

OVERVIEW

Since 15 January 2020, Northwest Syria (NWS) has witnessed an increase in aerial bombardments and shelling, particularly in Southern Idlib 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:**

| | % |
|---|-----|
| Female-headed HHs | 96% |
| Orphans | 76% |
| Elderly-headed HHs | 69% |
| Child-headed HHs /children travelling alone | 24% |
| Elderly travelling alone | 22% |
| Women travelling alone | 15% |
| Disabled-headed HHs | 11% |

Methodology

This ENT assessment focuses on communities known to have had the highest number of recently arrived IDPs, according to partner data.² 88 communities were covered across 19 sub-districts in northern Aleppo.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

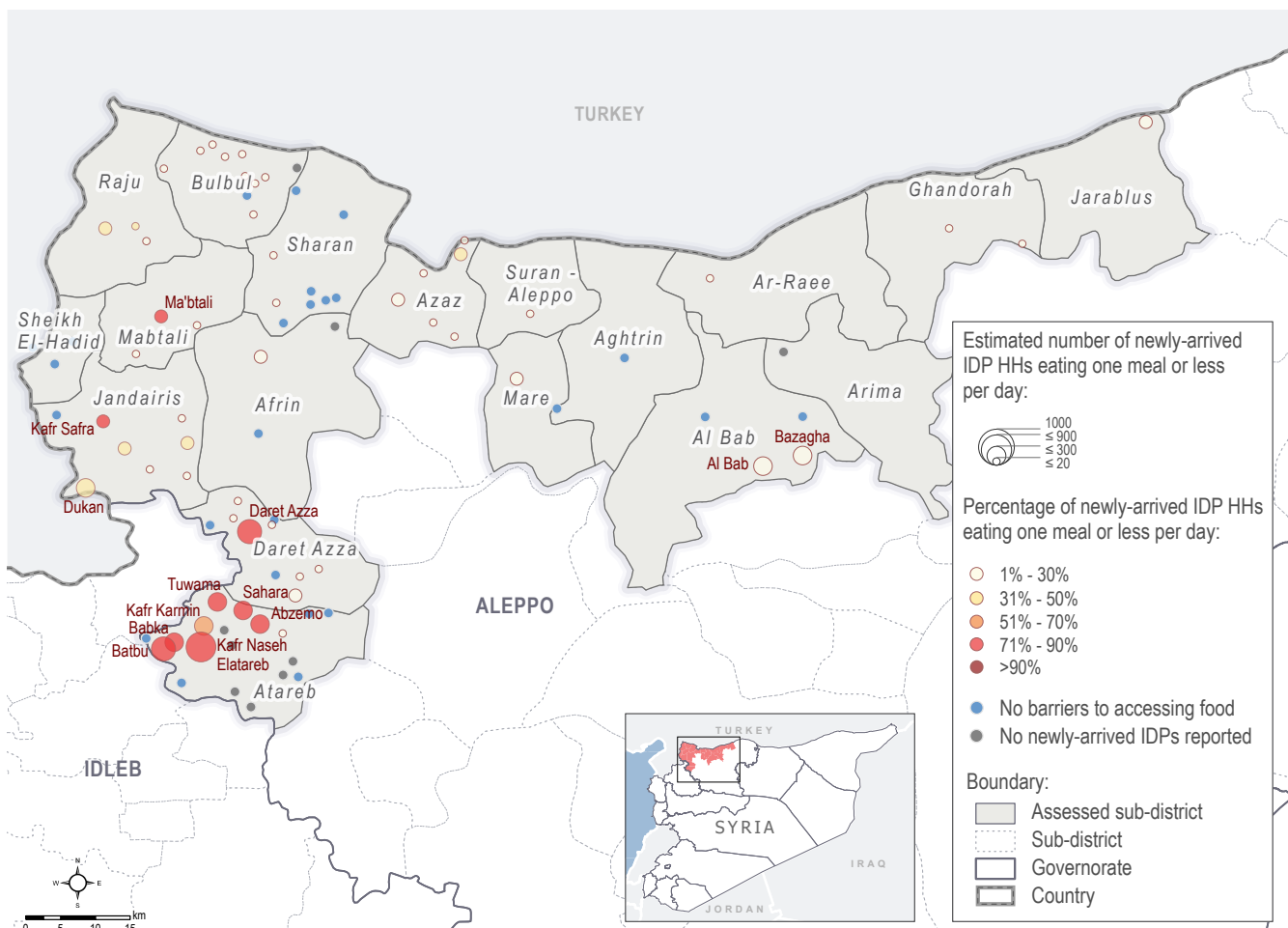
Most commonly reported priority needs of newly-arrived IDPs across assessed communities by count of communities:

| | 1st | 2nd | 3rd |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Shelter | 51 | 0 | 3 |
| Food | 13 | 19 | 17 |
| Winterisation | 8 | 37 | 18 |
| NFIs | 4 | 3 | 8 |
| Health | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Livelihoods | 1 | 7 | 29 |
| WASH | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Protection | 0 | 7 | 1 |

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

- ① Stores/markets in the community 85%
- ② Stores/markets in other communities 52%
- ③ Assistance from local councils/NGOs 30%

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



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.

** 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 89%
- 2 Tarpaulins/ plastic sheeting 82%
- 3 Cash (for those who are renting) 39%

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

- 1 Heating fuel 95%
- 2 Floor mats 57%
- 3 Winter clothes 52%

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

| | #HHs | %HHs |
|---------------------|------|------|
| Kafr Naseh Elatareb | 560 | 70% |
| Deir Samaan | 340 | 85% |
| Batbu | 293 | 65% |
| Babka | 175 | 70% |
| Shmarekh | 85 | 75% |
| Ghandorah | 72 | 90% |
| Qatoura | 72 | 80% |
| Bala (Daret Azza) | 53 | 70% |
| Koran Afrin | 29 | 65% |
| Zarzita | 14 | 70% |

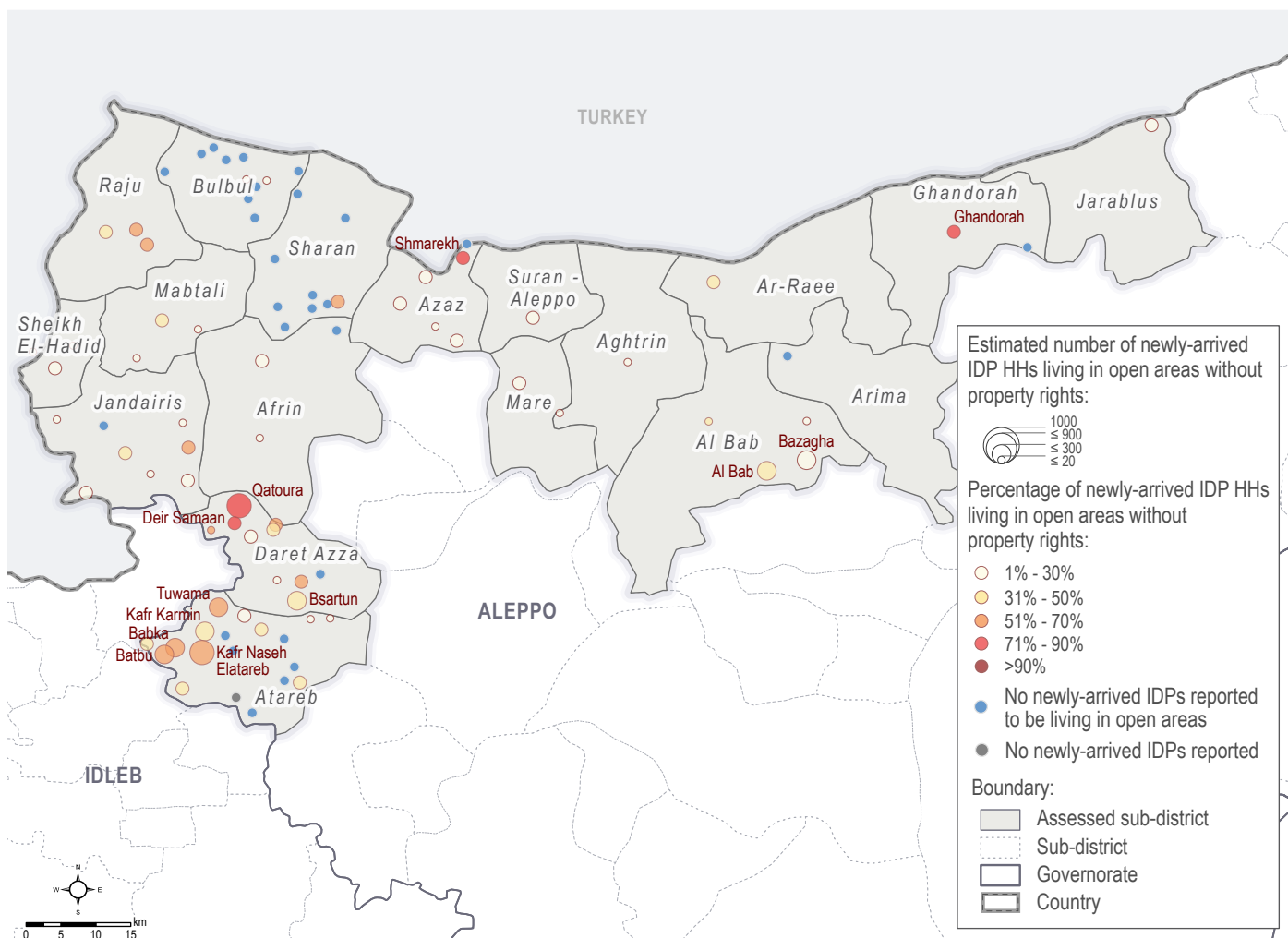
Most commonly reported NFI needs of newly-arrived IDPs in assessed communities:*

- 1 Cooking fuel 80%
- 2 Mattresses/ sleeping mats 60%
- 3 Bedding items (sheets, pillows) 46%

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

| | #HHs | %HHs |
|---------------|------|------|
| Salloum | 125 | 100% |
| Kafr Janna | 62 | 100% |
| Mashaala | 48 | 100% |
| Ser - Sarnjak | 42 | 100% |
| Tal Elosud | 37 | 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 44%
- 2 Piper water network 24%
- 3 Formal water trucking conducted by authorities 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 by % of communities:*

| | % |
|-----------|-----|
| A'zaz | 19% |
| Al Bab | 13% |
| Jandairis | 11% |
| Bulbul | 8% |
| Afrin | 7% |

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

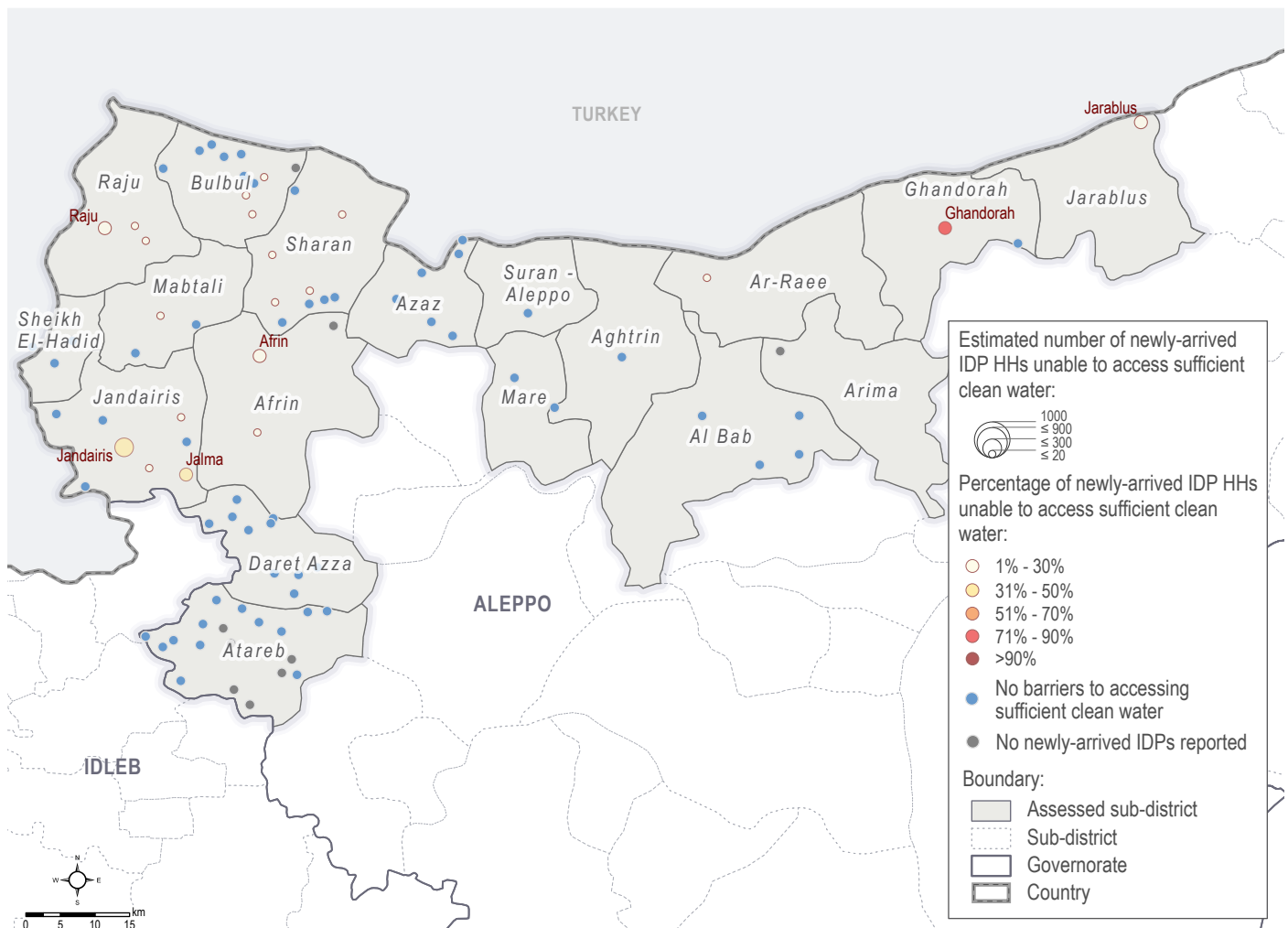
| | % |
|--|-----|
| Reduced access to shelter | 56% |
| Reduced access to food | 41% |
| Loss of income | 38% |
| Access to money to pay for movement | 29% |
| Anticipation of future conflict escalation | 23% |

10%

KIs in 8 communities (10%) reported barriers to humanitarian access. The main access barriers were:

- 1 Restrictions imposed by armed groups or actors 75%
- 2 Ongoing insecurity/ hostilities affecting the area 25%
- 3 Obstacles related to terrain/ infrastructure 25%

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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