues at water points	25%	26%
5	Insufficient number of water points	14%	18%

Most common strategies applied by households to avoid running out of water (as % of households who applied some coping strategy [99%])[10,●]

1	Reducing non-drinking water consumption	100%	99%
2	Relying on drinking water stored previously	46%	46%
3	Spending money on water that is usually spent on other things	44%	47%
4	Receiving water on credit/borrowing water	20%	27%

ACCESS TO SANITATION

79% of households experienced sanitation issues●

Common sanitation issues for households (as % of households who experienced sanitation issues [79%])[10,●]

1	72%	Sewage system needs cleaning♦
2	53%	Sewage system needs repair♦
3	32%	Rodents and/or pests frequently visible in street
4	31%	Waste (solid waste/trash) in street
5	18%	Waste collection services too infrequent

● Refers to the situation in the 3 months prior to data collection
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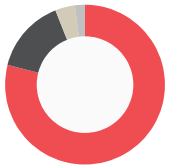
ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Primary source of electricity●



Community generator	79%
Solar panels♦	15%
Main network	4%
Private generator	2%

Secondary source of electricity (by % of households who had access to a secondary source [93%])[10,●]

1	Main network	91%
2	Community generator	11%
2	Solar panels	5%

Average % of monthly income spent on electricity[11]	
3%	3%
Average expenditure on electricity as a % of total household expenditure[11]	
3%	2%

7%

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

98%

of households who experienced issues with accessing electricity●

Average number of hours of electricity per day●

8.9

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
10%	7%	20%	53%	7%	1%	2%	0%

Most common challenges to accessing electricity[10,●]

1	Rationing of electricity by local authorities♦	73%
2	Solar panels too expensive♦	69%
3	Electricity from the community generator is too expensive	64%
4	Private generators too expensive	32%
5	Regular shortages/low output	29%
6	Other batteries too expensive	26%

● Refers to the situation in the 3 months prior to data collection
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INCOME SOURCES AND EMPLOYMENT

Sources of income in the month prior to data collection[10]

Most common types of employment for host community households[12,]■

1	Self-employment/entrepreneurship	34%
2	Formal longer-term employment	28%
3	Informal day-to-day work agreements	15%

Most common types of employment for IDP households■

1	Formal longer-term employment	30%
2	Self-employment/entrepreneurship	29%
3	Informal day-to-day work agreements	20%

Most common employment sectors (by % of households where employment is a source of income [90%])[10,]■

1	Real estate/construction	20%
2	Armed forces (security/ police/military forces)	17%
2	Trade/transportation	14%
2	Government/public services	12%
3	Education/childcare	11%
4	Marketplace vending	10%
5	Wholesale/retail	7%
5	Agriculture	5%
6	Electrical/gas/water/ sewage/waste	5%
6	Machinery/mechanics/ repairs	5%

Average number of adults per households who are:		
Employed	1.4	1.3
Not in employment	2.4	1.9
Not employed and looking for a job (unemployed)[13]	0.5	0.4

42%
of households who reported self-employment/entrepreneurship as a source of income■

1%
of households where informal day-to-day work was the only employment type■

INCOME AND EXPENSES

	Average monthly income for a family of 6 members[14]	Average monthly expense for a family of 6 members[15]	Average monthly deficit for a family of 6 members
	2,622,892 SYP	3,254,604 SYP	-631,712 SYP
	2,489,119 SYP	3,354,252 SYP	-865,133 SYP

■ Refers to the current situation at the time of data collection

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

63,538 SYP

57,124 SYP

90%

85%

→ Food

1,369,444 SYP

1,370,098 SYP

98%

97%

→ Communication

72,872 SYP

63,735 SYP

93%

93%

→ Water

200,290 SYP

186,054 SYP

92%

89%

→ Clothes

35,7931 SYP

375,000 SYP

29%

11%

→ Transportation

148,652 SYP

139,043 SYP

88%

90%

→ Healthcare

317,772 SYP

474,624 SYP

91%

89%

→ Non Food Items (NFIs)

152,566 SYP

130,149 SYP

98%

96%

→ Tobacco

293,154 SYP

297,424 SYP

64%

63%

→ Education

250,800 SYP

216,000 SYP

25%

14%

→ Rent

552,941 SYP

520,176 SYP

17%

81%

→ Social gifts

137,167 SYP

228,000 SYP

30%

10%

→ Debt repayment

241,429 SYP

381,000 SYP

21%

24%

→ Asset maintenance

143,400 SYP

243,043 SYP

25%

22%

→ Family support

4,042,857 SYP

400,000 SYP

7%

3%

→ Productive assets

0 SYP

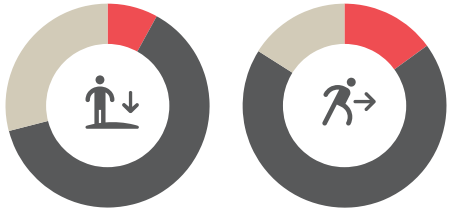
500,000 SYP

0%

1%

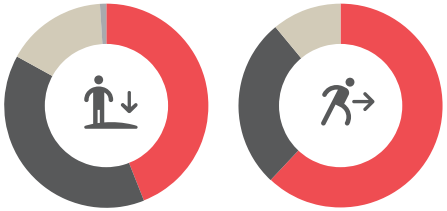
ABILITY TO MEET BASIC NEEDS

Households' perceived ability to meet basic needs ●



Very poor	8%	15%
Poor	63%	69%
Fair♦	29%	16%

Change in the households' ability to meet basic needs over the past three months



Significant deterioration♦	44%	62%
Some deterioration	39%	27%
No change	16%	11%
Some improvement	1%	0%

Average % of monthly income spent on debt repayment[11]	
8%	12%
Average expenditure on debt repayment as a % of total household expenditure[11]	
5%	8%

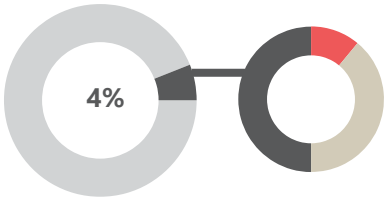
Most common barriers to meeting basic needs (as % of households) ■

1	Lack of employment opportunities	78%
2	The wage is not in line with the rising prices	77%
3	Lack of skills for a better paying job	39%

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

1	Borrowing money	92%
2	Decreasing non-food expenditures	64%
3	Purchasing items on credit	48%

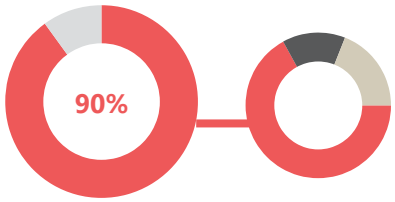
% of households with savings ■



Changes in savings within the last 3 months ▼,●

Stayed the same	50%
Slightly decreased	11%
Significantly decreased	39%

% of households in debt ■,♦



% of households able to repay their debt in 6 months

No	67%
Don't know	14%
Yes	19%

78%

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

■ Refers to the current situation at the time of data collection

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● 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
Fruit	0.5	0.5
Pulses, nuts, and seeds	0.8	0.9
Tubers/roots	2.2	2.3
Vegetables and leaves	5.1	4.7
Milk, and dairy	4.6	4.2
Bread and cereals	6.8	6.8
Sweets	6.1	6.2
Oils and fats	6.7	6.7

Most common source of food ■

Permanent market	90%
Other	10%

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%])[10, ●]

1	Not enough money for food	96%
2	Delayed assistance distribution	16%
3	Loss of customary benefits at market	9%
4	Lack of facilities and utilities for cooking	8%
5	Diet or health problem	3%

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[11]	
65%	64%
Average expenditure on food as a % of total household expenditure[11]	
49%	45%
Average monthly food expenditure per person in a household	
242,547 SYP	237,099 SYP
% of households whose monthly food expenditure is more than 50% of their total expenditure	
55%	32%

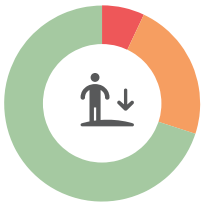
37% of households who did not consume any eggs, meat or fish in the 7 days prior to data collection

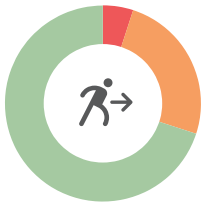
65% of households who did not consume any fruit in the 7 days prior to data collection

■ 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)[17]

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





Poor	7%	5%
Borderline	23%	25%
Acceptable	70%	70%

29% of host community households with children with **poor** or **borderline** food consumption

29% of IDP households with children with **poor** or **borderline** food consumption

FCS Interpretation [17]

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.[15]

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

11.7 **Average reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) in Hasakeh city**

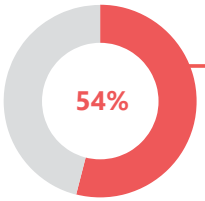
The rCSI is a relative score to measure the frequency and severity of food-related negative coping mechanisms adopted by households to cover their needs. A decrease in score suggests an amelioration in food security. Based on the Syria 2021 Inter-Sector Severity Model, the thresholds for the Reduced 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	4.7	97%
Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	1.8	55%
Reduced the portion size of meals at meal time	1.4	46%
Restricted the consumption by adults in order for young children to eat	1.4	36%
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends	0.7	32%
At least one member of the household spent a whole day without eating	0	2%

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

% of households with unmet health needs●,[18]



Most common inaccessible health treatments (by % of households with unmet health needs [54%])[10,●]

1	Medicines or other commodities	49%
2	Treatment for chronic diseases	42%
3	Surgical services	21%
4	Paediatric consultations	17%
5	Dental services	13%

Most common inaccessible types of medicine (by % of households with unmet health needs related to medicines and other commodities [49%])[10,▼,●]

1	Painkillers/analgesics	69%
2	Medications for hypertension	52%
3	Antibiotics♦	40%
4	Diabetes medicines	25%
5	Medication for mental health conditions and/or epilepsy♦	17%

89% of households who experienced issues with accessing healthcare●

Average % of monthly income spent on healthcare[11]	
17%	21%
Average expenditure on health care as a % of total household expenditure[11]	
11%	10%

Most common challenges to accessing healthcare (by % of households)[10,●]

1	Cannot afford price of medicines	78%
2	Cannot afford treatment costs	74%
3	Health facilities overcrowded	26%

Households with at least one member who showed signs of psychological distress●

Yes	75%
No	24%
Don't know	1%

Most common coping strategies applied by households who experienced barriers to accessing healthcare [87%][10,▼,●]

1	Going to a pharmacy instead of a clinic	81%
2	Foregoing essential treatment	31%
3	Foregoing non-essential treatment	25%

Most common coping strategies applied by households who experienced barriers to accessing healthcare [91%][10,▼,●]

1	Going to a pharmacy instead of a clinic	85%
2	Foregoing essential treatment	24%
3	Foregoing non-essential treatment	24%

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

▼ Findings are not representative

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

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. ARK NEWS, Hasaka: High temperatures, water outages, and almost non-existent electricity increase the suffering of citizens, 21 June 2024.

4. Enab baladi, Water crisis in al-Hasakah: Tanker water costing 50,000 Syrian pounds, 20 June 2024.

5. Enab baladi, Al-Hasakah residents on a daily quest for water, 30 August 2024.

6. 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).

7. 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.

8. Out of the 31 neighbourhoods of Al-Hasakeh city, 30 are residential and 1 is industrial. Out of the 30 residential neighbourhoods, 4 were not assessed due to security concerns. Consequently, the remaining 26 neighbourhoods were assessed.

9. Households were asked to select three highest priority needs. The overall priority need refers to the frequency a need was selected in the question.

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

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

12. 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.

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

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

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

16. Computed by comparing (household income/number of household members) to (2,194,214 SYP/6), where 2,194,214 is the median value of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) for a family of 6 in Al-Hasakeh governorate, from the June 2024 Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI)

17. 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

18. Unmet health needs refer to anyone in the household who needed or wanted to access healthcare (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).