

## Background and methodology

In December 2019, Idlib and western Aleppo governorates saw a sharp escalation in conflict, preventing access to essential services and leading to mass displacement.<sup>1</sup> Despite a relative cessation in hostilities following de-escalation in the beginning of March 2020, humanitarian needs across the region remain severe. The Daily Emergency Needs Tracking (ENT) aims 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.

Data was collected on a daily basis between 2 June and 9 June (excluding Saturday and Sunday) in communities which witnessed more than 40 individual IDP arrivals (newly-arrived IDPs) in the three days preceding data collection, according to REACH's internal displacement monitoring data. Information was collected via a Key Informant (KI) methodology with one KI interview conducted per community. Findings should be considered indicative only. 123 communities including 8 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>2</sup>

	%
Elderly headed households	75%
Women headed households	43%
Orphans	6%
Women travelling alone	4%
Elderly travelling alone	3%
Disabled headed households	2%
Child headed households/children travelling alone	1%

## Food security

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

- 1 Stores/markets in this community 95%
- 2 Assistance from local councils/NGOs 60%
- 3 Stores/markets in other communities 47%

**2%**

of newly-arrived IDP households (74) were reportedly eating one meal or less per day.

## Shelter

Number and percentage of newly-arrived IDP households by shelter type:<sup>3</sup>

	#	%
Solid/ finished buildings	1701	53%
Functioning tents	866	27%
Unfinished/ damaged buildings	549	17%
Designated collective centres	106	3%
Makeshift shelter	13	0.4%

## NFI Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Number and percentage of newly-arrived IDP households without the following NFIs:<sup>3</sup>

	#	%
Households without heating fuel	1889	58%
Households without cooking utensils	693	21%
Households without mattresses	504	16%
Households without bedding	495	15%

## Health

**100%**

of newly-arrived IDP households reportedly could 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 Informal water trucking conducted by private citizens 42%
- 2 Combination of water network and private water trucking 27%
- 3 Formal water trucking conducted by authorities or an NGO 20%

**5%**

of newly-arrived IDP households (161) reportedly did not have access to a sufficient quantity of drinking water.

**77%**

In 94 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.

For more information, please contact Sean Sager - [sean.sager@reach-initiative.org](mailto:sean.sager@reach-initiative.org)

<sup>1</sup> OCHA, 'Recent Developments in Northwest Syria Flash Update - As of 2 April 2020' 2 April 2020

<sup>2</sup> KIs could choose from multiple answer options so answers make exceed 100%.

<sup>3</sup> Refers to percentage of total newly-arrived IDP households.