

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 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	86%
Orphans	76%
Elderly-headed HHs	65%
Women travelling alone	29%
Elderly travelling alone	27%
Disabled-headed HHs	22%
Child-headed HHs/ children travelling alone	20%
Individuals with disabilities travelling alone	4%

Methodology

This ENT assessment focuses on communities known to have had the highest number of recently arrived IDPs, according to partner data.² 61 communities were covered across 16 sub-districts in northern Aleppo.³ Data collection was conducted remotely on 18 February through REACHs network of key informants (KIs) in NWS with one KI interviewed per community.⁴ Communities which witnessed more than 300 IDP individual arrivals since 15 January were assessed.

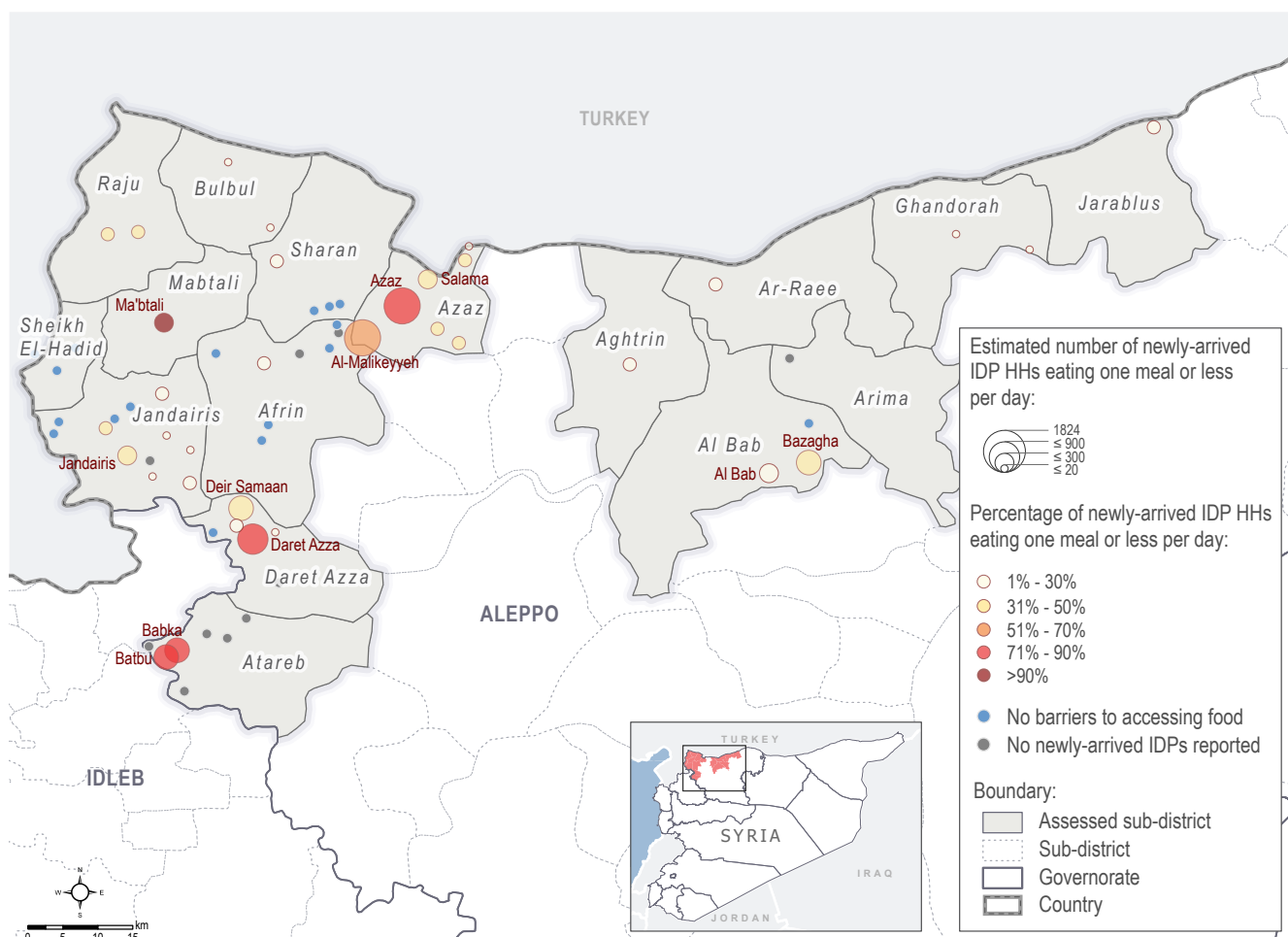
Most commonly reported priority needs of newly-arrived IDPs across assessed communities by count of communities:*

	1st	2nd	3rd
Shelter	30	3	3
Winterisation	12	22	12
Food	6	19	6
Health	3	2	1
Protection	0	2	0
Livelihoods	0	1	15
NFIs	0	1	9
WASH	0	1	5

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

- 1 Stores/markets in the community 92%
- 2 Assistance from local councils/NGOs 51%
- 3 Stores/markets in other communities 47%

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 36 of the assessed communities reporting shelter as a priority need:*

- 1 New/ additional tents 100%
- 2 Tarpaulins/ plastic sheeting 69%
- 3 Cash (for those who are renting) 36%

Most commonly reported specific needs of newly-arrived IDPs in 46 of the assessed communities reporting winterisation as a priority need:*

- 1 Heating fuel 94%
- 2 Winter clothes 70%
- 3 Heaters/ stoves 48%

Communities with highest number of newly-arrived IDP households living in open areas without property rights:5

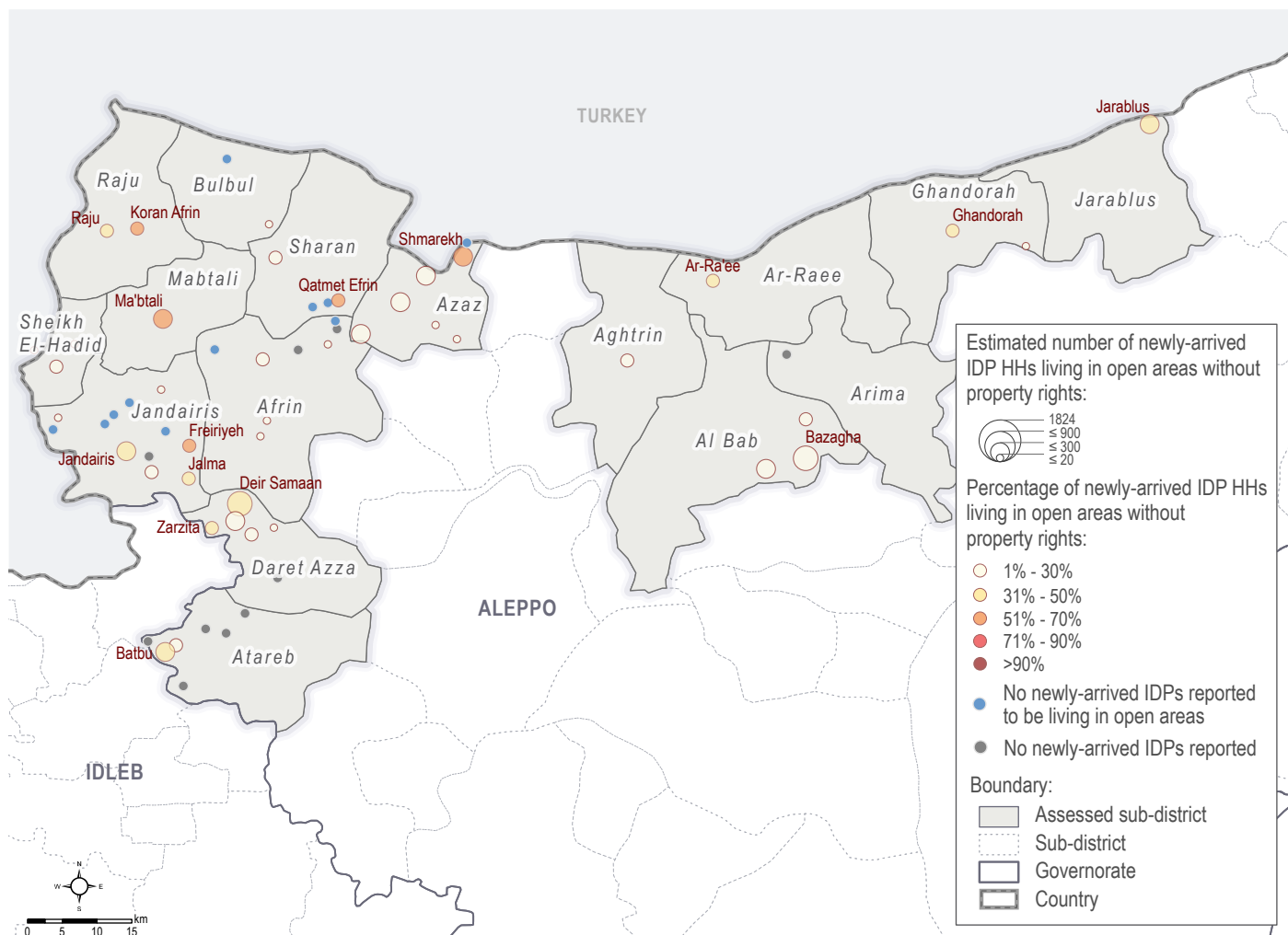
Most commonly reported specific needs of newly-arrived IDPs in 46 of the assessed communities reporting NFI as a priority need:*

- 1 Cooking fuel 80%
- 2 Batteries 50%
- 3 Mattresses/ sleeping mats 40%

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

	#HHs	%HHs
Bazagha	455	35%
Al Bab	425	50%
Azaz	236	15%
Akhtrein	225	50%
Qabasin	165	47%

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



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

- 1 Informal water trucking 33%
- 2 Piper water network 29%
- 3 Closed (protected) well 20%

Most commonly reported health needs for newly-arrived IDPs in 6 of the assessed communities reporting health as a priority need:†6

- 1 Treatment for chronic disease 83%
- 2 Skilled care during childbirth (general obstetric) 67%
- 3 Pediatric consultations 67%

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

	%
A'zaz	35%
Jandairis	18%
Afrin	14%
Al Bab	8%
Sharan	6%

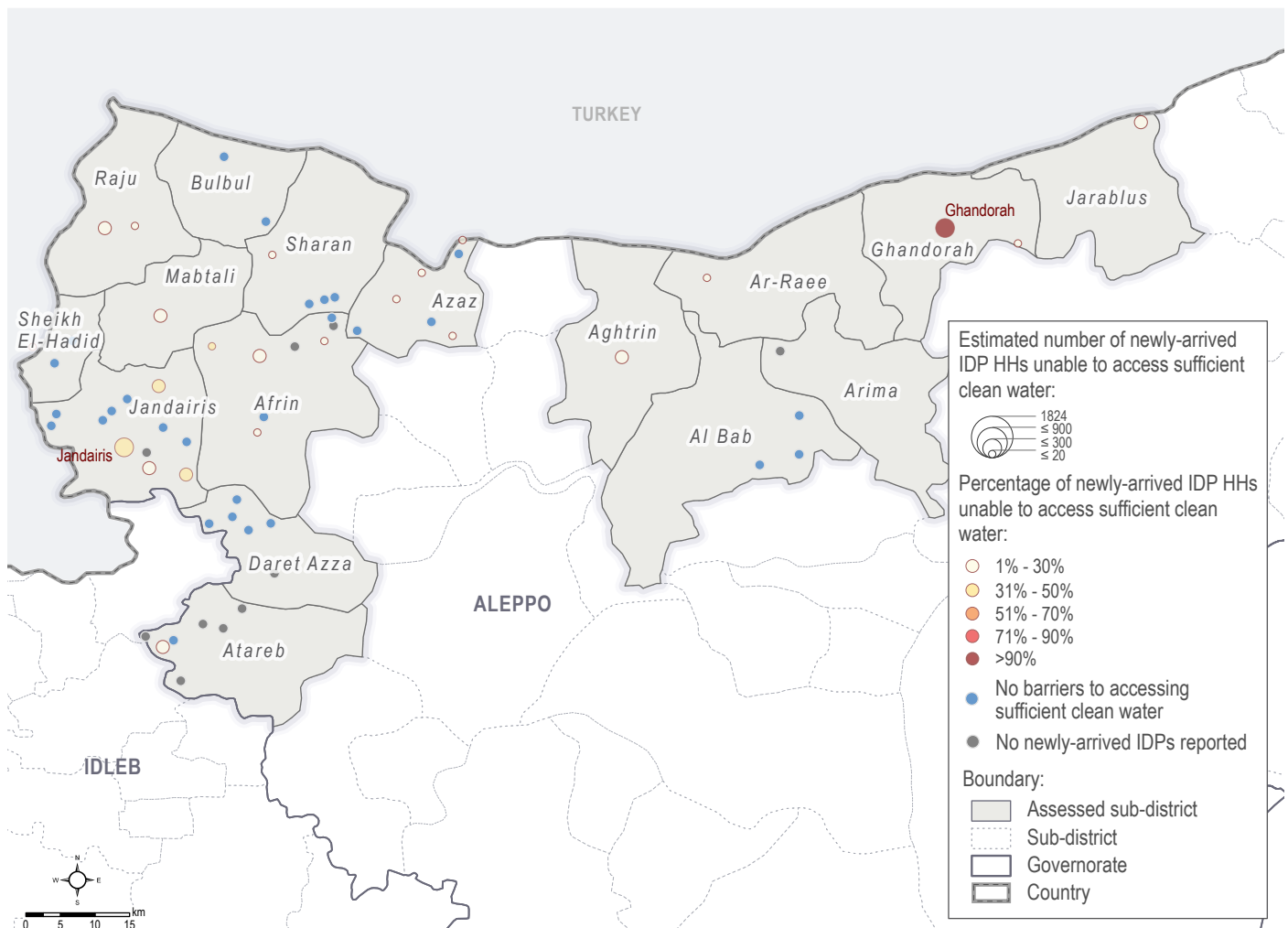
Most commonly reported reasons for newly-arrived IDPs intending to depart in all assessed communities:†

	%
Lack of access to shelter	61%
Reduced access to food	56%
Loss of income	31%
Access to money to pay for movement	29%
Anticipation of future conflict escalation	17%

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

	%
Lack of money to pay for movement	67%
Family ties to host community	49%
Safety and security	37%
Access to humanitarian assistance	29%
Access to shelter	25%

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



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

	# HHs	%HHs
Al-Malikeyyeh	1216	80%
Azaz	1181	75%
Deir Samaan	600	75%
Bazagha	390	30%
Salama	378	90%

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

	# HHs	%HHs
Al-Malikeyyeh	1292	85%
Azaz	1181	75%
Deir Samaan	480	60%
Salama	378	90%
Qatoura	325	65%

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

	# HHs	%HHs
Azaz	1559	99%
Al-Malikeyyeh	1520	100%
Bazagha	1040	80%
Daret Azza	825	97%
Deir Samaan	800	100%

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

	# HHs	%
Babka	338	75%
Ma'btali	113	50%
Jarablus	94	30%
Ghandorah	88	80%
Daret Azza	85	10%
Tal Slur	77	70%
Kharzan	75	60%
Jalma	64	40%
Afrin	37	10%
Raju	32	20%

Most commonly reported barriers to humanitarian access in 11 of the assessed communities reporting access constraints:*

- 1 Restrictions imposed by armed groups or actors 55%
- 2 Ongoing insecurity/ hostilities affecting the area 27%
- 3 Obstacles related to terrain/ infrastructure 27%

22%

KIs in 11 communities (22%) reported barriers to humanitarian access.

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

	#HHs	%HHs
11 Jarablus	110	35%
12 Salama	105	25%
13 Daret Azza	85	10%
14 Raju	80	50%
15 Qatmet Efrin	78	60%
16 Ar-Ra'ee	76	40%
17 Afrin	74	20%
18 Qabasin	70	20%
19 Jalma	64	40%
20 Zarzita	55	50%

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.

⁶ Treatment for chronic diseases and medicines were also selected as priority health needs in 40% of communities.

* 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.