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

Spring 2023| Urban household assessment

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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[3].

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.

SYMBOLOGY

- ■ The indicator refers to the current situation at the time of data collection
- ● The indicator refers to the situation in the 3 months prior to data collection
- ▼ Findings are not representative
- ♦ The 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

- **In spring 2023, 6% of households used piped water network as their main source of drinking water, compared to 34% in the same period last year.** This decrease is related to the interruption of Alouk water station since the summer 2022,[a] which used to provide water to most of Al-Hasakeh.[b] As a result, households widely transited to private water trucking, which was the primary source of drinking water for 91% of households in spring 2023.

- **The percentage of households experiencing problems with water quality increased from 65% to 84% between spring 2022 and spring 2023.** Among these issues, reports of bad taste increased from 38% to 60% while the percentage of households perceiving water to make people sick increased from 6% to 19% within a year. To cope with water issues, households increasingly used filters as a method to make water safer to drink (12% used this method in spring 2023, compared to 8% in spring 2022).

- **90% of IDP households were renting their accommodation in Al-Hasakeh, compared to 16% for host community households.** Renting can expose households to specific challenges such as the difficulty to find affordable accommodation (reported by 91% of IDP households renting) or to rental issues and potential tensions between landlords and tenants (reported by 84% of IDPs). It is worth noting that 92% of IDP households experienced shelter inadequacies such as lack of equipment, space, or minor damages, compared to 78% of host community households.

- **46% of households indicated that at least one of their members could not access health services despite needing healthcare.** The unaffordability of medicines remained the most common barrier to accessing healthcare in the city and was more frequently reported in spring 2023 (92%) than in winter 2023 (84%). Furthermore, households saw their access to essential health treatments reducing: For instance, while 13% of households indicated that they were unable to access pediatric consultations in winter 2023, this percentage rose to 33% in spring. As a result of the reduced healthcare access, households increasingly reported to have given up on treatments. As such, 35% of households reported foregoing essential treatments in spring, compared to 26% in winter.

NES NGO FORUM

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

Spring 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 **2** and **9 May 2023** covering **212 households** (106 host community households and 106 IDP households) in Al-Hasakeh city.

- Findings can be generalised to **the Syrian host community[4] and the IDP population[5] 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.[6]

- 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

Neighbourhood coverage

Assessed

Not assessed

km
0   1   2
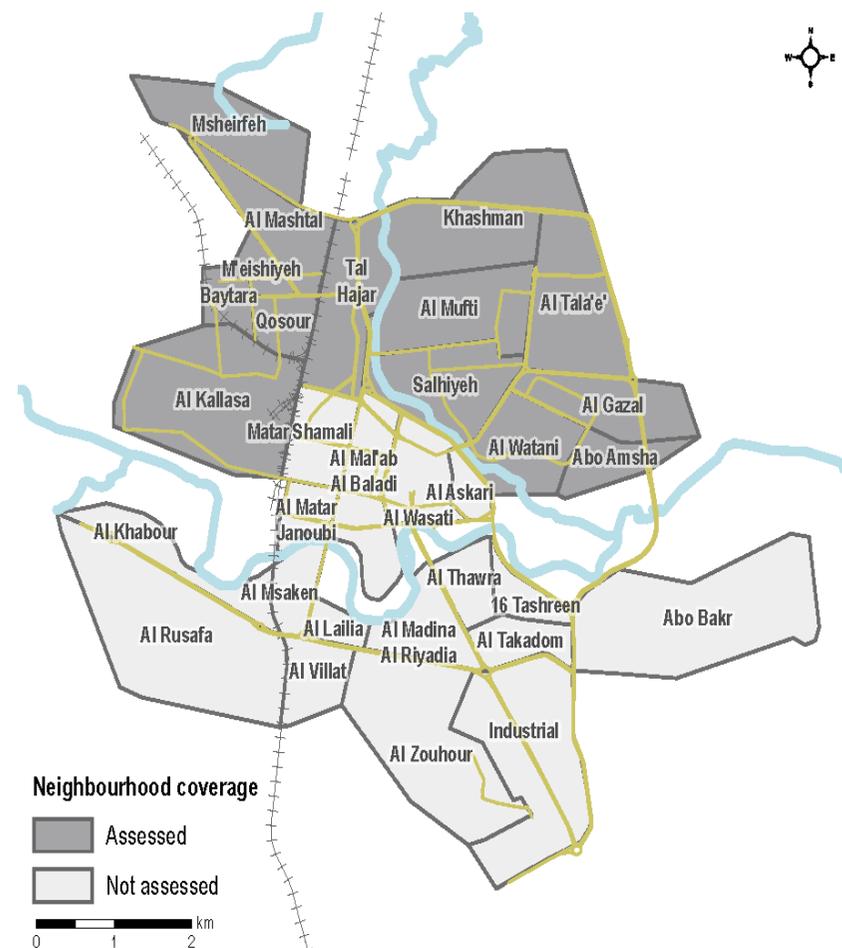
PRIORITY NEEDS

Most commonly reported overall priority needs for host community households (by % of assessed communities)[7]

1	Livelihoods	85%
2	Water	84%
3	Food	50%

Most commonly reported overall priority needs for IDP households (by % of assessed communities)[7]

1	Livelihoods	75%
2	Water	69%
3	Food	55%

RETURNEES

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

Before 2019	2019	2020	2021+
97%	0%	0%	3%

31%
of host community households who are returnees

1.4
average number of displacements for returnee households

IDPs

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

Before 2019	2019	2020	2021+
17%	42%	15%	26%

1.9
average number of displacements for IDP households

Most common governorates of origin for IDP households

1	Al-Hasakeh	74%
2	Deir-ez-Zor	19%
3	Aleppo	5%

Most common sub-districts of origin for IDP households

1	Ras Al Ain	67%
2	Deir-ez-Zor	12%
3	Abu Kamal	4%

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Average	# of household members	# of children (0-5)	# of children (6-17)	# of adults (18+)	# of elderly (60+)
(host)	5.8	1	1.4	3.5	0.6
(IDP)	6.3	1	1.9	3.4	0.4

30% of households with newborns (0-1)

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

60% of households with school-aged children (6-17)

82% of households with children (0-17)

NES NGO FORUM

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

SAFETY AND PROTECTION

7% 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 [7%])▼

| 1 | Syrian identity card issued by the Government of Syria | **66%** |
| 2 | Birth certificate issued by the Government of Syria | **52%** |
| 3 | Marriage certificate issued by the Government of Syria | **16%** |

In **16%** of host community households and **84%** of IDP households reported **housing, land and property concerns**●

Top housing, land and property concerns for IDP households[8],●

| Rental problems (landlord/tenant issues) | **100%** |
| Threats of eviction due to inability to pay rent | **10%** |

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


	Very confident	Confident	Somewhat confident	Not confident
	■(red)	■(dark)	■(tan)	■(grey)
👤↓	**85%**	**8%**	**7%**	**0%**
🏃→	**42%**	**20%**	**30%**	**8%**
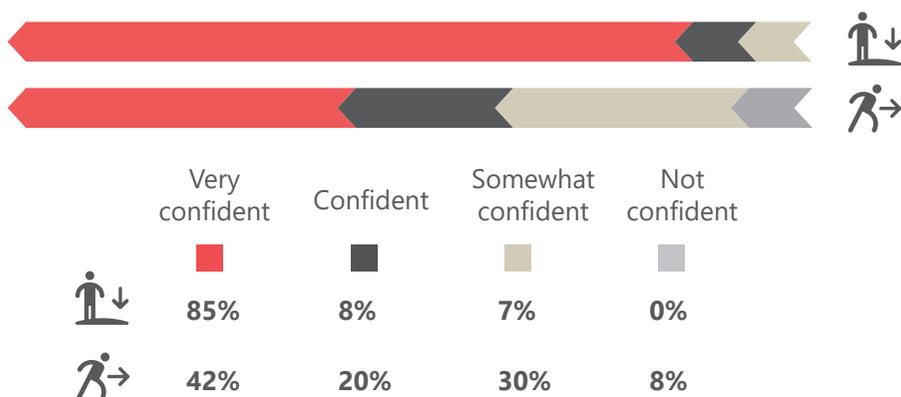
Movement intentions for host community and IDP households►

	No plans to leave	Yes within 1 month	Yes within 6 months	Yes within longer timeframe
	■(red)	■(grey)	■(grey)	■(pink)
👤↓	**93%**	**0%**	**2%**	**5%**
🏃→	**86%**	**2%**	**2%**	**10%**
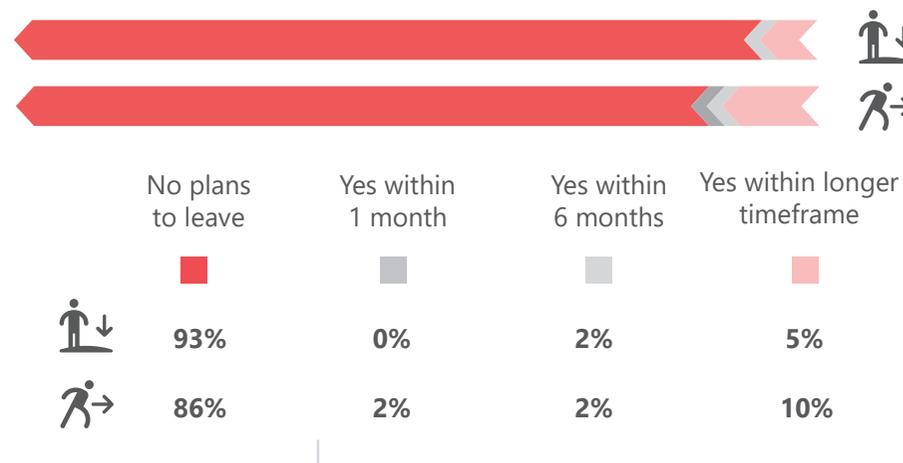
Reasons for leaving (by % of households who intend to leave)[8],▼

Cost of living is too high	**83%**
Access to humanitarian assistance is not sufficient	**56%**
Access to water is not sufficient	**56%**
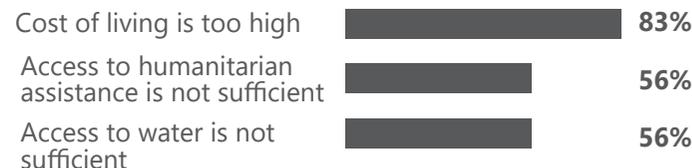
Household's relationship with other community members for host community and IDP households►,■
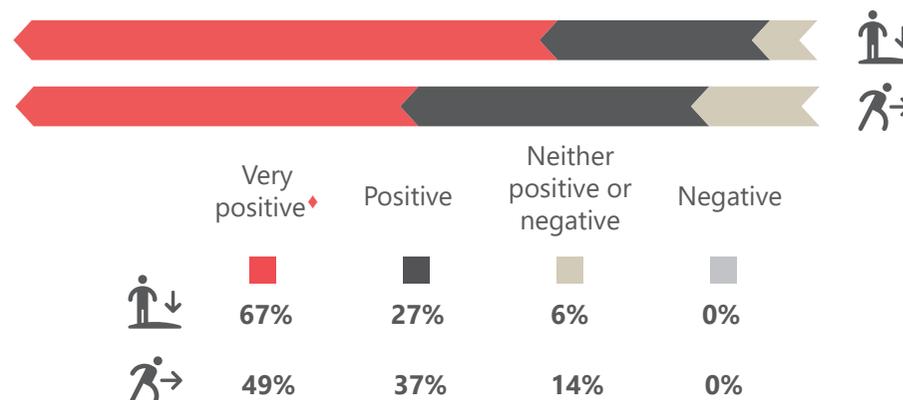
	Very positive♦	Positive	Neither positive or negative	Negative
	■(red)	■(dark)	■(tan)	■(grey)
👤↓	**67%**	**27%**	**6%**	**0%**
🏃→	**49%**	**37%**	**14%**	**0%**

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

4

NES NGO FORUM

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

HOUSING SITUATION

Most common shelter types▶,■

1	Solid/finished house	**75%**
2	Solid/finished apartment	**22%**
3	Unfinished or abandoned residential building	**1%**

Average % of monthly income spent on rent	
32%	**25%**

Average expenditure on rent as a % of total household expenditure[9]	
17%	**19%**

Most common occupancy arrangements▶,■

82%	Owning♦	**8%**
16%	Renting♦	**90%**
2%	Hosted	3%

Rental contract type (by % of IDP households who are renting [90%])■

- Written contract **75%**
- Verbal agreement **25%**

93%

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 [93%])[8],■

Difficult to find an affordable accommodation	**97%**
Landlord requesting large first instalment or deposit	**47%**
Difficult to find a big enough shelter for all family members	**23%**

SHELTER CONDITIONS

84% of households whose shelter had inadequacies▶,■

Common shelter inadequacies (by % of households who experienced issues)[8],■

▼

57%	Lack of lighting inside shelter	**61%**
45%	Poor sanitation	**53%**
35%	Leakage from roof/ceiling during rain	**43%**
35%	Lack of space/overcrowding	**41%**
33%	Lack of lighting around shelter	**27%**
27%	Windows/doors not sealed	**33%**
24%	Lack of privacy	**32%**
12%	Unable to lock home securely	**21%**
11%	Lack of water	**12%**
8%	Lack of electricity	**12%**
6%	Lack of ventilation: stuffy, bad smells	**9%**
1%	Poor facilities for persons with specific needs (PwSN)	**1%**

▶ Aligns with the analytical framework from the Durable Solutions Platform
■ Refers to the current situation at the time of data collection
♦ The differerence in findings for the host and IDP populations is statistically significant
▼ Findings are not representative

NES NGO FORUM

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

ACCESS TO WATER

Primary source of drinking water►,•

■ Private water trucking	**91%**
■ Piped water network	**6%**
■ Water trucking conducted by authorities or NGOs	**2%**
■ Bottles/bottled water	**1%**

Primary source of non-drinking water•

■ Private water trucking	**78%**
■ Community borehole or well for free	**12%**
■ Private borehole or well	**8%**
■ Water trucking conducted by authorities or NGOs	**2%**

61% of households who did not use a secondary source of drinking water•
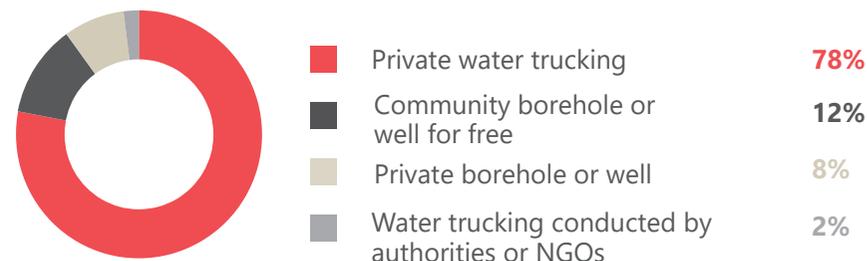
Among households having a secondary source of drinking water, **piped water network** was the most commonly reported [57%]

Most common water needs for which households had to reduce consumption because of not having access to sufficient water[1] (as % of households who reduced water consumption [99%])[8],•

🧴	Cleaning (outside house)	**85%**
🏠	Cleaning (inside house)	**83%**
👕	Doing laundry	**72%**
🚿	Bathing	**71%**
🌱	Gardening	**19%**
🚽	Sanitation (toilet usage)	**17%**
🚰	Handwashing	**8%**
🍲	Cooking	**0%**

84% of households who experienced issues with drinking water►,•

70% of households who did not use any methods to make drinking water safer•

Most common problems with drinking water (as % of households that had problems with drinking water)►,•

1	Water tastes bad	**72%**
2	Water is calcareous	**43%**
3	Water smells bad	**26%**
4	Water was perceived to be making people sick	**23%**

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

1	Storage and sedimentation	**14%**
2	Boiling	**7%**
3	Household filters	**12%**
4	Solar desinfection	**7%**

► Aligns with the analytical framework from the Durable Solutions Platform

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

NES NGO FORUM

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

ACCESS TO WATER

Average % of monthly income spent on water[9]	
6%	5%
Average expenditure on water as a % of total household expenditure[9]	
4%	4%

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

Common barriers to accessing water for households
(as % of households who had insufficient water access [99%])[8],●

1	Water is too expensive	98%	94%
2	Not enough water tanks or water tanks not big enough to store sufficient water	68%	75%
3	Storage containers are too expensive	67%	76%
4	Not enough water from the network	30%	19%
5	Household skipped in schedule of refilling tanks	17%	14%

Most common strategies applied by households to avoid running out of water (as % of households who applied some coping strategy [99%])[8],●

1	Reducing non-drinking water consumption (of water for all purposes)	100%	100%
2	Spending money on water that is usually spent on other things	76%	75%
3	Relying on drinking water stored previously	54%	59%
4	Receiving water on credit / borrowing water	34%	31%

ACCESS TO SANITATION

77% of households who experienced sanitation issues●

Common sanitation issues for households (as % of households who experienced sanitation issues [77%])[8],●

1	75%	Sewage system needs cleaning
2	49%	Sewage system needs repair
3	25%	Waste (solid waste/trash) in street
4	23%	Rodents and/or pests frequently visible in street
5	16%	Stagnant water around house

● Refers to the situation in the 3 months prior to data collection
◆ The differerence in findings for the host and IDP populations is statistically significant

NES NGO FORUM

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY

Primary source of electricity

🟥	Community generator	**98%**
⬛	Private generator	**1%**
⬜	Main network	**1%**

Secondary source of electricity (by % of households who had access to a secondary source [96%])[8,]

1	Main network		**98%**
2	Private generator		**2%**
2	Other batteries		**2%**
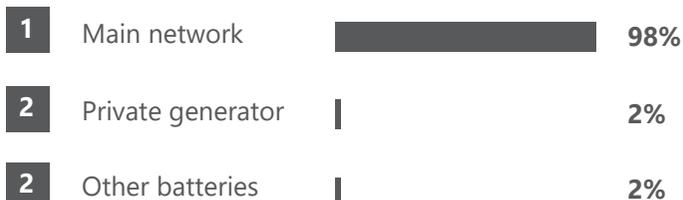
Average % of monthly income spent on electricity[9]	
4%	**3%**
Average expenditure on electricity as a % of total household expenditure[9]	
3%	3%

4%

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

100%

of households who experienced issues with accessing electricity

Average number of hours of electricity per day

9.9

Average hours of electricity per day available to households

13 or more	12-11	10-9	8-7	6-5	4-3	2-1	0
9%	16%	53%	20%	2%	0%	0%	0%

Most common barriers to accessing electricity[8,]

1	Rationing of electricity by local authorities	**94%**
2	Electricity from the community generator is too expensive	**76%**
3	Solar panels too expensive	**64%**
4	Private generators too expensive	**59%**
5	Fuel for generators too expensive	**40%**
6	Car batteries too expensive	**35%**

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

NES NGO FORUM
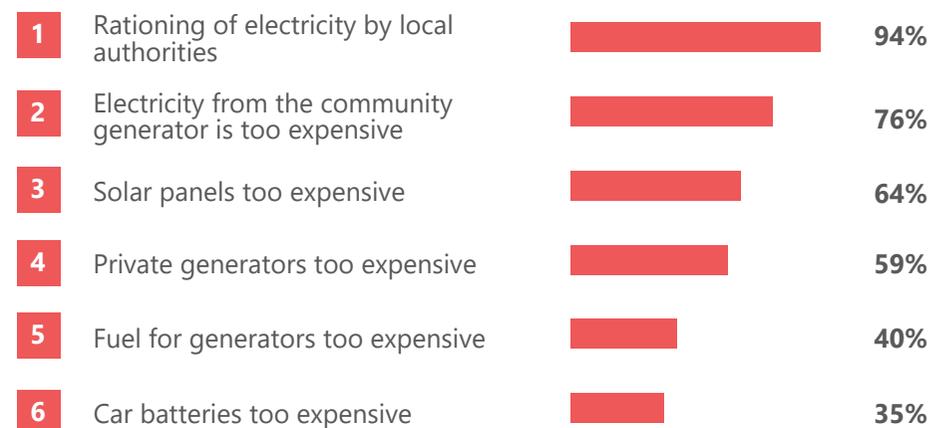
REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

INCOME SOURCES AND EMPLOYMENT

Sources of income in the month prior to data collection[8,▶]

Employment (including self-employment/entrepreneurship)	92%
Borrowing/loans	64%
Remittances	19%
Gifts from family members or friends in Syria (cash)	12%
Retirement/pension/martyr's salary	8%
Selling assets	2%
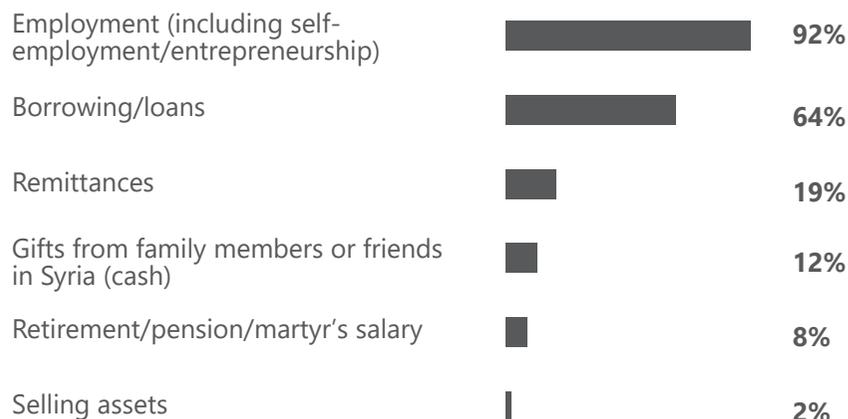
Most common primary source of income for host community households[10,▶,■] 👤↓

1	Self-employment/entrepreneurship	43%
2	Longer-term formal employment agreement (written, 1 month+)	29%
3	Borrowing/loans	9%
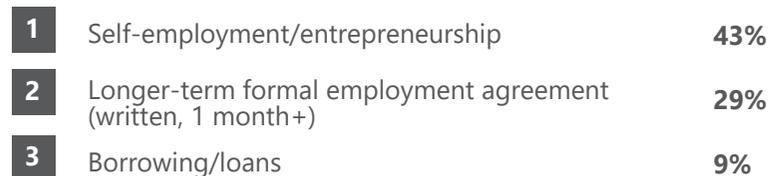
Most common primary source of income for IDP households[▶,■] 🏃→

1	Self-employment/entrepreneurship	39%
2	Longer-term formal employment agreement (written, 1 month+)	20%
3	Informal day-to-day work agreements (verbal)	14%
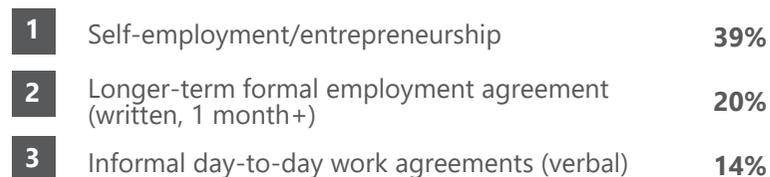
Most common employment sectors (by % of households where employment is a source of income [92%])[8,▶,■]

1	Trade/transportation	19%	6	Marketplace vending	9%
2	Wholesale/retail	15%	6	Hospitality industry	9%
3	Education/childcare	14%	7	Machinery/mechanics/repairs	7%
4	Armed forces (security/police/military forces)	12%	8	Government/public services	6%
5	Real estate/construction	10%	9	Electrical/gas/water/sewage/waste	5%
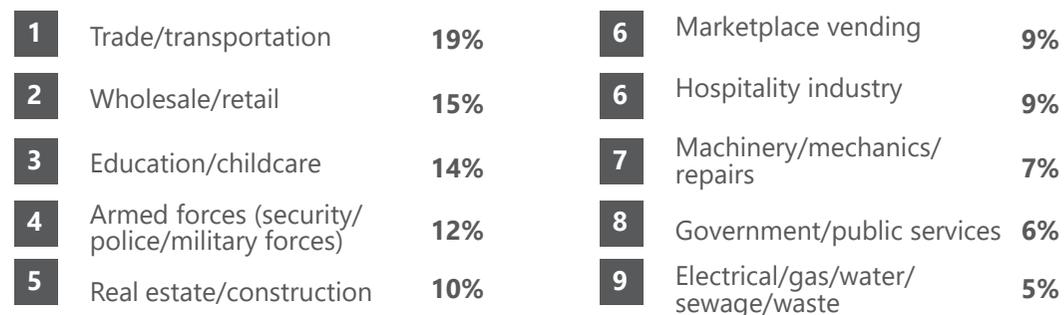
Average number of adults per households who are:	👤↓	🏃→
Employed	1.3	1.5
Not in employment	2.2	2.1
Not employed and looking for a job (unemployed)[11]	0.6	0.5

51%
of households who reported self-employment/entrepreneurship as a source of income■

2%
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[12]	Average monthly expense for a family of 6 members[13]	Average monthly deficit for a family of 6 members
👤↓	1,489,929 SYP	1,426,908 SYP	-63,021 SYP
🏃→	1,151,913 SYP	1,474,054 SYP	-322,141 SYP

▶ Aligns with the analytical framework from the Durable Solutions Platform
■ Refers to the current situation at the time of data collection

NES NGO FORUM

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

INCIME 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
🏷 54,6429 SYP
🏷 53,0333 SYP
↓ ■■■■■ **99%**
→ ■■■■■ **99%**
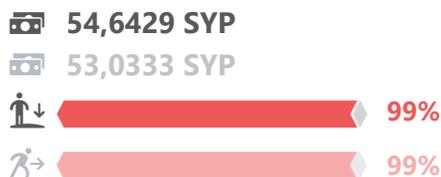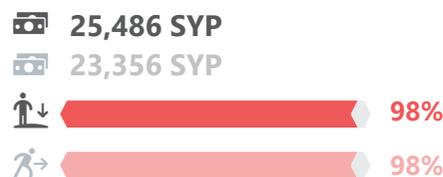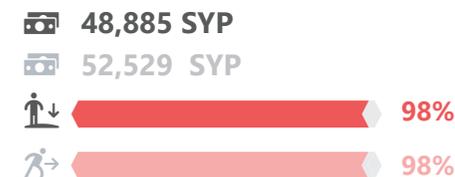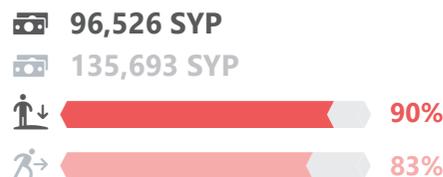
→ Communication
🏷 25,486 SYP
🏷 23,356 SYP
↓ ■■■■■ **98%**
→ ■■■■■ **98%**

→ Water
🏷 48,885 SYP
🏷 52,529 SYP
↓ ■■■■■ **98%**
→ ■■■■■ **98%**

→ Electricity
🏷 33,204 SYP ◆
🏷 30,000 SYP ◆
↓ ■■■■■ **97%**
→ ■■■■■ **95%**

→ Transportation
🏷 57,471 SYP
🏷 62,188 SYP
↓ ■■■■■ **96%**
→ ■■■■■ **91%**

→ Healthcare
🏷 96,526 SYP
🏷 135,693 SYP
↓ ■■■■■ **90%**
→ ■■■■■ **83%**

→ Non Food Items (NFIs)
🏷 36,316 SYP
🏷 39,459 SYP
↓ ■■■■■ **92%**
→ ■■■■■ **92%**

→ Tobacco
🏷 81,644 SYP
🏷 74,807 SYP
↓ ■■■■ **69%**
→ ■■■ **54%**

→ Education
🏷 99,038 SYP
🏷 69,509 SYP
↓ ■■■ **49%**
→ ■■■ **50%**

→ Rent
🏷 195,938 SYP
🏷 238,511 SYP
↓ ■ **15%**
→ ■■■■■ **89%**

→ Social gifts
🏷 40,500 SYP
🏷 52,941 SYP
↓ ■ **19%**
→ ■ **16%**

→ Debt repayment
🏷 122,361 SYP
🏷 138,406 SYP
↓ ■■ **34%**
→ ■■ **30%**
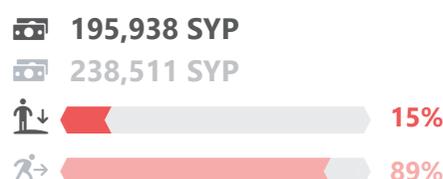
→ Asset maintenance
🏷 79,476 SYP
🏷 168,000 SYP
↓ ■ **20%**
→ ■ **9%**
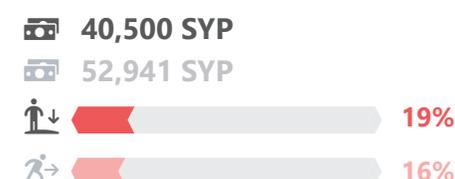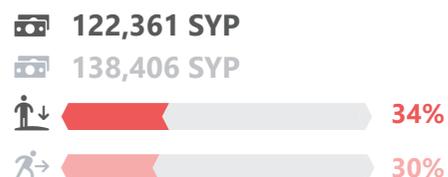
→ Family support
🏷 217,857 SYP
🏷 179,167 SYP
↓ ■ **7%**
→ ■ **6%**
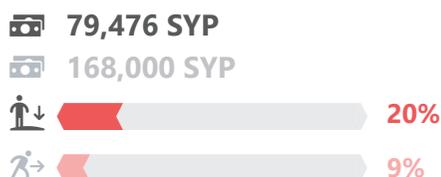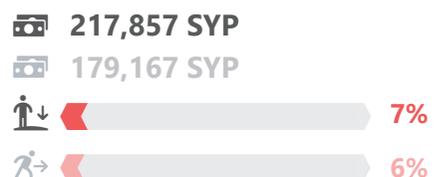
### → Productive assets
🏷 150,000 SYP
🏷 0 SYP
↓ ◀ **2%**
→ **0%**
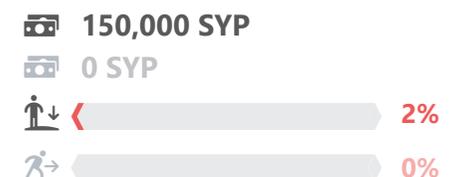
▶ Aligns with the analytical framework from the Durable Solutions Platform
◆ The differerence in findings for the host and IDP populations is statistically significant

NES NGO FORUM

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

ABILITY TO MEET BASIC NEEDS

Households' perceived ability to meet basic needs ▶, ●

	👤↓	🏃→
🟥 Very poor	7%	10%
⬛ Poor	34%	47%
🟫 Fair ♦	59%	42%
⬜ Good	0%	1%

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

	👤↓	🏃→
🟥 Significant deterioration ♦	36%	56%
⬛ Some deterioration	42%	31%
🟫 No change	22%	13%
⬜ Some improvement	0%	0%
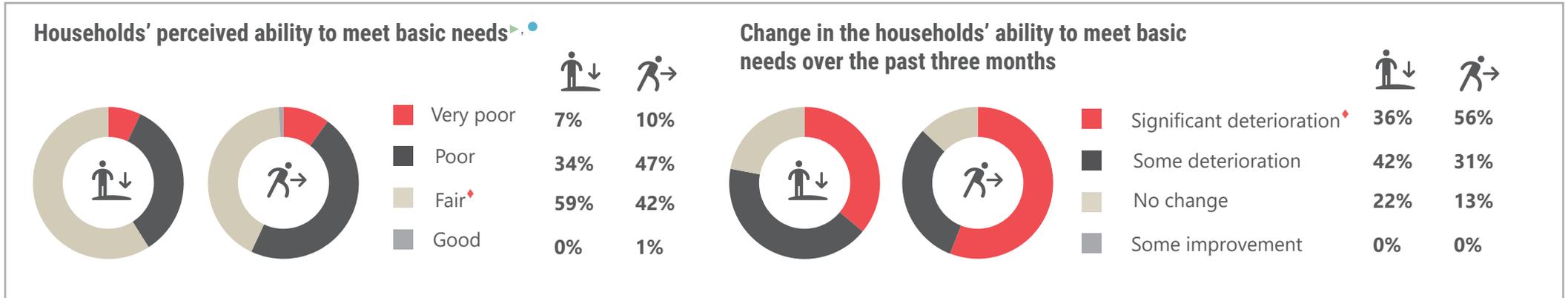
	👤↓	🏃→
Average % of monthly income spent on debt repayment[9]	**13%**	**10%**
Average expenditure on debt repayment as a % of total household expenditure[9]	7%	7%

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

1	The wage is not commensurate with the rising prices	85%
2	Lack of employment opportunities	77%
3	Lack of skills for a better paying job	55%

Most common coping strategies adopted to meet basic needs (as % of households who applied coping strategies [95%]) ▶, ●

1	Borrowing money	80%
2	Purchasing items on credit	64%
3	Decreasing non-food expenditures (health, education, etc.)	55%

% of households with savings ■

8%
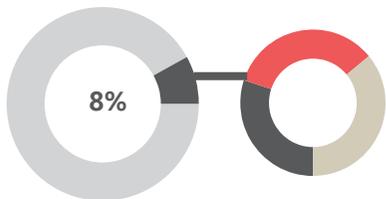
Changes in savings ▼, ●

⬛ Stayed the same	30%
🟥 Slightly decreased	34%
🟫 Significantly decreased	36%

% of households in debt ■

63%
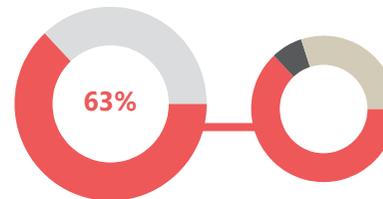
% of households able to repay their debt in 6 months

🟥 No	63%
⬛ Don't know	7%
🟫 Yes	30%

62% of households whose monthly income was lower than their estimated monthly expenses ▶

9% of households whose monthly income would not cover minimum expenses (as estimated by the SMEB)[14], ▶

▶ 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

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

▼ Findings are not representative

NES NGO FORUM

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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	1.7
Fruit♦	0.7	0.4
Pulses, nuts, and seeds	1.2	1.4
Tubers/roots	2.2	2.1
Vegetables and leaves	4.4	4.4
Milk, and dairy	4.2	3.7
Bread and cereals	7	7
Sweets	6.3	6
Oils and fats♦	6.9	6.7

Most common source of food ■

■ Permanent market	**94%**
■ Weekly market	**4%**
■ Other	**2%**

96% of households who experienced issues with accessing sufficient quantities and quality of food ●

Barriers to accessing sufficient quantities and quality of food (as % of households who experienced barriers [96%])[8,] ●

1	Not enough money for food	87%
2	Delayed or skipped assistance distribution	29%
3	Household members are on a diet or unable to cook or eat because of health problems	13%
4	Loss of customary benefits at market	8%
5	Not all essential food items are available	6%

24% of households reporting perceiving that at least one member had lost weight due to insufficient food access ●

	↓	→→
Average % of monthly income spent on food[9]		
60%	**54%**
Average expenditure on food as a % of total household expenditure[9]		
47%	41%
Average monthly food expenditure per person in a household		
106,247 SYP	90,906 SYP
% of households whose monthly food expenditure is more than 50% of their total expenditure		
40%	**21%**

19% of households who did not consume any eggs, meat or fish in the 7 days prior to data collection

60% of households who did not consume any fruit in the 7 days prior to data collection

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

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

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

NES NGO FORUM

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

FOOD CONSUMPTION SCORE (FCS)[15]

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

	🧍↓	🏃→
🟥 Poor	**3%**	**6%**
🟧 Borderline	**18%**	**21%**
🟩 Acceptable	**79%**	**73%**

🧍↓ **19%** of host community households with children with **poor** or **borderline** food consumption

🏃→ **28%** of IDP households with children with **poor** or **borderline** food consumption

---

FCS Interpretation [15]

Poor food consumption (score between 0-28): This category includes households that are not consuming staples and vegeables 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 vegeables every day, accompanied by oils and pulses a few times a week.[15]

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

COPING STRATEGIES

9   **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. 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 who experienced barriers in accessing sufficient food [96%])

	Average #days per week CS was applied	% of households who applied CS
Relied on less preferred/less expensive food	4.9	95%
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends	0.3	16%
Reduced the portion size of meals at meal time	0.7	24%
Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	1.4	43%
Restricted the consumption by adults in order for young children to eat	0.9	26%
At least one member of the household spent a whole day without eating	0	2%

NES NGO FORUM   REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

% of households with unmet health needs ►, ●,[16]

46%

Most common inaccessible health treatments (by % of households with unmet health needs [46%])[8],●

1	Treatment for chronic diseases	60%
2	Paediatric consultations	33%
3	Medicines or other commodities	26%
4	General and/or specialist surgical services	19%
5	Eye services	17%

Most common inaccessible types of medicine (by % of households with unmet health needs related to medicines and other commodities [26%])[8], ▼,●

1	Antibiotics	70%
2	Painkillers/analgesics	67%
3	Medications for hypertension/heart conditions	44%
4	Diabetes medicines	29%
5	Children medicines, vaccines or malnutrition treatment	18%

96% of households who experienced issues with accessing healthcare ●

Average % of monthly income spent on healthcare[9]	
11%	23%
Average expenditure on health care as a % of total household expenditure[9]	
8%	7%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare (by % of households)[8],●

1	Cannot afford price of medicines	92%
2	Cannot afford treatment costs	86%
3	Health facilities overcrowded and/or long waiting times	45%

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

Yes	80%
No	19%
Don't know	1%

Most common coping strategies applied by households who experienced barriers to accessing healthcare [97%][8], ▼,●

1	Going to a pharmacy instead of a clinic	98%
2	Foregoing non-essential treatment	58%
3	Foregoing essential treatment	40%

Most common coping strategies applied by households who experienced barriers to accessing healthcare [94%][8], ▼,●

1	Going to a pharmacy instead of a clinic	97%
2	Foregoing non-essential treatment	45%
3	Substituting prescribed medication for herbal medicine	36%

► Aligns with the analytical framework from the Durable Solutions Platform

▼ Findings are not representative

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

NES NGO FORUM

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

School attendance for children aged 6-11
(by % of households with school-aged children (6-11))
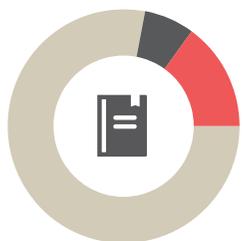
All regularly attended school	**78%**
Some regularly attended school	**7%**
None attended school	**15%**

School attendance for children aged 12-14
(by % of households with school-aged children (12-14))▼
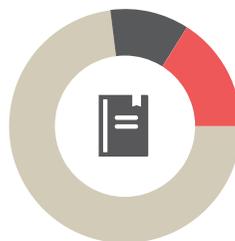
All regularly attended school	**73%**
Some regularly attended school	**11%**
None attended school	**16%**

School attendance for children aged 15-17
(by % of households with school-aged children (15-17))▼
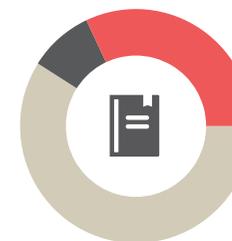
All regularly attended school	**59%**
Some regularly attended school	**9%**
None attended school	**32%**

Average % of monthly income spent on education[9]	
13%	**7%**
Average expenditure on education as a % of total household expenditure[9]	
7%	**5%**

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)[8,]▼

1	Unable to afford learning material and/or pay for school fees	**67%**	**50%**
2	Children have to work	**17%**	**29%**
3	Barriers related to transportation	**8%**	**32%**

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

1	Classes are overcrowded	**87%**	**82%**
2	Quality of available education is poor/perceived to be poor	**52%**	**60%**
3	School lacks learning and teaching materials	**30%**	**36%**

● Refers to the situation in the 3 months prior to data collection
▼ Findings are not representative

NES NGO FORUM

REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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 ♦.

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. 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 (999,085 SYP/6), where 999,085 is the median value of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) for a family of 6 in Al-Hasakeh governorate, from the May 2023 Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI). In May 2023, the median SMEB value was 999,085 SYP in the Governorate of Al-Hasakeh and 1,070,346 SYP in NES.

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

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

REFERENCES

a. WASH Working Group. Alouk Water Station functionality Dashboard

b. OCHA. (2021). Syria: Alouk Water Station. Retrieved from: https://www.unicef.org