

### 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 households and internally displaced households in urban locations. This factsheet presents findings on the access to services, living conditions, economic conditions, and priority needs across accessible areas in Al-Hasakeh city.

With a significant proportion of the 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](#).

### 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 **3 and 10 January 2023** from **207 households** (104 host community households and 103 IDP households) in Al-Hasakeh city. The recall period to which indicators refer is specified throughout the factsheet, either in the title, or with the following symbols: ■ (refers to the current situation at the time of data collection), and ● (refers to 3 months prior to data collection).

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.

▼ FINDINGS ARE NOT REPRESENTATIVE  
(SEE NOTES ON ANALYSIS, PAGE 18)

◆ THE DIFFERENCE IN FINDINGS FOR THE  
HOST AND IDP POPULATIONS IS STATIS-  
TICALLY SIGNIFICANT AT 0.05 LEVEL (SEE  
NOTES ON ANALYSIS, PAGE 18)

► THE INDICATOR ALIGNS WITH THE SYRIA  
ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FROM THE DURA-  
BLE SOLUTIONS PLATFORM

 HOST COMMUNITY HOUSEHOLDS

 IDP HOUSEHOLDS



**Most households relied on water trucking as the piped water network was unavailable in Al-Hasakeh city.** In the past three months, private water trucking was the primary source of drinking water for 94% of households, and of non-drinking water for 74% of households in the city, while none reported using the piped network. It is worth noting that the piped network was the most common source of water in the same period last year (75% of households relied on the network for drinking purposes in January 2022), but saw its use significantly decrease since summer 2022,<sup>7</sup> until being completely replaced by other sources in the start of 2023. This change was likely related to the non-functionality of Alouk water station since August 2022, while this facility used to supply most of Al-Hasakeh city in water.<sup>8</sup> Hence, inhabitants increasingly relied on paid water trucking as an alternative solution to fulfill their water needs. However, the use of private suppliers may lead to additional costs impacting vulnerable households' ability to access water. 94% of IDP households cited the high costs of water as a barrier to accessing this resource (compared to 84% in October 2022 round).



**Degradation of households' perceived ability to meet their basic needs.** In January, 40% of host community households estimated their ability to meet their basic needs as poor or very poor, compared to 26% in October round. In addition, 80% of host community households and 90% of IDP households noted a deterioration in their ability to meet their basic needs throughout the three months preceding data collection. The most commonly reported obstacles to meeting basic needs were the gap between wages and rising prices (cited by 90% of households) and the lack of employment opportunities (73%). As a result, 73% of households had to borrow money to survive. Among the indebted households, the average monthly expenditure on debt repayment corresponded to 13% of their total monthly expenditures. This important portion also explains why 63% of indebted households considered they won't be able to repay their debt in the next six months.



**Accessing electricity remained a major issue in Al-Hasakeh city.** Similar to 2022 trends, 99% of households experienced issues with accessing electricity in the city. Community generators remained the main primary source of electricity, being used by 98% of households, while the main electricity network accounted for the remaining 2%. The most common barrier to access electricity that households reported was the rationing of electricity by local authorities (95% of households) followed by the unaffordability of electricity from community generators. The percentage of households reporting the latest as a barrier rose from 69% in the October round to 80% in the January round. It is worth adding that the reporting period witnessed a series of shelling which impacted energy infrastructure providing electricity and fuel to Al-Hasakeh city, including Suwaidiyah power plant.<sup>9</sup> Although repairs ensured the swift resumption of energy production, the damage led to temporary electricity shortages in the region.<sup>10</sup> If similar incidents were to repeat in the future, it could further exacerbate electricity needs in the city. Furthermore, among the households intending to leave Al-Hasakeh, 65% cited the limited access to electricity and water as a motive for leaving.

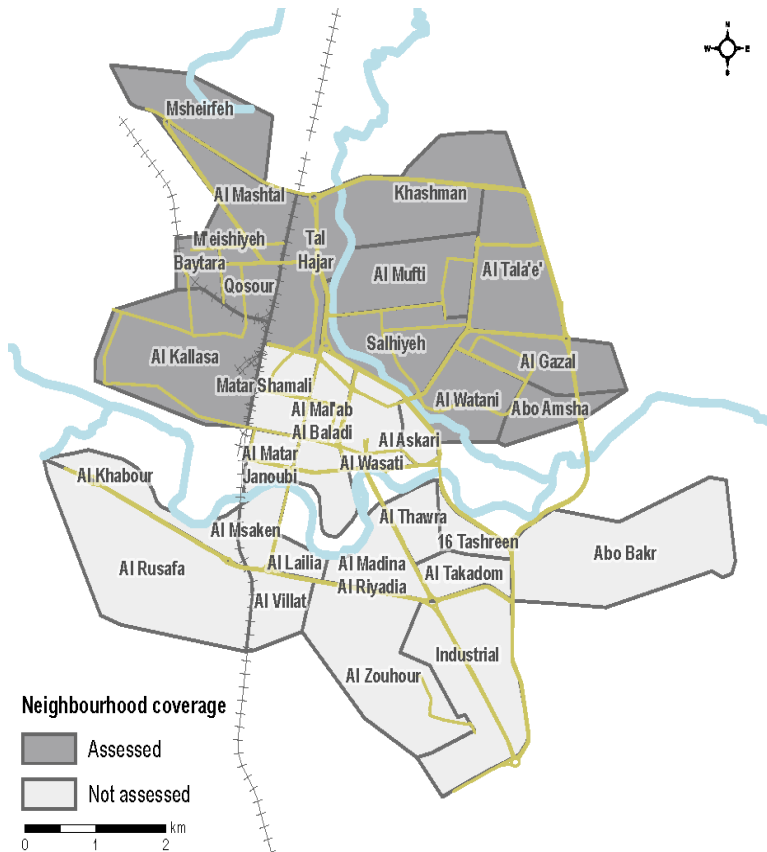


**Access to healthcare remained difficult in Al-Hasakeh city** as 93% of households experienced issues accessing health services and 40% reported the presence of unmet health needs in their household. Unaffordability of medicines and treatments remained the most common barriers to access healthcare, reported by 84% and 76% of households respectively. Furthermore, the lack of capacity of health services was another common issue in the reporting period, as 45% of households reported overcrowded medical facilities and long waiting times as obstacles to seek medical care (compared to 34% in October round). Flu and cold fevers may have spread with the start of the cold season and contributed to further pressure the city's medical services, already impacted by the cholera outbreak. Despite a relative slowdown of cholera spread, the city still recorded 427 suspected cases between 1st November 2022 and 31st January 2023.<sup>11</sup>



### Coverage

Hasakeh City neighbourhoods covered in the sample



### Priority Needs



Most commonly reported **first, second, and third** and **overall** priority needs for host community households (by % of host community households) ■

	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	OVERALL
1	Livelihoods	Water	Food	Livelihoods 75%
2	Winterisation	Winterisation	Winterisation	Winterisation 61%
3	Water	Livelihoods	Water	Water 58%





Most commonly reported **first, second, and third** and **overall** priority needs for IDP households (by % of IDP households) ■

	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	OVERALL
1	Livelihoods	Livelihoods	Winterisation	Livelihoods 70%
2	Water	Food	Water	Water 53%
3	Shelter	Water	Livelihoods	Winterisation 50%



## Household Composition

AVERAGE	# OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	# OF CHILDREN 0-5	# OF CHILDREN 6-17	# OF ADULTS 18-59	# OF OLDER PERSONS 60+
	5.8	0.8	1.7	3.3	0.4
	5.5	0.9	1.4	3.1	0.4

**27%** % of households with newborns (0-1)

**55%** % of households with young children (0-5)

**63%** % of households with school-aged children (6-17)

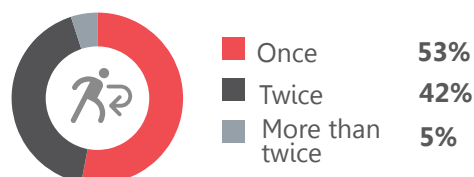
**83%** % of households with children (0-17)

## Returnees

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



### Times of displacement ▼



**1.5** average number of displacements for returnee households

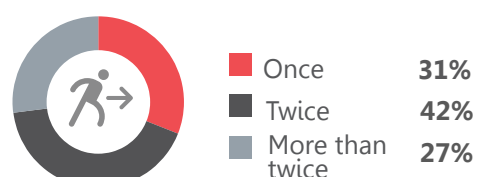
**18%** % of host community households who are returnees

## IDPs

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



### Times of displacement



**2.0** average number of displacements for IDP households

### Most common Governorates of origin for IDP households

<b>1</b>	Al-Hasakeh	<b>81%</b>
<b>2</b>	Deir-ez-Zor	<b>17%</b>
<b>3</b>	Aleppo	<b>2%</b>

### Most common Sub-districts of origin for IDP households

<b>1</b>	Ras Al Ain	<b>75%</b>
<b>2</b>	Deir-ez-Zor	<b>12%</b>
<b>3</b>	Shadadah	<b>4%</b>



**7%** % of households with members who lacked civil documents and needed them

**49%** of host community households and **50%** of IDP households reported theft as a security concern

**23%** of host community households and **85%** of IDP households reported housing, land and property concerns

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

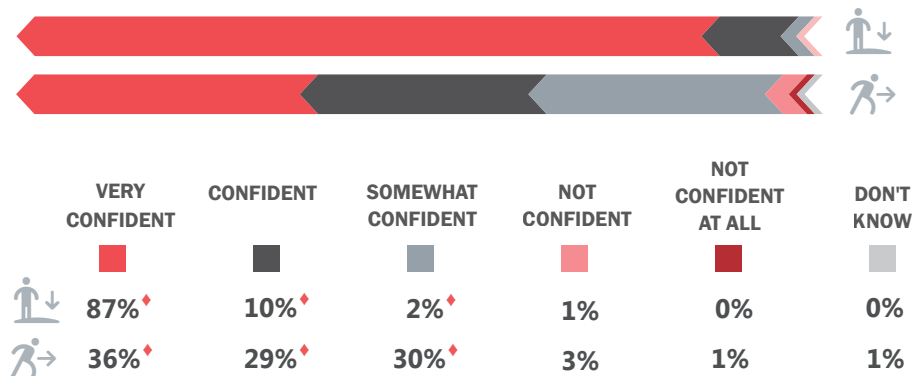
Rental problems (landlord/tenant)

84%

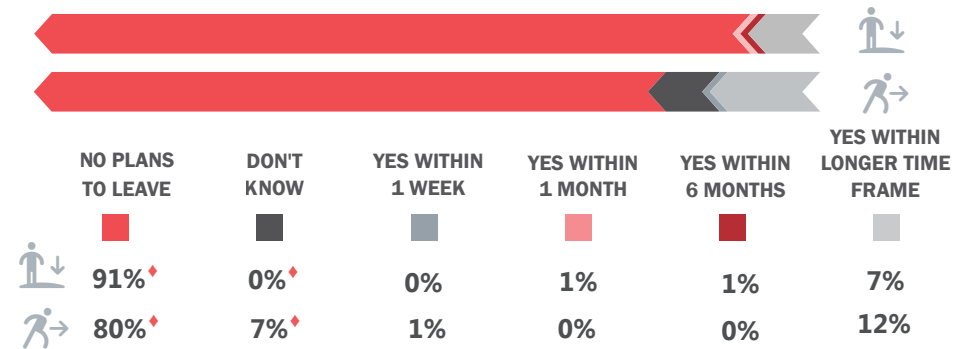
Threats of eviction due to inability to pay rent

2%

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



**Movement intentions for host community and IDP households**



**Reasons for leaving (by % of households who intend to leave)**

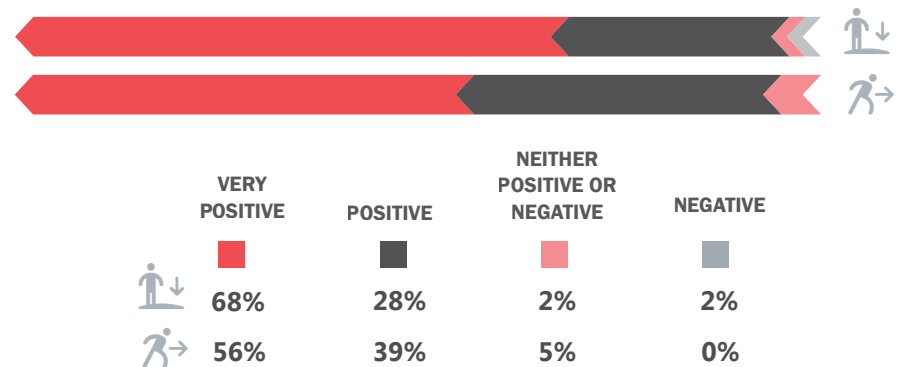
Cost of living is too high

67%

Access to water is not sufficient

65%

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



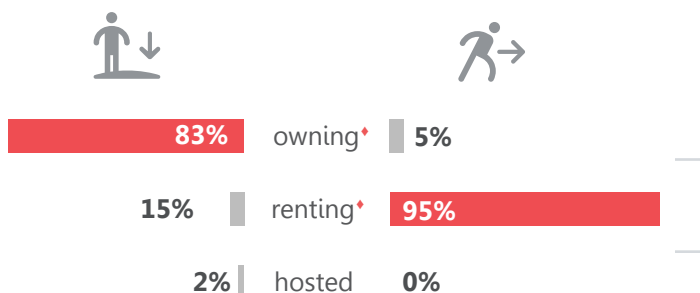


## Housing Situation

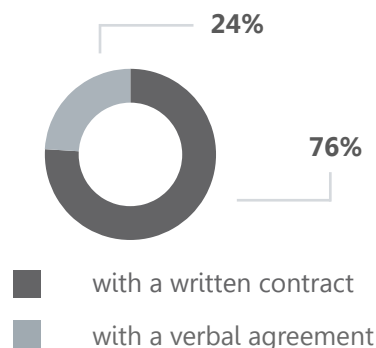
### Most common shelter types

1	76%	Solid/finished houses
2	24%	Solid/finished apartments
3	<1%	Unfinished or abandoned residential building

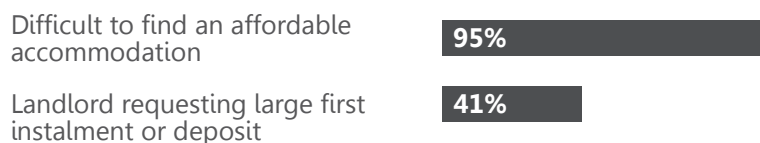
### Most common occupancy arrangements



### Rental contract (by % of IDP households who are renting [95%])



### Most common challenges in finding a place to rent for households (by % of households who face challenges [92%])



AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON RENT<sup>13</sup>

27%

28%

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON RENT AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE<sup>13</sup>

20%

23%

## Shelter Conditions

**88%** % of households whose shelter had inadequacies  

### Most common shelter inadequacies (by % of households)<sup>12,</sup>



41%	Lack of lighting inside shelter	43%
23%	Leakage from roof/ceiling during rain	23%
20%	Poor sanitation	27%
18%	Lack of heating	27%
17%	Lack of insulation from cold	18%
21%	Windows/doors not sealed	12%
12%	Lack of space/overcrowding*	25%
16%	Lack of lighting around shelter	17%
7%	Lack of water (fixtures)	13%
9%	Lack of electricity (fixtures)	10%
10%	Unable to lock home securely	7%
5%	Lack of privacy	13%



**92%**

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



## Access to Water

### Primary sources of drinking water



Private water trucking	94%
Community water tank	4%
Public or NGO water trucking	1%
Bottles/bottled water	1%
Piped network	0%

**75%** % of households who did not have a secondary source of drinking water

Among households having a secondary source of drinking water, **bottled water** was the most commonly reported [43%].

### Primary sources of non-drinking water



Private water trucking	74%
Community borehole or well	15%
Private borehole or well	9%
Piped network	1%
Public or NGO water trucking	1%











**75%** % of households experienced issues with drinking water

The top problem with drinking water for households was the **bad taste of water** [54%].

**20%** of host community households and **24%** of IDP households reported perceiving drinking water is **making people sick**.



**69%** % of households who did not use any methods to make drinking water safer.

### Water needs for which households had to reduce consumption because of not having access to sufficient water<sup>12</sup>

 Cleaning outside the house	82%	 Gardening	15%
 Cleaning inside the house	80%	 Handwashing	13%
 Doing laundry	69%	 Drinking	<1%
 Bathing	64%	 Cooking	0%
 Toilet usage	15%	 Baby formula	0%





## Access to Water

	
<b>AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON WATER<sup>13</sup></b>	
<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON WATER AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE<sup>13</sup></b>	
<b>5%</b>	<b>5%</b>



 **99%**

% of households had insufficient access to water to fulfill their needs<sup>•</sup>

**Common barriers to accessing water for households** (by % of households who had insufficient water access [99%])<sup>12, •</sup>

water access [99%] <sup>12</sup>			
1	Water is too expensive	83% <sup>♦</sup>	94% <sup>♦</sup>
2	Storage containers are too expensive	76%	73%
3	Not enough water tanks or tanks not big enough	53%	60%
4	Household skipped in schedule of refilling tanks	14%	15%
5	Water points too far or difficult to reach	11%	13%

**Common strategies used by households to avoid running out of water<sup>12, •</sup>**

Common strategies used by households to avoid running out of water <sup>12, •</sup>			
1	Reducing non-drinking water consumption	99%	99%
2	Spending money on water that is usually spent on other things	73%	68%
3	Relying on drinking water stored previously	42%	55%
4	Receiving water on credit/borrowing water	21%	12%

## Access to Sanitation

 **71%** % of households who experienced sanitation issues<sup>•</sup>

**Common sanitation issues for households<sup>12, •</sup>**

<b>1</b>	<b>51%</b>	Sewage system needs cleaning
<b>2</b>	<b>30%</b>	Solid waste/trash in the street
<b>3</b>	<b>27%</b>	Sewage system needs repair
<b>4</b>	<b>22%</b>	Rodents/or pests frequently visible in the street
<b>5</b>	<b>16%</b>	Stagnant water around the house



## Access to Electricity



AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME  
SPENT ON ELECTRICITY<sup>13</sup>

5%

4%

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON  
ELECTRICITY AS A % OF TOTAL  
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE<sup>13</sup>

4%

3%

### Primary sources of electricity<sup>•</sup>



Community generator 98%  
Main network 2%

### Secondary sources of electricity (by % of households who have access to a secondary source [98%])<sup>12, •</sup>

1 Main network 96%  
2 Other batteries 6%  
3 Solar panels 2%

2% % of households did not have access to a secondary source of electricity<sup>•</sup>

### Most common barriers to accessing electricity<sup>12, •</sup>

1 Rationing of electricity by local authorities 94%  
2 Electricity from the community generator is too expensive 80%  
3 Private generators too expensive 56%  
4 Solar panels too expensive 54%  
5 Fuel for generators too expensive 31%  
6 Car batteries too expensive 29%

### Average number of hours of electricity per day<sup>•</sup>

13 OR MORE	12-11	10-9	8-7	6-5	4-3	2-1	0
9%	23%	41%	25%	0%	1%	0%	0%



 99%

% of households who experienced issues with accessing electricity<sup>•</sup>

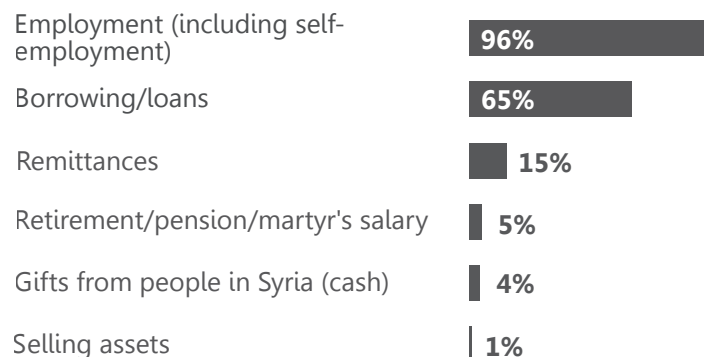
 10.2hrs

Average hours of electricity per day available to households<sup>•</sup>



## Income sources and employment

### Sources of income in the month prior to data collection<sup>12</sup> ▶



### Most common primary source of income for host households ▶



1	Self-employment/entrepreneurship	42%
2	Formal longer-term <sup>14</sup> employment	24%
3	Informal day-to-day work agreements	15%

### Most common primary source of income for IDP households ▶



1	Self-employment/entrepreneurship	37%
1	Formal longer-term <sup>14</sup> employment	20%
2	Borrowing/loans♦	18%

### Most common employment sectors (by % of households where employment is a source of income [96%])<sup>12</sup> ▶

1	Wholesale/retail	17%	6	Armed forces	11%
2	Real estate/construction	15%	7	Crafts	6%
3	Government/public service	12%	8	Machinery/mechanics/repairs	5%
4	Trade/transportation	12%	9	Hospitality industry	5%
5	Education/childcare	12%	10	Marketplace vending	5%

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ADULTS PER HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE:		
EMPLOYED	1.4	1.4
NOT IN EMPLOYMENT	2	1.9
NOT EMPLOYED AND LOOKING FOR A JOB (UNEMPLOYED) <sup>15</sup>	0.4	0.4

**96%** % of households where employment (self-employment/entrepreneurship) was a source of income

**1%** % of households where informal day-to-day work was the only income source

## Income and Expenses ▶

	AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME FOR A FAMILY OF 6 MEMBERS <sup>16</sup>	AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENSE FOR A FAMILY OF 6 MEMBERS <sup>17</sup>	AVERAGE MONTHLY DEFICIT FOR A FAMILY OF 6 MEMBERS
	1,057,295 SYP	1,027,497 SYP	-29,798 SYP
	1,164,594 SYP	1,304,624 SYP	-140,030 SYP



### Income and Expenses

Average monthly expense for households who had expenses in the following categories



Host community households



IDP households

■ Share of households who spent money on the expense category

■ Share of households who did not spend money on the expense category

#### → Food

420,396 SYP

371,089 SYP



#### → Communication

23,337 SYP

19,110 SYP



#### → Water

45,500 SYP

41,890 SYP



#### → Electricity

33,737 SYP

29,848 SYP



#### → Transportation

50,087 SYP

41,479 SYP



#### → Healthcare

85,825 SYP

212,473 SYP



#### → Non Food Items (NFIs)

33,098 SYP

35,824 SYP



#### → Tobacco

63,246 SYP

54,811 SYP



#### → Education

63,166 SYP

63,571 SYP



#### → Rent

153,438 SYP

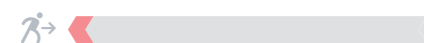
200,579 SYP



#### → COVID-19 items

30,000 SYP

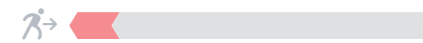
11,000 SYP



#### → Social gifts

32,143 SYP

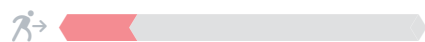
33,333 SYP



#### → Debt repayment

136,389 SYP

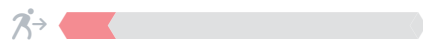
105,000 SYP



#### → Asset maintenance

42,857 SYP

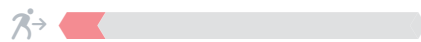
32,500 SYP



#### → Family support

114,444 SYP

71,818 SYP



#### → Productive assets

10,000 SYP

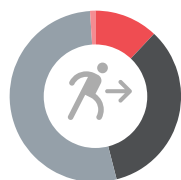
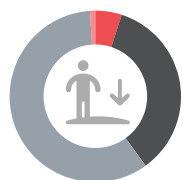
0 SYP





### Ability to Meet Basic Needs

#### Households' perceived ability to meet basic needs



Very poor  
Poor  
Fair  
Good

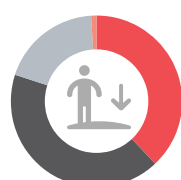


5%  
35%  
59%  
1%



12%  
34%  
53%  
1%

#### Change in the households' perceived ability to meet basic needs



Significant deterioration  
Some deterioration  
No change  
Some improvement



38%  
42%  
19%  
1%



56%  
34%  
10%  
0%

61%

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

15%

% of households whose monthly income would not cover minimum expenses (as estimated by the SMEB)<sup>18</sup>

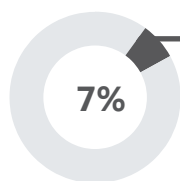
#### Most common barriers to meeting basic needs<sup>12, 18, 19</sup>

- 1 The wage is not in line with the rising prices 90%
- 2 Lack of employment opportunities 73%
- 3 Lack of skills for a better paying job 54%

#### Most common coping strategies adopted to meet basic needs<sup>12, 18, 19</sup>

- 1 Borrowing money 73%
- 2 Purchasing items on credit 66%
- 3 Decreasing non-food expenditures 46%

#### % of households with savings

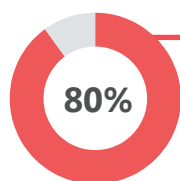


#### Change in savings<sup>12, 18, 19</sup>

Stayed the same  
Slightly decreased

76%  
24%

#### % of households in debt



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

No  
Don't know  
Yes

63%  
14%  
23%



#### AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON DEBT REPAYMENT<sup>13</sup>

18%

14%

#### AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON DEBT REPAYMENT AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE<sup>13</sup>










14%

11%



## 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	1.8	1.5
 FRUIT♦	1.1	0.7
 PULSES, NUTS, AND SEEDS	1.6	1.9
 TUBERS/ROOTS	2.0	1.9
 VEGETABLES AND LEAVES♦	3.6	3.0
 MILK, AND DAIRY	3.9	3.8
 BREAD AND CEREALS	6.6	6.5
 SWEETS	6.4	5.9
 OILS AND FATS	6.9	6.8

### Most common source of food



■ Permanent market **97%**  
■ Weekly market **3%**

**93%** % of households who experienced issues with accessing sufficient quantities and quality of food•

### Most common barriers to accessing sufficient quantities and quality of food<sup>12,•</sup>

- 1** Not enough money for food **93%**
- 2** Delayed or skipped assistance or distribution **27%**
- 3** Loss of customary benefits at market **10%**
- 4** Quality of available food is poor **7%**

**16%** % of households reporting perceiving that at least one member had lost weight due to insufficient food access•



AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON FOOD <sup>13</sup>	
<b>54%</b>	<b>51%</b>
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON FOOD AS A % OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE <sup>13</sup>	
<b>48%</b>	<b>42%</b>
AVERAGE MONTHLY FOOD EXPENDITURE PER PERSON IN A HOUSEHOLD	
<b>81,347 SYP</b>	<b>73,995 SYP</b>
% HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE MONTHLY FOOD EXPENDITURE IS MORE THAN 50% OF THEIR TOTAL EXPENDITURE	
<b>40%</b>	<b>26%</b>

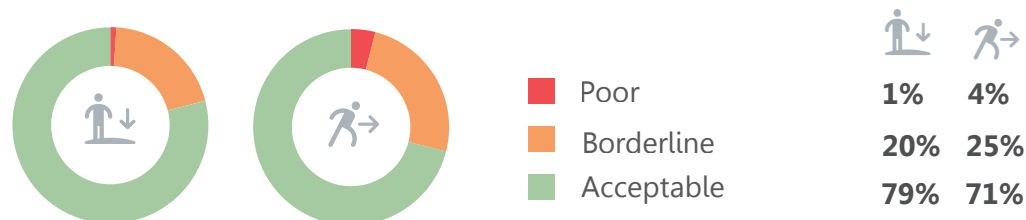
**14%** % of households who did not consume any eggs, meat or fish in the 7 days prior to data collection

**36%** % of households who did not consume any fruit in the 7 days prior to data collection



## Food Consumption Score (FCS)

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



 **22%** % of host community households with children with **poor** or **borderline** food consumption

 **24%** % of IDP households with children with **poor** or **borderline** food consumption

### FCS Interpretation

**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.<sup>19</sup>

**Borderline Food Consumption (score between >28-42):** This category includes households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oils and pulses a few times a week.<sup>19</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.<sup>19</sup>

## Coping strategies

### 8.0 Average reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) in Al-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. Results indicate that the rCSI have been gradually decreasing since the same period last year. In January 2022, the rCSI in Al-Hasakeh city reached 13.3, meaning that households adopted fewer coping strategies to cover food and other basics within a year.

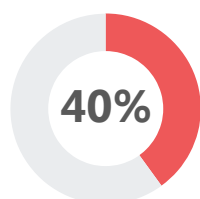
### Coping strategies (CS) in the 7 days prior to data collection (for households that experienced barriers to accessing sufficient food)

	AVERAGE #DAYS PER WEEK CS WAS APPLIED	% HHs THAT APPLIED CS
Relied on less preferred/less expensive food	<b>4.3</b>	<b>90%</b>
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends	<b>0.2</b>	<b>10%</b>
Reduced the portion size of meals at meal time	<b>0.8</b>	<b>24%</b>
Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	<b>1.4</b>	<b>42%</b>
Restricted the consumption by adults in order for young children to eat	<b>0.6</b>	<b>19%</b>
At least one member of the household spent a whole day without eating	<b>0.0</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>



### Access to healthcare

% of households with unmet health needs<sup>12, 20</sup>



#### Most common inaccessible health treatments (by % of households with unmet health needs [40%])<sup>12, 20</sup>

1	Treatment for chronic diseases	55%
2	Medicines or other commodities	34%
3	General and/or specialist surgical services	17%
4	Dental services	16%
5	Paediatric consultations	13%

#### Most common inaccessible types of medicines (by % of households with unmet health needs regarding medicines and other commodities [34%])<sup>12, 20</sup>

1	Painkillers/analgesics	62%
2	Medications for hypertension/heart conditions	49%
3	Antibiotics	37%
4	Diabetes medicines	35%
5	Asthma medicines	14%

93% % of households experienced issues with accessing healthcare<sup>12, 20</sup>



AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON HEALTHCARE<sup>13</sup>

8%

9%

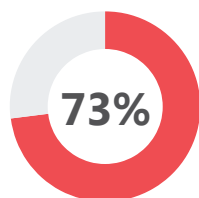
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON HEALTHCARE AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE<sup>13</sup>

8%

8%

#### Most common barriers to accessing healthcare<sup>12, 20</sup>

1	Cannot afford price of medicines	84%
2	Cannot afford treatment costs	76%
3	Health facilities overcrowded and/or long waiting times	45%



% of households with at least one member who showed signs of psychological distress<sup>12, 20</sup>

#### Most common coping strategies (by % of host community households with unmet health needs)<sup>12, 20</sup>



1	Going to a pharmacy instead of a clinic	90%
2	Foregoing non-essential treatment	39%
3	Substituting prescribed medication for herbal medicine	34%

#### Most common coping strategies (by % of IDP households with unmet health needs)<sup>12, 20</sup>

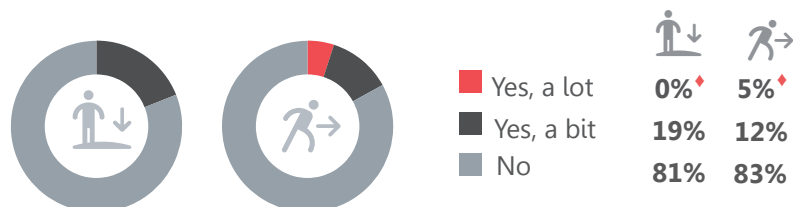


1	Going to a pharmacy instead of a clinic	91%
2	Foregoing non-essential treatment	35%
3	Substituting prescribed medication for herbal medicine	30%

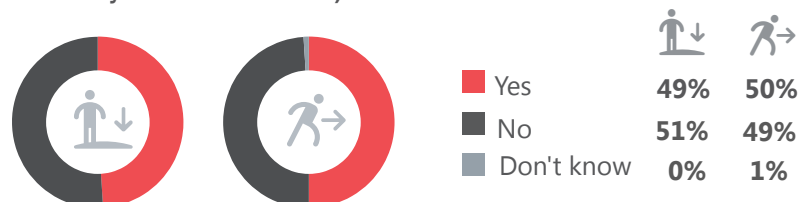


### COVID-19

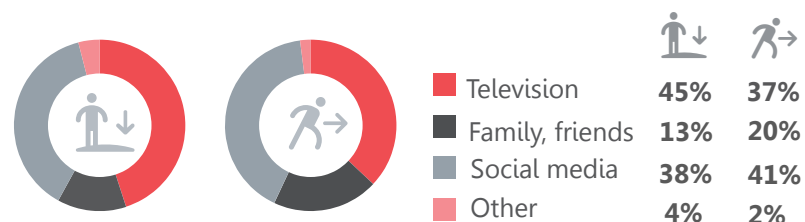
#### Household's worry about contracting COVID-19 (by % of host community and IDP households)



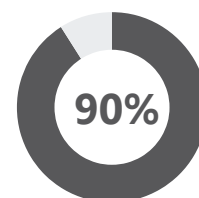
#### Willingness to see a doctor or seek a test if a household member had COVID-19 symptoms (by % of host community and IDP households)



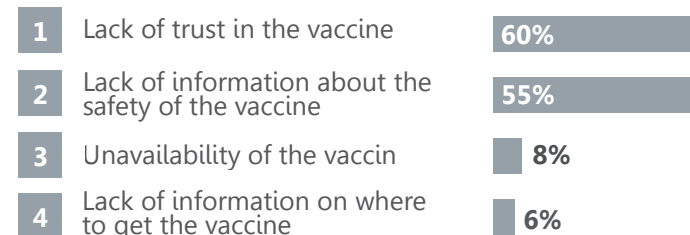
#### Main source of information on COVID-19 (by % of host community and IDP households)



#### % of households where not all adult members are vaccinated against COVID-19



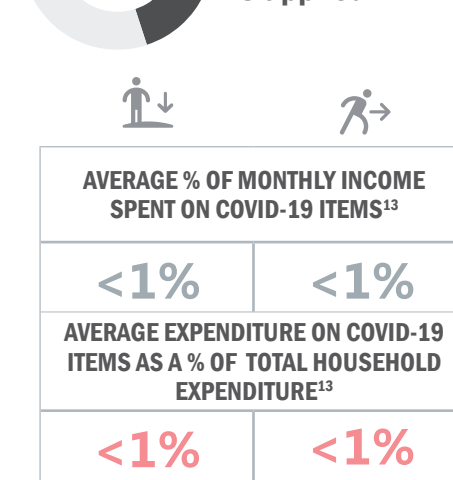
#### Reasons why adult household members are not vaccinated against COVID-19 (by % of households where at least one adult member is not vaccinated [90%])<sup>12</sup>



#### Applied behaviours aimed at preventing the spread of COVID-19 (by % of host community and IDP households)<sup>12</sup>



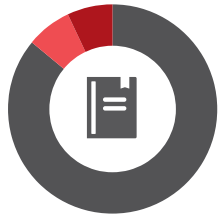
#### % of households where no COVID-19 preventive measure is applied





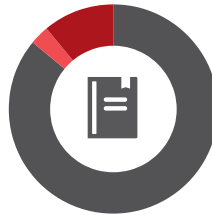
## Access to education

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



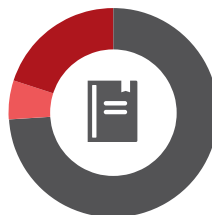
all regularly attended school	86%
not all regularly attended school	7%
none attended school	7%

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



all regularly attended school	86%
not all regularly attended school	3%
none attended school	11%

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



all regularly attended school	74%
not all regularly attended school	6%
none attended school	20%

**Barriers to accessing education in the month prior to data collection** (by % of households with school-aged children [18%] where at least one of the children does not regularly attend school)<sup>12, ▼</sup>

1	Children have to work	53%
2	Unable to afford learning material and/or pay for school fees	52%
3	Social issues	30%
4	Barriers related to transportation	9%
5	Challenges specific to girls	8%

**Challenges faced by school-aged children while attending school** (by % of households with school-aged children [95%] where at least one of the children attended school)<sup>12, ●</sup>

1	Classes are overcrowded	74%
2	Quality of available education is poor/perceived to be poor	54%
3	School lacks learning and teaching materials	24%
4	School lacks trained teachers	23%
5	School lacks proper class furniture	17%

AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON EDUCATION<sup>13</sup>

4%

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE<sup>13</sup>

3%



### 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 resulting in a total of 488 significance tests. 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 pop-

ulations have the same characteristics) was rejected in 26 instances at level 0.05, which are indicated throughout the factsheet with the icon ♦.

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](#).

### Footnotes

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, 1 is under Government of Syria (GoS) control, 3 are in proximity to GoS areas, 1 is next to military sites, and 11 were not assessed due to security concerns. Consequently, the remaining 14 neighbourhoods were assessed.

7. WASH Working Group. Alouk Water station functionality [Dashboard](#)

8. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). (2021). Syria: Alouk Water Station. Retrieved from: <http://www.unicef.org>

9. Syrians for Truth & Justice. (January 2023). Northeast Syria: Unprecedented Turkish Strikes on Energy Infrastructure. Retrieved from: <https://stj-sy.org>

10. iMMAP. (5 January 2023). NES Context update December 2022. Retrieved from: <https://immap.org>

11. Health Working Group. NES Cholera [Dashboard](#)

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

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

14. 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.

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

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

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

18. Computed by comparing (household income/number of household members) to (838,061 SYP/6), where 838,061 is the median value of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) for a family of 6 in Al-Hasakeh sub-district, from the January 2023 Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI). In January 2023, the median SMEB value was 768,768 SYP in the Governorate of Al-Hasakeh and 784,789 SYP in NES.

19. The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP). (May 2014). WFP Food Consumption Score - Technical Guidance Sheet. Retrieved from: <https://fscluster.org/>

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