

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 to this, REACH activated an Emergency Needs Tracking (ENT) system in communities in NWS known to have seen a high number of Internally Displaced Person (IDP) arrivals 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:*

	%
Female-headed HHs	93%
Orphans	79%
Elderly-headed HHs	72%
Women travelling alone	34%
Elderly travelling alone	25%
Child-headed HHs /children travelling alone	22%
Disabled-headed HHs	19%
Individuals with disabilities travelling alone	3%

Methodology

This ENT assessment focuses on communities known to have had over 300 individual IDP arrivals since 15 January, according to partner data.² 77 communities were covered across 18 sub-districts in northern Aleppo Governorate.³ Data collection was conducted remotely on 24 February through REACH's network of key informants (KIs) in NWS with one KI interviewed per community.⁴

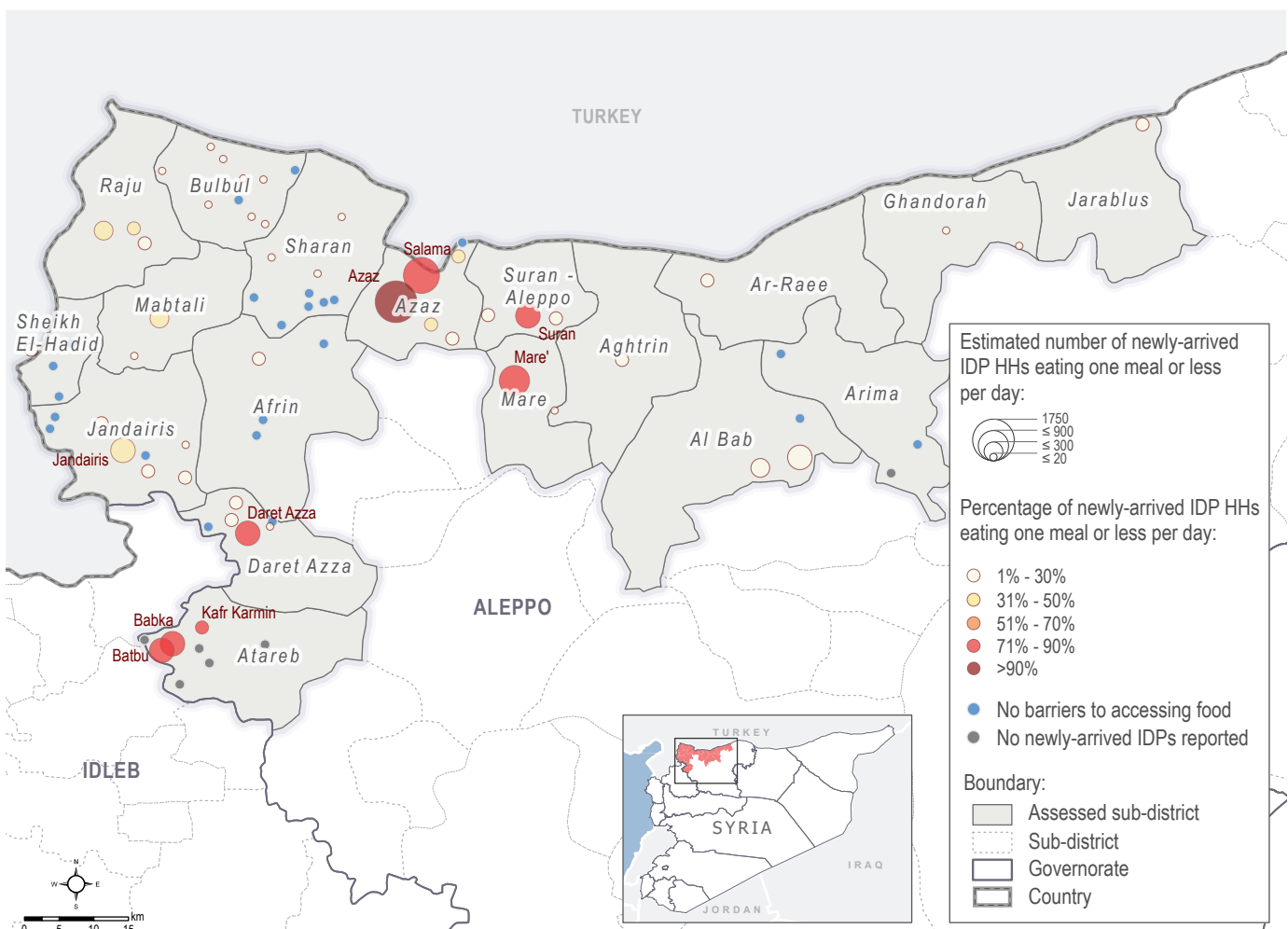
Most commonly reported priority needs of newly-arrived IDPs across assessed communities by count of communities:†

	1st	2nd	3rd
Shelter	42	2	1
Winterisation	8	27	18
Food	15	21	11
Livelihoods	1	7	18
Health	2	4	2
NFIs	3	5	15
WASH	0	4	3
Protection	0	0	2
Education	0	1	1

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

1	Stores/markets in the community	85%
2	Assistance from local councils/NGOs	52%
3	Stores/markets in other communities	44%

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



Most commonly reported shelter needs of newly-arrived IDPs in 45 assessed communities reporting shelter as a priority need:*

- 1 New additional tents 98%
- 2 Tarpaulins/plastic sheeting 71%
- 3 Doors/doorframes 29%

Communities with highest number of newly-arrived IDP households living in open areas without property rights including in tents, makeshift shelters and without shelter:

	# HHs	% HHs
1 Jandairis	650	50%
2 Bazagha	530	40%
3 Al Bab	380	40%
4 Salama	313	25%
5 Ma'bтали	263	70%
6 Deir Samaan	240	60%
7 Zarzita	212	55%
8 Azaz	175	10%
9 Shamarin	162	20%
10 Suran	158	30%

Most commonly reported needs of newly-arrived IDPs in 53 assessed communities reporting winterisation as a priority need:*

- 1 Heating fuel 98%
- 2 Floor mats 55%
- 3 Winter clothes 53%

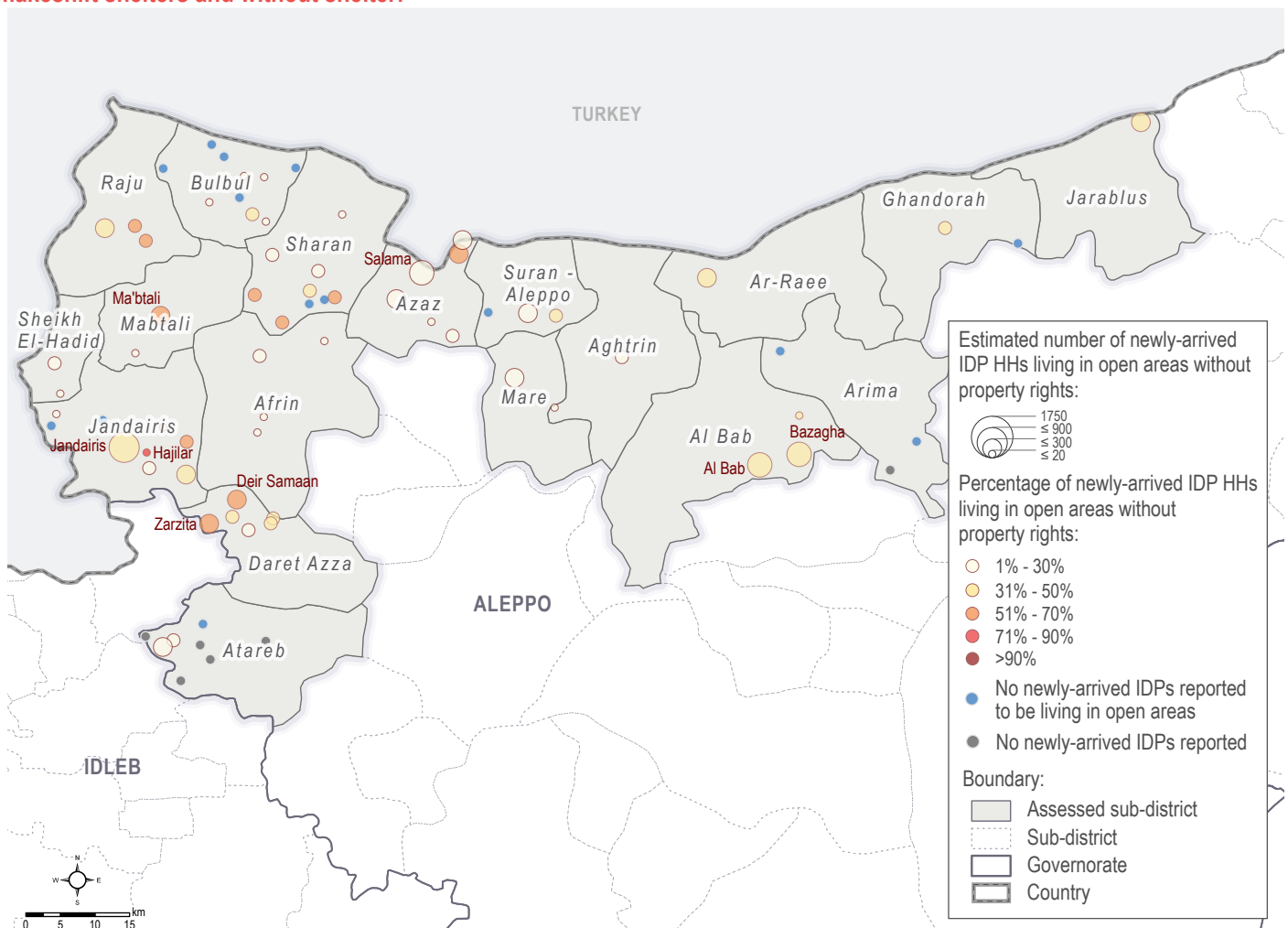
Most commonly reported needs of newly-arrived IDPs in 23 assessed communities reporting NFIs as a priority need:*

- 1 Cooking fuel 61%
- 2 Mattresses/ Sleeping mats 48%
- 3 Bedding items (sheets, pillows) 39%

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

	# HHs	% HHs
1 Bazagha	398	30%
2 Jandairis	325	25%
3 Al Bab	238	25%
4 Akhtrein	225	50%
5 Suran	210	40%

Assessed communities where newly-arrived IDPs are living in open areas without property rights including in tents, makeshift shelters and without shelter:



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

- 1 Informal water trucking 31%
- 2 Piped water network 28%
- 3 Closed well 24%

Most commonly reported health needs for newly-arrived IDPs in 5 assessed communities reporting health as a priority need:*

- 1 First aid/ emergency care (accidents and injuries) 75%
- 2 Pediatric consultations 63%
- 3 Treatment for chronic health conditions 50%

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

	% HHs
A'zaz	31%
Al Bab	13%
Jandairis	13%
Bulbul	9%
Sharan	7%

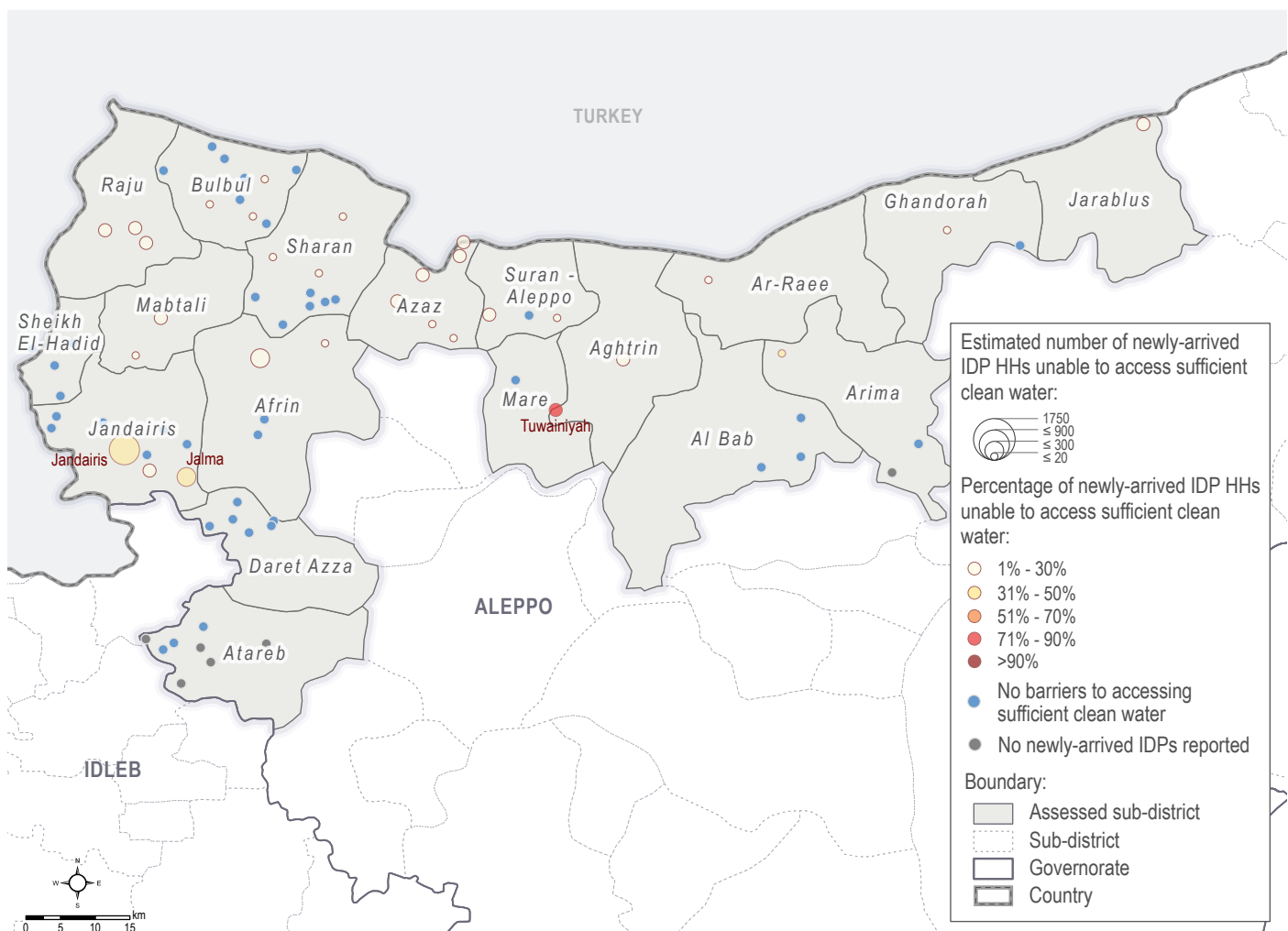
Most common reported reasons for newly-arrived IDPs intending to depart in all assessed communities:*

	% HHs
Reduced access to food	54%
Reduced access to shelter	54%
Loss of income	40%
Access to money to pay for movement	21%
Reduced access to electricity	12%
Reduced access to health services	12%

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

	% HHs
Lack of money to pay for movement	58%
Family ties to host community	46%
Safety and security situation in the community	38%
Access to humanitarian assistance	30%
Access to shelter	30%

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



Most commonly reported barriers to humanitarian access in 11 communities reporting barriers:*

- 1 Restrictions to humanitarian actors imposed by armed groups in the area 64%
- 2 Obstacles related to terrain and poor infrastructure 36%
- 3 Ongoing insecurity/ hostilities affecting the area 18%

16%

KIs in 11 communities (16%) reported barriers to humanitarian access.

Communities with highest number of newly-arrived IDP households unable to access healthcare:

	# HHs	% HHs
Babka	225	50%
Jalma	150	40%
Jandairis	130	10%
Ghandorah	120	100%
Daret Azza	113	25%
Jarablus	110	30%
Tal Slur	100	50%
Raju	78	30%
Ma'btali	75	20%
Shekh Bilal	43	50%

Additional communities with highest number of newly-arrived IDP households living in open areas without property rights including in tents, makeshift shelters and without shelter:

	# HHs	% HHs
11 Jalma	150	40%
12 Batbu	138	25%
13 Raju	130	50%
14 Jarablus	128	35%
15 Mare'	124	15%
16 Ar-Ra'ee	124	45%
17 Ehteimlat	89	35%
18 Qatmet Efrin	84	60%
19 Mudallala Afrin	79	35%
20 Doha	74	25%

Communities with highest number of newly-arrived IDP households arriving to the community without heating fuel:

	# HHs	% HHs
Azaz	1750	100%
Salama	1250	100%
Jandairis	1040	80%
Kafra	989	96%
Al Bab	903	95%

Communities with highest number of newly-arrived IDP households arriving to the community without cooking utensils:

	# HHs	% HHs
Azaz	1575	90%
Salama	1188	95%
Bazagha	994	75%
Kafra	979	95%
Jandairis	910	70%

Communities with highest number of newly-arrived IDP households arriving to the community without mattresses/ bedding:

	# HHs	% HHs
Azaz	1313	75%
Salama	1000	80%
Kafra	886	86%
Bazagha	795	60%
Mare'	660	80%

Communities with highest number of newly-arrived IDP households arriving to the community without blankets:

	# HHs	% HHs
Azaz	1138	65%
Salama	1000	80%
Kafra	886	86%
Bazagha	861	65%
Mare'	701	85%

Endnotes

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 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.

⁵ Refers to all individuals residing in open areas and includes those living in tents and makeshift shelters as well as those lacking any form of shelter but excludes those living in managed camps.

* 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.