

## Background and methodology

The aim of the Emergency Needs Tracking (ENT) System is to track the key priority needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in northwest Syria, as well as identifying communities with households in direct need of humanitarian assistance. The ENT assesses communities that have experienced any of the following in the three days prior to data collection: more than 40 IDP arrivals, natural hazards (including storms, fires, and flooding), conflict escalation, or any other event which impacts humanitarian needs. This information should serve to better inform immediate humanitarian operations, as well as provide a wider contextual understanding of the ongoing situation. As the humanitarian situation remains complex, it is critical to fill information gaps across sectors to ensure a well-coordinated humanitarian response.

Data was collected between 28 July and 9 August (excluding Saturdays and Sundays), with no data collected between 30 July and 4 August due to Eid al-Adha. Information was collected via a Key Informant (KI) methodology with one KI interview conducted per community. Findings should be considered indicative only. 202 communities including 11 camps were assessed overall across northern Aleppo and Idlib governorates. **The full dashboard can be accessed [here](#) and the full catalogue of datasets can be accessed [here](#).**

## Protection

Percentage of assessed communities in which KIs reported the presence of newly-arrived IDPs with the following vulnerability types:<sup>1</sup>

	%
Elderly headed households	37%
Women headed households	37%
Orphans	15%
Women travelling alone	8%
Child headed households/children travelling alone	6%
Disabled headed households	6%

## Food security

Most commonly reported food sources for newly-arrived IDPs in assessed communities:<sup>1</sup>

- 1 Stores/markets in this community 92%
- 2 Stores/markets in other communities 57%
- 3 Assistance from local councils/NGOs 18%

**99%**

of newly-arrived IDP households were reportedly eating one meal or more per day.

## Shelter

Number and percentage of newly-arrived IDP households by shelter type:<sup>2</sup>

	#	%
Solid/finished buildings	1376	41%
Functioning tents	1341	40%
Unfinished/ damaged buildings	392	12%
Designated collective centres	108	3%

## NFI Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Number and percentage of newly-arrived IDP households without the following NFIs:<sup>2</sup>

	#	%
Households without heating fuel	2351	71%
Households without cooking utensils	511	15%
Households without bedding	428	13%
Households without mattresses	398	12%

## Health

**4%**

of newly-arrived IDP households reportedly could not access healthcare facilities.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Most commonly reported drinking water sources for newly-arrived IDPs in assessed communities:<sup>2</sup>

- 1 Combination of water network and private water trucking 40%
- 2 Informal water trucking conducted by private citizens 22%
- 3 Formal water trucking conducted by authorities or an NGO 21%

**7%**

of newly-arrived IDP households (225) reportedly did not have access to a sufficient quantity of drinking water

**69%**

In 147 communities, KIs reported that soap and other hygiene items are too expensive for some newly-arrived IDPs.

### [View the interactive dashboard here](#)

This factsheet is supplementary to the interactive ENT dashboard which is updated on a daily basis with up-to-date information on humanitarian needs across northwest Syria.

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<sup>1</sup> KIs could choose from multiple answer options so answers may exceed 100%.

<sup>2</sup> Refers to percentage of total newly-arrived IDP population