

### 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 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 **10 and 20 January 2022**. 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, 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 October 2021. **Stratified simple random household selection** was conducted through random spatial sampling using geographic information systems and considered population estimates by neighbourhood to distribute 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 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



**The economic vulnerability of households in Hasakeh city was high.** 35% of the host community households and half of the IDPs households rated their ability to meet basic needs as poor or very poor. The majority of households (64%) reported that their ability to meet basic needs worsened in the 3 months prior to data collection, while for nearly 60% of households their income was lower than the estimated monthly expenses. As a result, 86% of households were in debt and 64% of them were unable to pay back their debts within the next 6 months.



**Households had to reduce water consumption.** While households mainly rely on the piped network for drinking water, a lack of water from the network forced households to use costly private water trucking to meet their drinking water needs. Over 95% of households reported having insufficient access to water to fulfill all their needs. The most commonly used strategy to avoid running out of water was reducing non drinking water consumption. Households mainly reduced water consumption for hygiene and sanitation, raising the risk for increased public health needs.



**High food prices restricted food access for households.** Over 90% of households had issues with accessing sufficient food because they did not have enough money, which is likely due to prices rising faster than wages affecting households' purchasing power (barrier reported by 80% of households). Households had to spend on average nearly half of their income on food. As a result of insufficient food access, 25% of households perceived that at least one member lost weight in the 3 months prior to data collection. To cope with a lack of food access, 56% of households who experienced barriers reduced the number of meals eaten per day, while in 43% of households, adults restricted food consumption so that young children could eat, in the 7 days prior to data collection.



**Households struggled to access medicines.** Nearly 95% of households had unmet health needs. It was especially difficult for households to access medicines, including antibiotics, as medicines were unaffordable for over 90% of households. Additionally, treatment costs were found to be too expensive by 85% of households. To cope with a lack of health access, 24% of households with unmet health needs forwent non-essential treatment. While COVID-19 continued to spread,<sup>7</sup> 96% of households reported that not all members were vaccinated. Almost half of households reported they would not consider seeing a doctor or seeking a test if a household member had symptoms.



**IDP households faced a precarious housing situation.** The vast majority of IDP households (85%) were renting but 66% experienced difficulties in finding affordable rental accommodation. 70% of IDP households also faced housing, land, and property concerns, compared to 21% of host community households. Over one fifth of IDP households faced eviction from their shelter due to the inability to pay rent. 11% of IDP households were not confident at all that they are going to be able to reside in their current place of residence for 3 more months, compared to just 1% of host community households.

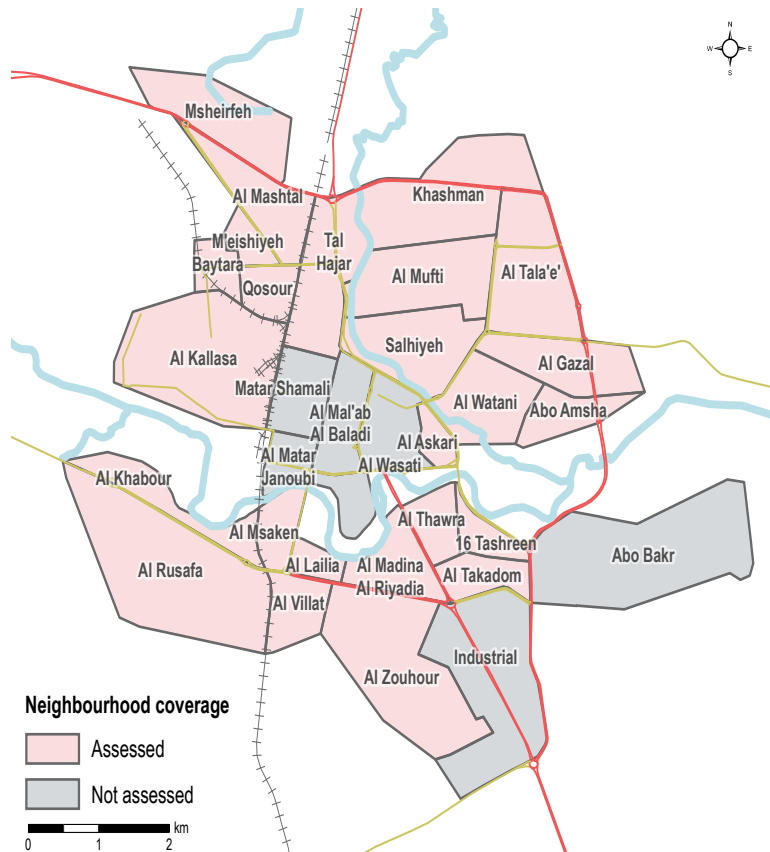


**A lack of electricity affected all households in Hasakeh city.** Electricity from the main network was rationed by local authorities forcing households to rely on the community generator instead for their power access. Yet, high prices of electricity from the community generator limited electricity access (barrier reported by 62% of households), while alternatives such as private generators and solar panels were too expensive for households. Electricity was available to households 8.8 hours per day on average. For 5% of households, electricity was available maximum 4 hours per day.



### Coverage

Hasakeh City neighborhoods 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	Food	Electricity	Livelihoods	75%
2	Healthcare <sup>+</sup>	Livelihoods	Water	Healthcare	51%
3	Food	Water	Healthcare	Food	42%





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

	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	OVERALL	
1	Shelter <sup>+</sup>	Livelihoods	Winterisation	Livelihoods	77%
2	Livelihoods	Food	Food	Food	56%
3	Food	Healthcare	Healthcare	Healthcare	42%



## Household Composition

AVERAGE	# OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	# OF CHILDREN 0-4	# OF CHILDREN 5-17	# OF ADULTS 18-59	# OF OLDER PERSONS 60+
	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>
	<b>6.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>

**30%** % of households with newborns (0-1)

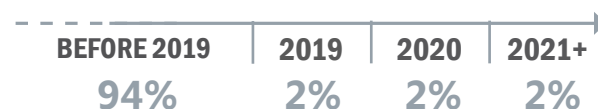
**57%** % of households with young children (0-4)

**74%** % of households with school-aged children (5-17)

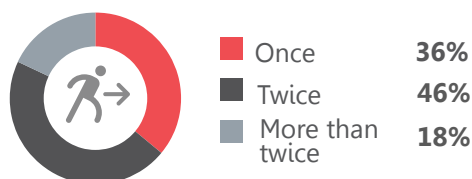
**87%** % of households with children (0-17)

## Returnees

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



**Times of displacement** ▼



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

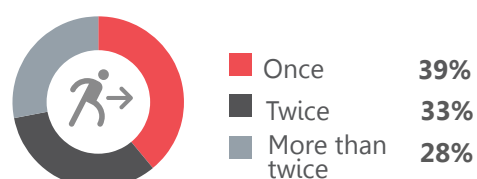
**42%** % of host community households who are returnees

## IDPs

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



**Times of displacement**



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

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

<b>1</b>	Al-Hasakeh	<b>58%</b>
<b>2</b>	Deir-ez-Zor	<b>34%</b>
<b>3</b>	Aleppo	<b>6%</b>

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

<b>1</b>	Ras Al Ain	<b>48%</b>
<b>2</b>	Deir-ez-Zor	<b>16%</b>
<b>3</b>	Al Mayadin	<b>10%</b>



**10%** % of households with members who lack civil documents and need them

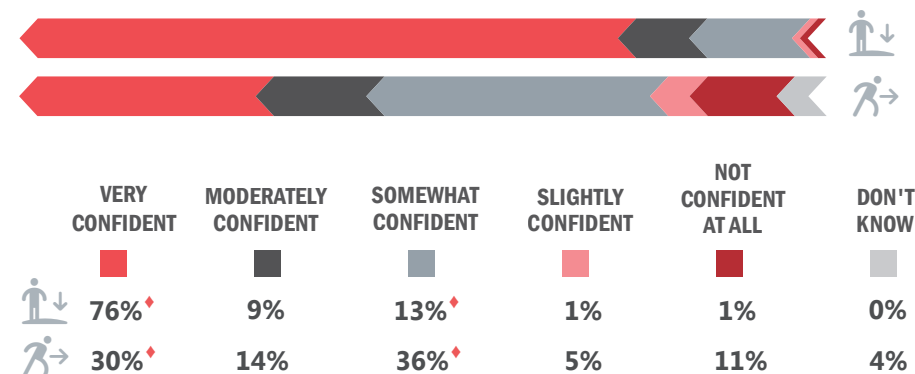
**55%** of host community households and **40%** of IDP households face theft as a security concern

**21%** of host community households and **70%** of IDP households reported facing housing, land and property concerns

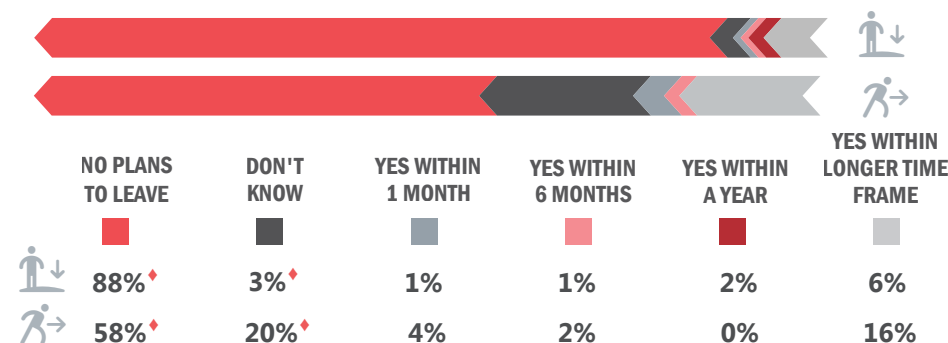
**Top housing, land and property concerns for IDP households**

Rental problems (landlord/tenant) **69%**  
Threats of eviction due to inability to pay rent **21%**

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



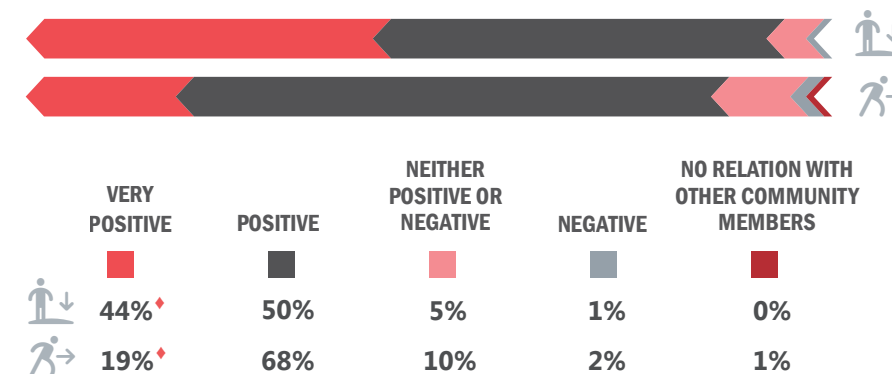
**Movement intentions for host community and IDP households**



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

Cost of living is too high **61%**  
Access to food is not sufficient **26%**

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



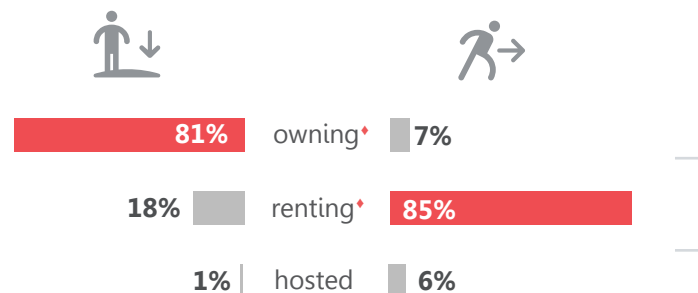


## Housing Situation

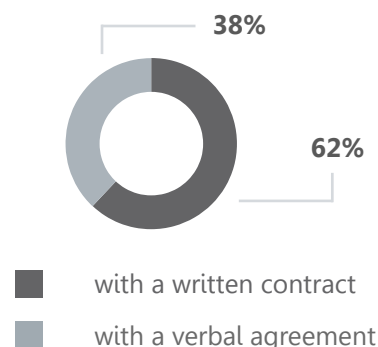
### Most common shelter types

1	83%	Solid/finished houses
2	15%	Solid/finished apartments
3	2%	Damaged residential buildings

### Most common occupancy arrangements



### Rental contract (by % of IDP households who are renting [85%])



### Most common challenges in finding a place to rent for households (by % of households who face challenges [82%])

Difficult to find an affordable accommodation	66%
Landlord requesting large first instalment or deposit	33%

AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON RENT <sup>9</sup>	
28%	32%
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON RENT AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE <sup>9</sup>	
23%	26%

 **82%**  
% of households renting a property who faced challenges in finding a place to rent 

## Shelter Conditions

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

### Most common shelter inadequacies (by % of households)<sup>8</sup>

59%	Lack of lighting inside shelter	65%
34%	Leakage from roof/ceiling during rain	39%
30%	Poor sanitation	36%
21%	Lack of lighting around shelter	26%
18%	Lack of space/overcrowding	30%
16%	Lack of heating	21%
15%	Windows/doors not sealed	21%
12%	Lack of privacy	17%
8%	Lack of water (fixtures)	17%
8%	Lack of electricity (fixtures)	15%
7%	Lack of ventilation	16%
9%	Unable to lock home securely	11%



## Access to Water

### Primary sources of drinking water



Piped network	75%
Private water trucking	16%
Public or NGO water trucking	5%
Community water tank	4%
Bottled water	<1%

**10%** % of households who do not have a secondary source of drinking water

### Most common secondary sources of drinking water for households whose primary source of drinking water is piped water network<sup>8</sup>

Private water trucking	85%
Public or NGO water trucking	8%
Community water tank	4%

### Primary sources of non-drinking water



Piped network	56%
Private water trucking	22%
Community borehole or well	13%
Private borehole or well	6%
Public or NGO water-trucking	3%











**28%** % of households who experience issues with drinking water

**Water tasting bad** is the top problem with drinking water for households

**13%** of host community households and **3%** of IDP households reported perceiving drinking water is making people sick

**93%** % of households who do 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>8</sup>


 Cleaning outside the house	77%	 Toilet usage	10%
 Doing laundry	69%	 Gardening	6%
 Cleaning inside the house	69%	 Cooking	<1%
 Bathing	59%	 Drinking	0%
 Handwashing	11%	 Baby formula	0%







## Access to Water



	
<b>AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON WATER<sup>9</sup></b>	
<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON WATER AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE<sup>9</sup></b>	
<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>

 **96%**  
**% of households who had insufficient access to water to fulfill their needs<sup>8</sup>**

**Common barriers to accessing water for households** (by % of households who had insufficient water access [96%])<sup>8</sup>

		
<b>1</b> Water is too expensive	<b>67%</b>	<b>64%</b>
<b>2</b> Not enough water tanks or tanks not big enough	<b>57%</b>	<b>66%</b>
<b>3</b> Storage containers are too expensive	<b>48%</b>	<b>65%</b>
<b>4</b> Not enough water from the network	<b>41%</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>5</b> Waterpoints too far or difficult to reach	<b>8%</b>	<b>7%</b>

**Common strategies used by households to avoid running out of water<sup>8</sup>**

		
<b>1</b> Reducing non drinking water consumption	<b>97%</b>	<b>94%</b>
<b>2</b> Spending money on water that is usually spent on other things	<b>57%</b>	<b>47%</b>
<b>3</b> Relying on drinking water stored previously	<b>40%</b>	<b>42%</b>
<b>4</b> Receiving water on credit/borrowing water	<b>14%</b>	<b>4%</b>

## Access to Sanitation

 **75%** **% of households who experience sanitation issues<sup>8</sup>**

**Common sanitation issues for households<sup>8</sup>**

<b>1</b> <b>63%</b>	Sewage system needs cleaning
<b>2</b> <b>34%</b>	Sewage system needs repair
<b>3</b> <b>25%</b>	Stagnant water around the house
<b>4</b> <b>18%</b>	Solid waste/trash in the street
<b>5</b> <b>10%</b>	Issues with soak pit





## Access to Electricity



AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME  
SPENT ON ELECTRICITY<sup>9</sup>

5%

5%

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON  
ELECTRICITY AS A % OF TOTAL  
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE<sup>8</sup>

5%

4%

**3%** % of households who did not have access to a secondary source of electricity<sup>•</sup>

### Most common barriers to accessing electricity<sup>8,•</sup>

1	Rationing of electricity by local authorities	89%
2	Electricity from the community generator is too expensive	62%
3	Private generators too expensive	32%
4	Regular shortages/low output	30%
5	Fuel for generators too expensive	30%
6	Solar panels too expensive	29%

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



Community generator	94%
Main network	4%
Batteries (not for cars)	1%
Private generator	1%

### Secondary sources of electricity (by % of households who have access to a secondary source [97%])<sup>8,•</sup>

1	Main network	96%
2	Car batteries	2%
3	Batteries (not for cars)	1%
4	Private generator	1%

13 OR MORE	12-11	10-9	8-7	6-5	4-3	2-1	0
3%	8%	43%	37%	4%	3%	1%	1%



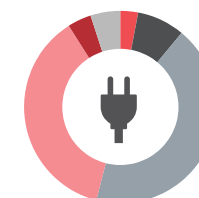
**100%**

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



**8.8hrs**

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>8</sup>

Employment (including self-employment)	88%
Borrowing/loans	44%
Remittances	12%
Gifts from people in Syria (cash)	10%
Retirement/pension/martyr's salary	7%
Selling assets	1%

#### Most common primary source of income for host households<sup>9</sup>



1	Formal longer-term <sup>10</sup> employment	33%
2	Self-employment/entrepreneurship	29%
3	Informal day-to-day work agreements	13%

#### Most common primary source of income for IDP households<sup>10</sup>



1	Self-employment/entrepreneurship	41%
2	Formal longer-term <sup>10</sup> employment	14%
3	Informal day-to-day work agreements	13%

#### Most common employment sectors (by % of households where employment is a source of income [88%])<sup>8</sup>

1	Trade/transportation	22%	6	Government/public services	10%
2	Real estate/construction	16%	7	Wholesale/retail	9%
3	Education/childcare	12%	8	Marketplace vending	8%
4	Machinery/mechanics/repairs	12%	9	Agriculture	7%
5	Armed forces	10%	10	Electrical/gas/water/sewage/waste	5%

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ADULTS PER HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE:		
EMPLOYED	1.4	1.2
NOT IN EMPLOYMENT	2.1	2.2
NOT EMPLOYED AND LOOKING FOR A JOB (UNEMPLOYED) <sup>11</sup>	0.7	0.4

**35%** % of households where self-employment/entrepreneurship is a source of income<sup>9</sup>

**5%** % of households where informal day-to-day work is the only income source<sup>10</sup>

### Income and Expenses<sup>12</sup>

	AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME FOR A FAMILY OF 6 MEMBERS <sup>12</sup>	AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENSE FOR A FAMILY OF 6 MEMBERS <sup>13</sup>	AVERAGE MONTHLY DEFICIT FOR A FAMILY OF 6 MEMBERS
	474,043 SYP	528,362 SYP	-54,319 SYP
	423,565 SYP	478,881 SYP	-55,316 SYP



### Income and Expenses

Average monthly expense calculated for households that had the expense (for host community households and IDP households ) and share of households who spent money on the expense category in the 30 days prior to data collection (for host community households and IDP households ).

#### → Food

195,583 SYP

182,705 SYP



#### → Communication

15,072 SYP

11,645 SYP



#### → Healthcare

49,356 SYP

45,234 SYP



#### → Electricity

19,970 SYP<sup>♦</sup>

15,854 SYP<sup>♦</sup>



#### → Transportation

30,229 SYP

28,593 SYP



#### → Non Food Items (NFIs)

27,033 SYP

20,000 SYP



#### → Water

17,601 SYP

18,853 SYP



#### → Tobacco

42,225 SYP

40,783 SYP



#### → Education

40,164 SYP

40,051 SYP



#### → Rent

120,263 SYP

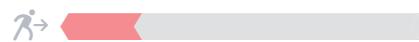
114,699 SYP



#### → Asset maintenance

22,854 SYP

29,227 SYP



#### → COVID-19 items

11,355 SYP

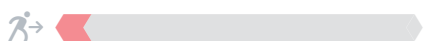
12,696 SYP



#### → Social gifts

35,263 SYP

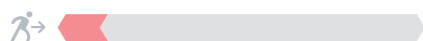
21,556 SYP



#### → Dept repayment

105,400 SYP

66,154 SYP



#### → Family support

28,222 SYP

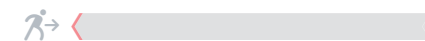
66,667 SYP



#### → Productive assets

50,667 SYP

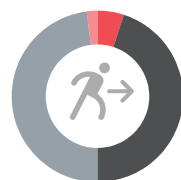
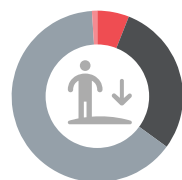
250,000 SYP





### Ability to Meet Basic Needs

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



Very poor	6%	5%
Poor	29%	45%
Fair	64%	48%
Good	0%	0%
Very good	1%	2%

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



Significant deterioration	22%	28%
Some deterioration	38%	41%
No change	40%	29%
Some improvement	0%	2%
Significant improvement	0%	0%

**59%**

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

**65%**

% of households whose monthly income would not cover minimum expenses (as estimated by the SMEB)<sup>14</sup>

#### Most common barriers to meeting basic needs

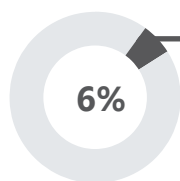
1	The wage is not in line with the rising prices	79%
2	Lack of employment opportunities	67%
3	Lack of skills for a better paying job	36%

#### Most common coping strategies adopted to meet basic needs

1	Borrowing money	86%
2	Purchasing items on credit	66%
3	Decreasing non-food expenditures	32%

#### % of households with savings

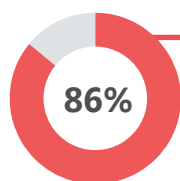
#### Change in savings



Significantly decreased	17%
Slightly decreased	26%
Stayed the same	49%
Slightly increased	8%
Significantly increased	0%

#### % of households in debt

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















Yes	18%
Don't know	18%
No	64%

AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON DEBT REPAYMENT <sup>9</sup>	
22%	18%
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON DEBT REPAYMENT AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE <sup>9</sup>	
18%	14%



## Food Access and Consumption

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

		
 FISH	0.3	0.1
 MEAT	0.9	0.6
 FRUIT	1.0	0.6
 PULSES, NUTS, AND SEEDS	2.5	2.8
 TUBERS/ROOTS	2.6	3.0
 VEGETABLES AND LEAVES	3.9	3.4
 EGGS, MILK, AND DAIRY	4.4	3.7
 BREAD AND CEREALS	5.9	6.2
 SWEETS	6.5	6.6
 OILS AND FATS	6.6	6.9

### Most common source of food





■ Permanent market **90%**  
■ Other **10%**

**95%** % of households who experienced issues with accessing sufficient quantities and quality of food

### Barriers to accessing sufficient quantities and quality of food

- 1** Not enough money for food **93%**
- 2** Not all essential food items are available **15%**
- 3** Delayed or skipped assistance or distribution **14%**
- 4** Lack of facilities and utilities for cooking **9%**

**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 <sup>9</sup>	
<b>48%</b>	<b>48%</b>
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON FOOD AS A % OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE <sup>9</sup>	
<b>42%</b>	<b>40%</b>
AVERAGE MONTHLY FOOD EXPENDITURE PER PERSON IN A HOUSEHOLD	
<b>34,812 SYP</b>	<b>30,545 SYP</b>
% HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE MONTHLY FOOD EXPENDITURE IS MORE THAN 50% OF THEIR TOTAL EXPENDITURE	
<b>25%</b>	<b>18%</b>

**44%** % of households who did not consume any meat or fish in the 7 days prior to data collection

**55%** % of households who did not consume any fruit or vegetables in the 7 days prior to data collection



## Coping strategies

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

The rCSI is a relative score to measure the frequency and severity of food-related negative coping mechanisms adopted by households to cover their needs. An increase in score suggests a deterioration in food security. Results indicate a higher rCSI at the governorate level (23) compared to the city level (13), meaning that households in Hasakeh city adopted fewer coping strategies to cover food and other basic compared to households in the whole governorate.<sup>15</sup>

#### 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	4.4	96%
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends	0.8	25%
Reduced the portion size of meals at meal time	1.7	42%
Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	2.4	56%
Restricted the consumption by adults in order for young children to eat	1.9	43%
At least one member of the household spent a whole day without eating	0.04	3%

## Nutrition▼

THE FINDINGS PRESENTED IN THIS SECTION ARE INDICATIVE ONLY AND CANNOT BE GENERALISED TO THE CITY POPULATION: QUESTIONS ABOUT NUTRITION WERE ONLY ASKED WHEN THERE WAS A NEWBORN IN THE HOUSEHOLD, AND WHEN THE RESPONDENT WAS THE MOTHER OR PRIMARY CARETAKER OF THE NEWBORN (18% OF HOUSEHOLDS).



**30%** % households with newborns (0-1)

#### Reported drinks newborn drank the day prior to data collection by % households with a newborn and where the primary caretaker is the respondent)<sup>8</sup>▼

Breastmilk	57%	Water with sugar	5%
Infant formula	26%	Plain water	5%
Milk	15%	Juice	2%

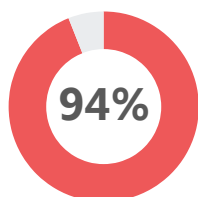
#### Most commonly reported reasons for the newborn to drink infant formula the day prior to data collection (by % households with a newborn where the primary caretaker is the respondent and where the newborn drank formula the day before data collection)<sup>8</sup>▼

1	Breastfeeding difficulties (e.g. pain, not enough milk)	68%
2	Breastmilk not enough	30%
3	Baby is crying	21%



### Access to healthcare

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



**Most common inaccessible health treatments** (by % of households with unmet health needs [94%])<sup>8</sup>

1	Medicines or other commodities	70%
2	Treatment for chronic diseases	57%
3	Paediatric consultations	17%
4	Surgical services	9%
5	Treatment for viral infections	9%

**Most common inaccessible types of medicines** (by % of households with unmet health needs regarding medicines and other commodities [70%])<sup>8</sup>

1	Painkillers/analgesics	69%
2	Antibiotics	52%
3	Medications for hypertension/heart conditions	49%
4	Diabetes medicines	29%
5	Medication for viral infections (such as flu, COVID-19)	25%

98% % of households who experienced issues with accessing healthcare<sup>17</sup>



AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON HEALTHCARE<sup>9</sup>

13%

12%

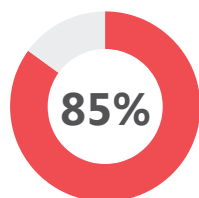
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON HEALTHCARE AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE<sup>9</sup>

11%

9%

**Most common barriers to accessing healthcare<sup>8</sup>**

1	Cannot afford price of medicines	91%
2	Cannot afford treatment costs	85%
3	Lack of medicines and equipment at facilities	24%



% of households with at least one member who showed signs of psychological distress<sup>18</sup>

**Most common coping strategies** (by % of host community households with unmet health needs)<sup>8</sup>



1	Going to a pharmacy instead of a clinic	89%
2	Substituting prescribed medication for herbal medicine	35%
3	Foregoing non-essential treatment	24%

**Most common coping strategies** (by % of IDP households with unmet health needs)<sup>8</sup>



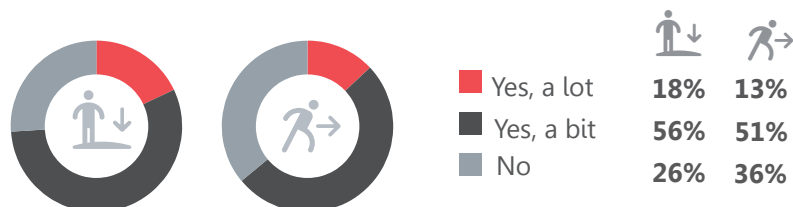
1	Going to a pharmacy instead of a clinic	97%
2	Substituting prescribed medication for herbal medicine	35%
3	Foregoing non-essential treatment	28%



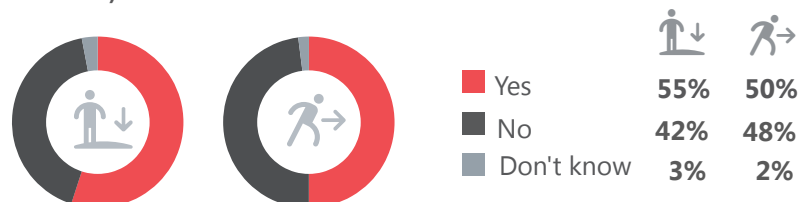


### COVID-19

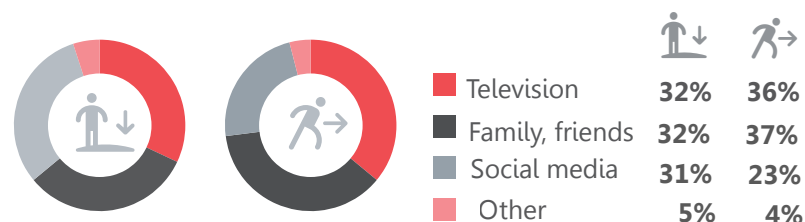
#### Household's worry about contracting COVID-19 (by % of host community and IDP households)



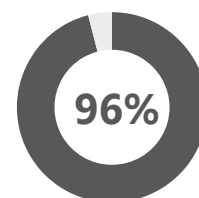
#### Willingness to see a doctor or seek a test if a household member had COVID-19 symptoms (by % of host community and IDP households)



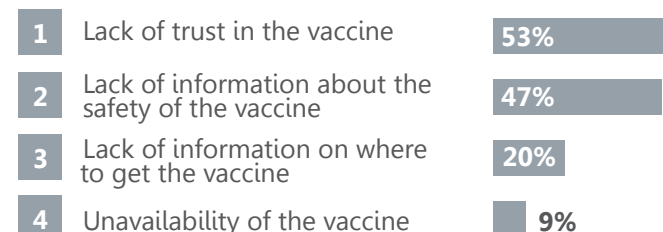
#### Main source of information on COVID-19 (by % of host community and IDP households)



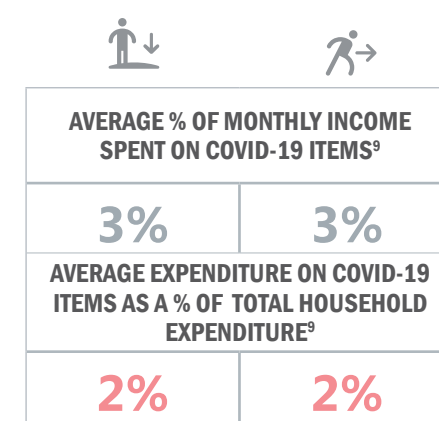
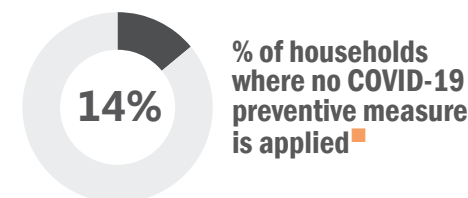
#### % of households where not all adult members are vaccinated against COVID-19



#### Reasons why adult household members are not vaccinated against COVID-19 (by % of households where at least one adult member is not vaccinated [96%])



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





**74%** % of households with school-aged children (5-17)

OF WHICH:

**53%** are households where all school-aged children (5-17) regularly attended school in the month prior to data collection

**47%** are households where not all school-aged children (5-17) regularly attended school in the month prior to data collection

**18%** are households where none of school-aged children (5-17) attended school in the month prior to data collection



**Barriers to accessing education for host community households in the month prior to data collection** (by % of host community households with school-aged children)<sup>8, ▼</sup>

- 1 Unable to afford learning material and/or pay for school fees **58%**
- 2 Social issues **39%**
- 3 Barriers related to transportation **21%**
- 4 Children have to work **15%**
- 5 There is no school for child's age-group **15%**

**Challenges faced by school-aged children while attending school for host community households** (by % of host community households with school-aged children)<sup>8, ▼, ●</sup>

- 1 Classes are overcrowded **83%**
- 2 Quality of available education is poor/perceived to be poor **38%**
- 3 School lacks trained teachers **18%**
- 4 School lacks proper class furniture **18%**
- 5 School lacks learning and teaching materials **12%**



**Barriers to accessing education for IDP households in the month prior to data collection** (by % of IDP households with school-aged children)<sup>8, ▼</sup>

- 1 Unable to afford learning material and/or pay for school fees **68%**
- 2 Social issues **33%**
- 3 Barriers related to transportation **30%**
- 4 Children have to work **20%**
- 5 Challenges specific to girls **18%**

**Challenges faced by school-aged children while attending school for IDP households** (by % of IDP households with school-aged children)<sup>8, ▼, ●</sup>

- 1 Classes are overcrowded **80%**
- 2 Quality of available education is poor/perceived to be poor **50%**
- 3 School lacks trained teachers **25%**
- 4 School lacks proper class furniture **13%**
- 5 School lacks learning and teaching materials **6%**

**AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON EDUCATION<sup>9</sup>**

**10%** **10%**

**AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE<sup>9</sup>**

**8%** **8%**



### 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 521 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 populations have the same characteristics) was rejected in 20 instances at level 0.05, which are indicated throughout the factsheet with the icon ♦.

The complete multi-sectoral descriptive analysis can be accessed 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, and 1 is next to military sites. Consequently, the remaining 25 neighbourhoods were assessed.

7. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Syria: Operational Update - January 2022. Retrieved from: [reliefweb.int](#)

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 (477,042 SYP/6), where 477,042 is the median value of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) for a family of 6 in Al-Hasakeh city, from the December 2021 Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI). According to the JMMI data, Al-Hasakeh city registered the second highest median SMEB value in NES in December 2021, after Karama. In December 2021, the median SMEB value was 444,739 SYP in the Governorate of Al-Hasakeh and 433,316 SYP in NES.

15. Food and Assistance Technical Assistance (FANTA), Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSET). (December 2015). Comparing Household Food Consumption Indicators to Inform Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification. Retrieved from: <https://fews.net>

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