OVERVIEW - Idleb governorate

In December 2019 there was an increase in airstrikes and shelling in Northwest Syria (NWS), particularly in Southern Idleb and Western Aleppo. Due to this escalation in conflict there has been mass displacement of IDPs, in particular to the Turkish-Syrian border. REACH activated an emergency needs tracking (ENT) system in sub-districts in NWS known to have seen a high Internally Displaced Person (IDP) influx. This information aims to inform the immediate humanitarian response by identifying both the priority needs, and people in need, in communities hosting recently displaced persons.

Methodology

This first ENT assessment focuses on sub-districts with communities known to have had the highest number of recently arrived IDPs according to partner data. All 43 communities where REACH has coverage in Maaret Tamsrin and Dana sub-districts were assessed. Data collection was conducted remotely on 3 February through REACHs network of key informants (KIs) in NWS.

Most commonly reported shelter needs of newly-arrived IDPs in assessed communities:*

1. New/ additional tents 92%
2. Tarpaulins/ plastic sheeting 65%
3. Roofing materials 24%

Communities with highest number of newly-arrived IDPs households squatting in open areas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th>#HHs</th>
<th>%HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Qah</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kelly</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atma</td>
<td>472</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma'arrat Tamasrin</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most commonly reported reasons for newly-arrived IDPs intending to depart in all assessed communities:*

1. Lack of access to shelter 79%
2. Anticipation of future conflict escalation 61%
3. Loss of income 33%
4. Lack of access to food 33%
5. Assessed community is a transit location 28%

Most commonly reported winterisation needs of newly-arrived IDPs in assessed communities:*

1. Heating fuel 100%
2. Winter clothes 92%
3. Floor mats 39%

Assessed communities where newly-arrived IDPs are squatting in open areas, as reported by KIs:

Qah 226 15%
Kelly 100 10%
Atma 75 75%
Ma'arrat Tamasrin 60 60%

Assessed communities where newly-arrived IDP households are squatting in buildings:

Qah 226 15%
Kelly 100 10%
Atma 75 75%
Ma'arrat Tamasrin 60 60%

Most commonly reported priority needs of newly-arrived IDPs across assessed communities by count of communities:

Shelter 32 2 2
NFI 6 15 9
Food 3 5 3
Livelihoods 2 10 6
Winterisation 0 8 17
WASH 1 2 3
Health 0 0 2
Protection 0 2 1

Assessed communities:

Maaret Tamsrin
Kafr - Kafrehmul
Hazano
Kafr Jales
Ma'arrat Tamasrin
Kelly
Kaftin
Dana
Deir Hassan
- Darhashan
Qah
Kelly
Atma
Ma'arrat Tamasrin

1. OCHA, Northwestern Syria Situation Report No. 7, 29 Jan 2020
2. Data from REACH’s internal population monitoring under the IDP Situation Monitoring Initiative (ISMI) alongside data from HNAP.
3. KIs are chosen based on their knowledge of IDP populations and need.
* KIs could choose from multiple answer options.
+ Throughout this document, ‘newly-arrived’ IDPs refers to IDPs who arrived in the assessed community in the two weeks before data collection, between 20 January and 3 February.
Emergency needs tracking, Northwest Syria - 3 February 2020

Most commonly reported shelter needs of newly-arrived IDPs in assessed communities:*:
1. Cooking fuel  87%
2. Bedding items  77%
3. Batteries  53%

Most commonly reported water sources for newly-arrived IDPs in assessed communities:*:
1. Informal water trucking  88%
2. Formal water trucking  7%
3. Community borehole  2%

Assessed communities with newly-arrived IDPs where KIs report a lack of access to clean and sufficient drinking water:

Communities with newly-arrived IDPs reportedly unable to access essential healthcare:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community</th>
<th># HHs</th>
<th>% HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Haranbush</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kafr tanor</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zardana Mashehad</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shekh Bahr</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaftin</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maaret Elekhwian</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murin</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boayba</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beereet Kaftin</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habat</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most commonly reported food sources for newly-arrived IDPs in assessed communities:*:
1. Stores/markets in the community  86%
2. Stores/markets in other communities  47%
3. Assistance from local councils/NGOs  42%

Most commonly reported food needs of newly-arrived IDPs in assessed communities:*:
1. Bread  100%
2. Meat  64%
3. Chicken  55%

Assessed communities where newly arrived IDPs are eating one meal or less per day, as reported by KIs:

KIs in 29 communities (33%) reported barriers to humanitarian access. The main access barriers were:
1. Obstacles related to terrain and poor infrastructure  86%
2. Restrictions imposed by armed groups or actors  43%

* KIs could choose from multiple answer options.
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