

OVERVIEW

Since 15 January 2020, Northwest Syria (NWS) has witnessed an increase in aerial bombardments and shelling, particularly in Southern Idleb and Western Aleppo.¹ Due to this escalation in conflict there has been mass displacement of civilians, in particular to areas near to the Turkish-Syrian border. In response this, REACH activated an Emergency Needs Tracking (ENT) system in communities in NWS known to have seen a high Internally Displaced Person (IDP) influx since hostilities began to intensify on 15 January. 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.

% of communities reporting to have the presence of any vulnerable group, by vulnerability type:**

Vulnerability type	%
Female-headed HHs	92%
Orphans	81%
Elderly-headed HHs	71%
Elderly travelling alone	48%
Women travelling alone	47%
Child-headed HHs /children travelling alone	33%
Disabled-headed HHs	29%
Individuals with disabilities travelling alone	11%

Methodology

This ENT assessment focuses on communities known to have had the highest number of recently arrived IDPs, according to partner data.² 93 communities were covered across 16 sub-districts in Idleb governorate.³ Data collection was conducted remotely on 10 February through REACHs network of key informants (KIs) in NWS with one KI interviewed per community.⁴

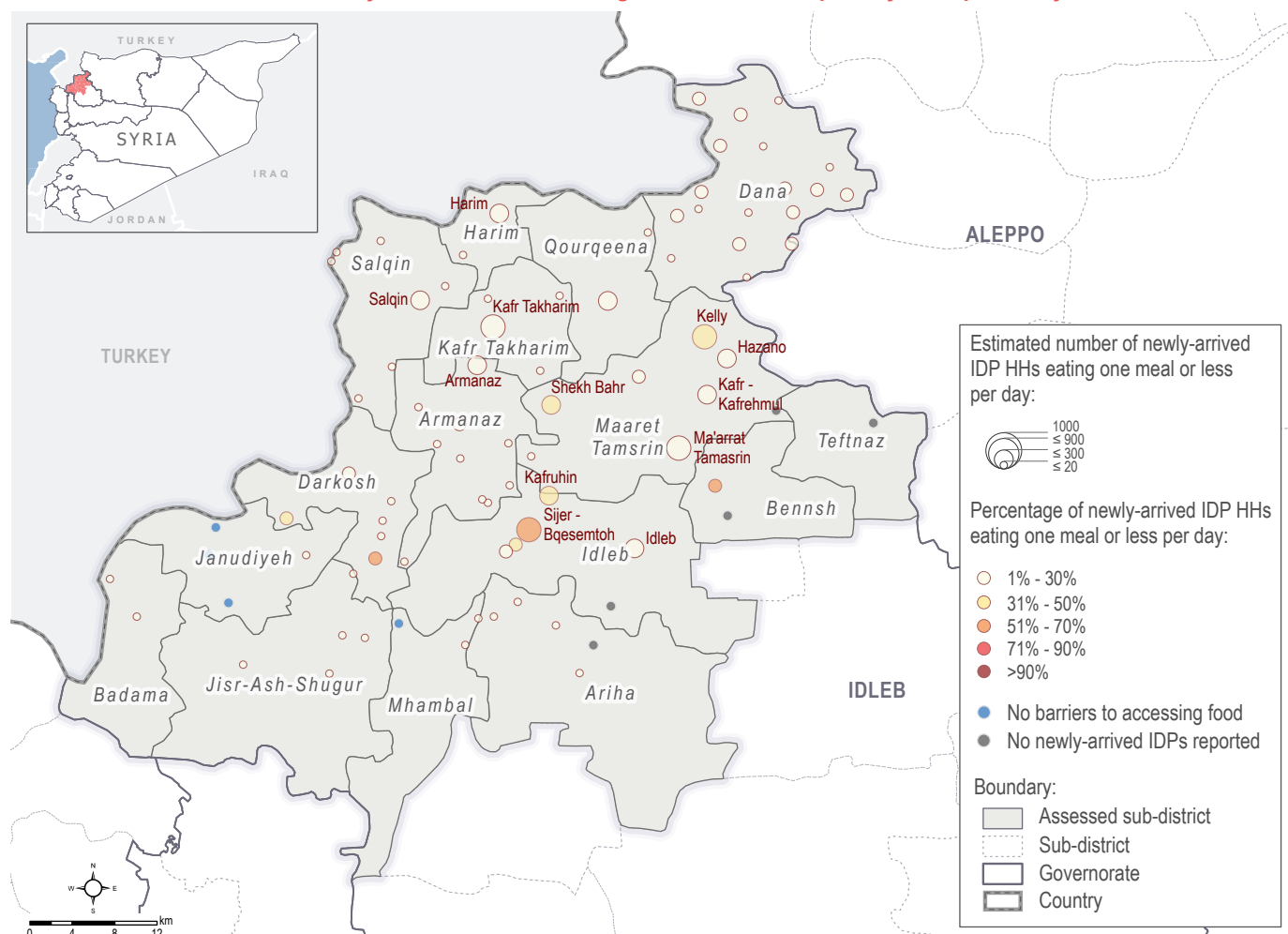
Most commonly reported priority needs of newly-arrived IDPs across assessed communities by count of communities:

Priority need	1st	2nd	3rd
Shelter	41	16	6
Winterisation	14	22	31
Food	12	14	12
Livelihoods	6	8	13
NFIs	3	14	11
WASH	3	5	5
Health	2	1	1
Protection	0	1	2

Most commonly reported food sources for newly-arrived IDPs in assessed communities:*

1	Stores/markets in the community	93%
2	Assistance from local councils/NGOs	58%
3	Borrowing	38%

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



¹ OCHA, Northwest 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 Communities also refers to camps and sites where there are sites within or near the community.

⁴ KIs are chosen based on their knowledge of IDP populations and need.

** KIs could choose from multiple answer options.

* 14 communities reported having no vulnerable groups.

+ Throughout this document, 'newly-arrived' IDPs refers to IDPs who arrived in the assessed community after 15 January.

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

- 1 New/ additional tents 90%
- 2 Tarpaulins/ plastic sheeting 71%
- 3 Cash (for those who are renting) 32%

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

- 1 Heating fuel 99%
- 2 Winter clothes 49%
- 3 Heaters/ stoves 48%

Communities with highest number of newly-arrived IDP households living in open areas without property rights:

	# HHs	% HHs
Salqin	552	80%
Bab El Hawa	448	70%
Al Kufir	400	80%
Kafr Deryan	300	75%
Sheikh Yousef	298	70%
Mashhad Ruhin	268	85%
Burj Elnumra	220	80%
Dweila	160	80%
Selwa	160	80%
Ras Elhisn	39	75%

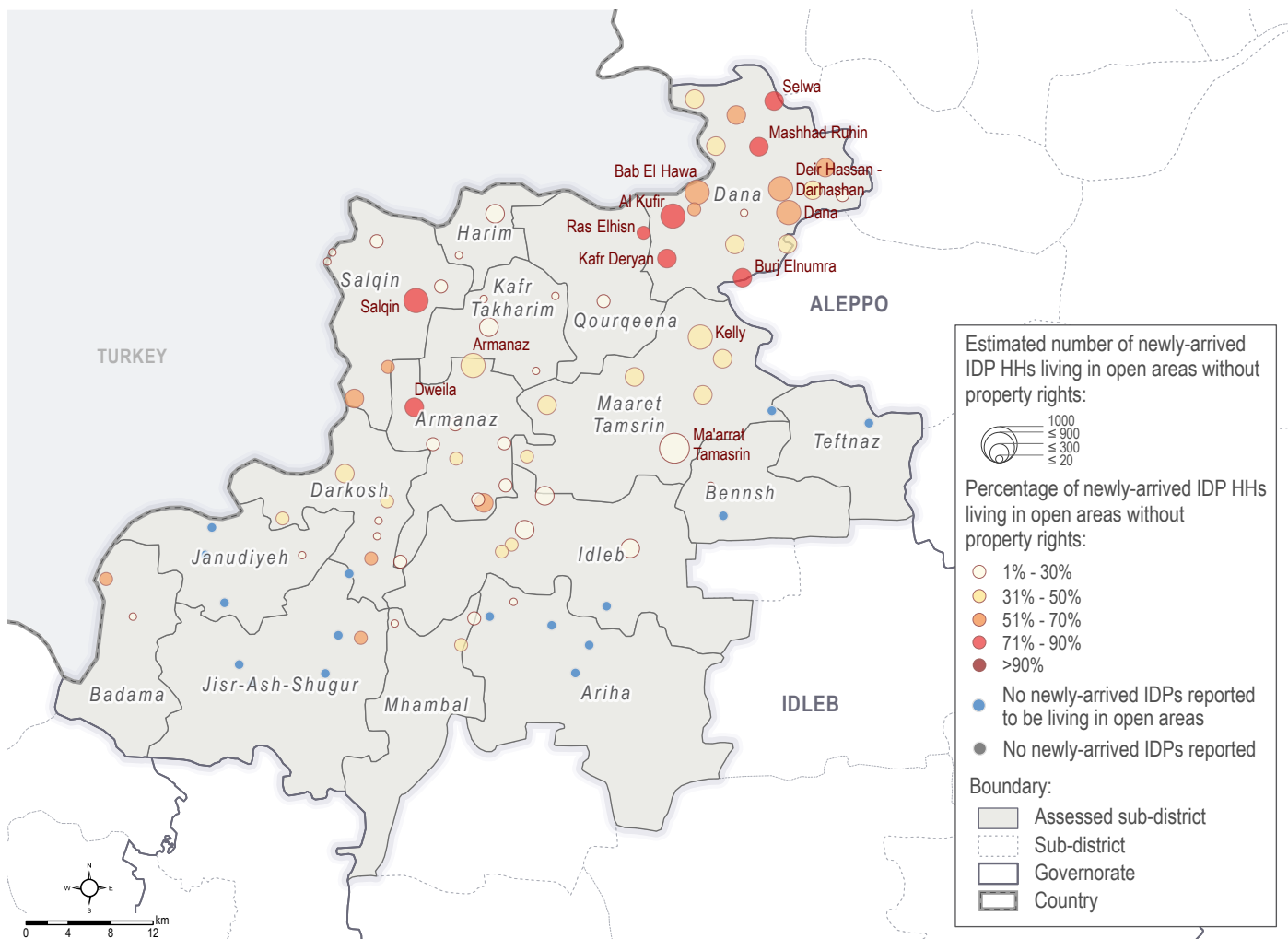
Most commonly reported NFI needs of newly-arrived IDPs in assessed communities:*

- 1 Cooking fuel 82%
- 2 Mattresses/ sleeping mats 57%
- 3 Bedding items (sheets, pillows) 46%

Communities with highest number of newly-arrived IDP households living in buildings without property rights:

	# HHs	% HHs
Idleb	560	50%
Janudiyeh	134	85%
Milis	55	50%
Maland	46	85%
Hassaniyeh	40	100%

Assessed communities where newly-arrived IDPs are living in open areas without property rights:



* KIs could choose from multiple answer options.

+ Throughout this document, 'newly-arrived' IDPs refers to IDPs who arrived in the assessed community after 15 January.

** This refers to all households living in makeshift/emergency shelter, or no shelter at all on open land that they are not renting or owning and do not necessarily have permission to live there.

Most commonly reported water sources for newly-arrived IDPs in assessed communities: *

- 1 Informal water trucking 53%
- 2 Formal water trucking conducted by authorities 33%
- 3 Piped water network 9%

Most commonly reported health needs for newly-arrived IDPs in assessed communities: *

- 1 First aid/ emergency care 75%
- 2 Skilled care during childbirth 50%
- 3 General and/or specialist surgical services 50%

Most commonly reported sub-districts of intended destination for newly-arrived IDPs intending to depart in all assessed communities:*

	%
Afrin	21%
Dana	15%
A'zaz	13%
Harim	13%
Jandairis	12%

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

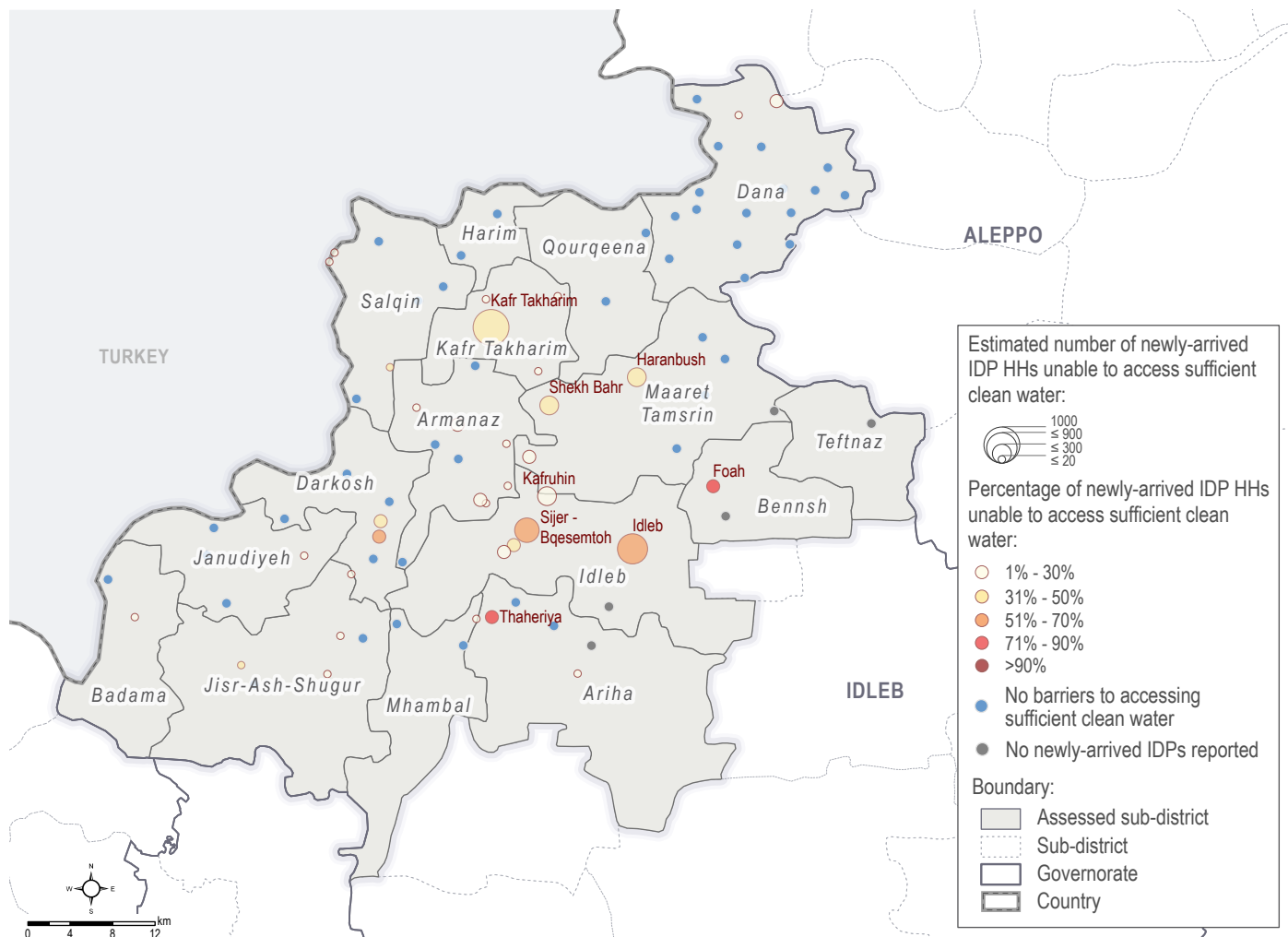
	%
Reduced access to shelter	54%
Anticipation of future conflict escalation	51%
Loss of income	48%
Access to money to pay for movement	19%
Only intended to stay in community as transit location	17%

25%

KIs in 20 communities (25%) reported barriers to humanitarian access. The main access barriers were:

- 1 Obstacles related to terrain and poor infrastructure 60%
- 2 Ongoing insecurity/ hostilities affecting the area 45%
- 3 Violence against relief agencies, personnel or assets 10%

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



* KIs could choose from multiple answer options.

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