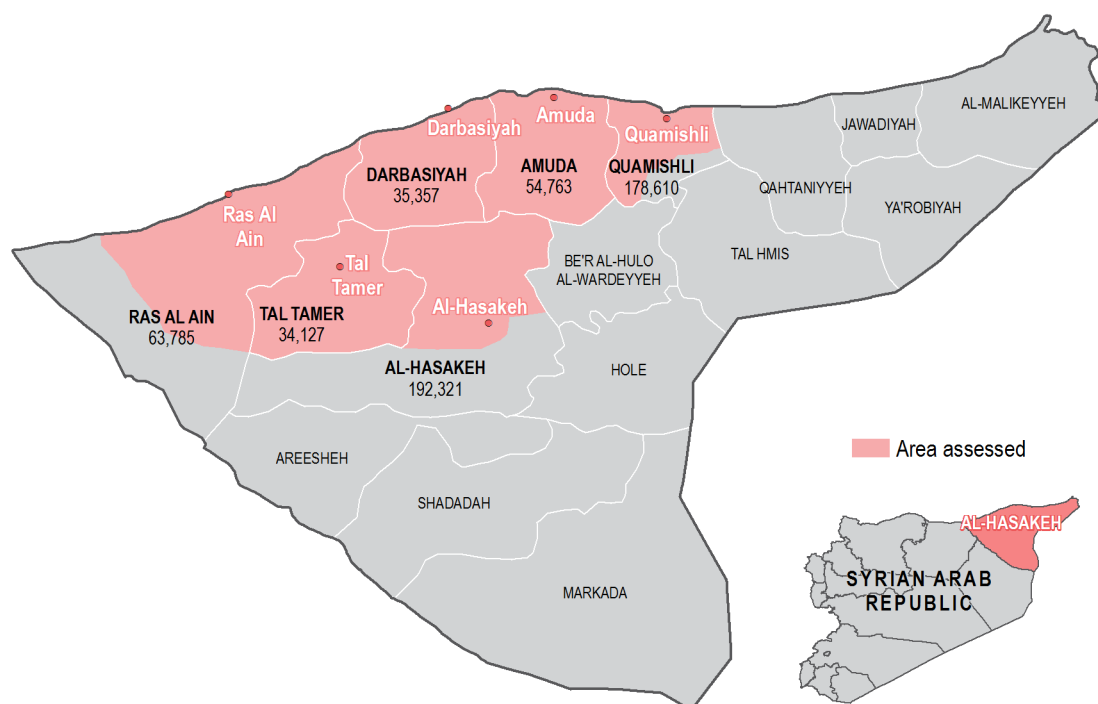


Methodology

Findings are drawn from a statistically significant sample of 1,524 households across Ras al Ain, Tal Tamer, Hasakeh, Amuda, Darbasiyah and Quamishli sub-districts in Hasakeh governorate, which are home to 59% of the population in the governorate and include the two largest cities in the governorate (Hasakeh city and Quamishli city). Data was collected through direct household-level interviews between 25th May and 7th June 2016.

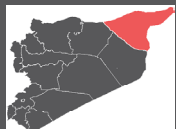
The sample collected allows results to be a) representative across the whole area covered with a confidence level of at least 95% and margin of error maximum 5%; b) generalizable at the subdistrict level with a confidence level of 95% and margin of error of 10%; and c) generalizable across rural and urban areas with a confidence level of at least 95% and margin of error maximum 5%. Each sub-district assessed consists of a main city/town which has the same name as the sub-district (as labelled on the map 1), and a large number of surrounding communities which generally contain fewer than 1,000 people (though in each sub-district, there are up to around 4 communities with between 1,000 and 4,000 people. This allows for a rural-urban distinction between the main city/town in each sub-district collectively (classified as urban) and the other communities in the sub-district collectively (classified as rural).

These factsheets present sectoral findings across the entire area assessed, with breakdowns by sub-district and rural/urban areas for selected indicators. The full report with detailed findings can be accessed at the link [here](#), whilst sub-district level results are presented in the factsheets [here](#).



Sectoral factsheets (click on link to go to factsheet):

- Food security
- Livelihoods
- Shelter and NFIs
- WASH
- Health
- Education



Summary

Overall, it appears that although the majority of households were able to access food sources and maintain a reasonable level of dietary diversity (78% of households had an 'acceptable' Food Consumption Score and 97% reported eating 3 meals per day), it was not easy to do so: although 78% of households were classified as food secure, 58% were just marginally food secure indicating they were on the periphery of food security; a further 21% were already classified as food insecure. 86% of households reported facing challenges to accessing food, commonly related to a lack of income opportunities and the comparative expense of food, as well as a lack of certain items in markets.

Access to Food

Household consumption

Number of meals eaten per day:	3	96%
	2	2%
	4-6	1%
	1	0.2%

% of household prioritising certain members for receiving food:	HH members share food equally	93%
	under 18s	4%
	sick/disabled	1%
	elderly	1%
	other	1%

Sources of food

Most common sources of food (% of hh reporting as one of top 3 sources used):	shop	98%
	own production	11%
	family / friends	7%

Challenges to accessing food

86% of households reported challenges to accessing food.

Most commonly reported challenges:*	too expensive	83%
	lack of resources to buy food	41%
	foods not available	36%
	decrease in local production	15%
	lack of resources to buy cooking fuel	10%
	lack of cooking fuel in markets	10%

Access to Bread

Sources of bread

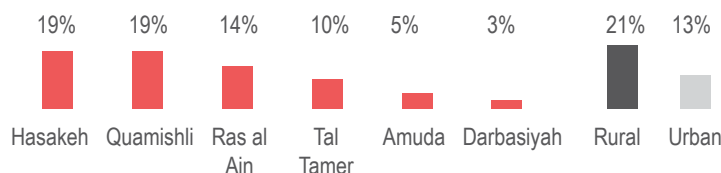
Most common sources of bread (% of hh reporting as one of top 3 sources used):	public bakery	75%
	private bakery	12%
	shop	6%
	own production	2%
	other	5%

Challenges to accessing bread

15% of households reported challenges to accessing bread.

Most commonly reported challenges:	lack of supplies in bakeries	5%
	flour expensive	4%
	no flour available	3%

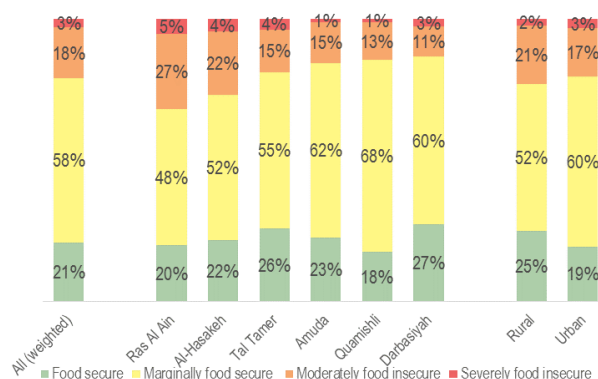
% of households reporting challenges to accessing bread by sub-district and area:

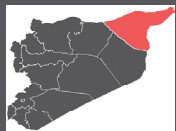


Food Consumption Score**

% of HH by Food Consumption Score:	insecure	7%
	borderline	15%
	acceptable	78%

Food Consumption Score by sub-district and area:

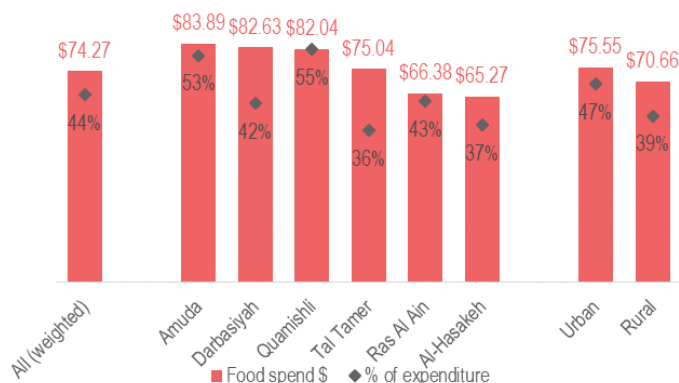




Food Expenditure Share

44% of monthly household expenditure was on food.

Food expenditure in USD and as a % of total expenditure by sub-district and area:



Food Security Index*

21% of households are food insecure.

Household food security classification:

severely food insecure	3%
moderately food insecure	18%
marginally food secure	58%
fully food secure	21%

Food Security Index classifications

severely food insecure	has extreme food consumption gaps, OR extreme loss of livelihood assets will lead to food consumption gaps, or worse
moderately food insecure	has significant food consumption gaps, OR marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies
marginally food secure	has minimally adequate food consumption without engaging in irreversible coping strategies; unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures
food secure	able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical coping strategies



Coping Strategies Index

86% of households resorted to some form of consumption-based coping strategy.

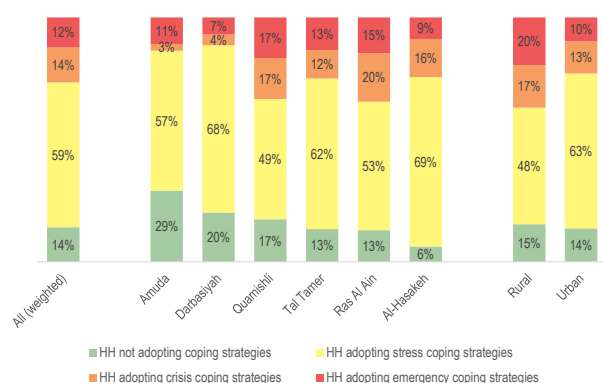
% of households by most extreme type of coping strategy employed:

emergency	12%
crisis	14%
stress	59%
none	14%

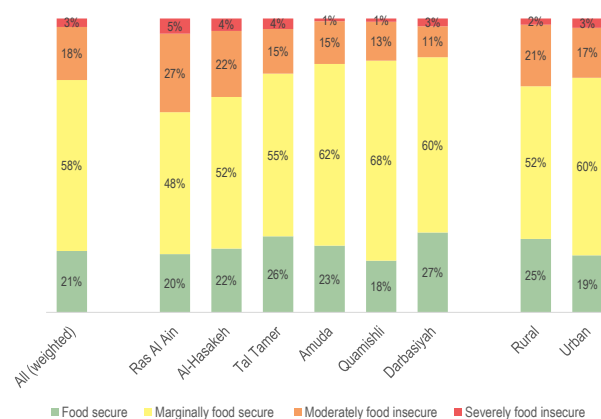
Specific coping strategies

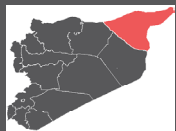
emergency	limiting amount of food consumed, eating weeds or other non-food plants, searching for food in garbage
crisis	borrowing food / money to buy food
stress	eating less-preferred foods, reducing the number of meals per day, limiting portions at mealtimes

Use of consumption-based coping strategies by sub-district and area:



Food Security Index by sub-district and area:





Summary

Employment opportunities in the sub-districts assessed appear limited: 62% of adults were not employed which is higher than the estimated country-wide average of 53%. Further, there has been a reported decrease in levels of employment-based income sources since before the crisis, such as salaried employment, daily casual labour, farm ownership, and business/trade. In parallel, there has been an increase in reported reliance on non-employment based sources which typically generate less income and are less stable than employment based-source. This appears to have manifested in unsustainable levels of expenditure and debt in comparison to income, and the debt burden appears to inhibit short term ability to sustain livelihoods, as debt repayment comprises the second largest proportion of monthly expenditure.



Employment

62% of adults are not in employment.

% of adults (18-59) in each employment category:	permanent job	22%
	casual/ daily labour	11%
	temporary jobs	5%

% of adults in employment by sub-district & type of area:

	TOTAL	permanent jobs	daily labour	temporary jobs
Al-Hasakeh	37%	25%	7%	4%
Amuda	44%	23%	11%	9%
Darbasiyah	39%	20%	12%	7%
Quamishli	36%	17%	16%	3%
Ras Al Ain	39%	25%	7%	7%
Tal Tamer	39%	23%	9%	6%
Rural	37%	19%	11%	7%
Urban	39%	23%	11%	5%

Income sources

Number of main income sources per household:



61% one source
35% two sources
4% more than two sources

45% of households used employment-based sources of income as their primary source of income.

Primary sources of income over the past 30 days:

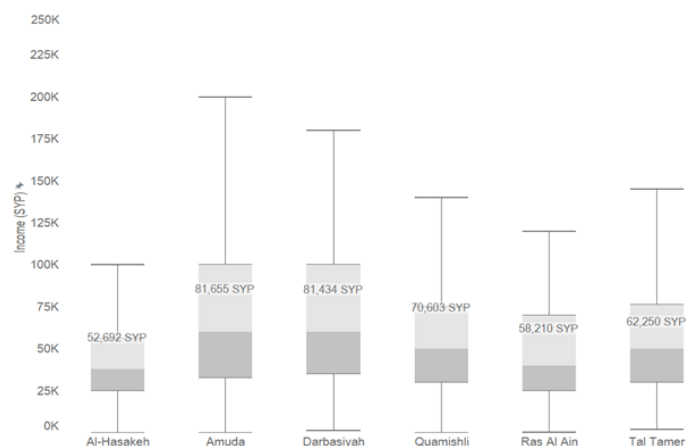
Stable salaried employment	36%
Unstable daily employment	27%
Business/ trade	11%
Farm ownership	10%
Remittances	6%
Borrowing from friends	4%
Savings	2%



Income

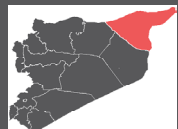
Average monthly income*: **64,284 SYP (\$101.55)**

Mean, median, upper and lower quartiles of household income (SYP), by sub-district*:



Top 3 employment sources by area:

	Urban	Rural
1.	stable work (38%)	stable work (28%)
2.	unstable daily work (27%)	unstable daily work (27%)
3.	business / trade (12%)	farm ownership (24%)



Expenditure

Average monthly expenditure*: **106,370 SYP (\$168)**

Average reported primary expenditures:

food	44%
debt repayment	19%
health	11%
education	6%

Average monthly expenditure by area*:

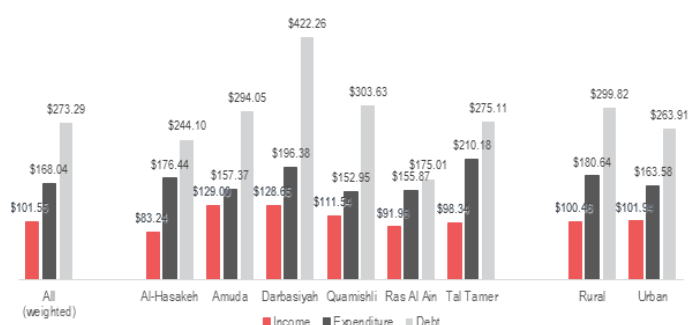
	Urban	Rural
Food	\$76	\$71
Debt repayment	\$26	\$49
Health	\$19	\$20
Education	\$10	\$8
Other housing	\$6	\$7
Electricity	\$5	\$5
Communication	\$5	\$4
TOTAL	103,549 SYP (\$163.58)	114,344 SYP (\$180.63)



Debt

Average household debt*: **172,995 SYP (\$273)**

Average household income, expenditure and debt (USD) by sub-district*:



Ratio of income to expenditure and income to debt:

	Income to expenditure	Income to debt
Al-Hasakeh	2.1	2.9
Amuda	1.2	2.3
Darbasiyah	1.5	3.3
Quamishli	1.4	2.7
Ras Al Ain	1.7	1.9
Tal Tamer	2.1	2.8



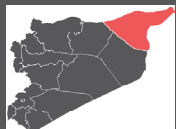
Challenges and Coping Mechanisms

90% of households faced challenges to maintaining livelihoods, most commonly:**

lack of job opportunities	42%
low wages	40%
high cost of inputs	37%
escalating conflict	20%
lack of humanitarian aid	20%

64% of HH used some form of coping mechanism in the last 30 days, most commonly:

reducing food intake	25%
sell HH assets/goods	25%
borrow money/buy food credit	19%
spend savings	18%
sell productive assts	11%



Summary

Typically, populations lived in houses or apartments and most commonly owned their shelters. Just under half of households (41%) were damaged, with the majority of these requiring light repairs. Although almost all households assessed reported having some access to electricity, access was commonly limited. 95% of households still had some access to the main network; however, 49% of households had fewer than eight hours of access per day and only 50% used the network as their primary source of electricity. All households with no electricity source were located in rural areas. The main sources of cooking fuel were gas and kerosene/kaz, with few households reporting using other sources.



Shelter Type

Household shelter type:	house/apartment	97%
	unfinished building	3%
	collective shelters	0.2%
	informal settlements	0.2%

Sampling did not aim to stratify by shelter types; therefore informal settlements and collective shelters located in specific areas may not have been assessed and proportions may not be an exact



Shelter Ownership/ Tenancy

Shelter ownership / tenancy:	owned	79%
	renting	15%
	hosted	3%
	squatting	2%

Shelter ownership/ tenancy by sub-district and area:



Rent

Average rent cost per month*: **8,179 SYP (\$12.92)**

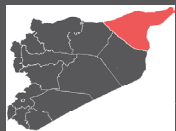
Average rent cost per month by sub-district and area:



Shelter Damage

41% of HH live in damaged shelters.

Type of shelter damage reported:	slight damage	29%
	moderate damage	9%
	heavy damage	3%
	no damage	59%

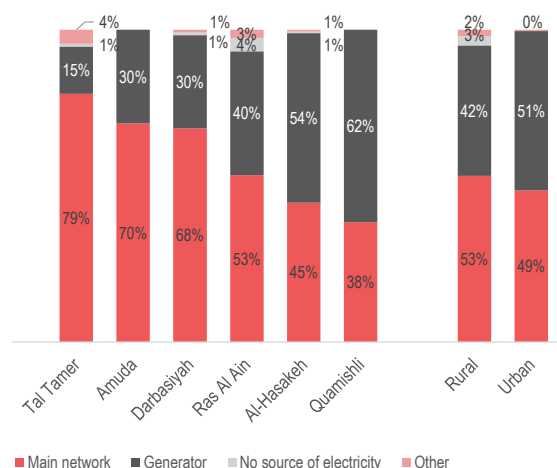


Electricity

Electricity sources

Primary source of electricity used:	main network	50%
	generator	49%
	none	1%

Primary source of electricity by sub-district and area:

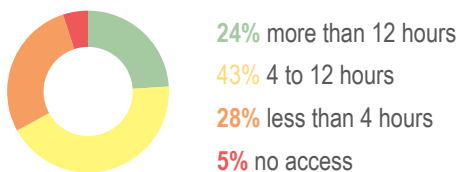


Access to the main network

95% of households have some access to the main network.

33% of households have fewer than 4 hours access to the main network per day.

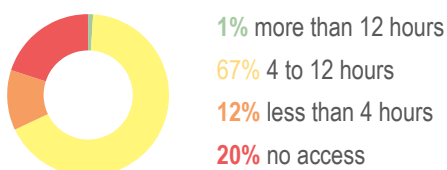
Access to the main network per day:



Access to generator power

21% of households have no access to generator power

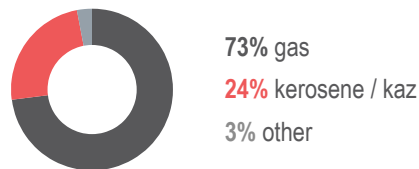
Access to generator power per day:



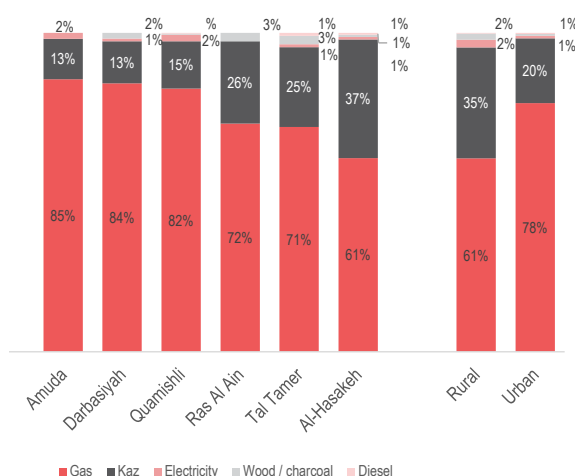
Cooking Fuel

Main sources of cooking fuel

Main source of cooking fuel used:



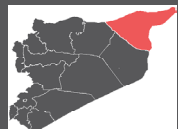
Main source of cooking fuel by sub-district and area:



Challenges to accessing cooking fuel

65% of HH faced challenges accessing cooking fuel.

Primary challenges reported:	no fuel at market	45%
	fuel too expensive	41%
	no resources to buy fuel	20%



Summary

Overall, reliance on the main network as a source of water for both household and drinking purposes is prevalent across all assessed households. In terms of sufficiency of water, almost a quarter (24%) of households spent 2 days or more without water in the 30 days prior to the assessment, and 14% of households reported having insufficient water to meet basic needs. The lack of sufficient water appears to be leading a minority of households to resort to behavioural changes: 14% of households reported having changed their hygiene practices in the 30 days prior to the assessment due to a lack of water. Just over half of households (53%) reported being unable to access certain hygiene items; this was overwhelmingly due to a lack of affordability rather than unavailability at markets.



Water Sources

Water sources used for household purposes

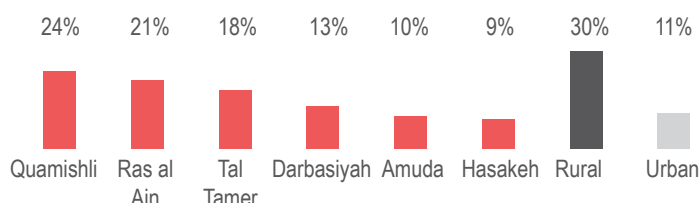
Primary source used for household purposes:

network	87%
open well	6%
closed well	4%
water trucking	3%
bottled water	1%

Primary source used for household purposes by sub-district and area:

	Network	Open well	Closed well	Water trucking	Bottled water
Al-Hasakeh	96%	0%	1%	2%	1%
Amuda	75%	14%	11%	0	0%
Darbasiyah	77%	20%	1%	1%	1%
Quamishli	85%	8%	6%	1%	0%
Ras Al Ain	83%	4%	0%	12%	1%
Tal Tamer	78%	4%	6%	9%	4%
Rural	61%	18%	9%	10%	3%
Urban	96%	2%	2%	0%	0%

Proportion of households using two or more sources:



Water sources used for drinking

Primary source of drinking water:

network	85%
open well	6%
closed well	4%
water trucking	4%
bottled water	1%

Primary source of drinking water by sub-district and area:

	Network	Open well	Closed well	Water trucking	Bottled water
Al-Hasakeh	95%	0%	0%	2%	3%
Amuda	75%	15%	9%	1%	0%
Darbasiyah	77%	20%	0%	2%	1%
Quamishli	84%	9%	6%	1%	0%
Ras Al Ain	74%	4%	2%	17%	3%
Tal Tamer	78%	4%	6%	9%	4%
Rural	56%	20%	7%	13%	4%
Urban	95%	2%	2%	0%	0%

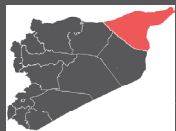


Hygiene Practices

14% of households changed their hygiene practices in the 30 days prior to the survey due to a lack of water.

Most commonly reported changes in hygiene practices:

bathing less than once every 2 days	85%
bathing less than once a week	6%
doing laundry less often	6%



Hygiene Items

53% of households were unable to find in markets or afford certain hygiene items.

Items most commonly reported inaccessible:

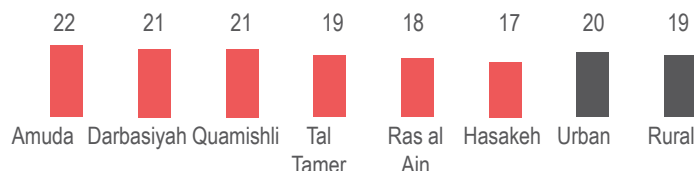
	unaffordable	unavailable*
washing powder	76%	4%
detergent	53%	1%
soap	46%	1%
shampoo	40%	0%
cleaning liquid	34%	2%



Water Consumption

Average household water consumption in the previous 30 days: **19.3 barrels (3860 litres)**

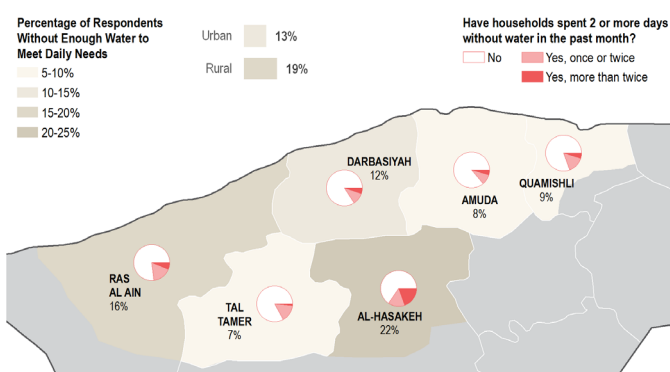
Average consumption by sub-district and area:



24% of households spent 2 or more days without water in the previous 30 days.

14% of households reported not having sufficient water in the previous 30 days to meet needs.

Water sufficiency and shortages by sub-district and area:



Access to Toilets

3% of households reported no access to a functional toilet.

6% of households reported sharing their toilet with other households.

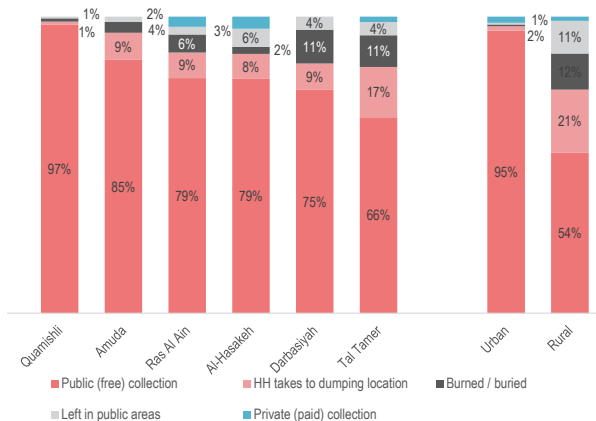


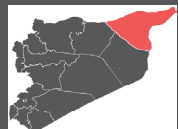
Garbage Collection

Primary method of garbage collection:

public free collection	85%
dumping location	7%
burning/ burying	4%
private paid collection	3%

Primary method of garbage collection by sub-district:



**Summary**

Health questions focused on the number of reported illnesses or symptoms of illnesses commonly related to water sources. A reported 9% of the population suffered from diarrhea in the two weeks prior to the survey, with reported rates significantly higher for children under 5 (28%) compared to 7% of children 6-17 and 5% of adults. Further, males appeared to have slightly higher rates of diarrhea than females. Similarly, children below 5 were more susceptible to skin infections, with 7% reportedly suffering from these in the two weeks prior to the assessment, compared to 5% of adults and children aged 6-17. Overall 53% of households reported being unable to obtain some form of required health assistance. The most common form of inaccessible assistance required was drugs.

**Diarrhea***

9% of the total population suffered from diarrhea in the two weeks prior to the survey:

28%	children under 5
7%	children 6 - 17
5%	adults 18+

Breakdown of population groups suffering from diarrhea in two weeks prior to the survey by sub-district:

	TOTAL pop.	Children under 5	Children 6 - 17	Adults 18+
Al-Hasakeh	11%	35%	9%	6%
Amuda	5%	20%	5%	2%
Darbasiyah	10%	30%	10%	5%
Quamishli	8%	22%	7%	4%
Ras Al Ain	8%	27%	4%	3%
Tal Tamer	7%	23%	4%	4%

**Skin infections***

5% of the total population suffered from skin infections in the two weeks prior to the survey:

7%	children under 5
5%	children 6 - 17
5%	adults 18+

Breakdown of population groups suffering from skin infections in two weeks prior to the survey by sub-district:

	TOTAL pop.	Children under 5	Children 6 - 17	Adults 18+
Al-Hasakeh	5%	9%	4%	5%
Amuda	3%	4%	6%	2%
Darbasiyah	3%	4%	4%	3%
Quamishli	6%	7%	6%	6%
Ras Al Ain	6%	10%	5%	6%
Tal Tamer	3%	5%	3%	3%

**Disability and Chronic Disease***

7% of the total population suffered from a chronic illness.

3% of the total population suffered from a disability.

48% of households hosted at least one person with disabilities and/or suffering from chronic illnesses, including:

37% hosting at least one person suffering from a chronic illness



16% hosting at least one person with disability



6% hosting both people with disabilities and suffering from chronic illnesses

**Health Assistance**

86% of HH required some form of health assistance.

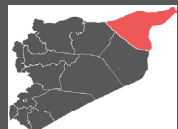


53% of HH overall were unable to obtain some form of required health assistance.



Most common type of healthcare required among households unable to obtain some form of assistance:

drugs	43%
treatment for chronic disease	18%
primary healthcare	17%
Maternal / child health services	11%
Home visit by health professional	8%



Summary

The findings related to education suggest that while the levels of non-attendance in schools were relatively low (8% of children between the ages of 6 and 17 reported not to have attended school in the previous term), overarching needs nevertheless remain to address both the quality of education being provided as well as to encourage attendance, particularly for those in secondary education and males of all ages. For instance, while the most commonly cited needs for education were related to provision of education materials for both students and teachers, a lack of money for tuition/education materials was the most common reason cited for a lack of attendance in schools. A fundamental challenge for a minority of children is the issue of the curriculum being taught in an inappropriate language in some schools.



Attendance*

8% of children aged between 6 - 17 did not attend school in the previous term (for at least 4 days per week).

Children not attending school in the previous term by age and sex:

	Male 6-12	Female 6-12	Male 13-17	Female 13-17	TOTAL
Al-Hasakeh	7%	5%	11%	8%	7%
Amuda	3%	2%	10%	5%	5%
Darbasiyah	10%	15%	10%	3%	9%
Quamishli	9%	7%	12%	12%	10%
Ras Al Ain	7%	7%	12%	6%	8%
Tal Tamer	4%	0%	7%	7%	4%
TOTAL	7%	6%	11%	8%	8%

4% of children aged between 6 - 17 have not attended school for one year or more (for at least 4 days per week).

Most commonly reported barriers to attendance:

females	males
can't afford tuition/ other costs	1. can't afford tuition/ other costs
children need to help at home	2. curriculum not in appropriate language
curriculum not in appropriate language	3. school too far away



Education Needs

Most commonly reported education needs:**

provision of teaching supplies	34%
provision of basic supplies	29%
hiring specialised teachers	24%
water and sanitation at teaching sites	22%
recognition of school certificates	17%