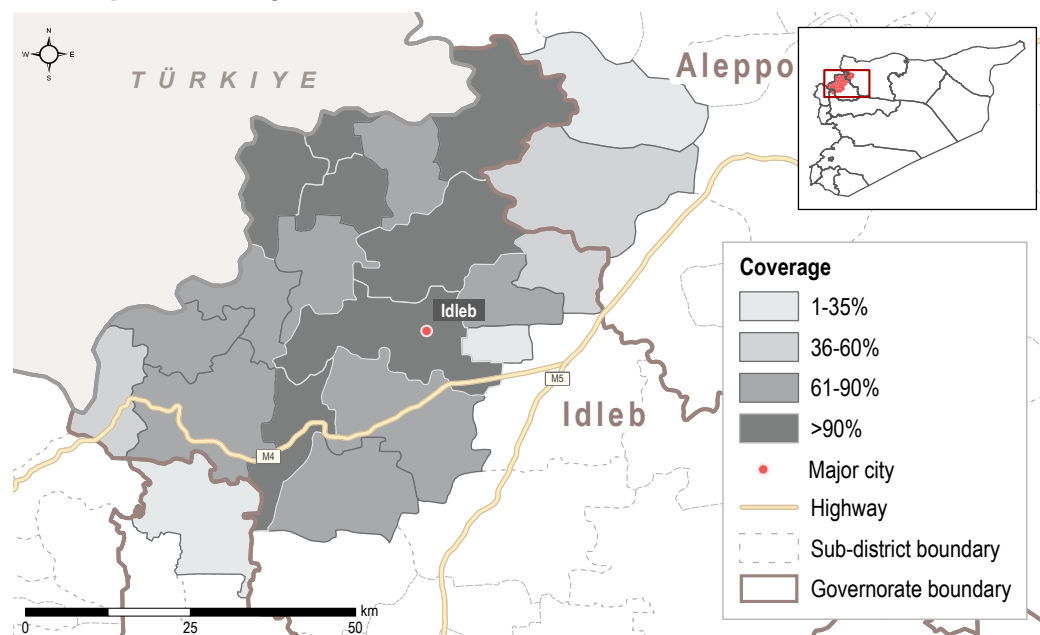


Introduction and Methodology

HSOS is a monthly assessment that provides comprehensive, multi-sectoral information about the humanitarian conditions and priority needs inside Syria. This factsheet presents a thematic review based on the HSOS assessment of the priority needs and humanitarian assistance, economic conditions, living conditions, access to basic services, COVID-19 situation, and the security and protection situation in the Greater Idleb area in Northwest Syria (NWS). **Sector-specific indicator findings by location can be found on the [HSOS dashboard](#).**

The assessment is conducted using a key informant (KI) methodology at the community level. REACH enumerators are based inside Syria and interview three to six KIs per assessed location, either directly or remotely (via phone). KIs are chosen based on their community-level and sector-specific knowledge. This factsheet presents information gathered in **371 communities** across the greater Idleb area.¹ **Data was collected between 1-25 June 2022 from 1,345 KIs** (12% female). Unless specified by an endnote, all indicators refer to the situation in the 30 days prior to data collection. Findings are indicative rather than representative, and should not be generalized across the population and region. Findings that are calculated based on a subset of the community are indicated by the following footnote ♦, with each subset specified in the endnotes.

The **complete monthly HSOS dataset** is available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#).



Key Highlights

Households relied more strongly on agriculture with the start of the harvest season, however barriers to agricultural livelihoods have increased. Furthermore, daily wages for unskilled labour have increased this month, but currency depreciation has outstripped wage growth. The declining economic situation of households has contributed to an increase in the number of communities in which KIs reported children working, with younger boys having seen the strongest increase.

- Seasonal increase in reliance on agriculture.** A range of crops are harvested during the summer months,^a leading to an increased reliance of households on agricultural production. KIs in 75% of communities reported that own food production was one of the most common sources of food in their communities, up from 60% in May. Meanwhile, KIs in 65% of communities reported cash crops as one of the main sources for meeting basic needs, up from 49% in the previous month. This has led to a slight decrease in reliance on aid – reportedly a main source for meeting basic needs in 37% of communities, a reduction after a continuous increase up to 44% between January and May. However, the need for livelihoods assistance remains high with KIs in 69% of communities reporting the high operational costs for agriculture, up from 61% in May and much higher than the 49% in January. This was partially due to the impacts of the Ukraine crisis on global fertiliser prices,^{b,c} though high fuel and input cost have been affecting farmers over a longer period.^d

- Reported daily wages for unskilled labour increased, but strong currency depreciation meant that households are not better off.** The mean reported wage rate increased from 31.3 Turkish lire (TRY) per day in May (median 30 TRY) to 33.5 TRY in June (median 35 TRY), a 7% increase in one month. In the same time, the median exchange rate in Idleb governorate went from 15.1 TRY per USD in May to 16.8 TRY in June,^e 11% higher. This suggests that the wage value in USD slightly decreased within the past month. This follows a trend of decreasing purchasing power in Greater Idleb resulting from strong inflation.^c

- Increasing rates of children working.** In June, KIs in 92% of communities reported sending children to work as a coping strategy for a lack of livelihoods, up from 88% in May and 82% in January. Increasing levels of children working are linked to the worsening economic situation caused by the declining value of the Turkish lira and higher prices related to the Ukraine crisis.^{c,f} Looking at the groups most strongly affected, almost twice as many KIs reported child labour as a protection risk for boys aged zero to eleven than they did a month before (KIs in 25% of assessed communities in June versus 13% in May). For the other age and gender groups, this remained more stable.

HSOS Dashboard

For a breakdown of sector-specific indicators by location, please see the [HSOS dashboard](#). The interactive HSOS dashboard provides a monthly sectoral overview of key indicators disaggregated at the sub-district and community level.



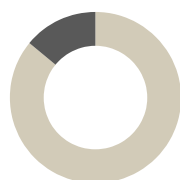
Priority Needs and Humanitarian Assistance



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

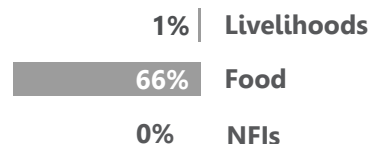
	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	OVERALL	
1	Food	Livelihoods	Livelihoods	Livelihoods	69%
2	Livelihoods	Food	NFIs ▲	Food	59%
3	Healthcare	WASH	Summer items ▼	NFIs	40%

% of assessed communities where some of the resident households were able to access humanitarian assistance



Yes: **86%**
No: **14%**

% of assessed communities where KIs reported the presence of the following **types of assistance for residents**⁴



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

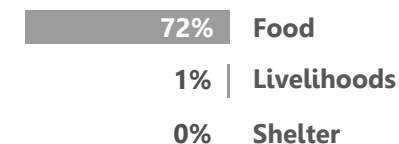
	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	OVERALL	
1	Shelter	NFIs	Summer items	Food	59%
2	Food	WASH	Livelihoods	Livelihoods	50%
3	Livelihoods	Livelihoods	NFIs	Shelter	50%

% of assessed communities where some of the IDP households were able to access humanitarian assistance



Yes: **89%**
No: **11%**

% of assessed communities where KIs reported the presence of the following **types of assistance for IDPs**⁴



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

In communities where access to humanitarian assistance was reported

- Assistance provided was insufficient to cover all people **72%** **1**
- Assistance provided was not relevant to all needs **51%** **2**
- Quantity of assistance provided to households was insufficient **51%** **3**

In communities where no access to humanitarian assistance was reported

- No humanitarian assistance was available **90%**
- Distribution points were too far or the routes were inaccessible **10%**

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

In communities where access to humanitarian assistance was reported

- Assistance provided was insufficient to cover all people **75%** **1**
- Quantity of assistance provided to households was insufficient **51%** **2**
- Assistance provided was not relevant to all needs **49%** **3**

In communities where no access to humanitarian assistance was reported

- No humanitarian assistance was available **89%**
- Distribution points were too far or the routes were inaccessible **11%**



Economic Conditions

Region	Median estimated monthly household expense for water for a household of six ^{5,6}			Median estimated monthly rent price for a two bed-room apartment ^{5,6}			Median estimated daily wage for unskilled labour ^{5,7,8}		
Greater Idleb area	80 TRY			350 TRY			35 TRY		
% of assessed communities where indicator was reported in following currencies *	SYP	TRY [▲]	USD	SYP	TRY	USD	SYP	TRY	USD
	0%	100%	0%	0%	62%	38%	0%	100%	0%

Most commonly reported barriers to accessing live-lihoods related to agriculture (by % of assessed communities)⁴

Residents		IDPs
87%	Seasonality of production	64%
68%	High operational costs	21%
36%	Lack of water for agriculture	13%
33%	Lack of fodder	30%

% of assessed communities where common livelihood sources from agriculture were reported⁴

Livelihood source	Residents	IDPs
Food crop production	67%	18%
Cash crop production	65%	9%
Livestock products	68%	62%
Sale of livestock	13%	15%

91% and 95%

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

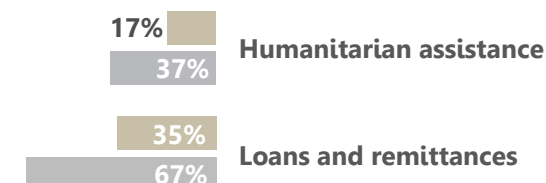
72 days

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

93% and 51%

% of assessed communities where KIs reported the **insufficient income of households** and general lack of employment opportunities as barriers to meeting basic needs⁸

% of assessed communities where KIs reported the presence of **residents** and IDP households relying on non-productive sources of livelihoods to meet their basic needs⁴



Intersectoral findings on **unaffordability** hindering access to goods and services



KIs in **72%** of assessed communities cited that **rent** was unaffordable for the majority of people



KIs in **44%** of assessed communities cited the high cost of **fuel for generators** as a common challenge



KIs in **90%** of assessed communities cited the high cost of **solar panels** as a common challenge



KIs in **46%** of assessed communities cited the high cost of **water trucking** as a common challenge



KIs in **89%** of assessed communities cited the high cost of **food** as a common challenge⁸



KIs in **66%** of assessed communities cited the high cost of **health services** as a common challenge



Living Conditions

In **96%** of assessed communities at least **80%** of the resident population reportedly **owned their shelter**

In **64%** of assessed communities reportedly **none** of the IDP households owned their shelter

In **23%** of assessed communities at least one fifth of the IDP population reportedly **lived in unfinished or abandoned residential buildings**

In **21%** of assessed communities at least one fifth of the IDP population reportedly **lived in tents**



A lack of toilets was reported as a shelter issue for IDPs in **2%** of assessed communities



A lack of bathing facilities was reported as a shelter issue for IDPs in **7%** of assessed communities

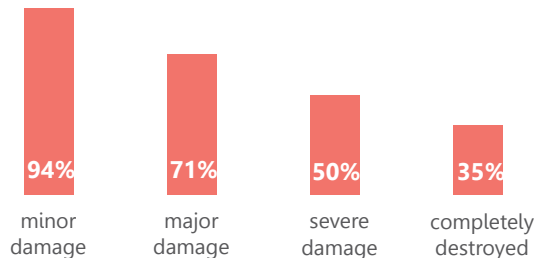


Problems with the drinking water were reported in **50%** of assessed communities



Water being calcareous was the most commonly reported problem with drinking water (reported by KIs in 50% of assessed communities)

Reported presence of occupied shelters with damage across communities where damages were reported (by % of assessed communities) ^{5,10}



Shelter and repair materials being too expensive was the most commonly reported challenge for households to repair their shelter (reported by KIs in 92% of assessed communities)⁴

Reported sanitation issues affecting public space in the community (by % of assessed communities) ⁴

Rodents and/or pests are frequently visible

8%

Solid waste in the streets

18%

Sewage system pollutes public areas

6%

Stagnant water

6%

Flooding in the streets

1%



98%

% of assessed 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

Most commonly reported coping strategies for a lack of food (by % of assessed communities) ⁴

1

Relying on less preferred food / lower

85%

2

Borrowing money to buy food

80%

3

Buying food with money usually used for other things

63%



High price of suitable foods formula was the most commonly reported challenge to feeding young children (reported by KIs in 97% of assessed communities)^{4,11}

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

1

Own production or farming

75%

2

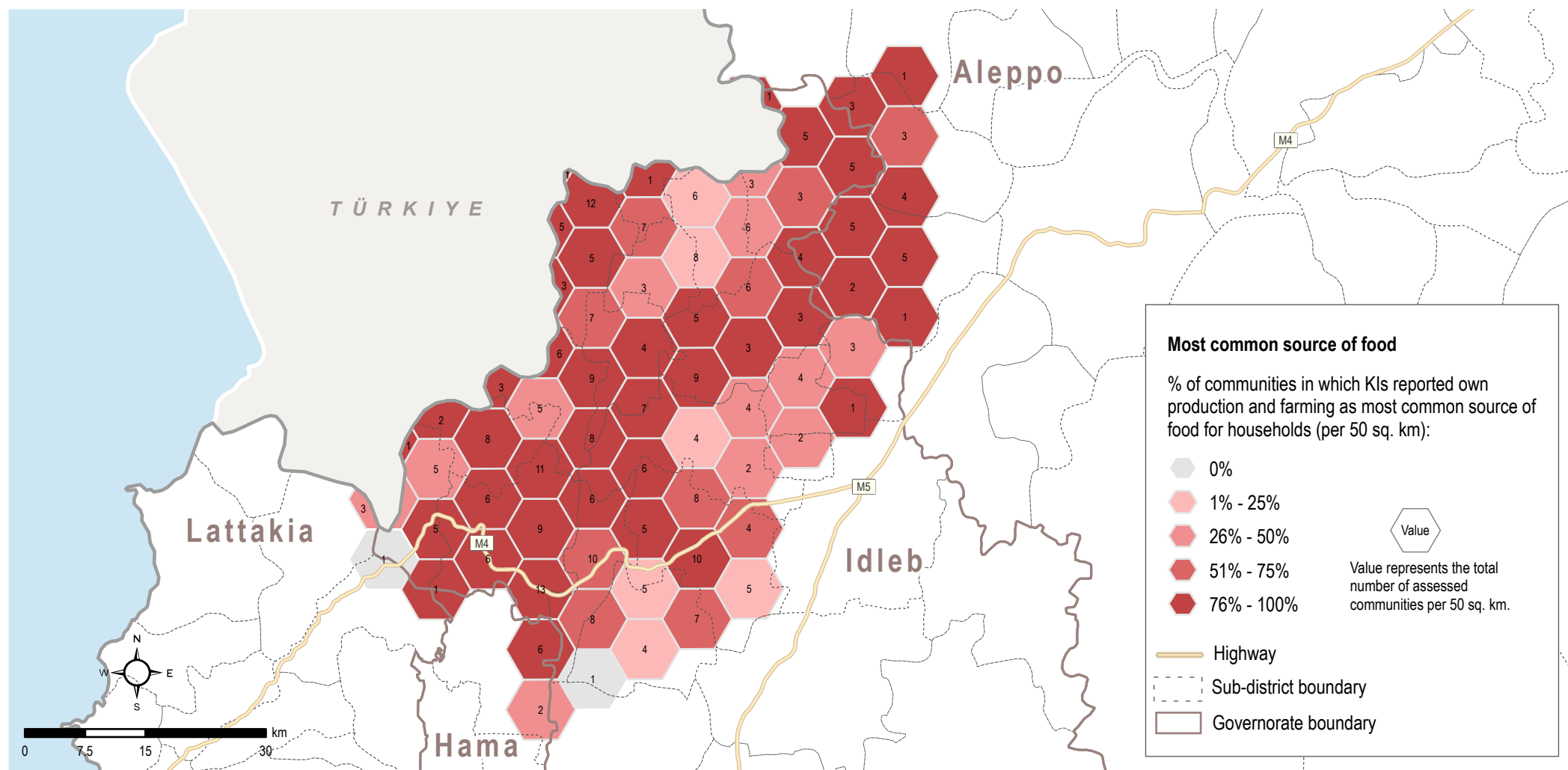
Relying on food stored previously

24%

3

Assistance from local council or NGOs

18%



Most common source of food - own production/farming

Note on the map

This map shows the percentage of communities in which KIs reported own production and farming as the most common source of food for households.



Access to Basic Services



Access to Electricity

7-8 hrs per day

was the most commonly reported range for hours of electricity accessible to households (reported by KIs in 33% of assessed communities)

Solar panels

was the most commonly reported main source of electricity (reported by KIs in 62% of assessed communities)

46%

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



Access to Water

49%

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



Days per week where water from the network was available (by % of 329 communities connected to a water network) ♦

Private water trucking

was the most commonly reported source of drinking water (reported by KIs in 45% of assessed communities)

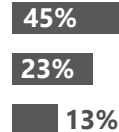


Access to Sanitation

39%

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

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



Paid private waste collection
Waste burnt
Free public waste collection

39%

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



Access to Markets

8%

% of assessed 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 82% of assessed communities where markets were not functioning)

75%

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

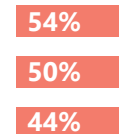


Access to Health Services

36%

% of assessed 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 assessed communities) ⁸



Treatment for chronic diseases
Paediatric consultations
Medicines and other commodities

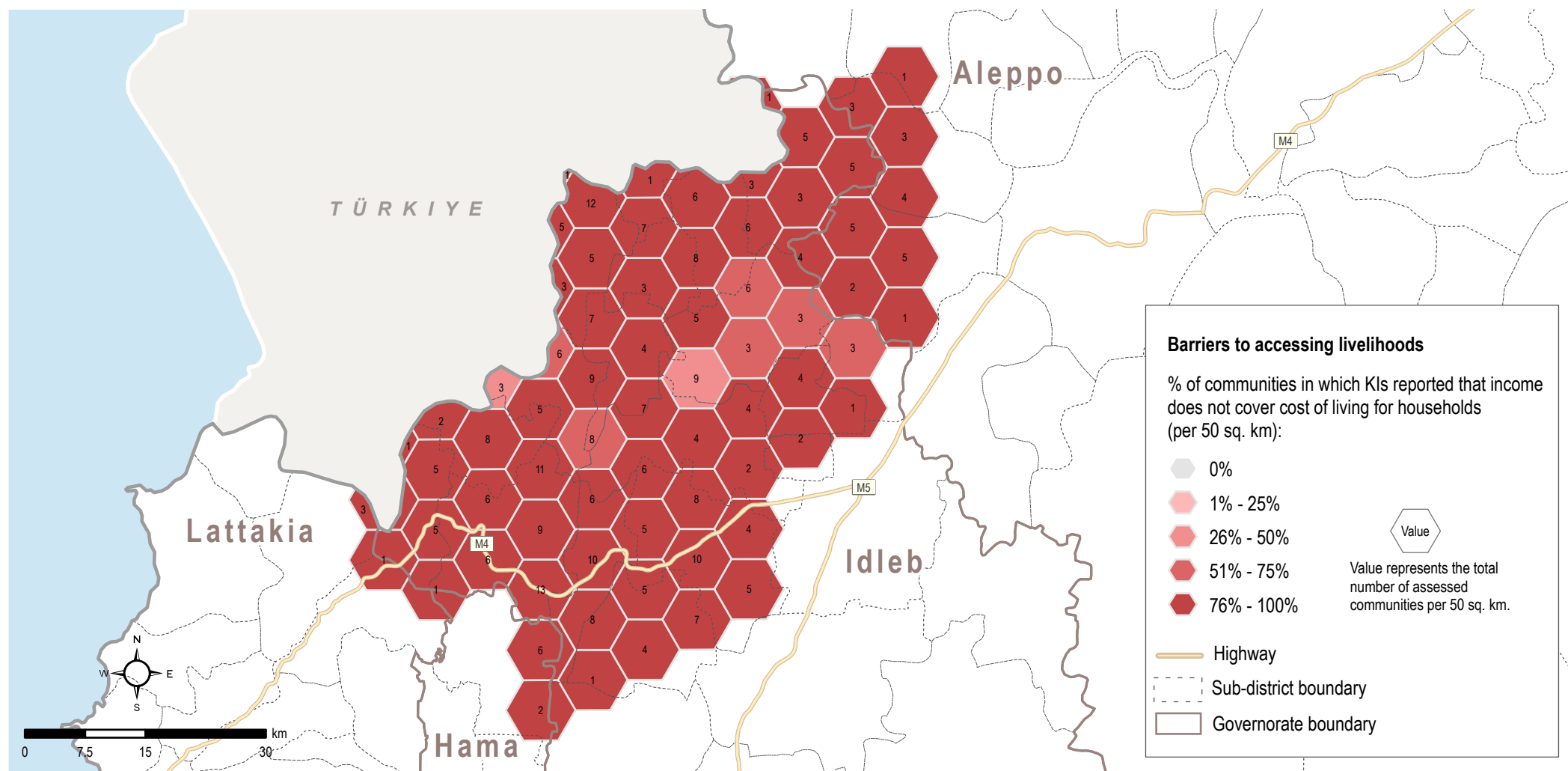
Going to the pharmacy instead of a clinic

was the most commonly reported coping strategy for a lack of healthcare (reported by KIs in 81% of assessed communities)



Access to Education Services

Due to summer holidays, no information on education was collected. Information on access to education services will be displayed again in October.



Barriers to accessing livelihoods - income does not cover cost of living

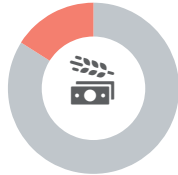
Note on the map

This map shows the percentage of communities in which KIs reported that income does not cover the cost of living for households.



COVID-19

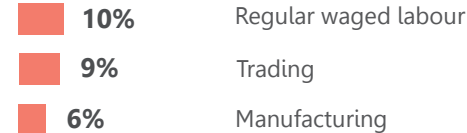
Effects ▲ of COVID-19 on livelihoods sectors in the community (by % of assessed communities)



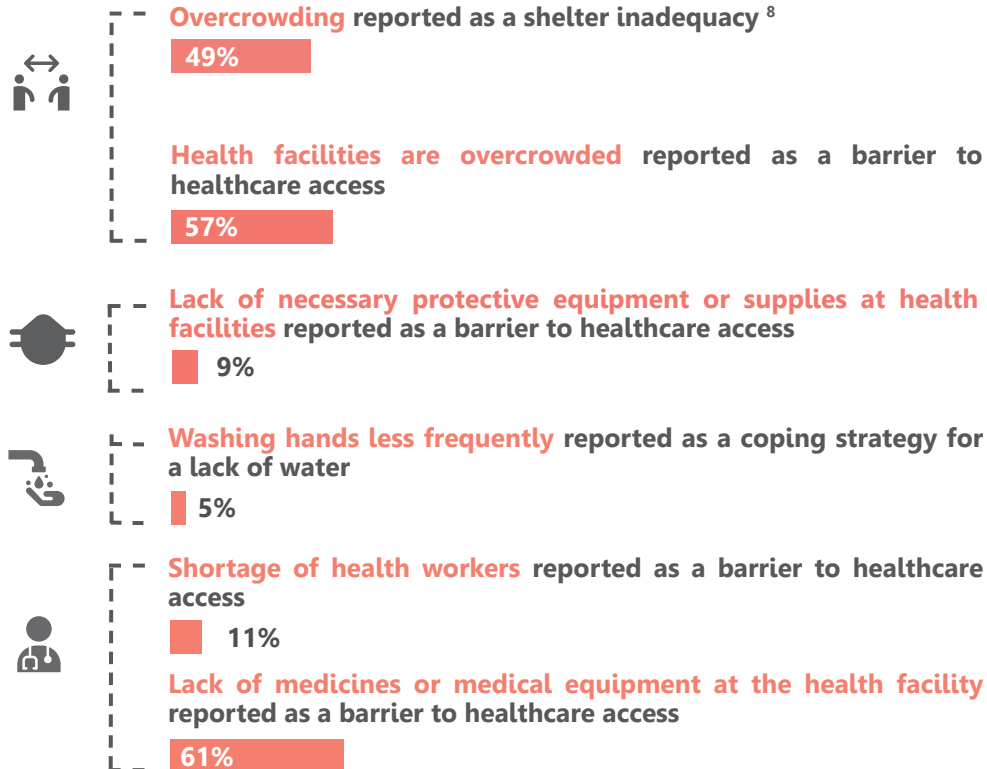
None of the available livelihood sectors were affected **84%**

At least one of the available livelihood sectors was partially or totally affected **16%**

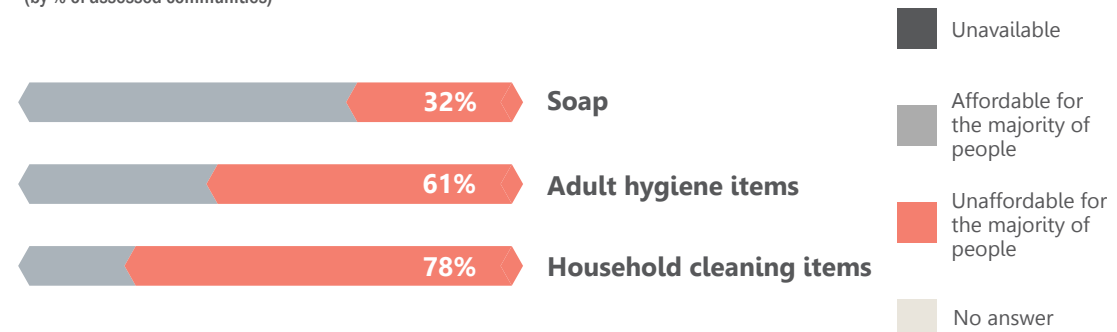
Most commonly reported sectors affected by COVID-19 (by % of assessed communities)



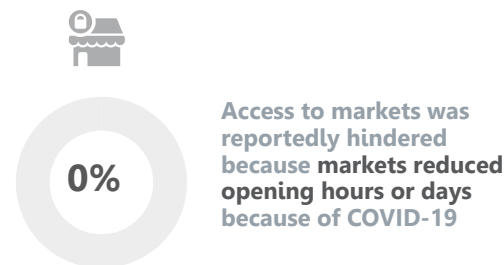
% of assessed communities where COVID-19 risk indicators were reported by KIs

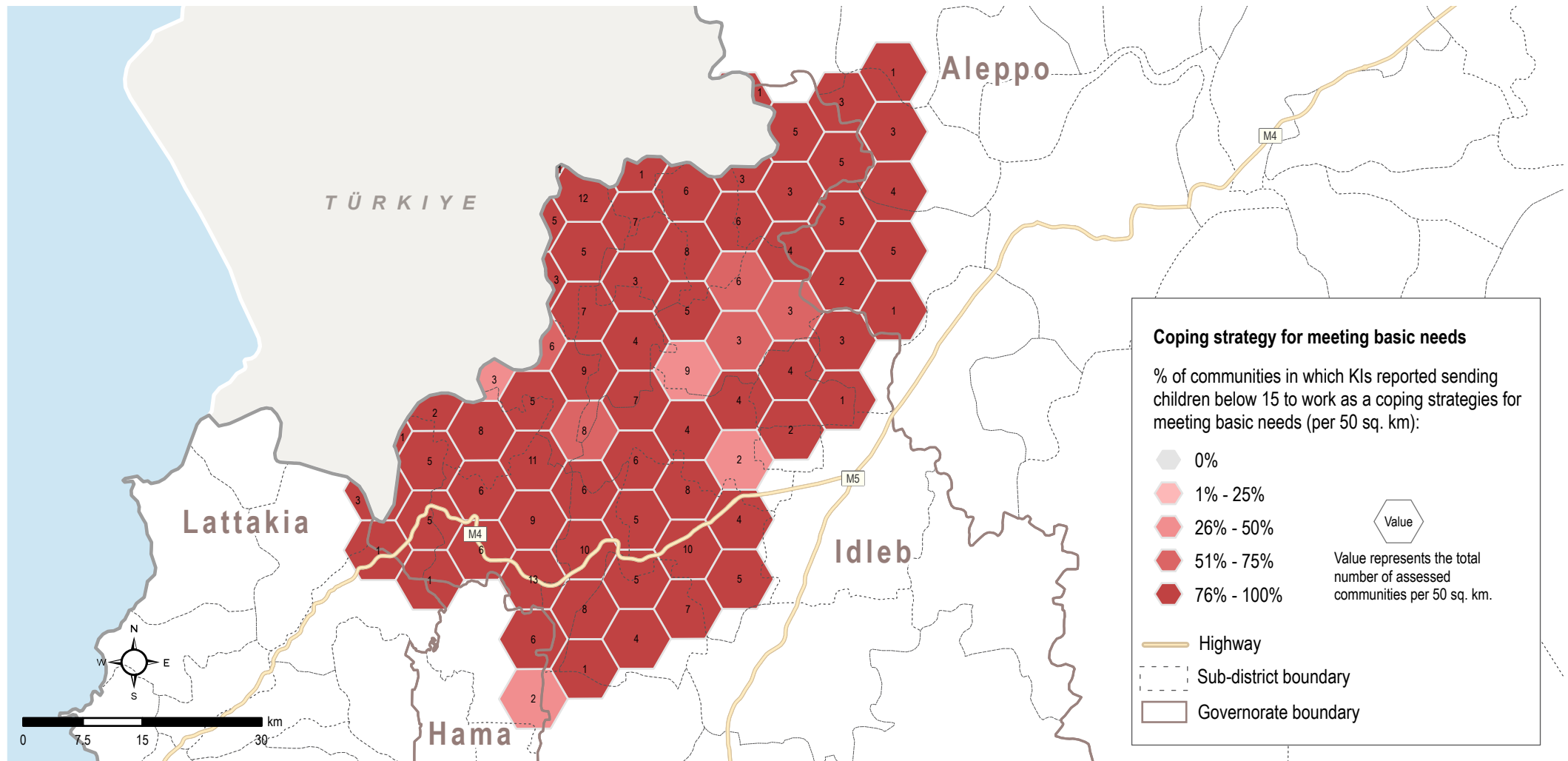


Reported hygiene item availability and affordability (by % of assessed communities) ¹²



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





Coping strategy to meet basic needs - sending children (below 15) to work

Note on the map

This map shows the percentage of communities in which KIs reported sending children below 15 to work as a coping strategy to meet basic needs.



Security and Protection

Intersectoral findings on security



General safety and security concerns restricting movement to markets was a reported barrier to market access in **1%** of assessed communities

General safety and security concerns at markets was a reported barrier to market access in **4%** of assessed communities

Markets not opening because of security issues was a reported barrier to markets not functioning in **0%** of assessed communities



Threat from airstrikes was reported as a protection risk in **22** communities ⁸

Threat from shelling, snipers or gunfire was reported as a protection risk in **39** communities ⁸

Threat from improvised explosive devices (IEDs), mines or unexploded ordnances was reported as a protection risk in **3** communities ⁸

Fear from imminent conflict was reported as a protection risk in **79** communities ⁸



The inability to lock homes securely was reported as a shelter inadequacy in **35%** of assessed communities ⁸

Lack of lighting around the shelter was reported as a shelter inadequacy in **89%** of assessed communities ⁸

The security situation was reported as a barrier to shelter repairs in **13%** of assessed communities



General safety and security concerns at the health facility was reported as a barrier to healthcare in **0%** of assessed communities

Most commonly reported protection priority needs (by % of assessed communities) ^{3, 8}

1 80%

Special assistance for vulnerable groups

2 70%

Specialised child protection services

3 38%

Psychosocial support



% of assessed communities where the lack of civil documentation for **residents** and **IDPs** was reported

56%

Lack or loss of civil documentation as a protection risk

64%

5%
5%

Some people did not have the necessary personal documents as a barrier to accessing humanitarian

% of assessed communities where **extreme coping strategies** used by residents and IDPs to meet basic needs were reported ⁴

Residents

38%

Early marriage

1%

Forced marriage

2%

High risk work

1%

Sending family members to beg

87%

Sending children (15 or below) to work

IDPs

45%

0%

8%

2%

90%

Age, Gender, and Diversity

KIs in **43%** of assessed communities reported a **lack of employment opportunities for women** as a barrier to meeting basic needs ⁸

KIs in **38%** of assessed communities reported a **lack of employment opportunities for persons with a disability** as a barrier to meeting basic needs ⁸

KIs in **16%** of assessed communities reported a **lack of privacy for women and girls at health facilities** as a barrier to healthcare access

KIs in **37%** of assessed communities reported a **lack of market access for people with restricted mobility**

KIs in **7%** of assessed communities reported that **women and girls feel unsafe when traveling to markets**

Children below the age of 12 were reported as a group affected by child labour in **27%** of assessed communities ⁸

Hazardous child labour was reported as a protection risk in **6%** of assessed communities ⁸

Endnotes

1. The greater Idleb area includes Idlib governorate, parts of Aleppo western countryside, and parts of Hama northwestern countryside controlled by armed opposition groups (AOGs).

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 at the time of data collection, 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 Idleb Governorate Market Monitoring exchange rate was used to calculate the amount in SYP. According to the [Joint Market Monitoring Initiative \(JMMI\)](#) June 2022, 1 USD = 3,970 SYP; 1TRY= 237 SYP.

7. According to the Idleb Governorate JMMI June 2022, 1 USD = 3,970 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 Idleb Governorate JMMI June 2022, the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) = 596,425 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. KIs were asked about the situation in the last two months, instead of the last 30 days.

12. Adult hygiene items include: shampoo, toothbrush, and toothpaste. Household cleaning items include: washing powder, liquid, and dish detergent.

◆ By number of communities where KIs reported the relevant indicator 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	367	Currency used for paying water	342
IDPs	359	Currency used for paying rent	281
Challenges to assistance access (resident)	310	Currency in which wages are paid (merge)	335
Barriers to assistance access (resident)	50	Barriers to accessing sufficient food (merge)	365
Challenges to assistance access (IDPs)	314	Days when water is available from network	329
Barriers to assistance access (IDPs)	38	Barriers to markets functioning	28

Sources

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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.