# Daily Emergency Needs Tracking weekly bulletin: 12 July -15 July 2021

**Covering the needs of newly-arrived IDPs**

## 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 12 July and 15 July.Information was collected via a Key Informant (KI) methodology with one KI interview conducted per community. Findings should be considered indicative only. 157 communities, including 13 camps, were assessed overall across northern Aleppo and Idleb governorates. **The full dashboard can be accessed here and the full catalogue of datasets can be accessed here.**

## Shelter

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

|  | # | % |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Solid/finished buildings | 664 | 47% |
| Functioning tents | 399 | 28% |
| Unfinished/ damaged buildings | 318 | 23% |
| Designated collective centers | 15 | 1% |
| Residing without any form of shelter | 0 | 0% |
| Makeshift shelter | 0 | 0% |

## Livelihoods

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

1. Turkish Lira — 79%
2. Syrian Pound — 17%
3. United States Dollar — 4%

## Health

**95%** of newly-arrived IDP households (1331) reportedly could access essential healthcare

## Protection

**Percentage of assessed communities in which KIs reported the presence of newly-arrived IDPs with the following vulnerability types:[1]**

|  | % |
| --- | --- |
| Women headed households | 34% |
| Elderly headed households | 26% |
| Orphans | 9% |
| Disabled headed households | 5% |
| Women travelling alone | 4% |
| Elderly travelling alone | 3% |
| Individuals with disabilities travelling alone | 3% |

## Food security

**Most commonly reported food sources for newly-arrived IDPs in assessed communities:[1][3]**

1. Stores/markets in this community — 87%
2. Stores/markets in other communities — 52%
3. Relying entirely on food stored previously — 50%

**97%** of newly-arrived IDP households (1365) were reportedly eating one meal or more per day

## Non-Food Items (NFIs)

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

|  | # | % |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Households without fuel for cooking | 478 | 34% |
| Households without bedding | 243 | 17% |
| Households without sufficient mattresses | 238 | 17% |
| Households without sufficient cooking utensils | 216 | 15% |

## 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 Jimmie Braley - jimmie.braley@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 157 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) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Multi-purpose cash grants | 89 | 57% | 12 | 8% | 10 | 6% |
| Cash for rent | 2 | 1% | 3 | 2% | 1 | 1% |
| Tools for repair | 1 | 1% | 2 | 1% | 0 | 0% |
| New/additional shelters | 13 | 8% | 27 | 17% | 7 | 4% |
| Food rations (in-kind) | 32 | 20% | 59 | 38% | 35 | 22% |
| Cash for work | 4 | 3% | 12 | 8% | 12 | 8% |
| Employment support | 3 | 2% | 7 | 4% | 10 | 6% |
| NFI kits | 1 | 1% | 23 | 15% | 34 | 22% |
| Water provision/rehabilitation | 8 | 5% | 6 | 4% | 14 | 9% |
| Latrine and or bathing provision/rehabilitation | 2 | 1% | 3 | 2% | 1 | 1% |
| Hygiene kits | 1 | 1% | 3 | 2% | 30 | 19% |
| Education support | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 2 | 1% |
| Reproductive health and obstetric | 1 | 1% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Medicines and other commodities | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 1 | 1% |

## Humanitarian Assistance

**73%** In 114 communities, KIs reported that the preferred modality of assistance for newly-arrived IDPs was cash assistance

**92%** In 144 communities, KIs reported that no barriers were present for humanitarian actors when accessing the community

## 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 — 58%
2. Combination of water network and private water trucking — 31%
3. Piped water network — 21%

**4%** of newly-arrived IDP households (58) reportedly did not have access to a sufficient quantity of drinking water, while 6% (82) reportedly did not have access to a sufficient quantity of water for other purposes such as cooking, bathing, and washing

**15%** of newly-arrived IDP households (215) reportedly did not have access to functioning hand-washing facilities with water and soap

**7%** of newly-arrived IDP households (103) reportedly did not have access to a functioning toilet

**57%** In 90 communities, KIs reported that soap and hygiene items are too expensive for some newly-arrived IDPs