

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

HUMANITARIAN
PROGRAMME CYCLE
2024

ISSUED FEBRUARY 2024



About

This document is produced on behalf of the Strategic Steering Group (SSG) and humanitarian partners working in Syria. It provides a shared understanding of the impact which the humanitarian crisis in Syria has on the civilian population, including their most pressing humanitarian needs and the estimated number of people who need humanitarian assistance. The Syria 2024 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) aims to provide consolidated humanitarian analysis to inform coordinated, strategic humanitarian response planning for 2024. The 2024 HNO covers the period from January 2023 through December 2023. Severity analysis and people in need estimations, specifically, are based on primary data collected mainly during July-August 2022 and secondary data reviews, validated by expert's reviews. Figures and findings reflected in this document are based on independent analysis of the United Nations (UN) and its humanitarian partners, built on information available to them. Many of the figures provided in this document are best possible estimates, based on sometimes incomplete and partial datasets, using the methodologies for data collection and triangulation of information which were available at the time. The designations employed and the presentation of material in the report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

For further information, please consult:

www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/whole-of-syria

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PHOTO ON COVER

Aleppo, displacement, earthquake, rubble, syria. 13 February. Sahoud Selo lost the ability to speak and walk as a result of a stroke - which his neighbours say was caused by grief after losing his son during the civil war. Now displaced by the earthquake, he has temporarily relocated with many others in an impromptu camp in the Dahret Awad neighbourhood of Aleppo.

Photo: OCHA/Matteo Minasi.

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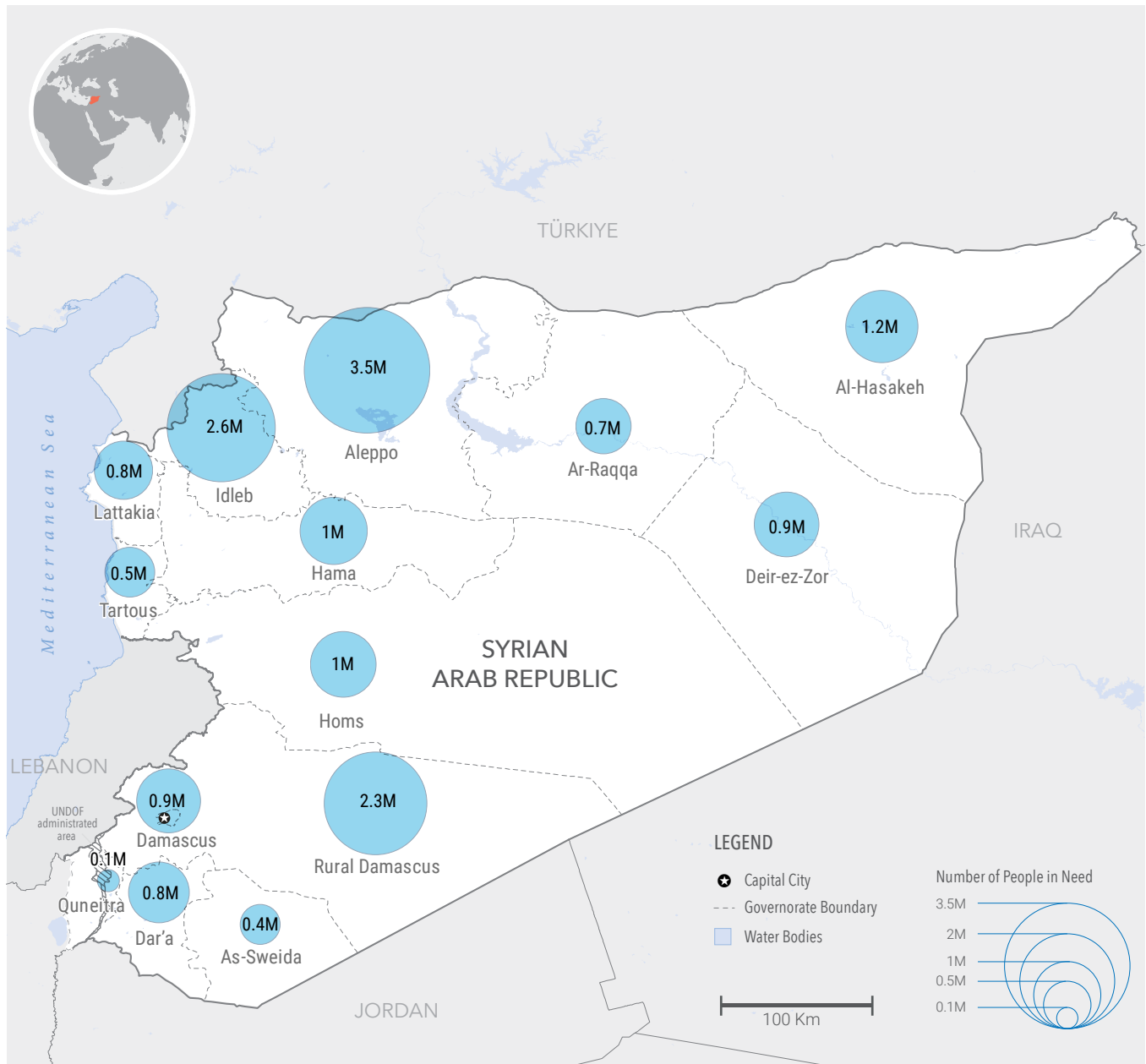
The Financial Tracking Service (FTS) is the primary provider of continuously updated data on global humanitarian funding, and is a major contributor to strategic decision making by highlighting gaps and priorities, thus contributing to effective, efficient and principled humanitarian assistance.

fts.unocha.org/plans/1114/summary

People in Need in Syria

Current figures

PEOPLE IN NEED (PIN)	FEMALE	MALE	CHILDREN (0-17)	ADULTS (18-59)	ELDERLY (>59)	WITH DISABILITY
16.7M	50.4% 8.4M	49.6% 8.3M	45% 7.5M	50% 8.4M	5% 0.8M	17% 2.8M



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Please note that due to rounding of figures, in cases where decimals are not represented, the sum of percentages or numbers throughout the document, may not always add to 100 per cent.

Table of Contents

05	Summary of Humanitarian Needs and Key Findings
12	Part 1: Impact of the Crisis and Humanitarian Conditions
13	1.1 Context of the Crisis
15	1.2 Main Shocks that Drove Needs in 2023
24	1.3 Impact of the shocks
37	1.4 Humanitarian Conditions: Needs and Severity
52	Part 2: Projected Evolution and Monitoring of Situation and Needs
53	2.1 Risk Analysis: Expected Risks and Shocks in 2024
56	2.2 Monitoring of Situation and Needs
57	Part 3: Sectoral Analysis
58	3.1 Protection
67	3.2 Camp Coordination and Camp Management
69	3.3 Early Recovery and Livelihoods
72	3.4 Education
74	3.5 Food Security and Agriculture
77	3.6 Health
80	3.7 Nutrition
83	3.8 Shelter and Non-Food Items
86	3.9 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
89	Part 4: Annexes
90	4.1 Data Sources
92	4.2 Methodology
102	4.3 Information Gap and Limitations
110	4.4 Acronyms
112	4.5 End notes

Summary of Humanitarian Needs and Key Findings

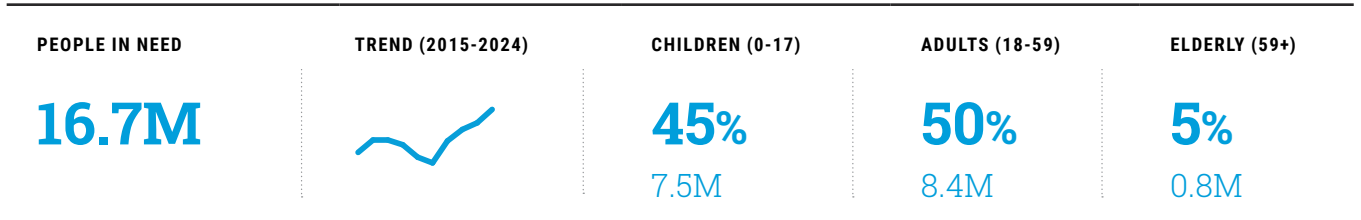


IDLEB, SYRIA

"I buried them and went back to work. My family died, but there are many people who need our help". Abd Al-Basit Khalil is an anesthetist at the Harim General Hospital, standing on the rubble of his house after the earthquake.

Photo: OCHA/ Bilal Al-Hammoud.

Current figures



By gender

	PEOPLE IN NEED	%PIN
Male	8.3M	49.6%
Female	8.4M	50.4%

By age and gender

	PEOPLE IN NEED	% PIN
Women (Over 18 years)	4.96M	30%
Men (Over 18 years)	4.22M	25%
Boys (0-17 years)	4.04M	24%
Girls (0-17 years)	3.44M	21%

By population groups

	PEOPLE IN NEED	%PIN
Vulnerable residents	11.11M	67%
IDPs out of camps	3.5M	21%
IDPs in camps	2.05M	12%

With disability

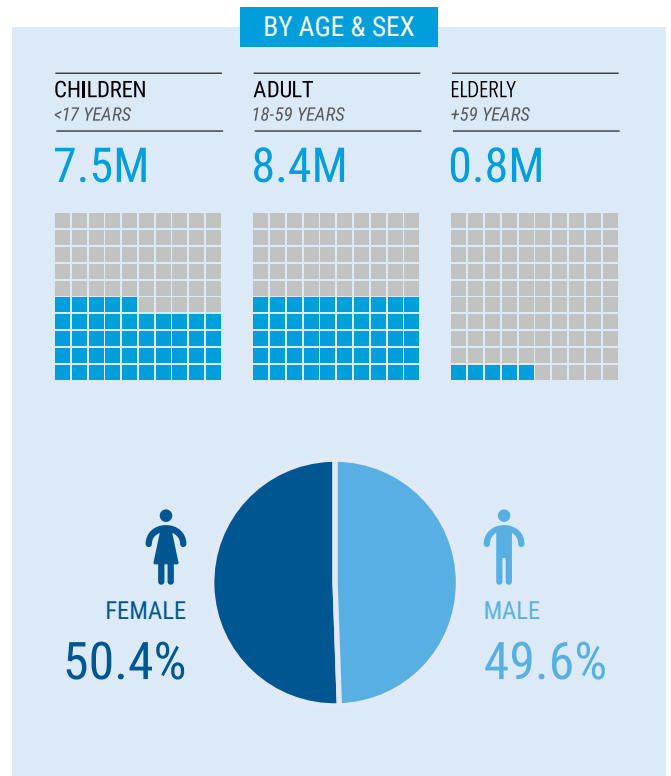
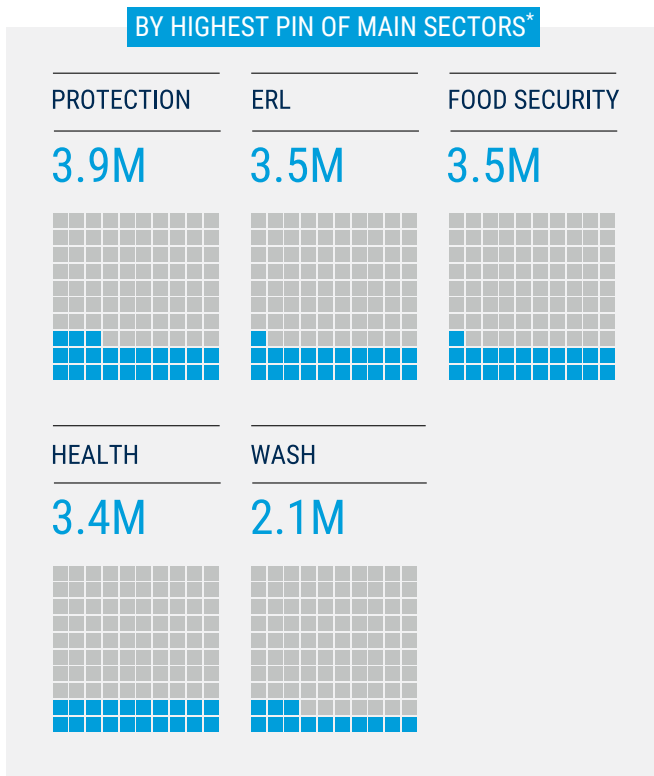
	PEOPLE IN NEED	% PIN
Persons with disabilities	2.8M	17%

Estimated Number of People in Need

TOTAL POPULATION



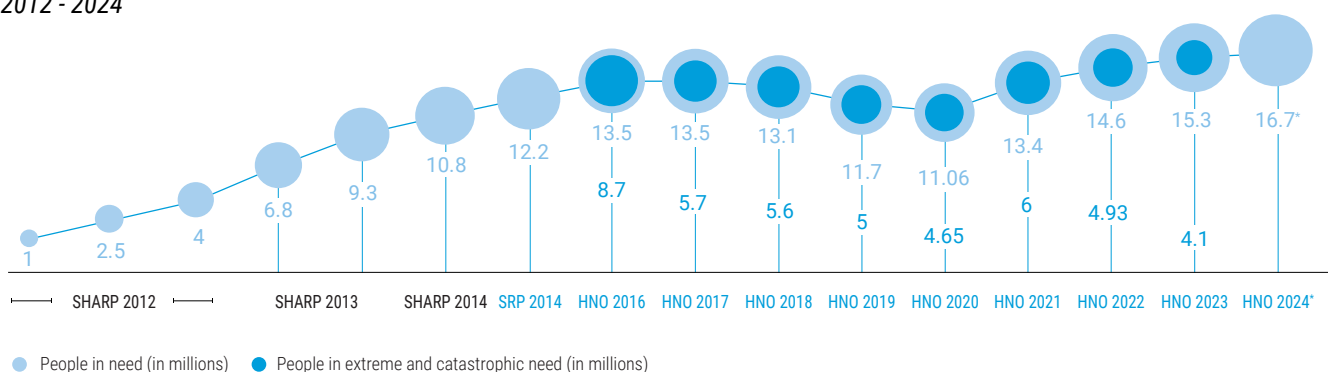
PEOPLE IN NEED



*This represents the contribution of sector's PiN towards the calculation of the overall PiN, not the actual sector PiN.

People in Need by Year

2012 - 2024



* According to the JIAF 2.0 framework, the categorisation of people in need into severity levels, including extreme and catastrophic, is not applicable. This framework distinctly separates overall People in Need estimates from the intersectoral severity classifications. JIAF 2.0 generates a joint overall People in Need figure, encompassing individuals with significant deprivations of basic needs and services across sectors, aligning with Inter-agency Standing committee (IASC) definitions and JIAF 2.0 operational guidance. This comprehensive figure includes both ongoing and anticipated assistance needs, and is derived using the Mosaic Method, which combines the highest sectoral people in need at the lowest administrative level and the aggregate of subnational people in need for a national estimate.

- Humanitarian needs in Syria continue to rise inexorably.** Escalating violence in 2023, violations of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL), have led to further displacement and suffering. The socioeconomic situation has continued to deteriorate, further exacerbated by the February earthquakes, negatively impacting social cohesion, and amplifying vulnerabilities. The effects of economic deterioration and lack of livelihood opportunities further expose women and girls to the risk of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and other forms of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) in the effort of accessing food and job opportunities. In 2024, 16.7 million people are expected to require assistance, the largest number ever since the beginning of the crisis in 2011.
- Syria remains a protection crisis.** Children continue to be killed, women and girls continue to fear for their safety and 7.2 million Syrians remain in displacement, many of whom living in overcrowded camps. Unaddressed widespread unexploded ordnance (UXO) impacts people’s livelihoods and movements, with negative consequences for the long-term perspectives of people in need, rendering the prospects of durable solutions bleak. From 1 January to 31 October 2023, 454 civilians, including

88 women and 115 children, were killed as a result of the conflict. The lack and/or loss of civil documentation as well the lack, loss or destruction of housing, land and property documents remain serious issues for hundreds of thousands of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) with devastating physical and psychological effects and risks of statelessness.

- The February 2023 earthquakes in north Syria and Türkiye have added agony to an already catastrophic situation, increasing the strain on services, causing displacement, and inflicting widespread damage.** The earthquakes resulted in almost 6,000 deaths and more than 12,800 people injured in Syria. Many families lost their main breadwinner due to death or injury, at a time when the economic situation was already dire, resulting in millions of people unable to meet their basic needs. Recovery from the earthquakes will necessitate long-term funding and improved emergency preparedness.
- Severe military hostilities continued unabated, causing displacements, destruction of key infrastructure and suffering to a level unseen since 2019.** Active hostilities and military operations, including artillery shelling and airstrikes, particularly in areas of mixed or contested control in the vicinity

of frontlines, continued to impede humanitarian access. In October 2023, northern Syria and Deir-ez-Zor Governorate witnessed the most significant escalation of hostilities since 2019, resulting in the temporary displacement of over 153,000 people in north-west Syria. Humanitarian partners will continue to monitor the developments during 2024 to identify the impact on people in need and the humanitarian operation. Overall, 25 attacks on health facilities resulted in the death of 5 civilians and 20 injuries (including 5 health care workers) from January to December 2023. In addition, 27 schools and 20 water systems were impacted by shelling during the same period, affecting their functionality. Recontamination of conflict hotspots with explosive ordnance (EO) is likely to remain a threat to the populations for years to come.

- **Syrians are getting poorer as the economy continues its freefall.** Since February 2023, the Syrian pound (SYP) has lost about half of its value against the US dollar (US\$), averaging, in November 2023, around SYP14,200/US\$1 in the parallel foreign exchange market. From February to September 2023, inflation, as proxied by the World Food Programme (WFP) minimum food basket price index, rose by 88 per cent, driven by reduced access to goods, disrupted supply chains, and heightened logistics costs, all of which exerted significant upward pressure on prices.
- **The erosion of service capacity continues, with deteriorated water and sanitation systems, and public health services under immense strain.** Limited funding and migration of skilled human

resources restrict the quality and availability of these services, putting more people at risk. Moreover, the increase in the number of people living in camps underlines the urgent need for improved services and minimum standards to ensure adequate living conditions.

- **Recurrent disease outbreaks, waterborne diseases, a prolonged drought and water crisis, vaccine-preventable illnesses, and food insecurity are contributing factors to rising malnutrition rates.** Rural Damascus, Idlib, Ar-Raqqa and Quneitra governorates have surpassed acceptable to stress Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) levels, while Latakia Governorate reported an emergency-level GAM prevalence of 10 per cent.
- **The multifaceted crisis in Syria creates continuous cycles of vulnerability, disproportionately impacting those most in need, including individuals with disabilities.** People are deprived of basic services, which makes them more vulnerable and puts strain on social cohesion. Without urgent and sustained funding, essential services like water, sanitation, health care, electricity, and education will continue to deteriorate, pushing more people into desperate need, and increasing the risk to resort to negative coping mechanisms. Investing in essential basic services now is essential to pave the way for a more durable response and prevent an even larger crisis from unfolding.




Scope of Analysis

Due to the comprehensive impact of the crisis on all population groups across the country, the 2024 Syria HNO covers all populated areas of Syria. Trends in humanitarian needs are disaggregated among the entire population up to the sub-district level (admin 3). The 2024 HNO follows the updated Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF) 2.0 and is based on a mixed methodology of primary Multi-sectoral Needs

Assesments (MSNA) and review of sectoral data, supplemented by experts' review at field level. It focuses on three main population groups; IDPs in camps, IDPs out of camps, and vulnerable residents.

Population Figures: A Breakdown of Population Groups

by governorate

GOVERNORATE	 RESIDENTS	 RETURNEES (2023)	 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE	ESTIMATED POPULATION
			IN SETTLEMENTS/CAMPS	
Aleppo	3,046,710	54,769	1,641,306	4,749,350
Al-Hasakeh	1,078,796	9,426	342,701	1,431,461
Ar-Raqqa	678,895	15,163	152,955	847,132
As-Sweida	372,692	2,894	70,842	446,493
Damascus	1,221,462	1,021	589,880	1,812,911
Dar'a	1,000,049	6,841	66,868	1,075,114
Deir-ez-Zor	1,024,484	9,503	166,041	1,200,181
Hama	1,302,717	7,432	212,582	1,522,898
Homs	1,204,579	1,411	290,269	1,500,351
Idleb	963,984	33,244	2,106,929	3,104,168
Lattakia	847,983	1,437	447,336	1,296,899
Quneitra	141,834	3,763	3,373	149,326
Rural Damascus	2,389,737	7,423	985,957	3,386,173
Tartous	767,539	998	171,149	939,889
Total	16,041,461	155,325	7,248,188	23,462,346

Source: population task force July 2023

Expected Evolution of the Situation in 2024

In 2024, the vulnerability of certain groups, including women, girls, persons with disabilities and children, is expected to persist, with protection concerns, including incidents of GBV and diminishing social cohesion are bound to compound existing challenges.

Security and displacement risks are expected to remain high, characterised by active hostilities, military operations, possible access restrictions and deteriorating socio-economic conditions that could drive both forced and voluntary displacement within the country and towards neighbouring countries too. The economic situation is not expected to improve,

rather, rising inflation, shortages of food and fuel and the devaluation of the Syrian pound is likely to force vulnerable people to resort to desperate coping strategies, in particular for women and children, and increase the risk of SEA.

Public health is also likely to remain a critical issue, with the threat of disease outbreaks, particularly acute cases of diarrhoea and vaccine preventable diseases, ever present. At the same time, environmental hazards, including the risk of drought, possible flash floods and disposing of untreated wastewater will

IDLEB, SYRIA

A displaced child in front of their tent in Ali Bin Abi Taleb camp in Sarmada town in Idleb.

Photo: OCHA/Mohanad Zayat
















challenge agriculture, exacerbate water scarcity and contamination, and increase risks to public health.

The potential impacts of climate change and severe shortages in water and energy supplies – particularly fuel in 2024 – will significantly decline agriculture production and yields. The reduction in emergency food aid and nutrition programs for vulnerable groups, combined with lack of funding for the agricultural sector, risk increasing food insecurity, malnutrition, and related diseases.

Post-earthquakes reconstruction is hampered by the general economic situation and lack of development funding, which will continue to affect the repair of key infrastructure and equipment, and the provision of basic services. The same is true for needed repairs of key infrastructure in many parts of Syria, with critical impacts across sectors. In addition, the protracted nature of the crisis, combined with insufficient funding, jeopardizes the humanitarian response, which can lead to fewer services, delayed infrastructure repairs and increased dissatisfaction with humanitarian workers among affected communities.

Evolution of People in Need by Sector

in million (2022 -2024)

Sector	2024*	2023	2022	#of sub-districts in severity 4 and 5 in 2024
Protection 	15.3 M	15.1 M	14.2 M	127
Protection: Child Protection 	6.4 M	6.3 M	6.0 M	57
Protection: Gender Based Violence 	8.5 M	8.5 M	7.3 M	131
Protection: Mine action 	14.4 M	11.6 M	10.2 M	167
Camp Coordination and Management 	2.4 M	2.1 M	2.0 M	24
Early Recovery and Livelihoods 	15.4 M	15.3 M	13.8 M	43
Education 	7.2 M	6.9 M	6.6 M	161
Food Security and Agriculture 	15.4 M	15.0 M	13.9 M	124
Health 	14.9 M	15.3 M	12.2 M	138
Nutrition 	5.7 M	5.9 M	5.5 M	72
Shelter 	6.8 M	5.7 M	5.9 M	22
Non-Food Items 	6.2 M	5.7 M	4.9 M	12
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene 	13.6 M	13.6 M	13.2 M	125

* Data as of November 2023.

Part 1:

Impact of the Crisis and Humanitarian Conditions

ALEPPO, SYRIA

The damage in Jandairis town, northern Aleppo countryside after the earthquake. Photo: OCHA/Mohanad Zayat



1.1

Context of the Crisis

Political, socio-economic profile

Now in its 13th year of crisis, Syria is grappling with a catastrophe of unprecedented magnitude, with new emergencies adding to existing crisis and taking a heavy toll on the people living in Syria. Protracted displacement, economic decline, global inflation, escalation of hostilities and the aftermath of the earthquakes that struck south-eastern Türkiye and northern Syria in February 2023 are some of the biggest challenges Syrians currently face.

Prior to 2010, Syria was a lower middle-income country on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, with significant human development gains made over preceding decades. Between 1970 and 2009, life expectancy at birth increased from 56 years to 73.1 years, infant mortality dropped from 132 per 1,000 live births to 17.9, under-five mortality dropped from 164 per 1,000 live births to 21.4, and maternal mortality fell from 482 per 100,000 live births to 52.¹ However, over a decade of crisis reversed the progress achieved, with crippling effects on the health sector, resulting in inadequate and inaccessible services and health outcomes.

The extensive destruction of human and socio-economic resources, coupled with the ongoing decline in critical services and economic structures, and the climate change are further draining the resilience of communities affected by conflict and violence. They not only erode the progress made before the conflict but also deepen social rifts and intensify tensions, regionally and nationally.

Economic indicators have continued to worsen; high inflation, currency depreciation and an increase in the prices of commodities remain some of the biggest drivers of needs. They drive more people towards poverty, make them more reliant on humanitarian assistance and increase the cost of response.

The situation has resulted in some population movements in Syria, as people search for better access to basic services and livelihood opportunities. Record food and fuel prices, the continued conflict and insecurity in some parts of the country and the disastrous earthquakes have taken a devastating toll on Syria's most vulnerable people. The economic decline compounds access to services, already impacted by protracted crisis and the earthquake.

Security environment

For the fifth consecutive year, in June 2023 Syria was the third least peaceful country in the world, according to the Global Peace Index (GPI); only Yemen and Afghanistan were deemed less peaceful during the year, according to the same metric.²

While recent years registered an overall decrease in large-scale hostilities at national level, in 2023, conflict and military operations have again escalated between non-state armed groups, and government and pro-government forces, affecting north-eastern, south-western, and central parts of Syria in particular. Women, men, boys and girls have suffered death and injuries as a result of hostilities, targeted killings, attacks using various types of improvised explosive devices and gunfire, with breaches of IHL and IHRL. Hostilities continued to affect densely populated residential areas in cities and villages, resulting in civilian casualties and destroying civilian assets, further degrading access to basic services and means of livelihood.³ Targeting has expanded since October strikes to include health facilities, there have been 25 reported attacks on health care facilities which killed five civilians and injured 20, figures that represent a significant increase over the previous year. Targeting has also expanded to access routes causing repeated disturbance of relief delivery.⁴ The secondary, more lasting effect of renewed hostilities is contamination and recontamination of cleared areas with explosive

ordnance that will remain a threat to people's lives and livelihoods throughout 2024.

Public infrastructure

The over a decade of conflict has extensively damaged public infrastructure. A 2022 World Bank damage assessment⁵ (pre-earthquake) in 14 Syrian cities estimated the total cost of physical infrastructure reconstruction as ranging from US\$6.3 billion to \$8.5 billion. That includes the assessment pertaining to major bulk networks, as well as to the damaged housing, water and sewerage systems, schools, hospitals, public buildings, energy, roads, and communication networks that were damaged, destroyed or eroded through lack of maintenance.⁶ Before the February 2023 earthquakes, the war made an estimated 328,000 dwellings uninhabitable; a further 600,000 to one million dwellings were moderately or lightly damaged, according to the United Nations Human Settlement Programme (UNHABITAT).⁷

Environmental profile

Syria's geographical location in the eastern Mediterranean basin has made it vulnerable to climate variability and climate change-related impacts in

recent decades. Recent studies⁸ confirmed that human-induced climate change compounded by socio-economic water stressors increased the severity of drought in Syria and will make the country even more prone to environment-related shocks.

The lack of international treaties on water use in transboundary river basins and aquifers and discrepancies in international water law is also affecting the availability of water from the Euphrates River. Moreover, major water systems being torn between different areas of control affects equitable water access for hundreds of thousands of people, as in Al-Hasakeh and Al Bab areas. Noting that strides have been made to mobilize resources for the rehabilitation of the Ein El Baida pumping station to restore access to water in Al-Bab.

Wildfires' increasing frequency and intensity have affected forests and cultivated lands in the central and coastal governorates. Additionally, there has been uprooting of huge numbers of fruit and forest trees during the years of conflict, leading to a devastating long-term impact on the environment in Syria and making it more vulnerable to drought and weather abnormalities.

IDLEB, SYRIA

Khaled lost family members due to the ongoing hostilities in Idleb area, he is living in camp and now there are 14 orphan children who came to his tent to live with him. "I am unable to feed them and secure their necessities, as I do not have anything" shares Khaled. Photo: OCHA/ Bilal Al-Hammoud.



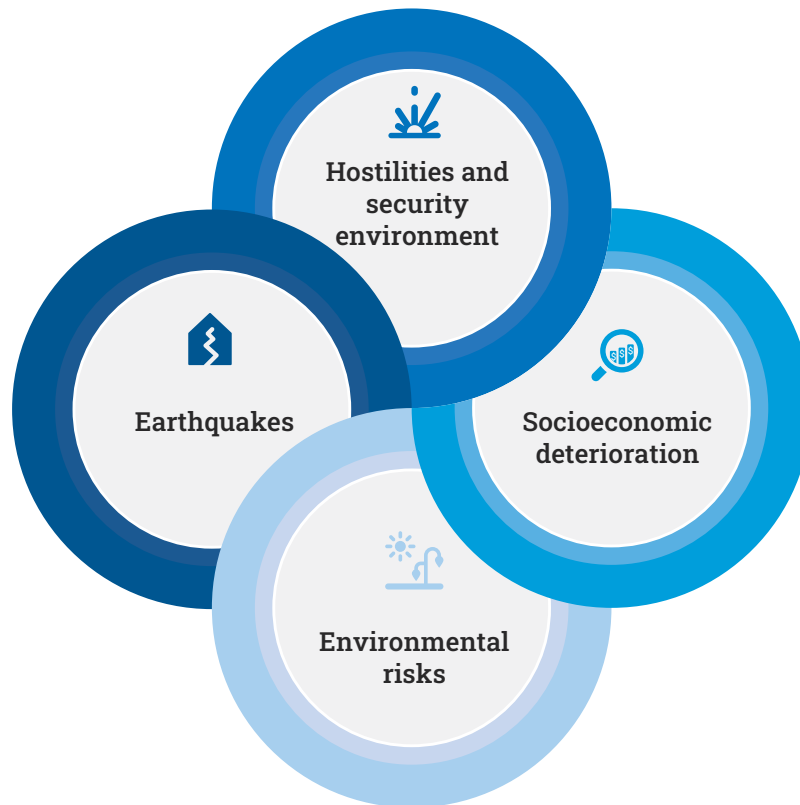
1.2

Main Shocks that Drove Needs in 2023

In 2023, the main shocks affecting Syria included a deteriorated security environment, socio-economic

deterioration, the devastating earthquakes in February 2023, and increased climatic risks.

Main Shocks in 2023



1.2.1 Hostilities and Security Environment

In 2023, parts of Syria continued to experience active conflict including military operations particularly in areas of mixed or contested control in the vicinity of frontlines. These continued to impede humanitarian access; both humanitarian partners' ability to reach those in need and the affected population's ability to reach basic services and humanitarian assistance. The ongoing conflict in Gaza, the West Bank, Israel and south Lebanon had already had spillover effects, including on affected populations and critical civilian infrastructure across Syria.

In north-west Syria, an area that was devastated by multiple earthquakes in February 2023, active armed clashes, and aerial bombardment were regularly reported around frontline areas, causing civilian casualties and displacement. In October 2023, airstrikes and shelling in Idlib Governorate led to the largest outburst of violence in north-west Syria since 2019. Tensions in northern Aleppo continued throughout the year, with Afrin, A'zaz, Ain Al Arab and Menbij sub-districts most impacted. Airstrikes also targeted Aleppo International Airport on multiple occasions. Humanitarian access to, and within Tall Refaat and Sheikh Maksoud enclaves was interrupted on regular basis due to military and political considerations.

Shelling and strikes between multiple armed actors on the ground in north-east Syria, mainly in Ein Issa, Tell Abiad, Ras Al Ain, Tal Tamer and Al-Hasakeh sub-districts, inflicted further devastation on an already shattered economy and civilian infrastructure, leaving multiple casualties, including one International Non-governmental Organization (INGO) staff who was killed in a strike in Amuda in November 2023.

Hostilities have also resulted in significant damage and destruction of vital civilian infrastructure. In late 2023, strikes directly targeting major energy infrastructure in north-east Syria dramatically undermined electricity and fuel production, in turn resulting in major impacts across sectors. The damaged and destroyed infrastructure in Al-Hasakeh Governorate includes, but is not limited to, the Swadiyah gas-powered electricity generation station. Limited repairs have been undertaken, but damage and destruction remain largely unaddressed, and now the station is only able to produce 10 megawatts per hour, or less than 10 per cent of its usual production. More than 900,000 people have been impacted by this loss of electricity which has significantly reduced services for the population.

The Alouk Water Station, a source of water for around 615,000 people⁹ in Al-Hasakeh Governorate, was unable to pump water throughout most of the year, mainly due to political and military tensions in north-east Syria. The station stopped completely its operation in October 2023 as a consequence of the damage to the power supply network and the station was fully cut off from power grid in latest round of strikes. The Semalka/Faysh Khabur crossing between Syria and Iraq was closed for approximately four weeks, temporarily impacting the entry of key supplies and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) expatriate staff from Iraq to deliver much-needed assistance.¹⁰

Throughout the year, southern Syria saw the continuation of active hostilities in Dar'a Governorate, civil unrest in As-Sweida Governorate, aerial bombardment in Homs and Damascus governorates, including several airstrikes that led to multiple closures of the Damascus International Airport and the suspension of the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), impacting humanitarian access

to Qamishli and north-east Syria. A clear uptick in military operations was observed in Deir-ez-Zor Governorate, on both sides of the Euphrates River, where tribal and ethnic tensions were ignited, leading armed groups to engage conflict, ultimately resulting in the displacement of 27,000 people. The Gaza/Israel regional conflict has had ripple effects on the governorate, resulting in attacks on military strongholds, including oil fields. Militarization and targeting of critical civilian infrastructure, mainly water stations, have also had a negative impact on affected populations throughout the year.

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) resumed exploiting power vacuums to organize deadly attacks through its various sleeper cells. Main areas of regular ISIL operations continue to be in Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Homs governorates, where military installations are usually the main target. Insecurity emanating from ISIL's unpredictability remained a threat for civilians. ISIL claimed responsibility for attacks that killed civilians at a shrine in Rural Damascus in July 2023, a relatively rare occurrence compared to recent years, indicating that the group may be capable of organizing similar attacks if it is not stopped.

Widespread UXOs continued to represent a major security concern in most of the country, particularly in Idleb, Homs, Hama, Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, Al-Hasakeh, Damascus, Quneitra and Dar'a governorates. Humanitarian partners deem the presence of landmines and UXOs a constraint to humanitarian access in 146 sub-districts (54 per cent of all sub-districts). Children are particularly at risk. The presence of UXOs is most frequently reported on agricultural land, roads, private property, schools, other public infrastructure and hospitals; they constitute one of the top impediments to the safe delivery of humanitarian aid and assistance to people in need. Any uptick in hostilities results in new and/or additional contamination, or in recontamination of already cleared areas, posing a serious threat to people's lives and limiting access to livelihoods and basic services.

Syria's infrastructure is vastly impacted by more than a decade of war. The consequences of the continuous hostilities are felt throughout the country. Critical

infrastructure such as electricity and power, essential water and sanitation systems or telecommunications networks continue to suffer extensive damage due to the prolonged conflict and lack of regular maintenance. Basic services such as education and health have also suffered immensely, both as a result of attacks and as collateral damage.

1.2.2 Economic Shock

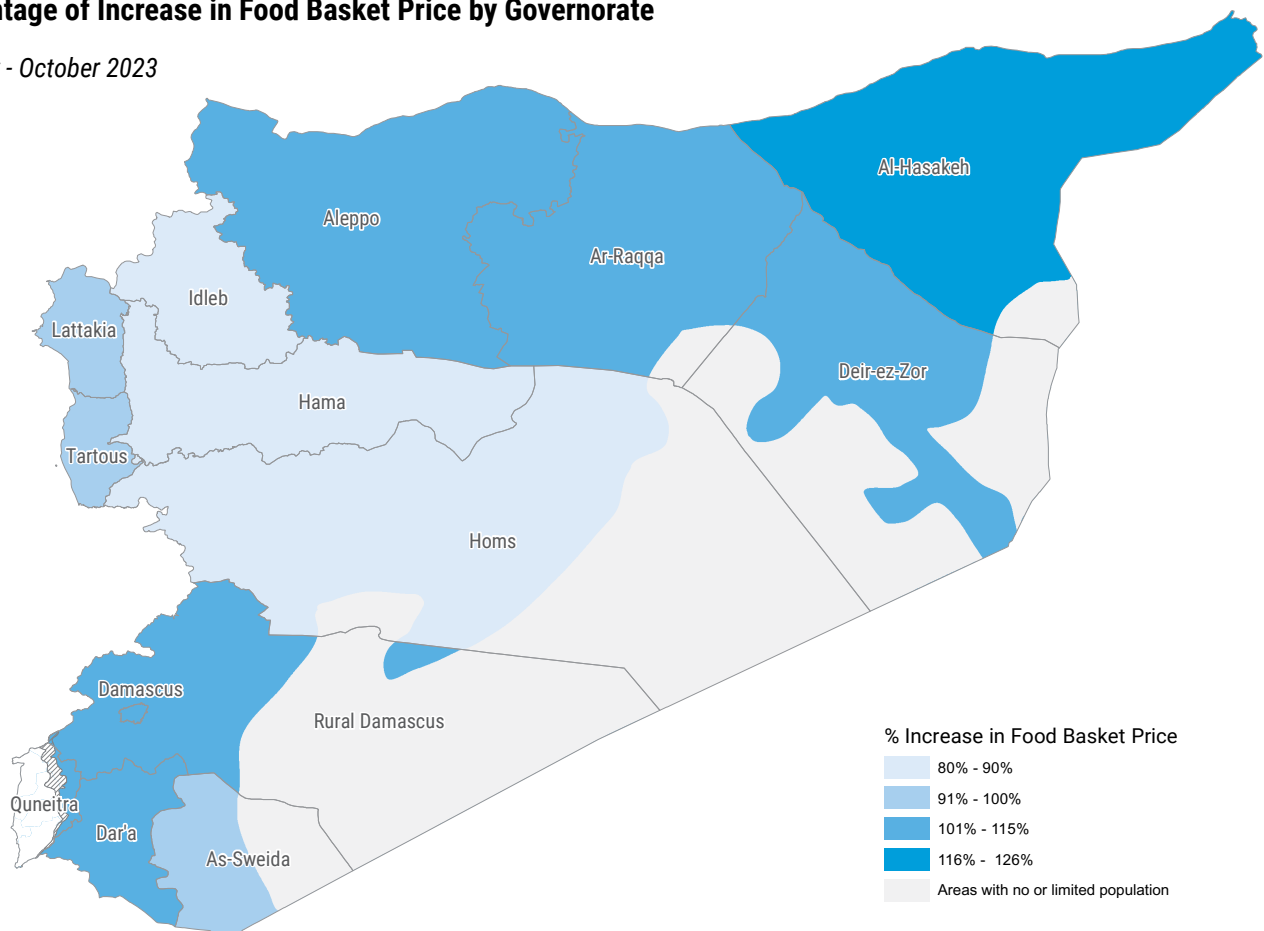
According to the World Bank (WB), currency depreciation and consumer price inflation accelerated after the February 2023 earthquakes.¹¹ Since February 2023, the SYP has lost about half of its value against the US dollar (US\$), averaging around SYP14,200/US\$1 in the parallel foreign exchange market in November 2023. This decline of the SYP is attributed to the deteriorating economic conditions in Syria, dollar appreciation, and the contagion effect of currency

depreciation in neighbouring Lebanon and Türkiye. The Central Bank of Syria (CBS) implemented devaluation measures aimed at narrowing the gap between the official and parallel-market exchange rates. In October 2023, the official exchange rate underwent its third depreciation of the year, reaching SYP11,557/US\$1.

Currency depreciation has been accompanied by rising inflation. From February to September 2023, inflation, as proxied by the World Food programme (WFP) minimum food basket price index and according to the World Bank, rose by 88 per cent, driven by reduced access to goods, disrupted supply chains, and heightened logistics costs, all of which exerted significant upward pressure on prices, including of agricultural production inputs. This shock has been felt differently in different parts of the country with wide variations in increases in food basket price as illustrated by the map below.

Percentage of Increase in Food Basket Price by Governorate

January - October 2023



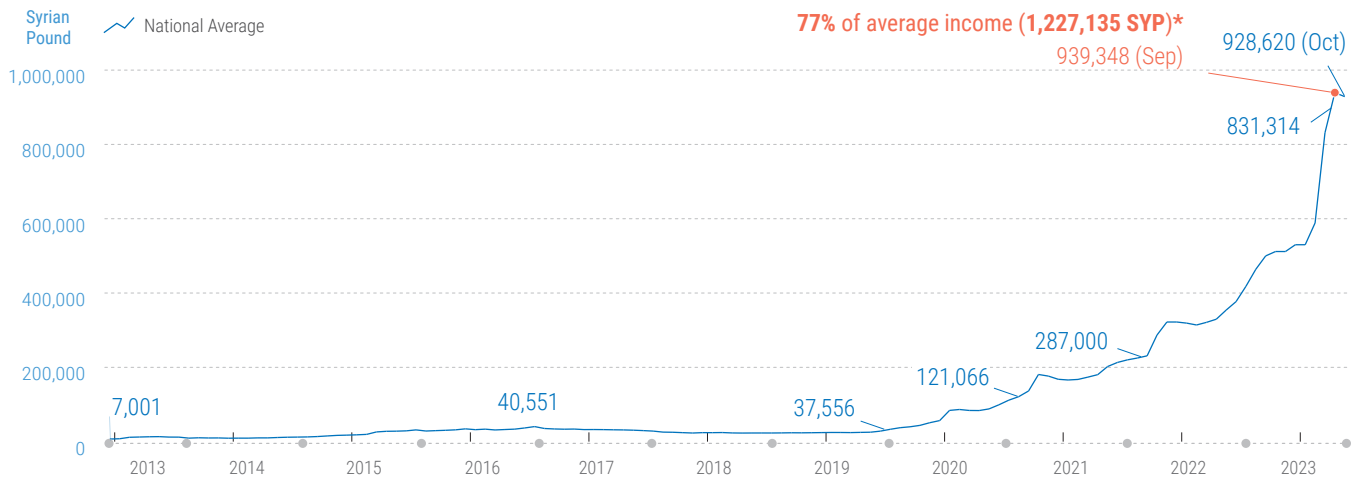
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Source: WFP.

The standard food basket is a group of essential food commodities. In Syria, the food basket is set at a group of dry goods providing 2,060 kcal a day for a family of five during a month. The basket includes 37 kg bread, 19 kg rice, 19 kg lentils, 5 kg of sugar, and 7 liters of vegetable oil.

Prices of the Standard Food Basket in Syria

May 2013 - October 2023



* Average income for September 2023, as based on 2023 Food Security assessments.

The standard food basket, used as a benchmark to monitor changes over time, provides 2,060 kcal/day for a family of five in Syria. It includes: 37 kg bread, 19 kg rice, 19 kg lentils, 5 kg sugar, and 7 liters vegetable oil. This differs from the monthly actual food basket, which varies due to market and logistical factors, aiming to facilitate comparisons over time.

IDLEB, SYRIA

49-year-old Um Ahmad is from Salqin town and lives in the camp with her four children. "When I first got to the camp, I did not expect the living conditions to be so bad. There is dirt and mud everywhere."

Photo: OCHA/Ali Haj Suleiman



The reduction in government subsidies for fuel and fertilizers was also a factor in price hikes in 2023. Additionally, there has been a sharp rise in transportation costs, irrigation water pumping fees, and mechanized agricultural work, all of which impacted agricultural production inputs. In turn, this resulted in a sharp increase in the prices of agricultural and food products, especially meat, dairy, and eggs, making them unaffordable for most of the population.

While the average income increased in 2023, the soaring cost of living followed and sometimes outpaced this increase. This is placing significant strain on Syrian households, making it increasingly difficult for them to meet their basic needs. The widening income-expenditure gap magnifies the financial hardships faced by households, pushing more people to adopt negative coping mechanisms. Last year, relying on Multi-Sector Needs Assessment (MSNA) data for average income and expenditure as reported by households overall in Syria, data revealed that average monthly expenditures were 60 per cent higher than the average income.

This year, the income/expenditure analysis is conducted using the Minimum Expenditure Basket

(MEB) and the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) amounts. MEB and SMEB are benchmarks for assessing the cost of living and survival expenses for a household of five to six members. Their values vary across Syria and are rising rapidly. According to WFP, the cost of living (expressed by the MEB) nearly doubled in the first nine months of 2023 and quadrupled in two years. The income-expenditure analysis shows that Syrian households are struggling to afford basic needs. For example, in north-east and north-west Syria, household income fell 12 per cent and 23 per cent, respectively, short of covering the SMEB. In central and south Syria, the cost of the MEB is two times higher than the average income.

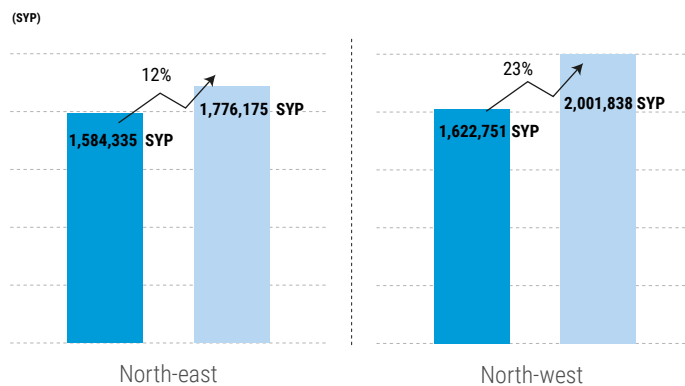
Due to high uncertainty, the WB had projected a 5.5 per cent contraction in real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2023, exceeding the 3.5 per cent decline in the previous year. The economy is projected to contract further if hostilities escalate and earthquake-related reconstruction remains limited, owing to a lack of public resources, weak private investment, and constraints on humanitarian assistance reaching the affected areas.

Average Income vs. MEB/SMEB with Percentage Difference

by September 2023

Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket

■ Average Income* ■ Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)**

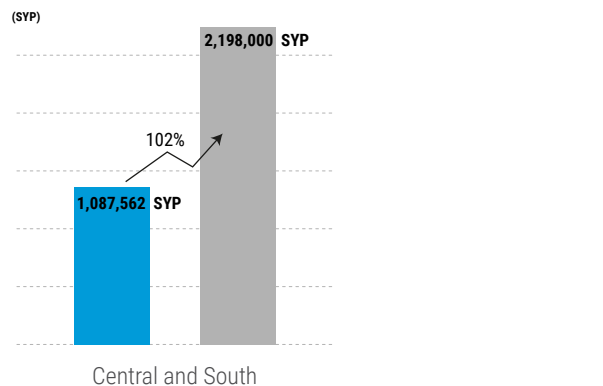


*Source: WoS FSA/FSLA assessment, September 2023.

**Source: REACH.

Minimum Expenditure Basket

■ Average Income* ■ Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)**



*Source: WoS FSA/FSLA assessment, September 2023.

**Source: WFP.

1.2.3 Earthquakes



5,900+

Deaths



12,800+

Injured



2,260

Building
destroyed



97,400

Households
displaced

A 7.8-magnitude earthquake struck northern Syria and the southern areas of Türkiye on 6 February 2023, followed by a 6.3-magnitude earthquake on 20 February. The earthquakes severely exacerbated the already dire situation in Syria. Over 5,900 deaths and more than 12,800 injuries were reported in Syria, according to the Health Sector and the Ministry of Health (MoH). Many families lost their main breadwinner due to death or injury, at a time the economic situation in the country was already dire for millions of people unable to meet their basic needs.

Overall, 170 sub-districts in 43 districts in ten governorates were impacted by the earthquakes. The most affected areas included Aleppo Governorate where 4.2 million people were affected to varying degrees. Almost three million people in Idleb Governorate were also affected. All ten governorates

were exposed to shaking levels V to VII on the Modified Mercalli Intensity (MMI) scale. Many of these areas were already in dire need following 12 years of hostilities that had resulted in structural damage to many buildings and infrastructure, and weakened access to social services. Overall, more than 2,260 buildings were destroyed, and more than 32,000 buildings were reportedly damaged in Syria. Idleb and Aleppo were the governorates with the highest number of destroyed structures, with more than 1,180 buildings destroyed in Idleb, and more than 342 buildings destroyed in Aleppo Governorate.

Seventy-seven of the 170 earthquake-impacted sub-districts had already reported cholera cases, and the earthquakes led to disruption in overall health systems functionality, routine and cholera vaccination

ALEPPO, SYRIA

On 6 February, people search for survivors under the rubble of a collapsed building in the Al-Aziziyeh neighbourhood of Aleppo, Syria, after two powerful earthquakes struck the region. Photo: OCHA/Sevim Turkmani

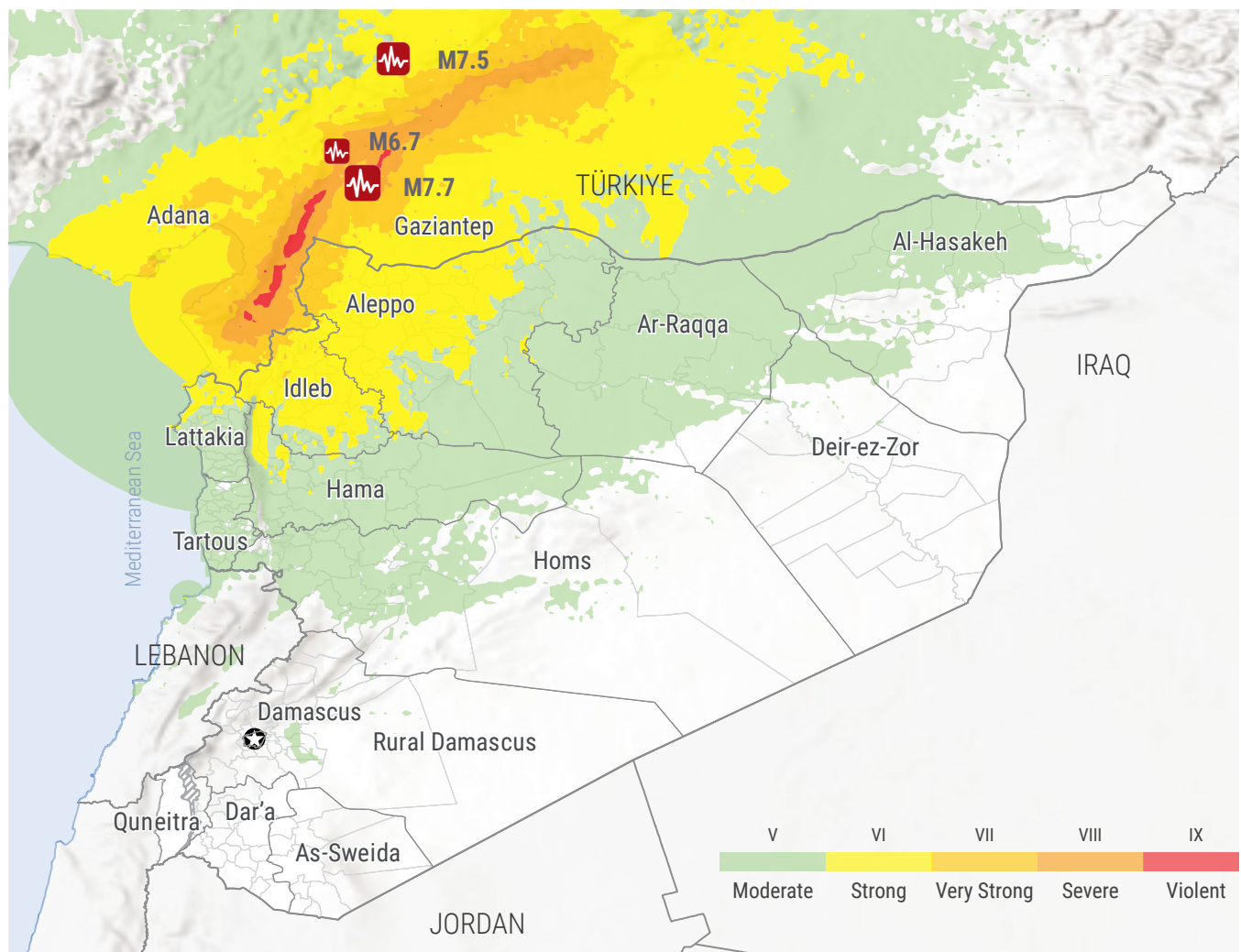


programs and aid distribution. People were forced into temporary shelters with limited water and sanitation; that, together with the severe damage to water and sewage infrastructure, led to heightened risks of infectious diseases, including cholera.¹² Approximately 170,000 workers lost their jobs, directly affecting the livelihoods of 154,000 households and over 725,000 individuals. Assuming that the sex distribution of disemployment and pre-earthquake employment is linear, approximately 139,000 men and 31,000 women are estimated to have been disemployed. Furthermore, about 35,000 micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises have also been affected. This sudden loss of employment has resulted in the monthly labour

income reductions amounting to at least \$5.7 million. The five most severely affected governorates – Aleppo, Hama, Idleb, Lattakia, and Tartous – account for roughly 42.4 per cent of the country's total population, including approximately 7.1 million working-age individuals, of whom 22.8 per cent are women.¹³ This comes following a year in which 85 per cent of households were already unable to meet their basic needs, according to the 2022 MSNA.

According to the Syria Earthquake Recovery Needs Assessment (SERNA),¹⁴ the earthquakes resulted in \$8.9 billion in losses and \$14.8 billion in recovery needs over the next three-year period.

Earthquakes Intensity



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1.2.4 Environmental Shocks

Water crisis

Syria is a water-scarce country. In 2019, the WB estimated the amount of internal renewable freshwater in Syria to be 355 m³ per capita, amongst the lowest in the world. Over time, mechanisms have been developed to mitigate the lack of water, including constructing dams on rivers, as well as reservoirs capturing flowing surface water and drilling boreholes in order to use the groundwater for domestic and agricultural purposes. However, several factors have diminished access to fresh water, including the ongoing conflict and its destruction of infrastructure and loss of access to resources across lines of control, overextraction of groundwater, and climate change. Currently, the situation is made more pressing by the multi-year shortfall in precipitation, with 15 per cent less on average than the long-term average for 2023, and, for north-east Syria specifically, the continued shutdown of Alouk water station,¹⁵ which usually provides water to around 615,000 people.

Weather fluctuations and heat wave

During 2021 and 2022 the rainy seasons were critical, as rainfall amounts significantly decreased, and their temporal distribution was poor throughout the season. However, in the 2023 season, there was an improvement in rainfall amounts, although they were still about 15 per cent on average, less than the long-term average rainfall. Despite this, there were still some weather anomalies, such as the poor temporal distribution of rainfall and dry spells during the season.

There were temperature anomalies, including a large difference between minimum and maximum temperatures, severe daily temperature fluctuations in May and early June, and record-high temperatures in all governorates, particularly in July and August. According to the World Meteorologic Organization (WMO), the maximum temperatures exceeded 40 °C in Syria over many days. The heatwave from 12 to 24 August 2023 was the longest period with temperatures above 28 °C and exceeding the 98 per cent percentile in the marked region since 1950.

Taking further into account the average temperature anomaly during this time, the recent heatwave was the second worst heatwave ever within the region. Heat waves in this century appear to have been rather more intense than in the previous one. According to WMO, the likelihood of drought occurring in the region has increased by a factor of 25 compared to a 1.2°C cooler world. Severe events are now expected to occur at least every decade.

All above anomalies had a significant impact on agricultural production, livestock, and poultry. Due to the increased evaporation of water bodies, crops experienced more stress (due to the increased evapotranspiration), and there was a greater need for irrigation water. Livestock also struggled to adapt to extreme temperatures. Water availability for drinking, household, hygiene, and irrigation purposes is hugely affected by these climatic conditions. As a result, this will have a long-term impact on the population health and economy.

Public health

In 2023, emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, vaccine-preventable, neglected tropical diseases, influenza-like illnesses, and waterborne diseases, including acute watery diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera, measles, meningitis, hepatitis A, and leishmaniasis continued to pose a significant burden on communities in Syria, affecting more than two million individuals and making up more than 16 per cent of the total consultations reported through the Early Warning, Alert, and Response Network/System (EWARN and EWARS). The cholera outbreak declared by the Syrian MoH in September 2022 continued into 2023, and by the end of October 2023, 221,836 AWD/cholera suspected cases, including 105 associated deaths, had been reported from all 14 governorates of Syria. The outbreak, facilitated by the weak access to proper water and sanitation services, continues to overstretch the already weak health system and has had direct consequences on vulnerable communities and patients, increasing the number of cases of morbidity and mortality. Other shocks such as the deteriorating socio-economic conditions, the 2023 earthquakes, climatic change and escalation of conflicts further

exacerbated risk of disease outbreaks and negatively affected public health services and vulnerable population groups.

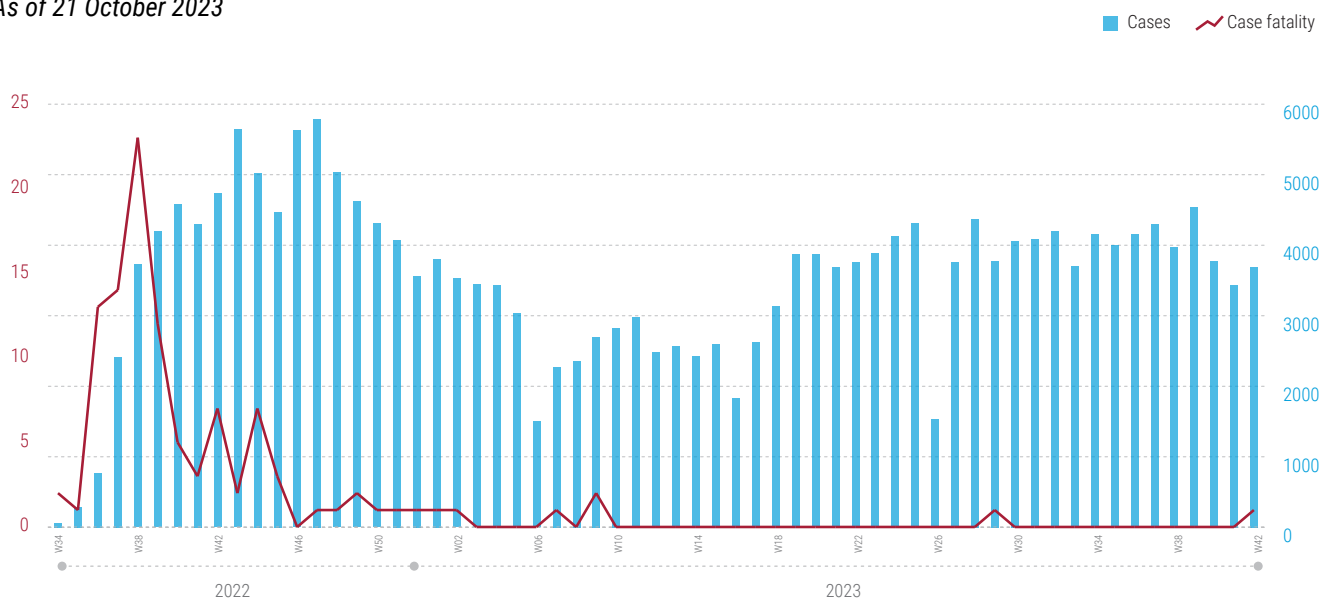
Stunting rates have consistently risen across Syria, from 12.6 per cent in 2019 to 16.1 per cent in 2023. Alarmingly, five out of 14 governorates report unacceptably high stunting rates exceeding 20 per cent, including Aleppo, Idlib, Deir-ez-Zor, Al-Hasakeh, and Ar-Raqqa Governorates. Certain areas within Deir-ez-Zor, Al-Hasakeh, and Ar-Raqqa report catastrophic levels of stunting exceeding 30 per cent.

Water scarcity has a disproportional effect on women and girls, especially when coupled with overcrowding and lack of privacy, which impacts their possibility to bath, to safely manage their menstrual hygiene and, indirectly, to their dignity. Consequences are often an increase in waterborne and hygiene related diseases; for pregnant women this can lead to severe adverse pregnancy outcomes.

In addition, without access to clean water, girls and women face health risks in pregnancy, during childbirth and in the postpartum period.

Suspected Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/Cholera Cases in Syria

As of 21 October 2023



IDLEB, SYRIA

Oral cholera vaccines provided to students at the Muneeb Akmishah school. Photo: OCHA/Bilal Al-Hammoud

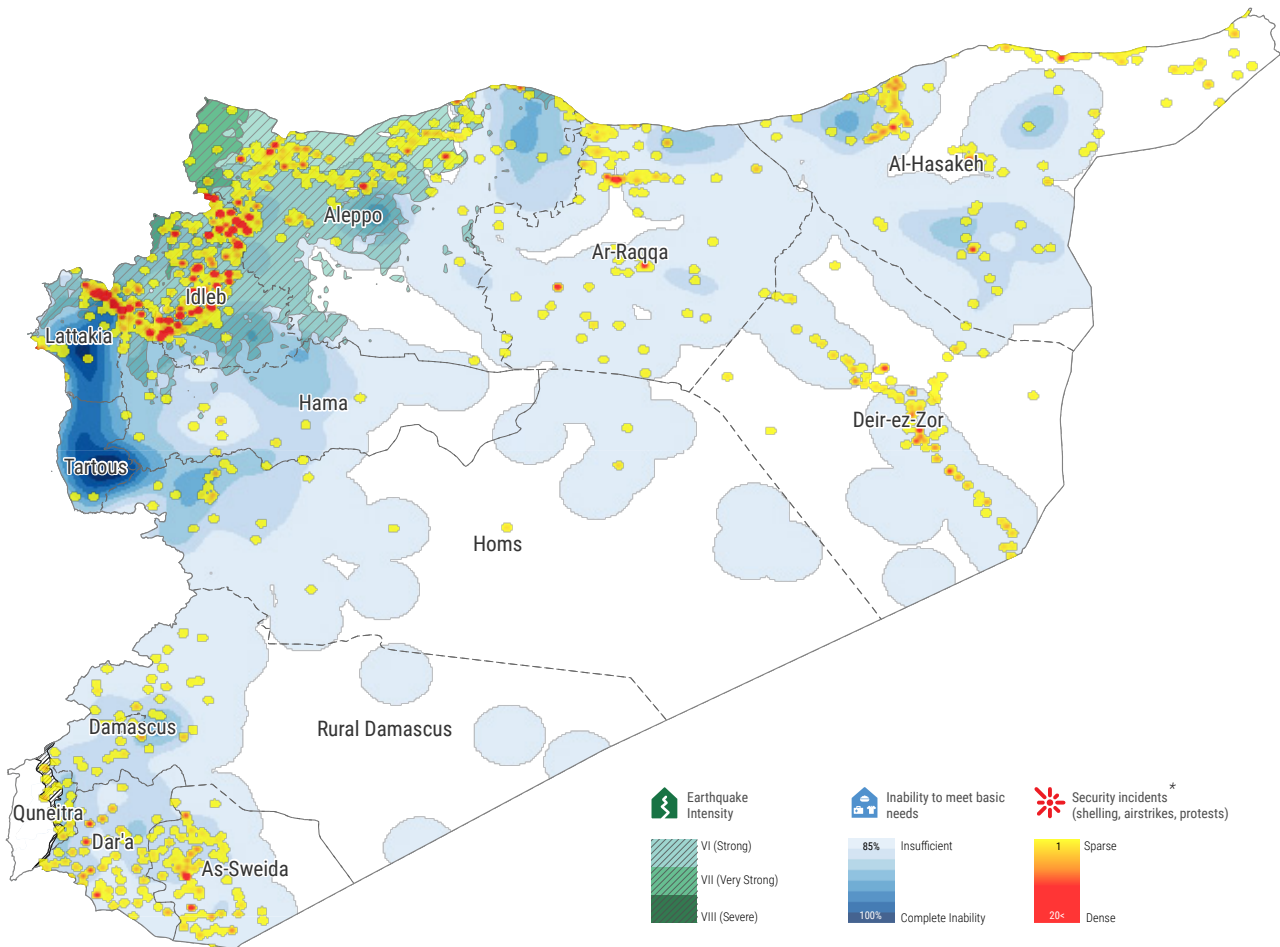


1.3 Impact of the shocks

Across Syria, the persistent needs stemming from over a decade of conflict have been compounded by the above mentioned shocks and have further intensified the already dire situation in the country. This cumulative impact has made a larger segment of the population in need of humanitarian assistance, as evidenced throughout Syria. The convergence of shocks in certain geographical areas makes the situation even more dire for people in need living

there, as illustrated by the map. On the map below, earthquake intensity covers areas strongly, very strongly, and severely affected. The term "inability to meet basic needs" refers to households that are either insufficiently or completely unable to meet their basic needs, and data sources for this specific indicator is 2023 MSNA for northern Syria and 2022 MSNA for central and southern Syria. Security incidents encompass shelling, airstrikes, and protests.

Co-occurrence of Selected Shocks that Impacted Needs in 2024



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

* The terms 'Sparse' and 'Dense' indicate the concentration of security incidents at each location. 'Sparse' denotes areas with a minimal number of incidents. On the other hand, 'Dense' signifies areas with a high concentration of incidents. Security incidents data covers the period from January to December 2023.

In the north-west, where the earthquakes struck with the most severe intensity, people are struggling to meet their basic needs, besides witnessing the highest intensity of conflicts over the course of 2023. The coastal and central governorates of the country, such as Latakia, Tartous, and Hama are significantly impacted by the economic crisis, with a considerable portion of the population, up to 99 per cent in some sub-districts, expressing inability to meet their basic needs in 2022. The north-eastern parts of the country witnessed sparse to dense security incidents, with escalations in Deir-ez-Zor in September and repeated airstrikes in October to December 2023, and widespread inability to meet basic needs for the entire region. Similarly, the southern governorates experienced an increase in security incidents, in the form of protests and unrest, coinciding with a dire economic situation that is hindering people’s ability to meet their basic needs. Factors such as the influx of

IDPs, AWD/cholera outbreaks, and water scarcity have further complicated the situation, creating additional pockets of humanitarian need where the most vulnerable are disproportionately affected creating additional pockets of humanitarian need where the most vulnerable, in particular women and girls, are disproportionately affected.

1.3.1 Protection of Civilians

From 1 January to 31 October 2023, the United Nations Office for the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR) documented 454 cases of civilians, including 88 women and 115 children, killed across Syria as a result of the conflict.



An increasing number of Syrian children have faced cases of grave violence. By September 2023, an alarming 1,325 cases of grave violations against children were documented, with 405 cases resulting in

Grave Violations Against Children in Syria

January-September 2023



1,325 Grave violations against children


405 Killing and injuring of children

-  **175** children killed
-  **230** children injured

-  **4** child abduction

29 Attacks on schools and health facilities

-  **8** on schools and education personnel
-  **21** attacks impacted health facilities

-  **1** instance of denial of humanitarian access

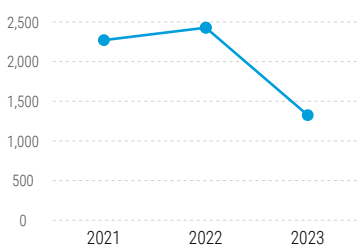


22 cases of military use of schools and hospitals

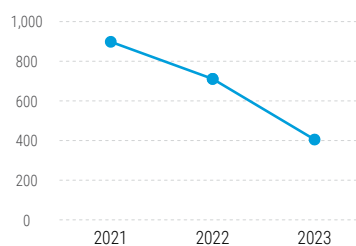


906 Incidents of recruitment and use of children

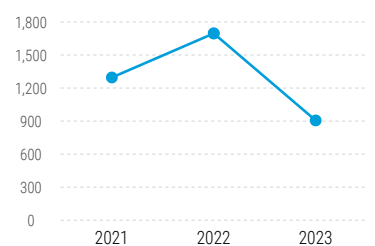
Grave violations (2021-2023)



Killing and injuring (2021-2023)



Recruitment and use of children (2021-2023)



death or injury, and 906 cases involving the recruitment and use of children. Additionally, eight attacks targeted schools. The threats faced by children are multifaceted, encompassing exploitation in conflicts, torture, detention, abduction, and sexual abuse. The persistent presence of UXO poses a significant security hazard, and emerges as a primary cause of both fatalities and injuries among children. The compounding effects of these challenges pose a significant risk to the well-being and future prospects of Syria's children.

Child marriage and unwanted pregnancies increased over the past years and represent a significant barriers to education and mental and physical well being for girls.

Between 1 January and 31 December 2023, the World Health Organization's (WHO) surveillance system of attacks on health care facilities recorded 25 such cases, of which 23 affected health facilities.¹⁶ During the same period, five civilians were killed and 20 were injured; of these, one killed and three injured were health care providers. Compared with 2022, the overall rate of attacks, injuries, and deaths appears to be substantially higher. Furthermore, Idleb reported the largest number of attacks, 80 per cent, while other attacks were reported in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Dar'a and Deir-ez-Zor governorates.¹⁷

Attacks on Health Care

January-December 2023

25 Total attacks on health care



Impact of attacks on health care

5 killed*
all of whom are health care providers

20 injured* of whom
5 health care providers

5 governorates

74% of attacks in Idleb

26% of attacks in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Dar'a and Deir-ez-Zor

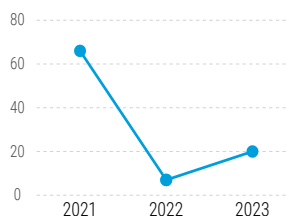
5 attacks impacted personnel

23 attacks impacted health facilities

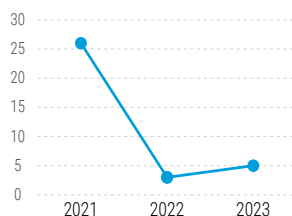
4 attacks impacted supplies

Number of People Affected (2021-2023)

Injured

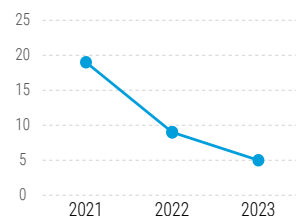


Deaths

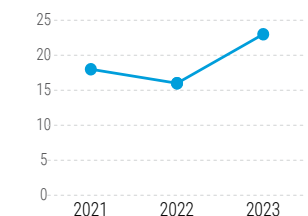


Number of Attacks (2021-2023)

Impacted personnel



Impacted health facilities



* Full disaggregation of casualties is unknown.

Source: WHO Surveillance System for Attacks on Health care (SSA).



Protection and Human Rights Violation Overview from OHCHR

The conflict in Syria and its associated violations of IHL, and violations and abuses of IHRL have continued unabated even in the aftermath of the 6 February earthquakes that hit several areas across the border between southern Türkiye and northern Syria, resulting in massive casualties and deep trauma, and further exacerbating the already dire humanitarian and economic crisis in Syria. In the period following the earthquakes and its aftermaths, OHCHR documented how the delivery of humanitarian aid provided by the United Nations and other organizations and states had been hampered by several parties to the conflict, and by a combination of political, operational and security factors. OHCHR also documented incidents in which parties to the conflict had engaged in unfair distribution, confiscation and looting of humanitarian items directed to the affected population in areas impacted by the earthquake.

Hostilities in Syria remained the direct cause of death and injury, displacement, damage to property and destruction of key civilian infrastructure, including schools, hospitals/health facilities and others, necessary to daily life. In the context of hostilities between different parties to the conflict, civilians continued to be killed and injured due to the conduct of those parties, including pro-government forces, the Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham (HTS), Kurdish-led Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF), Turkish army/affiliated armed groups and ISIL, among others. Injuries and fatalities occurred particularly as results of airstrikes, ground-based shelling, explosive ordnance, including improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) across Syria, in Dar'a, Homs, Aleppo, Idlib, Ar-Raqqqa, Al-Hasakeh and Deir-ez-Zor governorates.

During the first ten months of 2023, OHCHR documented 209 cases of civilians, including 60 children and 66 women, killed as a result of airstrikes, ground-based strikes or being caught in crossfire between different parties to the conflict. OHCHR also documented 245 cases of civilians, including 22 women and 55 children, killed as a result of IED, ERW, landmines, hand grenades, shooting incidents outside unrelated to hostilities and other similar causes.

The reporting period witnessed at least three major escalations of hostilities, in June, August-September and October 2023, along

IDLIB, SYRIA

A displaced child in front of their tent in Ali Bin
Abi Taleb camp in Sarmada town in Idlib.
Photo: OCHA/Mohanad Zayat

the main ‘front-lines’ between parties to the conflict in north-west and north-east Syria, while the opening of new fronts, such as the one in eastern Deir-ez-Zor between the SDF and local Arab tribes alongside pro-government forces, appear to point to greater fragmentation of the Syrian conflict. Each of these escalations greatly impacted densely populated areas in several cities and villages (including IDPs in camps), resulting in multiple civilian casualties as well as causing destruction and damage to critical civilian infrastructure, including health care and educational facilities, power plants, water stations, oilfields, factories, markets and agricultural areas that represent vital sources of livelihoods for local communities. Many such attacks appeared to be carried out in breach of the obligation to take all possible precautions to spare civilians, with some also raising serious concerns as to the respect of the principle of distinction, in particular the prohibition to directly attack civilians and engage in indiscriminate attacks, under IHL.

The reporting period was also characterized by incidents of civilians killed and injured in the context of hostilities or as a result of being shot by unknown perpetrators reportedly affiliated with armed groups, including ISIL, or by landmines and ERW while attempting to secure basic livelihoods amid extremely dire economic conditions, including while working on farmlands, collecting wood, herding cattle or harvesting truffles and other crops in rural and desert areas, particularly in Hama, Homs and Deir-ez-Zor governorates.

In areas under the control of the government and of armed groups exercising government-like functions over parts of the Syrian territory, in 2023, numerous incidents of targeted killings, arbitrary deprivation of liberty, ill-treatment and torture in detention, deaths in custody as well as involuntary or enforced disappearance and abduction continued to be witnessed. In particular, both pro-government forces and non-state armed groups, continued to arbitrarily detain and abduct individuals in areas under their effective control, often refusing to give reasons for depriving them of liberty, and their families any information on their fate and whereabouts. People expressing dissent with the government or the de

facto authorities, as well as journalists, humanitarian workers and health care providers also continued to be intimidated and harassed. This included arbitrary deprivation of liberty and excessive use of force to repress peaceful demonstrations staged to protest poor economic conditions, the deteriorating security situation, abductions, and ill-treatment by authorities.

In north-east Syria, particularly Al-Hasakeh Governorate, the human rights situation and the humanitarian conditions in Al-Hol and other camps (where family members of Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) fighters, including women and children, and even those suspected of ISIL family ties have been deprived of their liberty) remained extremely dire. While incidents of killings in the camps have significantly decreased compared to the previous year, family separation, restricted access to humanitarian assistance, and restrictions to freedom of movement as well as arbitrary deprivation of liberty continued to be enforced, deepening the humanitarian needs of most of the population, particularly of women and children, who still lack access to basic social services, education, identification documentation, including registration cards and birth certificates, and access to their families/relatives outside.

Over 12 years of conflict and protracted crisis have inflicted immense suffering on Syria’s civilian population in all parts of the country. In July 2023, OHCHR reported that access to safe drinking water and sanitation systems are severely limited, with tremendous consequences on the enjoyment of other fundamental human rights such as the rights to health and to life. Under IHRL, the right to water is recognized as part of the right to an adequate standard of living. The rights to water and sanitation are indispensable for leading a life in human dignity and it is a prerequisite for the realization of other human rights. In Syria, these rights are further protected by IHL which protects “objects indispensable for the survival of the civilian population, including drinking water installations and supplies and irrigation works, protection of the natural environment against widespread, long-term and severe damage and ensuring that civilians, internees and prisoners have access to adequate water”.

1.3.2 Population Movement

Displacement remains one of the main elements driving humanitarian needs in Syria. Large-scale and protracted displacement caused by 13 years of hostilities was exacerbated by the impact of the earthquakes, contributing to significant population movements, especially in north-west Syria.

The number of IDPs stands at approximately 7.2 million. Changes since 2023 result from an updated count of IDP sites in north-west Syria, the displacement caused by the February earthquakes, ongoing pockets of hostilities, and the number of refugees spontaneously returning to Syria but unable to go back to their original areas of residence. While the fluidity of the context, resulting particularly from the February earthquakes and new reporting methodologies, has created some challenges in tracking all movements, humanitarian partners estimate that 156,300 IDP movements¹⁸ were registered from January to August 2023 compared to 130,724 in the same period of 2022.

Significant movements were also recorded in the fall of 2023, due to a considerable escalation of hostilities along frontline areas. Approximately 25,000¹⁹ people were temporarily displaced in September in northern Aleppo, and more than 153,000²⁰ in Idleb and western Aleppo during October, particularly the sub-districts of Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Ehsem, Ariha, Sarmin and Daret Azza. Since then, 95 per cent of them have returned to their place of habitual residence.

The concentration of IDPs has remained consistent over the last few years, with over half of all IDPs found in 10 of Syria's 270 sub-districts. Almost half of all IDPs (3.4 million) live in north-west Syria, including 1.1 million in the sub-district of Dana (Idleb Governorate). There are almost 1.9 million IDPs living in over 1,525 last resort sites across north-west Syria, an increase from the 1.7 million and 1,421 sites recorded in 2022. The IDP population in north-east Syria has remained stable, with a slight increase of 16,000 people in the overall numbers (675,000) caused by movements from Türkiye to the area. A total of 255 sites hosts 245,000²¹ IDPs who are considered most vulnerable.

IDP returns continued in 2023. In Government of Syria (GoS) controlled areas, 84,000 spontaneous IDP return

movements were registered between January and August 2023; this is attributable to several factors, including challenges related to livelihoods, limited work opportunities, high rental costs in their former areas of residence, and the impact of the earthquakes. The figure includes 14,000 refugee returnees from neighbouring countries. In north-west Syria, an increase of almost 54,000 returnees was observed, including those returning to their area of residence following the earthquake. North-east Syria recorded the return of 4,000 IDPs, which may be attributed to the reduced scale of conflict between January and July 2023.

Extensive displacement occurred following the earthquakes, coupled with significant numbers of returnees from Türkiye. The post-earthquakes displacement movements were difficult to track due to the large volume and the temporary nature of some displacements. The number of people temporarily displaced due to the earthquakes peaked, at around 97,400 households, in March²², with most people moving within the affected sub-districts of Jandairis, Salqin, Dana and Maaret Tamsrin: 111 reception centres were set up to host those fleeing, with many, however, choosing to stay with friends and family. As of December 2023, 40,500 IDPs remain in 70 reception centres in north-west Syria.

Refugee returns

The overall environment for Syrian refugees to achieve durable solutions in the main host countries in the region remains restricted. Voluntary repatriation and local solutions and opportunities remain elusive and resettlement or complementary pathways are the only viable solutions. Yet, the opportunities are limited compared to the high number of people in need of resettlement.

The situation in Syria continues to be volatile and not conducive to safe and dignified return. While UNHCR neither facilitates nor promotes refugee return to Syria, all refugees have the fundamental human right to return to their country of origin at a time of their own choosing, and UNHCR explores ways to support those refugees who wish to exercise their right to return. Between January and October 2023, UNHCR monitored the return of 31,420 Syrian refugees from

Türkiye, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt to Syria. The downward trend compared to the same period of 2022 was mainly observed in Türkiye, where temporary return and readmission were allowed by the government following the earthquakes in February. The main areas of return are Aleppo (34 per cent), followed by Ar-Raqqa (13 per cent), Deir-ez-Zor (10 per cent) and Al-Hasakeh (10 per cent).

UNHCR's eighth Return Perception and Intention Survey among Syrian refugees, which was conducted in the second quarter of 2023, resulted in findings similar to those in previous years. Overall, 56 per cent of respondents said that they wish to return to Syria one day (reflecting a slight decrease from 58 per cent in

2022). Only 1.1 per cent of respondents expressed an intention to return in the next 12 months compared with 1.7 per cent in 2022 and 2.4 per cent in 2021. Refugees were particularly concerned about lack of livelihood, safety and security, housing, and inadequate basic services in Syria, which are the key factors impacting their decision to return. Moreover, while some 90 per cent of respondents stated that they were unable to meet their basic needs in host countries, very few cited conditions in the host countries as a key factor influencing their decision to return.

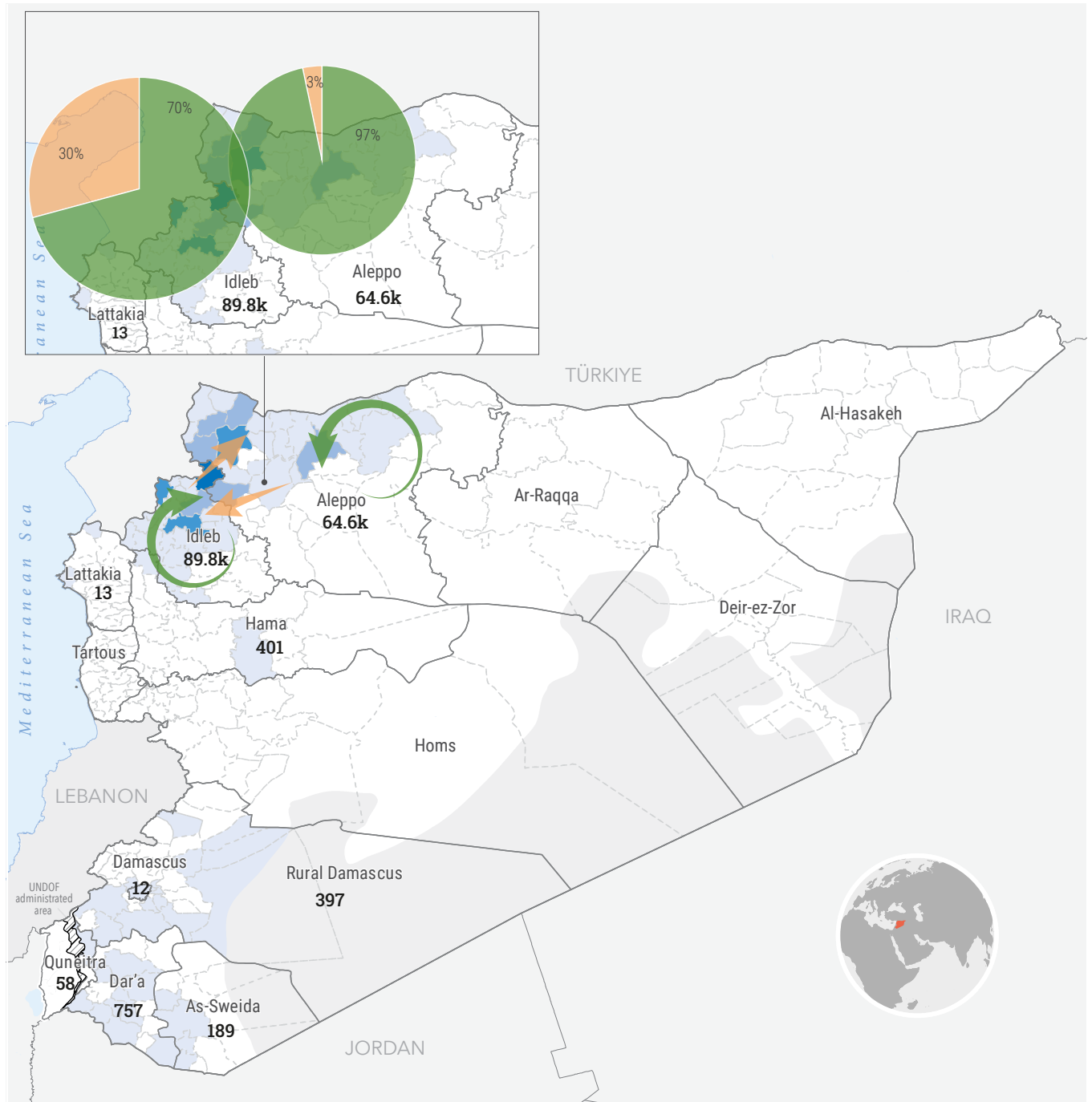
IDLEB, SYRIA

The attacks have affected critical facilities and infrastructure including IDP camps. This is a displaced family preparing for another displacement escaping hostilities that targeted Al Jameaa IDP camp near Idlib city. Photo: OCHA/Ali Haj Suleiman



Displacement Movements

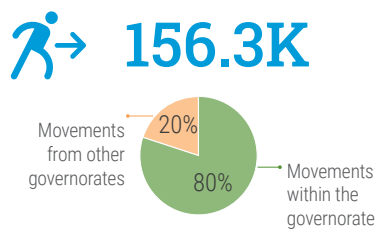
January-August 2023



Total number of IDP arrivals by sub-district

- 1 - 1,000
- 1,001 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 20,000
- 20,001 - 33,134
- Areas with no or limited population

Total IDP movements



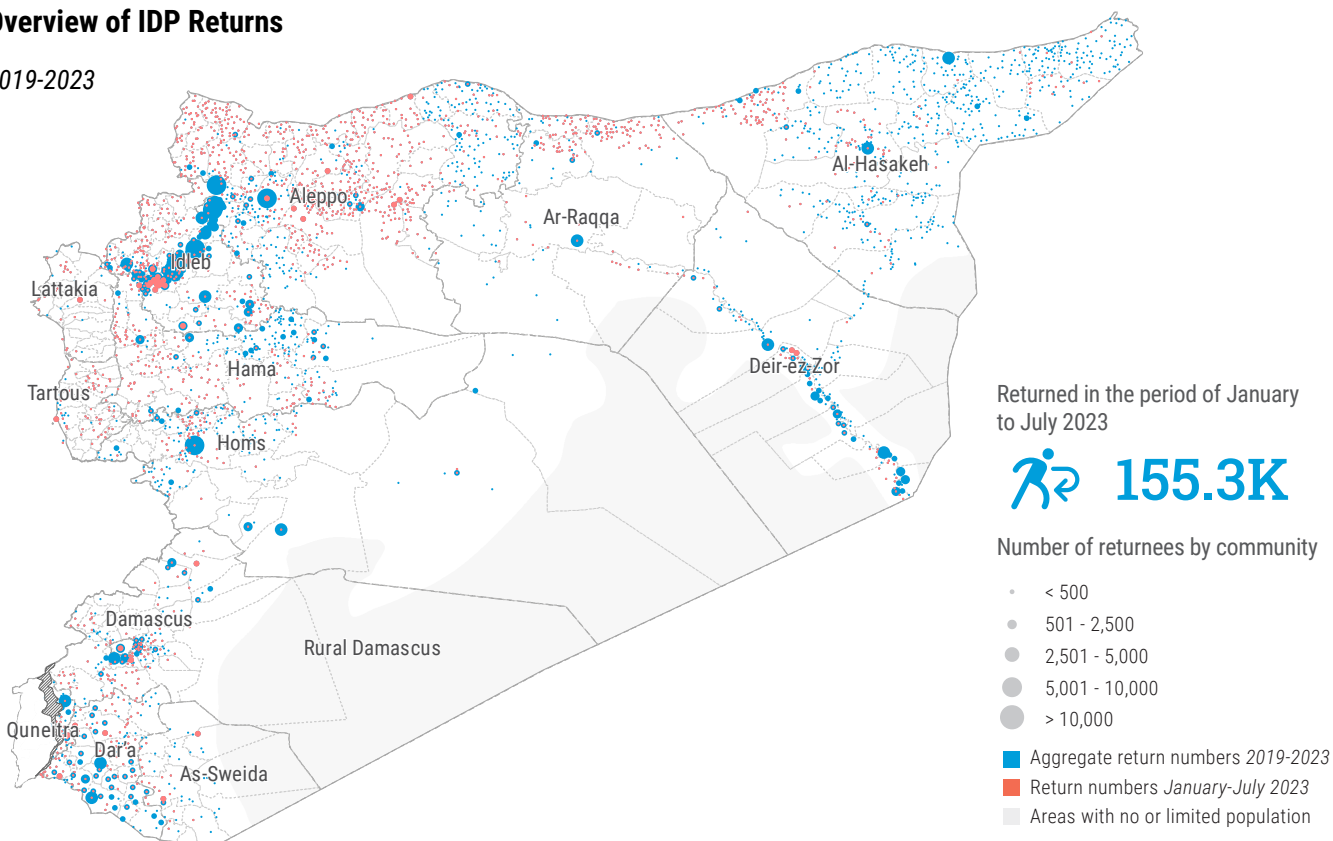
Major IDP movements (more than 4,000 individuals)

- Movements from other governorates
- Movements within the governorate

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Arrows on the map do not depict actual IDP movement paths.

Overview of IDP Returns

2019-2023



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Sub-Districts Hosting Highest Numbers of IDPs and Returnees

As of July 2023

SUB-DISTRICT	DISTRICT	GOVERNORATE	RESIDENT POPULATION	RETURNEES	IDPS	POPULATION	% OF IDPS AND RETURNEES OVER POPULATION
Sharan	Afrin	Aleppo	9,998	4,220	65,790	80,126	87%
Sheikh El-Hadid	Afrin	Aleppo	3,508	223	24,679	28,686	87%
Jandairis	Afrin	Aleppo	14,500	2,454	93,472	111,196	86%
Dana	Harim	Idleb	181,494	509	1,080,638	1,262,641	86%
Hole	Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	8,495	12	42,504	51,011	83%
Maaret Tamsrin	Idleb	Idleb	69,929	520	307,083	377,532	81%
Afrin	Afrin	Aleppo	55,440	4,401	235,651	295,932	81%
A'zaz	A'zaz	Aleppo	60,885	404	260,856	322,458	81%
Bulbul	Afrin	Aleppo	7,465	2,355	25,792	35,781	79%
Sabe Byar	Duma	Rural Damascus	2,394	-	8,753	11,147	79%
Raju	Afrin	Aleppo	15,994	1,632	47,756	65,724	75%
At Tall	At Tall	Rural Damascus	64,953	21	187,889	252,863	74%
Badama	Jisir-Ash-Shugur	Idleb	14,913	958	36,210	52,081	71%
Ma'btali	Afrin	Aleppo	12,076	1,084	26,578	39,898	69%
Atareb	Jebel Saman	Aleppo	86,992	1,154	173,609	261,755	67%
Bennsh	Idleb	Idleb	19,170	196	37,004	56,370	66%
Qourqeena	Harim	Idleb	40,174	150	73,544	113,868	65%
Harim	Harim	Idleb	26,762	14	48,905	75,681	65%
Nasra	Tall Kalakh	Homs	20,417	-	36,568	56,985	64%
Tall Refaat	A'zaz	Aleppo	16,229	237	28,586	45,130	64%

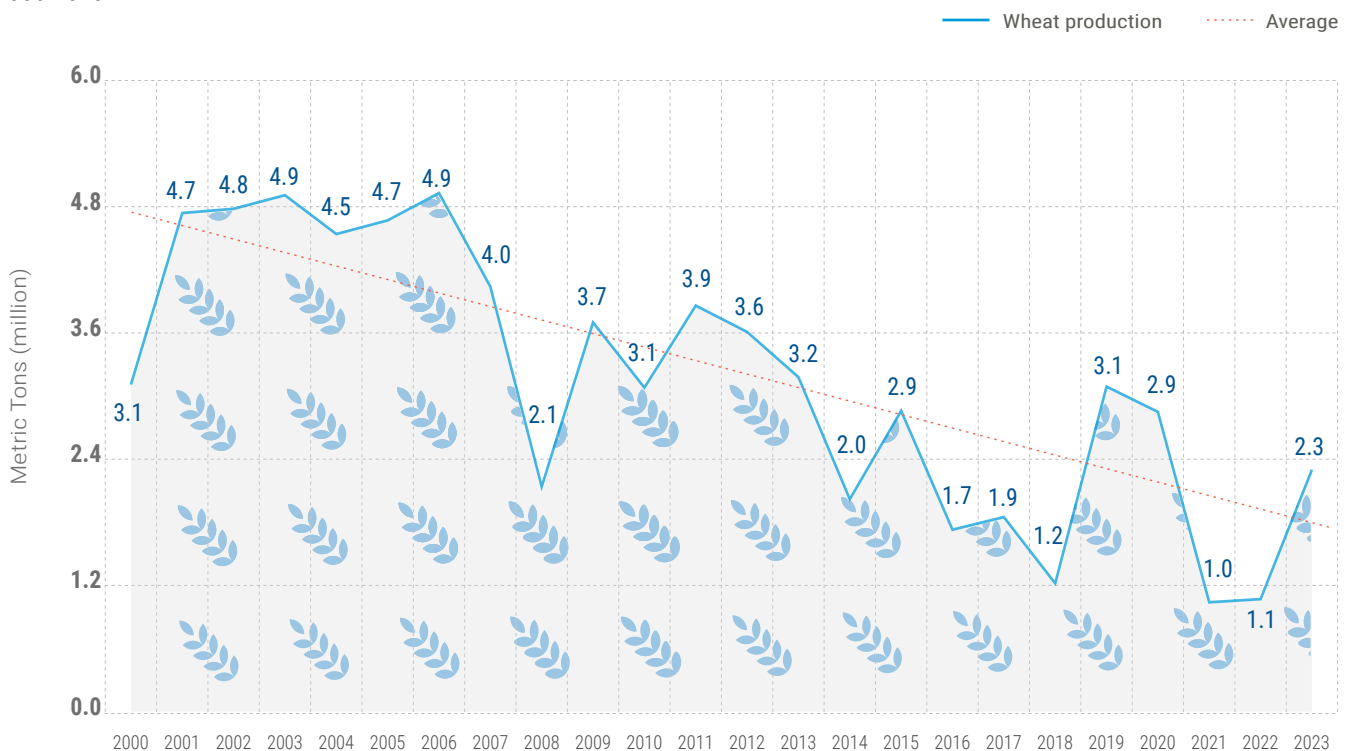
1.3.3 Food Insecurity and Agricultural Yield

Drought-like conditions and water-scarcity, coupled with the high cost of fuel and price increases, continued to impact agricultural yields. In June 2021, the SYP became more stable due to factors such as its devaluation by the SCB and the arrival of the annual harvest. During that time, food security stabilized and improved relatively. However, post-July 2021 onwards, food insecurity worsened due to an increase in the price of subsidized bread, a rise in the price of subsidized diesel, import restrictions, and a fall in agricultural production. At a time when 12.9 million people are estimated to be food insecure in Syria, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates wheat production in 2023 at 2.3 million tons

(± 5 per cent), which, while an improvement compared to last year, is still 30 per cent below the long-term average and 46 per cent below the pre-crisis average. This significant decline in production was also seen in all food and cash crops, as well as in livestock production. This not only affected the food production and, therefore, its availability and prices in the local markets, but also caused huge losses to the farmers and workers in the related livelihoods. It further affected their ability to meet their living essential needs, to cultivate their farms in the next seasons, and even to keep their agricultural and non-agricultural assets. Some farmers have turned to cheap and unreliable production inputs, which have resulted in a decrease in agricultural production and yields, as well as in agricultural investments.

Overview Trend in Wheat Production

2000-2023



Source: FAO.

1.3.4 Humanitarian Access

On 10 July, the United Nations Security Council failed to extend the resolution authorizing UN cross border aid delivery to north-west Syria via Bab Al-Hawa. Shortly thereafter, GoS granted the United Nations and its partners permission to use the Bab Al-Hawa crossing to deliver humanitarian aid from Türkiye to civilians in need in north-west Syria for a period of six months, starting on 13 July 2023.

The earthquake that hit north-west Syria and Türkiye on 6 February devastated multiple communities, further increasing the humanitarian needs of conflict-affected people who were already severely vulnerable. Ninety-two humanitarian workers lost their lives as a result of the earthquake and its aftershocks. Despite

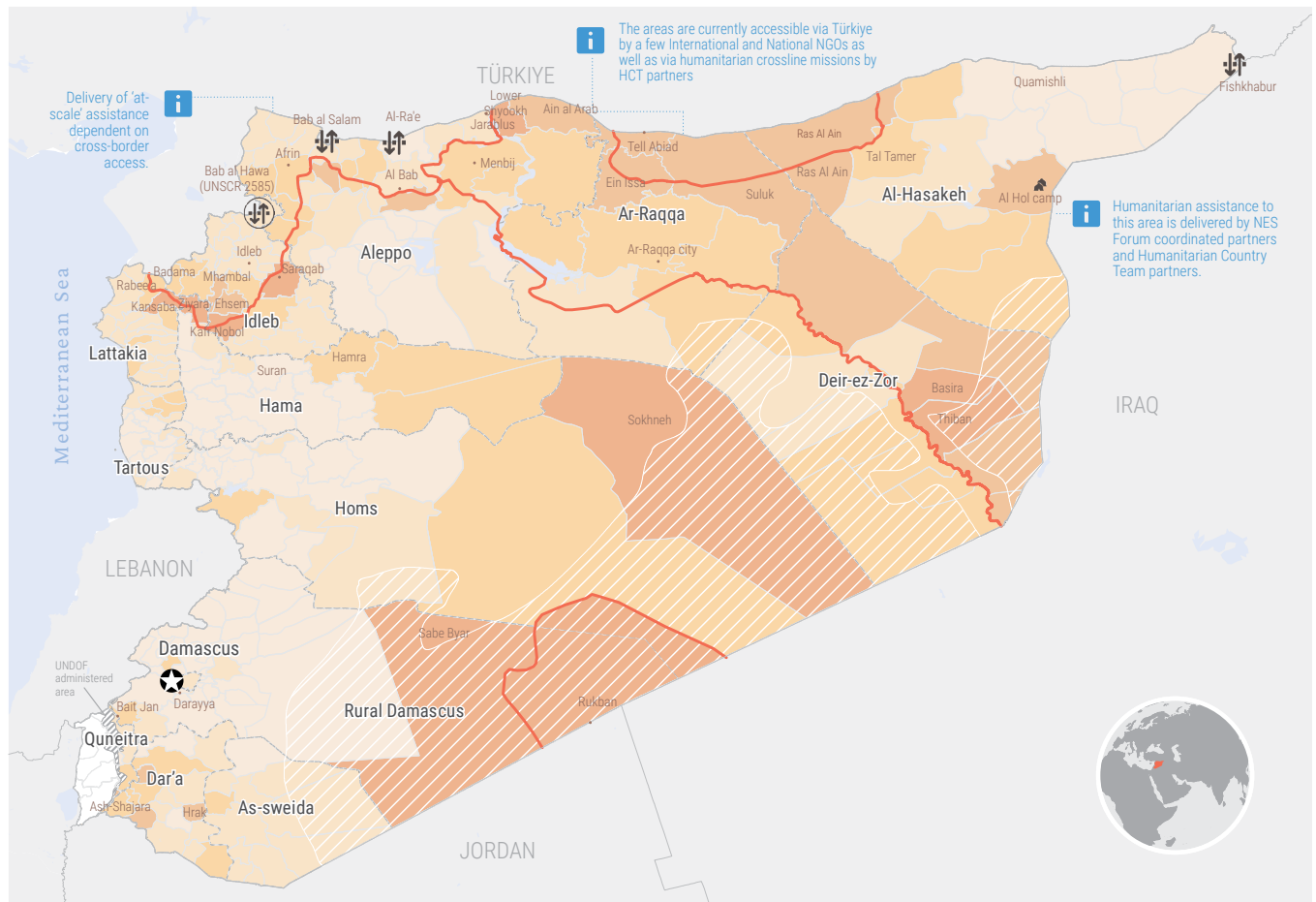
being directly impacted, humanitarian partners managed to quickly resume their work and provide life-saving assistance to survivors.

According to the June 2023 Access Severity Overview (ASO), partners reported a 12 per cent increase in cases of denial of humanitarian needs when humanitarian assistance was made available by the humanitarian community, including incidents involving cross-line assistance to north-west and north-east Syria, and Rukban. Access hindrances in Tall Refaat and Sheikh Maksood continue to inhibit humanitarian partners because of the multiple layers of stipulations and approvals imposed by the parties to the conflict, which often ultimately led to the complete denial of assistance to tens of thousands of people in need in these enclaves.

Access Severity Overview

As of June 2023

Legend Very Low Access Severity Low Access Severity Moderate access severity High access severity Very High access severity Areas with no or limited population



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Humanitarian access to the Ras Al Ain and Tell Abiad sub-districts improved considerably, as three humanitarian crossline missions (two inter-agency missions and one agency-specific mission) were approved by stakeholders since the last ASO edition, with each mission managing to deliver basic assistance and conduct needs assessments simultaneously. The missions revealed that significant needs exist in both sub-districts, warranting regular response activities.

Interference in the carrying out of humanitarian activities was reported to have impacted 195 sub-districts (72 per cent of all sub-districts). Forms of reported interference include: 1) modifications to project activities, 2) delays in project approvals, 3) alterations to response modalities and 4) selection of beneficiaries and partnerships.

Military activity continued to impact humanitarian access in nearly half of all sub-districts in Syria (132

sub-districts). As a result, partners had to delay movements and response activities occasionally as precautionary measures. Since 5 October 2023, continuous shelling and airstrikes targeted more than 2,000 locations in north-west Syria's Idlib and western Aleppo, including frontline and residential areas, leading to displacement of up to 153,000 people.

Finally, ISIL continued exploiting power vacuums to organize deadly attacks through its various sleeper cells. Main areas of regular ISIL operations continued to be in Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Homs governorates, where military installations are usually the main target. However, insecurity emanating from the unpredictability pertaining to ISIL, continues to constitute a threat for civilians. Throughout the year, humanitarian partners have been factoring such security concerns in their planning, leading to significant limitations to their movements and access to affected populations.

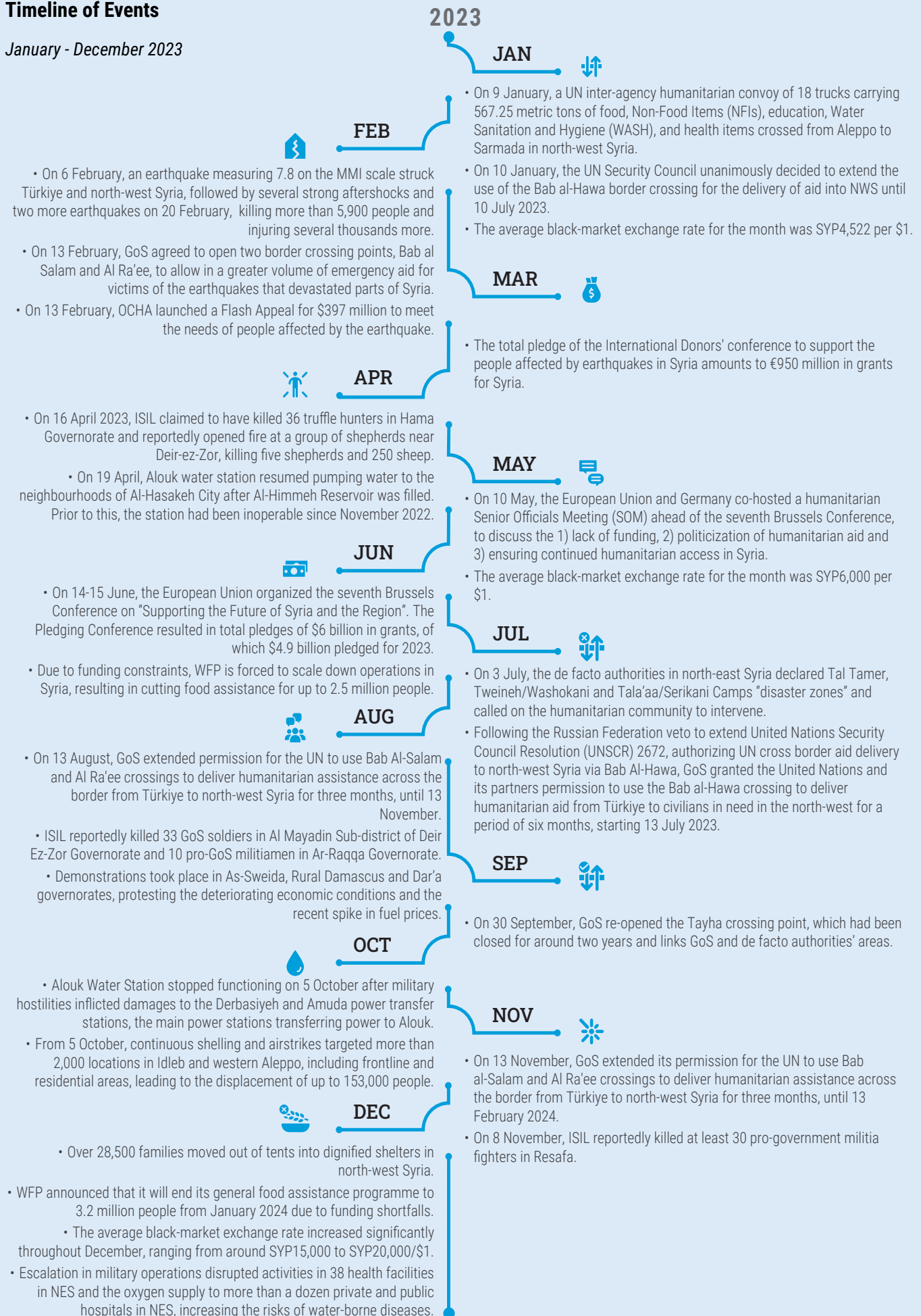
RURAL DAMASCUS, SYRIA

Joyful warmth, smiling child after receiving a cozy jacket from the winterization campaign. Photo: OCHA/Sevim Turkmani



Timeline of Events

January - December 2023



1.4

Humanitarian Conditions: Needs and Severity



IDLEB, SYRIA

Ramadan resilience, Families displaced by earthquakes find refuge in tents at the Sanabel Al-Khair camp near the Turkish border. Photo: OCHA/Ali Haj Suleiman

PEOPLE IN NEED	FEMALE	MALE	CHILDREN (0-17)	ADULTS (18-59)	ELDERLY (>59)	WITH DISABILITY
16.7M	50.4% 8.4M	49.6% 8.3M	45% 7.5M	50% 8.4M	5% 0.8M	17% 2.8M

The number of people in need of humanitarian response in Syria has increased from 15.3 million to 16.7 million since 2023. Overall, 268 out of 270 sub-districts are now classified as being under severe or extreme conditions. This section highlights the consequences of the shocks that Syria experienced in 2023, how they left a lasting impact on different population groups, at household and individual levels, eroding their resilience and coping mechanisms. To increase understanding of nuances in humanitarian need across Syria, the HNO 2024 focuses its analysis on:

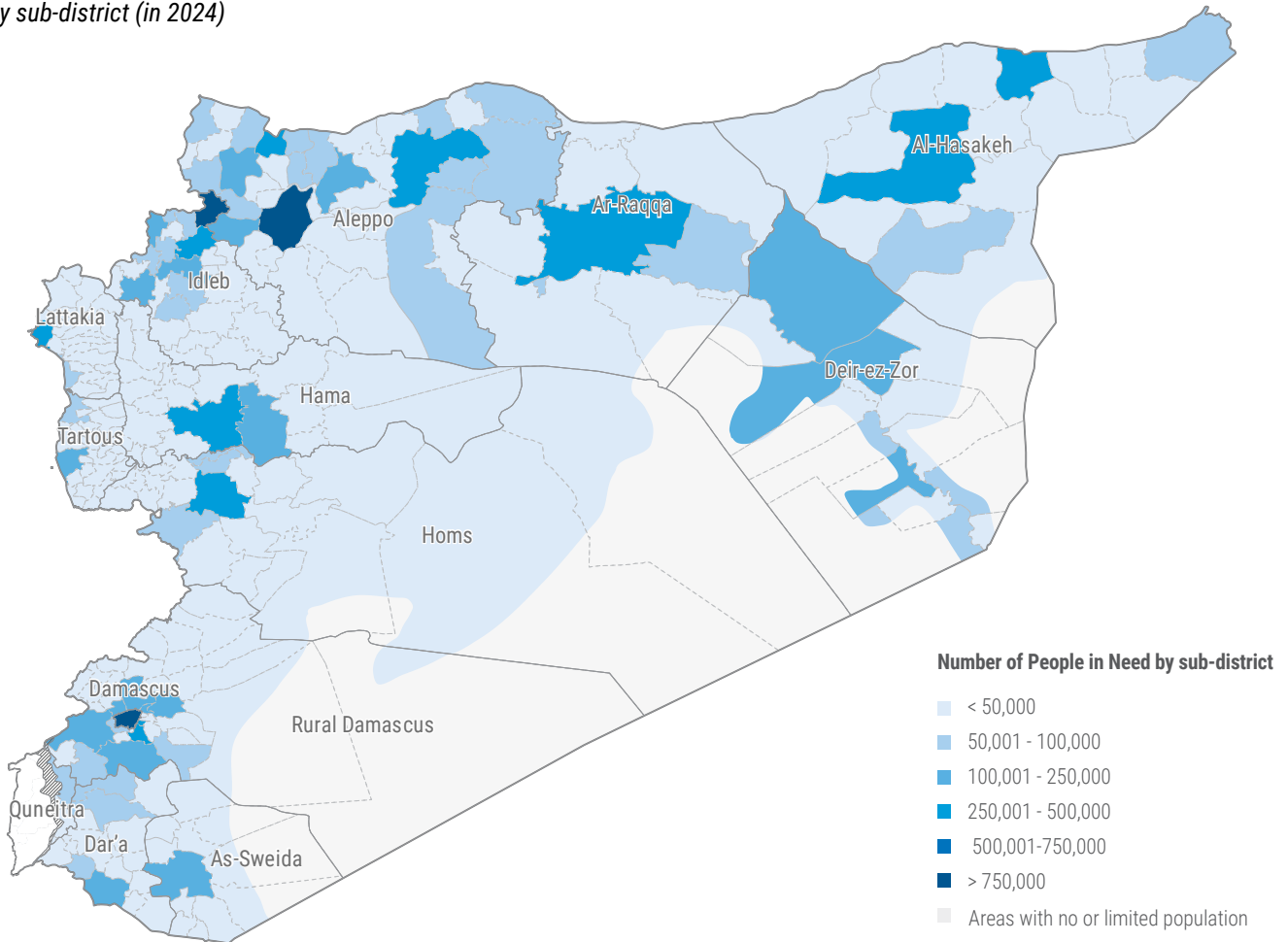
- IDPs inside camps. Distinct needs and underlying factors are analysed for each of the major population groups of concern, i.e., IDPs inside camps, with analysis focused on protracted IDPs in

areas generally less touched by recent hostilities, and IDPs who have taken refuge in informal settlements/camps, focusing on camp type and the availability or gaps in services.

- IDPs outside camps. Analysis focuses on particular needs emerging from being internally displaced with no access to services provided inside camps.
- Vulnerable residents. Identified among non-displaced households in Syria, with focus on those living in areas hosting large numbers of IDPs and returnees and/or where access to basic services and livelihoods are significantly reduced. It also includes those particularly affected by past displacement, socio-economic deterioration and growing food insecurity.

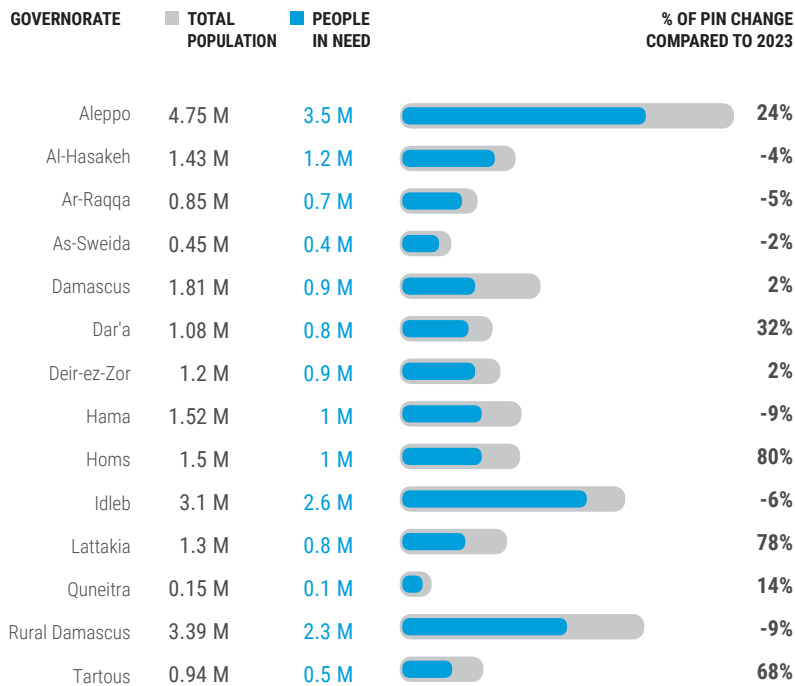
Distribution of Overall People in Need

by sub-district (in 2024)



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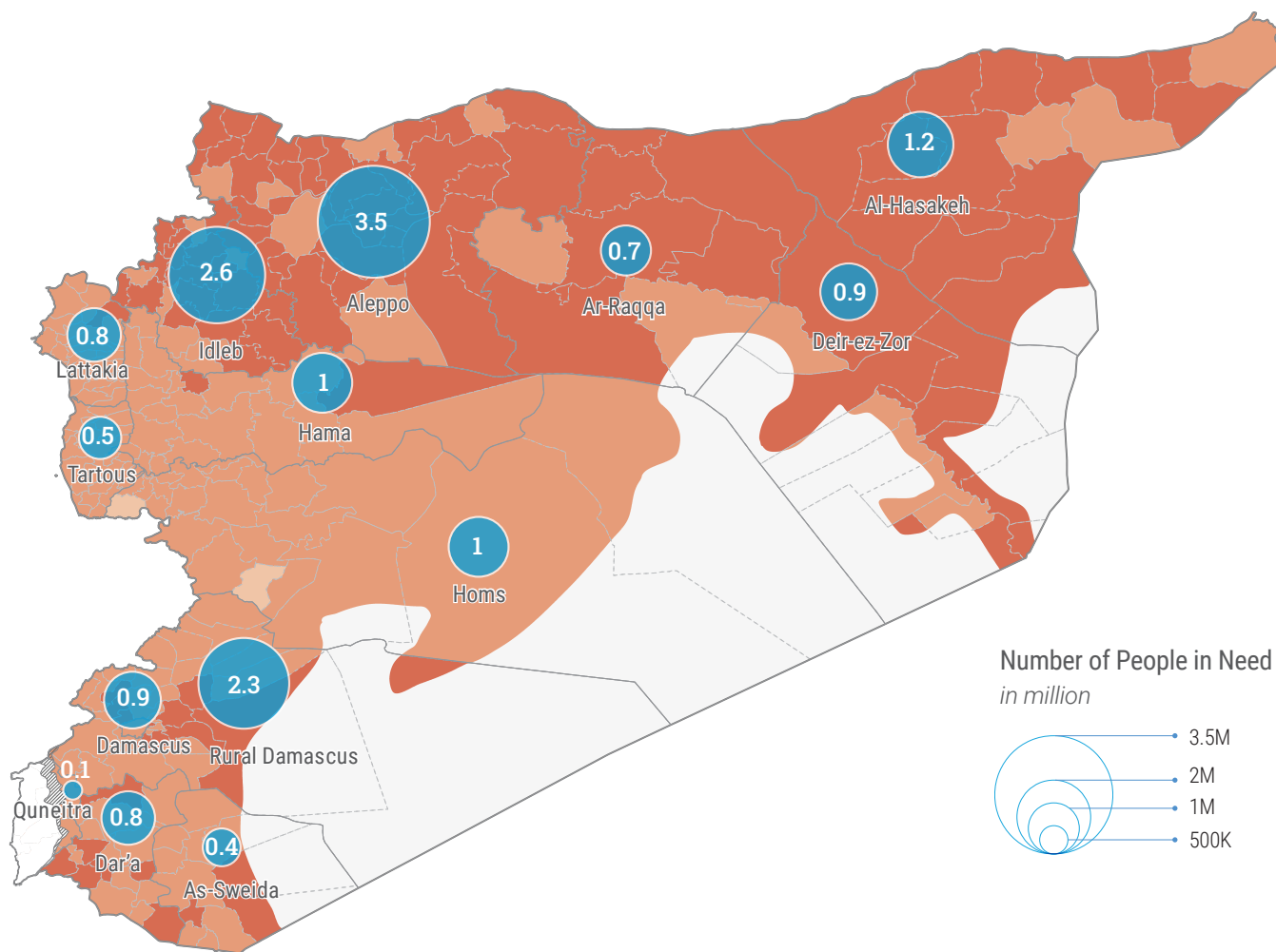
People in Need by Governorate



Sub-Districts with Highest Number of People in Need

GOVERNORATE	SUB-DISTRICT	# OF PIN
Idlib	Dana	1.1M
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	0.9M
Damascus	Damascus	0.9M
Latakia	Latakia	0.5M
Hama	Hama	0.5M
Rural Damascus	Jaramana	0.4M
Homs	Homs	0.4M
Idlib	Maaret Tamsrin	0.3M
Ar-Raqqa	Ar-Raqqa	0.3M
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	0.3M

Distribution of People in Need by Governorate and Severity by Sub-District



Sub-district severity categorization (1) Minimal (2) Stressed (3) Severe (4) Extreme (5) Catastrophic (Grey) Areas with no or limited population

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Number of Sub-Districts by Inter-Sector Severity Categorization

in 2024

SEVERITY (1) MINIMAL	SEVERITY (2) STRESSED	SEVERITY (3) SEVERE	SEVERITY (4) EXTREME	SEVERITY (5) CATASTROPHIC
-	2	162	106	-

Sector PiN by Governorate

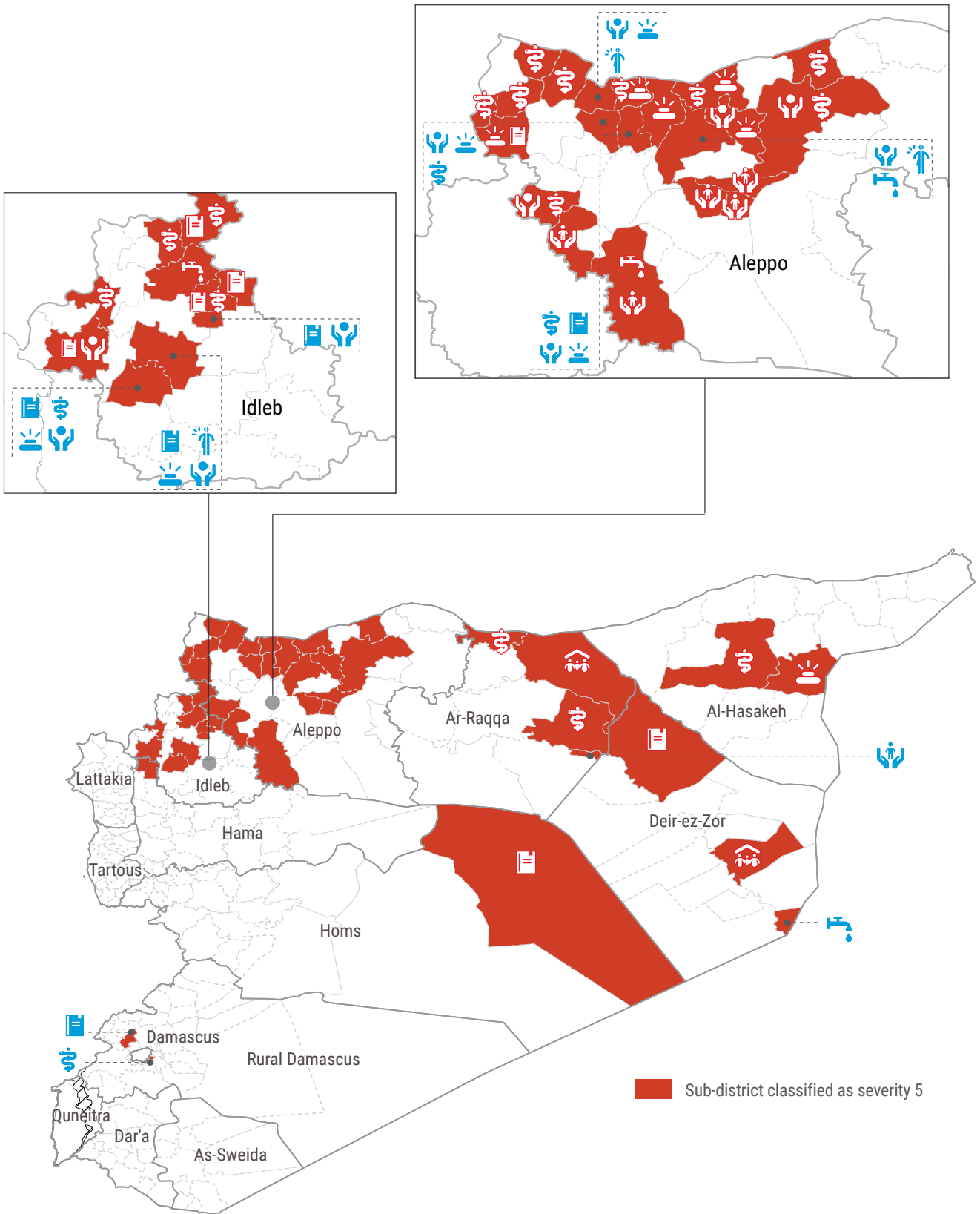
2024

	 Protection	 CCCM	 ERL	 Education	 FSA	 Health	 Nutrition	 Shelter	 NFI	 WASH	 Overall
Aleppo	3,566,142	614,272	2,594,906	1,312,862	3,191,946	3,198,456	1,349,251	1,810,418	1,111,204	2,962,485	3,505,148
Al-Hasakeh	980,573	134,717	990,669	441,032	1,121,953	1,060,491	373,007	382,185	397,284	955,455	1,158,286
Ar-Raqqa	606,249	147,645	684,108	300,644	546,791	615,384	239,185	271,595	214,795	616,965	677,960
As-Sweida	341,360		329,966	138,315	285,049	139,614	103,746	185,898	145,938	360,715	354,806
Damascus	906,456		1,078,762	566,507	898,968	906,456	420,790	88,536	400,262	775,019	906,456
Dar'a	657,282		834,748	363,519	738,305	713,373	322,626	470,155	466,408	792,623	819,539
Deir-ez-Zor	842,325	54,782	898,477	432,356	754,968	830,103	365,409	299,518	256,345	836,392	929,574
Hama	795,555		1,045,480	505,166	1,103,143	793,605	342,800	303,308	341,589	367,374	1,002,650
Homs	981,729		974,528	439,323	895,518	741,867	266,163	233,911	404,956	341,441	957,222
Idleb	2,375,850	1,428,243	2,237,852	917,778	2,444,634	2,470,487	817,962	1,357,017	912,078	2,570,937	2,596,397
Lattakia	674,415		854,207	325,953	752,768	647,603	242,863	389,338	255,166	619,996	753,005
Quneitra	77,427		116,961	40,095	112,409	75,225	44,395	103,033	68,628	72,834	107,350
Rural Damascus	2,044,565		2,243,980	1,139,995	2,090,304	2,274,994	622,380	913,909	953,157	1,717,593	2,342,739
Tartous	455,975		554,186	237,080	510,059	467,232	184,369	21,592	225,600	573,460	550,340
Total	15.3M	2.4M	15.4M	7.2M	15.4M	14.9M	5.7M	6.8M	6.2M	13.6M	16.7M

■ < 250,000
 ■ 250,001 - 500,000
 ■ 500,001 - 750,000
 ■ 750,001 - 1,000,000
 ■ 1,000,001 - 1,500,000
 ■ > 1,500,000

Overview of Sub-Districts Classified as Catastrophic (Severity 5) by Sector

-  Protection
-  Child Protection
-  GBV
-  Mine action
-  CCCM
-  ERL
-  Education
-  FSA
-  Health
-  Nutrition
-  Shelter
-  NFI
-  WASH



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Number Sub-Districts Classified as Severity 5, 4 and 3 by Sector for Each Governorate

GOVERNORATE	TOTAL # SD IN GOV	PROTECTION			CP			GBV			MA			CCCM			ERL			EDU			FSA			HEALTH			NUTRITION			SHELTER			NFI			WASH		
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
ALEPPO	40	3	30	7	21	12	5	11	27	2	-	32	8	8	8	-	31	7	-	8	30	2	22	17	-	2	27	11	16	24	-	28	11	-	22	6	-	11	27	2
AL-HASAKEH	16	3	8	-	8	2	-	4	7	-	4	6	1	5	1	-	9	6	-	-	16	-	1	15	-	1	14	1	4	12	-	11	-	-	12	-	-	2	12	-
AR-RAQQA	10	4	6	-	7	1	1	5	5	-	5	5	-	3	3	1	10	-	-	3	7	-	6	4	-	1	7	2	2	8	-	8	-	-	7	-	-	3	7	-
AS-SWEIDA	12	4	8	-	6	5	-	3	9	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	6	6	-	5	7	-	5	-	-	4	-	-	6	-	-	11	1	-	4	8	-
DAMASCUS	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
DARA'	17	9	8	-	9	5	-	8	9	-	3	14	-	-	-	-	12	5	-	7	10	-	7	10	-	1	16	-	16	1	-	10	2	-	13	3	-	13	4	-
DEIR-EZ-ZOR	14	5	9	-	8	5	-	2	12	-	1	13	-	-	6	1	12	1	-	3	10	1	7	7	-	2	12	-	8	6	-	8	1	-	9	-	-	4	9	1
HAMA	22	13	7	-	10	1	-	14	5	-	11	9	-	-	-	-	19	2	-	11	10	1	9	12	-	14	8	-	20	2	-	7	1	-	8	-	-	13	3	-
HOMS	23	9	7	-	15	4	-	13	2	-	5	11	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	17	4	1	16	5	-	21	1	-	8	-	-	9	-	-	5	1	-	14	-	-
IDLEB	26	6	16	4	15	8	-	5	20	1	5	19	2	11	4	-	25	1	-	8	11	7	3	23	-	3	18	5	8	18	-	23	-	-	20	-	-	4	21	1
LATTAKIA	22	19	2	-	11	1	-	11	2	-	16	5	-	-	-	-	11	10	-	4	17	-	11	10	-	21	-	-	20	1	-	7	-	-	3	-	-	2	19	-
QUNEITRA	6	2	2	-	3	1	-	1	3	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	3	-	2	2	-	3	1	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-
RURAL DAMASCUS	36	23	13	-	24	6	-	9	27	-	8	28	-	-	-	-	27	9	-	15	20	1	23	12	-	19	14	1	13	-	-	21	7	-	24	1	-	24	6	-
TARTOUS	27	22	-	-	27	-	-	8	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	24	3	-	22	-	-	26	-	-	20	-	-	4	-	-	14	-	-	21	5	-
TOTAL	272	123	116	11	165	51	6	95	128	3	83	156	11	27	22	2	220	43	-	107	148	13	135	124	-	120	118	20	142	72	-	146	22	-	153	12	-	120	121	4
		250			222			226			250			51			263			268			259			258			214			168			165			245		

IDLEB, SYRIA

Al-Karameh camps are located near the cross border with Türkiye in the north-west. Almost 13,500 households are living there, 54.8% of them are children. Photo: OCHA/Ali Haj Suleiman



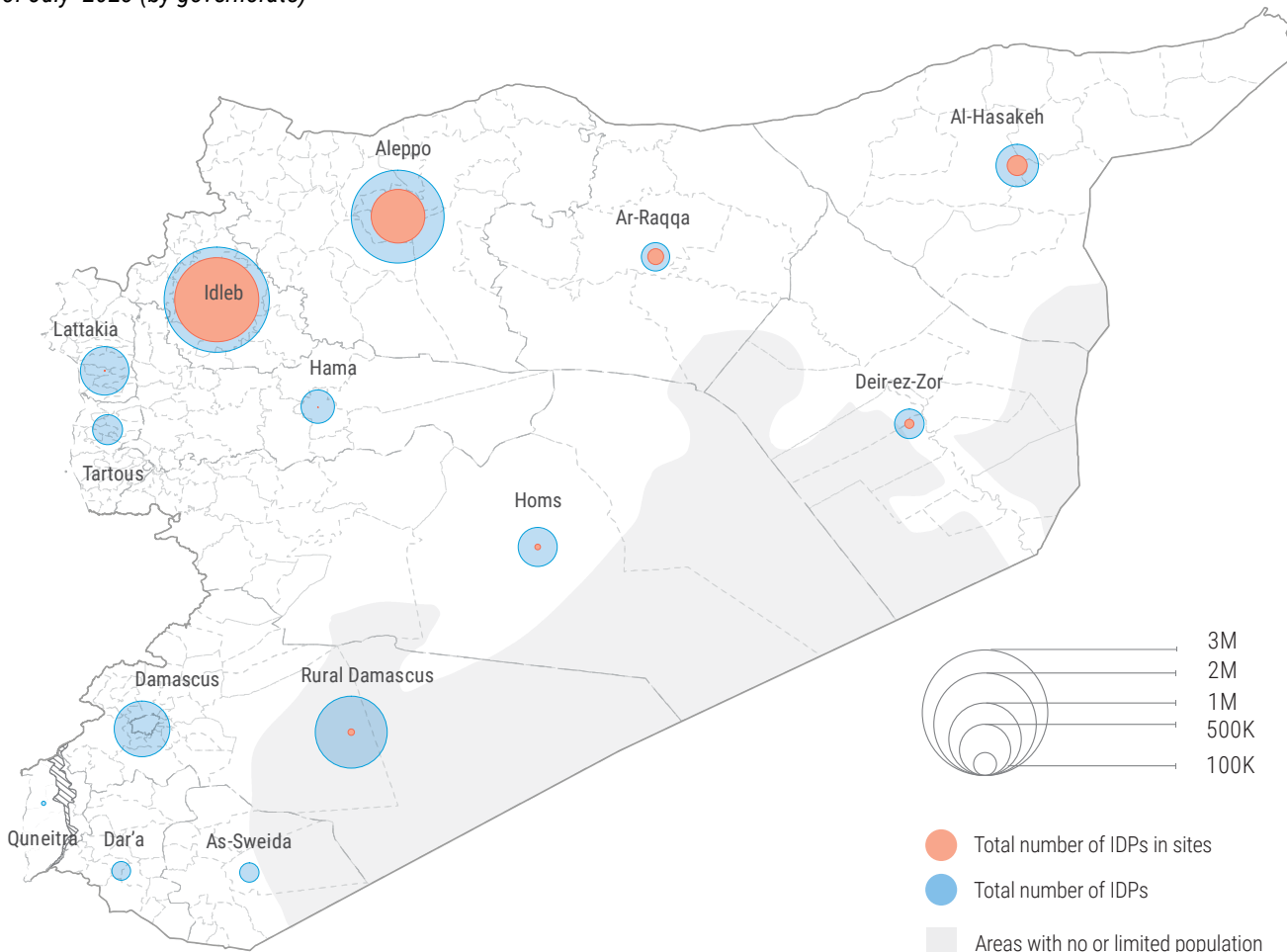
1.4.1 Internally Displaced Persons

Syria's IDPs constitute almost 33 per cent of the people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2024;

and of the 7.2 million IDPs, 5.5 million are in need of humanitarian assistance.

Geographic Locations of Internally Displaced Persons in Syria

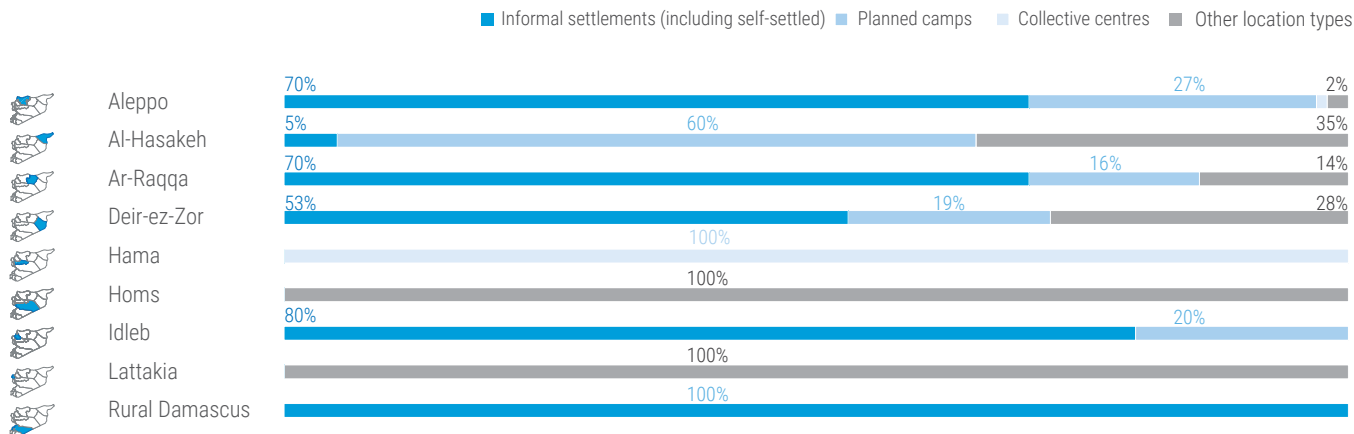
As of July 2023 (by governorate)



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

IDP Settlement Types

by governorate

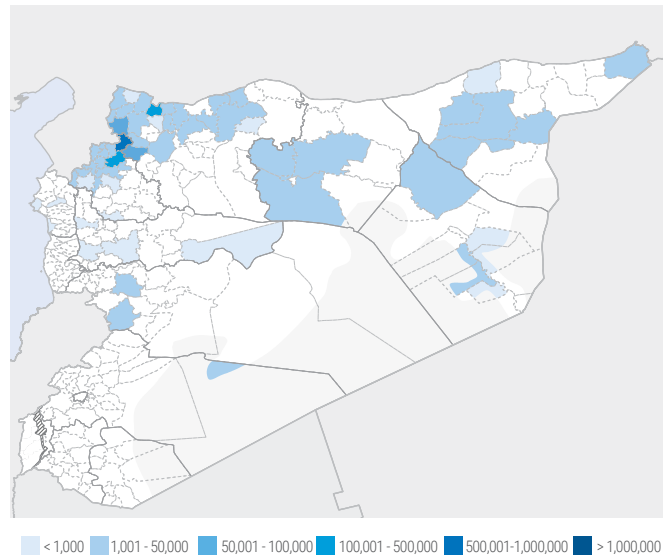


1.4.2 Internally Displaced Persons in Camps



IDPS IN CAMPS	PEOPLE IN NEED	% OF PIN	MALE	FEMALE	CHILDREN (0-17)	ADULTS (18-59)	ELDERLY (59+)	WITH DISABILITY
2.05M	2.05M	100%	1.04M	1.01M	0.96M	1M	0.09M	0.3M

Twelve years into the crisis in Syria, over two million IDPs, mostly women and children, remain on sites designed to serve as a last resort in the short term. Most last resort sites, such as informal settlements/camps, planned camps and collective centres, are characterized by lack of camp management systems, poor shelter conditions, overcrowding and varying degrees of access to basic services, leaving IDPs in such sites vulnerable and in need of humanitarian aid. Following the February 2023 earthquakes, which displaced 97,500 households at its peak, a significant number of people remained in last resort sites in north-west Syria, while a majority eventually returned to their homes.



85 per cent of IDPs in camps reported being unable or completely unable to meet their basic needs.



55 per cent of IDPs in camps reported that unemployment was one of the main challenges to meeting basic needs, underlining the particularly challenging employment landscape for IDPs, especially in camps.



34 per cent face challenges in maintaining adequate living space and personal warmth. This is attributed to insufficient and unsuitable shelter types, limited access to appropriate winter clothing, and inadequate heating resources.



The coping mechanisms deployed by households further emphasize the precarity of IDP populations. While most of the population groups reported reliance on borrowing or credit, the figure was highest for in-camp IDPs, at **92 per cent of households**.



55 per cent of men, 49 per cent of women, 19 per cent of boys, and 17 per cent of girls inside camps, showed signs of high level of stress such as being nervous, irritable, worried or prolonged sadness, hopelessness, difficulties sleeping or performing everyday life's activities

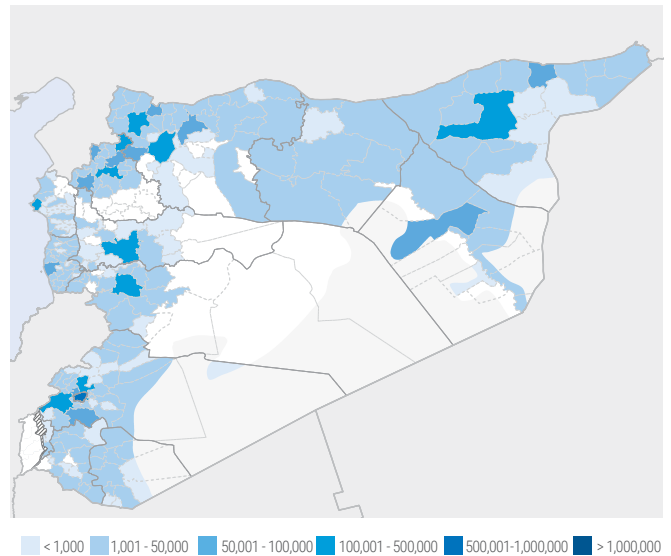


1.4.3 Internally Displaced Persons out of Camps



IDPS OUT OF CAMPS	PEOPLE IN NEED	% OF PIN	MALE	FEMALE	CHILDREN (0-17)	ADULTS (18-59)	ELDERLY (59+)	WITH DISABILITY
5.2M	3.5M	67%	1.7M	1.8M	1.5M	1.8M	0.2M	0.6M

Of the 7.2 million IDPs, over five million are out-of-camp IDPs, residing in urban centres as well as rural suburbs. This group consists of people displaced by conflict and insecurity – many of whom are in protracted displacement or have been displaced multiple times, and face heightened protection risks. With 87 per cent of IDPs now residing in urban centres, existing facilities and infrastructure struggle to meet the growing demand for medical services. This concentration of displaced populations exacerbates the shortages and access limitations present throughout the country. Out-of-camp IDPs face psychosocial distress due to disruption to daily routines, exposure to forced evictions, lack of access to land tenure and breakdown of social fabric.



74 per cent of IDPs out of camps in northern Syria reported being unable or completely unable to meet basic needs. A parallel trend was identified in the 2022 MSNA, with 90 per cent of out-of-camp IDPs in central and south Syria unable to meet their basic needs.



13 per cent of IDPs out of camps reported feeling discriminated against due to community tensions.



According to the Shelter Sector, **12 per cent of out-of-camp IDPs face eviction or housing issues.**



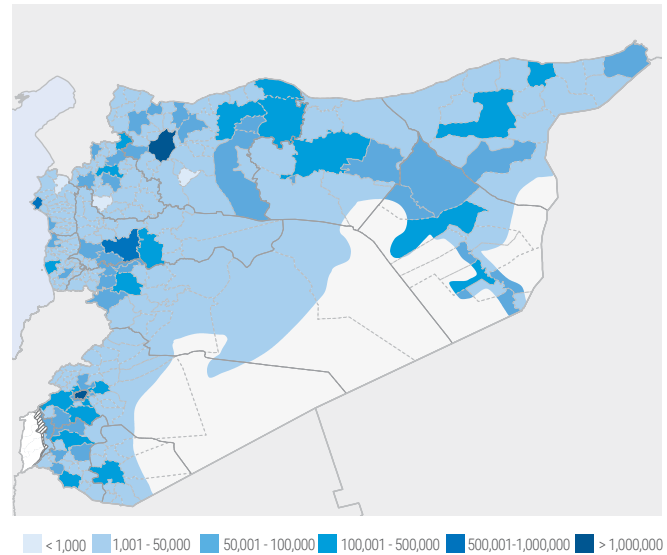
The MSNA 2022 and 2023 show that IDP households living outside camps persistently depend on negative coping strategies such as **borrowing, selling assets, and remittances**. In northern Syria, 88 per cent of households reported relying on borrowing to cover essential needs.

1.4.3 Vulnerable Residents



VULNERABLE RESIDENTS	PEOPLE IN NEED	% OF PIN	MALE	FEMALE	CHILDREN (0-17)	ADULTS (18-59)	ELDERLY (59+)	WITH DISABILITY
16M	11.1M	69%	5.5M	5.6M	5M	5.6M	0.5M	1.9M

The persistent erosion of basic service capacity places water and sanitation systems, as well as public health services, under immense strain. This, in turn, places vulnerable residents in increasingly precarious living conditions. In 2023, an estimated 11.1 million vulnerable residents were in need of assistance. The figure emphasizes the considerable impact of economic decline on segments of the population that have historically experienced less direct influence from hostilities and displacement. It indicates a continuous and broadening crisis, with additional segments of the population progressively experiencing heightened humanitarian needs.



Almost 50 per cent of the residents in Syria are estimated to be food insecure.



In 2023, MSNA conducted in northern Syria and the 2022 MSNA show that the top unmet needs for the resident populations in Syria were **food, livelihood support, electricity and health services.**



The MSNA 2022 and 2023 show that residents persistently depend on negative coping strategies such as **borrowing, selling assets, and remittances.** In northern Syria, 31 per cent of households reported relying on either emergency or crisis coping strategies.



Overall, almost 12 per cent of the resident populations in northern Syria reported insufficient access to drinking water. In general, there has been an increase in the proportion of households reporting not having sufficient water to drink from 2022 to 2023 in northern Syria.



Palestine Refugees in Syria

The political, economic and humanitarian crisis in Syria continues to exert significant pressure on an estimated 438,000 Palestine refugees remaining in the country who are already among the most vulnerable groups with significantly high basic needs and poverty levels. The results of a post distribution monitoring (PDM) survey conducted by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) in October 2023 show that 92 per cent of households had to borrow food or rely on help from friends and 64 per cent reduced the number and quantity of meals per day to cope with being unable to purchase enough food. In addition, 40 per cent of assessed households had to resort to emergency livelihoods coping strategies characterized by begging (4 per cent) and selling productive assets (such as sewing machines, wheelbarrows, and bicycles) that are difficult to recover (36 per cent), indicative of refugee households' diminishing ability to cope with the increasing poverty.

The earthquakes of February 2023 added an extra layer of shock to an already vulnerable Palestine refugee population. According to UNRWA health records, the number of patients accessing Mental Health

and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) in earthquakes affected governorates nearly doubled from February until June 2023 compared to pre-earthquakes period, indicative of a high levels of trauma. The earthquakes disaster also displaced 1,511 households due to damages to their houses, adding to the 40 per cent of Palestine refugees who were already in protracted displacement due to the Syrian conflict.

Between January and October 2023, UNRWA recorded 1,059 Palestine refugees returning to Syria from neighbouring countries. Meanwhile inside Syria, Palestine refugees continue to gradually return to the camps, despite limited basic infrastructure for the provision of safe water and electricity, as well as hazards posed by ERW. Most refugees return to Yarmouk and Ein el Tal camps amidst difficult conditions due to the high cost of living outside the camps, especially in relation to rent. As of September 2023, about 2,000 Palestine refugee families (7,084 individuals) had returned to Yarmouk camp, around 170 families (616 individuals) had returned to Ein el Tal camp (near Aleppo) and a further 750 families (about 3,375 individuals) had returned to Dar'a camp in the south.

People Living with Disability

It is crucial to recognize the intersectionality of disabilities and various factors such as gender, age, and disability itself when examining unmet needs and barriers to accessing essential services.²³ By July 2023, an estimated 17 per cent of the Syrian population was living with a disability.²⁴ As with most people in need in Syria, people living with disabilities encounter numerous societal barriers, both attitudinal and environmental, which are hindering their access to opportunities and services.

Coping strategies

People living with disabilities are given fewer opportunities to work and thus are unable to meet basic needs to a greater extent than people without a disability. Analysis of data from 2022 and 2023 underscores that families with at least one member

with a disability face challenge in meeting their basic needs, particularly when the person with disability is the head of the household. These households are more prone to resorting to harmful coping strategies. For instance, findings from the MSNA 2023 in northern Syria reveal that households with at least one member with a disability exhibit a higher reliance on emergency (19 per cent) and crisis (20 per cent) coping strategies, compared to 16.6 per cent and 17 per cent, respectively, for households without reported disabilities.

Women and girls with disabilities are also exposed to more violence and feel more unsafe when compared to women and girls without disabilities. In northern Syria, for example, 9 per cent of women and girls with disability reported feeling unsafe in their neighbourhood compared with 6 per cent of women

ALEPPO, SYRIA

"I lost one son because of the earthquakes. The other son had his leg and hand amputated. My own leg was amputated. This is a tragedy."

Photo: OCHA/Bilal Al-Hammoud



and girls without disabilities. These facts demonstrate that efforts must continue and be strengthened to identify and remove barriers people with disabilities face in society, so that they may have equal access to opportunities and services.

Living conditions and barriers to accessing services

According to the Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP), in 2022, 69 per cent of households with at least one member with disability reported lack of meaningful access to health services and higher spending on health care and medical expenses compared to other households. The 2023 MSNA in northern Syria shows that 44 per cent of households with at least one member with disability reported health services as an unmet need and 42 per cent reported medicine as a top unmet need. Moreover, there are 3,185 individuals registered as persons with disabilities across 10 IDP sites in north-east Syria, however most of the infrastructure and basic services on sites are generally not “accessible”, therefore potentially excluding persons with disabilities from key services, including health services.

According to the Shelter Sector, 45 per cent of persons with disabilities are living in sub-par, partially safe, or unsafe shelters, increasing protection risks and significantly amplifying negative health consequences compared to other vulnerable populations.

Children with disabilities: Access to education and enrolment rates

For children with disabilities, barriers to education arise from the physical inaccessibility of schools, lack of school facilities, lack of specialized teaching and learning opportunities and a non-inclusive culture in schools and communities that prevents them from enjoying their fundamental right to education. According to the United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF), in 2022 in Syria, for example, it was found that 60 per cent of school-age children with severe mental or physical disabilities have never attended school or any other form of education.

Similarly, in 2023, the MSNA in northern Syria shows that the percentage of children with disabilities not enrolled in school stands at 72 per cent, compared to 40 per cent for children without disabilities. The data also shows that enrolment rates for children with disabilities drop by about 10 percentage points after the age of 14, reaching 81 per cent for children aged 15-17.

Gender analysis

Syria faces a protracted multi-dimensional crisis in which conflict-related, human rights, economic, social and natural factors co-exist. These factors disproportionately affect women and girls, limiting the enjoyment of their basic human rights; exposing them to heightened risks of violence, psychosocial distress and resorting to negative coping strategies; while reducing their access to services, schools and job opportunities. Insecurity and harmful traditional gender norms do not affect all women and girls equally. Women with physical or mental impairments, older women, widowed and divorced women and girls and adolescent girls seem to be even further exposed to social isolation and denial of freedoms; violence; continued judgment and stigma and discrimination by families, communities and formal or informal institutions. The compounded crises in Syria has also led to a widespread deterioration of the health system, with the destruction or disruption of health facilities, and exodus of health professionals. Women's health is heavily dependent on a functioning health system. An estimated half a million women will become pregnant and give birth in 2024, and they need, and have a right to, life saving reproductive health services.

Women and girls are less likely to safely access humanitarian assistance compared to men and boys, and this is further exacerbated for those living with interlinked vulnerabilities (e.g. age, marital and displacement status). Qualitative assessments conducted in the framework of the 2024 HNO highlight that women and girls are also exposed to exploitation, including sexual exploitation, at work, traveling to and from schools and workplaces as well as accessing humanitarian assistance. Survivors not only suffer for the direct physical and psychological consequences of the violence, but also for the social stigma, the isolation, the denial of rights and, in worst case scenarios, for being further exposed to additional violence, including so-called "honor crimes".

In 2023 in northern Syria, 81 per cent of female-headed households report being unable to meet

their basic needs, compared to 71 per cent for male-headed households. This finding aligns with the 2021-2022 MSNA data for Syria, which indicated elevated economic vulnerability among female-led households across various population groups. Female-headed households consistently experience greater food insecurity and express concerns about safety, underscoring the persistent gendered dimensions of risk and exposure to GVB in Syria.

The increased exposure to protection issues and the limited empowerment opportunities heightens vulnerability to child and forced marriage. These circumstances significantly hinder women and girls' educational and economic opportunities, trapping them in cycles of poverty and dependence. Consequently, the potential of a whole generation of young women to contribute to the development and stabilisation of their communities remains unrealised, further perpetuating gender inequalities.

The repercussions of the earthquakes extend beyond mere physical destruction, revealing a distinctly gendered impact, as highlighted by UN Women's post-earthquake gender analysis in north-west Syria.²⁵ The earthquake further exacerbated both exposure to violence and the challenges faced by women and girls to access services and distributions. While women and girls are often prioritized in emergency shelters, their freedom of movement diminishes due to the presence of unrelated men and boys. Living in a mixed-gender environment exposes women and girls to higher levels of control by male family members, in line with traditional gender norms and limitations often imposed to save the family "honor". As a consequence, women and girls are less likely to use (shared) toilets and bathing sites, to access distributions and other humanitarian aid.

The earthquakes worsened the already fragile health care system. Thousands of pregnant women were among the survivors who urgently needed access to reproductive health services. Due to collapsed and damaged health care facilities, women's access

to services were cut just when they needed it the most, including emergency obstetric care. The health system is still unable to meet the increasingly complex needs of the population and is largely dependent on humanitarian assistance, as are women and girls.

Following the February earthquakes, 4.4 per cent of households reported a change in the head of the household, with the majority transitioning to female-headed households due to the loss of husbands or fathers.

Pre-earthquake gender disparities in propriety related rights indicated that women were already at a higher risk of insecurity and instability. The earthquakes exacerbated these disparities, with more female-headed households displaced (39 per cent) compared to male-headed households (33 per cent).

Men and boys, whose gender roles allow them greater mobility in general, are more likely to be directly exposed to explosive hazards, particularly when engaging in activities such as farming, herding, moving or traveling, and removing rubble, while girls are increasingly exposed to kidnapping.

In 2023, men and boys in north-east Syria reported that the main safety and security concerns include criminality, drug use, and recruitment by armed groups. In north-west Syria, the prevailing security concerns shifted towards natural disasters, shelling/airstrikes, and the potential risk of kidnapping.

The humanitarian situation in Syria continues to take a heavy toll on people's mental and physical well-being at the individual level. Psychological distress among both men and women in Syria was already at alarming rates last year, with 60 per cent of households interviewed reporting signs among male adult household members and 58 per cent among female adult members. They remain similarly worrying this year, as the MSNA in northern Syria indicates that over 55 per cent of households reported signs of psychological distress among male adult members and 52 per cent among female adult members.

1.4.2 Perspectives of the Affected Population

The following analysis is based on the 2022 MSNA data for Syria and the 2023 MSNA data for northern Syria. The MSNA questionnaire enabled the participation of people affected and marginalized groups, such as female-headed households, elderly over 60, and persons with disabilities, to identify priority needs, concerns, and perceptions. For the first time since the start of the conflict, humanitarian organizations involved in cross-border operations have been able, through in-person cross-border missions, to directly engage with affected populations in north-west Syria, conduct needs assessments, and improve the monitoring of projects and programmes.

Assistance received and satisfaction

Of the households interviewed in northern Syria, 50 per cent confirmed having received assistance in the 12 months prior to the assessment in August 2023.

In 2023, 34 per cent of affected people in northern Syria reported being very satisfied and 28 per cent were partially satisfied with the assistance provided, compared to 32 per cent who reported being dissatisfied with the assistance. Among the population groups most dissatisfied with aid were households headed by men or women over the age of 60, as well as households living in IDP camps with at least one member with disability.

In comparison, in the 2022 MSNA, 74 per cent of households were either very satisfied or partially satisfied and 26 per cent of households in Syria reported being dissatisfied with the aid provided.

Last year, overall in Syria, the most commonly cited reasons for beneficiary dissatisfaction included insufficient quantity (72 per cent), insufficient quality (56 per cent) and mismatched modality (42 per cent) or type of aid (38 per cent). This year, households in northern Syria expressed similar reasons for their dissatisfaction with aid received, namely: insufficient quantity (95 per cent); aid did not match the affected people's needs (34 per cent); and lastly, that the aid did not match the affected people's needs because no one had asked them about their preferences (almost 19 per

cent). Significantly in north-east Syria, one of the top cited reasons was that they received in-kind assistance but needed cash (32 per cent).

Satisfaction with aid provider behaviour

Last year, the MSNA showed that reasons for dissatisfaction with aid were also related to aid providers' behaviour; female-headed households were more likely to report inappropriate aid provider behaviour. Complaints ranged from indications that aid was not free to being asked to exchange favours to receive the aid.

The 2023 MSNA in northern Syria included an indicator to measure the satisfaction with aid provider behaviour. Around 7 per cent of households reported being either strongly dissatisfied or dissatisfied with the behaviour of aid providers. Among these 7 per cent, the most cited reasons pertained to aid workers not listening to feedback or complaints, not providing clear information, or not able to adequately answer questions. Female-headed households and heads of households above 60 were more likely to answer that their dissatisfaction was due to the aid provider not listening to complaints.

Because of the sensitivity of the topic, the MSNA did not ask directly about risks of SEA, but qualitative and other data collected over the year still identify SEA, perpetrated by humanitarian actors and others in

charge of providing assistance, as an issue, especially for women and adolescent girls.

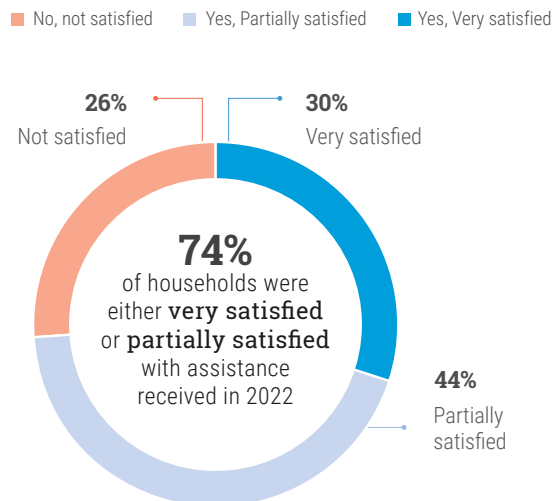
Awareness of feedback-complaint mechanism

In 2022, the MSNA showed that 44 per cent of households in Syria reported receiving adequate information about assistance, while 15 per cent of overall households in Syria reported being aware of functioning complaint feedback mechanisms (CFMs). This year, according to the MSNA in northern Syria, 41 per cent of households reported being aware of functioning CFMs, but only 17 per cent of households in north-east Syria reported being aware of functioning CFMs.

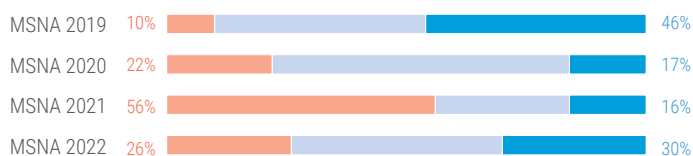
Looking further into vulnerability criteria in north-east Syria, we find that households with at least one member with disability and resident households headed by a member over the age of 60 were the population groups most likely to report being unaware of CFMs (between 33-34 per cent for both).

The MSNA data indicates a correlation between successful accountability to affected people (AAP), actions by aid providers and levels of reported households' satisfaction with assistance. For instance, 55 per cent of households that were aware of CFM were also more likely to report being very satisfied or partially satisfied with the aid provided.

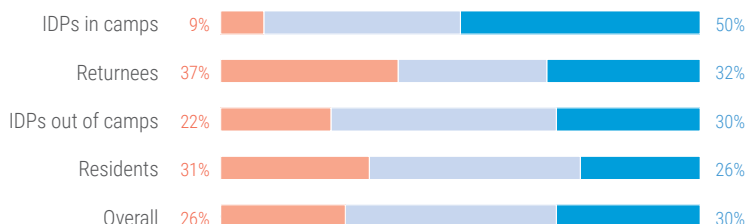
Beneficiary Satisfaction



% of Households and Level of Satisfaction with the Assistance Received



Beneficiary Satisfaction by Population Group



Part 2:

Projected Evolution and Monitoring of Situation and Needs

IDLEB, SYRIA

Um Mohammad, a displaced woman from El Teh village, shares the pain of living in a tent with her three boys at the El Teh camp in north-west Syria. Facing job scarcity and a challenging situation, she expresses her hopes for 2023, praying for a year of relief and the chance for everyone to return home.

Photo: OCHA/Bilal Al-hammoud








2.1

Risk Analysis: Expected Risks and Shocks in 2024

Several interconnected risks and shocks threaten to compound the existing humanitarian crisis in Syria. Over the past two years, the key drivers of humanitarian needs in Syria have been the ongoing conflict, the economic crisis, disease outbreaks, the water crisis and drought-like conditions. For 2024, these drivers are expected to remain unchanged, exacerbated by the geopolitical security dynamics in the region as a result

of the war in Gaza. Protection risks, particularly for vulnerable groups such as women, girls, persons with disabilities, and children, are also likely to escalate. Rising incidents of GBV and deteriorating cohesion within communities are likely to exacerbate pre-existing vulnerabilities because of erosion of coping strategies and resilience.

Risks by likelihood and impact

Likelihood	Very Likely				 <p>Socioeconomic deterioration</p>	
	Likely			 <p>Environmental risks</p>	 <p>Public health shocks</p>	 <p>Hostilities and regional spillover on Syria</p>
	Moderately Likely					 <p>Protection risks</p>
		1. Negligible	2. Minor	3. Moderate	4. Stress	5. Critical
Impact						

Security, protection and displacement risks

In 2024, ongoing hostilities are likely to persist as a primary factor driving humanitarian needs in Syria. The security environment remains dynamic and susceptible to escalation, mirroring patterns observed throughout

2023. The year witnessed the continuation of ground clashes, aerial bombardment, destruction of critical civilian infrastructure, civilian unrest, IED attacks, detonation of mines and UXO, spontaneous attacks carried out by ISIL, and tribal and community disputes,

all of which have noticeably reduced civilians' standard of living and will likely continue in 2024.

At the time of writing (late December 2023), the events that have been unfolding in the Middle East since October 2023 had already had direct ramifications across the region, with Syria being no exception. The ongoing conflict in Gaza and the escalation of military hostilities in south Lebanon and the Red Sea may continue to significantly impact populations across Syria, further exacerbating vulnerabilities and livelihoods across the country. The risks are not limited to potential spillover from neighbouring countries, but are also linked to the likely escalation of ongoing hostilities between active belligerents in the Syrian conflict.

In 2024, displacement trends are expected to increase relative to those observed in 2023 (approx. 150,000 people). Military activity in frontline areas and hotspots, mainly in Deir-ez-Zor, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Aleppo, Dar'a, As-Sweida and Idlib governorates observed throughout 2023, point to a high probability of military hostilities either resuming or escalating. Constraints imposed by various actors could also impede the delivery of life-saving aid to the displaced. In addition to hostilities, displacements are increasingly driven by worsening socio-economic conditions that push individuals and families to seek better employment opportunities and living conditions. Any potential new displacements are likely to result in further inflows to already overcrowded last resort IDP sites, particularly in north-west and north-east Syria, and will increase risks, including that of GBV.

In parallel, up to 200,000 IDPs could return to their areas of origin in 2024, following temporary displacement at the peak of hostilities, as families often return shortly after leaving their homes. These projections are based on the movement patterns of IDPs and spontaneous returnees over the past years across Syria, as well as trend analysis of hostilities and projections from readiness and response plans. Additionally, UNHCR estimates that some 125,000 Syrian refugees may return in 2024.

Risks related to the economic situation

As the economic situation shows no signs of recovery, it is expected that the precarious economy will continue to be one of the main drivers of needs in Syria in 2024. The WB projected a 5.5 per cent contraction in real GDP in 2023, exceeding the 3.5 percent decline in the previous year, and the economy is projected to contract further in 2024. Soaring inflation and the devaluation of the SYP are likely to intensify, pushing people towards desperate coping mechanisms, such as child labour and early marriage. Such measures often come at the cost of long-term well-being and societal stability.

The economic recovery post-earthquakes is likely to be hampered by the general economic situation and the sub-optimal funding levels. Lack of investment in infrastructure damaged by the February earthquakes, will lead to further disruptions and inadequacies in people's access to basic services. This could include challenges to providing health care, maintaining educational facilities, and ensuring access to clean water and sanitation. The strain on basic services may exacerbate the already vulnerable conditions of communities in Syria, requiring sustained efforts to address the long-term repercussions of the constrained economic recovery.

Public health and environmental factors

Public health concerns loom large. The possibility of disease outbreaks, fuelled by water contamination, poor sanitation, displacement and the resurgence of vaccine-preventable and endemic diseases is expected to be another main driver of needs. Particularly acute cases of diarrhoeal diseases like AWD/cholera, and vector-borne diseases such as leishmaniasis, are expected to increase and cause further risks.

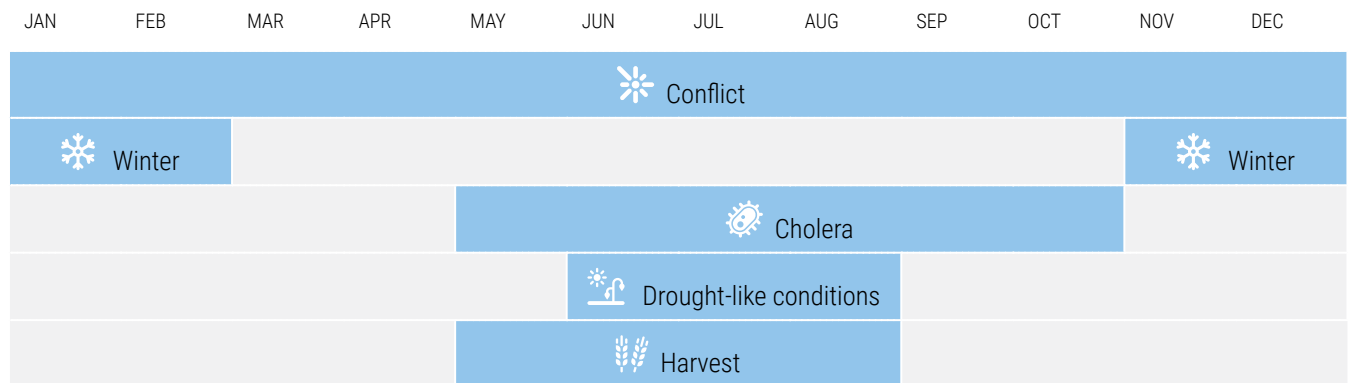
Environmental factors also pose significant threats. The danger of another severe drought, compounded by potential flash floods, could further cripple agricultural production, and exacerbate water scarcity. This not only jeopardizes food security, but also hinders hygiene and sanitation efforts, potentially triggering another spike in public health emergencies.

According to World Meteorological Organization’s (WMO’s) Probabilistic Multi-Model Ensemble Forecast, there is a very high likelihood of above-average temperatures for the Syrian region for the period January to May, compared to the multi-year average. In terms of precipitation, ensemble models predict slightly above-average conditions for the same period. Based on 1984-2009 Climate Model | Climatology (couple forecast system model version 2) (NCEP-CFSv2), temperatures in the Middle East are expected to be strongly above average from January to March 2024, and slightly above average from April to June 2024. In terms of precipitation, the CFSv2 forecasts significantly above-average conditions from January to March 2024 in Türkiye, northern and western Syria, Lebanon and Israel. Normal precipitation compared to the long-term average is expected for the period from April to June 2024.

Risks related to low funding and the protracted nature of the crisis

Humanitarian operations themselves are in jeopardy. A reduction in funding could lead to a drastic curtailment of services. Crucial infrastructure repairs for electricity, water, and primary health care facilities may face indefinite postponement. The July and December 2023 reduction in food assistance will likely negatively impact the overall food security situation and lead to the increased use of negative coping mechanisms. In 2023, the overall funding for Syria has reached its lowest – in absolute terms – since 2020 (\$2 billion received out of \$5.4 billion required by late December 2023). With major donors announcing funding reductions of 20 to 40 per cent, the consequences could be profound, potentially leading to increased resentment towards humanitarian workers as frustration over unmet needs mounts.

2024 Seasonality of Shocks and Risks



2.2

Monitoring of Situation and Needs

The humanitarian community in Syria will monitor humanitarian needs, responses and changes in the humanitarian context throughout the year. A sectoral and intersectoral analysis of humanitarian needs will be updated in Q4 2024 for the 2025 HNO exercise. Sector-specific assessments and the annual MSNA will continue to serve as a primary source of data for analysis, complemented by secondary sources and ad-hoc assessments for the 2025 HNO which continue to be an important tool to monitor the evolution of needs through a set of agreed indicators.

The UN-led Population Task Force and UN-led Internally Displaced Persons Task Force regularly update population baselines and monitor displacement movements and trends. The Population Task Force produces 'best estimates' of the number of people living within the administrative boundaries of Syria at community level, including estimates of sex and age-disaggregated data, in addition to data on vulnerability groups. The IDP Task Force generates monthly data and analysis on IDP movements and snapshots at community level to inform the ongoing operational response. It also consolidates analysis underpinning the Periodic Monitoring Reports, HNO and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). The Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster-led IDP Sites Integrated Monitoring Matrix (ISIMM) monitors the IDPs living in camps and IDP sites in north-west Syria, and provides monthly updates.

Sectors monitor needs such as food, health, WASH, protection risks, livelihoods, nutrition and education. Sectors utilize the IDP Situation Monitoring Initiative (ISMI) to monitor and track displacement in the north-west, and the Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS) collates

information on the functionality status, accessibility and availability of health services across Syria.

Health and WASH actors use the Early Warning, Alert and Response System/Network (EWARS/EWARN) to detect disease outbreaks. Specific agencies have their own situation monitoring tools and systems, with many partners undertaking regular situation-monitoring and data-collection initiatives through field missions.

The evolution of the humanitarian conditions and needs for priority population groups and information on changes in the context, needs and risk outlook/forecasts will be monitored via the following indicators:

Indicators

INDICATORS	SECTORS
Intensity of incidents	Protection
Number of civilians killed	Protection
Evolution of MEB and SMEB	FSA/ERL
Food consumption score	FSA
Reduced coping strategy index	FSA
Climate and other factors affecting agricultural production and agricultural-based livelihoods	FSA
Agricultural production	FSA
Cholera/AWD epi monitoring	Health/ WASH
Proportionate morbidity of disease of epidemic potential	Health
Chronic malnutrition and severe acute and moderate acute malnutrition among children 0-59 months	Nutrition
Waterborne disease proportionate morbidity	Health/WASH

Part 3:

Sectoral Analysis

ALEPPO, SYRIA

Every year, displaced families in north-west Syria suffer from flooding in camps and bad road conditions. The Shahshabo camp lacks heating materials, bread and basic living requirements, reported its camp manager. Photo: OCHA/Bilal Al-Hammoud

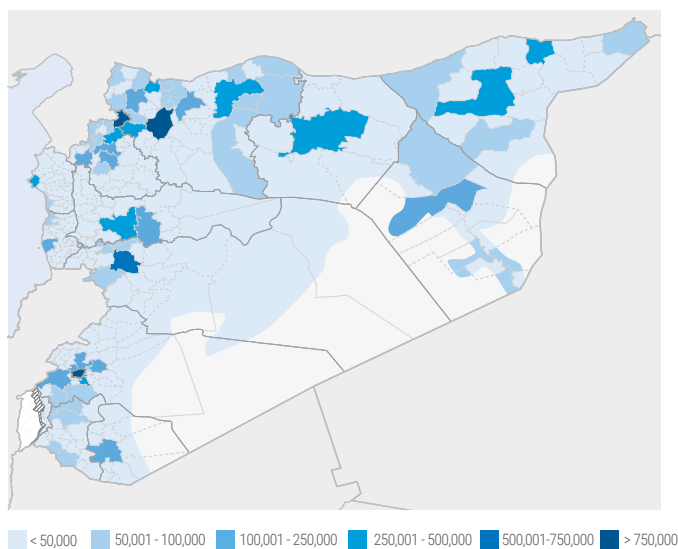


3.1 Protection

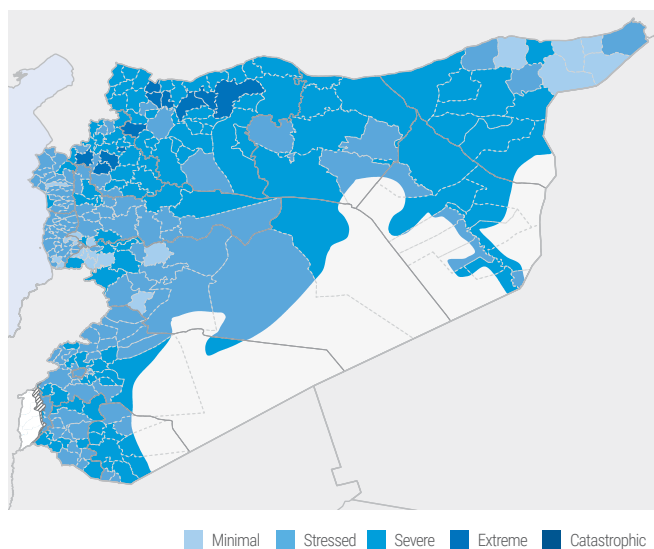


PEOPLE IN NEED	TREND (2015-2024)	FEMALE	MALE	CHILDREN (0-17)	ADULTS (18-59)	ELDERLY (>59)	WITH DISABILITY
15.3M		50.4% 7.7M	49.6% 7.6M	45% 6.9M	50% 7.7M	5% 0.7M	17% 2.6M

People in Need



Severity of Needs



Needs, severity, and most affected population groups

- Violations of IHL and IHRL continue to severely affect the civilian population in Syria. People in conflict-affected communities are exposed to shelling, armed violence, and landmine/ERW contamination, as well as restrictions to freedom of movement.
- The impact of the February earthquakes, the availability of resources for responding to protracted needs, ongoing war related incidents, humanitarian and economic indicators that continue to deteriorate, weak justice system and lack/limited access to rule of law and legal remedies, basic services that are collapsing, an ongoing cholera outbreak, climatic shocks that compound an already dire situation, and the vast scale of the displacement, have resulted

in increased protection needs and vulnerabilities among affected people and communities.

- According to the protection sector analysis, 36 per cent of interviewed households feel unsafe across Syria²⁵. Civilian casualties and damage to civilian property and critical infrastructure are also reported across different locations in the country, in particular in areas directly affected by hostilities or close to the front lines.
- Lack/loss of civil documentation was reported by 50 per cent of households interviewed across Syria. Administrative fees and fines for late civil event registration, transport costs, the absence of government civil registry offices, and safety concerns remain the main obstacles to accessing civil documentation.

- Lack and limitations of freedom of movement due to insecurity, fear of military conscription, and/or lack of legal documentation has severe consequences for the lives, health and well-being of displaced people and communities.
- More than 50.3 per cent of interviewed households in Syria reported Housing, Land & Property (HLP) concerns compared to 46 per cent in 2022, with the most increase in Aleppo Governorate which went from 32 per cent in 2022 to 86 per cent in 2023, mainly as a result of the earthquakes. HLP challenges include substandard living conditions of IDPs, such as shelter overcrowding and lack of privacy, property damage due to earthquakes or conflict, lack of security of tenure, forced eviction, illegal or undocumented HLP transactions, illegal occupation, confiscation of property, land grabbing, ownership disputes and obstacles to accessing or restoring property rights and HLP documentation including inheritance, with women being particularly disadvantaged due to legal hindrance as well as social norms, and lack of access to land for livelihoods due to land contamination with landmines and UXO.
- Grave violations against children and adolescent boys and girls including child labour, child recruitment, exploitation, and trafficking, detention and GBV affecting in particular women and children, as well as extensive and expanding explosive ordnance contamination, continue to be some of the key protection concerns which are part of a continued pattern of violence against civilians.
- Protection sector analysis indicates that psychosocial needs are significant, with trauma, stress, and anxiety which in many cases lead to suicide and drug abuse identified as commonly reported protection issues affecting all communities²⁶, compounded by protracted displacement and severe economic deterioration across the country. Among the assessed individuals, 60 per cent of women, 61.5 per cent of men, 34 per cent of girls and 31 per cent of boys, reported a high level of stress.
- Harmful coping mechanisms are on the rise, such as limitation of female freedoms and access to basic rights and services to “protect” women and girls as well as the honour of the families increased sexual exploitation and abuse, child labour, begging, school dropouts, and child/forced marriage, which further strain the capacities of families and communities to care for the most vulnerable, especially children, adolescent girls, and boys²⁷.
- In 2023, Syrian refugees continued to return in limited numbers. During the period between January and October 2023, UNHCR monitored the returns of 31,420 Syrian refugees from Türkiye, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt to Syria, compared to 50,796 in 2022 and 35,573 in 2021. The lower return numbers are likely attributable to the lack of safety and security, the ongoing economic crisis, and the impacts of the February earthquakes.²⁸
- A total of 12,013 refugees and 4,867 asylum seekers from an array of nationalities, such as Iraqi, Afghani, Yemeni, and Sudanese, have sought asylum in Syria over the last few decades. Refugees in Syria continue to face increasing protection concerns, particularly barriers to access to livelihoods due to not having the right to work, lack of civil documentation that further poses barriers to children’s access to education, exploitation and abuse, discrimination, and xenophobia. Syria is not a party to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, and it does not have a national law regulating asylum and refugee protection, which limits the opportunities for durable solutions. With resettlement being an option for a very few extremely vulnerable refugees, and situations in their countries of origin not conducive to voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity, their vulnerabilities and the socio-economic situation are continuously deteriorating.
- Chronically unaddressed and increasing contamination with EO continues to adversely impact people’s lives, their safety, access to services, livelihoods, and overall well-being. Travelling or moving from one place to another, agricultural and household work, as well as touching the EO items were the main activities reported at the time of accidents.

- Earthquakes and floods are likely affecting previous EO demarcations while the ongoing hostilities since October 2023 have increased contamination, particularly in north-west Syria.
- In addition to obstacles in accessing health and rehabilitation services, persons living with disabilities (including increasing numbers of victims of EO, their families and their immediate communities), especially those living in displacement, remain in alarming need of long-term mental health and psychosocial support, inclusive education, and livelihoods opportunities. Should these remain unaddressed, there will be serious consequences for post-conflict planning, given that 17% of all Syrians live with disabilities.

Distribution of SDs by Sector Severity Classification

GOV	Severity Classification				
	MINIMAL (1)	STRESSED (2)	SEVERE (3)	EXTREME (4)	CATASTROPHIC (5)
Aleppo	-	-	8%	75%	17%
Al-Hasakeh	-	31%	19%	50%	-
Ar-Raqqa	-	-	40%	60%	-
As-Sweida	-	-	33%	67%	-
Damascus	-	-	100%	-	-
Dar'a	-	-	53%	47%	-
Deir-ez-Zor	-	-	36%	64%	-
Hama	-	9%	59%	32%	-
Homs	-	30%	39%	31%	-
Idleb	-	-	23%	62%	15%
Lattakia	-	5%	86%	9%	-
Quneitra	-	-	50%	50%	-
Rural Damascus	-	-	64%	36%	-
Tartous	-	19%	81%	-	-

Projection of Needs

	PEOPLE IN NEED	ASSOCIATED FACTORS	MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS
June 2024	15.3M	Ongoing hostilities, escalation in armed conflicts and natural disasters, attack on civilian and other unlawful killings and attack on civilian objects, forced displacement and forced return, continued Lack/limited access to rule of law, justice and legal remedies, HLP rights violations (confiscation, land and property grabbing), impediments/restrictions to access legal identity.	IDPs, returnees, ethnic minorities, refugees, persons with disabilities, elderly, adolescent boys and girls, persons without civil documentation, widows, single-headed households.
December 2024	15.3M		

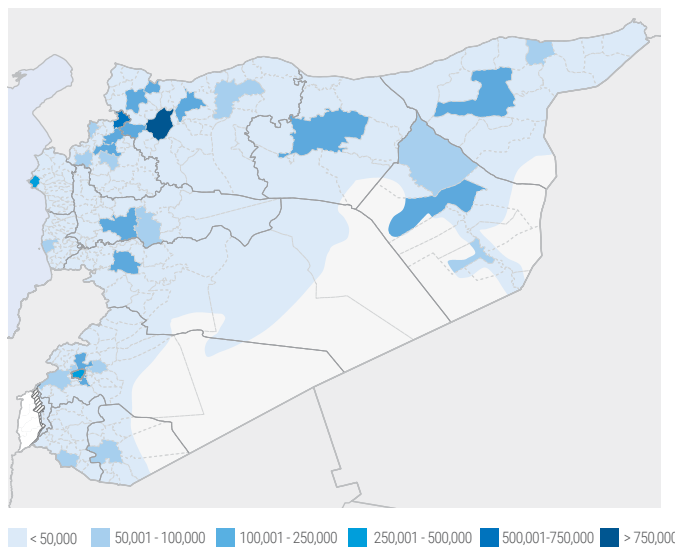
Expanded Analysis for Each Area of Responsibility (AoRs)

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) AoR

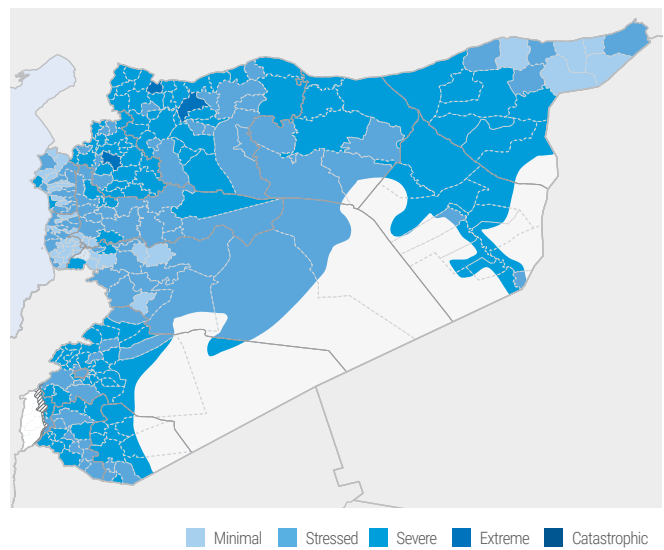


PEOPLE IN NEED	FEMALE	MALE	CHILDREN (0-17)	ADULTS (18-59)	ELDERLY (>59)	WITH DISABILITY
8.5M	93% 7.9M	7% 0.6M	42% 3.6M	53% 4.5M	5% 0.4M	17% 1.4M

People in Need



Severity of Needs



Needs, severity, and most affected population groups

- According to the GBV AoR analysis, approximately 8.5 million people require GBV assistance, of whom 93 per cent are women and girls. Women and girls are also disproportionately impacted by compounded economic crisis, conflict, consequences of the earthquakes, and limited access to essential goods, basic services, and opportunities.
- Violence against women and girls is increasing at home and in public spaces - whether in camps or other settings. Women and girls keep expressing that “nowhere is safe”.²⁹
- Intimate partner violence and domestic violence, as well as sexual violence, including rape and sexual harassment, continue to be of concern. Women and

- girls also report³⁰ that sexual exploitation remains a worrying trend, including online, because of the poor economic situation and the use of social media.
- Adolescent girls remain at serious risk of child marriages and early pregnancies. In fact, the 2023 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey in Aleppo and Idlib governorates revealed that 1 in 5 teenage girls (15-19 years old) either has children, is pregnant or lactating. Forced marriages mainly affect divorced and widowed women and girls. Women and girls forced into second marriages are less likely to be able to leave violent relationships. They also suffer denial of basic rights such as custody of children and rights to inheritance.³¹

- In north-west and north-east Syria, as in the previous year, female-headed households are entirely unable to meet basic needs at twice the rate of male-headed households³². A total of 94 per cent of assessed female-headed households reported relying on emergency (17 per cent), crisis (23 per cent) or stress (54 per cent) coping strategies.
- The reduction of availability of and accessibility to GBV services and Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) increases feelings of insecurity and isolation. It limits the opportunity to ask for support for women and girls who are surviving GBV.
- Women's and girls' restrictions of freedoms and rights, including freedom of movement, access to school and job opportunities, are traditional measures that limit social judgement. Limitations also include male family members taking control over female salaries, limiting access to recreational activities and livelihood opportunities to maintain family honour and confining women and girls to "socially accepted" spheres.³³
- Humanitarian service delivery points and distribution areas are identified by communities and GBV experts as locations where GBV occurs. Even though GBV may take place in or out of camps, overcrowded settings increase the exposure to GBV. Collective shelters and crowded distribution points entail safety risks for women and girls. The risks are exacerbated when the design of the assistance does not include GBV risk mitigation measures tailored to each sector intervention³⁴ as for example lack of well-lit and segregated WASH facilities³⁵, gender

separation during distributions, privacy for women and girls in collective shelters, or availability of female staff (trained in SEA and GBV basics) during distributions or activities with the community.³⁶

Distribution of SDs by Sector Severity Classification

GOV	Severity Classification				
	MINIMAL (1)	STRESSED (2)	SEVERE (3)	EXTREME (4)	CATASTROPHIC (5)
Aleppo	-	-	28%	67%	5%
Al-Hasakeh	-	31%	25%	44%	-
Ar-Raqqa	-	-	50%	50%	-
As-Sweida	-	-	25%	75%	-
Damascus	-	-	100%	-	-
Dar'a	-	-	47%	53%	-
Deir-ez-Zor	-	-	14%	86%	-
Hama	-	14%	63%	23%	-
Homs	9%	26%	56%	9%	-
Idleb	-	-	19%	77%	4%
Lattakia	-	41%	50%	9%	-
Quneitra	-	-	25%	75%	-
Rural Damascus	-	-	25%	75%	-
Tartous	-	-	30%	-	-

Projection of Needs

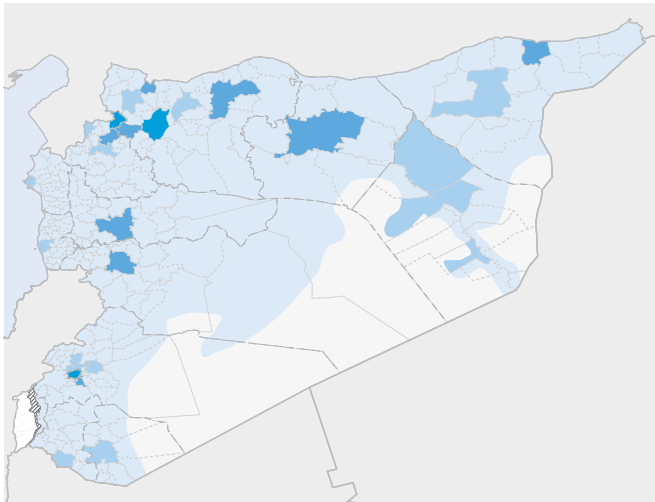
	PEOPLE IN NEED	ASSOCIATED FACTORS	MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS
June 2024	8.5M	Economic crisis, conflict escalation, earthquakes consequences, and limited access to basic goods, services, and opportunities.	Women, adolescent girls; including widowed, single, and divorced, older women, women and girls with disabilities, women and girls living in camps and female-headed households.
December 2024	9M		

Child Protection AoR



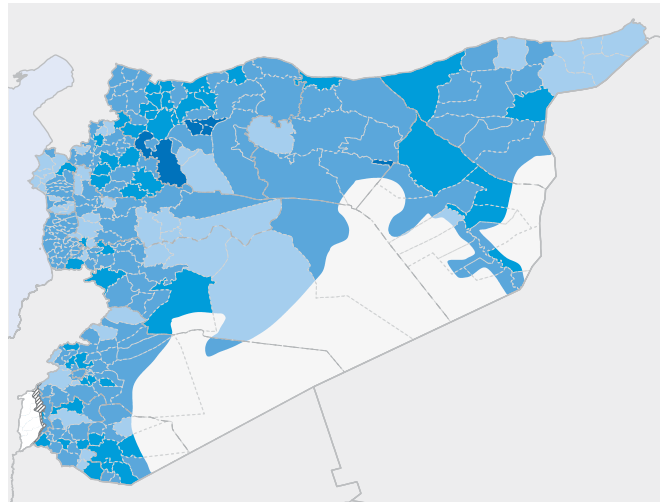
PEOPLE IN NEED	FEMALE	MALE	CHILDREN (0-17)	ADULTS (18-59)	ELDERLY (>59)	WITH DISABILITY
6.4M	46% 2.9M	54% 3.5M	100% 6.4M	-	-	17% 1.1M

People in Need



< 50,000 50,001 - 100,000 100,001 - 250,000 250,001 - 500,000 500,001-750,000 > 750,000

Severity of Needs



Minimal Stressed Severe Extreme Catastrophic

Needs, severity, and most affected population groups

- The ongoing hostilities, protracted displacement, and limited access to basic services continue to significantly affect the physical, mental, and social well-being of children and caregivers. Child Protection issues are spread across all 14 governorates of Syria.
- The conflict has exacerbated child protection risks in Syria and increased the risk of violence, abuse, and neglect, including GBV, child labour, child marriage, vulnerabilities to family separation and human trafficking.
- Grave violations against children remain a major concern, including the risk of being killed, injured, recruited, used in hostilities, tortured, detained, abducted, and sexually abused. By September 2023, over 1,300 grave violations perpetrated by a party to the conflict were verified by the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) in Syria.
- More than 6 million children, including those with disabilities, are at heightened risk of violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation and need critical child protection services. Children with disabilities remain underserved due to limited skills and competencies among partners to deal with other forms of disability beyond physical disability.
- Out-of-school children, particularly adolescents, are at risk of violence, particularly child labour and child marriage. There is an increase in children in street situations, leading to exposure to violence, sexual abuse, and exploitation, with a high number of children in contact with the law for petty and grave crimes.
- Insecurity, economic hardship, and the February earthquakes exacerbated child protection concerns, fueling harmful coping mechanisms. The practices of child labour and child marriage continued to be widely accepted as a coping mechanism by the families. Child labour and child marriage are

relatively acceptable social norms and sensitive topics that go under reported. However expert reviews and protection monitoring reports indicate higher prevalence of child labour and street children. Across Syria, 2022 MSNA showed that 96 per cent of children live in communities where child labour is reported. In 2023, the MSNA in northern Syria showed that 32 per cent of households reported that a son or a daughter under 18 is working as a labourer.³⁷

- The ongoing hostilities, February earthquakes and protracted displacement caused enormous mental distress to children who have seen their caregivers killed or injured, their homes destroyed and are living in fear of shelling. Some have been the victims or survivors of violence, and others have been witnesses to it. In many cases, they have fled their homes, separated from their families or caregivers. The continuing exposure of children to violence and the loss of their caregivers will have long-lasting impacts on their mental and psychosocial well-being. Overall, 34 per cent of girls and 31 per cent of boys reported psychosocial distress according to the household survey conducted in northern Syria. The rapid assessments conducted in earthquake-affected areas (GoS-controlled areas and north-west Syria) showed a high number of children exhibited severe behavioural psychological distress (83 per cent of respondents).

- In north-east Syria alone, more than 1,000 children with perceived affiliation to armed groups are detained without due legal process, many awaiting repatriation to Iraq and other countries.³⁸

Distribution of SDs by Sector Severity Classification

GOV	Severity Classification				
	MINIMAL (1)	STRESSED (2)	SEVERE (3)	EXTREME (4)	CATASTROPHIC (5)
Aleppo	-	5%	52%	30%	13%
Al-Hasakeh	-	37%	50%	13%	-
Ar-Raqqa	-	10%	70%	10%	10%
As-Sweida	-	8%	50%	42%	-
Damascus	-	-	100%	-	-
Dar'a	-	18%	53%	29%	-
Deir-ez-Zor	-	7%	57%	36%	-
Hama	-	50%	45%	5%	-
Homs	-	18%	65%	17%	-
Idleb	-	11%	58%	31%	-
Lattakia	-	45%	50%	5%	-
Quneitra	-	-	75%	25%	-
Rural Damascus	-	17%	66%	17%	-
Tartous	-	-	100%	-	-

Projection of Needs

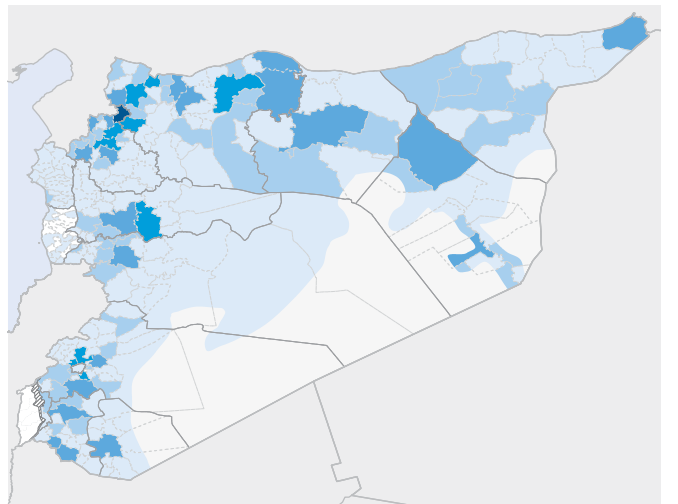
	PEOPLE IN NEED	ASSOCIATED FACTORS	MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS
June 2024	6.4M	Ongoing hostilities, protracted displacement, and limited access to basic services.	Boys and girls
December 2024	6M		



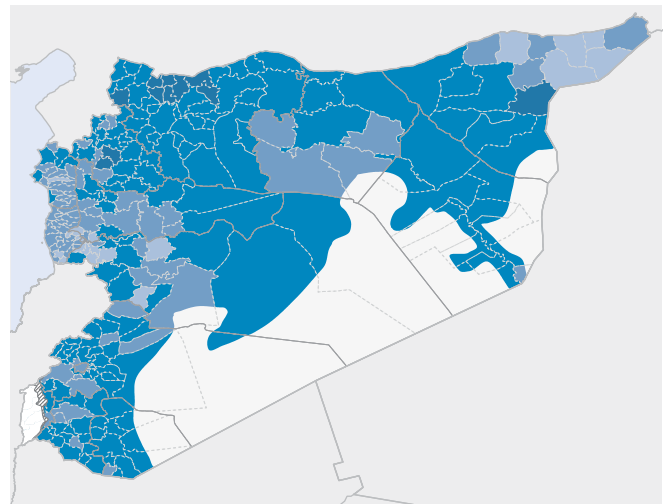
Mine Action AoR

PEOPLE IN NEED	FEMALE	MALE	CHILDREN (0-17)	ADULTS (18-59)	ELDERLY (>59)	WITH DISABILITY
14.4M	50% 7.2M	50% 7.2M	47% 6.7M	49% 7.05M	4% 0.6M	16.6% 2.4M

People in Need



Severity of Needs



Needs, severity, and most affected population groups

- Past and present hostilities continue to result in widespread EO contamination throughout the country.
- The destruction caused by the February earthquakes and heavy rainfall led to the movement of rubble and porous land, negatively impacting the access of mine action actors to the affected sites and inherently increasing the risk of exposure to EO.
- In line with trends identified in previous years, approximately a third of communities across Syria are reportedly affected by some form of explosive contamination³⁹, with the highest percentages in Quneitra, As-Sweida, Rural Damascus, Aleppo, Idleb, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Dar'a governorates and Damascus Governorate neighbourhoods.
- Access to agricultural fields and access roads continues to be compromised by contamination, followed by access to private properties,

local markets, schools, hospitals, and other public buildings.

- High-risk groups include children, who may pick up unknown items; IDPs, who may not know the localized threats, and agricultural and re-construction workers, who may come across EO whilst working. Most of the population has not benefited from EO awareness-raising activities.
- In addition to risk awareness activities as a preventive tool, economic support, medical care, prosthetic/orthotic services, and assistive products/devices are key needs reported by communities. Prohibitive cost, non-existence or remoteness of services are still significant barriers to assisting survivors of EO incidents⁴⁰. Specialized services remain limited and insufficient, particularly in Deir-ez-Zor, Ar-Raqqa, Aleppo, and Homs governorates.⁴¹
- To date, the actual scale and scope of the explosive contamination in Syria are still unknown as no

comprehensive and country-wide survey has taken place. The survey is essential for effectively prioritizing mine action, while clearance is the permanent solution to remove the EO threat. Yet, survey and clearance activities continue to be geographically limited and underfunded. In the absence of a comprehensive survey, marking and clearance activities across all governorates, explosive ordnance remains in affected areas. It causes injury and loss of life within nearby communities, limiting safe access, land use and infrastructure rehabilitation.

Projection of Needs

	PEOPLE IN NEED	ASSOCIATED FACTORS	MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS
June 2024	14.3M	Ongoing hostilities, protracted displacement, limited access to basic services, locality of future hostilities.	Children, IDPs and other transient populations,
December 2024	14M	Conflict escalation and locality of future hostilities, economic situation and employment opportunities, levels of displacement.	Agricultural workers, reconstruction workers, scrap metal collectors.

Distribution of SDs by Sector Severity Classification

GOV	SEVERITY CLASSIFICATION				
	MINIMAL (1)	STRESS (2)	SEVERE (3)	EXTREME (4)	CATASTROPHIC (5)
Aleppo	-	-	-	80%	20%
Al-Hasakeh	-	31%	25%	38%	6%
Ar-Raqqa	-	-	50%	50%	-
As-Sweida	-	-	8%	92%	-
Damascus	-	-	100%	-	-
Dar'a	-	-	18%	82%	-
Deir-ez-Zor	-	-	7%	93%	-
Hama	-	9%	50%	41%	-
Homs	-	30%	22%	48%	-
Idleb	-	-	19%	73%	8%
Lattakia	-	4%	73%	23%	-
Quneitra	-	-	25%	75%	-
Rural Damascus	-	-	22%	78%	-
Tartous	-	19%	81%	-	-

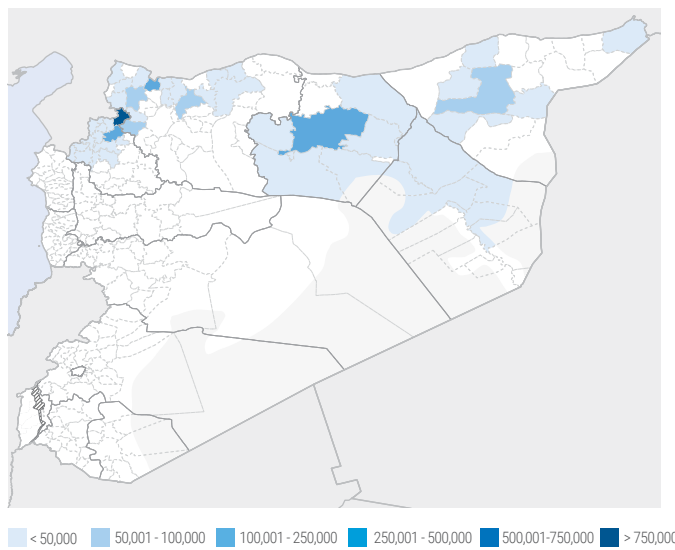
3.2

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

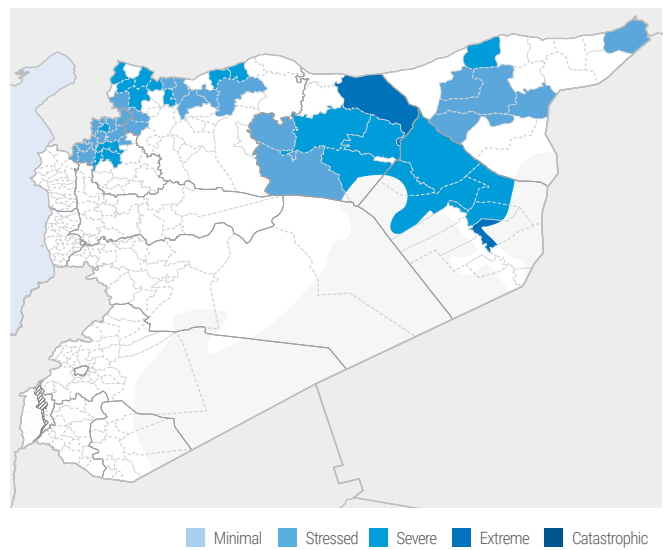


PEOPLE IN NEED	TREND (2015-2024)	FEMALE	MALE	CHILDREN (0-17)	ADULTS (18-59)	ELDERLY (>59)	WITH DISABILITY
2.4M		53% 1.3M	47% 1.1M	55% 1.3M	41.1% 1M	3.9% 93K	18.5% 0.4M

People in Need



Severity of Needs



Needs, severity, and most affected population groups

- People with no other option but to live in IDP sites are the most vulnerable of those displaced, least visible, and most underserved. In north-west Syria, there are 1.9 million IDPs residing in 1,537 IDP sites. In north-east Syria, approximately 165,000 individuals live in 253 IDP sites of whom 57 per cent are under the age of 18 and 56 per cent are female.⁴²
- People in sites with no CCCM services lack access to equal, predictable assistance, living in risk prone, undignified, hazardous and congested environments experiencing limited freedom of movement, exclusion and harassment including mass evictions. In north-west Syria, 87 per cent of IDP sites do not have a site management system in place. In north-east Syria, there has been a slight improvement from last year thanks to mobile CCCM approaches;

despite this, 85 per cent of sites continue to have no camp or site management supporting them.

- Infrastructure and basic services on sites are generally not suitable for persons with disabilities. In IDP sites in north-west Syria, 59 per cent do not have shelters habitated to accommodate persons with disabilities and 88 per cent do not have services easily accessible for persons with disabilities.
- Populations in IDP sites continue to have unmet needs across multiple sectors, including 65 per cent of IDP households reporting inability to access all health services, 92 per cent reporting shelter adequacy issues and 96 per cent of households reporting an inability to afford certain NFIs. Gaps in distributions of NFIs and shelter replacements, further limits women and girls' movements and increase their exposure to GBV while exacerbate challenges for other affected population group.

- Education for IDPs in IDP sites remains challenging; 57 per cent of households in sites indicated that more schools need to be opened to improve education for children aged 5-17 years old. These risks exclude children from the basic right of access to education.
- Populations in self-settled sites remain acutely at risk from seasonal extreme and adverse weather situations due to their inadequate shelter arrangements. The majority of IDPs in sites (56 per cent) remain in tented shelters, which are inadequate to provide sufficient protection. Shelter adequacy issues such as challenges with overcrowding, further negatively exacerbate the protection, GBV and health risks of individuals living in IDP sites. Communicable diseases such as scabies have seen increases in sites across north-east Syria, further exacerbated by gaps in the provision of hygiene kits which support prevention of such cases.
- Unplanned, self-settled IDP sites are the most underserved, often lacking access to basic services or clarity on their HLP status. In north-west Syria, 84 per cent of IDP sites are self-settled, while in north-east Syria, 95 per cent⁴³ of sites are self-settled or collective centres.
- Overall, 79 per cent of IDP sites in north-west and 68 per cent⁴⁴ in north-east Syria are critically overcrowded. This raises many concerns as people, specifically women, girls, and those with disabilities, living in overcrowded sites in substandard conditions face increased protection risks such as GBV, exploitation, including sexual exploitation, exposure to climate-related disasters/ life-threatening incidents, as well as communicable disease outbreaks.
- Participatory structures in IDP sites are recognized as a fundamental way of engaging affected populations in supporting humanitarian actors in

their interventions. The lack of such structures presents a challenge to realizing accountability to affected populations. In north-west Syria only 13 per cent of IDP sites have active participatory structures while in north-east Syria, 4 per cent of IDP sites, have them.⁴⁵

- Economic instability and limited livelihoods will further reduce household purchasing power, creating greater economic barriers to access to services, forcing communities to resort to negative coping mechanisms such as child marriage. Insufficient and irregular access services in sites, reported in 85 per cent of site like settings will further aggravate the situation.

Distribution of SDs by Sector Severity Classification

	<20%	20%-39%	40%-59%	60%-80%	>80%	
GOV	UN-ASSIGNED	MINIMAL (1)	STRESSED (2)	SEVERE (3)	EXTREME (4)	CATASTROPHIC (5)
Aleppo	60%	-	-	20%	20%	-
Al-Hasakeh	63%	-	-	31%	6%	-
Ar-Raqqa	30%	-	-	30%	30%	10%
As-Sweida	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Damascus	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Dar'a	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Deir-ez-Zor	50%	-	-	-	43%	7%
Hama	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Homs	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Idleb	42%	-	-	42%	16%	-
Lattakia	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Quneitra	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Damascus	100%	-	-	-	-	-
Tartous	100%	-	-	-	-	-

Projection of Needs

	PEOPLE IN NEED	ASSOCIATED FACTORS	MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS
June 2024	2.4M	Conflict, host communities' tensions and tribal conflict, access to infrastructure and livelihoods.	Perspns with disabilities, female-headed household, elderly-headed household.
December 2024	2.5M		

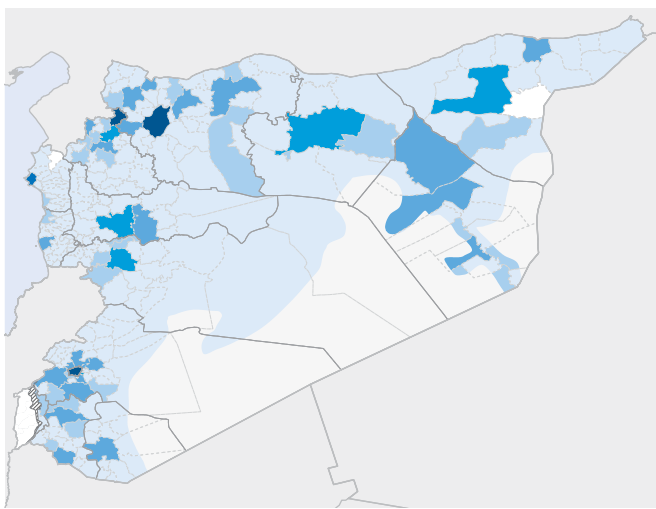
3.3

Early Recovery and Livelihoods



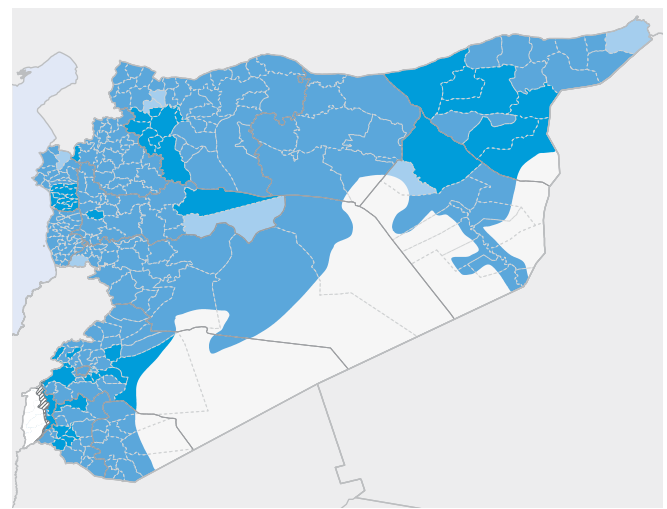
PEOPLE IN NEED	TREND (2015-2024)	FEMALE	MALE	CHILDREN (0-17)	ADULTS (18-59)	ELDERLY (>59)	WITH DISABILITY
15.4M		50.5% 7.8M	49.5% 7.6M	44.4% 6.9M	50.8% 7.8M	4.8% 0.7M	17% 2.6M

People in Need



■ < 50,000
 ■ 50,001 - 100,000
 ■ 100,001 - 250,000
 ■ 250,001 - 500,000
 ■ 500,001-750,000
 ■ > 750,000

Severity of Needs



■ Minimal
 ■ Stressed
 ■ Severe
 ■ Extreme
 ■ Catastrophic

Needs, severity, and most affected population groups

Deteriorating economic conditions, long-standing and ongoing impacts of conflict, and poor access to basic services continue to drive widespread humanitarian needs across Syria:

- Households unable to meet needs: Across Syria, a prevalent struggle among households in both north-east and north-west regions is the inability to afford basic needs, including shelter, food, and medicine, affecting over 70 per cent of families. The economic situation worsened following the government’s removal of fuel subsidies in August 2023 in GoS-controlled areas, leading to sharp increases in petrol and diesel prices. This has caused a domino effect in the economy, heightening costs for essential services and commodities. The national average MEB for a family of five soared to

SYP 2,198,000 by September 2023, nearly doubling in just nine months and quadrupling in two years. Notably, in government-controlled areas and specific governorates like Deir-ez-Zor, As-Sweida, and Damascus, the cost of living has escalated markedly, with the price of food and other essentials more than tripled in some regions over the past year.

- Depreciation undermines household purchasing power: The value of the SYP has been in freefall since the onset of the Syrian conflict, worth just SYP 13,850 per US\$ on the parallel (black) market in November 2023. In north-east Syria, the Syrian pound has depreciated by 211 per cent against the US\$ since the previous MSNA data was collected in August 2022. Meanwhile, wages for casual daily labor – a widespread employment modality among the most vulnerable populations – did not see a

proportionate increase. With this, a household in north-east Syria relying on casual labour would need to work 95 days, to afford the cost of the SMEB. Conditions in GoS-controlled areas are alarming: secondary data indicates that in July 2023, it would have taken the average public sector worker 13 months of labour to afford the cost of the partial SMEB.

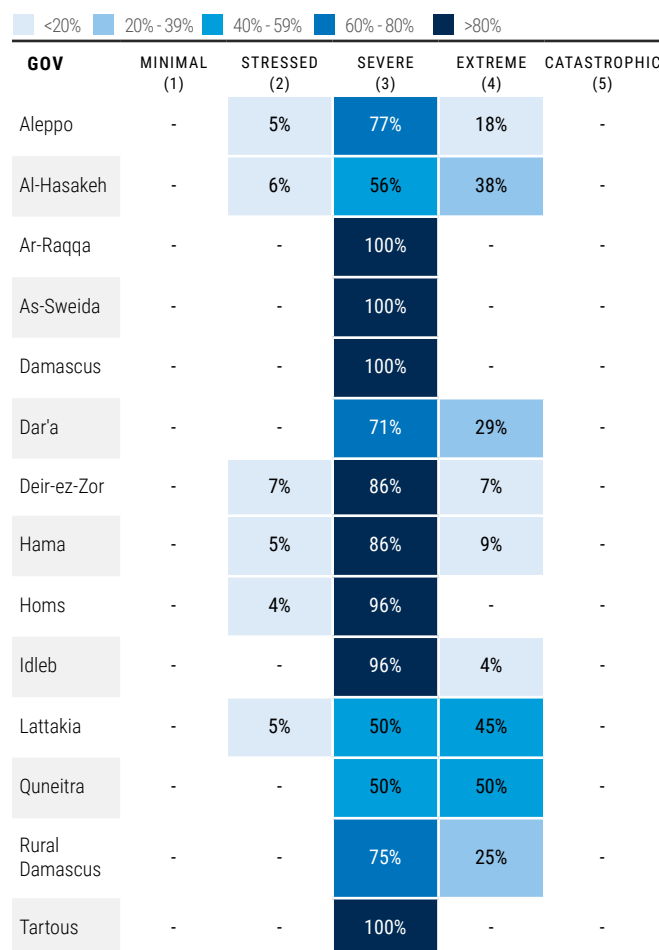
- Lack of jobs, services, and assistance driving needs: For 29 per cent of households in north-east and 49 per cent of households in north-west Syria, loss of job or unemployment was reported as a barrier to meeting basic needs and as a contributing factor to sexual exploitation especially for women and girls. In both north-east and north-west Syria, prohibitive costs of services (including health, education, and electricity), loss of humanitarian assistance, unavailability of key goods were also significant barriers in both areas.
- Income from employment is insufficient: Throughout Syria, many households, even those with full-time employment, cannot meet basic needs. In north-east and north-west Syria, around 37.7 per cent and 30.4 per cent of such households respectively, face this issue. The situation in north-west Syria is somewhat alleviated by salaries in stable currencies, yet income remains inadequate. Earthquake-affected areas see a shift towards more precarious casual labour and part-time jobs.
- In GoS-controlled areas, the economic situation is challenging, with an average government employee needing over six months of work to afford basic necessities. Policy measures in Damascus, like public sector pay rises and subsidy cuts, have paradoxically fueled further inflation. Supply chain disruptions and external sanctions exacerbate these issues, leading to shortages and heightened economic strain.
- Universal Use of Foreign Currency in Idleb: Remarkably, 100 per cent of the sampled households in Idleb area of north-west Syria receive their income entirely in a foreign currency with highest percentage for Turkish Lira (86.2 per cent) followed by (13.8 per cent) households receiving income in US\$. This adoption of a foreign currency for income indicates a significant economic adaptation, possibly driven by the region's proximity to Türkiye and the economic ties that have developed as a result. However, this also suggests a detachment from the national currency system, reflecting either a lack of confidence in the SYP or a practical alignment with the more stable Turkish economy.
- Households facing significant income-expenditure gaps: Amid depreciation, inflation, and insufficient wages, households are facing significant income-expenditure gaps. In north-east Syria, monthly household incomes reach approximately \$132, while average expenditures stand at \$144 per month. In north-west Syria, the situation is even more severe, with household incomes at \$85 and expenditures at \$183 per month, a 115 per cent shortfall, based on MSNA data. While in GoS-controlled areas, despite more than one household member working with an average earning of just above 1 million SYP, the gap with the cost of the MEB is around 50 per cent. The average earnings in SYP are 1,087,562 in GoS-controlled areas, 1,584,335 in north-east Syria and 1,622,750 in north-west Syria based on FSA data.
- Widespread reliance on unsustainable coping mechanisms: In Syria, households are increasingly resorting to unsustainable coping strategies due to economic hardships. A significant majority in north-east Syria and north-west Syria —91 per cent and 86 per cent, respectively—rely on borrowing and informal credit for essentials, with many in north-east Syria struggling to repay debts. Alarming, 6 per cent in north-east and 11 per cent in north-west Syria are selling productive assets, compromising their long-term resilience and recovery prospects. Child labour is another distressing trend, with 9 per cent of households in both regions depending on income from male children. In north-west Syria, 10 per cent of households engage in socially degrading or high-risk jobs for survival. In GoS-controlled areas, households seek financial relief through remittances, additional jobs, vendor credit, and occasionally by selling subsidized fuel allocations on the black market. Escalating food prices have

forced families to consume less and opt for cheaper, sometimes less nutritious, food. Some households are withdrawing children from school to save costs or to have them contribute to family income, leading to increased risks of protection-related concerns, including child marriages among young girls to lessen household expenses.

- Lack of electricity access exacerbates pressures on households: Access to electricity remains a critical challenge in Syria, exacerbating household pressures. In north-east Syria, only 46.2 per cent of households are served by the main network, leading to a heavy reliance on neighbourhood generators for a mere 7.6 hours of electricity daily. Recent airstrikes have further damaged north-east Syria’s electricity infrastructure, significantly reducing both production and transmission capacity. Conversely, in north-west Syria, there is a notable shift towards renewable energy, with 54 per cent of households using solar panels, managing an average of 15 hours of electricity per day, signaling an adaptation to the energy crisis. However, satellite imagery shows varied trends across other regions; while Damascus, Homs, and Aleppo have seen declines in electricity access by 19.3, 13.5, and 4.2 per cent respectively in September 2023 compared to 2022. As-Sweida, Dar’a, Lattakia, and Hama cities have witnessed improvements, likely due to efforts by local civil society and international organizations, though these may be limited to urban areas.

These findings collectively paint a picture of a society under immense economic stress, grappling with declining urban activity, severe currency devaluation, rampant inflation, and a growing affordability crisis.

Distribution of SDs by Sector Severity Classification



Projection of Needs

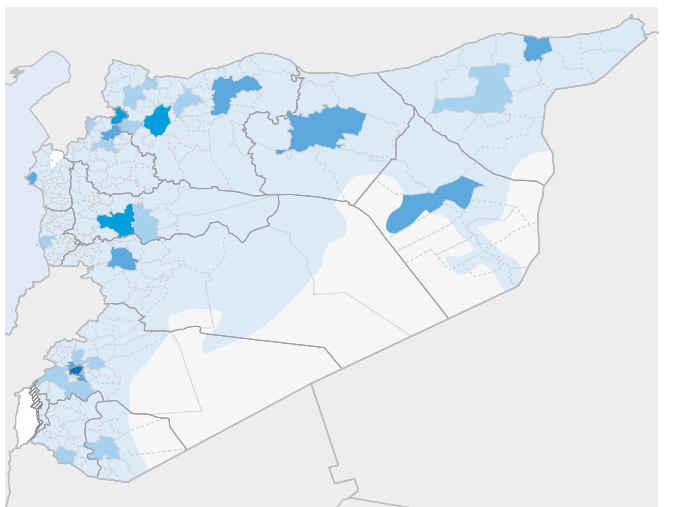
	PEOPLE IN NEED	ASSOCIATED FACTORS	MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS
June 2024	16.6M	Devaluation of the SYP against the US\$ – further reduced economic activity – deteriorating productive inputs – low employment – lower Access to electricity due to fuel shortages/increase prices.	female-headed households and Persons with Disabilities.
December 2024	16.6M	-	female-headed households and Persons with Disabilities.

3.4 Education



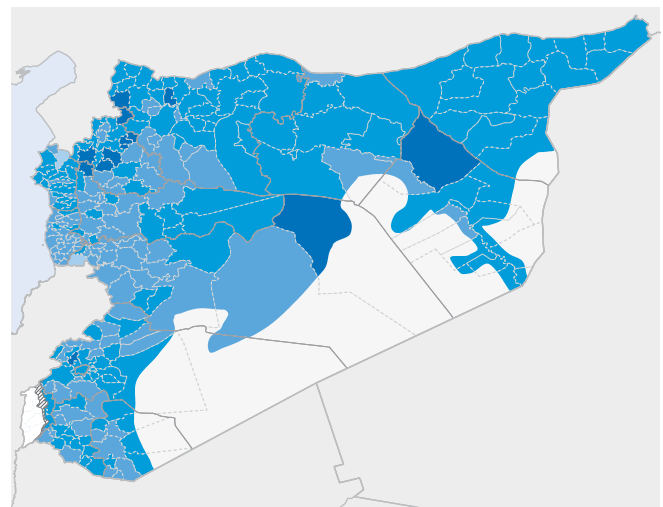
PEOPLE IN NEED	TREND (2015-2024)	FEMALE	MALE	CHILDREN (0-17)	ADULTS (18-59)	ELDERLY (>59)	WITH DISABILITY
7.2M		46% 3.3M	54% 3.9M	97% 7M	3% 231K	- -	15% 1M

People in Need



■ < 50,000
 ■ 50,001 - 100,000
 ■ 100,001 - 250,000
 ■ 250,001 - 500,000
 ■ 500,001 - 750,000
 ■ > 750,000

Severity of Needs



■ Minimal
 ■ Stressed
 ■ Severe
 ■ Extreme
 ■ Catastrophic

Needs, severity, and most affected population groups

- The protracted crisis in Syria, further compounded by the aftermath of the February earthquakes continues to negatively impact the education system. There has been a 4 per cent increase in the PiN, compared to last year. This emphasizes the urgent need for emergency education services to support up to 7.2⁴⁶ million school aged children and teachers, including Children with Disabilities (CwD). The PiN comprises 6.9 million children 5 – 17 years (46 per cent girls, 54 per cent boys) and includes 230,000 education personnel, with (48 per cent female and 52 per cent male). The PiN consists of 10 per cent⁴⁷ of CwD, highlighting the need for specialized education services.⁴⁸
- There are more than 2.45⁴⁹ million Out of School Children (OoSC) (46 per cent girls, 54 per cent boys)

and over a million who are at risk of dropping out. The governorates with the highest percentages of OoSC include Idlib (69 per cent), Ar-Raqqa (48 per cent), Damascus (46 per cent), Rural Damascus (40 per cent), and Aleppo (38 per cent) governorates. OoSC are exposed to a broad range of gender protection risks. The longer children remain out of school, the less likely they are ever to return.

- The main drivers of needs relate both to the supply and demand of education. Across Syria, the main driver reducing access to education is economic, affecting both the households and teaching personnel. Although education is officially free, including textbooks, financial hardship causes the family to pull their children out of school to reduce spending on indirect cost of education (such as school supplies and transport) and resorting to negative coping strategies, exposing children to

gendered protection risks such as child marriage and consequent early pregnancies. Furthermore, access to accreditation, including exams remains a need.

- Learning environments are uncondusive due to overcrowding, lack of school furniture/school supplies, and operational WASH facilities. Lack of electricity is affecting education supply, as schools lack heating, cooling, and lighting to operate in multiple shifts.⁵⁰
- The education infrastructure was already insufficient prior to the earthquakes. An estimated 3,700 schools are in need of rehabilitation/repairs.⁵¹ In GoS-controlled areas, 890 schools are permanently damaged. Additionally, there are 470 schools damaged in north-east Syria and 1,054 schools damaged in north-west Syria. Availability of schools is further reduced with sudden onsets of displacements when schools are used as temporary shelters in some areas.
- There is a decrease in the availability of qualified teachers, affecting the access and retention of children in educational services.⁵² High transport costs coupled with irregularity of teacher payment in some areas effectively inhibit teachers from accessing schools, this is particularly present in rural areas. Temporary teachers have been recruited to service, affecting the quality of education services.
- Twenty-seven⁵³ schools were targeted with attacks throughout the year, affecting the safety and wellbeing of children and teachers, losing learning time and sometimes halting children’s education.

Ongoing hostilities, including non-educational use of schools, worsen the deprivation of children’s right to education, especially in the north-west and north-east.

Distribution of SDs by Sector Severity Classification

	<20%	20% - 39%	40% - 59%	60% - 80%	>80%
GOV	MINIMAL (1)	STRESSED (2)	SEVERE (3)	EXTREME (4)	CATASTROPHIC (5)
Aleppo	-	-	20%	75%	5%
Al-Hasakeh	-	-	-	100%	-
Ar-Raqqa	-	-	30%	70%	-
As-Sweida	-	-	50%	50%	-
Damascus	-	-	-	100%	-
Dar’a	-	-	41%	59%	-
Deir-ez-Zor	-	-	22%	71%	7%
Hama	-	-	50%	45%	5%
Homs	-	4%	74%	18%	4%
Idleb	-	-	31%	42%	27%
Lattakia	5%	-	18%	-	-
Quneitra	-	-	25%	-	-
Rural Damascus	-	-	42%	55%	3%
Tartous	-	-	89%	11%	-

Projection of Needs

	PEOPLE IN NEED	ASSOCIATED FACTORS	MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS
June 2024	7.2M	Hyperinflation, environment, conflict, continued displacement.	CwD, orphans, girls, OoSC, young learners, displaced children.
December 2024	7.4M		

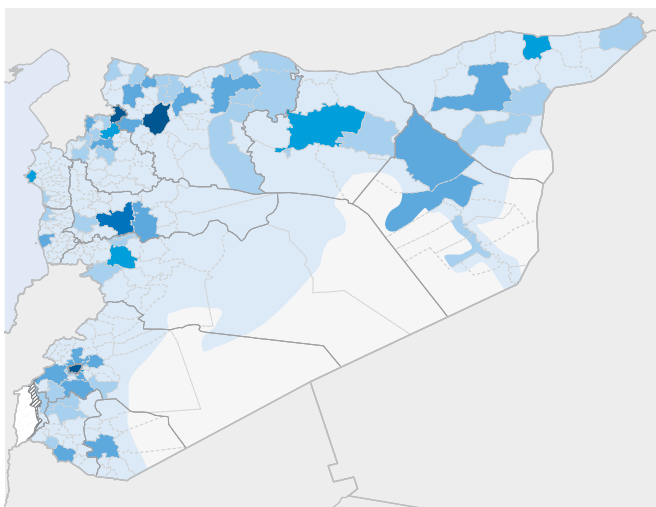
3.5

Food Security and Agriculture



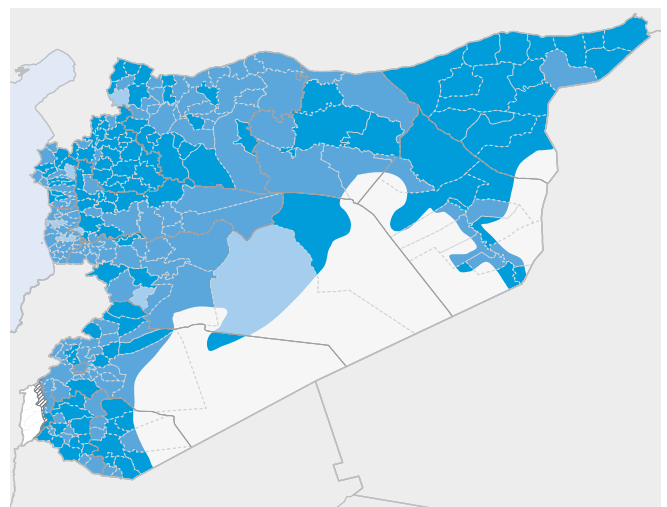
PEOPLE IN NEED	TREND (2015-2024)	FEMALE	MALE	CHILDREN (0-17)	ADULTS (18-59)	ELDERLY (>59)	WITH DISABILITY
15.4M*		50% 7.7M	50% 7.7M	43.6% 6.7M	51.2% 7.9M	5.2% 0.8M	28% 4.3M

People in Need



■ < 50,000
 ■ 50,001 - 100,000
 ■ 100,001 - 250,000
 ■ 250,001 - 500,000
 ■ 500,001-750,000
 ■ > 750,000

Severity of Needs



■ Minimal
 ■ Stressed
 ■ Severe
 ■ Extreme
 ■ Catastrophic

Needs, severity, and most affected population groups

- The food security situation in Syria continues to deteriorate. An estimated 15,447,379 million people (66 per cent of the population) are in need of food or livelihood support and agricultural assistance, or assistance from national safety nets. These estimates are based on a country-wide assessment of over 42,000 households, which shows an increase in food insecurity compared to last year. At least 12.9 million people are in need of food assistance, including more than 2.1 million who live in camps (assuming all are food insecure), and a further 2.6 million are at risk of food insecurity. The driving factors of food insecurity are likely to remain in place in 2024 and if the required support is not provided, there is a high probability that vulnerable people

will fall into extreme poverty exposure to GBV risks including sexual exploitation will raise, and that the number of people in need will increase further during the year. In addition, a scale up of food assistance and agriculture assistance remains a priority.

- Providing emergency agricultural assistance to a significant number of vulnerable farmers who have been affected by the decline in agricultural production is crucial in addressing food insecurity in Syria. Early recovery interventions are also necessary. Despite all the difficulties and challenges, the agricultural sector remains the primary lever for the Syrian economy's recovery as Syria is a first-class agricultural country. Almost 45 per cent of the population depends on agriculture as their primary

*The exact figure of PiN for FSA is 15,447,379

source of income, and before the crisis, Syria was self-sufficient in food and was even a source of it.

- During 2023, reduction in food assistance levels due to limited funding and resources has impacted the food security situation of the most vulnerable households in Syria. During this period, the WFP Remote Monitoring System⁵⁴ reported a trend of deterioration in household consumption, reporting that approximately 67 per cent of the Syrian population experienced insufficient food consumption and an additional 1.96 million people reported having inadequate consumption in the last three months. The hunger map, derived from Remote Monitoring data, projects a continued rise in inadequate food consumption in the months ahead.
- Food needs are widespread across Syria and with significant concentrations in Idlib (73 per cent estimated in need of food assistance), Al-Hasakeh (71 per cent), Quneitra (65 per cent), Hama (59 per cent), Ar-Raqqa (59 per cent), Aleppo (58 per cent), and Deir-ez-Zor (50 per cent) governorates. These governorates continued to be impacted by the instability of the security situation and the widespread economic crisis. Al-Hasakeh, Quneitra, Deir-ez-Zor, Al-Raqqa, and Hama governorates' high food insecurity rates are driven by the decades of war heightened by worsening economic and agricultural situation heavily impacting people's livelihoods.
- The Central Bank of Syria has devalued the SYP four times during 2023. The latest devaluation occurred at the end of October, with the exchange rate reaching SYP 11,557 to 1 US\$ from SYP 8,542 at the beginning of 2023. As a result, the local currency has depreciated by 56 per cent in the parallel market since the beginning of the year, 75 per cent over two years, and 83 per cent over three years. By November, the parallel market traded the local currency at a rate of SYP 14,000 to a dollar.
- In addition, since Syria is a significant net food importer, the devaluation of the currency has led to expensive imported commodities and high domestic food prices. In October 2023, the food basket for a family of five cost SYP 928,587, which is a 100 per cent increase compared to the beginning of the year. The cost has also quadrupled in two years. Although the monthly minimum wage doubled to SYP 187,940 in August 2023, it only covers 20 per cent of the total basket cost. This is a significant reduction in purchasing power compared to three years ago when the minimum wage covered 50 per cent of the total basket cost.
- Furthermore, trade and financial restrictions have made it exceedingly difficult to import the necessary technical equipment, maintenance and reconstruction supplies, and infrastructure to provide technical assistance to the agricultural sector and contribute to addressing pillars of food security (availability, accessibility; utilization, and stability). Indeed, all pillars of food security were affected by compounded factors such as disrupted movement of essential goods, international payments complexity, price hikes in agricultural inputs, hindered livestock health, restrictions on agrochemical production, and sanctions-induced fuel and energy crisis. This surge in production costs erodes farmers' profit margins and limits their capacity to invest in their agricultural practices.
- Agricultural production, especially wheat, still does not meet the full national need (more than 35 per cent below the need), and is well below the long-term and the pre-crisis production average. This also applies to other crops production, especially vegetables, legumes, cash crops and fruits, as well as livestock production. However, a relative improvement in weather conditions led to some improvement in agricultural production in 2022 – 2023 season in comparison to the past two harvest seasons. The drivers of low agriculture production include a continuous deteriorating economic situation, a decline in both the exchange rate and purchasing power of most people involved in agriculture-based livelihoods, high prices of agricultural production inputs and low quality of available seeds, weather anomalies, water scarcity, destruction of irrigation systems and canals, scarcity of energy supplies, especially fuel, and electricity for various farm and off-farm activities, which impacts on supply chains and transportation costs, leading to an increase in production costs.

- The February earthquakes caused significant infrastructure damage (including agriculture related) and caused large displacement from urban areas in the affected governorates towards rural areas that pressured both the household resources and savings of both earthquake-impacted households and host families and communities. The March 2023 Remote Monitoring report showed that around 63 per cent of households in earthquake-affected locations were experiencing inadequate food consumption, greatly affecting their food security.
- The wildfires that affected several areas in the central and coastal governorates destroyed crops in thousands of hectares of forest and agricultural lands, caused the loss of agricultural production assets, and will have a long-term negative environmental impact.
- The health and nutritional status of livestock were impacted by low access to pastures, high prices of animal feed, disruption of their supply chains the lack of availability of public veterinary services, and the relatively high costs of private sources.

Distribution of SDs by Sector Severity Classification

GOV	Severity Classification				
	MINIMAL (1)	STRESSED (2)	SEVERE (3)	EXTREME (4)	CATASTROPHIC (5)
Aleppo	-	3%	55%	42%	-
Al-Hasakeh	-	-	6%	94%	-
Ar-Raqqa	-	-	60%	40%	-
As-Sweida	-	-	42%	58%	-
Damascus	-	-	100%	-	-
Dar'a	-	-	41%	59%	-
Deir-ez-Zor	-	-	50%	50%	-
Hama	-	5%	41%	54%	-
Homs	-	9%	69%	22%	-
Idleb	-	-	12%	88%	-
Lattakia	-	5%	50%	45%	-
Quneitra	-	-	50%	50%	-
Rural Damascus	-	3%	64%	33%	-
Tartous	-	19%	81%	-	-

Projection of Needs

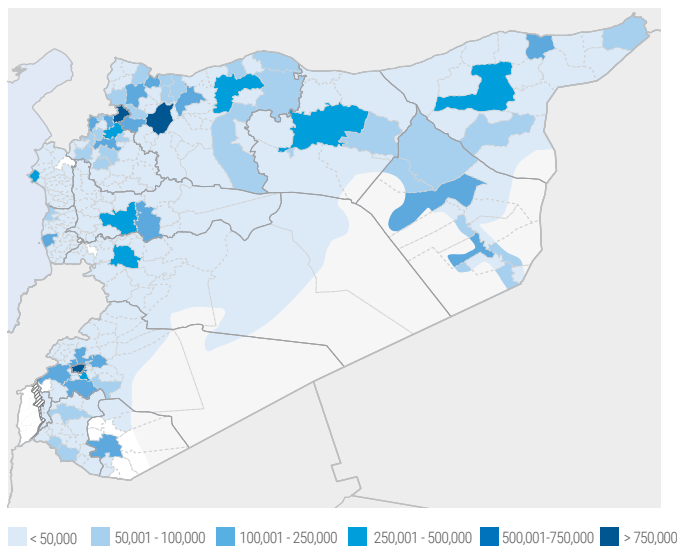
	PEOPLE IN NEED	ASSOCIATED FACTORS	MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS
June 2024	15.3M	Weather anomalies, water scarcity, limited energy supply, earthquakes impact, food and agriculture commodities and agriculture production inputs, prices increase, limited access and high prices of veterinary services, inflation, deterioration of purchasing power, population movements, and Ukraine crisis impact on markets and commodities cost.	
December 2024	15.3M	Economic crisis (inflation, devaluing of Syria currency, etc.), continuing deterioration of purchasing power. Lack of available and/or affordable agriculture inputs, financing for agricultural activities and low returns. Agro-climatic anomalies, water scarcity and non-climate related natural disasters. Disruption in food systems (lack of and high prices of inputs, break in the value chains, weakened infrastructure, etc.). The lack of sufficient investment and/or humanitarian support for emergency food, emergency agriculture inputs and light rehabilitation of necessary infrastructure.	Rural and urban residents, IDPs (in or out of camps), and returnees.

3.6 Health

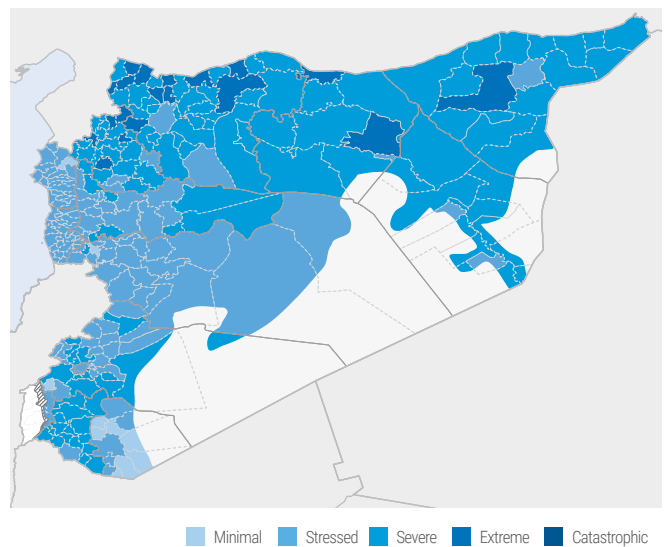


PEOPLE IN NEED	TREND (2015-2024)	FEMALE	MALE	CHILDREN (0-17)	ADULTS (18-59)	ELDERLY (>59)	WITH DISABILITY
14.9M		50.4% 7.5M	49.6% 7.4M	44.9% 6.7M	50.4% 7.5M	4.7% 0.7M	16.2% 2.4M

People in Need



Severity of Needs



Needs, severity, and most affected population groups

- Over 14.9 million people in Syria are estimated to be in need of life-saving primary and secondary health care assistance in 2024⁵⁵, a slight decrease of around 400,000 people from last year. This includes 5.1 million IDPs, 2.3 million children under 5 years – including 532,595 live births expected, 4.1 million women of reproductive age (15-49 years), more than 700,000 older persons, and 2.4 million Persons with Disabilities. Districts classified severe (3) and extreme (4) in the health sector severity have respectively increased from 89 and 113 in 2023 to 122 and 118 in 2024.
- The February earthquakes not only damaged health facilities, but also fragile medicine equipment and devices such as C-arm Machines, Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRIs), and Computed

Tomography scans (CT scans), many of which were already operating well beyond their normal lifespan due to a lack of eligible funding for replacement. Furthermore, many machines are non-functional due to unilateral coercive measures which prevent the importation of spare parts, updating of software, and provision of expertise needed for repairs. During the earthquakes, these factors impacted the timely and effective delivery of life-saving trauma and surgical care.

- Compounded emergencies, including the February earthquakes and their aftershocks, combined with the socio-economic decline, have caused widespread mental distress among the population, and are exacerbating existing conditions. It is estimated that approximately 1 in 10 people in Syria lives with a mild to moderate mental health

- condition, 1 in 10 children needs focused mental health care and, 1 in 30 is likely suffering from a more severe condition⁵⁶. The procurement and importation of psychotropic medicines are necessarily restricted and the acute lack of licensed specialists to prescribe these treatments is a further challenge for patients in need.
- Emerging and re-emerging infectious, vaccine-preventable, and neglected tropical diseases, such as influenza-like illnesses, measles, meningitis, and waterborne diseases including AWD/cholera, hepatitis A, and vector borne disease leishmaniasis; continued to pose a significant threat to affected communities across all parts of Syria accounting for more than 16 per cent of the total consultations reported from the health system through the surveillance system.⁵⁷
 - The risk of cholera outbreak declared by the Syrian Ministry of Health in September 2022 is still high, with seasonal variations in caseloads. As of 21 October 2023 (epi-week 42), 217,512 suspected (AWD)/cholera cases have been reported from all 14 governorates of Syria, with 106 associated deaths at a case fatality rate of 0.05 per cent. While the outbreak initially overstretched the already-weak health system, and had direct consequences on vulnerable communities and patients, increasing morbidities and mortalities⁵⁸, the latest reports showed a gradual decline and partners have begun integrating response operations into existing primary health services.
 - Access to and functionality of basic health services remain a huge challenge; almost 40 per cent of primary and secondary care health facilities - serving over 4.8 million PiN of life-saving health services - are either partially functioning or not functional. In addition, non-functioning primary health care and specialized facilities increased from 16 per cent and 18 per cent in 2022 to 24 per cent and 31 per cent in 2023 respectively⁵⁹. Furthermore, because of damage, many health facilities are operating in structures not fit for purpose concerning capacity, WASH facilities and services, and infection prevention and control, as well as accessibility – particularly for persons with mobility challenges.
 - Currently, 152 out of 270 sub-districts – home to 11.76 million people – are dramatically underserved and suffering from the compounded threat of below-minimum standards for hospital beds, health care workers, and functional primary health care centres per 10,000 population.
 - Sufficiently trained and equipped health workers are essential to provide integrated essential health service packages and provide gender-sensitive and comprehensive services. Yet, Syria is facing major gaps around the quality and quantity of health workers which negatively affects access and availability of health services. Lack of female medical staff further limits women and girls' access to health facilities due to social restrictions. Eight out of 14 governorates are still below the standard threshold of health workers' availability per 10,000 population⁶⁰. Specialists in public health, emergency medicine, anesthesia, family medicine, and psychology, as well as physical rehabilitation and prosthetics, are in particularly short supply⁶¹. A new wave of health worker attrition is observed due to the economic crisis – currently, public sector doctors earn the equivalent of just over \$30 (466,000SYP) leaving them unable to afford even the cost of transport to their jobs where face-to-face care is essential.⁶²
 - A key concern is the limited access to antenatal (ANC), intrapartum and postnatal (PNC) health care, including emergency obstetric care for those who need it. Approximately 2.3 million women of reproductive age, including 500,000 PLWs, are at risk of losing access to reproductive and maternal health care, due to a lack of functional health services and funding. More than 500,000 eligible children are estimated to have received zero doses of Measles, Mumps, and Rubella (MMR) vaccine, leaving them vulnerable to illness, complications, and even death. Relatedly, more than 218,000 children under 1 year did not receive routine immunization services due to access constraints, supply chain interruptions, and funding shortages.⁶³

Distribution of SDs by Sector Severity Classification

GOV	MINIMAL (1)	STRESSED (2)	SEVERE (3)	EXTREME (4)	CATASTROPHIC (5)
Aleppo	-	-	5%	67%	28%
Al-Hasakeh	-	-	6%	88%	6%
Ar-Raqqa	-	-	10%	70%	20%
As-Sweida	-	58%	42%	-	-
Damascus	-	-	100%	-	-
Dar'a	-	-	6%	94%	-
Deir-ez-Zor	-	-	14%	86%	-
Hama	-	-	64%	36%	-
Homs	-	5%	91%	4%	-
Idlib	-	-	12%	69%	19%
Lattakia	-	5%	95%	-	-
Quneitra	-	-	75%	25%	-
Rural Damascus	-	5%	53%	39%	3%
Tartous	-	4%	96%	-	-

Projection of Needs

	PEOPLE IN NEED	ASSOCIATED FACTORS	MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS
June 2024	14.9M	Natural and human-caused disasters, consequences of the February earthquakes, climatic shocks, etc. Multiple and recurrent disease outbreaks – potential for “new” pathogens as well as existing/known threats. Impact of deteriorating socio-economic conditions and disrupted basic services, food insecurity/malnutrition, protection concerns including attacks on health care, MHPSS effects of heightened stress, and possible social unrest. Reduced access to care – as funding reduces as well as humanitarian access constraints. Increasing malnutrition rates – increased cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) with medical complications.	Children under five years, women of reproductive age (ages 15-49), older persons (60+), Persons with Disabilities, people with non-communicable diseases (NCDs), IDPs and persons living in areas of restricted access including people living near to/within areas of active conflict, hostilities/insecurities are also vulnerable due to challenges in the delivery of humanitarian health services.

ALEPPO, SYRIA

12-year-old Yehya was ranked second in his class, he was excited to go home and tell his mom. The next day he found himself in the hospital. Many children in Syria were left injured and traumatized Photo: OCHA/Sevim Turkmani

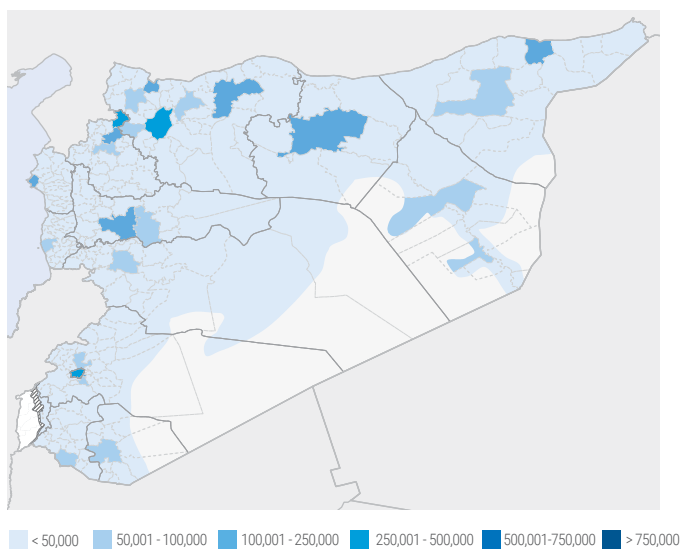


3.7 Nutrition

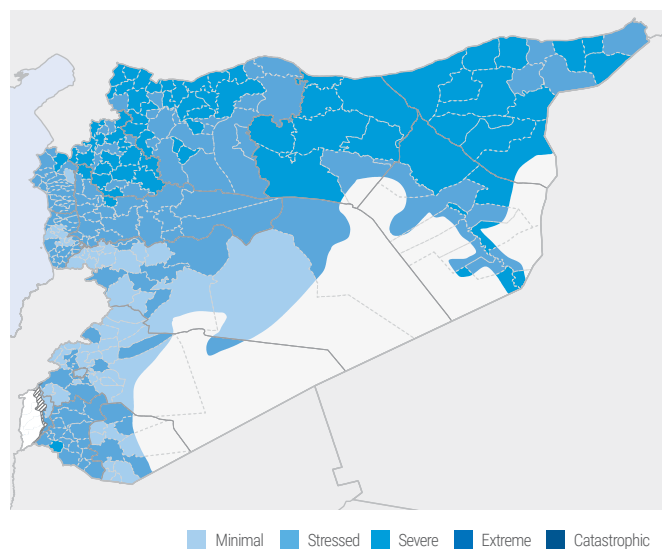


PEOPLE IN NEED	TREND (2015-2024)	FEMALE	MALE	CHILDREN (0-17)	ADULTS (18-59)	ELDERLY (>59)	WITH DISABILITY
5.7M		68.9% 3.9M	31.1% 1.8M	65% 3.7M	35% 2M	- -	17.1% 0.9M

People in Need



Severity of Needs



Needs, severity, and most affected population groups

- In 2023, Syria is witnessing an alarming rise in wasting and stunting among children under five, driven by inadequate diets for this age group, as well as for adolescent girls and women, contributing to consistently elevated anemia rates.
- The prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) has surged threefold in the past five years, escalating from 1.7 per cent in 2019 to 4.7 per cent in 2023 across Syria. Across all governorates, there has been almost a twofold increase in GAM prevalence, with four governorates (Rural Damascus, Idleb, Ar-Raqqa and Quneitra) surpassing acceptable to stress levels and Latakia Governorate reporting an emergency-level GAM prevalence of 10 per cent.⁶⁴

- The burden of wasting in children under-five has surged by 40 per cent in 2023 compared to 2019, with 506,529 children urgently requiring life-saving treatment for Acute Malnutrition. Of this group, 107,974 children grapple with severe wasting, presenting a significantly heightened risk of mortality. This reflects an additional 370,000 children wasted compared to 2019.
- Presently, an estimated 650,000 children under the age of five in Syria are stunted, or 150,000 more compared to 2019. Stunting rates have consistently risen across Syria, from 12.6 per cent in 2019 to 16.1 per cent in 2023. Alarmingly, five out of 14 governorates report unacceptably high stunting rates exceeding 20 per cent, including Aleppo, Idleb, Deir-ez-Zor, Al-Hasakeh, and Ar-Raqqa governorates. Certain areas within Deir-ez-Zor, Al-Hasakeh, and

Ar-Raqqa report catastrophic levels of stunting exceeding 30 per cent.

- Approximately 153,000 children under five in Syria live with disabilities, facing heightened risks of malnutrition. CwD are 34 per cent more likely to be stunted and 53 per cent more likely to have symptoms of acute respiratory infection.⁶⁵
- While exclusive breastfeeding for infants under six months has improved overall, certain parts of northern Syria have witnessed a drop, with rates as low as under 30 per cent reported. MSNA reports indicate that 46.7 per cent of caregivers confirm the use of infant formula.
- The dietary patterns of children aged 6–23 months have deteriorated, with only 1 in 10 consuming a Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) in 2023. Additionally, 1 in 4 children consume a Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD), correlating with stunting.
- At least 1 in 4 children in Syria suffers from anemia, emphasizing the detrimental effects of sub-optimal diets lacking essential nutrients.
- Diarrhoeal episodes among children have surged, affecting one in four, amid an AWD/cholera outbreak in 2023. Recurrent diarrhoea is associated with 50 per cent of undernourishment⁶⁶. Measles outbreaks in several governorates further compromise child nutrition status. In north-west Syria, measles vaccination coverage rates in Idleb and Aleppo governorates are sub-optimal, ranging between serious and extreme, while Dar'a, Deir ez-Zor, Hama, and Al-Hasakeh governorates are also reporting

sub-optimal coverage, despite improvements in national coverage in 2023.

- One in five teenage girls (15-19 years old) either has children, is pregnant, or lactating. Teenage mothers exhibit a higher likelihood of having children aged 6–59 months suffering from wasting, with a higher prevalence of wasting themselves.
- Wasting levels among women and girls vary across Syria, with up to seven governorates reporting prevalence above 5 per cent, and the rest below 5 per cent, while some areas in northern Syria are reporting prevalence as high as 10 per cent.
- Alarming statistics reveal that one in four women aged 15–49 years suffers from anemia, with an even higher prevalence observed among teenage girls, where 1 in 2 girls is anemic. Additionally, 1 in 10 women is wasted, contributing to increased risks during pregnancy.
- For over five years, Syria has remained within serious levels on the Global Hunger Index (GHI), standing at 26.1 per cent, ranking second within the region.
- Key drivers of malnutrition include a significant drop in exclusive breastfeeding rates, suboptimal diets for children, girls, and women, limited access to health and nutrition services, increased morbidity, food insecurity, rising food costs, deteriorated hygiene and sanitation practices, and unfavorable environmental conditions. Addressing these factors is crucial for mitigating the prevailing malnutrition crisis in Syria.

Distribution of SDs by Sector Severity Classification

GOV	MINIMAL (1)	STRESSED (2)	SEVERE (3)	EXTREME (4)	CATASTROPHIC (5)
Aleppo	-	-	40%	60%	-
Al-Hasakeh	-	-	25%	75%	-
Ar-Raqqa	-	-	20%	80%	-
As-Sweida	-	67%	33%	-	-
Damascus	-	100%	-	-	-
Dar'a	-	-	94%	6%	-
Deir-ez-Zor	-	-	57%	43%	-
Hama	-	-	91%	9%	-
Homs	-	65%	35%	-	-
Idleb	-	-	31%	69%	-
Lattakia	-	5%	91%	4%	-
Quneitra	-	25%	75%	-	-
Rural Damascus	-	64%	36%	-	-
Tartous	-	26%	74%	-	-

Projection of Needs

	PEOPLE IN NEED	ASSOCIATED FACTORS	MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS
June 2024	5.7M	Poor Infant and Young Children Feeding (IYCF) practices, food insecurity, sub-optimal WASH practices and routine immunization coverage, disease epidemics, child marriage, poverty, displacement, increased GBV risks.	Children 0-59, PLWs, Adolescent girls
December 2024	6.0M		

ALEPPO, SYRIA

Sondos, two years and eight months, in her father's arms, is screened for malnutrition by a UNICEF-supported mobile health team worker, using a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) tape

Photo: UNICEF/Al-Asadi



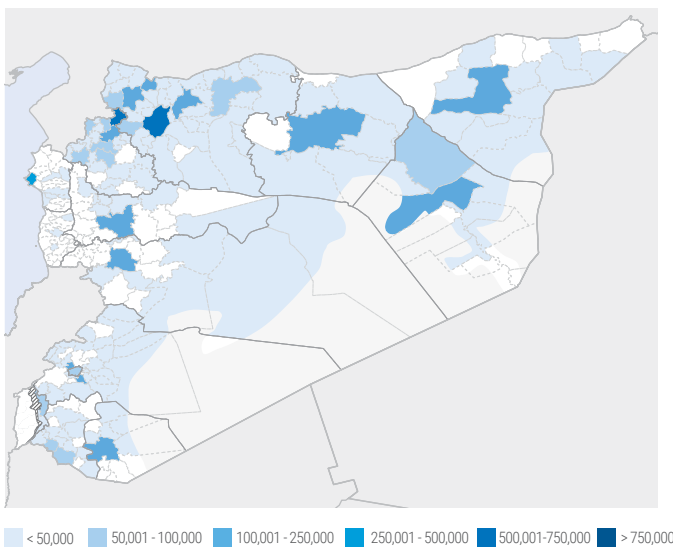
3.8 Shelter and Non-Food Items



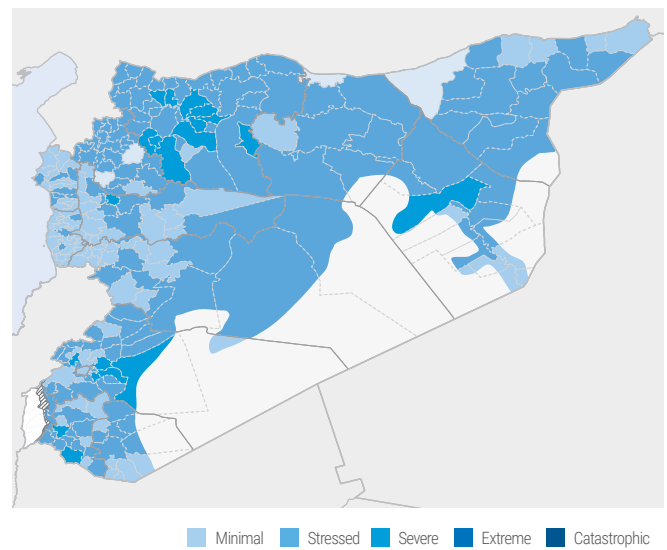
Shelter

PEOPLE IN NEED	TREND (2015-2024)	FEMALE	MALE	CHILDREN (0-17)	ADULTS (18-59)	ELDERLY (>59)	WITH DISABILITY
6.8M		56% 3.8M	44% 3M	44% 3M	51% 3.5M	5% 0.3M	15% 1M

People in Need



Severity of Needs



Needs, severity, and most affected population groups


In 2024, it is estimated that approximately 6.8 million people (19 per cent increase from previous year) in Syria will require shelter support and 6.1 million people (8 per cent decrease from previous year) will require NFI support.

Last Resort Sites

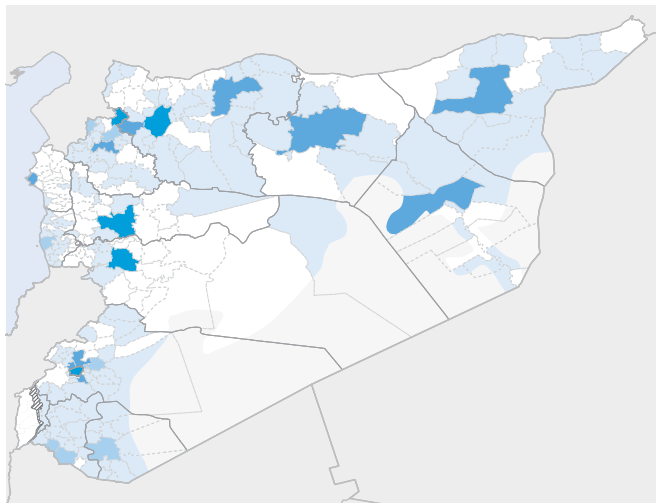
- Across north-west and north-east Syria, 2.05 million people reside in camp and informal settlement locations (11 per cent increase from previous year), noting that up to 80 per cent are women and children, and all of whom live in unsafe and undignified temporary tents and makeshift shelters with minimal safety, security, and protection from the elements.

- The majority (80 per cent) of households have been displaced since 2019, or earlier, and are subjected to safety, security, and protection, in particular GBV, risks (in part) due to the temporary and undignified nature of shelter and settlement conditions.
- This drives the need for repeat year-on-year emergency orientated unsustainable humanitarian shelter and NFI assistance across the north-west and north-east. This comes in the form of tent replacement, household, and site level improvements, and amplifies the need for increased funding and advocacy toward enhanced and more dignified transitional shelter and settlement solutions for the most vulnerable.
- The February earthquakes, in conjunction with situational displacement, has also increased the

Non-food Items

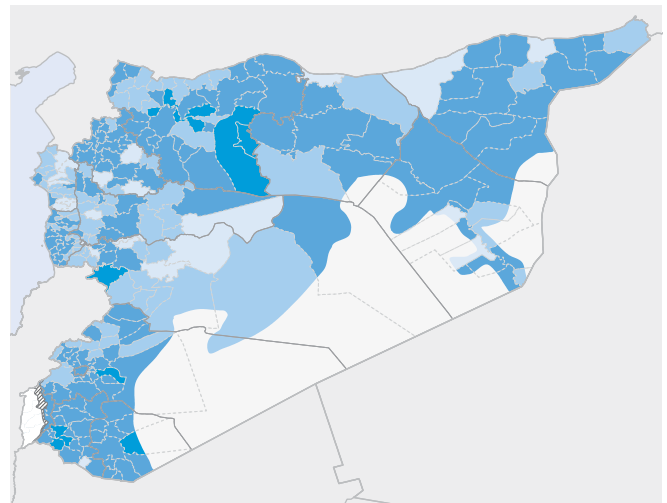
PEOPLE IN NEED	TREND (2015-2024)	FEMALE	MALE	CHILDREN (0-17)	ADULTS (18-59)	ELDERLY (>59)	WITH DISABILITY
6.2M		56% 3.5M	44% 2.7M	44% 2.7M	51% 3.1M	5% 0.3M	15% 0.9M

People in Need



■ < 50,000
 ■ 50,001 - 100,000
 ■ 100,001 - 250,000
 ■ 250,001 - 500,000
 ■ 500,001-750,000
 ■ > 750,000

Severity of Needs



■ Minimal
 ■ Stressed
 ■ Severe
 ■ Extreme
 ■ Catastrophic

number of people forced to seek emergency shelter in collective centres which, as of quarter 4 of 2023, stands at 92,538 (increase of 6 per cent from previous year).

• Housing (out of camp context)

- In urban, peri-urban, and rural housing contexts, the series of earthquakes in February 2023 led to significant deterioration in shelter and housing conditions with the World Bank Grade Report⁶⁷ estimating damage and loss more than \$100 billion to residential property in the four worst affected governorates (Latakia, Aleppo, Idlib, and Hama).
- Of the 21.3 million people in housing/apartments (finished or unfinished), 38 per cent are estimated to live in partially safe⁶⁸ or unsafe⁶⁹ conditions (within the scope of a humanitarian shelter response).⁷⁰
- Among the top shelter adequacy issues identified are doors and windows are not sealed (28.3 per cent), lack of access to electricity/lighting (24 per cent), inability to lock home securely (22.2 per cent), insulation from heat and cold (22 per cent), and

leakage from roof and ceiling (20 per cent). While all issues negatively impact the safety and the dignity of the affected population, the lack of shelter safety increases women and girls' exposure to GBV.

- Approximately 215,000 people living in housing/apartments finished or unfinished), are understood to be in dangerous⁷¹ or life threatening⁷² conditions (beyond the scope of a humanitarian shelter response).⁷³ indicating that thousands of households have no other option than to occupy structurally damaged/destroyed buildings, or in some cases, fall into homelessness. Such households urgently need support from authorities and humanitarian actors to secure alternative safe and secure accommodations.
- There are considerable Housing, Land and Property (HLP) issues across Syria with 50 per cent of people interviewed experiencing concerns and rising as high as 87 per cent in governorates, such as Aleppo (post-earthquake), affecting the ability of households to access shelter and housing assistance. In addition, 36 per cent of the population do not own

the property they are residing in and 7 per cent hold no or weak forms of occupancy agreement, which heightens the risk of eviction and homelessness. This, coupled with 15 per cent of people (across all shelter types) indicating insufficient privacy, i.e., living in overcrowded conditions with related/non-related families, increases GBV risks and other protection concerns.

- Across all shelter and settlement contexts, access to NFIs to support adequate sleep quality, living space and personal warmth, and domestic activity (cooking and hygiene) remains a significant need, exacerbated by the increasingly challenging economic situation and devaluation of the SYP.
- Approximately 10 million people are without sufficient and appropriate winter clothing and safe and sufficient heating devices to maintain living

space and personal warmth. This, coupled with the deterioration of shelter integrity and increasing shelter adequacy issues (limited electricity/lighting and poor insulation from heat/cold), exposes households to harsh weather conditions with a high risk of loss of life, particularly during winter.

- Findings indicate that the quality of assistance is deemed reasonable, while the quantity provided continues to be insufficient. Access to assistance also continues to be difficult, particularly for those lacking documentation.
- Such findings, across all contexts, are extremely concerning as they reflect the dire need for hundreds of thousands of housing-related humanitarian interventions in a context where donor funding to the shelter sector continues to decline.

Distribution of SDs by Sector Severity Classification (Shelter)

GOV	Severity Classification				
	MINIMAL (1)	STRESSED (2)	SEVERE (3)	EXTREME (4)	CATASTROPHIC (5)
Aleppo	-	3%	70%	27%	-
Al-Hasakeh	6%	25%	69%	-	-
Ar-Raqqa	10%	10%	80%	-	-
As-Sweida	-	50%	50%	-	-
Damascus	-	100%	-	-	-
Dar'a	-	29%	59%	12%	-
Deir-ez-Zor	-	36%	57%	7%	-
Hama	-	64%	32%	4%	-
Homs	-	61%	39%	-	-
Idleb	8%	4%	88%	-	-
Lattakia	-	68%	32%	-	-
Quneitra	-	-	100%	-	-
Rural Damascus	-	22%	58%	20%	-
Tartous	-	85%	15%	-	-

Distribution of SDs by Sector Severity Classification (Non-Food Items)

GOV	Severity Classification				
	MINIMAL (1)	STRESSED (2)	SEVERE (3)	EXTREME (4)	CATASTROPHIC (5)
Aleppo	-	30%	55%	15%	-
Al-Hasakeh	13%	12%	75%	-	-
Ar-Raqqa	10%	20%	70%	-	-
As-Sweida	-	-	92%	8%	-
Damascus	-	-	100%	-	-
Dar'a	6%	-	76%	18%	-
Deir-ez-Zor	14%	22%	64%	-	-
Hama	9%	55%	36%	-	-
Homs	22%	52%	22%	4%	-
Idleb	12%	11%	77%	-	-
Lattakia	36%	50%	14%	-	-
Quneitra	-	-	100%	-	-
Rural Damascus	3%	28%	66%	3%	-
Tartous	-	48%	52%	-	-

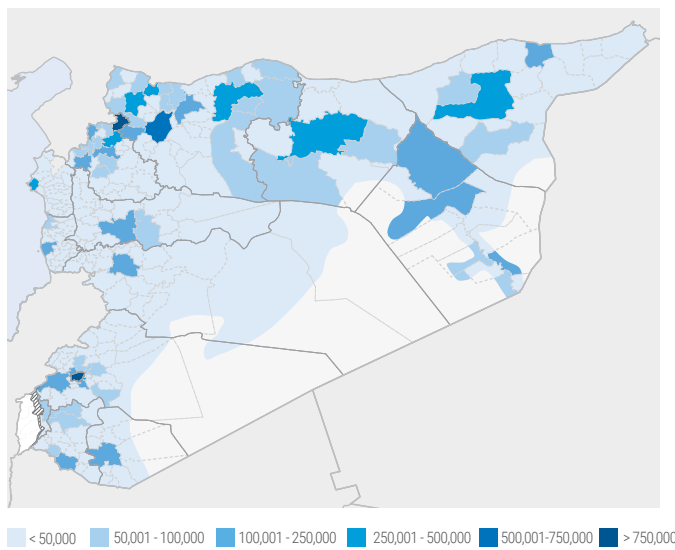
3.9

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

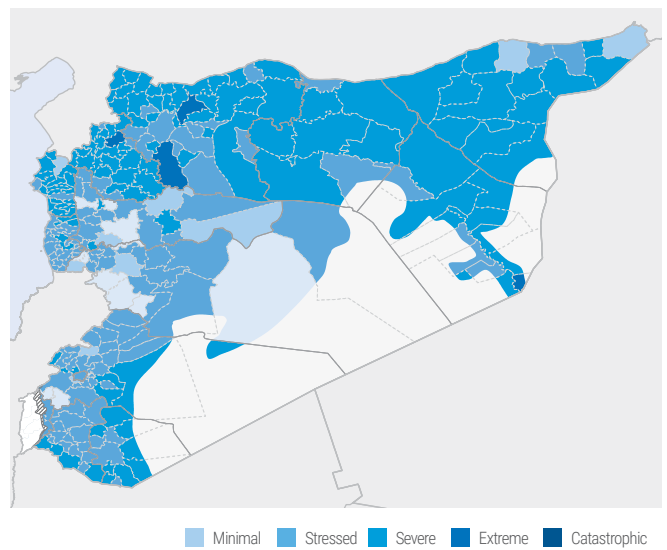


PEOPLE IN NEED	TREND (2015-2024)	FEMALE	MALE	CHILDREN (0-17)	ADULTS (18-59)	ELDERLY (>59)	WITH DISABILITY
13.6M		50.5% 6.84M	49.5% 6.71M	44% 6M	51% 6.9M	5% 0.7M	17% 2.3M

People in Need



Severity of Needs



Needs, severity, and most affected population groups

- Several factors have adversely impacted access to WASH services in Syria, including the February 2023 earthquakes, conflict hostilities, economic decline, power shortages, and the impact of climate change. As a result of the conflict and earthquakes, damage to WASH systems has restricted the population’s access to water and sanitation services in affected communities. Additionally, economic decline has impeded service providers’ technical and financial capacities to operate and maintain water and sanitation systems adequately. This economic downturn has also affected households, limiting their ability to adopt coping mechanisms to maintain basic access to WASH services. Furthermore, the drought, resulting from low precipitation, has negatively impacted the quality and quantity of freshwater in Syria. Together with critically bad

sanitation conditions, poor hygiene practices and deterioration of water quality, the WASH conditions caused increased public health risks, including AWD/ cholera outbreak, leishmaniosis, and malnutrition, as well as an impact on the livelihood and protection of households.

- Overall, 13.56 million people are in need of WASH assistance, of whom 51 per cent are women and girls, 44 per cent are children and 17 per cent have a disability. Almost 1.5 million more people are in acute need (+23 per cent) and 22 per cent more subdistricts (43) are now in need, including new geographical areas compared to 2022 (i.e. Tartous, Lattakia).
- Only 54 per cent of the population in Syria has access to an improved water source.⁷⁴ Furthermore, only half of the households in northern Syria

- reported having sufficient water during the 30 days prior to the assessment (47 per cent in north-east⁷⁵ and 53 per cent in north-west Syria, a situation exacerbated by the recent attacks).⁷⁶ In Deir-ez-Zor and Al-Hasakeh governorates, 25 per cent of households reported access to safe water as an unmet need.⁷⁷ In some areas of As-Sweida Governorate, people have access to less than 15 litres of water per day.⁷⁸ In Dar'a, 61 per cent of people reported insufficient water from all available sources.⁷⁹ Lack or inadequate quantity of safe water is leading households to revert to unsafe and often expensive alternative water sources to meet or complement their needs, negatively impacting public health and the household economy and their protection.
- Female-headed households often experience more evident water insufficiency compared to households headed by males. In northern Syria, 19.2 per cent female-headed households compared with 11.5 per cent of male-headed reported not having access to sufficient water for more than 20 days per month.⁸⁰ For women and girls, obtaining water on credit can lead to higher risks of GBV and SEA. Meanwhile, adjusting hygiene practices due to water scarcity, especially concerning menstrual hygiene management, poses significant health challenges, while often negatively impacting the person's dignity and reducing freedom of movement and access to opportunities and services, including education and job opportunities.
 - Despite overall 90 per cent of Syrians having access to improved sanitation, 29 per cent still face challenges in accessing functional toilets or with wastewater disposal⁸¹ (39 per cent of households in northern Syria⁸²). To varying degrees, in Tartous (33 per cent), Dar'a (38 per cent) and As-Sweida (60 per cent) governorates, people have no access to the sewage system.⁸³ Low wastewater treatment capacities and widespread disposal of untreated wastewater pose significant environmental and public health concerns, such as the AWD/ cholera outbreak.
 - In northern Syria, around 9 per cent⁸⁴ of the households reported sharing toilets with individuals outside their households, 3 times more in IDPs sites, while almost half of those toilets are not segregated by gender, especially in camps⁸⁵, and some are not properly equipped with lighting and locking. The impact for women and girls is greater than for men, as GBV risks increase in the absence of privacy and segregation in the toilets and bathing sites. Post-earthquakes assessments conducted in reception centres in Aleppo confirmed that women and girls are exposed to GBV while accessing WASH facilities.⁸⁶
 - Economic downturn and limited household finances remain a challenge for vulnerable communities and households in accessing safe and equitable WASH services⁸⁷ and hygiene items and hinder the adoption of coping mechanisms for water and wastewater services access (ex: water trucking). Overall, 32 per cent of Syrians were not able to access some of the needed hygiene items.⁸⁸ In northern Syria, 13 per cent of female-headed households could not access sanitary pads.⁸⁹ In north-east Syria, 70 per cent of respondents⁹⁰ have had to modify their hygiene practices because of a lack of sufficient water.
 - Observations on handwashing practices indicate that, countrywide, 17 per cent of people did not have soap and/or water at the handwashing facility or did not have a handwashing station at all.⁹¹ About 11 per cent of households in northern Syria reported that they do not have a handwashing facility, 80 per cent of households reported that the existing facilities are located outside the shelters.⁹² The youngest generation of children is growing in a crisis environment that halts their access to hygiene services and their knowledge of correct practices, and puts them particularly at risk of water related diseases and malnutrition.
 - While WASH and infection prevention and control play critical roles in health care facilities, outbreak treatment centres, and nutrition clinics, the conditions in the institutions remain poor.
 - WASH needs in schools are growing and poor hygiene conditions affect enrolment and attendance, especially for girls. Nationally, 56 per cent of school-going children expressed dissatisfaction with the WASH facilities in their schools. Key issues include

lack of or inadequate clean drinking water and sufficient toilets.⁹³

- The prevalence of GAM has surged threefold in the past five years, escalating from 1.7 per cent in 2019 to 4.7 per cent in 2023 across Syria, with potential ties to challenges in the WASH sector. The five out of 14 governorates with unacceptably high stunting rates exceeding 20 per cent (Aleppo, Idleb, Deir-ez-Zor, Al-Hasakeh, and Ar-Raqqa)⁹⁴ also presented a high WASH severity rate and have been heavily affected by both water scarcity and AWD/ cholera outbreak.
- Water trucking services (mostly unregulated) are the main source of water for 64 per cent IDP sites residents, only 27 per cent households are connected to water network and 11 per cent do not have access to sufficient water for longer than 20 days in a month. Forty-five per cent of the households reported issues with toilet functionality or wastewater disposal. This indicates a continued need for medium-term investment in IDP site infrastructure to provide more sustainable, affordable, and safer way to supply water and dispose of wastewater.
- Despite the sector's assistance, 62 per cent of IDPs in sites could not access one or multiple hygiene items and 30 per cent faced barriers to effective handwashing. Disruptions and poor quality of services in IDP sites have also direct negative

physical and mental well-being and protection consequences, notably on children, elderly, women, and girls, and can ease the spread of water and vector borne disease, as AWD/cholera and leishmaniosis.

Distribution of SDs by Sector Severity Classification

GOV	Severity Classification				
	MINIMAL (1)	STRESSED (2)	SEVERE (3)	EXTREME (4)	CATASTROPHIC (5)
Aleppo	-	-	28%	67%	5%
Al-Hasakeh	-	13%	12%	75%	-
Ar-Raqqa	-	-	30%	70%	-
As-Sweida	-	-	33%	67%	-
Damascus	-	-	100%	-	-
Dar'a	-	-	76%	24%	-
Deir-ez-Zor	-	-	29%	64%	7%
Hama	14%	14%	59%	13%	-
Homs	30%	9%	61%	-	-
Idleb	-	-	15%	81%	4%
Lattakia	5%	-	9%	86%	-
Quneitra	-	-	100%	-	-
Rural Damascus	8%	8%	67%	17%	-
Tartous	-	4%	78%	18%	-

Projection of Needs

	PEOPLE IN NEED	ASSOCIATED FACTORS	MOST VULNERABLE GROUPS
June 2024	13.6M	<p>Decreased capacity of families to access goods and services and cope with emergencies due to economic crisis. Increased dependency on aid due to continuous fluctuation/decrease of SYP and other currencies. Scale down of food security response with impact on capacity of families to access other services. Insecurity and hostilities in northern Syria leading to reduced access and new displacements and increase in population living in IDPs sites. Functionality of WASH systems due to limited energy. Public health crisis (AWD/cholera, leishmaniosis, high malnutrition rates). Protection risks linked with access to WASH services and goods. Water crisis and increased environmental risks (decay of systems, drought, low rainfall, climate change, use of water for political agenda, etc.). Reduction of water quantity (Euphrates water level, and ground water depletion) and deterioration of water quality from the sources – surface and ground water. Lack of international treaties on water use in transboundary river basins and aquifers.⁹⁵</p> <p>Alouk and Al Bab water systems lack operability.⁹⁶</p> <p>Insufficient funding of the WASH sector. Lack or poor WASH governance systems in non-governmental controlled areas.</p>	<p>IDPs in camps, IDPs out of camps, women and girls, female-headed households, people living with disabilities, people living in communities affected by outbreaks, water crisis, natural disasters, hostilities and/or collapse of WASH systems.</p>
December 2024	13.6M	<p>Same but with increased needs related to water-borne and water-related diseases and to water scarcity during the summer months.</p>	

Part 4:

Annexes

IDLEB, SYRIA

Winter hardships in north-west Syria: A little girl and her family, amidst the challenging conditions of the Adwan camp, reflects the struggle of 1.8 million people facing flooding, storms, and extreme cold in camps or self-settled sites. Limited access to heating, electricity, and clean water adds to the difficulties, with 800,000 still enduring the season in tents. Photo: OCHA/ Ali Haj Suleiman



4.1 Data Sources

In order to inform analysis related to the Inter-Sector Analysis Framework (JIAF) 2.0, OCHA and Whole of Syria (WoS) Sectors carried out extensive secondary data review, drawing from several reports, assessments, analysis and situation updates which have been produced and compiled by partners throughout the year.

The primary datasets for 2023 were the MSNA conducted in northern Syria - led by OCHA and REACH, as well as a country-wide FSA/FSLA assessments and Nutrition SMART survey.

The MSNA was conducted in north-west and north-east Syria from September to October 2023. It focused on diverse population groups, including IDPs in camps

and out of camps, vulnerable resident households serving as a representative sample, and other groups such as returnees, serving as indicative samples. The survey targeted a sample of 5,899 households across 74 sub-districts and reached 5,643 households in 72 sub-districts—36 in north-west and 37 in north-east Syria with a 90 per cent confidence level and a 10 per cent margin of error. The sample was updated to reflect the situation on the ground (i.e. security escalations in the areas of data collection).

In GoS-controlled areas, various sectors adopted diverse methods such as the Delphi review, regression analysis, and other approaches to update data in the sub-districts where no MSNA took place this year.

Overview of Assessments in 2023 by Sector:

SECTOR	ASSESSMENT NAME	ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY (HOUSEHOLD, KI, SURVEY)	GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE	PARTNERS INVOLVED	TIMING
Protection	MSNA	Household survey	Northern Syria	OCHA/REACH	Annually
	Delphi	Expert Judgment	HCT	Protection Sector	Annually
	Rapid Protection Assessment	KII	NWS and HCT	Protection Sector	Annually
	Participatory Assessment	FGDs	HCT	UNHCR	Annually
	Displacement tracker	KI	NWS		Monthly
	SSWG Sites List	Partner reports	NES	REACH	Weekly
	REACH Light profiling	KI	NES (informal settlements + Collective centres)	REACH	Quarterly
	REACH Full Profiling	Household	NES (Camps)	Camp management	Quarterly
	New arrivals questionnaire	Household	NES (Camps)	Operational partners	Ad-hoc
	Intention's survey	Household/KI	NES (informal settlements + collective centres)	Operational partners	Ad-hoc
Protection: Child Protection (CP)	MSNA	Household survey	Northern Syria	OCHA/REACH	Annually
	Delphi	Expert Judgment	HCT	Protection Sector	Annually
Protection: Gender-Based Violence (GBV)	MSNA	Household survey	Northern Syria	OCHA/REACH	Annually
	Delphi	Expert Judgment	HCT	Protection Sector	Annually
	Voices	FGDs	Country-wide	GBV AoR/UNFPA	Annually
Camp Coordination and Management (CCCM)	ISIMM	KI	NWS and NES	CCCM Cluster	Monthly
	ISIMM Plus	KI	NWS and NES	CCCM Cluster	Biannually
	4Ws	Partner reports	NWS and NES	CCCM Cluster	Monthly
	Incident reports	Hybrid (Observation/ KI)	NWS	CCCM Cluster	Ad-hoc/ Quarterly

Early Recovery and Livelihoods (ERL)	MSNA	Household survey	Northern Syria	OCHA/REACH	Annual
Education	Syria earthquake rapid need assessment (SERNA)	Survey	(HCT)??Lattakia, Tartous, Hama, Homs, and Aleppo	UNDP, UNICEF, MoE	Ad-hoc
	Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA)	Survey	NES		
	Ashti, Shams, IPV, and Zelal	One report			
	Non-Formal Education Standardisation Framework (NFESF)	FGD and KII	NES	Ashti, Zelal, Shams and Al Raed	Monthly
	Joint Education Need Assessment (JENA)	Survey, FGD, and KIs	NES	Concern, PIN, Arche Nova, IPV Ashti, Zelal	Annually
	Joint Education Need Assessment (JENA)	KII	NWS	ACU, Protection cluster, Education cluster.	Annually
	NWS Earthquake Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA)	KII	NWS	ACU, SCI, Education cluster, UNICEF	Annually
	Schools in NWS and NES	KII and Survey	NWS and NES	ACU	Annually
	Schools in camps	KII and Survey	NWS and NES	ACU	Annually
Food Security and Agriculture (FSA)	Crop production assessment CPA 2023	Household survey and KII	Country-wide	FAO	Annually
	FSA/FSLA 2023	Household survey	Country-wide	WoS FSA Cluster, WFP	Annually
	Price Monitoring	Trader Survey	All Syria	WFP	Monthly
	Outcome Monitoring Initiative	Household survey	NES	FSA Sector and partners	Annually
	Crop Monitoring and Food Security Report	KII, Survey	NES	iMMAP	Biannually
	Wheat to Bread Facility Mapping	KII, survey and mapping	NES and NWS	iMMAP	Quarterly
	Commercial Animal Feed Manufacturing Facility Mapping	KII, Survey	NES and NWS	iMMAP	Annually
	Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria (HSOS)	KII	NES	REACH	Monthly
	HSOS household assessment in cities	Household survey	Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqqa city	REACH	Quarterly
	Value chain studies	KII, survey and mapping	NWS	iMMAP	Once a year
	Seed price tracker	surveys	NWS	FSL partners 'focal point in each sub-district	Monthly
	FAO Agriculture Input and Commodity Bulletin	surveys	Within Syria	FAO	Monthly
	FAO Agriculture and Food Security Monitoring System (AFSMS)	Regular monitoring of the agricultural situation	Within Syria	FAO	Bi-monthly
	Health	HeRAMS	Health facility tool	Country-wide	WHO, Health sector partners, MoH, MoE, private hospitals, SARC
EWARS/EWARN		Disease surveillance from health facilities/sentinel sites	Country-wide	WHO/MOH/Health sector partners	Weekly
4Ws		Health facilities level	National	WHO/Health sector partners	Quarterly
Attacks on health care (SSA)		Health facilities	National	WHO	Quarterly
Public Health Situation Analysis/Risk Assessments			National/Sub-National	WHO	Annual/period
2023 MSNA		Household level	NWS/NES	REACH/OCHA	Annual
Nutrition	SMART	Household survey	Country-wide	UNICEF, MoH, MoFA, PAC, NES Working Group	Annually
	FSLA	Household survey	NES AND NWS	WFP, UNICEF	Annually
	SMART (2019)	Household survey	HCT	UNICEF, MoH, MoFA	Annually
Shelter and Non-Food Items (SNFI)	MSNA	Household survey	NWS and NES	REACH	Annually
	Delphi	Expert Judgment	HCT	SNFI Sector	Annually
	SERNA	Shelter assessment	Earthquake affected areas	UNDP	Ad-hoc
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	MSNA	Household survey	NES and NWS	OCHA/REACH	Yearly
	WASH Experts consultations	FGD/Expert Judgments	HCT	WoS WASH cluster/HCT cluster/Partners	Ad-hoc

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 Intersectoral Analysis

The methodology underpinning the 2024 HNO aligns with the updated JIAF 2.0 and includes a mixed methodology combining analysis derived from the MSNA carried out in northern Syria with other sectoral assessments and expert review elsewhere in the country. WoS sector coordinators agreed to consider the following strategic questions on humanitarian trends for their own analysis:

- What are the key life-threatening needs or needs and risks which are most prevalently leading to loss of life and dignity across different population groups and areas, and what are the key drivers? How can they be best addressed and prioritized so that the resulting multi-sectoral household needs in Syria are met?
- What are the key protection risks or needs of women, men, boys and girls? How are they exacerbated by the humanitarian/sector interventions (if at all)? What are the negative coping mechanisms and exposure to further protection and GBV risks across different population groups?
- What are the key drivers of deteriorating socio-economic conditions and services that impact people's vulnerability and how do they affect/ impact different population groups' access to livelihoods opportunities and services and their ability to become more self-reliant? How can these be positively impacted through the humanitarian response?
- What main and specific earthquake-related needs and vulnerabilities persist and how are they impacting the different population groups?

Two workshops were organized with WoS coordinators. The first one to review the initial intersectoral findings, including the joint overall PiN and intersectoral severity. A field review parameter document was also created to ensure coherence and alignment in the subsequent steps of the field review, facilitating discussions on the overall PiN and intersectoral severity. A second workshop concentrated on sectoral presentation of findings, and trends and forecast analysis.

These initial HNO findings, PiN and severity were reviewed at the field level to ensure that they matched field realities and the contextual situation, considering recent developments. This included a joint review and validation of sub-districts PiN and severity.

The 2024 analytical framework puts strong emphasis on gender considerations. The MSNA questionnaire design underlined gender, age, and disability considerations, allowing diverse household members to contribute. Data collection strategies aimed to involve female respondents, potentially oversampling to include underrepresented groups. The overall analysis focuses on highlighting the needs of different demographics, with emphasis on women within households and those living with disabilities, enabling a deeper understanding of the specific needs of various population groups.

Joint Inter-Sector Analysis Framework (JIAF 2.0)

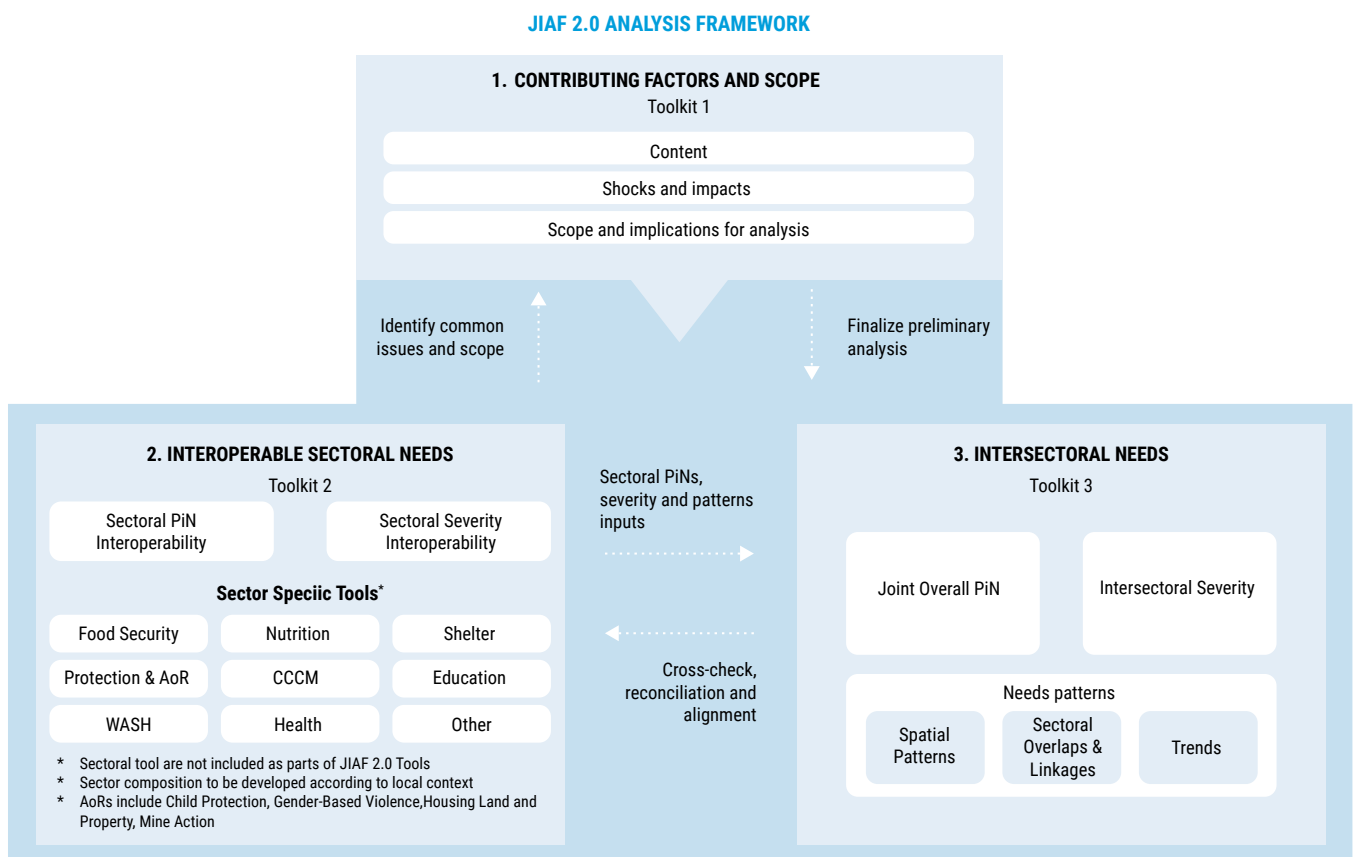
The JIAF 2.0 sets the global standards for robust, impartial, transparent, replicable, and comparable estimations of humanitarian needs. The methodology was developed by an inter-agency partnership that include humanitarian organizations and several humanitarian donors. JIAF 2.0 has been endorsed by IASC to underpin the estimations of humanitarian needs included in the Humanitarian Programme Cycle. JIAF 2.0 is a light and straightforward process that provides key information necessary for strategic decision making for humanitarian assistance and protection including how many need humanitarian assistance, the severity of their needs, the nature of needs, how needs overlap and co-exist, who are the most in need and why are they are in need. JIAF 2.0 relies on quantitative and qualitative methods and provides an evidence based consensual estimation of needs.

The **Humanitarian Scope of Analysis** was set to consider separately the following groups: IDPs in camps, IDPs out of camps and residents, while the

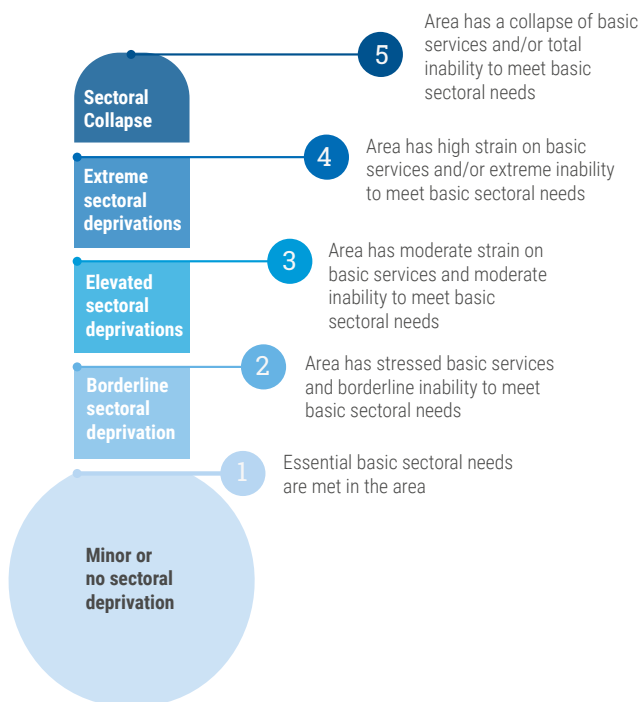
unit of geographic analysis was agreed to set at the sub-district level.

IDPs inside camps are defined as those who have taken refuge in last resort sites. In Syria, there are different types of camps with varying levels of availability or gaps in services. IDPs outside camps are defined as those who have not been able to return to their original homes and have particular needs emerging from being internally displaced while not being able to benefit from services provided to some degree inside camps. Residents are defined as the population group that either stayed in their original location before the crisis or left and returned to the original communities more than one year ago.

Sectoral PiN and severity estimation integrated in the analysis process. The analysis process seamlessly integrates sector-specific PiN and severity estimations, prioritizing interoperability, transparency, and accountability. This methodology aligns with global sector standards, meeting established and predefined thresholds.



This is an illustration that presents the sectors severity classifications as defined by JIAF 2.0 methodology:



Sectors at the WoS level have adapted to the global definitions. (5 sectors fully align with global sectoral-specific definitions, while 4 sectors have adopted country specific methods to align with the country specific context).

Joint Overall PiN is estimated using the Mosaic Method, which refers to both: 1) the PiN at sub district level identified based on the highest reliable sectoral PiNs, and 2) the sum of all the highest reliable subnational PiNs to generate the national PiN figure.

Intersectoral Severity classifies units of analysis (areas) into five severity phases: 1) Minimal, 2) Stressed, 3) Severe, 4) Extreme, and 5) Catastrophic. These phases are not the same as the sectoral severity phases as they relate to the complex severity of the overall humanitarian conditions. The framework is designed to be the ‘big picture’ of intersectoral severity and is meant to complement the sector specific severity classifications.

The intersectoral severity framework categorizes severity based on three groups: life-threatening conditions, irreversible harm, and overlap and depth of sectoral needs. These are the definitions of the Intersector severity used this year:

Two **outcome indicators** were used this year in Syria to complement the findings from the overlap and preliminary findings 1) Life-threatening conditions include actual death or risk of death, measured by GAM indicator and 2) Irreversible Harm, is measured by Livelihood Coping Strategies (LCSI) include the actions and mechanisms employed by individuals or households to manage and adapt to various shocks or stressors. Data were provided by Nutrition SMART survey and FSA/FSLA for the whole country.

Overlap and depth of sectoral needs are determined by combining the severity classifications of each sector resulting in identifying intersectoral needs based on the severity classifications across sectors by sub district.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION	AREA LEVEL DESCRIPTION	1 - MINIMAL	2 - STRESSED	3 - SEVERE	4 - EXTREME	5 - CATASTROPHIC
		Area has: essential basic services and ability to meet basic needs for survival, protection and dignity	Area has: Deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing Sporadic threats to human rights and/or use of stress coping strategy Stressed basic services and borderline inability to meet basic sectoral needs	Area has: Elevated and increasing deterioration of physical or mental wellbeing and human rights, AND Regular threats to human rights and/or accelerated erosion of strategies and/or assets, AND Moderate strain on basic services and moderate inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity.	Area has: Elevated mortality or risk of death, AND Widespread violations of human rights and/or unsustainable reliance on negative coping strategy, AND High strain on basic services and/or extreme inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity.	Area has: Widespread mortality or risk of death, AND Widespread and systemic violations of human rights and/or exhaustion of coping options and mechanisms, AND Collapse of basic services and/or total inability to meet basic needs for survival, protection, and dignity.

Flags

The PiN flags were introduced in the initial intersectoral workshop and addressed during the field review by field coordinators and facilitated by OCHA. Below are the adapted PiN flags, and their thresholds aligned with the recommended JIAF 2.0 thresholds.

PiN FLAGS	THRESHOLDS USED
# Sectors with missing or zero PiN	2 or more
% difference between 1st and 2nd highest PiN	30%
% difference between 1st and 3rd highest PiN	50%
Highest sector PiN targets sub-population group(s)	
PiN greater than 90% of total affected population	90%
Change from last year	100%

Severity-related flags were introduced in the initial intersectoral workshop. These flags were resolved at both the WoS level and during field review, demonstrating a comprehensive approach to handling severity concerns in the methodology.

SEVERITY FLAGS

1 sector in severity phase 5

2+ phase variation between preliminary severity and severity of any of the outcome indicators

IDLEB, SYRIA

In the aftermath of continuous shelling and airstrikes in north-west Syria, a group of resilient kids find solace on the floor at a reception center in Bardaqli village, Sarmada, northern Idlib. Established for newly displaced families, NGOs are working to address the urgent needs of those affected by the hostilities. Photo: OCHA/ Bilal Al-Hammoud



4.2.2 Methodology and Analysis at Sector Level

Protection and AoRs:

The **Protection Sector** used the 12 indicators to calculate the severity and PiN.

- Percentage of households without valid civil documentation.
- Percentage of households having been affected by EO in the 12 months before data collection.
- Percentage of households with at least one child (<18) not residing in the household.
- Percentage of children (17 and under) in the household with permanent, temporary and/or daily jobs.
- Percentage of women and girls who feel unsafe in certain areas.
- Percentage of households where at least one family member was reported to show signs of distress (men, women, girls and boys).
- Combined Hostilities Indicator 'Past 6 months' and 'since Jan 2015' (OCHA thresholds and weighted 1:4).
- Percentage of individuals aged twelve years and older with at least one type of disability, according to the Washington Group short set of questions.
- Percentage of households reporting HLP issues.

The main data source for the north-west and north-east Syria was the 2023 MSNA household survey, and for the GoS-controlled areas, the protection sector used the Delphi methodology. The severity thresholds applied are in line with the JIAF 2.0 sectoral framework (severity 1 [≤ 10], severity 2 [$>10=20$], severity 3 [$>20=>40$], severity 4 [$>40\leq 50$], and severity 5 [>50]).

CP AoR specific severity and PiN was calculated by using global CP AoR guidance. CP AoR took 50 per cent from the overarching protection severity scale which was calculated based on the indicators mentioned above and 50 per cent from the additional

CP indicators (family separation and safety or security concern of boys and girls).

GBV AoR uses similar indicators as the 2023 PiN to determine severity scale by sub-district, including data on women and girls feeling unsafe, psychological distress and shelter adequacy issues. The GBV AoR also uses expert review to understand if the severity has improved or worsened in each sub-district, particularly in GoS-controlled areas where household level data has not been collected. The GBV AoR aligns with the percentages by severity ranking but applies another set of percentages by population group. 100 per cent of girls and women, 5 per cent of men, and 10 per cent of boys living in the sub-district.

MA AoR aligns with the protection sector for severity scoring; however, the AoR has its own methodology to calculate people in need by looking at the total number of people living in communities reporting some form of explosive contamination.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM):

CCCM approach to determine the severity scale was to use three indicators adjusted according to the context, in line with the JIAF 2.0 scale. First indicator 'Percentage of IDPs in sites risks to safety and security' is calculated based on the number of people living in sites that are at risk due to incidents recorded (e.g. host community/tribal conflicts, flooding, fires), specific demographic criteria (aged over 60, female-headed households) and sites located less than 10km from a frontline. This data is extracted from CCCM's information management tool for IDP sites, IDP Sites Integrated Monitoring Matrix (ISIMM), as well as the SSWG sites list.

Second indicator 'Percentage of population in sites with minimum site management system' is based on data from CCCM's in-depth information management tool ISIMM Plus, which provides an overview of multi-sectoral services in IDP sites and the SSWG sites list which identifies the population in IDP sites with a site-management system in place versus those in Self-settled settlements and collective centres, locations with no site management. Minimum site management is considered when sites have an existing site manager and two IDP committees.

Third indicator 'Percentage of population in sites with access to basic services' is based on data from ISIMM and ISIMM plus. Multiple services are considered, including shelter, NFI, water, sanitation, waste removal and food. To evaluate this indicator, these services are analyzed according to international standards, IDP access and/or the time frame of distribution.

Two figures were combined to determine the PiN. Firstly, it includes the number of people hosted in IDP sites (it should be noted that most of such sites are self-settled, and lack proper site planning, infrastructure and site management systems thus can be considered vulnerable and in need of support). Secondly, and based on guidance from the Global CCCM Cluster, the Syria CCCM sector considered 10 per cent of population in host communities surrounding IDP sites. The 10 per cent surrounding population is globally recommended for situations involving durable solutions and Area Based Approach (ABA).

Education:

The indicators used for the PiN and Severity calculations for Education sector are as follows:

- Access to learning: percentage of children enrolled in school.
- Protected Environment – state of the learning environment: percentage of children attending learning facilities which are damaged partly/ fully damaged.
- Learning Conditions: Pupil to Teacher Ratio (PTR) and Pupil to Classroom Ratio (PCR)
- Aggravating Circumstances for COoS: Household financial coping mechanism (ERL sector dataset).

The main data sources for 2023 were the MSNA, Population Data, Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU), Education Management Information Systems (EMIS), Hub Rapid Needs Assessments (RNA) and hub Joint Education Needs Assessments (JENA). The thresholds for the severity calculations were mainly determined by the four parameters mentioned above (Access, state of learning environment, learning conditions and aggravated circumstances). The sector used the

JIAF 2.0 guidance to estimate the PiN and our 2025 projection of the PiN will be based on the current trend of a 4 per cent increase to the current PiN.

The Education Sector's PiN is the total of school aged children that are experiencing severe, extreme and catastrophic (Severity 3,4 and 5) education conditions and the teachers and school personnel that are needed to support these children. In addition to these populations being apportioned a severity category, each sub-district is also apportioned a severity category.

Early Recovery and Livelihoods (ERL):

The ERL sector in Syria has developed a comprehensive analytical framework to gauge the socio-economic needs of the Syrian population. This framework primarily utilizes MSNA primary data for north-east Syria and north-west Syria to identify the severity and the PiNs.

Weights are assigned to each category, reflecting their relative importance in the overall assessment. Employment Rate, Income/Expense Gap, and Essential Needs are given higher weights (15-20 per cent), indicating their significant role in determining the socio-economic status of households.

Where primary data is absent, such as in GoS-controlled areas, the ERL sector used multiple statistical methods along with 2022 MSNA data for north-east and north-west Syria to estimate the PiN. This includes regression analysis that leverages both past and current MSNA data, where a two-stage process first estimates the relationship between 2023 and 2024 PiN in north-east and north-west Syria, and then applies the derived regression coefficient to 2023 PiN figures in GoS-controlled sub-districts for 2024 projections. Additionally, a trend analysis approach examines PiN trends from 2017 to 2023, calculating the annual changes in PiN numbers. This methodology tracks yearly variations in PiN, focusing on year-over-year differences. The outcomes of both the regression analysis and the historical data trend for GoS-controlled areas are compared with sub-district level findings provided by the FSA sector for consistency.

QUESTION	INDICATORS	QUESTIONS	WEIGHTS
1	Employment Rate	1.1 Percentage of people employed and/or Income generating activities in the household	15%
		1.2 Type of work/jobs in the household	
2	Income/ Exp Gap	2.1 Household income	20%
		2.2 Household expenditure	
		2.3 Copying mechanism to cover expenditures	
		2.4 MEB cost	
3	Essential Needs	3.1 Ability of household to cover basic needs	20%
		3.2 Reason limiting households ability to meet basic needs	
4	Electricity	4.1 Average daily availability of household's electricity	
5	Debt	5.1 Household Borrows Money to cover essential needs	15%
		5.2 Debt payment from the total expenditure	
6	Social Cohesion	6.1 Household members experienced discrimination in the community	15%
		6.2 Household feeling about interacting with members of another group in the community	

Food Security and Agriculture (FSA):

As in previous years, the WoS FSA sector PiN and prevalence are based on the Food Security Assessment and Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment (FSA-FSLA). These are two identical household-based assessments, which in 2023 covered just over 42,591 households (34,380 households for the FSA and 8,711 households for the FSLA). These assessments were conducted from August to October 2023.

The FSA uses the CARI III methodology to determine food insecure prevalence and PiN, which is derived from a Whole of Syria Assessment at the household level with results representative at sub-district level. Subsequently, for determination of severity, the CARI III results are combined with six more indicators each with its own weight. The average severity score is the summed score of all the indicators in the sub-district divided by the number of indicators used in the sub-district. The CARI food insecurity indicator forms one of the six indicators in the severity score and has the highest weight. Other indicators used in the severity score include the percentage of IDPs and Returnees as ratio to the resident population (source: OCHA), Intensity of Hostilities (source: OCHA), WFP standard reference food basket trend over time (source:

WFP), Agro-climatic conditions (source: FAO) and Agriculture production and agriculture inputs/shocks (source: FAO).

Health:

The Health Sector used a slightly modified methodology compared to 2023 and aligned with JIAF 2.0 guidelines. The health sector utilized three domains in calculating severity:

- Health resources.
- Health status.
- Contextual factors.

Each domain has a list of indicators and a dedicated weight average which leads to the final score per sub-district. Considering the flexibility of JIAF 2.0, the health sector followed last year's approach for PiN calculations with a light revision: 89 per cent of the population in sub-districts with severity 5, 70 per cent of the population in sub-districts with severity 4, and 50 per cent of the population in sub-districts with severity 3. The below health sector indicators table is used for both PiN and Severity calculation.

SEVERITY DOMAIN JIAF 2.0	OVERALL WEIGHTS	INDICATOR	ADMIN LEVEL	DATA SOURCE
Health Resources	40%	Percentage of people who can reach the nearest health facility in 1 hour or less.	Sub-district	MSNA/HeRAMS
		In-patient Beds availability per 10,000.	Governorate	HeRAMS/ Population Task Force (PTF)
		Number of functional PHC Units per 10,000 population.	Sub-district	HeRAMS/ PTF
		Fully functional BEmONC facilities per 500,000.	Sub-district	HeRAMS/PTF
		Availability of NCD & MH services per 10,000 population.	Sub-district	HeRAMS/PTF
		Number of Health Workers (doctors, nurse and midwives) per 10,000 population.	Sub-district	HeRAMS/PTF
Health status	35%	Immunization coverage: DPT3 immunization coverage in children under 1 (U1).	Governorate	MoH/ WHO/UNICEF
		Health vulnerability (U5, WR and older persons 65+ years).	Sub-district	PTF
		Attack rate (AR%) of water-borne diseases (WBD) over previous 12 months.	Sub-district	EWARS/N
Contextual factors	25%	% of IDPs and returnees present / Total Population	Sub-district	PTF
		Access to an improved drinking water source – WASH Sector.	Sub-district	MSNA - WASH

Nutrition:

The estimation of PiN within the Nutrition Sector is derived from a rigorous calculation based on specific population groups requiring targeted nutrition in emergencies interventions, children aged 0–59 months (categorized as 0–6 months, 6–23 months, and 6–59 months), adolescent girls aged 15–19 years, and PLWs. Utilizing the Global Nutrition Cluster (GNC) template, prevalence levels established through SMART surveys play a pivotal role in determining the PiN for children and women in critical need of nutrition treatment services. The PiN is an aggregate derived from the highest values within these specific population groups. Data sources informing PiN estimations encompass the 2023 SMART surveys, which comprehensively covered all governorates of Syria.

In compliance with the JIAF 2.0 guidelines, this year’s PiN estimation and severity analysis are distinct processes. The parameters and indicators utilized for PiN calculation encompass various dimensions, including children aged 0–59 months (combined Global Acute Malnutrition [GAM], 0–6 month Management of Acute Malnutrition for Infants [MAMI], needs for Micronutrient Supplementation [MNPs], needs for deworming, and needs for Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program [BSFP]), adolescents

(prevalence of anemia), and PLWs (Wasting, prevalence of anemia, needs for Iron Folate, needs for MNPs, and needs for BSFP).

Given that GAM Weight-for-Height Z-scores (WHZ) are below 5 per cent in the Syrian context, a balanced combination of nutrition-specific and sensitive indicators informs the severity calculation for 2024. Following the guidance from the GNC, only indicators with established global thresholds aligned to the 5-severity scale are utilized. The sector, guided by technical experts from the WoS nutrition sector Strategic Advisory Group (SAG), contributed insights into the weighting of both nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive indicators. This weighting is informed by the contribution of specific sector indicators and resulting severity to acute malnutrition in the context.

The final severity scores for respective sub-districts are determined by considering the weighting of all sets of nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive indicators using the GNC template. Key nutrition-specific indicators include GAM WHZ, stunting prevalence, anaemia prevalence (children under five years, Women of Reproductive Age [WRA], and adolescent girls), Exclusive Breastfeeding (EBF), Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD), and Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD).

Essential indicators from WASH, FSA, and Health sectors are incorporated to triangulate with nutrition severity, emphasizing their continued importance in projecting the 2025 PiN.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (SNFI):

In 2023, the SNFI sector employed a contextualised version of Shelter Severity Classification (SSC) Framework designed by Global Shelter Cluster (GSC), conforming to JIAF 2.0 guidelines. The framework encompasses a three-pillar structure: Pillar 1 analyzes the adequacy of the dwelling/ shelter from external threats, Pillar 2 analyzes the adequacy of the living conditions within the dwelling/shelter to undertake domestic activity, and Pillar 3 analyzes the ability of the household to access basic services and infrastructure both within and to the dwelling. The indicators considered to inform the three pillars are in line with JIAF 2.0 guidelines. To overcome the limitation of unavailability of primary data for GoS-controlled areas in the form of MSNA 2023, a Delphi Methodology was employed to better reflect the needs on the ground, in particular, exacerbated needs in earthquakes affected areas.

Shelter severity and needs:

- The indicators of Pillar 1 [People live in a safe and dignified dwelling] and 3 [People have appropriate access to common services and infrastructure] inform the shelter severity classification and needs at sub-district level.
- Under these two pillars, six indicators in total are given priority. A decision tree is employed to inform the final severity score at the household level and aggregated to sub-district level.

NFI severity and needs:

- Pillar 2 [adequacy of the living conditions within the dwelling/shelter to undertake domestic activity] informs the NFI severity classification and needs at sub-district level.
- Under this pillar, four indicators are given appropriate scoring and employed to inform the final severity score at the household level and aggregated to sub-district level.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):

In the context of northern Syria, the MSNA was the primary source of data for the HNO, facilitating comprehensive analysis and a thorough grasp of the regional situation. Conversely, within the GoS-controlled areas, primary data was collected through expert consultations, utilizing the previous year's WASH assessment data as a baseline. These consultations involved experts providing context-specific insights and assessing any observed alterations. All adjustments were validated by expert judgment and corroborated by empirical evidence.

Regarding data sourced from other sectors, the WASH sector aimed to incorporate a diverse range of datasets for nationwide analysis. These datasets, acquired from entities like OCHA, encompassed vital information, including figures about IDP populations. Collaborations with sectors such as Health, Nutrition, and Education were established to amalgamate their respective datasets. These supplementary datasets significantly informed various pivotal indicators for PiN estimation, severity calculation, and conducting the HNO analysis.

The analytical framework and thresholds for the sectoral severity and PiN calculation are defined in line with the GWC recommendations adapted to the Syrian context (example: including a context-adapted version of the JMP ladder) and to properly use the new datasets available.

The WASH Sector followed the JIAF 2.0 methodology for severity and PiN calculation, where household data is available: the overall Sub-district severity is determined by household overall severity score aggregated at sub-district level using the mean of max 50 per cent, and 25 per cent rules. In the area where household level data isn't available, expert consultations were conducted to review the sub-district situation compared with last year's baseline. The baseline was calculated using 2022 data and the new analytical framework.

Sub-districts with no change: same score as last year at the indicator level and overall sub-district level.
Sub-districts with changes: The updated indicator score is considered for overall sub-district scoring.

WASH severity scores are classified using the “Rule of 25 per cent” to determine the WASH severity score for each sub-district. A sub-district is classified according to a specific WASH severity phase when at least 25 per cent of the population in the area is experiencing the conditions related to that phase or more severe phases. Later, the WASH severity calculated based on the 9 specific WASH indicators is weighted using the two area-level indicators. As a final step, the aggregated sub-district severity phases are compared against the two critical indicators and if appropriate,

lead to an override of the aggregated sub-district severity (+1) for the final severity score.

To estimate the projected sectoral PiN for 2025, a linear projection has been used.

The WASH sector used the following indicators for severity and PiN calculations, in consultation with the Global WASH Cluster (GWC):

WASH SPECIFIC INDICATORS	AREA-LEVEL INDICATORS	CRITICAL INDICATORS
<p>Access to improved drinking water source (Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) ladder): encompasses drinking, cooking, and hygiene needs.</p> <p>Access to sufficient quantity of water and coping strategies: evaluate adequate water supply and coping mechanisms.</p> <p>Access to improved sanitation facility (JMP ladder): assessing sanitation facilities according to JMP ladder criteria.</p> <p>Household issues with sanitation and access to toilets: addresses public health/ environmental impact and access to facilities.</p> <p>Presence of protection and GBV challenges in sanitation access: evaluates challenges in accessing sanitation facilities.</p> <p>Water and sanitation services affordability: measured by the percentage of household income spent on services.</p> <p>Household's access to sufficient handwashing facilities: observations partially aligned with JMP ladder standards.</p> <p>Availability and affordability of hygiene items: examines the availability and affordability of hygiene products.</p> <p>Household's solid waste disposal practices: addresses household practices concerning waste disposal.</p>	<p>Proportionate Water and Vector Borne Disease morbidity: utilizes health sector data from EWARN/EWARS systems (August 2022 – July 2023).</p> <p>Burden of IDPs and returnees: evaluate IDP burdens due to hostilities or earthquakes and subsequent returnees.</p>	<p>IDPs in the last resort (percentage of IDPs in sites including earthquake IDPs): measures the proportion of IDPs residing in sites, including earthquake affected IDPs.</p> <p>AWD/Cholera Hotspot as identified in the last AWD/Cholera response plan.</p>

4.3

Information Gap and Limitations

Protection and AoRs:

The assessment of severity and the PiN faced methodological limitations and data-related challenges, including potential underreporting due to restricted access, security concerns, and the sensitivity of disclosed information. It is important to note that the MSNA was conducted before the recent security escalation on 5 October 2023, introducing difficulties in capturing real-time dynamics and potential shifts in protection risks. Geographic gaps persisted due to limited access to certain conflict-affected regions, impacting the overall representativeness of the data. Thematic gaps, particularly in areas like psychological challenges, mental health, and trafficking, were identified, and certain affected population groups, such as marginalized communities and ethnic groups, may be underrepresented.

There is no single quantitative assessment that covers all three response areas. Moreover, in previous years, the GBV AoR, as well as other AoRs, relied on information from the Protection Need Assessment (KII methodology), which was not implemented this year, reducing available information at the WoS level. Another limitation was using household survey data to measure protection and GBV indicators. Part of this data showed that some protection concerns, such as child marriage, were almost non-existent, which contradicts what other data sources and GBV actors in Syria report.

CCCM:

Insecurity and access constraints as well as remote management cause challenges in obtaining some granularity of information, which requires the CCCM sector to engage in alternate approaches in verifying information.

Information on persons with disabilities or specific needs is limited to settings outside of sites with site management agencies. This chronic lack of data on persons with disabilities at the site-level presents a challenge when it comes to promoting their inclusion into programming.

There are challenges in obtaining granular information at the self-settled settlement and collective centre levels due to the lack of mobile CCCM coverage. Therefore, north-east CCCM relies on operational partners and information management partners for providing information, however limitations related to this include the frequency of partner activities, different methodologies on identifying populations and constraints regarding presence of where these actors are active.

Data on short-term displacements presents a challenge with the capacity of partners being limited. There continue to be regular, albeit often limited, conflict escalations leading to displacement. While this is often temporary, the mechanism to identify these or longer term-displacements remains a challenge.

The CCCM cluster remains a key source of information on IDP sites for all other sectors and implementing humanitarian actors. Information on IDP sites provided by the CCCM cluster remains critical in order to ensure adequate assistance to people living in IDP sites.

Education:

There were not enough representative assessments to provide indicators for a thorough qualitative analysis of the learning environment. The main calculations of the PiN for 2024 were based on harmonized aligned indicators sourced from multiple quantitative data sets. The MSNA was only conducted in northern Syria. For GoS-controlled areas, which have the highest

population, only the EMIS data sources were used. This resulted in the use of a mixed methodology.

ERL:

The main gap is the lack of primary data collection in GoS-controlled areas.

A significant limitation of the regression analysis lies in its presumption that the trends of needs in north-east and north-west Syria are reflective of those in GoS-controlled areas, disregarding the varied socioeconomic contexts and governance structures. Furthermore, this model does not incorporate the population movements identified in the 2023 Population Dataset.

There are also limitations in the historical trend analysis. It does not consider potential population increases in 2024, as suggested by the 2023 population dataset, nor does it consider the probable rise in PiN due to the recent earthquake. This method presupposes that the factors influencing PiN in the previous year will persist unchanged in the current year, an oversimplification that might not accurately capture the dynamic nature of the situation.

Despite these limitations, the combination of these two approaches, yielding largely similar results, remains the most viable option available.

FSA:

Due to security and restricted access to certain areas during the data collection, no assessments were conducted in 11 sub-districts. During the HNO 2024 validation workshop, an alternative methodology was applied for the prevalence/PiN for these subdistricts to generate the estimated prevalence. In addition, there were also difficulties in accessing certain camps for assessment, such as Al Hol and Roj camps in the north-east, due to a lack of approvals from local authorities. Some results may benefit from additional contextual analysis, which would require more time. Furthermore, the sector validated all findings with the different response areas through a series of workshops.

The accuracy of camp population figures has been a challenge during the validation by experts due to

changes and inconsistencies between data received at WoS and north-west Syria (CCCM) and north-east Syria (Camps and sites management working group). To overcome this challenge, the sector has cleared one more time the camps lists/population by north-west/north-east groups and included it in the final methodology severity/PiN analysis.

Health:

The health sector aligned with JIAF 2.0, however, some data such as mortality rate, was not available at WoS level. Similar to other sectors, MSNA data collection challenges from GoS-controlled areas necessitated proxy calculations using available primary data to determine access to services.

The sector also faced limitations regarding coverage of HeRAMS data, particularly gaps in north-east Syria health facilities supported by cross-border actors.

Furthermore, the calculations were constrained by the availability of the most current data: Quarter 2 is used for some indicators in the WoS health sector analysis framework and therefore may not reflect the latest needs and severity, particularly following escalations in hostilities seen in Quarter 3 and Quarter 4 of 2023. Finally, some of the data sources are at the governorate level and not at the sub-district level.

Nutrition:

Following the guidance provided by the Spell out Global Nutrition Cluster (GNC), the alignment between the nutrition sector, PiN and severity analysis is comprehensive in terms of parameters and methodologies employed. The utilization of the 2023 SMART surveys data has been instrumental in providing an updated and nuanced understanding of the nutrition situation, particularly in areas exhibiting heightened vulnerability.

While all requisite parameters were accessible for the accurate estimation of PiN, it is essential to acknowledge that, due to contextual challenges, data collection at lower administrative levels faced constraints. Consequently, this limitation may have impacted the thoroughness of the severity analysis, potentially masking vulnerabilities in certain pockets

of areas. Despite this challenge, leveraging data from other sectors that were available at sub-districts and district levels aimed to introduce a degree of differentiation in identifying the most vulnerable sub districts.

In the forthcoming prioritization phase, these intricacies will be carefully considered, ensuring a nuanced and comprehensive approach that considers the limitations encountered during the data collection process. This commitment underscores the nutrition sector's dedication to prioritizing and addressing the needs of the most vulnerable populations effectively.

SNFI:

SNFI sector relies on MSNA as the primary dataset to determine the needs as approval for the countrywide sector-specific assessment is not secured yet.

In the absence of a MSNA in GoS-controlled areas this year, the MSNA 2022 dataset was complemented by more recent datasets, including the Syria Emergency Rapid Needs Assessment (SERNA) and MMI scale which covered earthquake-affected areas, and validated by a qualitative review at sub-district and community levels in conjunction with partners and sub-national coordinators.

WASH:

WASH Severity scores and PIN calculations are subject to the same limitations as the assessments that collected the data upon which they are based (including secondary sources). The different thresholds used for the severity classification are based either on global/national standards (when standards are available and relevant to the context) or on expert judgment, which implies some level of bias depending on expert personal experience.

The limitations due to time-bound data collection and common issues like biases and inconsistencies in data add intricacy to making accurate estimations. The HNO analysis was mainly affected by the loss of information and indicators due to the stop of the sectoral assessment (ex: Free Residual Chlorine (FRC) data for water quality) causing a review and development of a new analytical framework and limiting the analysis of

trends of needs compared with the previous years. And using and merging two different datasets for Northern Syria (MSNA) and GoS-controlled areas (experts' consultations) was a complex process and reduced the possibility of having solid country-wide analysis of needs per specific thematic/indicators/groups of population due to the representativeness and the nature of the data.

Since the household-level assessments do not necessarily capture information on the WASH systems and infrastructures and could only be used as proxy indication of WASH systems functionality, the sector will continue its advocacy efforts to complement perception-base survey with WASH infrastructure assessment through the government structures. Also, the absence of specific information regarding individuals receiving WASH assistance further complicates these constraints. By definition, a model that aims at reducing the complexity of reality to facilitate decision making is not as accurate as reality itself.

In north-east Syria, there has been an evolving context due to airstrike targeting power infrastructures which severely affected the functionality of water stations in many districts. The incident happened after MSNA had been conducted and thus, the MSNA do not provide full picture of the areas affected by the impact of the airstrike, for instance Al-Malikeyyeh and Amuda have severity score of 2 according to MSNA, and that is not reflecting the situation after the most recent airstrikes in early January.

Estimated Population Composition, Intersector Severity and People in Need

by sub-district

ADMIN INFORMATION			POPULATION ESTIMATES (JULY 2023, POPULATION TASK FORCE)					IDPS IN INFORMAL CAMPS AND SETTLEMENTS, SELF-SETTLED CAMP, PLANNED CAMPS, COLLECTIVE CENTRES AND RECEPTION CENTRES		INTER-SECTOR SEVERITY AND PIN	
GOVERNORATE	DISTRICT	SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENTS	IDPS	SPONTANEOUS-IDP-RE- TURNEES	TOTAL POPULATION	% OF IDPS AND SPONTANEOUS IDP RETURNEES OF POPULATION	NUMBER OF IDPS IN SITES/CAMPS	% OF IDPS IN SITES/CAMPS	SEVERITY	PEOPLE IN NEED
Aleppo	Afrin	Afrin	55,440	235,651	4,401	295,932	81%	27,105	12%	4	236,746
Aleppo	Afrin	Bulbul	7,465	25,792	2,355	35,781	79%	744	3%	4	31,388
Aleppo	Afrin	Jandairis	14,500	93,472	2,454	111,196	86%	55,108	59%	3	88,957
Aleppo	Afrin	Ma'btali	12,076	26,578	1,084	39,898	69%	4,979	19%	4	32,402
Aleppo	Afrin	Raju	15,994	47,756	1,632	65,724	75%	18,960	40%	4	56,497
Aleppo	Afrin	Sharan	9,998	65,790	4,220	80,126	87%	35,211	54%	4	71,105
Aleppo	Afrin	Sheikh El-Hadid	3,508	24,679	223	28,686	87%	14,859	60%	4	22,949
Aleppo	Ain Al Arab	Ain al Arab	101,706	4,573	496	106,907	5%			4	85,526
Aleppo	Ain Al Arab	Lower Shyookh	23,282	475	12	23,769	2%			3	19,015
Aleppo	Ain Al Arab	Sarin	104,687	4,213	332	109,245	4%			4	87,138
Aleppo	Al Bab	Al Bab	97,743	130,902	2,508	231,558	58%	37,193	28%	4	208,850
Aleppo	Al Bab	A'rima	33,949	7,754	1,028	42,870	20%	1,300	17%	4	36,435
Aleppo	Al Bab	Ar-Ra'ee	16,777	9,039	1,096	26,912	38%			3	22,433
Aleppo	Al Bab	Dayr Hafir	21,960	400	1,121	23,984	6%			4	19,835
Aleppo	Al Bab	Eastern Kwares	15,769	0	5,098	21,311	24%			4	18,046
Aleppo	Al Bab	Rasm Haram El-Imam	22,192	0	2,189	24,923	9%			4	19,938
Aleppo	Al Bab	Tadaf	19,634	551	2,413	22,713	13%			4	20,726
Aleppo	As-Safira	As-Safira	47,675	502	2,644	51,241	6%			4	40,993
Aleppo	As-Safira	Banan	2,406	0	646	3,066	21%			4	2,453
Aleppo	As-Safira	Hajeb	717	0	150	867	17%			4	759
Aleppo	As-Safira	Khanaser	1,010	0	583	1,593	37%			3	1,179
Aleppo	A'zaz	Aghtrin	58,626	56,275	1,492	116,418	50%	17,497	31%	4	93,134
Aleppo	A'zaz	A'zaz	60,885	260,856	404	322,458	81%	161,000	62%	4	267,917
Aleppo	A'zaz	Mare'	30,405	41,633	409	72,447	58%	9,480	23%	4	65,314
Aleppo	A'zaz	Nabul	35,802	14,196	262	50,264	29%			3	25,132
Aleppo	A'zaz	Suran	36,432	60,404	391	97,227	63%	15,831	26%	4	83,463
Aleppo	A'zaz	Tall Refaat	16,229	28,586	237	45,130	64%	459	2%	4	40,166
Aleppo	Jarablus	Ghandorah	18,329	7,690	1,113	27,132	32%	1,220	16%	4	21,055
Aleppo	Jarablus	Jarablus	45,792	43,339	2,199	91,330	50%	27,684	64%	4	73,064
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Atareb	86,992	173,609	1,154	261,755	67%	94,454	54%	4	232,962
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Daret Azza	33,563	49,945	1,716	85,224	61%	13,436	27%	4	68,179
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Hadher	3,744	188	274	4,242	11%			4	3,394
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Haritan	6,620	178	728	7,545	12%			4	5,282
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Jebel Saman	1,502,891	166,623	1,974	1,672,060	10%	2,385	1%	3	928,640
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Tall Ed-daman	17,103	52	210	17,369	2%			4	13,895
Aleppo	Jebel Saman	Zarbah	2,733	0	449	3,185	14%			4	2,628
Aleppo	Menbij	Abu Qalqal	59,770	4,105	103	63,980	7%	100	2%	4	51,423
Aleppo	Menbij	Al-Khafsa	92,301	2,165	3,530	98,461	6%			4	86,347
Aleppo	Menbij	Maskana	45,214	0	746	46,000	2%			4	36,031
Aleppo	Menbij	Menbij	264,791	53,335	693	318,821	17%	8,845	17%	4	283,751
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	190,812	142,595	333	333,988	43%	16,318	11%	4	297,249
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Areeshah	34,219	9,728	609	44,758	23%	8,290	85%	4	39,275
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Be'r Al-Hulo Al-Wardeyyeh	24,922	16	9	24,947	0%			3	20,140
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Hole	8,495	42,504	12	51,011	83%	41,763	98%	4	42,163
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Markada	42,931	912	7	43,851	2%			4	42,658
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Shadadah	77,842	1,732	99	79,674	2%			4	77,353
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Tal Tamer	37,608	20,590	10	58,209	35%	4,941	24%	4	46,567
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Malikeyyeh	Al-Malikeyyeh	95,021	12,797	126	107,944	12%	4,766	37%	3	72,824
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Malikeyyeh	Jawadiyah	29,397	2,631	10	32,038	8%			4	24,479
Al-Hasakeh	Al-Malikeyyeh	Ya'robiyah	46,567	1,436	852	48,855	5%			4	34,199
Al-Hasakeh	Quamishli	Amuda	32,489	14,910	0	47,399	31%			4	33,179

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GOVERNORATE	DISTRICT	SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENTS	IDPS	SPONTANEOUS-IDP-RE-TURNEES	TOTAL POPULATION	% OF IDPS AND SPONTANEOUS IDP RETURNEES OF POPULATION	NUMBER OF IDPS IN SITES/CAMPS	% OF IDPS IN SITES/CAMPS	SEVERITY	PEOPLE IN NEED
Al-Hasakeh	Quamishli	Qahtaniyyeh	46,359	2,815	10	49,186	6%			4	34,430
Al-Hasakeh	Quamishli	Quamishli	284,300	71,777	35	356,174	20%			4	284,939
Al-Hasakeh	Quamishli	Tal Hmis	47,557	106	0	47,683	0%			3	33,378
Al-Hasakeh	Ras Al Ain	Darbasiyah	35,226	5,266	2	40,494	13%	98	2%	4	28,539
Al-Hasakeh	Ras Al Ain	Ras Al Ain	45,051	12,886	7,312	65,250	31%			4	46,914
Ar-Raqqa	Ar-Raqqa	Ar-Raqqa	303,647	94,418	400	398,478	24%	45,431	48%	4	318,782
Ar-Raqqa	Ar-Raqqa	Karama	67,062	15,676	77	82,815	19%			4	73,705
Ar-Raqqa	Ar-Raqqa	Maadan	14,203	0	4	14,210	0%			3	11,368
Ar-Raqqa	Ar-Raqqa	Sabka	27,110	1,273	173	28,639	5%			3	20,047
Ar-Raqqa	Ath-Thawrah	Al-Thawrah	58,030	18,320	24	76,376	24%			4	65,027
Ar-Raqqa	Ath-Thawrah	Jurneyyeh	45,563	4,714	85	50,362	10%	1,467	31%	3	36,674
Ar-Raqqa	Ath-Thawrah	Mansura	49,140	8,273	5	57,436	14%	1,032	12%	4	45,949
Ar-Raqqa	Tell Abiad	Ein Issa	37,950	899	3,516	42,365	10%			4	33,892
Ar-Raqqa	Tell Abiad	Suluk	35,997	3,309	7,151	46,457	23%			4	32,520
Ar-Raqqa	Tell Abiad	Tell Abiad	40,193	6,073	3,728	49,994	20%			4	39,995
As-Sweida	As-Sweida	As-Sweida	170,087	47,581	1,580	219,310	22%			3	175,448
As-Sweida	As-Sweida	Mashnaf	21,121	213	0	21,334	1%			4	17,067
As-Sweida	As-Sweida	Mazra'a	19,963	1,977	44	21,984	9%			3	17,587
As-Sweida	Salkhad	Gharyeh	7,147	270	0	7,417	4%			3	5,261
As-Sweida	Salkhad	Milh	18,182	774	0	18,956	4%			4	15,165
As-Sweida	Salkhad	Qarayya	12,816	1,670	63	14,549	12%			4	11,828
As-Sweida	Salkhad	Salkhad	27,392	2,615	73	30,083	9%			3	26,141
As-Sweida	Salkhad	Thibeen	6,957	451	305	7,713	10%			3	5,862
As-Sweida	Shahba	Ariqa	14,908	1,091	112	16,111	7%			3	12,889
As-Sweida	Shahba	Little Sura	15,314	1,368	0	16,682	8%			3	11,880
As-Sweida	Shahba	Shahba	41,561	9,820	0	51,381	19%			3	41,105
As-Sweida	Shahba	Shaqa	17,244	3,012	717	20,973	18%			3	14,573
Damascus	Damascus	Damascus	1,221,462	589,880	1,021	1,812,911	33%			3	906,456
Dar'a	As-Sanamayn	As-Sanamayn	131,837	1,027	2,893	135,835	3%			3	97,154
Dar'a	As-Sanamayn	Ghabagheb	62,930	3,160	72	66,201	5%			4	57,174
Dar'a	As-Sanamayn	Masmiyyeh	17,978	49	15	18,042	0%			3	14,434
Dar'a	Dar'a	Ash-Shajara	46,629	0	2,261	48,892	5%			4	39,114
Dar'a	Dar'a	Busra Esh-Sham	38,068	5,368	0	43,436	12%			4	34,749
Dar'a	Dar'a	Da'el	40,783	649	38	41,495	2%			4	33,039
Dar'a	Dar'a	Dar'a	166,105	29,807	60	196,032	15%			3	142,988
Dar'a	Dar'a	Jizeh	33,612	2,800	3	36,415	8%			3	21,491
Dar'a	Dar'a	Kherbet Ghazala	47,705	305	188	48,824	1%			3	36,631
Dar'a	Dar'a	Mseifra	39,322	2,783	6	42,111	7%			3	31,849
Dar'a	Dar'a	Mzeireb	96,133	12,469	181	108,783	12%			4	95,522
Dar'a	Izra'	Hrak	45,118	1,105	365	46,789	3%			4	37,431
Dar'a	Izra'	Izra'	63,645	3,784	296	68,014	6%			3	48,434
Dar'a	Izra'	Jasim	45,934	1,329	6	47,269	3%			3	31,420
Dar'a	Izra'	Nawa	57,529	2,078	393	60,000	4%			4	47,740
Dar'a	Izra'	Sheikh Miskine	41,468	0	38	41,540	0%			3	30,021
Dar'a	Izra'	Tassil	25,253	155	26	25,436	1%			3	20,349
Deir-ez-Zor	Abu Kamal	Abu Kamal	80,751	0	3,146	83,897	4%			4	67,118
Deir-ez-Zor	Abu Kamal	Hajin	72,033	32,535	0	104,568	31%			4	86,065
Deir-ez-Zor	Abu Kamal	Jalaa	30,146	50	900	31,096	3%	50	100%	3	24,877
Deir-ez-Zor	Abu Kamal	Susat	31,309	7,772	0	39,081	20%			4	34,304
Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin	Al Mayadin	87,480	1,250	450	89,180	2%	1,250	100%	3	62,072
Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin	Ashara	158,506	2,205	623	161,485	2%	1,950	88%	3	113,040
Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin	Thiban	41,878	6,528	0	48,406	13%	300	5%	4	38,339
Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Basira	48,789	2,964	0	51,753	6%	335	11%	4	43,096
Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	219,083	68,569	22	287,676	24%			4	230,141
Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Khasham	30,374	1,660	1,678	33,712	10%			4	26,970

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GOVERNORATE	DISTRICT	SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENTS	IDPS	SPONTANEOUS-IDP-RE-TURNEES	TOTAL POPULATION	% OF IDPS AND SPONTANEOUS IDP RETURNEES OF POPULATION	NUMBER OF IDPS IN SITES/CAMPS	% OF IDPS IN SITES/CAMPS	SEVERITY	PEOPLE IN NEED
Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Kisreh	88,133	36,395	44	124,572	29%	11,955	33%	4	107,813
Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Muhasan	18,204	0	820	19,024	4%			3	9,512
Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Sur	35,457	6,113	190	41,760	15%			4	37,711
Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Tabni	82,341	0	1,630	83,971	2%			3	48,517
Hama	As-Salamiyeh	As-Saan	14,860	0	314	15,174	2%			4	10,622
Hama	As-Salamiyeh	As-Salamiyeh	228,771	22,878	1,490	253,139	10%			3	174,033
Hama	As-Salamiyeh	Eastern Bari	21,434	42	609	22,085	3%			3	15,460
Hama	As-Salamiyeh	Oqeirbat	8,465	18	1,328	9,811	14%	18	100%	3	6,868
Hama	As-Salamiyeh	Saboura	26,958	25	518	27,501	2%			3	13,941
Hama	As-Suqaylabiyah	As-Suqaylabiyah	33,410	6,633	576	40,631	18%	14	0.2%	3	32,505
Hama	As-Suqaylabiyah	Madiq Castle	8,764	0	346	9,110	4%			3	6,000
Hama	As-Suqaylabiyah	Shat-ha	15,416	0	18	15,435	0%			3	11,685
Hama	As-Suqaylabiyah	Tell Salhib	17,064	100	6	17,170	1%			3	13,808
Hama	As-Suqaylabiyah	Ziyara	2,667	1,097	935	4,699	43%			3	3,289
Hama	Hama	Hama	588,149	162,258	132	750,640	22%	73	0.04%	3	469,370
Hama	Hama	Hamra	11,457	67	1	11,525	1%			3	9,220
Hama	Hama	Harbanifse	50,524	586	73	51,184	1%			3	41,102
Hama	Hama	Suran	35,239	18	430	35,687	1%			3	30,613
Hama	Masyaf	Ein Halaqim	20,663	817	37	21,517	4%			3	17,214
Hama	Masyaf	Jeb Ramleh	40,014	0	62	40,076	0%			3	24,213
Hama	Masyaf	Masyaf	66,416	724	45	67,185	1%	49	7%	3	42,023
Hama	Masyaf	Oj	39,342	8,212	19	47,573	17%			3	30,526
Hama	Masyaf	Wadi El-oyoun	19,987	6,946	12	26,955	26%			3	9,432
Hama	Muhradah	Kafr Zeita	1,132	0	11	1,144	1%			4	906
Hama	Muhradah	Karnaz	13,332	751	113	14,212	6%			3	11,370
Hama	Muhradah	Muhradah	38,653	1,410	357	40,445	4%			3	28,451
Homs	Al Makhrim	Al Makhrim	45,369	1,256	30	46,655	3%			3	29,336
Homs	Al Makhrim	Jeb Ej-Jarrah	22,620	0	61	22,685	0%			3	13,800
Homs	Al-Qusayr	Al-Qusayr	53,067	10,482	10	63,787	16%			3	51,030
Homs	Ar-Rastan	Ar-Rastan	62,112	500	155	63,416	1%			3	52,811
Homs	Ar-Rastan	Talbiseh	91,787	2,925	337	95,415	3%			3	87,464
Homs	Homs	Ein Elniser	32,178	1,788	2	33,968	5%			3	24,189
Homs	Homs	Farqalas	15,567	7,552	1	23,120	33%			3	11,560
Homs	Homs	Hasyaa	37,034	10,062	66	47,584	21%	3,428	34%	3	25,955
Homs	Homs	Homs	445,991	187,671	357	635,270	30%	2,632	1%	3	385,092
Homs	Homs	Kherbet Tin Noor	73,560	2,733	31	76,324	4%			3	49,520
Homs	Homs	Mahin	3,940	0	21	3,975	1%			3	2,647
Homs	Homs	Qabu	40,405	0	0	40,405	0%			3	26,018
Homs	Homs	Qaryatein	13,399	0	19	14,009	0%			3	10,420
Homs	Homs	Raqama	22,526	6,235	0	28,761	22%			3	22,490
Homs	Homs	Sadad	6,645	416	0	7,061	6%			2	2,428
Homs	Homs	Shin	30,364	2,850	0	33,214	9%			3	11,957
Homs	Homs	Taldu	70,258	745	14	71,311	1%			3	48,621
Homs	Tadmor	Sokhneh	4,066	0	0	4,066	0%			3	3,253
Homs	Tadmor	Tadmor	3,924	0	288	4,387	7%			3	2,194
Homs	Tall Kalakh	Hadideh	44,044	0	0	44,046	0%			3	22,023
Homs	Tall Kalakh	Hawash	24,225	17,171	0	41,492	41%			3	23,386
Homs	Tall Kalakh	Nasra	20,417	36,568	0	56,985	64%			3	17,096
Homs	Tall Kalakh	Tall Kalakh	41,081	1,315	19	42,415	3%			2	33,932
Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Heish	1,272	0	279	1,551	18%			3	1,241
Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Kafr Nobol	720	0	470	1,190	39%			3	783
Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Khan Shaykun	3,265	244	1,660	5,174	37%	244	100%	3	2,932
Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Ma'arrat An Nu'man	1,106	0	305	1,411	22%			4	1,199
Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Sanjar	13,672	0	792	14,470	5%			4	12,589
Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Tamanaah	5,074	0	847	5,921	14%			4	4,950

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Idleb	Ariha	Ariha	73,114	32,666	4,954	110,734	34%	391	1%	4	98,767
Idleb	Ariha	Ehsem	30,926	14,373	11,323	56,622	45%			4	54,331
Idleb	Ariha	Mhambal	26,138	12,135	3,332	41,605	37%	2,086	17%	3	29,124
Idleb	Harim	Armanaz	41,502	36,996	709	79,207	48%	19,335	52%	4	63,366
Idleb	Harim	Dana	181,494	1,080,638	509	1,262,641	86%	917,434	85%	4	1,123,750
Idleb	Harim	Harim	26,762	48,905	14	75,681	65%	18,472	38%	4	52,977
Idleb	Harim	Kafr Takharim	20,785	15,078	171	36,034	42%	3,210	21%	4	25,224
Idleb	Harim	Qourqeena	40,174	73,544	150	113,868	65%	37,601	51%	3	94,673
Idleb	Harim	Salqin	73,846	121,294	625	195,765	62%	38,224	32%	4	149,206
Idleb	Idleb	Abul Thohur	2,986	0	51	3,037	2%			4	2,961
Idleb	Idleb	Bennsh	19,170	37,004	196	56,370	66%	3,526	10%	4	48,171
Idleb	Idleb	Idleb	155,201	146,445	1,216	302,862	49%	13,497	9%	4	222,158
Idleb	Idleb	Maaret Tamsrin	69,929	307,083	520	377,532	81%	240,568	78%	4	319,956
Idleb	Idleb	Saraqab	1,852	1,290	17	3,159	41%			4	2,527
Idleb	Idleb	Sarmin	9,072	5,621	107	14,800	39%			4	11,689
Idleb	Idleb	Teftnaz	12,055	5,657	0	17,712	32%			3	14,170
Idleb	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	Badama	14,913	36,210	958	52,081	71%	27,240	75%	4	42,321
Idleb	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	Darkosh	40,004	45,981	946	86,931	54%	13,865	30%	4	73,227
Idleb	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	Janudiyeh	26,669	34,569	192	61,430	57%	10,364	30%	3	43,001
Idleb	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	72,283	51,196	2,901	126,380	43%	316	1%	4	101,104
Lattakia	Al-Haffa	Al-Haffa	24,302	1,320	930	26,568	8%	20	2%	3	13,284
Lattakia	Al-Haffa	Ein Et-teeneh	4,350	465	0	4,815	10%			3	3,419
Lattakia	Al-Haffa	Kansaba	1,694	0	0	1,694	0%			4	1,355
Lattakia	Al-Haffa	Mzair'a	9,956	640	0	10,596	6%			3	9,026
Lattakia	Al-Haffa	Salanfa	7,800	600	1	8,401	7%			3	4,201
Lattakia	Al-Qardaha	Al-Qardaha	42,170	2,560	0	44,730	6%			3	24,827
Lattakia	Al-Qardaha	Fakhura	17,533	925	110	18,568	6%			3	13,754
Lattakia	Al-Qardaha	Harf Elmseitra	6,185	405	0	6,590	6%			3	4,860
Lattakia	Al-Qardaha	Jobet Berghal	6,513	470	0	6,983	7%			3	5,517
Lattakia	Jablah	Beit Yashout	10,509	675	0	11,184	6%			3	8,164
Lattakia	Jablah	Dalyeh	11,437	640	0	12,077	5%			3	8,937
Lattakia	Jablah	Ein Elsharqiyeh	13,616	890	0	14,506	6%			3	11,242
Lattakia	Jablah	Ein Shaqaq	12,101	665	0	12,766	5%			3	9,351
Lattakia	Jablah	Jablah	70,783	21,107	11	91,906	23%	105	0.5%	3	82,865
Lattakia	Jablah	Qteibiyeh	27,473	1,565	1	29,039	5%			3	16,262
Lattakia	Lattakia	Bahlolieh	10,091	615	0	10,706	6%			3	8,372
Lattakia	Lattakia	Ein El-Bayda	12,432	1,170	34	13,639	9%			3	10,708
Lattakia	Lattakia	Hanadi	17,001	935	0	17,936	5%			3	12,365
Lattakia	Lattakia	Kasab	1,789	660	0	2,449	27%			3	1,531
Lattakia	Lattakia	Lattakia	524,968	409,084	55	934,203	44%	60	0.01%	3	493,241
Lattakia	Lattakia	Qastal Maaf	14,880	1,945	295	17,143	13%			3	9,524
Lattakia	Lattakia	Rabee'a	400	0	0	400	0%			3	200
Quneitra	Al-Fiq	Fiq	2,598	213	0	2,811	8%			3	2,249
Quneitra	Quneitra	Al-Khashniyyeh	41,521	2,228	2,629	46,392	10%			3	32,893
Quneitra	Quneitra	Khan Arnaba	91,835	560	991	93,722	2%			3	66,721
Quneitra	Quneitra	Quneitra	5,880	372	143	6,401	8%			3	5,487
Rural Damascus	Al-Qutayfah	Al-Qutayfah	48,090	2,780	176	51,059	6%			4	40,847
Rural Damascus	Al-Qutayfah	Jirud	29,862	576	24	30,462	2%			3	17,407
Rural Damascus	Al-Qutayfah	Ma'loula	13,315	50	32	13,397	1%			3	8,769
Rural Damascus	Al-Qutayfah	Raheiba	25,831	1,825	0	27,656	7%			3	22,987
Rural Damascus	An Nabk	An Nabk	36,577	18,400	656	56,078	34%			3	44,667
Rural Damascus	An Nabk	Deir Attiyeh	36,054	8,520	15	45,837	19%			3	27,597
Rural Damascus	At Tall	At Tall	64,953	187,889	21	252,863	74%			3	177,004
Rural Damascus	At Tall	Rankus	9,820	150	0	9,970	2%			3	5,504
Rural Damascus	At Tall	Sidnaya	12,195	224	0	12,419	2%			3	6,536

ADMIN INFORMATION			POPULATION ESTIMATES (JULY 2023, POPULATION TASK FORCE)					IDPS IN INFORMAL CAMPS AND SETTLEMENTS, SELF-SETTLED CAMP, PLANNED CAMPS, COLLECTIVE CENTRES AND RECEPTION CENTRES		INTER-SECTOR SEVERITY AND PIN	
GOVERNORATE	DISTRICT	SUB-DISTRICT	RESIDENTS	IDPS	SPONTANEOUS-IDP-RE-TURNEES	TOTAL POPULATION	% OF IDPS AND SPONTANEOUS IDP RETURNEES OF POPULATION	NUMBER OF IDPS IN SITES/CAMPS	% OF IDPS IN SITES/CAMPS	SEVERITY	PEOPLE IN NEED
Rural Damascus	Az-Zabdani	Az-Zabdani	23,556	10,647	47	34,508	31%			3	20,285
Rural Damascus	Az-Zabdani	Dimas	13,089	2,457	15	15,705	16%			3	11,042
Rural Damascus	Az-Zabdani	Ein Elfijeh	14,236	11,808	0	26,044	45%			4	20,835
Rural Damascus	Az-Zabdani	Madaya	28,120	2,592	45	30,763	9%			4	22,859
Rural Damascus	Az-Zabdani	Sarghaya	14,518	355	0	14,873	2%			3	11,898
Rural Damascus	Darayya	Hajar Aswad	386	0	0	386	0%			3	193
Rural Damascus	Darayya	Markaz Darayya	89,676	2,057	0	91,760	2%			3	55,612
Rural Damascus	Darayya	Sahnaya	24,133	18,958	484	43,578	45%			3	30,505
Rural Damascus	Duma	Dhameer	21,332	10,491	356	32,179	34%			4	27,828
Rural Damascus	Duma	Duma	212,651	5,668	719	219,078	3%			4	193,034
Rural Damascus	Duma	Ghizlaniyyeh	45,236	39,131	311	84,679	47%			3	59,275
Rural Damascus	Duma	Haran Al'awameed	37,586	289	1	37,876	1%			3	33,710
Rural Damascus	Duma	Harasta	138,517	3,244	287	142,075	2%			3	110,503
Rural Damascus	Duma	Nashabiyeh	31,246	1,591	267	33,104	6%			4	29,463
Rural Damascus	Duma	Sabe Byar	2,394	8,753	0	11,147	79%	7,850	90%	4	8,918
Rural Damascus	Qatana	Bait Jan	8,017	281	51	8,369	4%			3	6,087
Rural Damascus	Qatana	Qatana	151,044	141,717	40	292,805	48%			3	146,403
Rural Damascus	Qatana	Sa'sa'	57,704	6,746	46	64,616	11%			3	53,921
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Arbin	53,845	2,075	66	55,998	4%			4	39,145
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Babella	342,646	32,935	1,663	377,553	9%			4	264,287
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Jaramana	304,405	296,684	152	601,256	49%			3	390,816
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Kafr Batna	69,108	8,491	489	78,152	11%			3	39,076
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Kisweh	100,647	54,382	935	156,030	35%			3	109,347
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Maliha	42,489	29	304	42,828	1%			4	35,475
Rural Damascus	Rural Damascus	Qudsiya	244,939	97,507	32	342,506	28%			4	239,754
Rural Damascus	Yabroud	Esal El-Ward	5,563	320	97	6,138	7%			3	4,795
Rural Damascus	Yabroud	Yabroud	35,957	6,335	92	42,426	15%			3	26,356
Tartous	Banyas	Banyas	89,790	19,401	153	109,346	18%			3	71,495
Tartous	Banyas	Rawda	12,455	1,024	0	13,479	8%			3	6,740
Tartous	Banyas	Taleen	8,250	850	1	9,101	9%			3	6,600
Tartous	Dreikish	Dreikish	36,745	9,642	43	46,458	21%			3	23,229
Tartous	Dreikish	Dweir Raslan	13,456	1,325	11	14,799	9%			3	7,669
Tartous	Dreikish	Hamin	8,485	809	3	9,299	9%			3	4,650
Tartous	Dreikish	Jneinet Raslan	9,595	882	0	10,477	8%			3	5,964
Tartous	Qadmous	Anaza	18,225	1,745	3	19,973	9%			3	14,543
Tartous	Qadmous	Hamam Wasil	11,215	990	7	12,212	8%			3	6,106
Tartous	Qadmous	Qadmous	22,226	4,123	122	26,488	16%			3	18,100
Tartous	Qadmous	Tawahin	8,495	1,160	3	9,658	12%			3	7,200
Tartous	Safita	Bariqiyeh	7,120	665	6	7,791	9%			3	6,307
Tartous	Safita	Mashta Elhiu	14,257	7,030	0	21,287	33%			3	13,001
Tartous	Safita	Ras El-Khashufeh	19,190	1,452	3	20,647	7%			3	13,327
Tartous	Safita	Safita	55,978	13,480	56	69,533	19%			3	44,024
Tartous	Safita	Sibbeh	7,190	1,025	2	8,217	12%			3	5,507
Tartous	Safita	Sisniyyeh	20,305	2,452	13	22,775	11%			3	12,336
Tartous	Sheikh Badr	Baramanet Elmashayekh	18,281	1,780	0	20,061	9%			3	10,031
Tartous	Sheikh Badr	Qumseyyeh	14,365	2,019	1	16,385	12%			3	8,193
Tartous	Sheikh Badr	Sheikh Badr	28,125	8,226	0	36,351	23%			3	22,259
Tartous	Tartous	Arwad	5,425	0	0	5,425	0%			3	3,247
Tartous	Tartous	Hameidiyyeh	17,147	1,735	1	18,883	9%			3	13,113
Tartous	Tartous	Kareemeh	13,564	1,190	0	14,754	8%			3	10,855
Tartous	Tartous	Kherbet Elma'aza	18,530	1,381	0	19,911	7%			3	11,382
Tartous	Tartous	Safsafa	19,695	1,947	0	21,642	9%			3	16,382
Tartous	Tartous	Soda Khawabi	33,753	9,530	5	43,288	22%			3	23,975
Tartous	Tartous	Tartous	235,677	75,286	565	311,649	24%			3	164,105

4.4

Acronyms

AAP	Accountability to Affected People	GSC	Global Shelter Cluster
ABA	Area Based Approach	GWC	Global WASH Cluster
ACU	Assistance Coordination Unit	HCF	Health Care Facility
ANC	Antenatal Care	HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
AoR	Area of Responsibility	HeRAMS	Health Resources and Services Availability Mapping Systems
AR%	Attack Rate	HLP	Housing, Land and Property
ASO	Access Severity Overview	HNAP	Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme
AWD	Acute Watery Diarrhoea	HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
BEmONC	Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care	HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
BSFP	Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme	HSOS	Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria
CBS	Central Bank of Syria	HTS	Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management	HWS	Handwashing Facility
CFMs	Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms	IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
CP	Child Protection	IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
CPA	Crop Production Assessment	IED	Improvised Explosive Device
CT scan	Computed Tomography scan	ISIMM	IDP Sites Integrated Monitoring Matrix
CwD	Children with Disabilities	IHL	International Humanitarian Law
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction	IHRL	International Human Rights Law
EBF	Exclusive Breastfeeding	INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
EO	Explosive Ordnance	ISG	Inter-sectoral Group
EPI	Expanded Program of Immunization	ISIL	Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant
ERL	Early Recovery and Livelihoods	ISMI	IDP Situation Monitoring Initiative
EMIS	Educational Management Information System	IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
ERW	Explosive Remnants of War Contamination	JENA	Joint Education Needs Assessments
EWARN	Early Warning, Alert and Response Network	JIAF	Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework
EWARS	Early Warning, Alert and Response System	JMP	Joint Monitoring Program
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	JNA	Joint Need Assessment
FGDs	Focus Group Discussion	KII	Key Informant Interview
FRC	Free Residual Chlorine	LCSI	Livelihood-Based Coping Strategy Index
FSA	Food Security and Agriculture Sector	MA	Mine Action
FSA	Food Security Assessment	MAD	Minimum Acceptable Diet
FSLA	Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment	MAM	Moderate Acute Malnutrition
FSS	Food Security Sector	MAMI	Management for Acute Malnutrition for Infants
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition	MDD	Minimum Dietary Diversity
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
GNC	Global Nutrition Cluster	MMI	Modified Mercalli Intensity
GoS	Government of Syria	MNPs	Micronutrients Supplementation
GPI	Global Peace Index		

MoE	Ministry of Education	TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
MoH	Ministry of Health	UN	United Nations
MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging	UNDAC	United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination
MRM	Monitoring and Reporting Mechanisms	UNDP	United Nations Development programme
MSNA	Multi-Sector Needs Assessment	UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
NCDs	Non-Communicable Diseases	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions	UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
NES	North-East Syria	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
NFIs	Non-Food Items	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization	UNSC	United Nations Security Council
NSAG	Non-State Armed Group	UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution
NWS	North-West Syria	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs	US\$	U.S. Dollar
OHCHR	United Nations Office for the High Commissioner of Human Rights	UXO	Unexploded Ordnances
OoSC	Out of School Children	VBIED	Vehicle-borne improvised explosive device
PCR	Pupil to Classroom Ratio	VRP	Vulnerable Resident Populations
PDM	Post Distribution Monitoring	WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
PHC	Primary Health care Centres	WB	World Bank
PiN	People in Need	WBD	Water-borne Diseases
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women	WHZ	Weight-for-Height Z-scores
PNC	Postnatal Care	WFP	United Nations World Food Programme
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	WHO	United Nations World Health Organization
PSS	Psychosocial Support	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
PTF	Population Task Force	WoS	Whole of Syria
PTR	Pupil to Teacher Ratio	WRA	Women of Reproductive Age
RCCE	Risk Communication and Community Engagement	4Ws	Who does What, Where and When
RAATA	Ras Al Ain and Tel Abiad		
RNA	Rapid Need Assessment		
SAG	Strategic Advisory Group		
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition		
SARC	Syrian Arab Red Crescent		
SDF	Syrian Democratic Forces		
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse		
SERNA	Syria Earthquake Rapid Need Assessment		
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions		
SMEB	Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket		
SNFI	Shelter and Non-Food Item		
SOM	Senior Officials Meeting		
SYP	Syrian Pound		
SSC	Shelter Severity Classification		
SSWG	Safe Space for Women and Girls		

4.5

End notes

- 1 UN Special Rapporteur on the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health - Visit to Syria, 6-14 November 2010.
- 2 Institute for Economics and Peace, [Global Peace Index 2023](#), June 2023.
- 3 UN Security Council, Report of the Secretary-General (S/2023/621), 24 August 2023.
- 4 WHO SSA public dashboard, November 2023.
- 5 [Syria joint damage assessment of selected cities](#), World Bank, December 2022.
- 6 [Recovery of Services and Infrastructure in Syria](#), UNHABITAT, July 2022.
- 7 [Considerations for a housing sector recovery framework in Syria](#), UNHABITAT, July 2022.
- 8 [Human-induced climate change compounded by socio-economic water stressors increased severity of drought in Syria, Iraq and Iran](#), Imperial College London, UK, 2023.
- 9 This includes over 334,000 people in Al-Hasakeh city and 281,000 people in surrounding areas in north-east Syria.
- 10 However, Operations sustained throughout the temporary closure as NGOs relied upon stockpiled supplies, and programs continued in-country.
- 11 World Bank analysis for the HNO, November 2023.
- 12 Earthquake needs and response overview – OCHA.
- 13 [Impact of the February 2023 Earthquakes on Employment and the Labour Market in Syria](#).
- 14 [Syria Earthquake 2023 Rapid Damage and Needs Assessment \(RDNA\)](#) - World Bank.
- 15 FAO, WASH Working Group Northeast Syria (n.d.). Alouk Station and Himme Reservoir – [Daily Status Dashboard](#);
- 16 [WHO SSA Public Dashboard](#), data retrieved 13 December 2023.
- 17 WHO SSA report Quarter 2, July 2023.
- 18 IDP movements refer to the number of IDPs arrivals in communities and may include multiple/short term displacements.
- 19 Source: CCCM monthly displacement movement report, October 2023.
- 20 Source: North-West Syria - CCCM Cluster Displacement Report (November 2023)
- 21 At the time of finalizing the entire population datasets 245,000 was the number used for all calculations and endorsed by the populations and IDPs task forces. However, since the number has increased to 298,000 efforts will be made to reconcile the figure in the updated 2024 data sets.
- 22 See <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/syria-earthquake-needs-and-response-overview-post-earthquake-overview-march-15-2023>
- 23 The following is based on the MSNA 2022 and 2022 HNAF data for central and south Syria, in combination with 2023 MSNA data for the north.
- 24 Population task force figures – 2023.
- 25 MSNA and experts' review.
- 26 [Mental Health and Psychosocial Support \(MHPSS\) Working Group](#)
- 27 Protection monitoring reports in north-west and north-east Syria.
- 28 It should be stressed that these statistics only relate to those that UNHCR has been able to verify and/or monitor, and do not reflect the actual number of refugee returns, which may be significantly higher.
- 29 2023 GBV assessment, qualitative data, FGD with communities.
- 30 2023 GBV assessment, qualitative data, FGD with communities.
- 31 GBV qualitative assessment, information proceeding from GBV experts and 2023 FGDs with communities.
- 32 MSNA 2023.
- 33 2023 GBV assessment, qualitative data, FGD with communities.
- 34 UNDAC Assessment on collective shelter in Aleppo; HCT Protection Sector Earthquake update and GBV assessment, qualitative data, FGD with communities and experts.
- 35 Mainly in camps and in northern Syria as identified by WASH MSNA 2023.
- 36 GBV AoR and UNFPA report: 'An overview of GBV risks in the 2023 Syria Earthquake response'.
- 37 MSNA and expert review 2023.
- 38 Al Hol Coordination forum.
- 39 NTS surveys + community-level incident reports.
- 40 Ibid
- 41 Ibid
- 42 SSWG NES, 2023.
- 43 SSWG NES, 2023.
- 44 44 REACH Light Profiling, October 2023.
- 45 SSWG NES, 2023.
- 46 The PiN was calculated based on Population Data, Multi Sectorial Need Assessment MSNA 2023 (except for Damascus), Education Management Information System Syria (EMIS) 2023 & Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) 2023.
- 47 Source: [Guidance On Strengthening Disability Inclusion in Humanitarian Response Plans](#)
- 48 OCHA population task force July 2023
- 49 UNICEF. Source: [The situation of children in Syria](#).
- 50 While data for this year could not be gathered, previous year data highlighted that Aat the national level, 56% of school-going children expressed dissatisfaction with the WASH facilities in their schools.
- 51 The PiNwas calculated based on Population Data, Multi Sectorial Need Assessment MSNA 2023, Education Management Information System Syria (EMIS) 2023 & Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) 2023.
- 52 According to sectorial assessments, JNA, and ACU data sets.
- 53 [The Security Council Report of December 2023 show that 23 schools were attacked alongside other community amenities in Syria](#).
- 54 The Remote Monitoring System is a phone-based survey conducted by the WFP Regional Bureau in Cairo, Egypt
- 55 Health Sector PiN and Severity Analysis Framework, 2023.
- 56 WHO Syria, Public Health Situation Analysis (PHSA 2022).

- 57 WHO EWARN and EWARS database.
- 58 WoS AWD/Cholera Sitrep 21, November 2023.
- 59 Whole of Syria Health Sector HeRAMS Quarter 2, Aug 2023.
- 60 Whole of Syria Health Sector HeRAMS Quarter 2, Aug 2023.
- 61 Syria Ministry of Health (MoH); WHO and MOH Health Labour Market Analysis 2023 (unpublished).
- 62 [Salary scale for Physician - Internal Medicine in Syria 2023 - Complete Guide \(salaryexplorer.com\)](#).
- 63 WoS Health Sector 4W, Sept 2023.
- 64 [NC Nutrition Humanitarian Needs Analysis Guidance_V2_0.pdf \(nutritioncluster.net\)](#).
- 65 [Nearly 240 million children with disabilities around the world, UNICEF's most comprehensive statistical analysis finds.](#)
- 66 UNICEF, (2015). [Management of severe acute malnutrition in children: working towards results at scale.](#)
- 67 Global Rapid Post-Disaster Damage Estimation, February 2023.
- 68 Standard building with minor damage or unable to lock. Substandard building with/ without minor damage.
- 69 Standard building with major damage. Substandard building with minor or major damage. Non-permanent building with/ without damage.
- 70 Partially safe conditions are most prominent in Al-Hasakeh (56%), Deir-ez-Zor (46%), and Ar-Raqqa (44%) and unsafe housing conditions most prominent in Idleb (27%), Ar-Raqqa (14%), and Aleppo (12%).
- 71 Standard building with collapsed structural elements. Substandard building with major damage.
- 72 Homeless or residing in standard building which is completely destroyed.
- 73 Dangerous housing conditions are predominant in Quneitra (5%), Ar-Raqqa (3%), and Dar'a (3%).
- 74 Source: 2023 MSNA and experts' consultation in HCT response area.
- 75 During the recent airstrikes, the areas of Malikeyyeh, Amuda, Darbasiyah, Jawadiyah, Qahtaniyyeh, Quamishli, Tal Hmis and Ya'robiyah in Northeast Syria have been especially affected leading to partial or full loss of power supply to the water stations impacting both production and distribution of water to the population, but the consequences on the WASH severity has not been registered as the MSNA has been conducted before these attacks.
- 76 Source: 2023 MSNA.
- 77 Source: WoS ERL sector.
- 78 Source: UNICEF Syria Country Office, presentation for the 2nd joint FSA and WASH workshop on mitigating the water scarcity crisis in Syria.
- 79 Source: WoS FSA sector data.
- 80 Source: 2023 MSNA.
- 81 Source: 2023 MSNA and experts' consultation in HCT response area.
- 82 Source: 2023 MSNA.
- 83 Source: WoS FSA sector data.
- 84 Source: 2023 MSNA.
- 85 31 per cent of the households living in IDPs sites share toilets with people who are not members of their families, 55 per cent of them with more than four families, decreasing the level of safety and accessibility for women and girls. 37 per cent of the shared latrines are not gender segregated in IDPs sites, 85 per cent for IDPs living outside.
- 86 [An overview of gender-based violence risks in the 2023 Syria earthquake response.](#)
- 87 The combined costs for water and sanitation services should not exceed 5% of a household's income. ([The Human Right to Water and Sanitation – Media Brief](#)).
- 88 Source: 2023 MSNA and experts' consultation in HCT response area.
- 89 Source: 2023 MSNA.
- 90 Source: 2023 MSNA.
- 91 Source: 2023 MSNA and experts' consultation in HCT response area.
- 92 Source: 2023 MSNA.
- 93 Source: WoS Education sector.
- 94 Source: WoS Nutrition sector.
- 95 The lack of international treaties on water use in transboundary river basins and aquifers and discrepancies in international water law is also affecting availability of water from the Euphrates River.
- 96 Major water systems being torn between different areas of control affects equitable water access for hundreds of thousands of people, as in Al-Hasakeh and Al Bab areas. Noting that strides have been made to mobilize resources for the rehabilitation of the Ein El Baida pumping station to restore access to water in Al-Bab.

**HUMANITARIAN
NEEDS OVERVIEW**
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

ISSUED FEBRUARY 2024