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FACTSHEET



Northeast Syria Needs Update
Deir-ez-Zor Governorate Profile

Augst 2026 | Syria

Key Messages

- Findings suggest **early signs of recovery** through **improvements in basic service provision and agricultural production**, although **progress** remains **uneven** across sectors and sub-districts.
- However, **persistent food insecurity, widespread conflict-related shelter damage, UXO contamination, and livelihood challenges** indicate that **humanitarian assistance remains essential alongside early recovery and reconstruction efforts**.
- **With one in four households identified as returnees or refugee returnees, sustainable reintegration** will be central to enabling returnees to become active participants in Deir-ez-Zor's recovery and reconstruction.
- **Findings suggest that Deir-ez-Zor remained the most UXO contaminated governorate in the Northeast**, restricting access to agriculture and associated livelihoods.

Top 3 Reported Priority Needs, by % of households

52% Livelihoods

38% Food

37% Health

Map 1: Assessment coverage



Image: Deir-ez-Zor, Syria, REACH 2026.

Context & Rationale

On 30 January 2026, the Democratic Autonomous Administration of North and East Syria (DAANES) and the Government of Syria entered into a ceasefire agreement and initiated the formalised integration of governance structures in the governorates of Al-Hasakeh, Deir-ez-Zor, and Ar-Raqqa, in addition to the Ain-al-Arab district of Aleppo.

The key objective of the Northeast Syria Needs Update was to identify any material changes in humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities following this major contextual shift in the region, using data from the October 2025 Syria Needs Profile[1] as a baseline. The analysis also delves into the differences in vulnerability profiles between population groups and sub-districts to support evidence-led targeting and area-based prioritisation.

Assessment Overview

The Northeast Syria Needs Update is a comprehensive, multi-sectoral assessment developed in consultation with humanitarian sectors.

The assessment surveyed 1,122 households across 152 communities in 14 sub-districts in Deir-ez-Zor. Data was collected between 10 May and 3 June 2026 using a stratified two-stage sampling approach. The methodology generated representative estimates at the sub-district level and ensured representativeness of key population groups (residents,[2] IDPs, returnees, and refugee returnees) at the governorate level, with a 90% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Please see the Methodology Overview and Limitations section for more details.

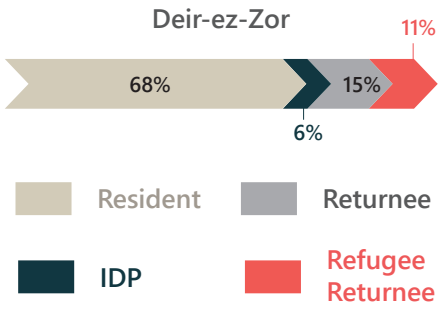
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Displacement & Returns

The majority of households in Deir-ez-Zor were residents (68%), while one in four households were either returnees (15%) or refugee returnees (11%), compared with just 8% in October[3]. This increase likely reflects improved security and relative stability following the end of active conflict and the re-establishment of Government of Syria control in early 2026. The highest proportions of returnees were reported in Muhasan (31%), Asahara (23%), and Al Mayadin (21%), while refugee returnees were particularly concentrated in Al Mayadin (31%). Many of these sub-districts were located along former front lines where control frequently shifted during the conflict, leading to repeated displacement.

In contrast, IDPs comprised only 6% of households. **Most IDP households (70%) planned to remain in their current location over the three months following data collection, with relatively few planning to return to their areas of origin.** This likely reflects the profile of displacement in Deir-ez-Zor, where most IDPs originated from elsewhere within the governorate.[4] The lack of shelter in areas of origin (65%) and limited employment opportunities (54%) were the most commonly reported barriers to return. Taken together, the continued arrival of returnees and the limited onward movement of IDPs highlight the growing importance of sustainable reintegration, housing rehabilitation, and livelihood support as key components of the governorate's recovery.

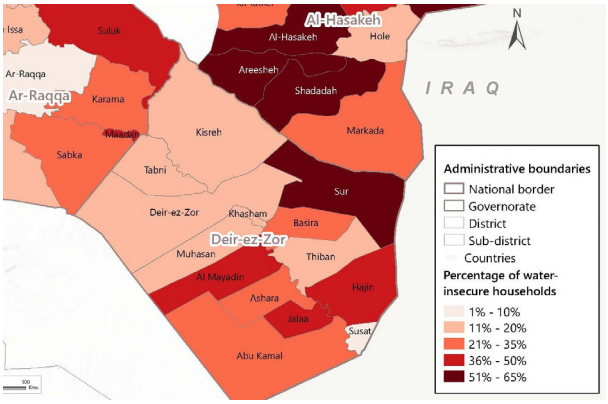
Population group profiles, *by % of households*



51% of households in **Al Mayadin** were **returnees** or **refugee returnees**

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Map 2: Water insecurity (HWISE-4[5])



One in four households in Deir-ez-Zor face water insecurity, compared to 18% in Ar-Raqqa and 34% in Al-Hasakeh. **However, governorate-level figures masked substantial disparities between the western and eastern parts of the governorate**. The highest levels of water insecurity were reported in the eastern sub-districts of Sur (60%) and Hajin (43%), while western sub-districts such as Deir-ez-Zor City (11%) and Tabni (18%) reported substantially lower levels. These differences closely mirrored access to piped water. Sub-districts with high connectivity to the main network, including Deir-ez-Zor City (84%) and Muhasan (98%), reported much lower levels of water insecurity than those primarily reliant on water trucking, such as Hajin (72%) and Susat (68%).

Returnees were the most likely to experience water insecurity (29%), highlighting the importance of restoring water infrastructure in areas of return to support sustainable reintegration. Overall, unlike the governorate-wide water access challenges observed in Al-Hasakeh, water insecurity in Deir-ez-Zor is primarily characterised by a pronounced east-west divide, highlighting the need for geographically targeted WASH interventions, particularly in eastern sub-districts and areas experiencing high levels of return.

Electricity

Electricity access in Deir-ez-Zor remained highly uneven. While connectivity to the main network increased from 39% in October 2025 to 58% in May 2026, improvements in grid access did not translate into consistent electricity supply. Median daily electricity availability ranged from 24 hours in Thiban and 15 hours in Abu Kamal to just 4 hours in Muhasan and 5 hours in Khasham, resulting in the lowest governorate-wide median of only 6 hours per day.

Reliance on neighbourhood generators declined by 8 percentage points, while the proportion of households using solar energy as their primary electricity source increased by 17 percentage points. This trend may partly reflect rising fuel prices, which have increased by approximately 30% since February, making generator use increasingly expensive. There are, however, reasons for cautious optimism. The Syrian Electricity Company has announced the installation of a new transformer at the Al-Tayrn substation, doubling its capacity and improving the continuity of electricity supply for households served by the network.[6]

Median electricity hours per day reported at time of data collection



Shelter

In Deir-ez-Zor, 55% of households reported shelter damage, with the severity considerably greater than in the other Northeast governorates. **More than one in ten affected households (11%) reported severe damage or complete destruction of their shelter, with the highest levels recorded in the eastern border sub-districts of Hajin (34%) and Abu Kamal (21%)**, reflecting the lasting impacts of conflict on housing infrastructure. The high cost of labour (90%) and construction materials (31%) were cited as the main barriers to repairing damaged shelters. **Consequently, 13% of households in Deir-ez-Zor were living in collective centres, the highest proportion in Northeast Syria, rising to nearly one in five among returnee households.**

These findings highlight that shelter reconstruction will be central to Deir-ez-Zor's recovery. However, given the extent of severe damage and complete destruction in some areas, recovery efforts should be informed by context-specific damage assessments to determine whether rehabilitation is feasible or whether constructing new housing represents a more effective solution.

Top 3 sub-districts with reported shelter damage, *by % of HH*



11% of affected households in Deir-ez-Zor reported **severe or complete destruction of shelter**

Education

73% of households in Deir-ez-Zor had **all school-aged children enrolled during the 2025-2026 academic year**

Education outcomes in Deir-ez-Zor present a mixed picture. **Overall school enrolment declined slightly from 79% in October 2025 to 73% in May 2026, although learning conditions improved considerably, with the proportion of households reporting that children attended school in acceptable conditions increasing from 53% to 73%.** Enrolment was highest in Tabni (94%) and Deir-ez-Zor City (83%), while Hajin (60%) and Kisreh (63%) reported the lowest rates. School conditions also varied substantially across the governorate. Households in Abu Kamal (24%) and Basira (32%) reported the lowest levels of acceptable learning conditions, with overcrowded classrooms (81%) and a lack of furniture (78%) cited as the primary constraints in Abu Kamal, while households in Basira also reported shortages of teachers (60%).

Sub-districts with the lowest reported acceptable school conditions, *by % of HH*

Sub-district	% of HH
Abu Kamal	24%
Basira	32%
Jalaa	59%

School enrolment remained unequal across population groups. Children in IDP (62%) and returnee households (65%) reported lower enrolment rates than residents (75%) and refugee returnees (71%). Unlike in Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh, cost was not the primary barrier to enrolment. Instead, households most frequently reported children participating in income-generating activities outside the home (18%), highlighting the continued influence of economic vulnerability on education. This challenge was particularly pronounced among female-headed households, which were nearly twice as likely as male-headed households to report child labour as a barrier to enrolment (20% versus 12%). Among returnee households, nearly one in five also cited delayed return after the start of the 2025–2026 school year as a barrier to school attendance.

These findings reflect the lasting impacts of conflict on Deir-ez-Zor's education system. Many schools sustained extensive damage during the conflict and continue to operate without adequate infrastructure, furniture, or teaching staff. Recent government measures, including teacher salary increases and plans to rehabilitate 47 schools across the governorate, represent important steps towards restoring education services.[7] However, improving educational outcomes will require not only rehabilitating school infrastructure, but also addressing the economic barriers that continue to prevent many children, particularly those from displaced and returnee households, from attending school.

Health

Overall access to healthcare declined in Deir-ez-Zor, with 81% of households reporting they were able to access healthcare when needed, down 9 percentage points from 90% in October 2025. Access varied considerably within the governorate, with particularly low rates reported in Basira (10%) and Sur (32%).

The types of health services households relied upon also shifted. **Public health facility use increased from 45% in October to 57% in May, although private facilities remained the preferred source of care (63%).** This contrasts with

Sub-districts with the lowest reported rates of access to healthcare when needed, *by % of HH*

Sub-district	% of HH
Basira	10%
Sur	32%
Hajin	58%

HeRAMS data indicating that public health service capacity remains limited: two of seven public hospitals were not operational and 57% of public health centres were closed, with communities north of the Euphrates particularly under-served.[8] This divergence between household and HeRAMS data may partly reflect differences in the timing of data collection. Use of NGO-supported health facilities also declined substantially, from 15% to 6%, against a backdrop of major reductions in humanitarian health financing and NGO service provision.

Treatment costs remained the most commonly reported barrier to healthcare (46%). Waiting times (17% to 18%) and the absence of a functional health facility nearby (12% to 14%) remained relatively stable, while reported service unavailability declined substantially from 33% in October 2025 to 14% in May 2026, suggesting improvements in the availability of specific services.

Overall, the findings point to a health system in transition. While reported service availability has improved, declining overall access, limited public health capacity, and continued reliance on private providers indicate that restoration of the public health system remains a work in progress. Affordability remains a key constraint, with treatment and transportation costs linking healthcare access to the broader economic pressures facing households across the governorate.

Nutrition

Access to nutrition services for households requiring support, including malnutrition treatment, de-worming, and Vitamin A supplementation, declined from 48% in October 2025 to 39% in May 2026. Nearly half (49%) of households unable to access services cited a lack of available facilities as the primary barrier. Access also varied considerably across population groups: only 16% of female-headed households reported accessing nutrition services when needed, while access was substantially higher among IDP households (66%) than refugee returnees (3%). This disparity may suggest that nutrition outreach and service delivery remain more concentrated in locations hosting displaced populations, such as camps and collective centres, while refugee returnees face greater barriers to accessing or being aware of available services.

Despite declining service access, reported child illness improved slightly. The proportion of households reporting illness among children under five in the two weeks preceding data collection fell from 47% in October to 39% in May, although this remained higher than in Al-Hasakeh (33%) and Ar-Raqqa (17%). Fever, diarrhoea, and cough were the most frequently reported symptoms. This reduction should be interpreted cautiously, as childhood illness is influenced by factors beyond nutrition services, including seasonality, WASH, and living conditions; the October assessment coincided with the onset of colder weather.

Unlike in Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh, nutrition service access in Deir-ez-Zor declined between October 2025 and May 2026. With the majority of households requiring nutrition support still unable to access services, expanding service coverage and addressing facility gaps, particularly for refugee returnees and female-headed households, will be important to prevent further deterioration and support improvements in child health.

Food Security

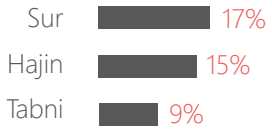
Following the exceptionally dry 2024/2025 rainy season, improved rainfall in 2025/2026 contributed to stronger agricultural production in Deir-ez-Zor.[9] **Among households engaged in crop production, 52% reported larger harvests than in previous years.** However, more extensive flooding occurred along the Euphrates River in late May 2026; as data collection had already concluded, these findings do not reflect the impacts of the floods on agricultural production, livelihoods, or food security.[10]

FCS, *by % of households*

Acceptable	Borderline	Poor
83%	14%	4%

Improved harvests did not translate directly into improved household food security, as agricultural production primarily supports income rather than self-consumption. **Only 27% of households relied on their own production as their primary food source, while 71% primarily purchased food, leaving households highly exposed to market prices.** Since February, food prices across Northeast Syria increased by around 5%, including a 25% increase in the price of bread, placing additional pressure on household purchasing power.[11]

Top 3 sub-districts with highest rates of Poor FCS, *by % of HH*



Overall, 83% of households reported an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS),[12] although poorer outcomes were concentrated in Sur (17% of households reported poor FCS) and Hajin (15% of households reported poor FCS). **A more concerning picture emerged through the Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI),**[13] **with 63% of households reporting medium or high rCSI**. Relying on less preferred foods was the most common strategy, which households for used a median of 2 days per week. High rCSI was particularly prevalent among the resident (10%) and returnee population (11%).

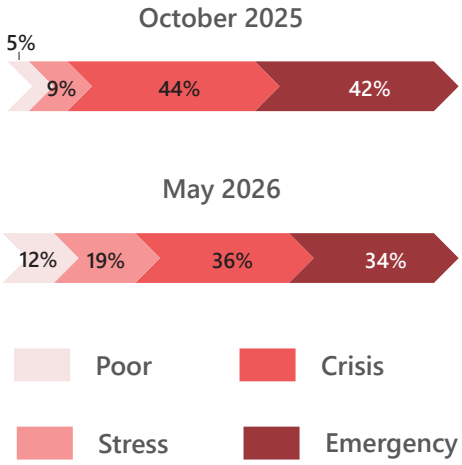
rCSI, *by % of households*

Low	Medium	High
37%	53%	10%

Overall, improved rainfall supported agricultural production but was insufficient to substantially reduce food insecurity. With most households dependent on market purchases, rising food prices and constrained purchasing power continue to shape food security outcomes. At the same time, the late-May flooding demonstrates the vulnerability of agricultural livelihoods to climate shocks, reinforcing the need to strengthen livelihoods, improve food affordability, and build resilience to increasingly variable climatic conditions.

Livelihoods

LCSI-EN, *by % of households*



Compared with October 2025, the proportion of households employing emergency strategies to meet essential needs, as measured by the Livelihood Coping Strategies Index (LCSI-EN),[14] decreased from 42% to 34% in Deir-ez-Zor. Emergency coping was particularly prevalent among returnees (41%), who reported the highest rates of socially degrading activities (14%) and child labour (12%). Female-headed households also faced greater pressure, with 30% reporting emergency coping compared with 20% of male-headed households. Despite these trends, **71% of households remained unable or only partially able to meet their basic needs**, with rising prices (92%) and lack of employment (63%) cited as the most commonly reported barriers.

Household purchasing power also came under greater pressure. **Reported median monthly income fell by 11.1% between October 2025 and May 2026, while the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)[15] increased by 7%, reducing the gap between median income and the SMEB by 57%.**[9] While rising living costs clearly contributed to this squeeze, the decline in reported income should also be interpreted in the context of seasonal changes in household income sources.

This is particularly evident in agricultural income. Income from own agricultural production fell from 52% to 18%, with data collection taking place at the end of the lean season, when agricultural income is typically at its lowest. Meanwhile, salaried employment increased slightly from 49% to 52% and casual labour from 25% to 29%. Remittances declined from 34% to 23%, potentially reflecting the increase in refugee returns, although they remained more commonly reported in Deir-ez-Zor than elsewhere in Northeast Syria. Reliance on loans also fell from 19% to 7%, while humanitarian assistance as an income source became negligible (4% to <1%).

Unlike elsewhere in Northeast Syria, these findings do not indicate increasing reliance on unsustainable income sources[16] such as debt. However, even accounting for the likely seasonal influence on agricultural earnings, the continued prevalence of emergency coping and the shrinking buffer between income and minimum expenditure requirements indicate that many households remain under considerable economic pressure, with remittances continuing to provide an important supplementary source of income despite their decline.

Median Monthly Income - SMEB,
October 2025 vs. May 2026 (Old SYP)

	Oct 2025	May 2026	Change
Income	2,700,000	2,400,000	-11.1% ▼
SMEB	1,943,551	2,079,493	+7.0% ▲

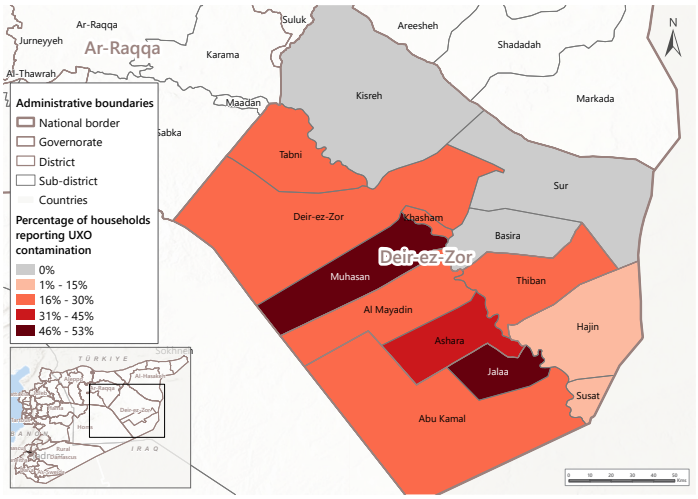
Protection & Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)

Protection conditions in Deir-ez-Zor showed notable improvement between October 2025 and May 2026. **The proportion of households reporting threats affecting their ability to access resources or livelihoods to meet essential needs over the previous three months declined from 38% to 25%**. However, concerns remained elevated in some sub-districts, particularly Ashara (53%) and Khasham (46%).

Protection concerns affecting women and girls also decreased, with the proportion of households reporting that women and girls avoided areas of their community due to security concerns falling from 22% to 12%. However, among households reporting such concerns, markets remained the most commonly avoided location (79%), potentially constraining women's access to markets, livelihoods, and other essential services. **Deir-ez-Zor also recorded the highest proportion of households reporting children under 18 living away from home (12%)**, with seeking employment (42%) the most commonly cited reason, further highlighting the intersection between economic pressures and protection risks.

Explosive ordnance remains a significant protection concern. **Deir-ez-Zor recorded by far the highest reported prevalence of UXO contamination[17] in Northeast Syria (19%)**, reaching 48% in Muhasan. Impacts were most frequently reported on agricultural land (64%), posing risks to both physical safety and agriculture-based livelihoods. Returnees (15%) and refugee returnees (17%) were particularly likely to report contamination, highlighting the importance of mine action for safe reintegration and recovery.

Map 5: Reported UXO contamination in Deir-ez-Zor, *by sub-district*



Other protection indicators similarly improved. **The proportion of households reporting being able to move freely without protection concerns increased from 51% to 68%, while access to civil documentation rose modestly from 57% to 64%.** However, IDPs remained the least documented population group, with only 46% reporting access to civil documentation.

Despite improvements in security, freedom of movement, and access to civil documentation, significant protection concerns remain, including UXO contamination, risks affecting women and girls, and pockets of heightened insecurity. Addressing these risks, particularly as displaced populations return and agricultural livelihoods recover, will be critical to ensuring that recovery and reintegration efforts are safe and inclusive.

Accountability to Affected People (AAP)

Top 3 reported priority needs,
by % of households

1. Livelihoods (52%)
2. Food (38%)
3. Health (37%)

Households' priority needs in Deir-ez-Zor remained broadly consistent between October 2025 and May 2026, with livelihoods, food, and health continuing to rank among the most frequently reported priorities.[18] **While health (46%) was the most commonly reported need in October 2025, livelihoods (52%) emerged as the highest priority in May 2026, reflecting persistent economic pressures.** Drinking water declined considerably as a priority, from 22% to 12%, suggesting improvements in access, while electricity remained a comparatively important need (26%). Debt repayment was also reported by 23% of households, reflecting continued financial strain. Shelter remained a comparatively low priority (12%), despite widespread conflict-related shelter damage across the governorate.

When asked which actor was best placed to address their priority needs, households most frequently preferred humanitarian organisations (46%), compared with the central government (29%) and local authorities (17%). Respondents primarily attributed this preference to humanitarian organisations' resources and speed of response. Cash assistance (88%), in-kind food assistance (60%), and services such as healthcare and education (38%) were the preferred modalities of support, reflecting continued demand for flexible assistance to meet household priorities.

Looking towards livelihood recovery, 32% of households prioritised support for agricultural activities, reflecting the importance of agriculture to Deir-ez-Zor's economy. Households also identified access to financing (87%), productive assets and equipment (60%), vocational training (50%), and infrastructure rehabilitation (43%) as key enablers of livelihood recovery. Together, these findings point to the importance of complementing humanitarian assistance with interventions that revitalise agriculture and other job-creating sectors, strengthen household incomes, and support longer-term economic recovery.

Conclusion & Implication for the Response

Findings suggest that Deir-ez-Zor is showing early signs of recovery, with improvements in basic service provision and agricultural production, although progress remains uneven across sectors and sub-districts. However, localised food insecurity, widespread conflict-related shelter damage, UXO contamination, and livelihood challenges indicate that humanitarian assistance remains essential alongside early recovery and reconstruction efforts. With one in four households identified as returnees or refugee returnees, sustainable reintegration will be central to enabling returnees to become active participants in Deir-ez-Zor's recovery and reconstruction.

Methodology Overview and Limitations

The Northeast Syria Needs Update is a comprehensive, multi-sectoral assessment developed in consultation with humanitarian sector partners to inform humanitarian response and early recovery programming across Northeast Syria. The assessment surveyed 3,235 households across 763 communities in 39 sub-districts within the three governorates of Al-Hasakeh, Deir-ez-Zor, and Ar-Raqqa.

The assessment employed a stratified two-stage sampling design to generate representative estimates at both the sub-district (Admin 3) level and, within each governorate, for the four principal population groups: residents, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and refugee returnees. The sampling frame was developed using the October 2025 IOM-DTM Population Mobility and Baseline Assessment, with household estimates derived from sub-district-specific median household sizes.

The sampling methodology was designed to achieve two complementary objectives: (1) generate representative estimates at the sub-district level and (2) enable representative analysis of the four population groups at the governorate level. To achieve this, separate sample size requirements were calculated for geographic and population-group representativeness, with the final sample for each sub-district–population group combination set as the larger of the two. Communities were selected using probability proportional to population size, followed by random household selection within sampled communities. The assessment targeted a 90% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Data were collected through face-to-face household interviews using KoBoToolbox and structured questionnaires developed in consultation with humanitarian sector partners.

The findings should be interpreted in light of the following limitations:

- **Comparability:** While the use of the same sampling methodology and population frame supports comparison with the October 2025 Syria Needs Profile, findings should be interpreted as indicative trends rather than statistically tested changes, as the assessment uses repeated cross-sectional sampling rather than following the same households over time.
- **Coverage**: Findings from Ain al Arab (Aleppo) are excluded from this factsheet because access constraints prevented the collection of a representative sample. Ras al Ain (Al-Hasakeh) was inaccessible during data collection and was therefore excluded from the assessment.
- **Timing**: Data collection concluded prior to the late May 2026 flooding along the Euphrates River affecting Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa. Consequently, the findings do not reflect the impacts of these floods.

Please refer to the Terms of Reference and the Dataset and Analysis for more details.

Assessment Coverage

Sub-district	Assessed communities	Assessed HH	Female HoH	Male HoH
Deir-ez-Zor	20	101	25%	75%
Kisreh	20	109	13%	87%
Basira	14	94	15%	85%
Muhasan	5	60	3%	97%
Tabni	10	57	5%	95%
Khasham	9	74	9%	91%
Sur	17	77	18%	82%
Abu Kamal	8	49	16%	84%
Hajin	8	79	9%	91%
Jalaa	7	80	21%	79%
Susat	9	68	9%	91%
Al Mayadin	7	97	16%	84%
Thiban	11	78	6%	94%
Ashara	7	99	9%	91%
Total	152	1,122	14%	86%

ABOUT REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).

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Endnotes

1 The 2025 Syria Needs Profile was an unpublished, nationwide multi-sectoral household assessment designed to provide representative findings at the sub-district level and support inter-sectoral needs analysis and humanitarian planning.

2 The IDP Task Force defines "residents" as individuals or groups of people who currently reside in their communities of origin, or communities of permanent residence prior to the Syrian crisis. This includes populations that were never displaced as well as previously displaced populations that have returned to their communities in previous years. This population group generally constitutes individuals present in a community who are neither IDPs nor returnees.

3 Only includes returnees and refugee returnees were not included as a population group in the 2025 Syria Needs Profile.

4 CCCM Cluster, International Organization for Migration (IOM), IMPACT REACH, and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). 2025. IDP Movement Intentions Survey – Syria. November 2025

5 The Household Water Insecurity Experiences Scale (HWISE-4) is a validated four-item scale used to measure household water insecurity based on experiences during the previous four weeks.

6 Syrian Electricity Company. New Transformer Arrives at Al-Taym Substation. July 2026.

7 Syrian Arab Republic. 2026. Presidential Decree Increasing Salaries of Workers in a Number of Sectors - Syria. March 2026.

8 Syrian Arab Republic Ministry of Health and World Health Organization (WHO). 2025 Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System (HeRAMS). 2021-2025.

9 Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET). 2026. Insecurity, drought, and economic constraints drive outcomes aligned with Crisis - Syria. February 2026.

10 United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). 2026. Flash Update: Euphrates Floods in Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor, Syria. 25 May - 6 June 2026.

11 IMPACT REACH. Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) - Syria. May 2026.

12 Food Consumption Score (FCS) measures the current quality and diversity of a household's diet, based on how often different food groups were consumed over the previous seven days.

13 Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) measures the behaviors households use when they do not have enough food, such as reducing meal sizes, eating less-preferred foods, or borrowing food, usually over the previous seven days. Coping strategies include: relying on less preferred or expensive food, borrowing food, reducing meal sizes, reducing consumption by adults in order for small children to eat, and reduce number of meals per day.

14 The Livelihood Coping Strategies Index - Essential Needs (LCSI-EN) is a standard food security indicator that measures households' use of livelihood-based coping strategies to meet essential needs, with strategies classified as stress, crisis, or emergency according to their severity. Common emergency strategies include migrating informally or engaging in socially degrading activities to meet essential needs. Common crisis strategies include selling productive assets or children (under 15) working to contribute to household income to meet essential needs.

15 The SMEB is a tool designed by the Cash based responses Technical Working Group (CBR-TWG) for Northern Syria. The SMEB is designed as an indicator of the cost of the minimum, culturally-appropriate items that a family of 6 needs to survive for one month, while meeting basic standards for nutritious food, water use and hygiene in Northern Syria.

16 All income sources excluding loans and humanitarian assistance.

17 UXO contamination: Percent of households that reported areas in or near their community that are suspected of containing landmines of UXOs at the time of data collection. The presented map does not represent the actual extent or geographic distribution of UXO contamination, but rather the reported perceptions of assessed households.

18 Respondents could select multiple answer choices for this question.