

# HUMANITARIAN SITUATION OVERVIEW OF SYRIA (HSOS)

## AL-HASAKEH CITY

Autumn 2023| Urban household assessment

### INTRODUCTION

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



With a significant proportion of the humanitarian response that targets out of camp and host communities in NES located in urban areas,<sup>2</sup> the assessment addresses the need for comprehensive and regular information on the humanitarian conditions in cities where the impact of an increasingly complex crisis has hit hundreds of thousands.

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

To support sustainable interventions, the assessment aims to integrate a durable solutions lens by (1) providing representative data on household behaviours and perceptions of both host community and internally displaced persons (IDPs); and (2) by drawing indicators from the Syria Analytical Framework<sup>3</sup>.

The HSOS Urban Household Assessment is conducted in cooperation with the NES 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](#).

### SYMBOLLOGY

- The indicator refers to the current situation at the time of data collection
- The indicator refers to the situation in the 3 months prior to data collection
- ▼ Findings are not representative
- ◆ The difference in findings for the host and IDP populations is statistically significant
- The indicator aligns with the Syria analytical framework from the Durable Solutions Platform
-  Host community households  
 IDP households

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

### KEY MESSAGES



**The food situation worsened in Hasakeh city** resulting in 44% of households experiencing borderline and poor food consumption compared to 30% in HSOS summer round. Moreover, a higher percentage of households resorted to severe coping strategies, such as reducing daily meals or limiting adults' food consumption to ensure young children could eat.



In Hasakeh city, 53% of households experienced security concerns. Of those, **35% expressed concern related to conflict, a significant increase from the 6% reported in the summer round**. This surge is likely linked to the [conflict escalation that occurred in NES](#) in early October.



Despite the strikes [impacting electricity infrastructure](#), **access to electricity for domestic purpose remained stable in Hasakeh city**, averaging 10.3 hours per day. This stability might be due to the low dependence of households on the main electric network in the city, which has limited functionality. Instead, 95% of households relied on generators as their primary source of power.



**Most households (97%) faced insufficient water access**. Among them, a quarter indicated that the insufficiency of water in the main network contributed to their limited access (compared to 7% in summer). It is worth noting that Alouk water station stopped operating [due to electricity shortages resulting from the airstrikes](#). This shutdown occurred approximately one month after Alouk water station [resumed its operation](#) following nearly a year of closure.



**In Hasakeh city, 62% of households had unmet health needs**, mainly due to the high cost of medicines or treatments. **Severe coping strategies were more prevalent with 39% of households in the autumn round forgoing essential treatment**, compared to 22% in summer round.



School resumed after the summer break, but in 31% of households with school-aged children, at least one child did not regularly attend school. **A common reason for this was child labour**, limiting school attendance in 52% of IDP and in 37% of host community households in which not all children in schooling age attended school regularly.

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## AL-HASAKEH CITY

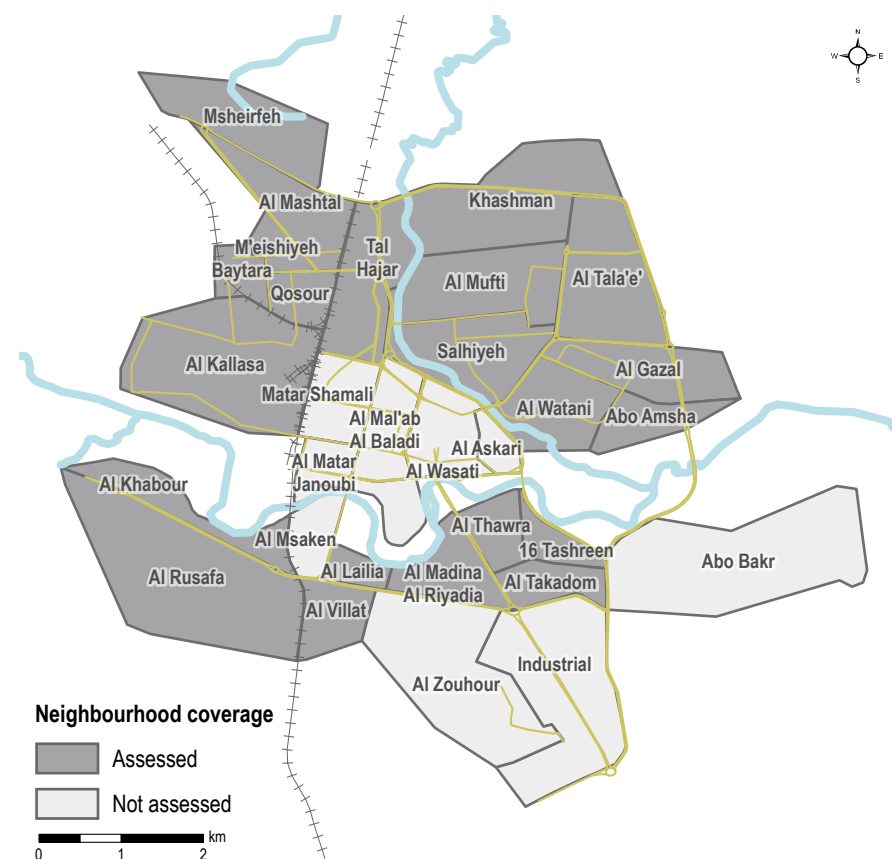
Autumn 2023| Urban household assessment

### METHODOLOGY

- The HSOS urban household assessment is conducted using a **household methodology at city level**.
- Face-to-face data collection was carried out by REACH enumerators between **9 and 19 October 2023** covering **210 households** (104 host community households and 106 IDP households) in Al-Hasakeh city.
- Findings can be generalised to **the Syrian host community<sup>4</sup> and the IDP population<sup>5</sup> at city level** for the neighbourhoods assessed, with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Representative samples of the host and IDP populations were calculated according to the population estimates collected by the Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) in September 2022.
- Stratified simple random household selection** was conducted through random spatial sampling using geographic information systems. The selection considered population estimates by neighbourhood and distributed the random samples according to population density.
- The random spatial sampling was conducted across residential areas** of the city, as classified by OpenStreetMap. Areas under the control of the Government of Syria and areas in their proximity, and areas identified as security concerns, were not covered.<sup>6</sup>
- Due to data collection protocols, **the sample excludes households whose members are all below 18**.
- Due to logistical limitations, the sample is biased towards households where at least one adult member is at home during the time of data collection, and towards cooperative, readily available households.

### COVERAGE

Hasakeh city neighbourhoods covered in the sample



## PRIORITY NEEDS



Most commonly reported **overall** priority needs for host community households (by % of assessed communities)<sup>7</sup>

1	Food	80%
2	Water	65%
3	Livelihoods	55%



Most commonly reported **overall** priority needs for IDP households (by % of assessed communities)<sup>7</sup>

1	Food	73%
2	Water	63%
3	Livelihoods	55%

## RETURNEEES

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



63%

of host community households who are returnees

2

average number of displacements for returnee households

## IDPs

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



2

average number of displacements for IDP households

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

1	Al-Hasakeh	57%
2	Deir-ez-Zor	40%
3	Idlib	2%

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

1	Ras Al Ain	42%
2	Deir-ez-Zor	18%
3	Al Mayadin	8%

## HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Average	# of household members	# of children (0-5)	# of children (6-17)	# of adults (18+)	# of older people (60+)
	5.8	1.1	1.4	3.2	0.4
	5.9	1	1.8	3.1	0.4

36%

of households with newborns (0-1)

64%

of households with young children (0-5)

62%

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

83%

of households with children (0-17)

## 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**  
(as % of households where at least one member lacked and needed a document [9%])

- 1 Birth certificate issued by the Government of Syria 47%
- 2 Syrian identity card issued by the Government of Syria 34%
- 3 Family booklet issued by the Government of Syria 27%

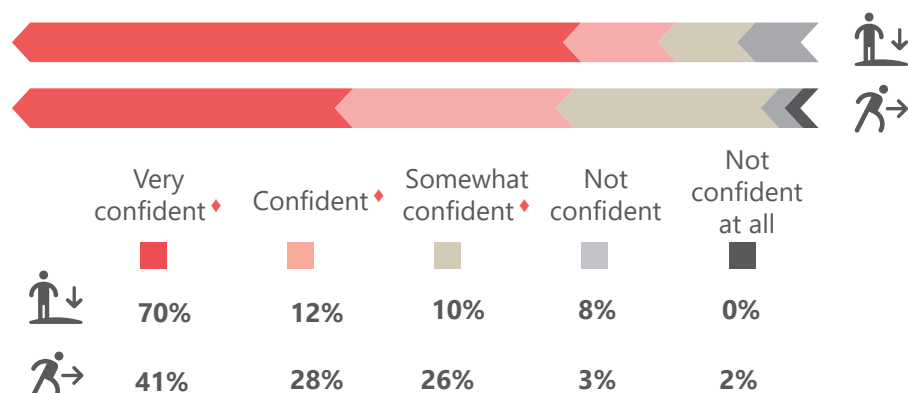


In 19% of host community households and 71% of IDP households reported **housing, land and property concerns**

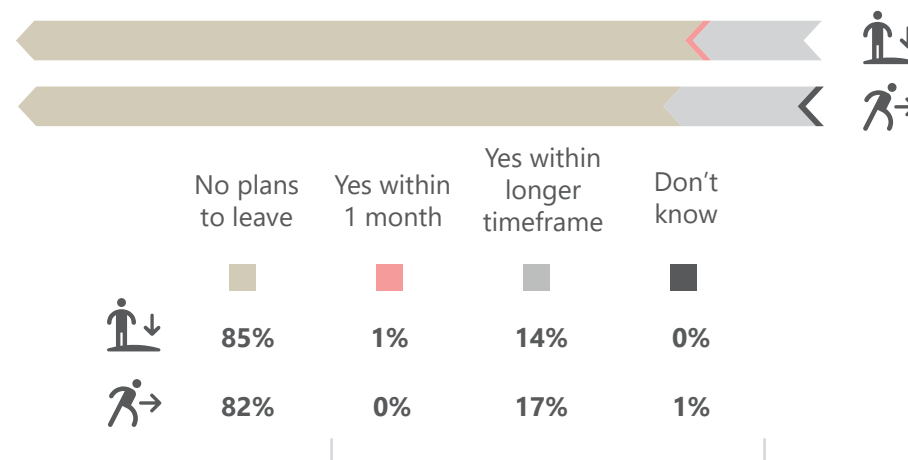
**Top housing, land and property concerns for IDP households**

- General rental problems (landlord/tenant issues) 96%
- Threats of eviction due to inability to pay rent 7%

**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**

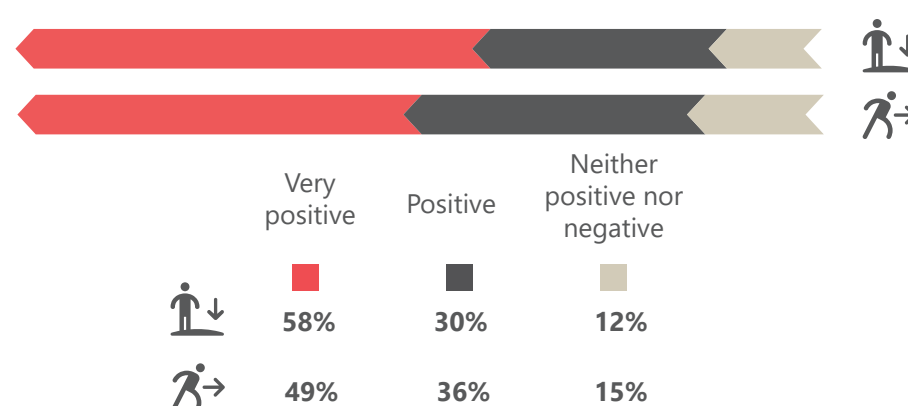


**Reasons for leaving**

(by % of households who intend to leave)

- Cost of living is too high 93%
- Access to water is not sufficient 71%
- Access to humanitarian assistance is not sufficient 52%

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



Aligns with the analytical framework from the Durable Solutions Platform

Refers to the current situation at the time of data collection

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

Findings are not representative

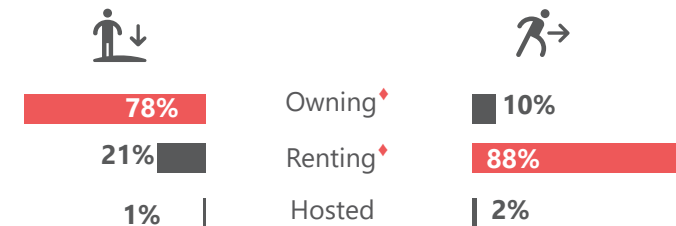
The difference in findings for the host and IDP populations is statistically significant

HOUSING SITUATION

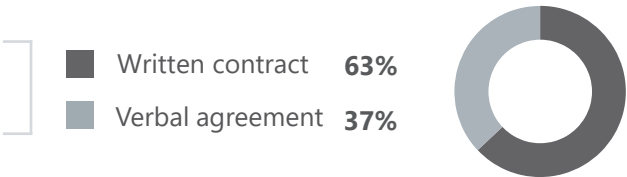
Most common shelter types

1	Solid/finished house	86%
2	Solid/finished apartment	12%
3	Unfinished or abandoned residential building	2%

Most common occupancy arrangements

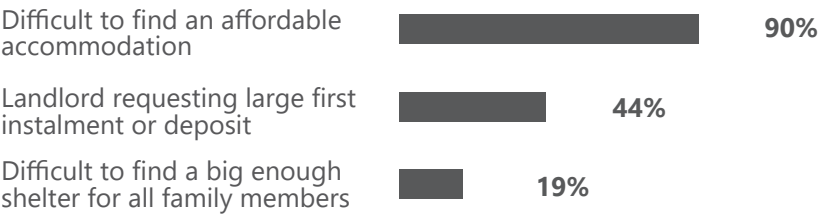


Rental contract type (by % of IDP households who are renting [88%])



**80%**  
of households renting a property who faced challenges in finding a place to rent

Most common challenges in finding a place to rent for households (by % of households who faced challenges [80%])



Average % of monthly income spent on rent	
	28%
	19%
Average expenditure on rent as a % of total household expenditure	
	16%
	16%

SHELTER CONDITIONS

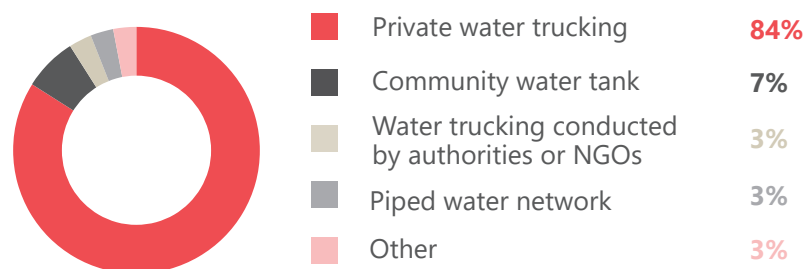
**90%** of households whose shelter had inadequacies

Common shelter inadequacies (by % of households who experienced issues)

55%	Lack of lighting around shelter	57%
52%	Leakage from roof/ceiling during rain	54%
37%	Poor sanitation	36%
26%	Lack of space/overcrowding	29%
23%	Windows/doors not sealed	33%
21%	Unable to lock home securely	26%
19%	Lack of water (fixtures, associated connections)	22%
21%	Lack of lighting inside shelter	19%
20%	Lack of electricity (fixtures, associated connections)	14%
13%	Lack of ventilation: stuffy, bad smells	7%
10%	Lack of privacy (space/partitions, doors)	11%
3%	Shelter prone to flooding	7%

## ACCESS TO WATER

## Primary source of drinking water▶●



## Primary source of non-drinking water●



**54%** of households who did not use a secondary source of drinking water●

Among households having a secondary source of drinking water, **piped water network** was the most commonly reported [33%]

**62%**

of households who experienced issues with drinking water▶●

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

<b>1</b>	Water tastes bad	<b>71%</b>
<b>2</b>	Water is calcareous	<b>53%</b>
<b>3</b>	Water was perceived to be making people sick	<b>27%</b>
<b>4</b>	Water has a bad colour	<b>18%</b>

**71%**

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

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

<b>1</b>	Storage and sedimentation	<b>13%</b>
<b>2</b>	Boiling	<b>7%</b>
<b>3</b>	Household filters	<b>6%</b>
<b>4</b>	Solar disinfection	<b>6%</b>

**Most common water needs for which households had to reduce consumption because of not having access to sufficient water<sup>1</sup>** (as % of households who reduced water consumption [97%])<sup>8,●</sup>

	Cleaning (inside house)	<b>80%</b>
	Bathing	<b>78%</b>
	Doing laundry	<b>70%</b>
	Cleaning (outside house)	<b>69%</b>
	Sanitation (toilet usage)	<b>16%</b>
	Gardening	<b>14%</b>
	Handwashing	<b>8%</b>
	Cooking	<b>1%</b>

▶ Aligns with the analytical framework from the Durable Solutions Platform

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

## ACCESS TO WATER



Average % of monthly income spent on water <sup>9</sup>	
8%	8%
Average expenditure on water as a % of total household expenditure <sup>9</sup>	
6%	6%

**97%**

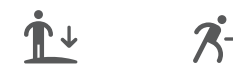
of households who had insufficient access to water to fulfill their needs<sup>8,•</sup>

## Common barriers to accessing water for households

(as % of households who had insufficient water access [97%])<sup>8,•</sup>



1	Water is too expensive	88%	93%
2	Storage containers are too expensive	62%	68%
3	Not enough water tanks or water tanks not big enough to store sufficient water	52%	47%
4	Not enough water from the network	29%	21%
5	Water points too far or difficult to reach	13%	9%

Most common strategies applied by households to avoid running out of water (as % of households who applied some coping strategy [98%])<sup>8,•</sup>

1	Reducing non-drinking water consumption (of water for all purposes)	100%	99%
2	Spending money on water that is usually spent on other things	59%	54%
3	Relying on drinking water stored previously	49%	48%
4	Receiving water on credit / borrowing water	16%	18%

## ACCESS TO SANITATION


**67%** of households experienced sanitation issues<sup>8,•</sup>
Common sanitation issues for households (as % of households who experienced sanitation issues [67%])<sup>8,•</sup>

1	76%	Sewage system needs cleaning
2	48%	Sewage system needs repair
3	43%	Waste (solid waste/trash) in street
4	41%	Rodents and/or pests frequently visible in street
5	18%	Sewage network leaks and pollutes public areas

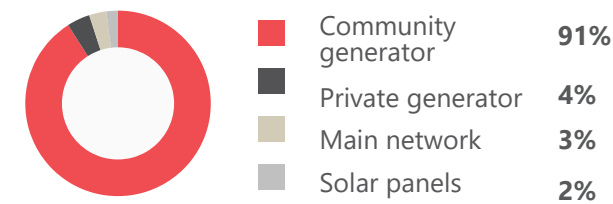
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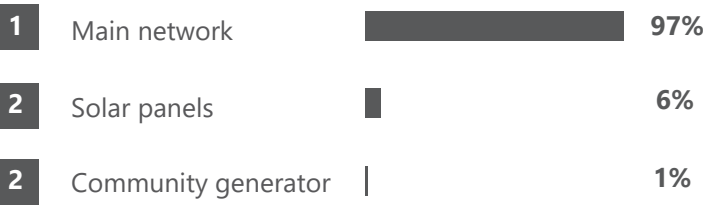


ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Primary source of electricity



Secondary source of electricity (by % of households who had access to a secondary source [92%])



Average % of monthly income spent on electricity	
4%	4%
Average expenditure on electricity as a % of total household expenditure	
3%	3%

8% of households who did not have access to a secondary source of electricity

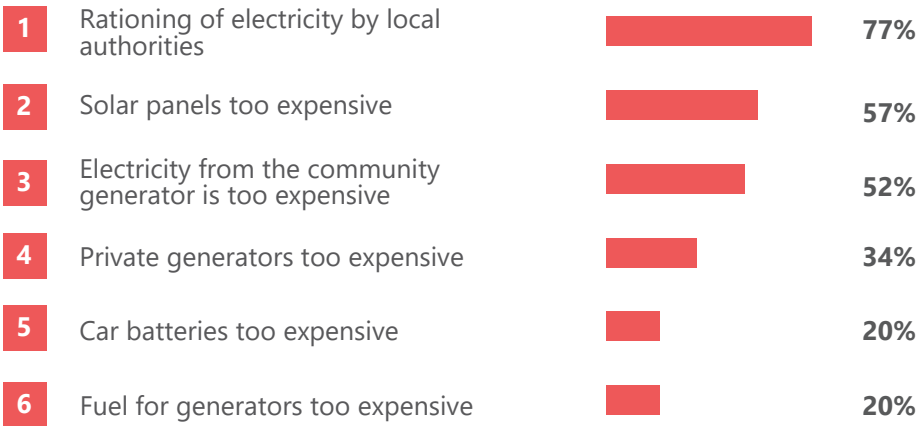
96% of households who experienced issues with accessing electricity

Average number of hours of electricity per day

10.3 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
3%	7%	20%	4%	1%	0%	1%	0%

Most common barriers to accessing electricity

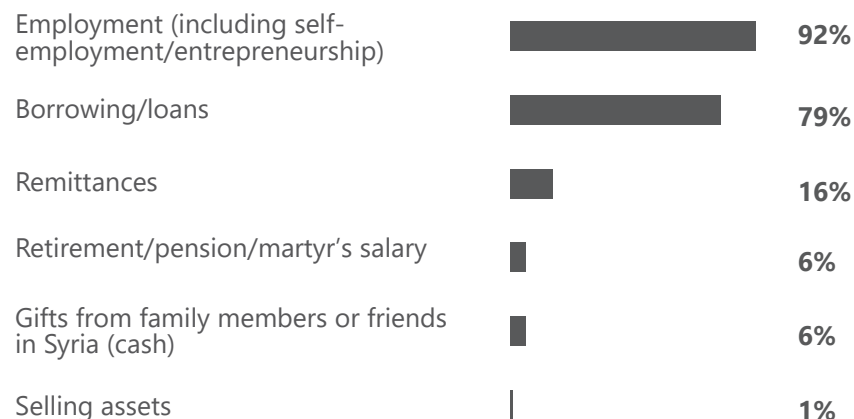


Refers to the situation in the 3 months prior to data collection



## INCOME SOURCES AND EMPLOYMENT

### Sources of income in the month prior to data collection<sup>8,▶</sup>



### Most common primary source of income for host community households<sup>10,▶,■</sup>



- 1 Self-employment/entrepreneurship 46%
- 2 Longer-term formal employment agreement (written, 1 month+) 27%
- 3 Informal day-to-day work agreements (verbal) 12%

### Most common primary source of income for IDP households<sup>▶,■</sup>



- 1 Self-employment/entrepreneurship 39%
- 2 Longer-term formal employment agreement (written, 1 month+) 27%
- 3 Informal day-to-day work agreements (verbal) 14%

### Most common employment sectors (by % of households where employment is a source of income [92%])<sup>8,▶,■</sup>

1	Real estate/construction	16%	6	Trade/transportation	12%
2	Marketplace vending	15%	7	Government/public services	6%
3	Armed forces (security/police/military forces)	15%	8	Hospitality industry	6%
4	Wholesale/retail	12%	9	Sewing/textiles	5%
5	Education/childcare	12%	10	Electrical/gas/water/sewage/waste	5%

Average number of adults per households who are:	↓	→
Employed	1.5	1.3
Not in employment	1.9	1.9
Not employed and looking for a job (unemployed) <sup>11</sup>	0.4	0.5

# 48%

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

## INCOME AND EXPENSES<sup>▶</sup>

	Average monthly income for a family of 6 members <sup>12</sup>	Average monthly expense for a family of 6 members <sup>13</sup>	Average monthly deficit for a family of 6 members
↓	2,287,204 SYP	2,498,152 SYP	-210,948 SYP
→	2,009,749 SYP	2,439,992 SYP	-430,243 SYP

▶ Aligns with the analytical framework from the Durable Solutions Platform

■ 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

### → Food

🏠 963,687 SYP

🏠 871,154 SYP

👤 95%

👤 98%

### → Communication

🏠 44,546 SYP

🏠 37,567 SYP

👤 93%

👤 98%

### → Water

🏠 120,591 SYP

🏠 115,960 SYP

👤 89%

👤 93%

### → Electricity

🏠 579,46 SYP♦

🏠 510,40 SYP♦

👤 31%

👤 33%

### → Transportation

🏠 71,033 SYP

🏠 83,574 SYP

👤 88%

👤 89%

### → Healthcare

🏠 290,112 SYP

🏠 185,942 SYP

👤 86%

👤 97%

### → Non Food Items (NFIs)

🏠 89,158 SYP

🏠 85,268 SYP

👤 91%

👤 92%

### → Tobacco

🏠 213,689 SYP

🏠 162,260 SYP

👤 59%

👤 69%

### → Education

🏠 215,870 SYP

🏠 117,407 SYP

👤 44%

👤 51%

### → Rent

🏠 351,591 SYP

🏠 314,780 SYP

👤 21%

👤 86%

### → Social gifts

🏠 132,045 SYP

🏠 220,714 SYP

👤 21%

👤 13%

### → Debt repayment

🏠 155,625 SYP

🏠 309,828 SYP

👤 23%

👤 27%

### → Asset maintenance

🏠 97,778 SYP

🏠 202,857 SYP

👤 9%

👤 13%

### → Family support

🏠 393,750 SYP

🏠 1,400,000 SYP

👤 8%

👤 5%

### → Productive assets

🏠 525,000 SYP

🏠 0 SYP

👤 2%

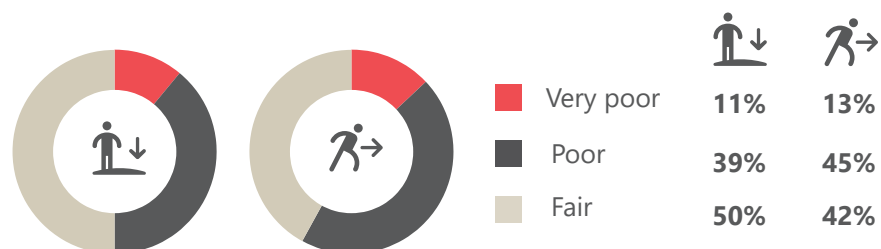
👤 0%

▶ Aligns with the analytical framework from the Durable Solutions Platform

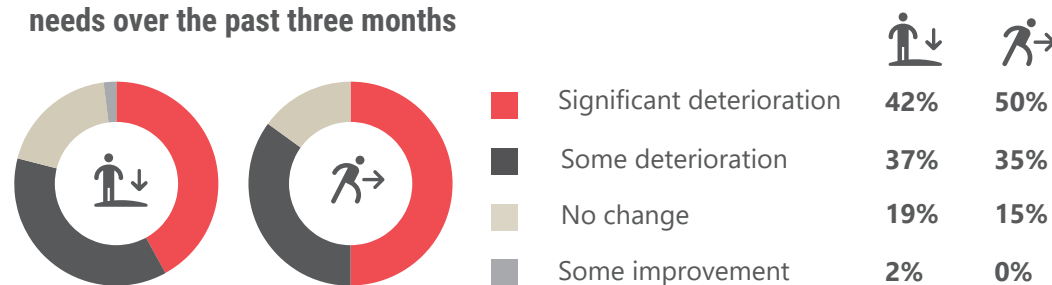
♦ The difference in findings for the host and IDP populations is statistically significant

## ABILITY TO MEET BASIC NEEDS

### Households' perceived ability to meet basic needs



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



3 months prior (downward arrow)	Current situation (rightward arrow)
Average % of monthly income spent on debt repayment <sup>9</sup>	
9%	15%
Average expenditure on debt repayment as a % of total household expenditure <sup>9</sup>	
6%	7%

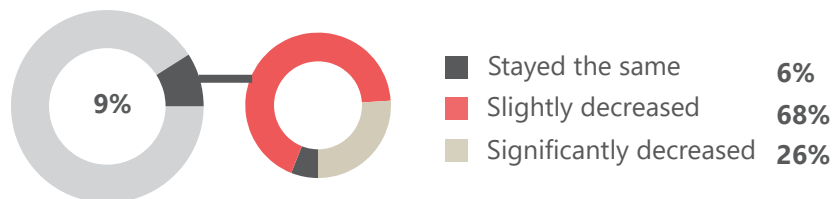
### Most common barriers to meeting basic needs (as % of households)

- 1 The wage is not commensurate with the rising prices 80%
- 2 Lack of employment opportunities 73%
- 3 Lack of skills for a better paying job 37%

### Most common coping strategies adopted to meet basic needs (as % of households who applied coping strategies [98%])

- 1 Borrowing money 85%
- 2 Purchasing items on credit 58%
- 3 Decreasing non-food expenditures (health, education, etc.) 51%

### % of households with savings



### Changes in savings within the last 3 months

### % of households in debt



### % of households able to repay their debt in 6 months

**64%**  
of households whose monthly income was lower than their estimated monthly expenses

► Aligns with the analytical framework from the Durable Solutions Platform

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












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

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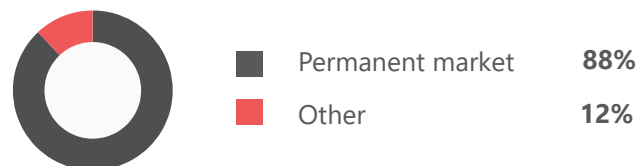
▼ Findings are not representative

# FOOD ACCESS AND CONSUMPTION

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

		
 <b>Fish/Meat/Eggs</b>	1.1	0.9
 <b>Fruit<sup>♦</sup></b>	0.6	0.3
 <b>Pulses, nuts, and seeds</b>	1.2	1.2
 <b>Tubers/roots</b>	2.1	2.1
 <b>Vegetables and leaves</b>	4	3.8
 <b>Milk, and dairy</b>	3.5	3.7
 <b>Bread and cereals</b>	6.7	6.8
 <b>Sweets</b>	6.1	6.1
 <b>Oils and fats<sup>♦</sup></b>	6.6	6.8

## Most common source of food



96% of households who experienced issues with accessing sufficient quantities and quality of food<sup>•</sup>

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



20% of households reporting perceiving that at least one member had lost weight in the last 3 months due to insufficient food access<sup>•</sup>



## Average % of monthly income spent on food<sup>9</sup>

63%

59%

## Average expenditure on food as a % of total household expenditure<sup>9</sup>

51%

45%

## Average monthly food expenditure per person in a household

190,374 SYP

160,455 SYP

## % of households whose monthly food expenditure is more than 50% of their total expenditure

55%

26%

43%

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

67%

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

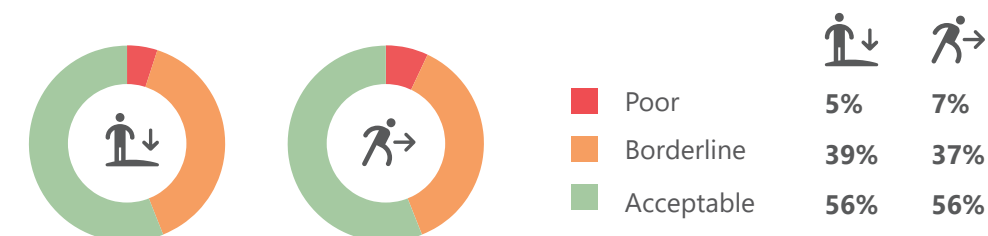
<sup>♦</sup> The difference in findings for the host and IDP populations is statistically significant

<sup>■</sup> Refers to the current situation at the time of data collection

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

## FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)<sup>15</sup>

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



 **47%** of host community households with children with **poor** or **borderline** food consumption ▼

 **39%** of IDP households with children with **poor** or **borderline** food consumption ▼

### FCS Interpretation <sup>15</sup>

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

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

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

## COPING STRATEGIES

### 10.3 Average reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) in Hasakeh city

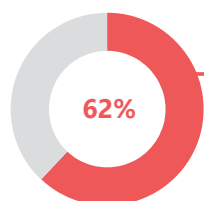
The rCSI is a relative score to measure the frequency and severity of food-related negative coping mechanisms adopted by households to cover their needs. A decrease in score suggests an amelioration in food security. Based on the Syria 2021 Inter-Sector Severity Model, the thresholds for the Reduced 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 severe level of coping in Al-Hasakeh city.

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

	Average #days per week CS was applied	% of households who applied CS
Relied on less preferred/less expensive food	5.4	97%
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends	0.3	15%
Reduced the portion size of meals at meal time	1	30%
Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	1.6	49%
Restricted the consumption by adults in order for young children to eat	0.9	29%
At least one member of the household spent a whole day without eating	<1	1%

# ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

% of households with unmet health needs<sup>16</sup>



Most common inaccessible health treatments (by % of households with unmet health needs [62%])<sup>8,16</sup>

1	Medicines or other commodities	47%
2	Treatment for chronic diseases	40%
3	General and/or specialist surgical services	21%
4	Paediatric consultations	18%
5	Eye services	13%

Most common inaccessible types of medicine (by % of households with unmet health needs related to medicines and other commodities [47%])<sup>8,16</sup>

1	Antibiotics	42%
2	Medications for hypertension/heart conditions	40%
3	Painkillers/analgesics	35%
4	Diabetes medicines	31%
5	Asthma medicines	17%

97%

of households who experienced issues with accessing healthcare<sup>16</sup>



Average % of monthly income spent on healthcare<sup>9</sup>

19%

8%

Average expenditure on health care as a % of total household expenditure<sup>9</sup>

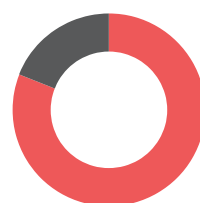
10%

8%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare (by % of households)<sup>8,16</sup>

1	Cannot afford price of medicines	89%
2	Cannot afford treatment costs	84%
3	Cannot afford travel costs to reach health facilities	33%

Households with at least one member who showed signs of psychological distress<sup>16</sup>



Yes	81%
No	19%

Most common coping strategies applied by households who experienced barriers to accessing healthcare [96%]<sup>8,16</sup>



1	Going to a pharmacy instead of a clinic	86%
2	Foregoing essential treatment	38%
3	Foregoing non-essential treatment	29%

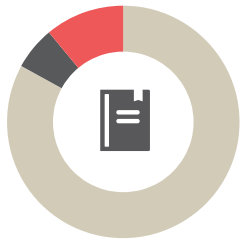
Most common coping strategies applied by households who experienced barriers to accessing healthcare [97%]<sup>8,16</sup>



1	Going to a pharmacy instead of a clinic	84%
2	Foregoing essential treatment	41%
3	Foregoing non-essential treatment	31%

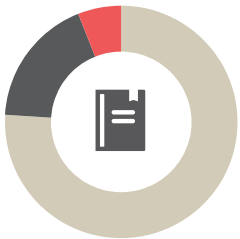
ACCESS TO EDUCATION

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



All regularly attended school	83%
Some regularly attended school	6%
None attended school	11%

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



All regularly attended school	76%
Some regularly attended school	18%
None attended school	6%

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



All regularly attended school	32%
Some regularly attended school	53%
None attended school	15%

Average % of monthly income spent on education <sup>9</sup>	
11%	7%
Average expenditure on education as a % of total household expenditure <sup>9</sup>	
8%	6%

Most commonly reported barriers to accessing education in the month prior to data collection (by % of households where at least one of the children did not regularly attend school)<sup>8, ▼</sup>

	11% ▼	7% →
1	Unable to afford learning material and/or pay for school fees	53% 62%
2	Children have to work	37% 52%
3	Barriers related to transportation	11% 38%

Most commonly reported challenges faced by school-aged children while attending school (by % of households where at least one of the children attended school)<sup>8, ▼</sup>

	11% ▼	7% →
1	Classes are overcrowded	70% 69%
2	School lacks learning and teaching materials	43% 39%
3	Quality of available education is poor/perceived to be poor	42% 37%



## 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. The Syria Analytical Framework is a Syria-specific analytical tool developed by the Durable Solutions Platform to guide the incorporation of a durable solutions lens into research and tool design.

4. 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).

5. 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.

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

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

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

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

10. 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.

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

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

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

14. Computed by comparing (household income/number of household members) to (1,820,346 SYP/6), where 1,820,346 is the median value of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) for a family of 6 in Al-Hasakeh governorate, from the October 2023 Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI).

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

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

## ABOUT REACH

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