

Introduction

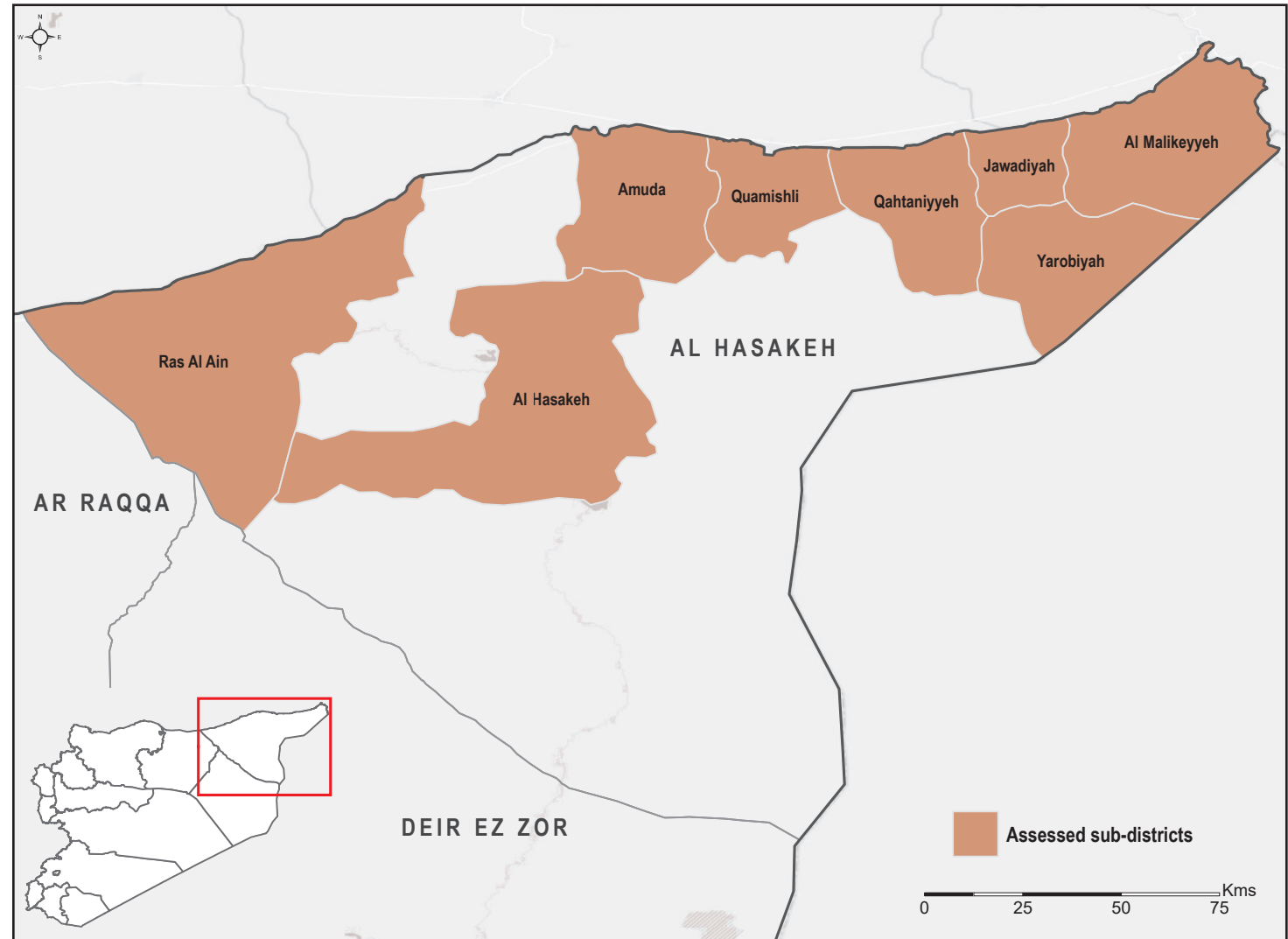
The IDP Situation Monitoring Initiative (ISMI) is an initiative of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, implemented by REACH, with the support of Syria Relief Network (SRN) and cluster members. ISMI entails weekly monitoring of IDP movements, numbers, origins and intentions. To form a foundation for the weekly monitoring, a baseline assessment was conducted across Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa, Hama, Homs and Idlib governorates in October 2016, while data presented in this report was collected across Al Hasakeh governorate in December 2016. The baseline assessments intend to provide an overview of the displacement situations within communities across northern Syria, assessing the numbers of displaced households, communities of origin, current shelter situations, intentions of both IDP and host community populations, as well as their most likely intended destinations.

Methodology and limitations

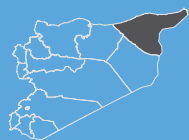
Data for this assessment was collected between December 14-28 2016, through remote qualitative interviews with 2-3 IDP and host community leaders in 94 locations in Al Hasakeh governorate. Data obtained from community leaders was triangulated with other information sources, such as humanitarian reports, and follow up was conducted where discrepancies occurred.

It was not possible to access all communities within each sub district, nor was it possible to access all sub-districts within each governorate. Of the 296 locations in Al Hasakeh governorate reported by the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) 2017¹ as hosting IDPs, 94 were assessed. These communities housed 81% of the IDPs in the governorate according to HNO figures. As such, information is indicative for the areas assessed only and does not indicate the situation of IDPs in other unassessed areas.

Coverage



¹ Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017 (link here)



Overall population estimate¹:	973,944 indiv.
IDP population estimate¹:	231,951 indiv.
Communities assessed:	94/832
Sub-districts assessed:	8/16
Estimated HHs in ISMI-covered communities:	206,914 HHs
# of host community households:	171,249 HHs
# of IDP households:	35,665 HHs
Average size of IDP households:	6.2 individuals

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As of December 2016, an estimated 36,000 IDP households were reported across ISMI-covered communities in Al Hasakeh governorate. The highest number of displaced households were located in communities within Quamishli sub-district (25,635) and Al Malikiyyeh (5,210).

The majority of IDPs arrived in the host communities over a year ago. However, the spread of movement has continued within the governorate and the majority of IDPs in Qayrawan Amuda were reported to have arrived less than 3 months ago.

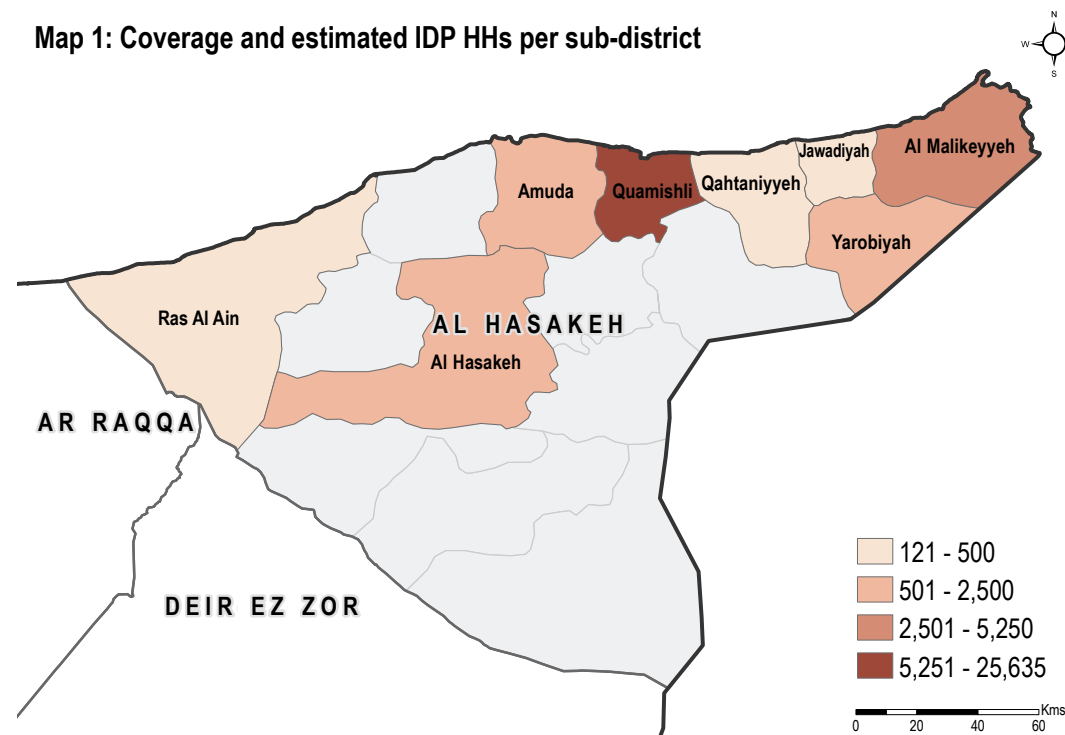
Displaced populations were most commonly reported originating from Aleppo governorate,

particularly from Jebel Saman and Afrin sub-districts, while a quarter of IDPs were also reported arriving from areas within Deir ez Zor governorate.

At the time of assessment, almost all IDPs (92%) were reportedly living in either rented or owned apartments or houses, with an additional 5% being hosted by members of the pre-conflict population. It was also indicated that some IDPs were living in collective shelters and in camps in ISMI-covered communities, although this was less common.

Neither IDPs nor host communities widely expressed intentions to leave assessed locations in the short term. However, the commencement of an aerial bombardment

Map 1: Coverage and estimated IDP HHs per sub-district

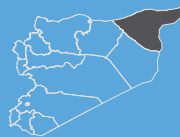


was the most widely reported event likely to trigger movement of both groups. For those who intended to leave, locations outside of Syria were the most commonly reported intended destinations of displacement (43%) for both IDPs and host communities.

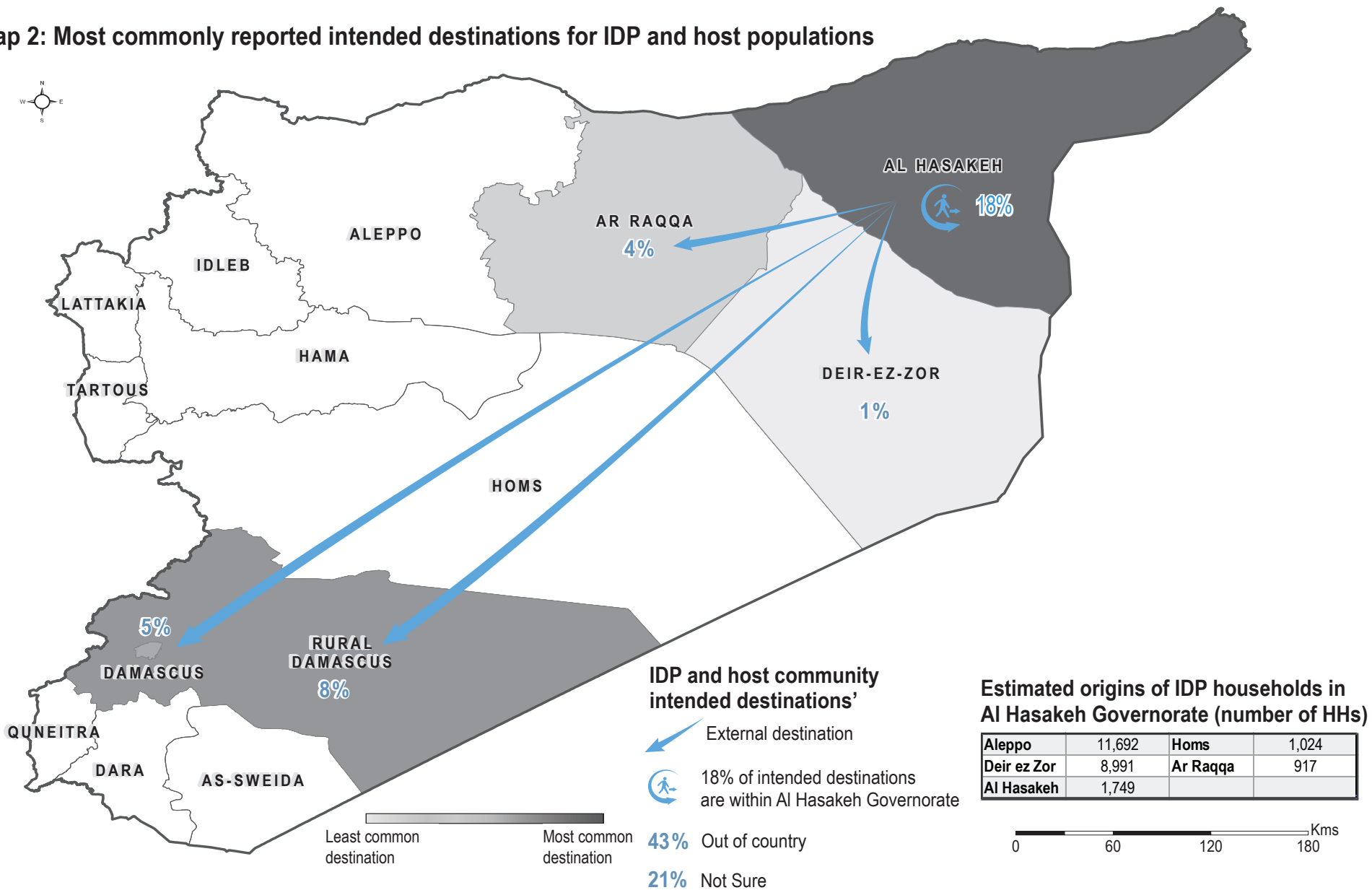
Overall, displacement within Al Hasakeh governorate appears stable, with very good relations between IDPs and host populations reported across assessed locations. Further, the intention to leave communities in the near future was not

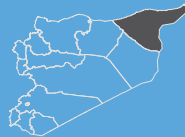
widely expressed by either displaced or host populations. However, with the currently increasing conflict in the neighbouring Ar Raqqa and Deir ez Zor governorates, as well as in northern Iraq, displacement of populations into Al Hasakeh governorate has the potential to increase in the coming months.

¹ 2017 HNO overall population and IDP figures



Map 2: Most commonly reported intended destinations for IDP and host populations





DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

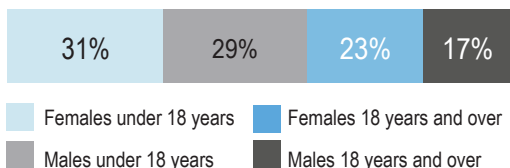
At the time of data collection, December 2016, there were approximately 207,000 households, including 35,665 IDP households, reported across ISMI-covered communities in Al Hasakeh governorate. The vast majority of all IDP households, 25,635 (72%), were reported in Quamishli sub-district.

In proportion to host populations, 17% of all households were reported to be IDPs. This figure was relatively similar to the average proportion of IDP-host community HHs reported across other ISMI-covered governorates (18%). Within Al Hasakeh governorate, the highest proportions of IDP to host community HHs were reported in Al Malakiyyeh and Quamishli, where IDPs constitute approximately 20% of the population.

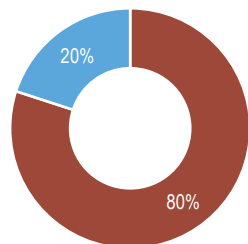
As of December, displacement out of ISMI-covered communities in Al Hasakeh governorate appeared limited, with approximately 70% of communities indicating that the majority of their pre-conflict population were still remaining. However, in the community of Hamediyeh (Jawadiyah sub-district) less than 25% of the pre-conflict population were reportedly present.

Returnees

IDP populations by age and gender (average % across governorate)



Proportion of IDPs experiencing multiple displacements



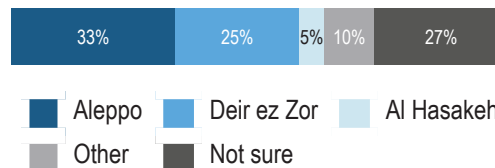
■ Proportion of IDPs displaced more than once
■ Proportion of IDPs displaced once

Returning populations were reported in 15% of ISMI-covered communities; most notably in Jawadiyah where half of the 11 ISMI-covered communities reported the presence of returnees. Further, in Ya'robiyah sub-district, communities estimated that 350 households had left due to the conflict and later returned. None of the communities assessed within Amuda, Ras Al Ain, Qahtaniyyeh or Al Hasakeh sub-districts reported that populations displaced from their communities of origin had returned.

IDPs

Displacement of populations within Al Hasakeh governorate has been protracted, with 85% of communities indicating that the majority of their IDPs arrived over 12 months ago. However, the spread of displacement appears to be continuing with IDPs in Qayrawan Amuda (Amuda sub-district) reporting that the majority of displaced people in their community arrived between 1-3 months ago.

Proportion of IDP HHs by governorate of origin



IDPs across the governorate have generally been displaced once, with an average of 80% estimated to have arrived from their areas of origin and 20% reportedly arriving from elsewhere. These proportions varied across sub-districts; communities in Al Hasakeh estimated that all IDP households had arrived from their areas of origin, while in Ras Al Ain sub-district, it was estimated that an average of 42% of IDPs had been displaced multiple times.

Areas of origin

Overall, displaced households across Al Hasakeh have generally arrived from communities outside the governorate. This is in contrast to other areas assessed in the ISMI Baseline Assessment, where IDP movement had largely remained localised within their respective governorates. Most commonly, IDPs in Al Hasakeh were reported originating from

Aleppo (33%), particularly from Jebel Saman and Afrin sub-districts. Additionally, a quarter of IDP HHs reportedly originated from Deir ez Zor governorate, almost all of which were from Deir ez Zor sub-district.

Push and pull factors

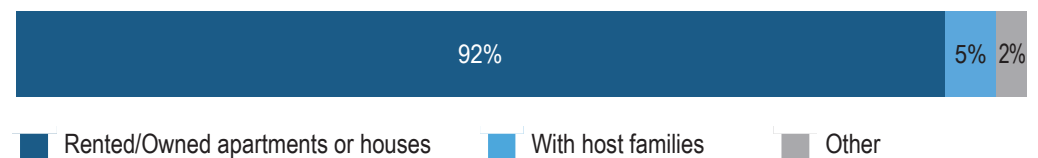
IDPs in Al Hasakeh most commonly reported leaving their communities of origin due to escalations of conflict, as well as due to a loss of income opportunities and the perceived lack of safety and security in their communities.

In general, safety and security, as well as the presence of family members and the increased access to income and employment opportunities, were the most commonly reported reasons for the IDPs to stay in the communities to which they had relocated.

Shelter

Displaced populations within ISMI-covered communities were almost universally reported to be living in rented or owned apartments (92%), or with host families (5%). Additionally, 340 households were reported to be living in collective centres within Amuda city (Amuda sub-district) and 450 households were reported living in camps within the community of Tal Aswad Malikiyyeh in Al Malikiyyeh sub-district.

Reported % of IDP households by shelter type





% of ISMI-covered communities expecting members of the host population to leave within the next month



Host community-IDP relations

Relations between IDPs and pre-conflict populations were generally positive across Al Hasakeh. More than 70% of both IDP and host community KIs indicated that the rapport between groups was either good or very good. Further, all KIs reporting a change in relations since IDPs first arrived indicated that they had either improved or greatly improved over this time period. Most commonly, it was reported that people became accustomed to the presence of IDPs in their communities, while an overall development in the humanitarian situation was also commonly cited as a reason for improvements in relations between groups.

INTENTIONS

Intentions to remain

At the time of data collection, the majority of communities assessed (65%) did not expect host populations to leave within the next month. It was most commonly reported that populations would remain due to their access to employment, income and shelter, as well as to protect assets. However, 44 of these communities (72%) also cited a lack of money to pay for movement as a main reason why host populations would remain.

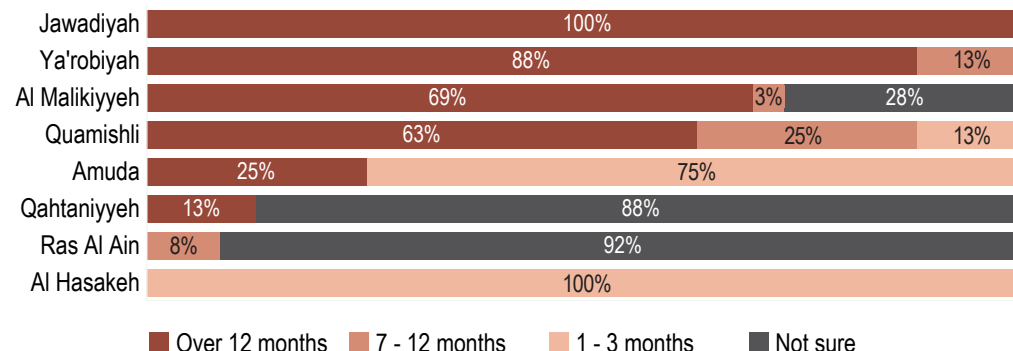
For displaced populations intending to stay longer than one month, it was most commonly cited that family ties and good relations with host communities were the main reasons for doing so. Additionally, the safety and security in IDPs' areas of origin, their access to employment, income and shelter opportunities, and a lack of money to pay for onward movement were also commonly reported reasons why displaced populations would remain in ISMI-covered communities.

Intentions to leave

Approximately one quarter of ISMI-covered communities (23%) expected host populations to leave within one month. KIs most commonly cited the loss of income, as well as the safety and security and escalation of conflict as reasons why host populations would leave.

IDPs did not overwhelmingly express the intention to leave ISMI-covered communities in the short term. Approximately one third of KIs were not sure when IDPs intended to leave, while only 13% indicated they expected displaced populations to leave within 1-3 months.

Length of time IDPs intend to stay in the community (% of communities assessed by sub-district)



Both IDP and host populations indicated that the start of an aerial bombardment would most likely trigger population movement from ISMI-covered communities, while access to money to pay for movement was also a commonly reported trigger across both groups.

This was particularly the case among host community populations, where 73% of reported destinations were outside of Syria, while this was the case for 37% of destinations reported by IDPs.

Intended destinations

The reported intended destinations of displacement for both IDPs and host communities were most commonly to areas outside of Syria.

Finally, 18% of all intended destinations were to areas within Al Hasakeh governorate. For host communities, these were most commonly to areas within Al Malikiyyeh sub-district, while IDPs most commonly reported destinations within Al Hasakeh sub-district.

Most commonly reported intended destinations

