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 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 Ar-Raqqa city.

With a significant proportion of the 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, a durable solutions lens was integrated during the design of the HSOS Urban Household Assessment, and indicators from the Syria Analytical Framework[3] were included in the questionnaire. Given the low number of internally displaced persons (IDPs)[4] in Ar-Raqqa city, this assessment provides representative data on all households residing in Ar-Raqqa city, without making a distinction between IDPs and host community[5] households.

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 **1** and **9 August 2022** from **105 households** in Ar-Raqqa city. The recall period to which indicators refer is specified throughout the factsheet, either in the title, or with the following symbols: ■ (refers to the current situation at the time of data collection), and ● (refers to 3 months prior to data collection).

Findings can be generalised to **the Syrian population** at city level, with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. The representative sample of the population was calculated according to the population estimates collected by the Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) in May 2022. **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 unsafe for data collection were not covered (see coverage map on page 3).[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.

▼ **FINDINGS ARE NOT 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 resulted in findings that are not representative with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, indicated with the symbol above.

► **THE INDICATOR ALIGNS WITH THE SYRIA ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FROM THE DURABLE SOLUTIONS PLATFORM**

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Protection issues related to civil documentation, housing, land and property, and freedom of movement were widespread. A lack of civil documentation was reported by 40% of households. The lack of access to government-issued civil documentation can limit access to humanitarian assistance and basic services. Housing, land, and property concerns were reported by a quarter of households, with rental problems (landlord/tenant issues) reported as the top concern (86% of households who faced these concerns). Restrictions on freedom of movement were reported by 11% of households. For households where at least one member experienced movement restrictions (11%), fear of forced recruitment and financial costs associated with movement were the main barriers to movement freedom (reported by 92% and 33% of households, respectively).

The economic vulnerability of households increased. 39% of households rated their ability to meet their basic needs as poor or very poor (up from 26% in May), and 63% reported that their ability to meet basic needs worsened in the 3 months prior to data collection (up from 51% in May). Moreover, for 90% of households their income was lower than their estimated monthly expenses, which likely explains why borrowing and purchasing items on credit continued to be the main coping strategies to close the income-expenditure gap. As a result, 88% of households in Ar-Raqqa city were in debt, and 27% were able to repay their debt within 6 months. Decreasing non-food expenditure and selling household assets/ goods were also common strategies amongst households, reported by 32% and 13% of households, respectively.

Barriers to accessing electricity affected all households. Although 82% of households relied on the main network for their power access, electricity from the main network was rationed by local authorities forcing 18% of households to rely on community generators instead. Furthermore, alternatives such as solar panels were too expensive for households (barrier reported by 39% of households). Electricity was available to households 10.1 hours per day on average. For 6% of households, electricity was available for 6 or less hours per day.

Food access remained challenging. Similar to the previous reporting period (May 2022), 90% of households had issues with accessing sufficient food because they did not have enough money. Faced with difficult economic conditions, households' ability to consume adequate and diverse nutrients reduced. This likely explains why more than half (57%) of households had a poor or borderline food consumption score (FCS). To mitigate large food consumption gaps, some households resorted to negative food-based coping strategies. However, the rates of skipping meals and reducing portion size of meals have decreased compared to May. Households seem to have used more livelihood-based coping strategies, such as purchasing items on credit (reported by 50% of households in August, up from 18% in May) and decreasing non-food expenditure (reported by 32% of households in August, up from 26% in May), which has a greater impact on the coping capacity of households in the long run.

Households had sufficient access to water but experienced issues with drinking water. As households in Raqqa city rely on the piped network for drinking and non-drinking water, 92% reported having sufficient access to water to fulfill their needs. However, 61% of households reported experiencing issues with drinking water with 18% of households reporting water was perceived to making people sick. Furthermore, 40% of households did not use any methods to make drinking water safer. The lack of clean drinking water means there is a high risk of the spread of waterborne diseases.

Unaffordability decreased access to healthcare. Almost all households (96%) experienced issues with accessing healthcare, up from 90% in May. It was especially difficult for households to access medicines, as medicines were unaffordable for over 70% of households. Additionally, treatment costs were found to be too expensive by 63% of households. To cope with a lack of health access, almost all households (98%) with unmet health needs went to a pharmacy instead of a clinic, and almost half (48%) substituted prescribed medication for herbal medicine. While COVID-19 continued to spread,[7] 90% of households reported that not all adult members were vaccinated.

Coverage

Ar-Raqqa City neighbourhoods covered in the sample

Neighbourhood coverage

Assessed

Not assessed

km
0   1   2
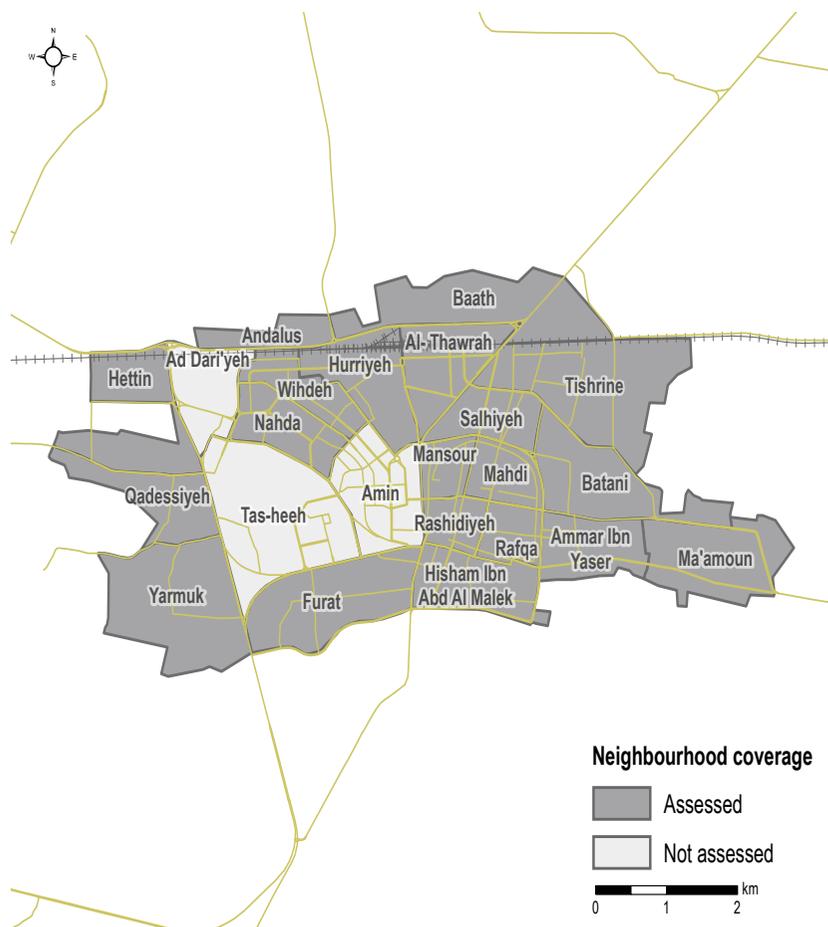
Priority Needs

Most commonly reported first, second, and third and overall priority needs ■

	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	OVERALL	
1	Food	Food	Livelihoods	🍲 Livelihoods	85%
2	Livelihoods	Livelihoods	Summer items ▲	🍱 Food	84%
3	Health	Health	Health	💊 Health	35%

Household Composition

AVERAGE # OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	AVERAGE # OF CHILDREN 0-4	AVERAGE # OF CHILDREN 5-17	AVERAGE # OF ADULTS (18+)	AVERAGE # OF OLDER PERSONS 60+
7.5	1.0	2.9	3.6	0.4

40% % of households with newborns (0-1)

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

83% % of households with school-aged children (5-17)

86% % of households with children (0-17)

▲ Summer items include fans, sleeping nets, and water cooler boxes

Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS)

Movement intentions

Households' movement intentions

NO PLANS TO LEAVE	DON'T KNOW	YES WITHIN 1 WEEK	YES WITHIN 1 MONTH	YES WITHIN 6 MONTHS	YES WITHIN A YEAR	YES WITHIN LONGER TIME FRAME
92%	5%	1%	0%	0%	2%	0%
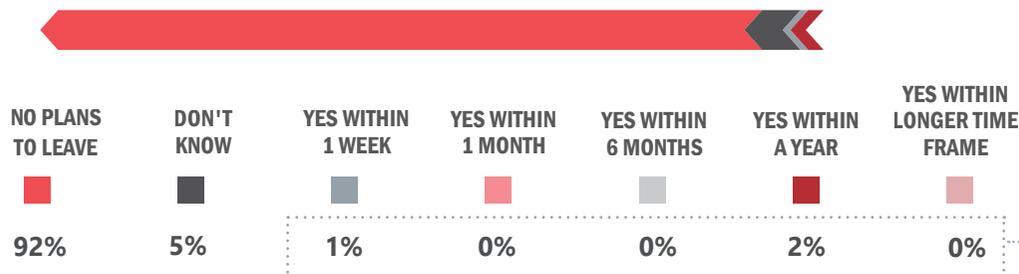
Intended destination (by % of households who intend to leave)▼

- A community in Syria different to origin **100%**
- Leave Syria to another country **0%**
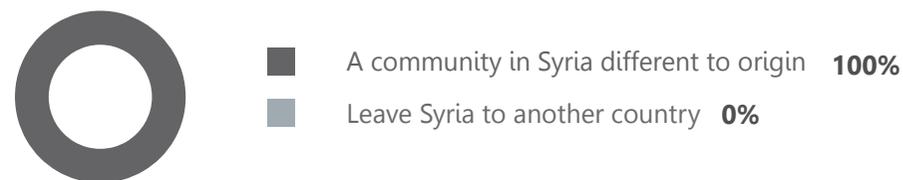
Most common reasons for leaving (by % of households who intend to leave, n=3)[8,]▼

| Cost of living is too high | 67% |
| Shelter conditions are poor | 67% |
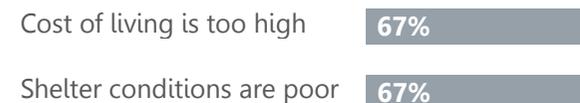
Returnees

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

BEFORE 2019	2019	2020	2021+
88%	12%	0%	0%

Times of displacement ▼

- Once **17%**
- Twice **42%**
- More than twice **41%**
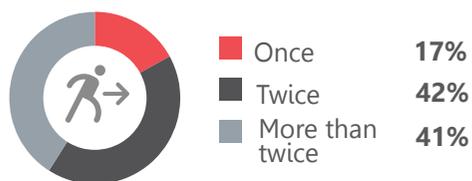
2.4 average number of displacements for returnee households

99% % of host community households who are returnees

IDPs

Date of arrival (by % of households that arrived in each period, n=14▲)

Before 2019	2019	2020	2021+
21.5%	57%	0%	21.5%

Times of displacement (n=14)▼

- Once **0%**
- Twice **21%**
- More than twice **79%**
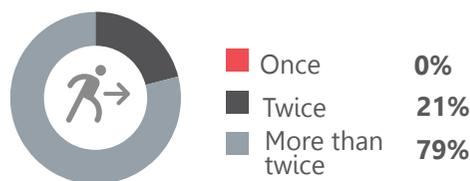
3.1 average number of displacements for IDP

Most common Governorates of origin for IDP households (n=14)▼

1	Ar-Raqqa	36%
2	Aleppo	29%
3	Homs	14%

Most common Sub-districts of origin for IDP households (n=14)▼

| 1 | Tell Abiad | 21% |
| 1 | Sokhneh | 14% |

▼ Findings are not representative
▲ (n=x) indicates the sample size

Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS)

Protection

40% % of households with members who lack civil documents and need them ▶◾

Most common civil documents that household members lack and need (as % of household where at least one member lacks and needs a document [40%]) ▼

1	Syrian identity card issued by the Government of Syria	**71%**
2	Birth certificate issued by the Government of Syria	**48%**
3	Marriage certificate issued by the Government of Syria	**26%**
4	Identity card issued by local entities (non-GoS)	**19%**

77% of households face **theft** as a security concern ●

Movement freedom for all household members within the location

|	
■ Yes	**89%**
■ No	**11%**
■ Don't know	**0%**

Most common barriers to movement freedom (for households where at least one member experienced movement restrictions [11%], n=12) ▼

1	Fear of forced recruitment	**92%**
2	Financial costs associated with movement	**33%**

Household's relationship with other community members ▶◾

VERY POSITIVE	POSITIVE	NEITHER POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE	NEGATIVE
53%	42%	3%	2%
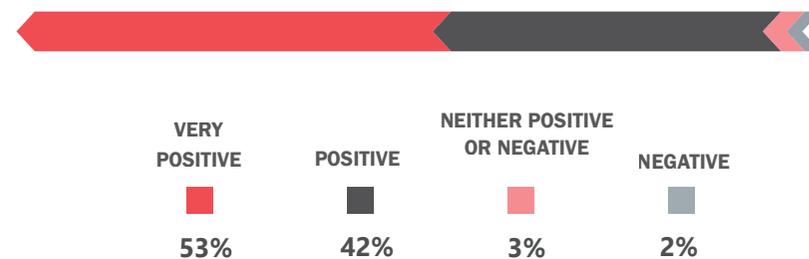
25% of households reported facing housing, land and property concerns ●

Rental problems (landlord/tenant issues) was the most commonly reported housing, land and property concern (reported by 77% of households who faced these concerns, n=26)

Confidence of being able to reside in the current place of residence for 3 more months ▶

VERY CONFIDENT	MODERATELY CONFIDENT	SOMEWHAT CONFIDENT	SLIGHTLY CONFIDENT	NOT CONFIDENT AT ALL	DON'T KNOW
88%	5%	3%	3%	1%	1%

■ Refers to the current situation at the time of data collection
● Refers to 3 months prior to data collection
▶ The indicator aligns with the Syria analytical framework from the durable solutions platform

Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS)

Housing Situation

Most common shelter types ▶,■

1	78%	Solid/finished houses
2	14%	Damaged residential buildings
3	4%	Solid/finished apartment
3	4%	Unfinished or abandoned residential building

Most common occupancy arrangements ▶,■

1	Owning	70%
2	Renting	25%
3	Hosted	4%
4	Work for rent	2%
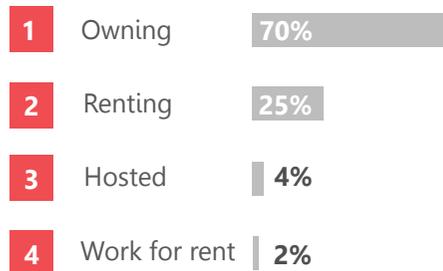
Most common challenges in finding a place to rent for households (by % of households who are renting and facing challenges, n=20)[8],■,▼

|	
Difficult to find an affordable accommodation	75%
Landlord requesting large first instalment or deposit	55%
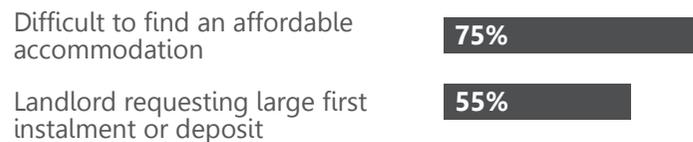
AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON RENT[9]

39%

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON RENT AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE[9]

20%

Rental contract (by % of households who are renting - including households with work for rent agreements [27%], n=28) ▼,■

- 29%
- 71%

■ with a written contract
■ with a verbal agreement
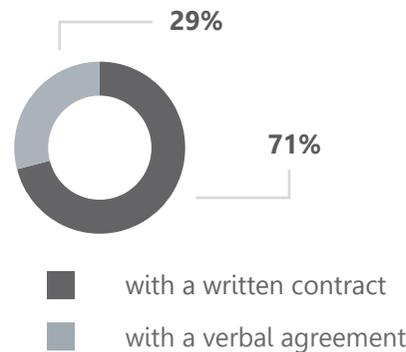
71%

% of households renting a property faced challenges in finding a place to rent (n=28) ▼,■

Shelter Conditions

81% % of households whose shelter had inadequacies ▶,■

Shelter inadequacies (by % of households)[8],■

High temperatures inside the house	53%
Windows/doors not sealed	41%
Leakage from roof/ceiling	34%
Poor sanitation	34%
Lack of lighting inside shelters	30%
Unable to lock home securely	27%
Lack of space/overcrowding	23%
Lack of electricity	14%
Lack of lighting around shelter	9%
Lack of privacy	9%
Lack of water	4%
Lack of ventilation	3%
Poor facilities for persons with specific needs	2%
Shelter made insecure materials/has insecure structure	2%
Shelter prone to flooding	2%

Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS)

Access to Water

92% % of households had sufficient access to water to fulfill their needs •

100% % of households reported **piped water network** as the primary source of drinking and non-drinking water ▶, •

99% % of households do not have a secondary source of drinking water ▶, •

AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON WATER[9]
0.6%
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON WATER AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE[9]
0.4%

61% % of households experience issues with drinking water ▶, •

Water issues[8], •

1	Water has a bad colour	49%
2	Water tastes bad	32%
3	Water was perceived to be making people sick	18%
4	Water smells bad	17%

Common strategies used by households to avoid running out of water (by % of households who applied some coping strategy) [8], •, ▼

1	Relying on drinking water stored previously	86%
2	Reducing non-drinking water consumption	16%

40% % of households do not use any methods to make drinking water safer •

Methods to make water safer •

1	Storage and sedimentation	51%
2	Boiling	14%
3	Household filters	7%
4	Solar disinfection	0%

Common barriers to accessing water for households (by % of households who could not meet all water needs [8])[8], •, ▼

1	Not enough water tanks or water tanks not big enough to store sufficient water	75%
2	Storage containers are too expensive	63%
3	Not enough water from the network	13%

Water needs for which households had to reduce consumption because of not having access to sufficient water[8], •

Cleaning inside the house	8%	
Doing laundry	3%	
Bathing	2%	
Gardening	1%	
Toilet usage	1%	
Handwashing	0%	
Cooking	0%	
Drinking	0%	

Access to Electricity

Primary sources of electricity

Main network	**82%**
Community generator	**18%**

AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON ELECTRICITY[9]
6%
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON ELECTRICITY AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE[8]
4%
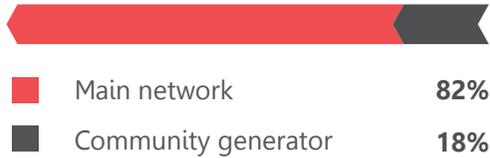
Secondary sources of electricity (by % of households who have access to a secondary source [83%])[8],

1	Community generator	**84%**
2	Batteries (not for cars)	**6%**
3	Car batteries	**3%**
4	Main network	**3%**

17% % of households did not use a secondary source of electricity
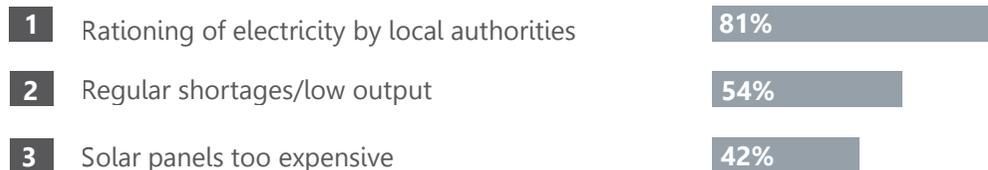
Average number of hours of electricity per day reported by households

13 OR MORE	12-11	10-9	8-7	6-5	4-3	2-1	0
12%	22%	46%	14%	6%	0%	0%	0%

100% % of households who experienced issues with accessing electricity

10.1hrs Average hours of electricity per day available to households

Access to Sanitation

61% % of households who experience sanitation issues

Most common barriers to accessing electricity[8],

1	Rationing of electricity by local authorities	**81%**
2	Regular shortages/low output	**54%**
3	Solar panels too expensive	**42%**

Common sanitation issues for households (as % of households that experienced sanitation issues)[8], ,▼

1	**56%**	Sewage system needs cleaning
2	**44%**	Sewage system needs repair
3	**34%**	Waste collection services too infrequent
4	**14%**	Issues with soak pit
5	**14%**	No waste connection available
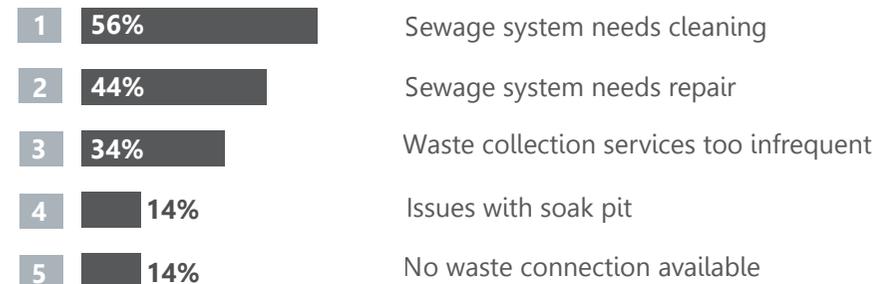
Income sources and employment

Sources of income in the month prior to data collection[8.]►

Employment (including self-employment)	**88%**
Borrowing/loans	**23%**
Humanitarian assistance (cash vouchers)	**15%**
Remittances	**13%**
Gifts from people in Syria (cash)	**8%**
Retirement/pension/martyr's salary	**7%**

Most common primary source of income for host households►,■

1	Informal day-to-day work agreements	**29%**
2	Formal longer-term[10] employment	**21%**
2	Self employment/entrepreneuship	**21%**

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ADULTS PER HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE:	
EMPLOYED	**1.5**
NOT IN EMPLOYMENT	**2.3**
NOT EMPLOYED AND LOOKING FOR A JOB (UNEMPLOYED)[11]	**0.6**

Most common employment sectors (by % of households where employment is a source of income [88%])[8.] ►,■

1	Real estate/construction	**17%**	5	Healthcare services	**8%**
2	Machinery/mechanics/repairs	**12%**	5	Manufacturing/processing/factories	**8%**
3	Government/public services	**11%**	5	Trade/transportation	**8%**
3	Marketplace vending	**11%**	5	Wholesale/retail	**8%**
4	Armed forces	**9%**	6	Education/childcare	**5%**

30% % of households where self-employment/entrepreneurship is a source of income■

**14%** % of households where informal day-to-day work is 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
407,248 SYP	**555,259 SYP**	**-148,011 SYP**

Income and Expenses ▶

Average monthly expense calculated for households that had the expense 💵 and share of households who spent money on the expense category in the 30 days prior to data collection

→ **Food**
💵 329,762 SYP

→ **Electricity**
💵 21,064 SYP

→ **Communication**
💵 13,733 SYP

→ **Healthcare**
💵 117,687 SYP

→ **Non-Food Items (NFIs)**
💵 33,028 SYP

→ **Transportation**
💵 27,888 SYP

→ **Water**
💵 2,140 SYP

→ **Tobacco**
💵 54,297 SYP

→ **Rent**
💵 132,200 SYP

→ **Debt repayment**
💵 95,562 SYP

→ **Asset maintenance**
💵 42,778 SYP

→ **Education**
💵 97,889 SYP

→ **Family support**
💵 117,143 SYP

→ **Social gifts**
💵 34,000 SYP

→ **Productive assets**
💵 133,333 SYP
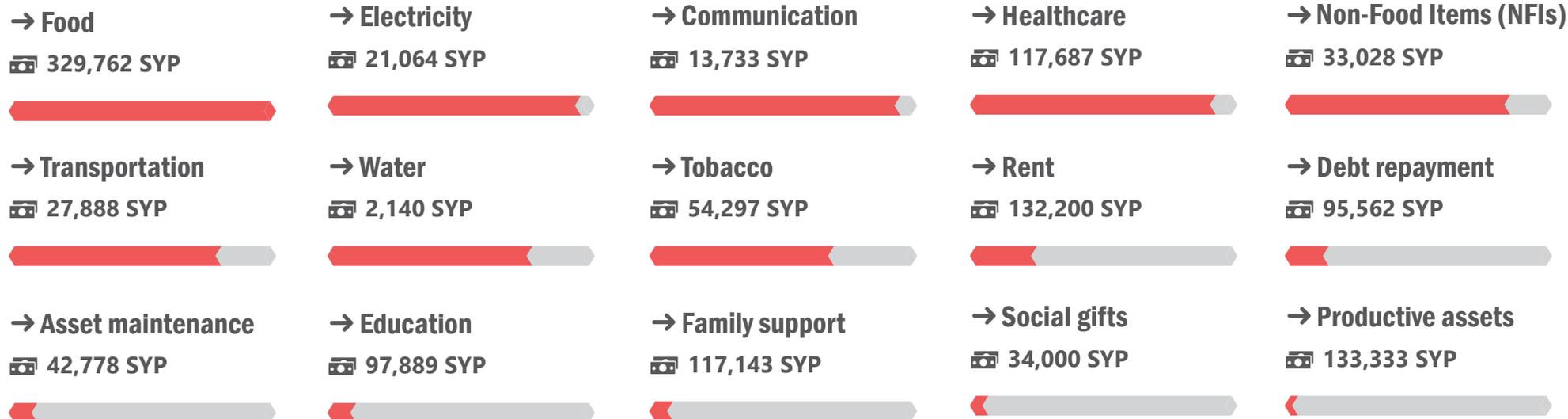
Ability to Meet Basic Needs

Households' perceived ability to meet basic needs ▶, •

Good	**3%**
Fair	**58%**
Poor	**31%**
Very poor	**8%**

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

Significant deterioration	**31%**
Some deterioration	**32%**
No change	**32%**
Some improvement	**4%**
Significant improvement	**0%**

Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS)

Ability to Meet Basic Needs

% of households with savings ■

9%
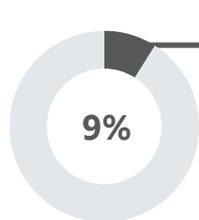
Change in savings (by % of households with savings [9%], n=9) ▼, ●

■ Significantly decreased	**11%**
■ Slightly decreased	**67%**
■ Stayed the same	**11%**
■ Slightly increased	**11%**
■ Significantly increased	**0%**

% of households in debt ■
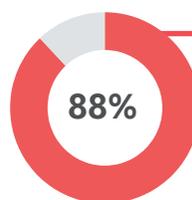
% of households able to repay their debt in 6 months ▼

88%

■ Yes	**27%**
■ Don't know	**23%**
■ No	**50%**
■ Prefer not to answer	**0%**

**Most common coping strategies adopted to meet basic needs** (by % of households that applied coping strategies [98%]) [8], ▶, ●

1	Borrowing money	**88%**
2	Purchasing items on credit	**50%**
3	Decreasing non-food expenditures	**32%**
3	Selling household assets/goods	**13%**
4	Begging/relying on charity	**6%**
5	Spending savings	**5%**
6	Sending children below 15 to work	**4%**
6	Skipping paying rent	**4%**

Most common barriers to meeting basic needs (by % of households that experienced barriers [99%]) [8], ▶, ■

1	Lack of employment opportunities	**80%**
2	The wage is not in line with the rising prices	**77%**
3	Lack of skills for a better paying job	**52%**

AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON DEBT REPAYMENT[9]
19%
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON DEBT REPAYMENT AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE[9]
14%

**90%** **% of households whose monthly income is lower than their estimated monthly expenses** ▶

70% **% of households whose monthly income would not cover minimum expenses as estimated by the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)** [14], ▶

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	1.1
	FRUIT	0.7
	PULSES, NUTS, AND SEEDS	0.9
	TUBERS/ROOTS	2.2
	VEGETABLES AND LEAVES	3.6
	MILK, AND DAIRY	2.7
	BREAD AND CEREALS	5.1
	SWEETS	3.1
	OILS AND FATS	5.3
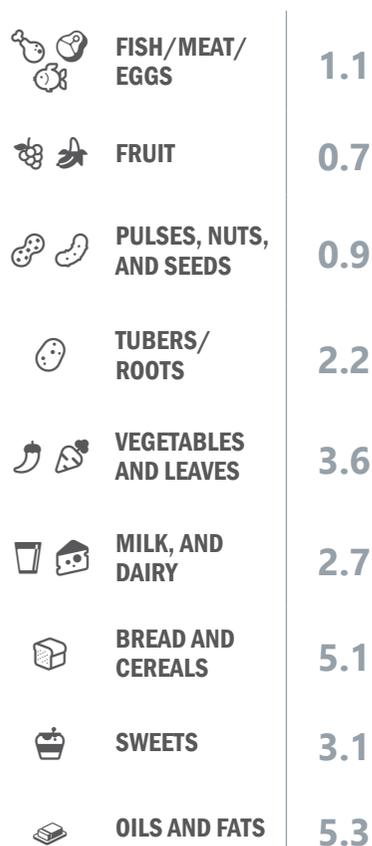
Most common source of food

Permanent market	**97%**
Other	**3%**

90% % of households who experienced issues with accessing sufficient quantities and quality of food

Most common barriers to accessing sufficient food (by % of households that experienced barriers [90%]) [8]

1	Not enough money for food	**94%**
2	Delayed or skipped assistance or distribution	**39%**
3	Low production from last season	**6%**
4	Not all essential food items are available	**3%**
5	Quality of available food is poor	**2%**
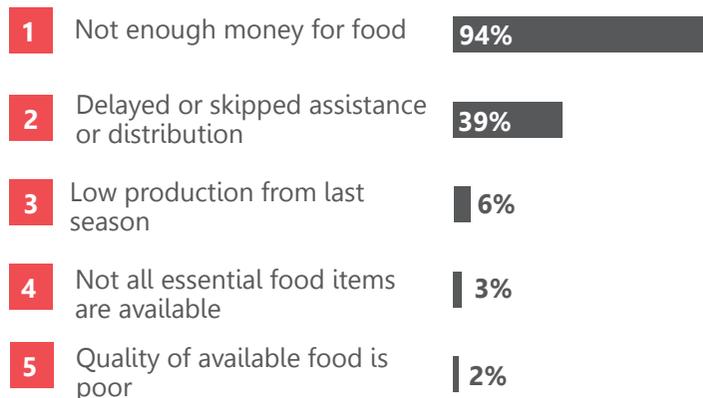
9% % of households reporting perceiving that at least one member had lost weight due to insufficient food access

AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON FOOD [9]

87%

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON FOOD AS A % OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE [9]

54%

AVERAGE MONTHLY FOOD EXPENDITURE PER PERSON IN A HOUSEHOLD

47,838 SYP

% HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE MONTHLY FOOD EXPENDITURE IS MORE THAN 50% OF THEIR TOTAL EXPENDITURE

60%

34% % of households who did not consume any eggs, meat or fish in the 7 days prior to data collection

50% % of households who did not consume any fruit in the 7 days prior to data collection

Food Consumption Score (FCS)

Food Consumption Score (by % of households)

Poor	28%
Borderline	29%
Acceptable	44%

57% % of households with children with **poor** or **borderline** food consumption▼

FCS Interpretation

Poor Food Consumption (score between 0-21): This category includes households that are not consuming staples and vegetables every day and never or very seldom consume protein-rich food such as meat and dairy.[15]

Borderline Food Consumption (score between >21-35): This category includes households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oils and pulses a few times a week.[15]

Acceptable Food Consumption (score >35): This category includes households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, frequently accompanied by oils and pulses and occasionally meat, fish and dairy.[15]

Coping strategies

7.9 **Average reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) in Ar-Raqqa 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. Based on the Syria 2021 Inter-Sector Severity Model, the thresholds for the Reduced Coping Strategies Index are: (1) None/Minimal (rCSI= 0-2), (2) Stress (rCSI = 3-6), (3) Severe (rCSI = 7-11), (4) Extreme (rCSI = 12-19), (5) Catastrophic (rCSI>19).[16] Thus, results indicate a severe level of coping in Ar-Raqqa city.

Coping strategies 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	3.5	98%
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends	0.5	30%
Reduced the portion size of meals at meal time	0.8	41%
Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	1.4	56%
Restricted the consumption by adults in order for young children to eat	0.7	40%▼
At least one member of the household spent a whole day without eating	0.06	3%

Access to healthcare

% of households with unmet health needs ►, ●, 17

44%

Most common inaccessible health treatments (by % of households with unmet health needs [44%])[8], ●, ▼

1	Medicine or other commodities	52%
2	Treatment for chronic diseases	43%
3	General and/or specialist surgical services	37%
4	Care for cancer, haemodialysis or other catastrophic illness	13%

Most common inaccessible types of medicines (by % of households with unmet health needs regarding medicines and other commodities, n=24)[8], ●, ▼

1	Medications for hypertension/heart conditions	54%
2	Antibiotics	46%
3	Diabetes medicines	42%
4	Painkillers/analgesics	33%
5	Asthma medicines	17%

96% **% of households who experienced issues with accessing healthcare** ●

AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON HEALTHCARE[9]
27%
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON HEALTHCARE AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE[9]
16%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare[8], ●

1	Cannot afford price of medicines	70%
2	Cannot afford treatment costs	63%
3	Lack of medicines and/or medical equipment at facilities	48%
4	Health facilities overcrowded and/or long waiting times	34%
5	Cannot afford travel costs to reach health facilities	23%

Most common coping strategies (by % of households with unmet health needs [44%])[8], ●, ▼

1	Going to a pharmacy instead of a clinic	98%
2	Foregoing non-essential treatment	52%
3	Substituting prescribed medication for herbal medicine	48%
4	Taking lower than the recommended dosage of medication	17%
5	Seeking non-professional care (such as traditional practitioner)	13%

**78%** **% of households with at least one member who showed signs of psychological distress** ●

COVID-19

Household's worry about contracting COVID-19 ■

■	Yes, a lot	**14%**
■	Yes, a bit	**30%**
■	No	**56%**
■	Don't know	**0%**

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

90%

Reasons why adult household members are not vaccinated against COVID-19 (by% of households where at least one adult member is not vaccinated [90%])[8,] ■

1	Lack of trust in the vaccine	**65%**
2	Lack of information about the safety of the vaccine	**32%**
3	Lack of information on where to get the vaccine	**4%**
4	Unavailability of the vaccine	**1%**

Willingness to see a doctor or seek a test if a household member had COVID-19 symptoms ■

■	Yes	**55%**
■	No	**45%**
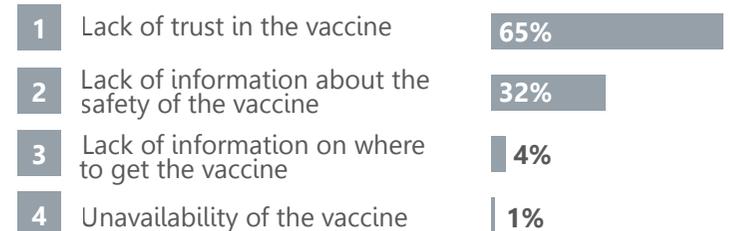
Applied behaviours aimed at preventing the spread of COVID-19 (by % of households)[8,] ●

35%

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

Washing hands	**62%**
Limiting movements	**13%**
Social distance	**12%**
Vulnerable persons stay at home	**8%**
Wearing facemask	**3%**
Increased disinfectant usage	**2%**

Main source of information on COVID-19 ■

■	Television	**54%**
■	Family, friends	**23%**
■	Social media	**13%**
■	Other	**10%**
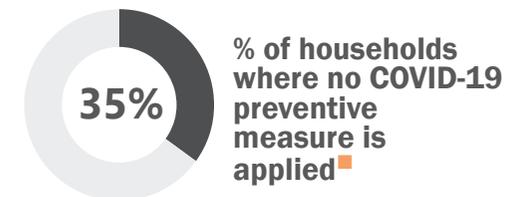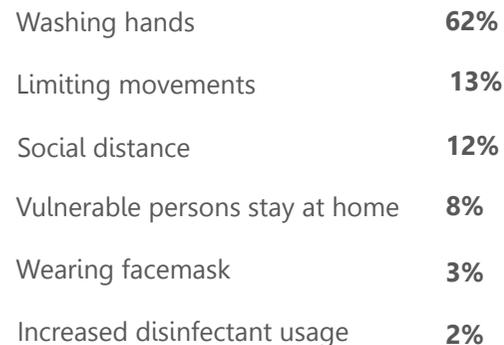
AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON COVID-19 ITEMS[9]
3%
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON COVID-19 ITEMS AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE[9]
2%

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. 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.

5. 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).

6. Areas consistently identified as security concerns, including check points, their surroundings, or military presence, were not covered. Out of the 23 residential neighbourhoods, 3 were not assessed due to security concerns. Consequently, the remaining 20 neighbourhoods were assessed.

7. World Health Organization (WHO). (31 July 2022). WHO Syria Monthly COVID-19 Bulletin. Retrieved from: https://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 (548,201 SYP/6), where 548,201 is the median value of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) for a family of 6 in Ar-Raqqa city, from the August 2022 Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI). In August 2022, the median SMEB value was 611,366 SYP in the Governorate of Ar-Raqqa and 589,650 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. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). (February 2022). 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic. Retrieved from: https://www.humanitarianresponse.info

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