

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 19 October and 25 October (excluding Friday and Saturday). Information was collected via a Key Informant (KI) methodology with one KI interview conducted per community. Findings should be considered indicative only. 125 communities and 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:¹

	%
Women headed households	49%
Elderly headed households	36%
Orphans	8%
Women travelling alone	4%
Elderly travelling alone	4%

Food security

Most commonly reported food sources for newly-arrived IDPs in assessed communities:³

- 1 Stores/markets in this community 88%
- 2 Stores/markets in other communities 68%
- 3 Relying on food stored previously 30%

98%

of newly-arrived IDP households (1,478) were reportedly eating one meal or more per day

Shelter

Number and percentage of newly-arrived IDP households by shelter type:²

	#	%
Solid/finished buildings	687	46%
Functioning tents	514	34%
Unfinished/ damaged buildings	279	19%
Designated collective centres	9	1%
Residing without any form of shelter	0	0%
Makeshift shelter	0	0%

NFI Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Number and percentage of newly-arrived IDP households without the following NFIs:²

	#	%
Households without fuel for heating	1218	81%
Households without fuel for cooking	437	29%
Households without cooking utensils	220	15%
Households without bedding	207	14%
Households without mattresses	202	13%

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported currency used for purchasing basic/essential commodities:³

- 1 Turkish Lira 73%
- 2 Syrian Pound 23%
- 3 United States Dollar 4%

Health

97%

of newly-arrived IDP households (1,468) reportedly could access essential healthcare

[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.

For more information, please contact Sean Sager - sean.sager@reach.initiative.org

¹ KIs could choose from multiple answer options so answers may exceed 100%

² Refers to percentage of total newly-arrived IDP households

³ Refers to percentage of assessed communities

🚧 IDP Priority Needs

Top ranked priority needs for newly-arrived IDPs
(by % of 136 assessed communities where KIs selected a first, second, and third priority need for IDPs):³

Type	First priority need (# of assessed communities reporting)	First priority need (% of assessed communities reporting)	Second priority need (# of assessed communities reporting)	Second priority need (% of assessed communities reporting)	Third priority need (# of assessed communities reporting)	Third priority need (% of assessed communities reporting)
Winterisation kits	6	4%	12	9%	29	21%
Multi-purpose cash grants	72	53%	17	13%	7	5%
Cash for rent	8	6%	3	2%	1	1%
Tools for repair	0	0%	1	1%	0	0%
New/additional shelters	13	10%	7	5%	3	2%
Food rations (in-kind)	23	17%	59	43%	18	13%
Cash for work	6	4%	6	4%	6	4%
Tools for home food production	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%
Employment support	0	0%	7	5%	5	4%
NFI kits	7	5%	19	14%	43	32%
Water provision/rehabilitation	0	0%	3	2%	0	0%
Latrine and or bathing provision/rehabilitation	0	0%	1	1%	1	1%
Hygiene kits	0	0%	1	1%	8	6%
Education support	0	0%	0	0%	10	7%
First aid/emergency care	1	1%	0	0%	3	2%
Reproductive health and obstetric	0	0%	0	0%	1	1%

💧 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Most commonly reported drinking water sources for newly-arrived IDP households in assessed communities:^{1,3}

- 1 Informal water trucking conducted by private citizens 48%
- 2 Combination of water network and private water trucking 31%
- 3 Formal water trucking conducted by authorities or an NGO 29%

4%

of newly-arrived IDP households (62) reportedly did not have access to a sufficient quantity of drinking water, while 5% (69) reportedly did not have access to a sufficient quantity of water for other purposes such as cooking, bathing, and washing

16%

of newly-arrived IDP households (240) reportedly did not have access to functioning hand-washing facilities with water and soap

7%

of newly-arrived IDP households (100) reportedly did not have access to a functioning toilet

59%

In 80 communities, KIs reported that soap and hygiene items are too expensive for some newly-arrived IDPs

🚚 Humanitarian Assistance

62%

In 84 communities, KIs reported that the preferred modality of assistance for newly-arrived IDPs was cash/voucher assistance

91%

In 124 communities, KIs reported that no barriers were present for humanitarian actors when accessing the community

Participate in our 2020 User Survey

REACH is conducting a quick 15 question survey to receive your feedback on REACH Syria assessments and information products. Your inputs will enable us to improve our work and maximize the usefulness for actors working in the Syria response. The [survey](#) is anonymous and can be accessed until the 30th of October 2020. It should only take 5-10 minutes to complete.

REACH thanks you for your valuable feedback.