

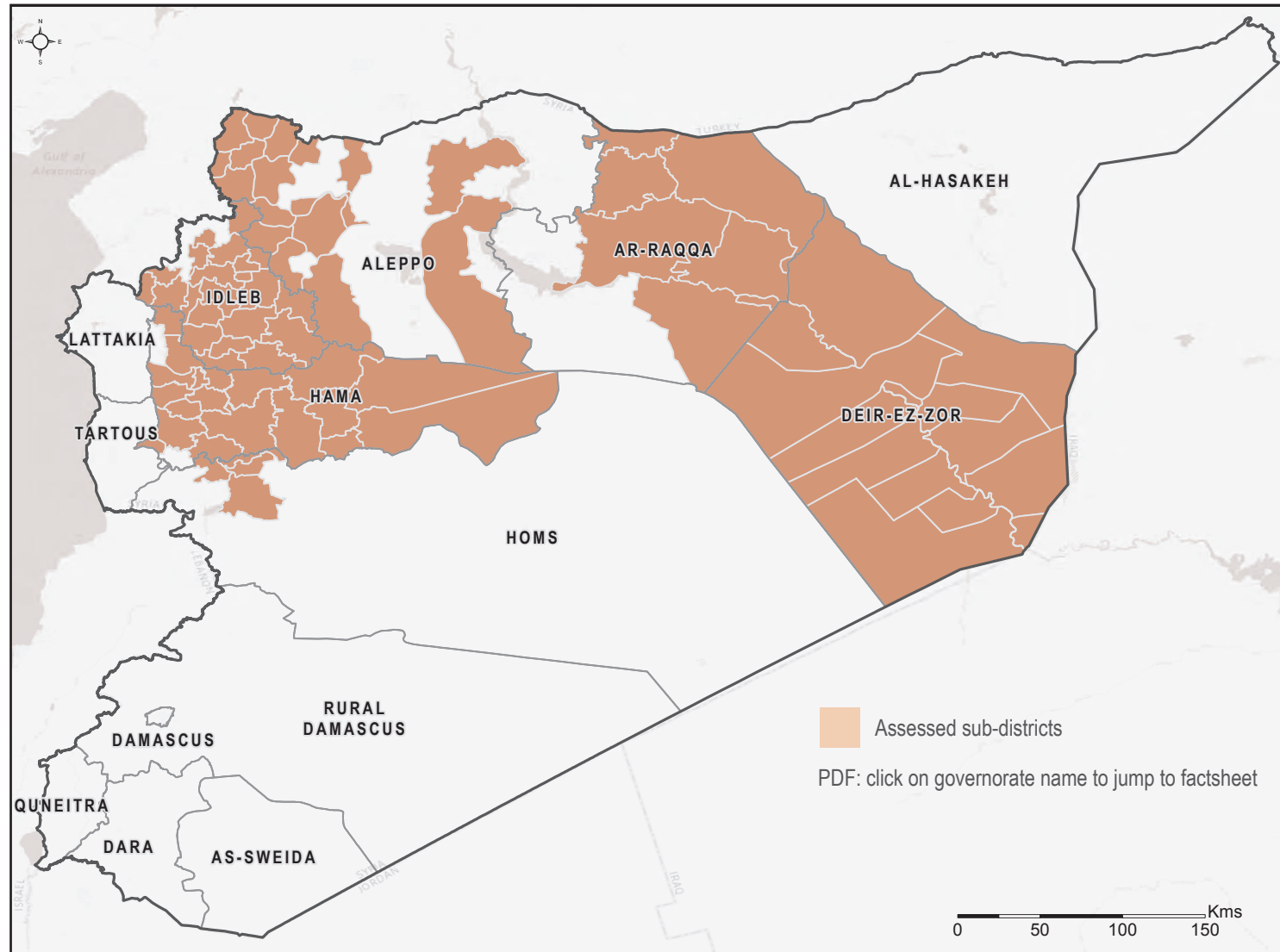
Introduction

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 in October/November 2016, providing 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 October 25 and November 27 2016, through qualitative interviews with 2-3 IDP and host community leaders¹ in 1,183 locations across Aleppo, Ar Raqqa, Deir ez Zor, Hama, Homs and Idleb governorates. While direct interviews were conducted in the majority of governorates, some remote interviews were conducted due to access restrictions in certain locations. Data obtained from community leaders was verified with other information sources, such as humanitarian reports, and follow up was conducted where discrepancies occurred. While 2,387 locations in the assessed governorates were reported by the HNO 2017 as hosting IDPs, 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 2,387 locations, 1,183 were assessed based on accessibility. Assessed communities housed 74% of the IDPs in these governorates 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 Community leader profiles include; Local councils, IDP community leaders (elders or religious leaders), IDP camp managers/leaders, collective centre managers/leaders, and workers from local charities, local relief committees and NGOs.



KEY FINDINGS

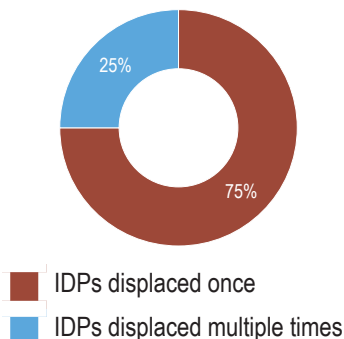
Overall, 1,301,500 households were reported to be living in the ISMI-covered communities, approximately 280,000 of which were IDP households (21%) living in 84% of communities, as KIs reported that IDPs were no longer present in some communities that had previously been hosting them according to HNO figures. The greatest number of displaced households was located in Idleb governorate (over 140,500), while approximately 77,000 households were reported in communities across Aleppo governorate. In comparison to host populations, these two governorates also had the highest proportion of IDPs as a percentage of the total reported populations, 30% and 24% respectively.

- With the exception of Idleb, the majority of IDPs in each governorate were reported to have originated from within their respective governorates. In Idleb, 72% of displaced households reportedly originate from neighbouring Aleppo and Hama.

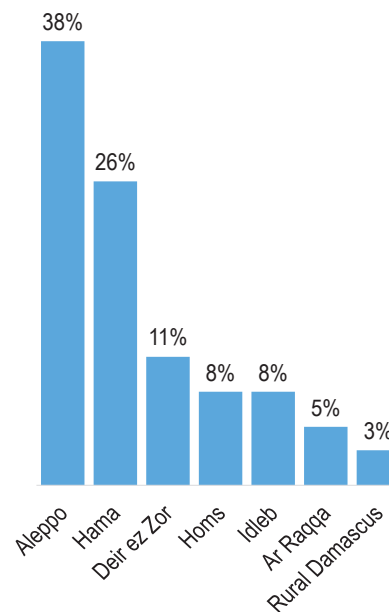
- On average, 75% of IDPs in ISMI-covered communities had arrived directly from their areas of origin, with an estimated 25% having been displaced multiple times.

- While IDP and host community departures will be assessed in the weekly updates and were not assessed during baseline data collection, information was collected during the baseline on reported intended destinations. The most commonly cited intended destinations of displacement for both IDPs and host community populations were located within Idleb governorate, in particular to areas in Dana sub-district, and subsequently to Aleppo governorate, specifically to locations within Az'az sub-district. Turkey or areas near the Turkish border constituted 9% of all reported intended destinations.

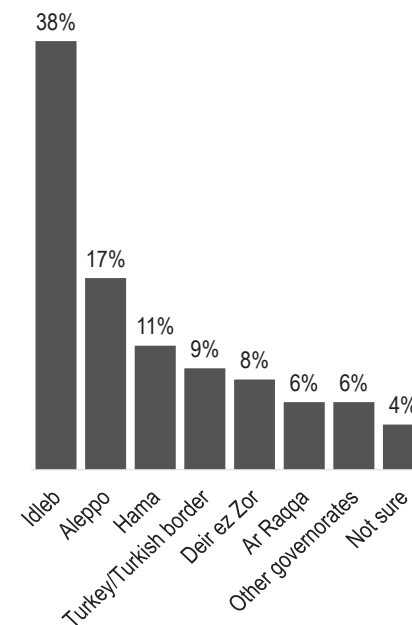
Proportion of IDPs experiencing multiple displacements (averaged across ISMI-covered communities)



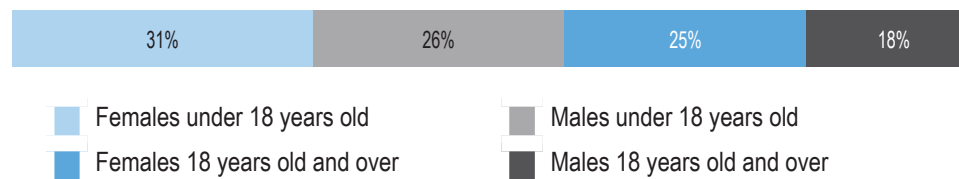
Proportion of all IDP households by governorate of origin



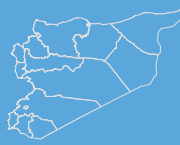
Proportion of all intended destinations reported by IDPs and host populations



IDPs by age and gender (averaged across ISMI-covered communities)

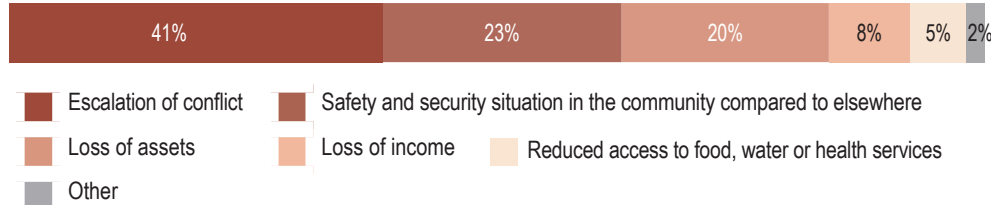


- On average, almost 60% of IDPs were estimated to be boys and girls under 18 years old.
- Displacement has generally been caused by escalations in conflict in communities of origin, while selected destinations (both the present location of IDPs and the intended destinations of host community and IDP populations) were chosen due to perceived relative safety and security, access to shelter and family ties at the destination.



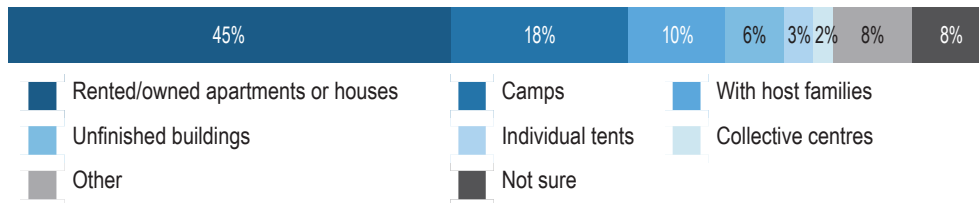
Key findings

Reported causes for displacement from areas of origin (weighted by ranked importance)



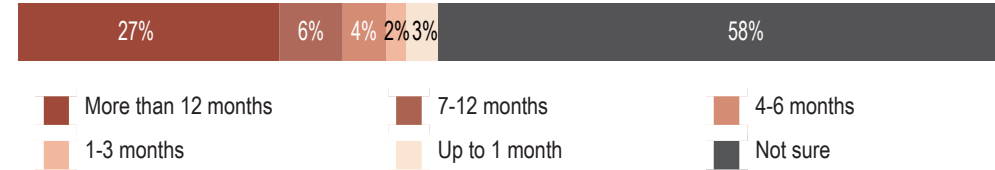
- Rented/owned apartments or houses were the most commonly reported IDP shelter type in all assessed governorates, although they only represented the majority of IDP shelter types in Deir ez Zor governorate. A larger proportion of IDPs lived in camps in Idleb than in any other assessed governorates, while the proportion of IDPs living in collective centres was substantially higher in Deir ez Zor governorate than elsewhere.

IDP households by shelter type (% across ISMI-covered communities)



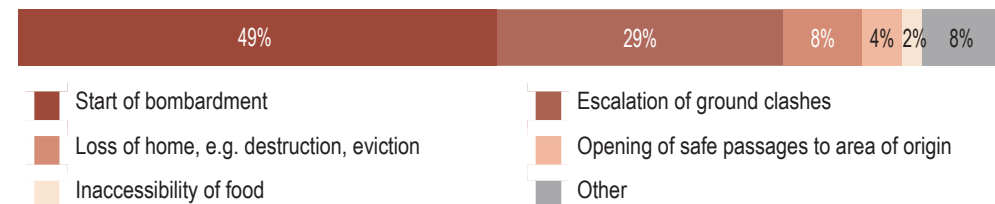
- Movement restrictions have led to relatively lower proportions of pre-conflict populations leaving in areas of Ar Raqqa, Deir ez Zor, and parts of Homs and Aleppo governorates, as well as high proportions of IDP and host populations reportedly uncertain about their intentions to leave in the future.
- Community members from 76 assessed locations (approximately two-thirds of which were in Ar Raqqa or Deir ez Zor governorates) reported that IDPs would remain in locations because they could not physically leave, while host populations in 171 communities (approximately half of which were in Ar Raqqa or Deir ez Zor governorates) would reportedly remain for the same reason. In the north-western areas of Aleppo governorate the reported inability of populations to leave was linked to the closure of borders.

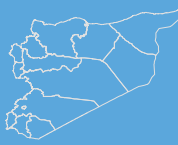
Intended duration of stay of IDPs (% across ISMI-covered communities)



- General uncertainty characterised the length of time populations intend to stay in ISMI-covered communities, with the majority across all governorates unsure how long IDPs or host populations intend to stay.
- The escalation of conflict, either in the form of bombardment or fighting on the ground, was reported as the factor most likely to trigger departure of IDPs in a majority of ISMI-covered communities across all assessed governorates. Loss of home featured as a prominent potential trigger factor in Deir ez Zor governorate, as did inaccessibility of food in Homs governorate.
- Escalation of conflict within Ar Raqqa governorate was expected to cause widespread displacement in the coming months as fighting, which began in early November, continued to move south-east towards Ar Raqqa city.

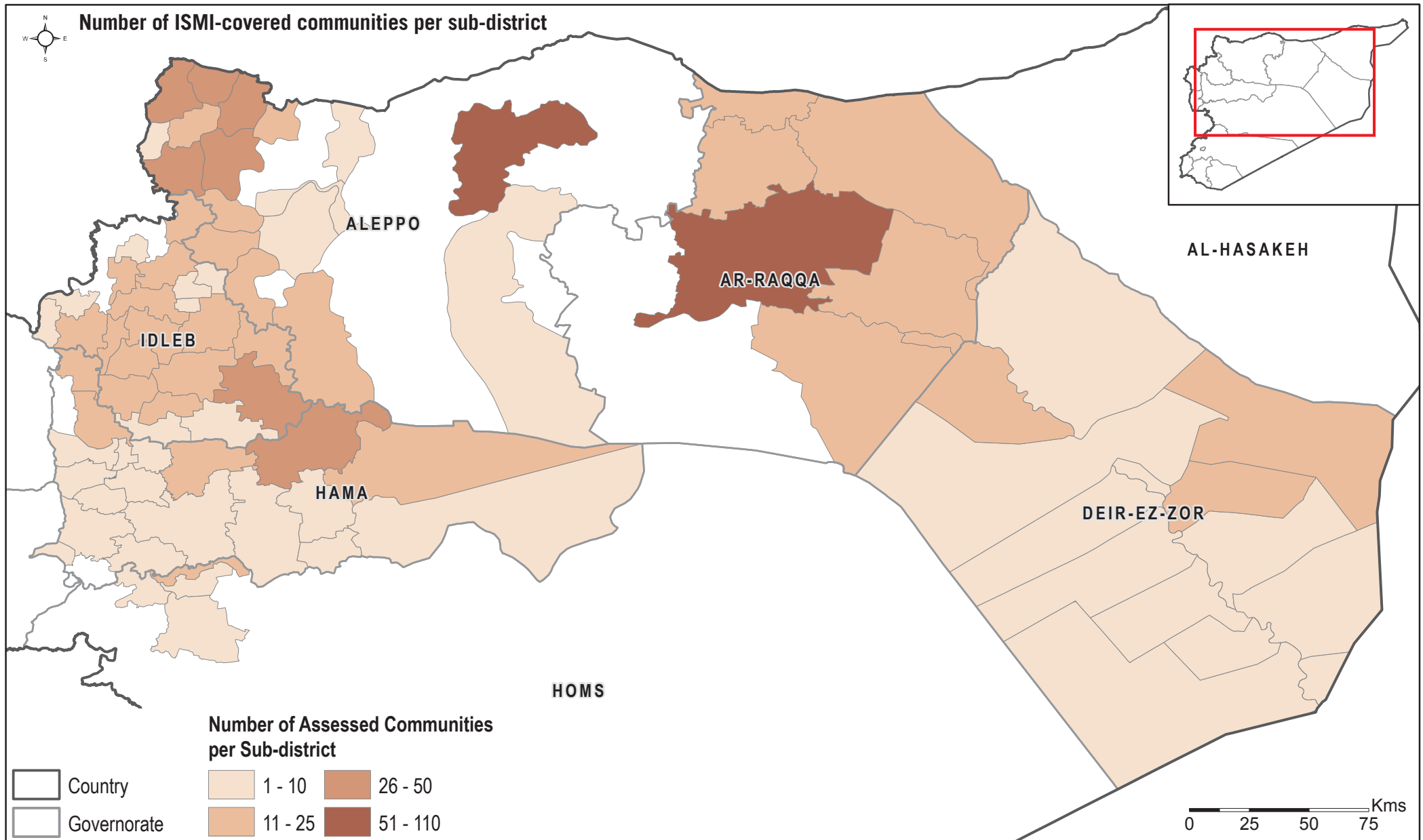
Factors likely to trigger departure of IDPs from their present location (% across ISMI-covered communities)

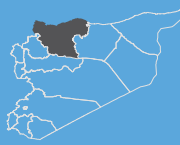




Coverage

December 2016





Overall population estimate²:	3,100,684 indiv.
IDP population estimate²:	1,002,023 indiv.
Communities assessed:	414/1,280
Sub-districts assessed:	16/40
Estimated HHs in ISMI-covered communities:	315,916 HHs
# of host community households:	238,970 HHs
# of IDP households:	76,946 HHs
Average size of IDP households:	6.5 individuals

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As of November 2016, there were approximately 77,000 IDP households across ISMI-covered communities within Aleppo governorate, most commonly originating from other areas within the governorate itself. The highest number of IDP households were reported in Atareb (16,835), Az'az (17,195) and Jebel Saman (15,462) sub-districts.

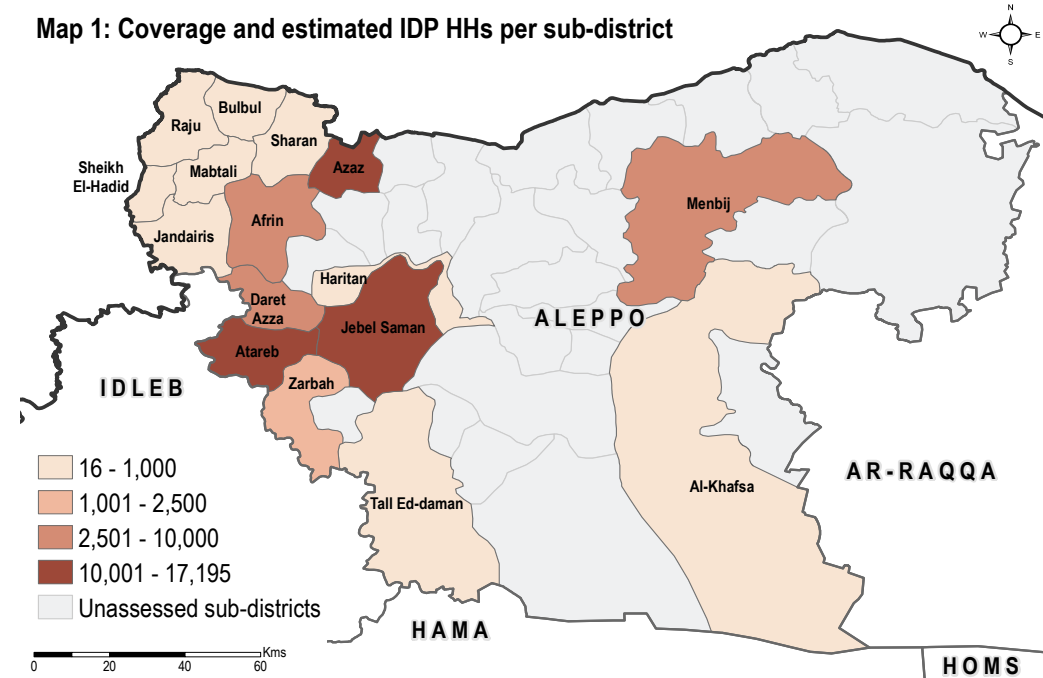
Displaced populations generally began arriving in communities over a year ago, particularly to border areas in the north-west of Aleppo governorate. However, movement continued to spread in certain parts, with the majority of displaced households arriving into areas within

Menbij, Al-Khafsa and Mabtali less than three months ago.

At the time of the assessment, November 2016, approximately half of the IDPs in Aleppo governorate were reportedly living in rented or owned houses/apartments, while almost all of the 6,000 households living in camps or individual tents were within Afrin, Az'az, Atareb and Daret Azza sub-districts.

It was not commonly reported that either IDPs or host populations across Aleppo governorate intended to leave ISMI-covered communities in the short term. However, if they were, both groups indicated they would most likely remain within Aleppo governorate. The need for safety and security, as well as access to basic needs

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



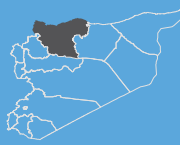
such as shelter and food were repeatedly cited as influential factors in populations' decisions to move and their choices of intended destinations.

Overall, relations between IDP and host populations were generally good across ISMI-covered communities, and no large-scale movements of populations were reported in the short term. Based on data collected in this assessment, the displacement situation within Aleppo governorate was stable at the time of data

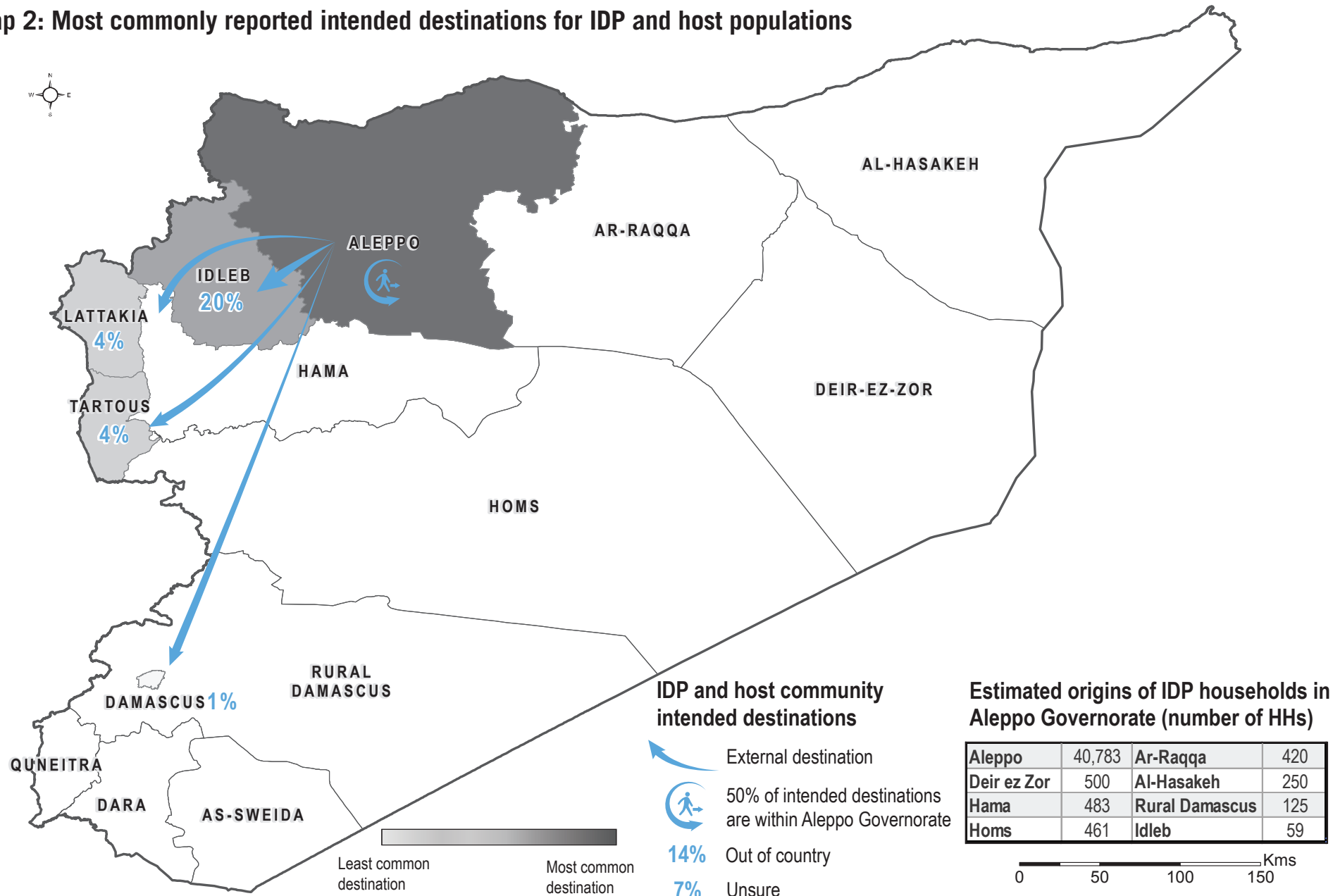
collection, although this was likely to shift in the near future following the outcome of negotiations in eastern Aleppo city.³

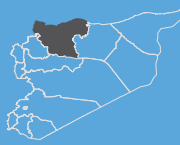
² 2017 HNO overall population and IDP figures

³ Although massive displacement from Aleppo city is known to have occurred in December 2016, it has not been covered in the baseline as it occurred after the data collection period. For information on this more recent displacement, please refer to ISMI weekly updates and to REACH Situation Overview: Displacement and Needs in Eastern Aleppo City, Syria, 12 December 2016.



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





DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

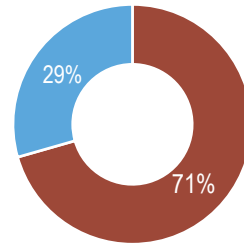
At the time of data collection, there were approximately 316,000 households, including 76,946 IDP households, across ISMI-covered communities in Aleppo governorate. The highest numbers of IDP households were reported in Atareb (16,835), Az'az (17,195) and Jebel Saman (15,462) sub-districts, while the greatest proportion of IDPs compared to host communities was reported within Bulbul sub-district, where 84% of the reported population consisted of IDP households.

As of the baseline data collection period, displacement out of Aleppo governorate had been limited, with almost all communities assessed reporting that the majority of their pre-conflict population were remaining. At the time of assessment, outward movement of populations appeared most likely from the five assessed neighbourhoods of eastern Aleppo city (Jebel Saman sub-district).⁴

Returnees

Returning populations were reported in 19% of ISMI-covered communities; most commonly within Zurbah and A'zaz sub-districts. Across Zurbah sub-district, an average of 356 households had returned to 20 of the 21 assessed communities. In Az'az sub-district, 73% of communities indicated that households had left due to the crisis and then returned,

Proportion of IDPs experiencing multiple displacements



- Proportion of IDPs displaced once
- Proportion of IDPs displaced more than once

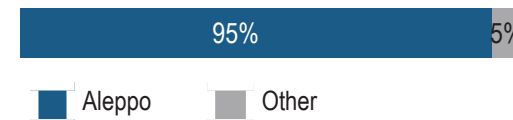
with an average of 518 households having returned. These figures were much higher than the rest of the governorate, where an average of 171 households were reported to have returned to each community. None of the communities assessed within Al-Khafsa, Atareb, Daret Azza, Haritan, Jandairis, Raju and Sharan sub-districts reported that displaced populations had returned.

IDPs

IDPs across Aleppo governorate have generally been displaced once, with an estimated average of 70% arriving in ISMI-covered communities from their areas of origin and 30% of IDPs reportedly arriving from elsewhere. These proportions were similar across most sub-districts.

Overall, displaced populations most commonly arrived in ISMI-covered communities over a year ago, particularly into the north-western border areas of Bulbul, Jandairis, Raju, Sharan and Shiekh el-Hadid sub-districts, as well as into Jebel Saman sub-district. However, movement into Menbij, Ma'tali and Al-Khafsa sub-districts has been more recent, with most communities reporting

Proportion of IDP HHs by governorate of origin



that the majority of IDPs arrived between one and three months ago.

Areas of origin

Displacement has generally been from within Aleppo governorate itself (95% of reported communities of origin); 38% were estimated to have originated from Jebel Saman sub-district in particular. Populations also travelled from communities in Az'az and Haritan sub-districts, with 9% of overall IDPs estimated to have come from each of these areas.

Push and pull factors

IDPs within Aleppo governorate have most commonly left due to escalations in conflict in their areas of origin, the lack of safety and security in their communities, and a loss of income and assets.

Safety and security within ISMI-covered communities, as well as access to shelter and the presence of family ties, were the most commonly reported reasons for IDPs to choose the communities to which they relocated.

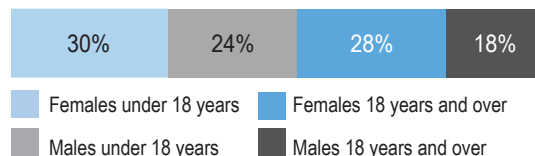
Shelter

Within assessed communities, 44% of IDPs were reported to be living in rented houses or apartments, and an additional 23% were living in other forms of accommodation such as houses provided by local councils within assessed neighbourhoods of Aleppo city. An estimated 30% of IDPs in Daret Azza and Haritan sub-districts were living in unfinished buildings, as were approximately 20% of IDPs within Menbij sub-district. Similarly, approximately 15% of IDPs in Afrin, Atareb, A'zaz, Tall Ed-daman and Zurbah sub-districts are living in camps or individual tents.

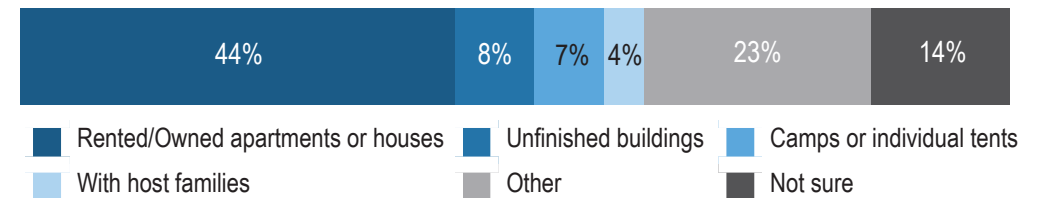
Host community-IDP relations

Relations between pre-conflict populations and IDPs have been mixed across Aleppo governorate. While the majority of both host community and IDP KIs reported that relations were generally good or very good, 21 communities across north western Aleppo (particularly in Atareb and Daret Azza sub-districts) reported deteriorations in relationships from the time IDPs had first arrived. These were almost unanimously caused by a perceived lack of assistance for vulnerable pre-conflict populations, as well as competition over resources, basic services and employment or income opportunities.

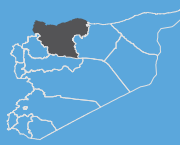
IDP populations by age and gender (average % across governorate)



Reported % of IDP households by shelter type



⁴ Although massive displacement from Aleppo city is known to have occurred in December 2016, it has not been covered in the baseline as it occurred after the data collection period. For information on this more recent displacement, please refer to ISMI weekly updates and to REACH Situation Overview: Displacement and Needs in Eastern Aleppo City, Syria, 12 December 2016.



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



Average % expected to leave across communities expecting departures = 36%

Approximately 30 communities, almost exclusively within Jandairis sub-district, reported that the relationship between host populations and IDPs had improved from when IDPs had first arrived; all citing that over time community members had become more accepting of displaced populations, and the humanitarian situation had improved.

INTENTIONS

Intentions to remain

Half of all ISMI-covered communities expected host populations to stay beyond a month. In general, host populations intended to stay in order to protect assets and due to their access to income, employment and shelter. However, 71 communities, almost all within Afrin and Raju sub-districts, reported that host populations would stay because they could not physically leave.

IDPs who intended to stay in communities for longer than one month were most commonly reported to be doing so due to good relations with host communities, a lack of safety in their areas of origin, and access to employment, income and shelter. However, KIs in Afrin and Menbij sub-districts indicated that IDPs would remain in communities because they could not afford to pay for onward movement. Further, 17 communities within Afrin sub-district reported that IDPs would remain because they could not physically leave.

Intentions to leave

During data collection in November, only 21% of communities expected host populations to leave within a month, while none reportedly expected IDPs to do so.⁵

For host populations intending to leave, the most commonly reported reasons were an escalation of conflict, loss of income and decreased safety and security.

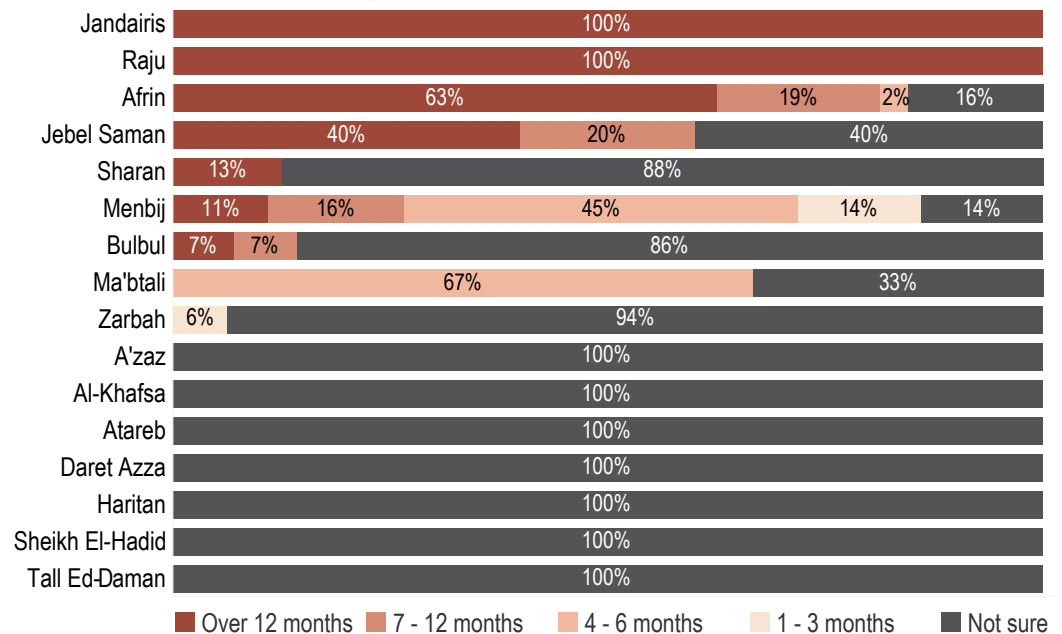
More than half of the ISMI-covered communities in Aleppo were not sure about how long IDPs intended to stay, particularly in the north-western parts of the governorate. Within Menbij and Zurbah sub-districts however, 14% and 6% of assessed communities respectively indicated that there were some IDPs who intended to stay for only between one and three months.

The expectation that some host populations would leave within a month was most commonly reported in the sub-districts of Menbij and Jebel Saman. Across communities that expected host populations to leave within the next month, an average of more than 60% were expected to do so. This figure was much higher in some sub districts, particularly, Al-Khafsa (90%), A'zaz (75%) and Afrin (70%).

Intended destinations

Overall, both IDPs and host communities most commonly cited intended destinations of displacement within Aleppo governorate

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

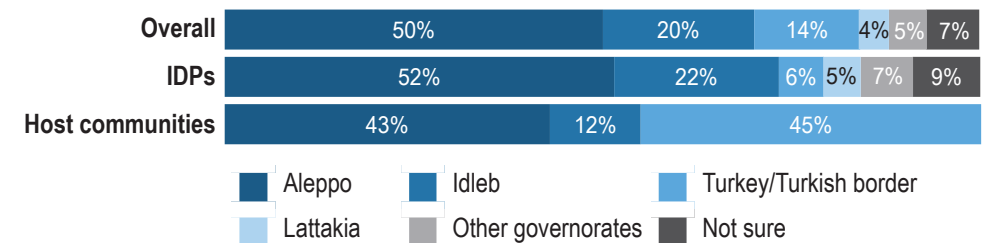


itself; particularly to the sub-districts of Az'az, Jarablus and Daret Azza. Locations within Idleb governorate were also commonly reported, especially for already displaced populations intending to travel to areas in Dana sub-district.

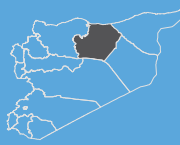
safety and security in the intended destination of displacement and access to shelter, employment opportunities, food and health services.

Overall, reasons for choosing these areas were similar for both IDPs and host populations:

Most commonly reported intended destinations



⁵ Although massive displacement from Aleppo city is known to have occurred in December 2016, it has not been covered in the baseline as it occurred after the data collection period. For information on this more recent displacement, please refer to ISMI weekly updates and to REACH Situation Overview: Displacement and Needs in Eastern Aleppo City, Syria, 12 December 2016.



Overall population estimate²:	635, 097 indiv.
IDP population estimate²:	193, 846 indiv.
Communities assessed:	165/317
Sub-districts assessed:	7/10
Estimated HHs in ISMI-covered communities:	68,784 HHs
# of host community households:	53,632 HHs
# of IDP households:	15,152 HHs
Average size of IDP households:	5.3 individuals

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Ongoing changes in the conflict dynamics across Ar Raqqa governorate have affected the displacement situation across the governorate since data was collected in early November 2016.

Following three years of contested control, and restrictions on population movement and civilian access, a large scale escalation of conflict was announced on the 6th of November 2016. Starting in the north-west of the governorate, with the intention of moving south-east towards Ar Raqqa city, displacement of populations from conflict affected areas had just began at the time of the assessment and was expected to increase considerably in the short to medium term.

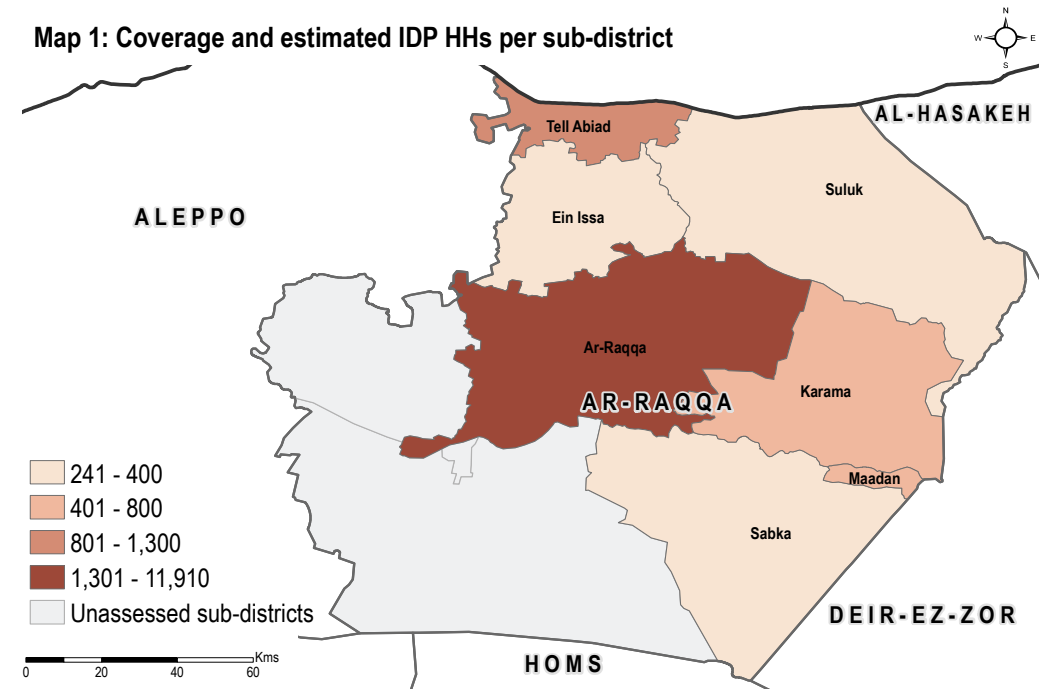
At the time of data collection there were an estimated 80,000 IDPs living in ISMI-covered communities of Ar Raqqa governorate, with IDPs most commonly displaced from their areas of origin due to escalations of conflict.

Limited outward movement of populations since the beginning of the crisis was reported; almost all (95%) communities indicated that the majority of their pre-conflict population remained.

While the majority of IDPs commonly arrived in ISMI-covered communities over a year ago, communities in Tell Abiad sub-district indicated that majority of IDPs had arrived within the month prior to data collection, due to the escalation of conflict.

There was general uncertainty about the intended length of stay of IDPs, however conflict related trigger factors were reported in

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



the vast majority of communities (77%), and as such widespread displacement seemed likely to occur in the near future.

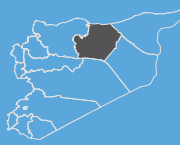
For those who intended to leave, the most commonly cited intended destinations of displacement were located within Ar Raqqa governorate, however a large proportion of IDPs' intended destinations were in neighbouring Aleppo governorate (29% of destinations).

For IDPs who intended to remain in communities for longer than a month, insecurity in the area of origin was the most commonly cited reason. However, a lack of resources to pay for

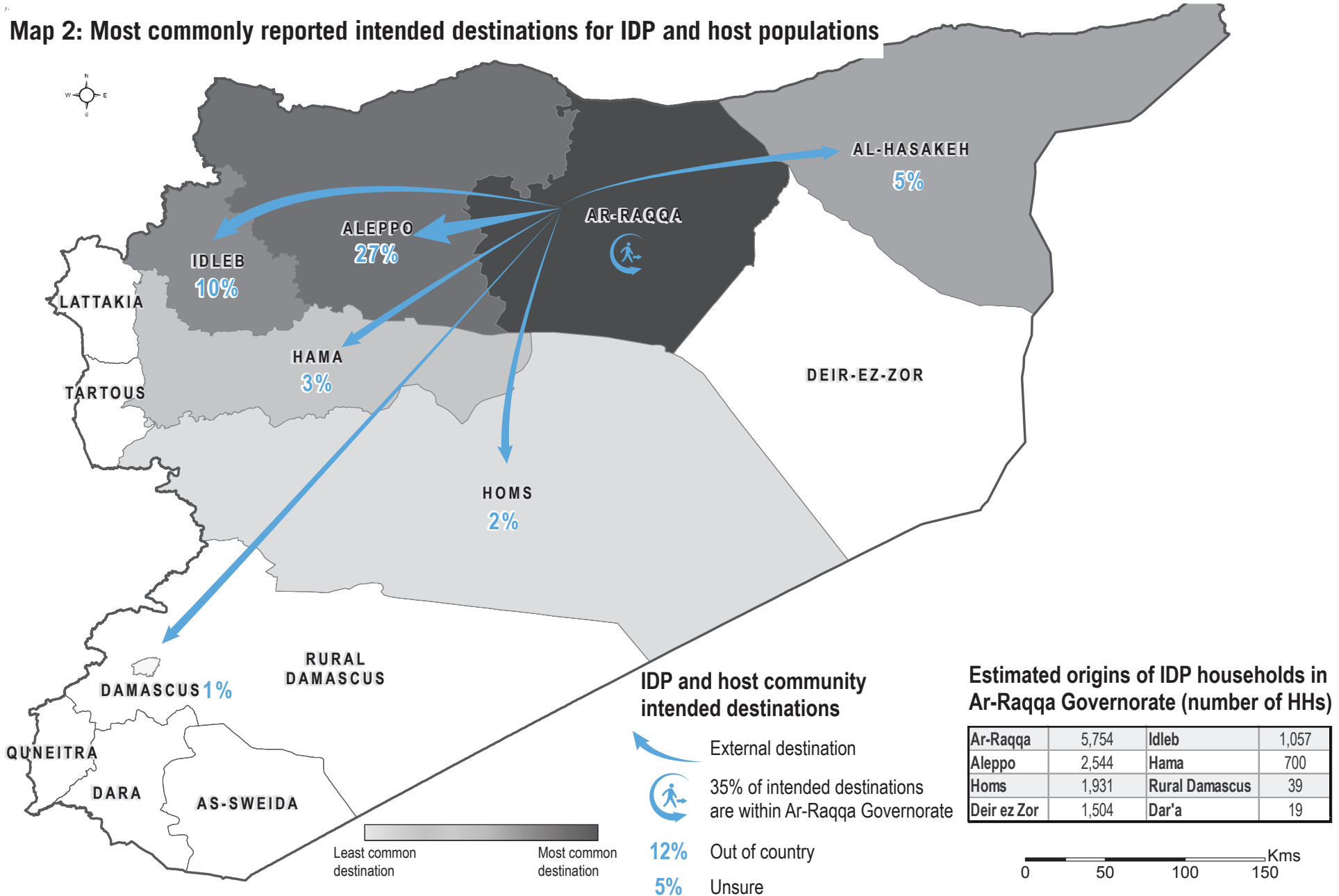
movement, as well as an inability to physically leave were also commonly reported reasons for IDP and host community populations to remain.

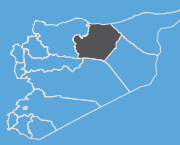
Near the end of the data collection period, the scale of displacement within Ar Raqqa had begun to increase due to the ongoing escalation of conflict moving across the governorate. With conflict-related push factors commonly reported, as well as restrictions on movement cited as reasons for remaining, the dispersion of IDPs from affected communities would likely continue to grow if conflict escalated or movement restrictions changed.

² 2017 HNO overall population and IDP figures



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





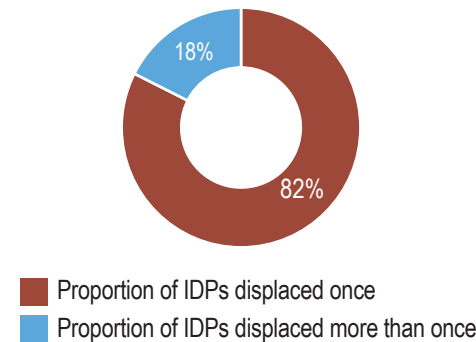
DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

As of November 2016, there were an estimated 68,784 households across all ISMI-covered communities of Ar Raqqa governorate. Of these, 15,152 households (22%) were reported to be IDP households, most of which resided in communities within Ar Raqqa sub-district (80%). The greatest proportions of displaced populations to host community households were seen in Ar Raqqa and Tell Abiad sub-districts, where 28% and 27% of the populations were IDPs, respectively.

At the time of data collection, almost all communities assessed in Ar Raqqa governorate (95%) indicated that over 50% of their pre-conflict populations still remained. However, escalation of conflict in November had begun to lead to displacement which was expected to continue, with the community of Badi, in Tell Abiad sub district, reporting that displaced populations had arrived less than a month ago.

Over half of the assessed communities (52%) reported that the majority of displaced populations had arrived more than 12 months ago. However, among communities within Ar Raqqa sub-district, which were hosting the

Proportion of IDPs experiencing multiple displacements

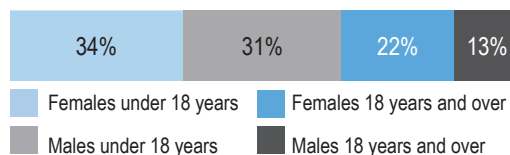


vast majority of IDPs, 75% reported that most IDPs had arrived in their communities between 7 and 12 months ago.

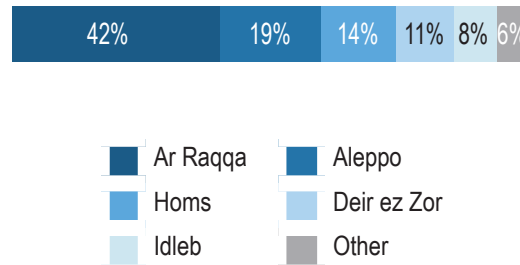
Returnees

In comparison to other governorates, a smaller proportion of ISMI-covered communities reported that households who left due to crisis had subsequently returned. Only 9% of communities in Ar Raqqa governorate indicated the presence of returnee households and an average of just 35 households were reported to have returned to each community. This figure was greater in Ein Issa and Tell Abiad sub-districts however, where an average of 80 and 54 households had returned, respectively. Conversely, the average number of returnees to communities within Suluk and Sabka sub-districts was much lower; just 7 and 10 households, respectively.

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



Proportion of IDP HHs by governorate of origin

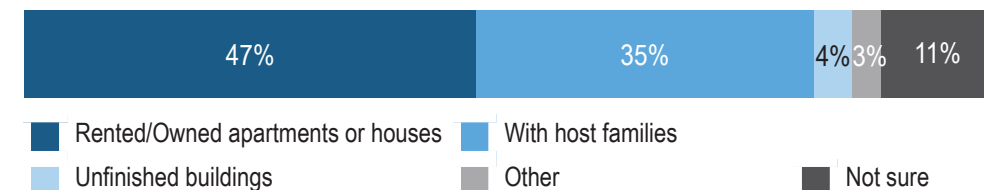


IDP Origins

The large majority of IDPs in Ar Raqqa governorate have only been displaced once, with an average of 82% arriving from their areas of origin. However, on average 74% of IDPs within communities of Karama sub-district had been displaced multiple times.

Over 40% of the reported IDPs across ISMI-covered communities have been displaced from within Ar Raqqa governorate itself; 26% arriving specifically from Ar Raqqa sub-district. Additionally, 19% of IDPs reportedly originated from Aleppo governorate, 14% from Homs governorate and 11% from Deir ez Zor governorate.

Reported % of IDP households by shelter type



Push and pull factors

IDPs most commonly left their communities of origin due to the escalation of conflict, with 47% of communities citing it as their primary reason for displacement. The loss of assets and the lack of safety and security in comparison to other communities were also commonly reported reasons.

Displaced populations most commonly chose the assessed communities of Ar Raqqa governorate due to the perceptions of relative safety and security, improved access to shelter and familial ties.

Shelter

47% of the IDP population in ISMI-covered communities of Ar Raqqa governorate were reportedly living in rented or owned houses or apartments (7,132 households), while an additional 5,374 households (35%) were living with host families. Approximately 500 households were living in unfinished buildings within Ar Raqqa City, and a further 200 households were reported to be living in collective centres within Ar Raqqa and Tell Abiad sub-districts.



Host community-IDP relations

Both IDP and host populations reported that IDPs were welcomed upon arrival, with relations reportedly remaining either good or very good in a large majority of ISMI-covered communities. However, a deterioration of relations between IDPs and host populations from the time IDPs had first arrived was reported in 30 communities. These reports of deteriorations were especially prevalent in assessed communities in Ar Raqqa sub-district, and were attributed to competition over resources and services, as well as over employment and income generating opportunities.

INTENTIONS

Intentions to remain

62% of ISMI-covered communities did not expect host populations to leave within the next month, and it was reported in 21% of assessed communities in Ar Raqqa that IDPs intended to stay for over 12 months. Insecurity in areas of

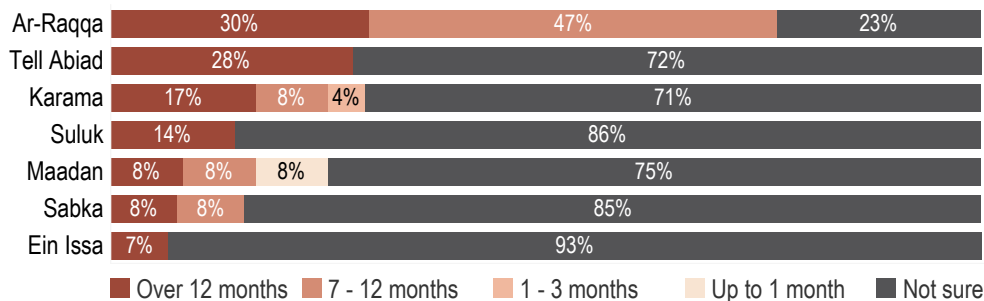
origin was the most commonly cited reason for IDPs to remain in their present location, reported in 61 communities, while a lack of resources to pay for movement, as well as an inability to physically leave, were reported from 55 and 40 communities respectively. The latter was a particularly common reason cited in Ar Raqqa sub-district. Similarly, 59 communities (36%) also reported that host populations intending to stay longer than a month would do so primarily because they could not physically leave.

Intentions to leave

23 communities (14%) expected members of their host populations to leave within the next month. On average across these communities it was estimated that 52% of the host population would leave, however this figure was highest in the community of Ghassaniyeh in Karama sub-district, where 90% of the host population were expected to leave in the coming month.

Length of time IDPs intend to stay in the community

(% of communities assessed by sub-district)



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



For host populations intending to leave within the next month, the escalation of conflict, as well as reduced access to basic needs such as food, water, electricity and health services, were the most common reasons to do so.

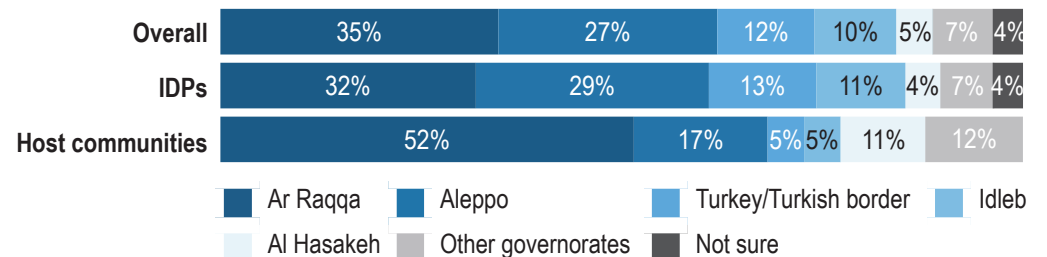
While there appeared to be uncertainty about the intended length of stay of IDPs in a majority of ISMI-covered communities, displacement situations in Ar Raqqa governorate seemed relatively stable: KIs in 40% of communities reported that IDPs were intending to stay longer than seven months, with half of these stating an intended length of stay of over 12 months.

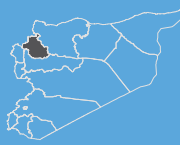
Intended destinations

IDPs and host communities most commonly indicated that they intended to remain within Ar Raqqa governorate if they were to leave their

current location. However, while intending to stay in Ar Raqqa was more commonly reported among host populations, a large proportion of IDPs reportedly intended to travel to areas in Aleppo governorate (29% of IDP intended locations) or to areas within Idlib governorate (11% of IDP intended destinations). Conversely, 11% of intended host community destinations were within Al Hasakeh governorate, while 5% each were within Hama and Idlib. 17% of host community populations reportedly also intended to travel to Aleppo governorate.

Most commonly cited intended destinations





Overall population estimate ² :	1,760,900 indiv.
IDP population estimate ² :	908,929 indiv.
Communities assessed:	309/466
Sub-districts assessed:	22/26
Estimated HHs in ISMI-covered communities:	462,814 HHs
# of host community households:	322,265 HHs
# of IDP households:	140,549 HHs
Average size of IDP households:	5.8 individuals

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

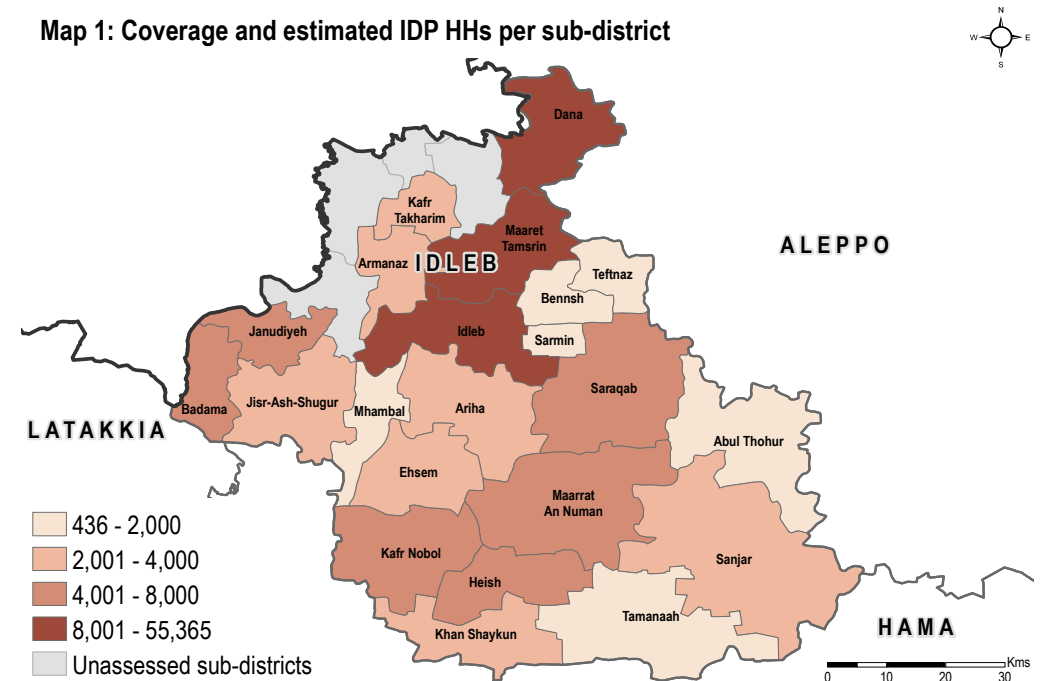
Across ISMI-covered communities in Idleb governorate, there were an estimated 815,000 IDPs as of November 2016. IDPs were present in 295 of 309 communities assessed (95%) and constituted 30% of total reported households. The proportion of IDP to host population households in Idleb was the greatest in comparison to all other governorates assessed. Overall, movements of populations into and within Idleb have been complex since the beginning of the conflict, and differ considerably in comparison to other governorates presented in this report, due to the high number of returnees and the large proportion of IDPs originating from outside the governorate.

Over half of the assessed communities reported the presence of returnees (host populations who have left due to the crisis and subsequently returned), with the average number of returnees per community as high as 2,500 in one sub-district (Bennsh).

In general, the majority of displaced households arrived in communities over a year ago, however the scope of displacement has continued to expand, with 10% of KIs reporting that most IDPs arrived in the community only between one and three months ago.

In addition, unlike the other governorates assessed in this report, the majority of IDPs have not originated from within Idleb itself. Rather, displaced populations in ISMI-covered communities had reportedly arrived from a multitude of governorates across Syria, the most common being Hama (41%) and Aleppo (31%).

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



31% of IDP households were living in camps, a much larger proportion than has been reported in other governorates, with Dana sub-district hosting around 37,000 households in camps.

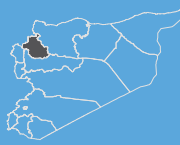
Relations between IDPs and host populations were good overall, however 18 communities reported deteriorations in relationships due to insufficient assistance for both population groups and disputes between IDPs and returnees over housing or land.

There were no clear intentions for either IDPs or host communities to leave assessed areas, with uncertainty commonly reported at the time of the assessment. However, conflict-related trigger factors were reported by the overwhelming

majority of communities, and consequently increased displacement may be expected if conflict dynamics in the governorate shift in the near future. If households were to leave, their most likely destinations of displacement would be within Idleb governorate, with 86% of reported intended locations.

Overall, the displacement situation in Idleb was characterised mainly by the presence of large numbers of IDPs from across Syria and considerable movement of host populations within the governorate.

²2017 HNO overall population and IDP figures



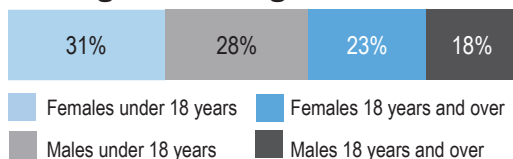
DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

309 communities were assessed across 22 of Idleb governorate's 26 sub-districts. Overall, 462,814 households were reported, 30% (140,549) of which were IDP households. IDP households were reported in 295 (95%) of the ISMI-covered communities. **The proportion of IDP to host population households in Idleb was the highest in comparison to all other assessed governorates**, which had an average of 21%. Within Idleb, approximately 40% of all IDP households were living in Dana sub-district, where it was reported that displaced populations were more than double the host community population.

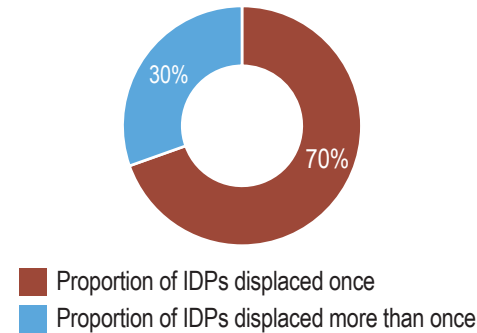
Outward movement of people from Idleb governorate has remained relatively limited since the conflict began, with the vast majority (96%) reporting that most of their pre-conflict populations were still remaining. Despite this, one community in Maaret Tamsrin sub-district (Batenta) reported that none of the pre-conflict population remain, although approximately 75 IDP households lived there.

Dispersion of IDPs has been ongoing for some time, but has also continued to expand in recent months. 67% of communities (198) reported that most IDPs arrived over a year

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



Proportion of IDPs experiencing multiple displacements

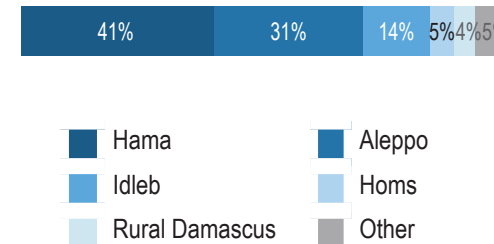


ago, but 29 communities (10%), mostly in Heish and Ma'arrat An Nu'man sub-districts, reported that the majority of IDPs arrived between one and three months ago. As has been the case in most governorates assessed in this report, the majority of IDPs reportedly arrived directly from their communities of origin, with an average of 30% being displaced multiple times.

Returnees

Approximately half of the communities assessed in Idleb governorate reported that members of their host populations had previously left the community due to the conflict and later returned. Across communities indicating the presence of returning host populations, an average of 250 returnee households were reported, however this number varied across sub-districts. Bennsh and Tefnaz sub-districts reported the greatest number of returnees per community, with averages of 2,500 and 1,500 households, respectively.

Proportion of IDP HHs by governorate of origin



IDP Origins

Unlike most assessed governorates, the majority of IDPs in Idleb were not reported to have originated from communities within Idleb itself. Instead, the largest proportion of IDPs were reported to have arrived from Hama (41%), most commonly from Suran sub-district, where KIs estimated that approximately three quarters of the pre-conflict population had left. Additionally, 31% of IDPs in Idleb were reported arriving from areas in Aleppo governorate, most commonly from Hadher sub-district.

Push and pull factors

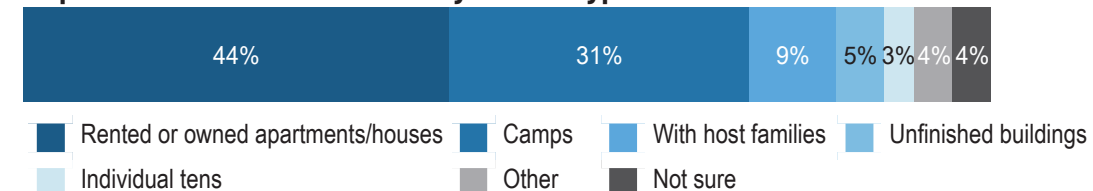
As was the case across all assessed governorates, escalation of conflict was the

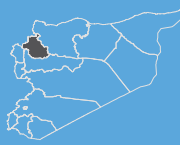
primary reason for population displacement, reported by IDPs in 75% of communities in Idleb. Following this, concerns about levels of safety and security and a loss of assets were also commonly cited reasons for prompting displacement from areas of origin among assessed IDPs. The perceptions of safety and security within ISMI-covered communities was the most common reason IDPs decided to stay; access to shelter and familial ties were subsequently ranked pull factors to these locations.

Shelter

Almost half of the reported IDPs in Idleb governorate were living in rented or owned apartments or houses (44%). In comparison to other assessed governorates, where between 0-6% of IDPs were reported living in camps, 31% of IDPs (44,120 households) were reported to be living in an estimated 193 camps as well as an additional 3% (3,660 households) living in individual tents. Approximately 37,000 IDP households were reported to be living in camps across Dana sub-district, while 2,550 households were estimated to live in camps and another 1,380 in individual tents across Badama sub-district.

Reported % of IDP households by shelter type





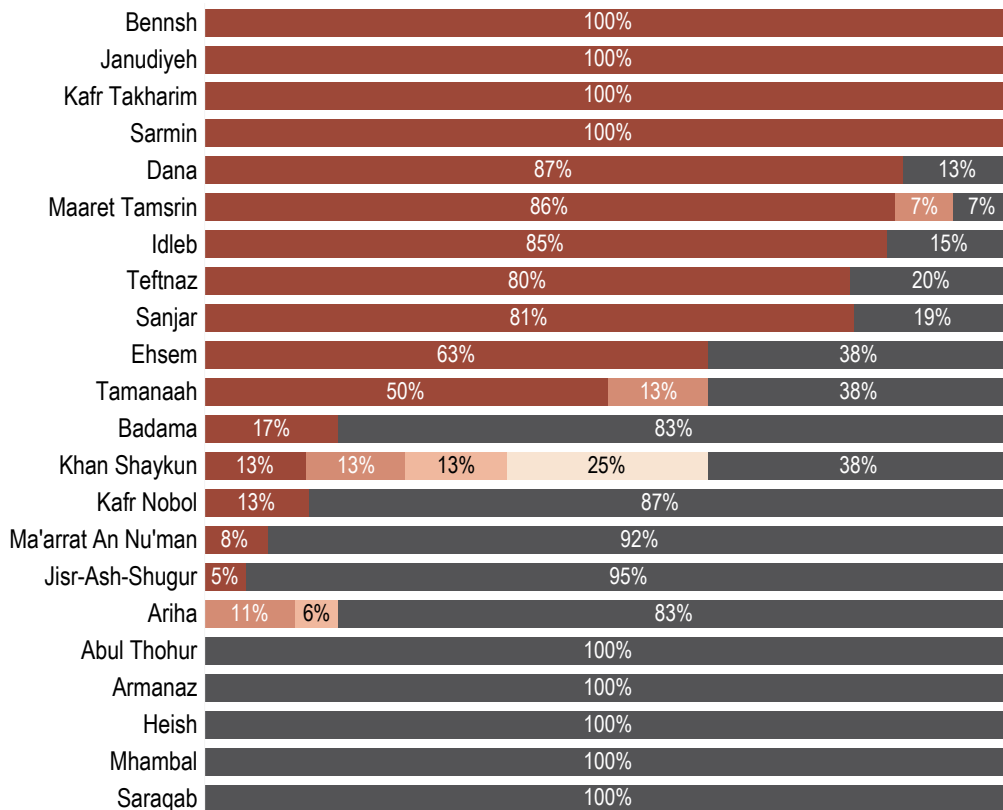
Host community-IDP relations

IDPs were generally welcomed by host populations when they first arrived in the assessed communities in Idleb, as reported by both IDP and host population KIs in all 295 ISMI-covered communities hosting IDPs. In 92% of communities, KIs further reported relations between IDP and host populations were either

good or very good, with 42 communities reporting an improvement in the relations since IDPs first arrived. An improvement in relations was generally credited to populations becoming accustomed to the displacement situation, while in Mhambal sub-district such improvement was associated with a perceived decrease in the number of IDPs hosted

Length of time IDPs intend to stay in the community

(% of communities assessed by sub-district)



Over 12 months 7 - 12 months 4 - 6 months 1 - 3 months Not sure

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



Average % expected to leave across communities expecting departures = 30%

coupled with a general increase in assistance provided.

Meanwhile, in 18 communities, both IDP and host community KIs reported a deterioration in relations between the displaced and host population. Commonly cited reasons for this deterioration were a lack of assistance provided to vulnerable host community members, as well as competition over resources and disputes over land or housing with returnees. In the community of Bara in Ariha sub-district relations have reportedly deteriorated greatly due to competition over resources and land or housing disputed between IDPs and returnees.

that IDPs intended to stay for over 12 months. For those intending to remain in assessed communities, IDPs were commonly reported to be doing so because their area of origin was not safe (32%), while it was frequently indicated that host populations would remain in order to protect assets (27%). For both groups, it was also commonly reported that access to employment, income and shelter in their current location was a primary reason to stay.

Intentions to leave

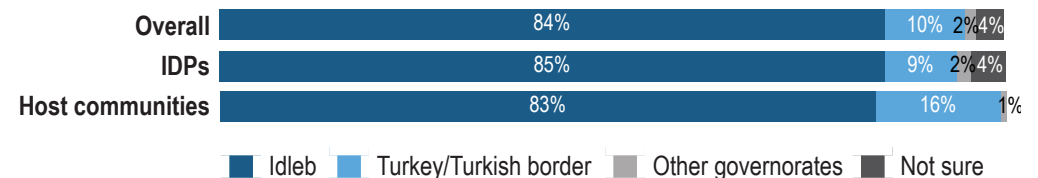
62% of communities were unsure about IDPs' intended length of stay. 41% were not certain whether host populations would leave in the next month, while 17% expected host populations to leave within that timeframe. In the communities of Qasabiyeh and Khan Shaykun, most IDPs were expected to leave within the next month, with the escalation of conflict and loss of income sources cited as reasons for leaving.

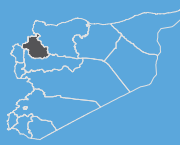
INTENTIONS

Intentions to remain

Host community populations in 42% of the ISMI-covered communities reportedly did not intend to leave within the next month, and it was reported in 35% of ISMI-covered communities

Most commonly cited intended destinations





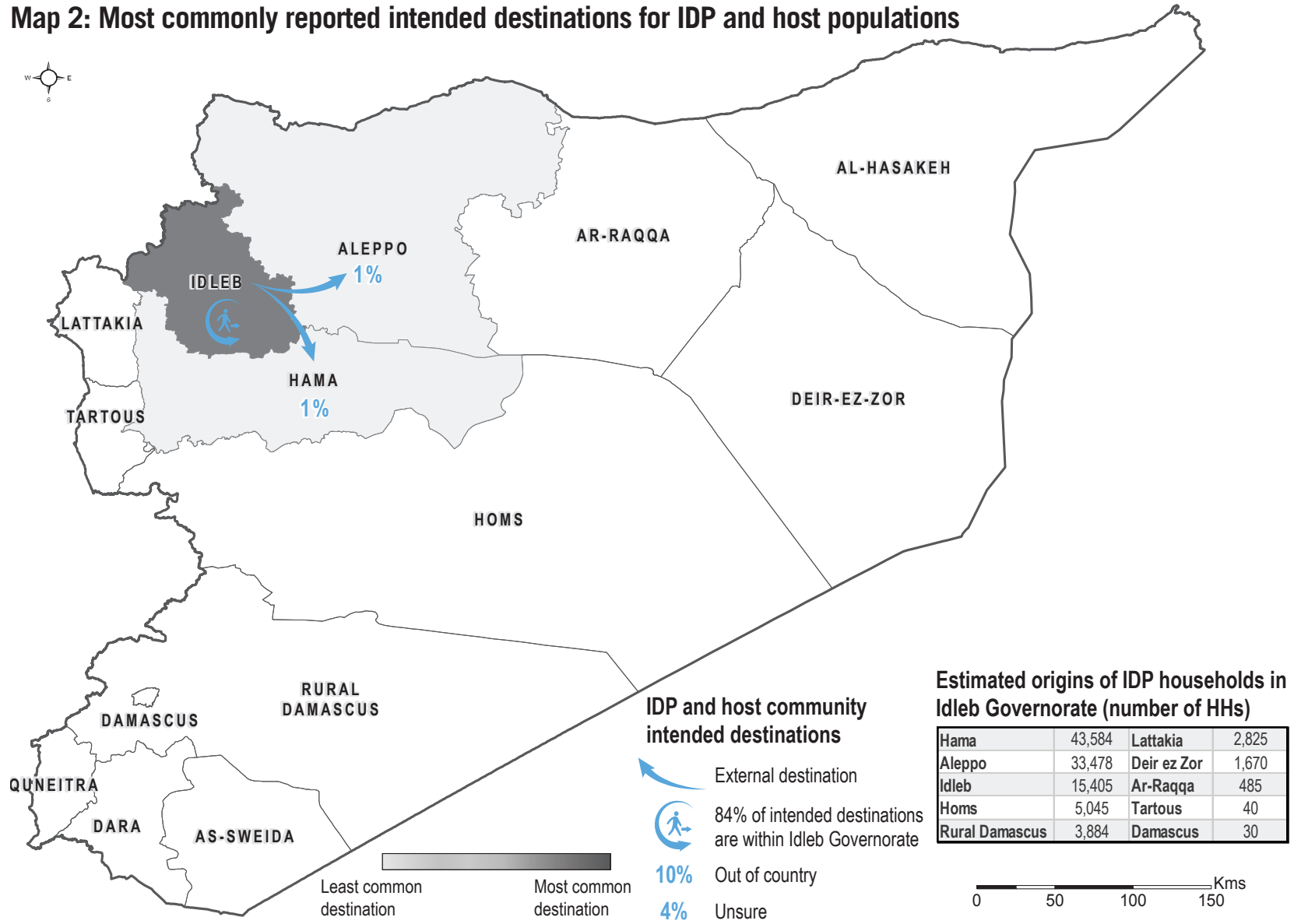
For host populations intending to leave within a month, the most common reason for doing so was the escalation of conflict. Further movement of displaced populations would most likely be triggered by the start of shelling or an escalation of clashes, reported by the vast majority (84%) of communities.

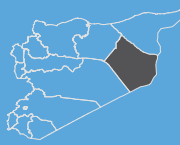
Similarly, both groups primarily chose intended destinations of displacement based on the perceptions of relative safety and security in these areas. Access to shelter as well as income and employment opportunities were the subsequent reasons populations would travel to these destinations, while 27% (87 communities) reported that IDPs chose destinations based on the assumed possibility of cross border movement.

Intended destinations

Both IDPs and host populations overwhelmingly identified locations within Idleb governorate (84%) as their most likely destinations should they leave ISMI-covered communities. Specifically, 37% of all reported intended destinations were to areas within Dana sub-district, while 17% were to Salqin sub-district.

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





Overall population estimate ² :	1,097,930 indiv.
IDP population estimate ² :	181,915 indiv.
Communities assessed:	110/133
Sub-districts assessed:	14/14
Estimated HHs in ISMI-covered communities:	234,043 HHs
# of host community households:	181,915 HHs
# of IDP households:	25,704 HHs
Average size of IDP households:	5.9 individuals

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

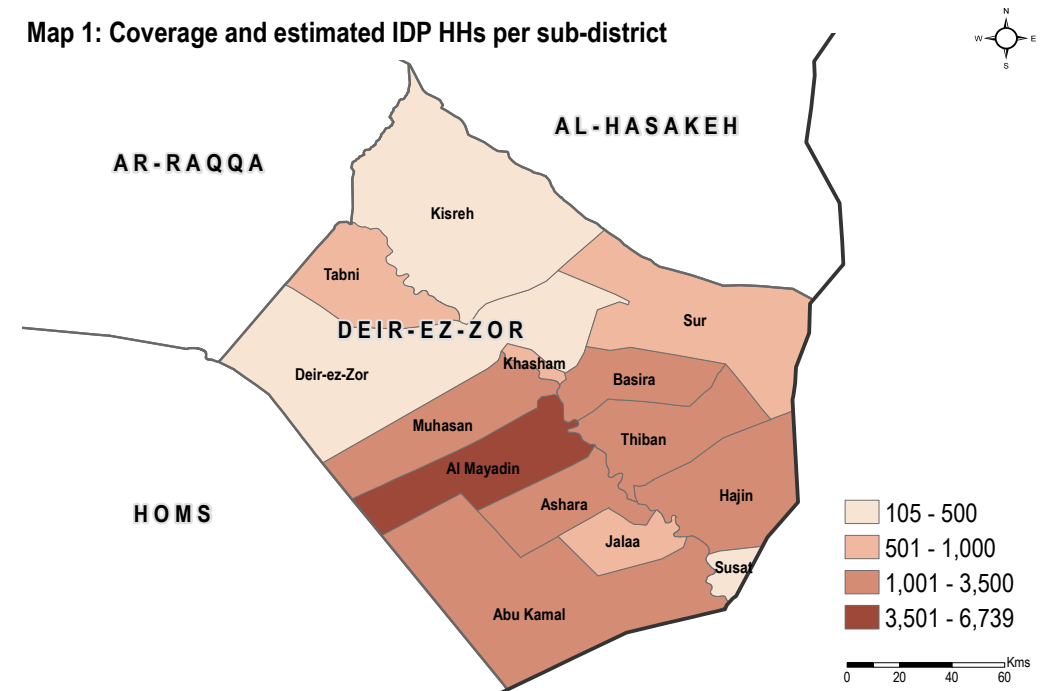
Since mid-2014 access to and movement within Deir ez Zor has been limited. The entire governorate remains hard to reach for humanitarian actors and western parts of Deir ez Zor city have been under siege since January 2015. While movement out of the city was permitted in early 2015, no one was permitted to return, resulting in the displacement of approximately 100,000 people since the start of the conflict. Since then, movement into and out of the city has been prohibited, and an estimated 200,000 people remain besieged within the city.

As of November 2016, there were approximately 27,000 displaced households across ISMI-covered communities within Deir ez Zor, representing 11% of the overall reported population. The high restrictions on

movement were reflected in the limited intention of IDPs to leave the governorate, with only 4% of IDPs reportedly intending to leave assessed communities within the next 12 months and 76% of intended destinations located within the governorate. Further, reflecting the outward movement from Deir ez Zor city in early 2015, 67% of the IDP population in ISMI-covered communities reportedly originated from areas within Deir ez Zor sub-district and almost all communities reported IDPs first arriving more than 12 months ago.

The presence of returning populations across assessed communities was not common (14%), however the number of households reportedly returning to these communities was relatively high, particularly in Hajin sub-district where an average of 2,575 households per community had left and subsequently returned.

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



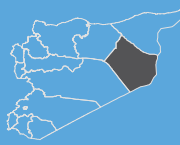
At the time of assessment, the vast majority of IDPs were living in rented or owned houses or apartments (55%) or in the houses of host families (41%), while approximately 150 households are reportedly living in a camp in Al-Mayadin sub-district.

Movement restrictions and conflict dynamics in Deir ez Zor were similar to those reported in Ar Raqqa, however the displacement situation within the two governorates is likely to diverge in the coming months as conflict dynamics diverge. Unlike Ar Raqqa governorate, where large scale displacement of populations is expected with the escalating

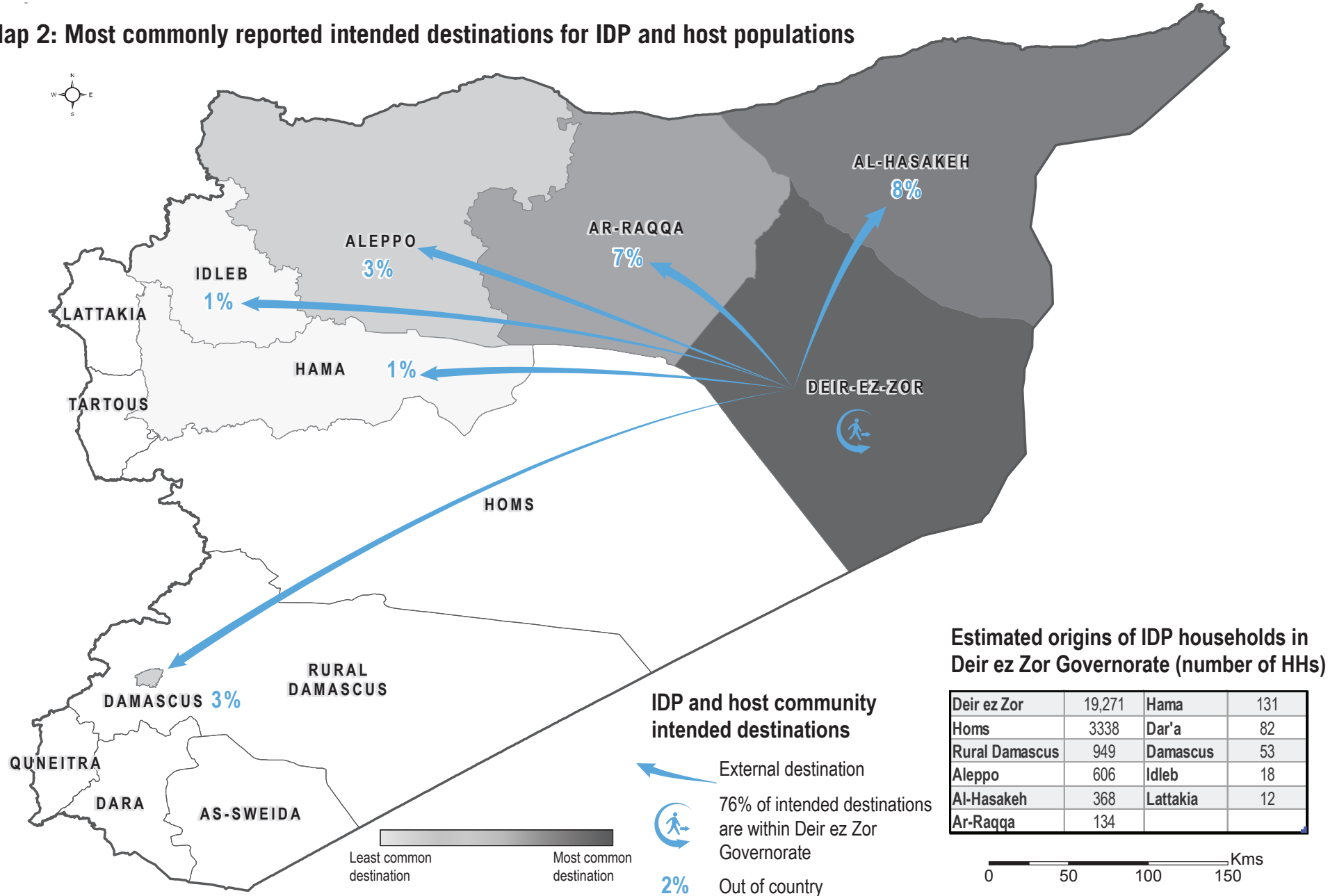
conflict, no outward movement appears likely from Deir ez Zor in the near future. If people were to leave, it would most likely be caused by conflict related triggers such as heavy shelling or an escalation of clashes, and both IDPs and host populations most commonly indicated they would travel to locations within Deir ez Zor governorate.

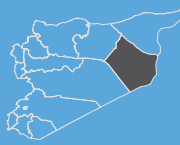
Overall, the displacement situation among ISMI-covered communities is relatively stable, with generally good relations between IDPs and host community populations, and limited intended movement reported by either group.

² 2017 HNO overall population and IDP figures



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



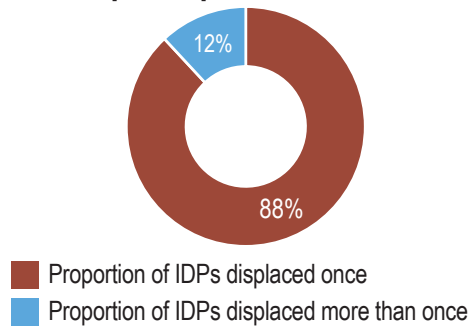


DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

There were 234,043 households reported across ISMI-covered communities in Deir ez Zor governorate, 11% of which (25,704) were IDP households. Of the 110 communities assessed, almost all (98%) reported the presence of IDPs, the vast majority of whom arrived over 12 months ago (93%). The greatest number of IDPs, as well as the highest proportion of displaced to host community households, was reported in Al Mayadin sub-district; 6,739 IDP HHs representing 21% of the total population were reported across assessed communities.

Similar to Ar Raqqa governorate, displacement out of Deir ez Zor has remained limited since the conflict began, with 75% of ISMI-covered communities reporting that more than three quarters of their pre-conflict population still remained. Conversely, fewer than 25% of the pre-conflict population remained in the communities of Hreiji (Sur sub-district) and Tarif (Tabni sub-district), while three communities in Hajin sub-district⁶ reported that none of the original population remained.

Proportion of IDPs experiencing multiple displacements



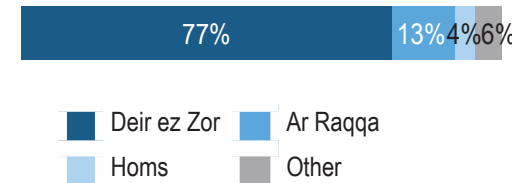
Returnees

While displacement out of assessed areas has generally been limited, 14% of communities reported that some members had temporarily left due to the crisis and subsequently returned. Among these, the average number of households per community was relatively high (842), however sub-district averages varied. The largest number of returnees were reported in the Hajin sub-district, with an average of 2,575 households per community; similarly, an average of 714 households had returned to assessed communities in Basira sub-district.

IDP Origins

In general, most IDPs in Deir ez Zor governorate have been displaced directly from their communities of origin, with an average estimate of just 12% having been displaced more than once. Movement has largely remained localised, with 77% of IDP households reportedly originating from within the governorate itself, 67% of which came from Deir ez Zor sub-district.

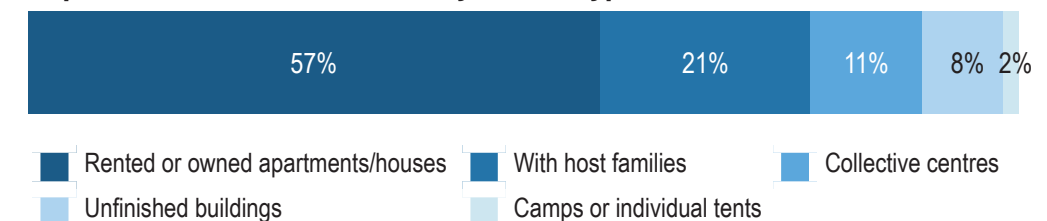
Proportion of IDP HHs by governorate of origin



Push and pull factors

Overall, displacement was largely due to the escalation of conflict in IDPs' areas of origin, with 67% of communities citing this as their primary cause of displacement. IDPs most commonly decided to move to assessed locations due to the presence of family members, with 46% of communities indicating that this was the primary influential factor. New arrivals also commonly reported leaving their homes after losing their assets, and subsequently chose assessed communities due to their ability to access shelter. Finally, insecurity in their areas of origin and the comparative levels of safety and security in destinations were also commonly cited in IDPs decisions to leave and choice of destination.

Reported % of IDP households by shelter type



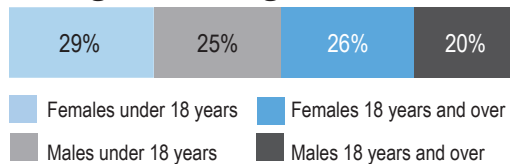
Shelter

Given the length of reported displacement, the majority of IDPs (57%) were reported to be living in rented or owned houses/apartments. Approximately 5,400 households (21% of IDPs) were living with host families in assessed communities; and 2,900 households (11% of IDPs) were living in collective centres, most commonly in Ashara and Al Mayadin sub-districts. In the community of Saalu (Al-Mayadin sub-district) 148 households were reportedly living in a camp, while across communities in Tabni sub-district approximately 70 households were living in individual tents.

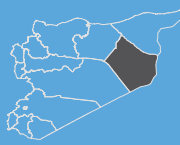
Host community-IDP relations

According to both IDP and host population KIs, displaced populations were generally welcomed when they first arrived to assessed areas. A large majority of communities further reported that IDP-host relations remain good or very good. Further, the majority of communities who reported that IDP-host population relations had changed since the displaced first arrived (28 out of 32) stated that they had either improved or greatly improved. Communities across seven subdistricts indicated positive changes. The most common reason for

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



⁶ Abu Hamam, Gharanij and Kishkiyeh



perceived improved relations was a sentiment that populations became accustomed to the situation. The four communities reporting a negative change in relations were located in Al Mayadin, Jalaa and Thiban sub-districts. This deterioration was primarily due to competition over access to resources and services.

INTENTIONS

Intentions to remain

65% of communities reportedly did not expect host populations to leave within the next month, while 44% of communities expected IDPs to remain for over 12 months, both far higher than any other governorate. Amongst IDPs, the most commonly reported reasons for intending to remain in their present location

were access to shelter and family ties, with safety and security in the current location also reportedly a significant factor.

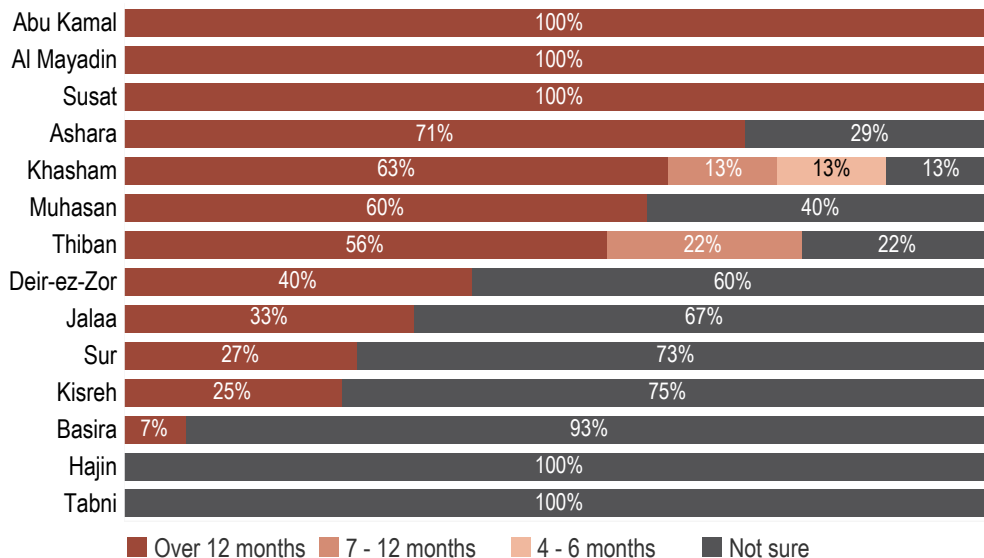
Intentions to leave

Indicative of the stable displacement situation in the governorate, no assessed communities reportedly expected IDPs to leave within the next four months, and only 5% of communities expected host populations to leave within the next month, citing the escalation of conflict and safety and security as the main reasons why they would do so.

Decisions to leave communities were likely to be affected by the conflict dynamics in Deir ez Zor and limitations on movement across the governorate, with 10% and 12% of host population and IDP KIs respectively reported

Length of time IDPs intend to stay in the community

(% of communities assessed by sub-district)



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



Average % expected to leave across communities expecting departures = 50%

intending to remain because they could not physically leave.

Nevertheless, it was reported in the community of Sadouni in Khasham sub-district that IDPs were intending to leave within the next six months, citing the commencement of clashes in the area as the most likely trigger factor. Further, it was reported in the community of Jazaret Elbuhmeid in Kisreh sub-district reported that 80% of the host population would leave within the next month due to escalation of conflict.

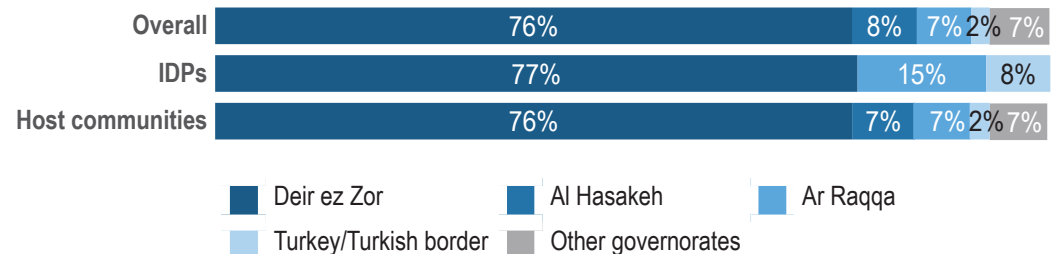
Both IDPs and host communities most commonly cited access to shelter, perceptions of safety and security, and family ties as reasons for choosing their intended destinations. Approximately one third of communities assessed also reported that IDPs would travel to these destinations only to transit to other locations.

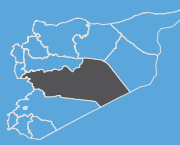
Conflict related push factors were also widely reported; the majority of KIs (67%) indicated that the commencement of shelling or clashes would trigger population movement. However, in the community of Sbeikhan in Ashara sub-district it was reported that the opening of safe passages to other locations would prompt outward displacement.

Intended destinations

Overall, the majority of intended destinations reported by both IDPs and host populations were within Deir ez Zor governorate (76%); particularly to the sub-districts of Ashara, Al Mayadin and Abu Kamal, in each of which approximately 13% of reported intended destinations were located. Some IDPs also cited locations within Al Hasakeh governorate, while no host communities did. Rather, a higher proportion of locations reported by host community KIs were located in Ar Raqqa.

Most commonly cited intended destinations





Overall population estimate²:	1, 522,720 indiv.
IDP population estimate²:	476,703 indiv.
Communities assessed:	39/456
Sub-districts assessed:	4/23
Estimated HHs in ISMI-covered communities:	87,461 HHs
# of host community households:	76,897 HHs
# of IDP households:	10,564 HHs
Average size of IDP households:	5.6 individuals

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As of November 2016, approximately 60,000 IDPs were reported across the 39 communities assessed in Homs governorate and overall the displacement situation within the governorate appears stable.

At the time of data collection, restrictions on population movement affected the areas of Ar-Rastan, Talbiseh and Taldu in the al-Houleh region, as well as in the besieged neighbourhood of Al Waer in Homs City. In the al-Houleh region, civilians were reportedly able to move between these communities, but not permitted to leave the wider area.

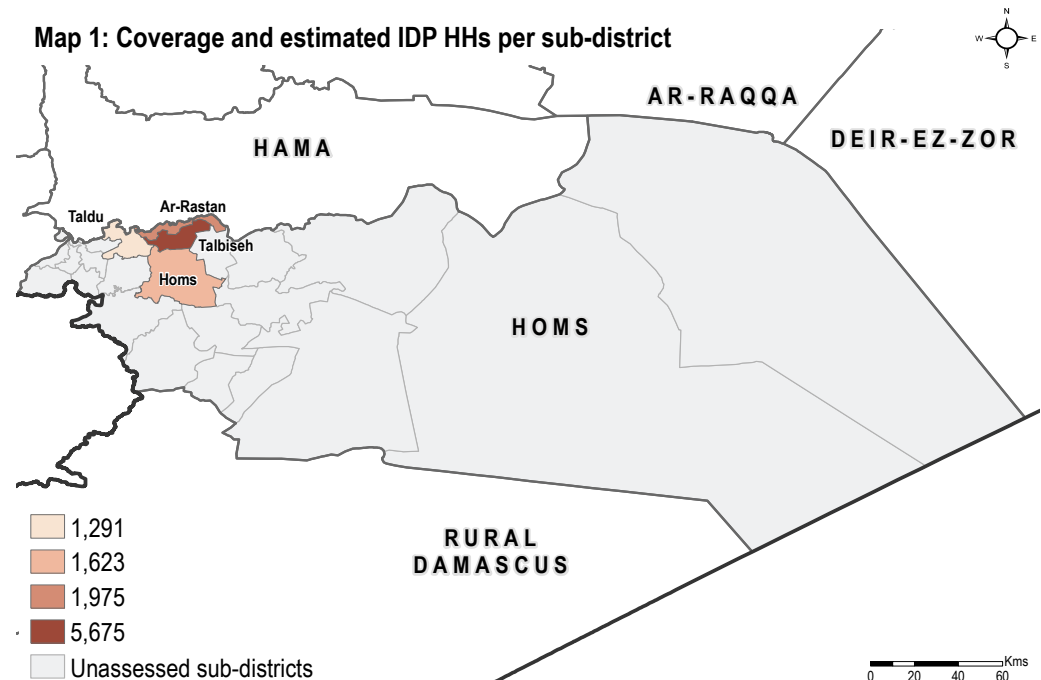
While approximately 50,000 people within Al Waer have faced access restrictions since 2013 and have been officially besieged since May 2016, a truce agreement was reportedly

reached in September, allowing for the evacuation of parts of the population.⁷

With the restriction of population movement, outward displacement from communities in Homs and Talbiseh sub-districts has been limited since the conflict began with a large majority indicating that most of their pre-conflict population remained. Most IDPs (86%) were reported to have originated from within Homs governorate itself, and have generally been displaced directly from their communities of origin, with an average of just 23% reportedly facing multiple displacements. Most commonly, IDPs first left their homes due to escalations of conflict, choosing current locations based on the presence of family, as well as access to shelter and perceptions of safety and security.

Approximately half of the IDPs across ISMI-covered communities (44%) were reportedly living in rented or owned homes/apartments, or

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



with host families, and relations between IDP and communities are reportedly good.

Neither IDPs nor host populations strongly indicated intentions to leave assessed locations in the near future; most communities were unsure about when IDPs would leave, while the remaining proportion indicated that IDPs would likely stay for over a year. Less than a quarter of communities expected some host populations to leave within the next month, most commonly citing escalations of conflict, as well as the loss of assets, as reasons for doing so.

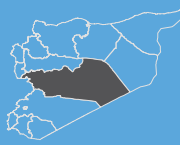
For those intending to leave ISMI-covered communities, the most commonly cited

destinations of future displacement were to areas within Homs governorate (largely to Ar-Rastan sub-district), and to Turkey or areas near the Turkish border.

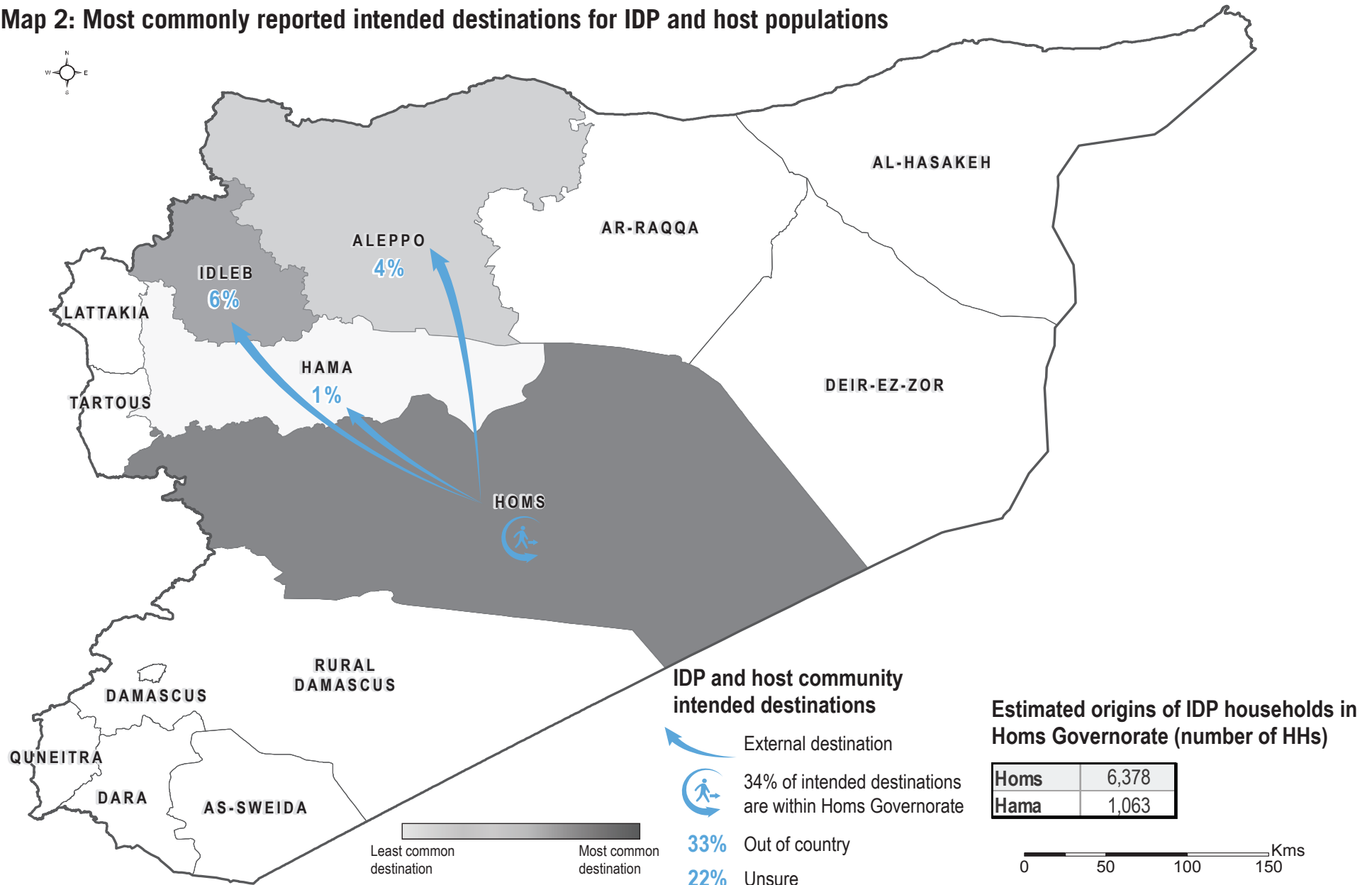
Overall, the displacement situation within Homs governorate was stable, with a lower proportion of IDPs to host community households, 12%, reported in communities assessed in comparison to other assessed governorates, and fewer intentions to leave within the near future. Potential displacement remained limited in the al-Houleh region where most of the population were prevented from leaving.

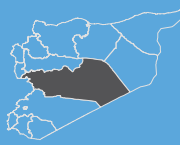
²2017 HNO overall population and IDP figures

⁷REACH Community Profiles Update, October 2016; REACH Community Profiles Update, December 2016



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





DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

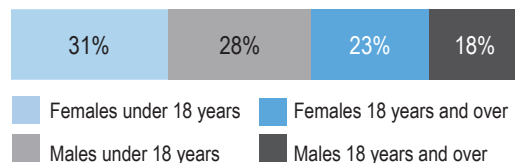
In Homs, 39 communities were assessed across 4 of the 23 sub-districts in the governorate. Overall, 87,641 households were reported, 12% of which (10,564) were IDPs, present within 36 of the ISMI-covered communities. The greatest number of IDPs were reported in Talbiseh sub-district (5675), while the largest proportion of IDP to host community households was in Homs, where 38% of the reported population had been displaced from other areas.

The highest proportion of outward movement was reported in Taldu sub-district, where most communities (80%) reported that less than half of their pre-conflict populations currently remain. Conversely, less outward movement was reported from Talbiseh and Homs sub-districts, the two areas hosting the greatest number of IDPs; here, most communities (88% and 75% respectively) reported that more than half of their original population were still remaining.

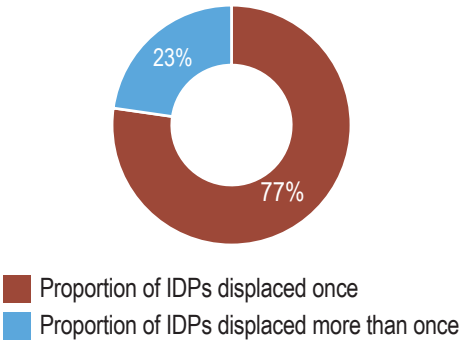
Returnees

Only 7 of the ISMI-covered communities (18%) reported the presence of returnees. While the average number of returnees per community

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



Proportion of IDPs experiencing multiple displacements



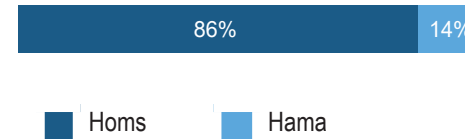
was 116, figures varied greatly between sub-districts; on average in Homs sub-district 650 households had left and returned, while across the remaining areas, average numbers of returnees were between 11 and 41 households per community.

IDP Origins

The majority of IDPs within Homs governorate have been present in almost all ISMI-covered communities (78%) for over a year. Most IDPs were reported arriving directly from their communities of origin, while an average of 23% have been displaced multiple times.

Movement appears to have remained relatively localised, with 86% of reported IDPs arriving from areas within Homs governorate itself and the remaining 14% originating from neighbouring Hama governorate. Specifically, largest proportion of IDPs have reportedly been displaced from communities within Homs sub-district (more than 50%).

Proportion of IDP HHs by governorate of origin



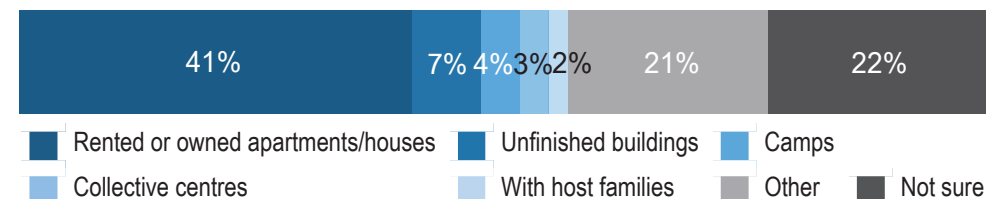
Push and pull factors

Overall, populations most commonly cited the escalation of conflict, the loss of assets and their perceptions of insecurity as reasons for leaving their communities of origin. Similar to other governorates, IDPs access to shelter, the presence of familial ties and the relative safety and security in the ISMI-covered communities were the most commonly reported reasons for choosing these destinations. Interestingly, 8 communities (22%) also reported that access to electricity was a factor in their decision.

Shelter

IDPs were most commonly being housed in either rented/owned houses and apartments (41%), or in free houses being provided by

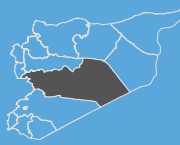
Reported % of IDP households by shelter type



host communities (21%). Some households were reportedly living in unfinished buildings, particularly in the sub-districts of Talbiseh and Ar-Rastan where 480 and 210 households were respectively reported to be living in unfinished buildings. Further, it was estimated that 370 households were living in camps in Talbiseh sub-district and that across Talbiseh and Homs an additional 65 IDP households were living in individual tents.

Host community-IDP relations

When IDPs first arrived to assessed communities in Homs they were generally welcomed, as reported by both IDP and host population KIs. IDP-host population relations have since remained good or very good, with a majority of communities reporting a change in relations describing an improvement, rather than a deterioration. All six communities reporting improved relations, primarily due to people becoming accustomed to the situation, were located in Ar-Rastan sub-district. Most communities in which relations have reportedly deteriorated were located in Talbiseh sub-district, reportedly mostly due to competition between IDPs and host communities over assistance, resources or employment opportunities.



INTENTIONS

Intentions to remain

30% of ISMI-covered communities reportedly expected IDPs to remain for more than 12 months, and 26% did not expect any host populations to leave within the next month. Reasons for IDPs remaining in assessed communities were generally related to security risks or limitations on freedom of movement, with insecurity in their areas of origin being the most commonly reported motive for doing so. Similarly, five communities in Taldu sub-district indicated that host populations would remain because they could not physically leave, while an additional two communities (in Taldu and Talbiseh sub-districts) reported that IDPs would remain for this same reason.

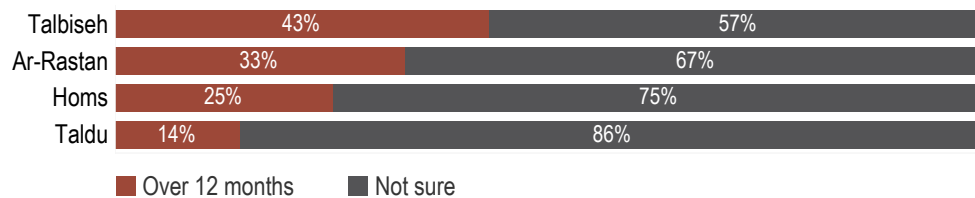
Intentions to leave

The displacement situation in Homs appears relatively stable; neither IDPs nor host populations strongly indicated intentions to

leave their current locations in the near future. Uncertainty about the length of stay of IDPs prevailed in the majority of ISMI-covered communities, while the remaining proportion reported IDPs would likely stay for over a year. Similarly, only a quarter of communities expected host populations to leave within the next month, most commonly citing escalations of conflict, as well as the loss of assets, for reasons to do so. However, in the communities of Jawalek and Sensil (Taldu sub-district), and Dar Kabira and Hobub Elrih (Homs sub-district) it was estimated that at least 90% of their population could leave in the next month due to increasing conflict.

Overall, conflict was the main reason both IDPs and host communities indicated they would leave their current locations, and intended destinations were selected based on perceptions of security. The start of shelling or the escalation of clashes were the most common triggers reported by both populations,

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



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



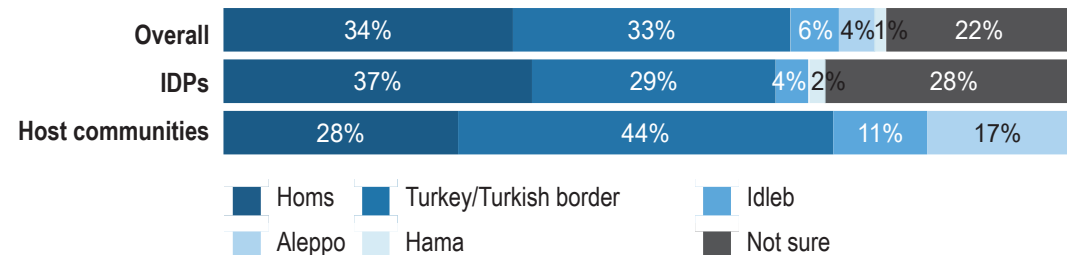
Average % expected to leave across communities expecting departures = 80%

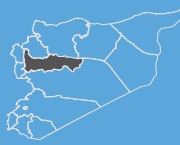
while access to shelter, safety and security in intended destinations were the main pull factors to future destinations of displacement, both reported by over 70% of communities.

Intended destinations

Between IDPs and host populations within Homs governorate, reported intended destinations of displacement were relatively similar. Approximately a third of all reported destinations were other areas within Homs governorate (largely to Ar-Rastan sub-district). 28% the IDP KIs assessed reported being unsure of where IDPs would intend to travel, while none of the host community KIs were unsure.

Most commonly cited intended destinations





Overall population estimate ² :	1,357,775 indiv.
IDP population estimate ² :	261,350 indiv.
Communities assessed:	146/496
Sub-districts assessed:	19/22
Estimated HHs in ISMI-covered communities:	132,482 HHs
# of host community households:	122,207 HHs
# of IDP households:	10,275 HHs
Average size of IDP households:	5.6 individuals

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

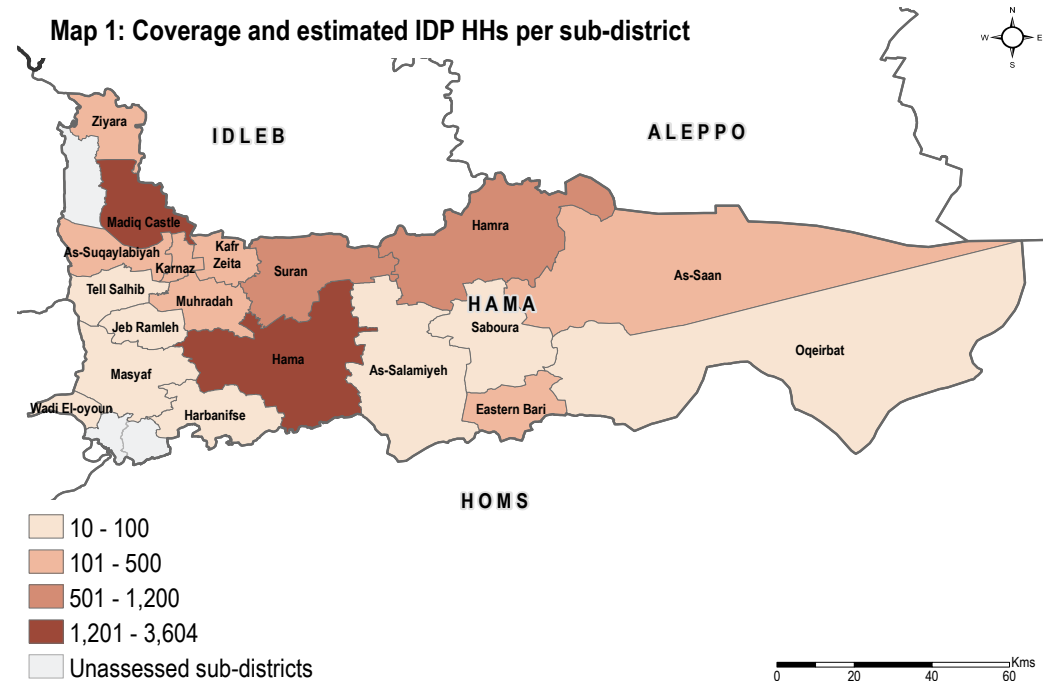
As of November 2016, considerable displacement out of Hama governorate was reported from the 146 communities assessed in this report with approximately 50% of communities reporting that less than half the original population remain. Similarly, in comparison to other governorates assessed, larger proportions of communities expected populations to leave in the near future, most commonly due to escalations of conflict.

Displaced pre-conflict populations from Hama governorate have most likely moved north to neighbouring Idlib governorate. In Idlib governorate, it was reported that over 40% of all IDPs in ISMI-covered communities had originated from Hama governorate, most commonly citing perceptions of relative safety

and security as well as access to shelter as reasons for choosing locations in Idlib.

IDPs currently within assessed communities in Hama have almost all (90%) been displaced from within the governorate itself, particularly from Madiq Castle (22%) and Suran (20%) sub-districts. However, unlike other assessed governorates, 40% of communities in Hama governorate reported receiving the majority of their displaced populations for the within the last six months. Conversely, the majority of communities across other governorates have been hosting IDPs for over a year. Displacement of IDPs in Hama also appears more dynamic with 34% of households estimated to have been displaced more than once, while the average number of IDPs across all governorates who have been displaced multiple times is 25%.

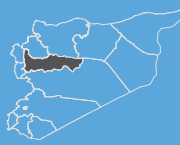
Map 1: Coverage and estimated IDP HHs per sub-district



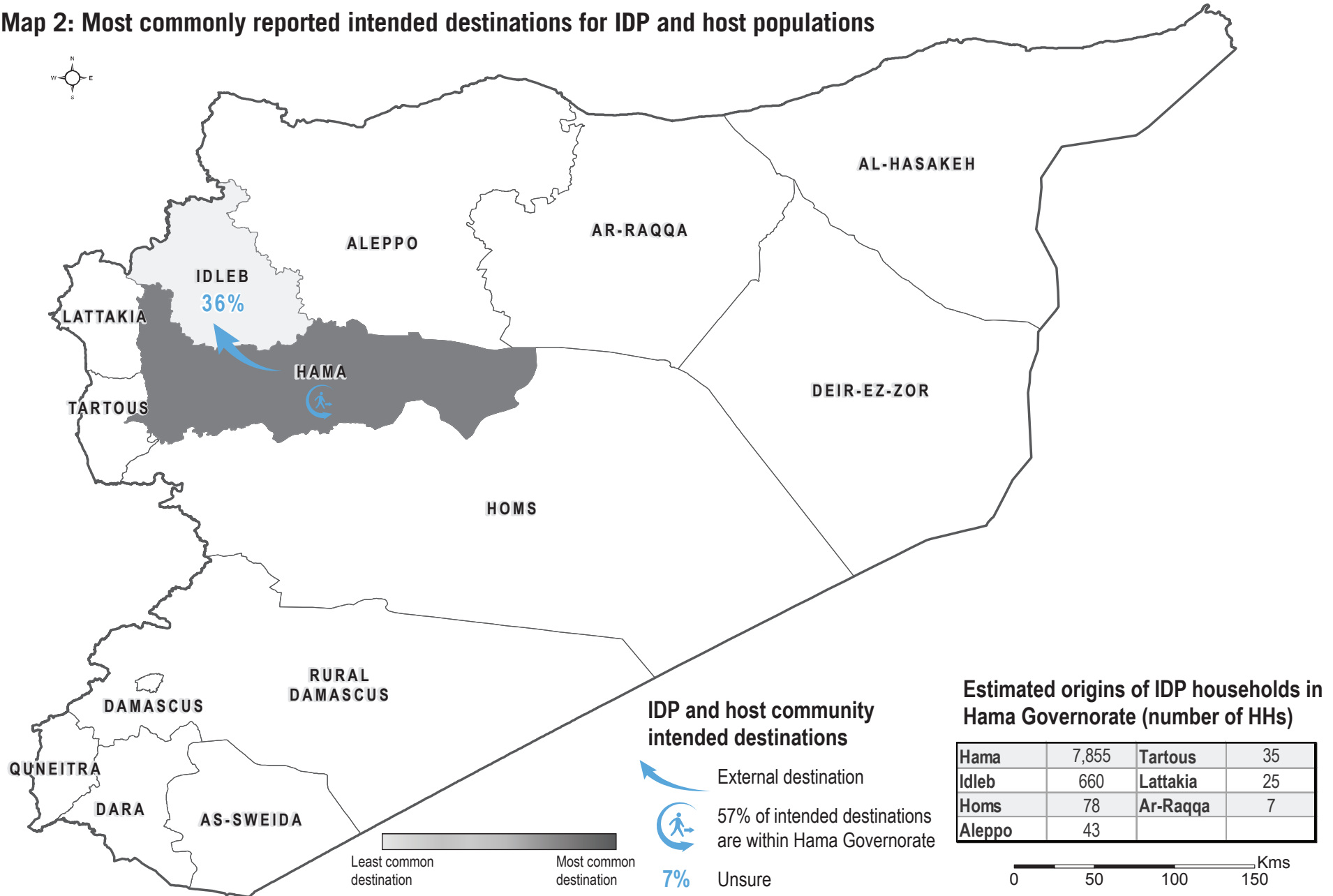
At the time of the assessment, Hama contained the highest proportion of ISMI-covered communities across all governorates reporting that they expected IDPs and host communities to leave within one month. 26 communities (19%) indicated that IDPs intend to leave within the next month and 42% expected host populations to leave in the same time frame, most commonly citing the escalation of conflict as reasons for doing so. Intended destinations of future displacement were similar for both groups with 57% of reported locations within Hama governorate and an additional 36% within neighbouring Idlib.

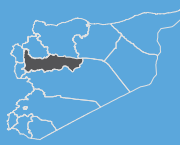
Based on data provided, displacement within ISMI-covered communities of Hama governorate appears more recent and dynamic than other areas, with populations first arriving in areas more recently, a higher proportion of IDPs having been displaced more than once and a higher number of communities expecting populations to leave within the next month.

² 2017 HNO overall population and IDP figures



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





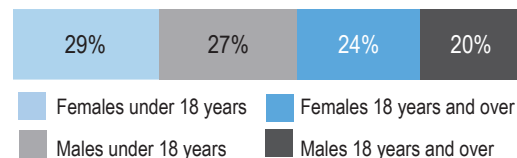
DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

Across Hama governorate, 146 communities were assessed in 19 of the 22 sub-districts; IDPs were reported in 139 of these communities. In total 132,482 households were reported across ISMI-covered communities, 8% of which were IDPs. While the greatest number of IDP households were reported in Madiq Castle sub-district (3604), the greatest proportion of displaced to host community households was reported in Harbanifse sub-district where almost half of the estimated HHs (44%) were IDPs.

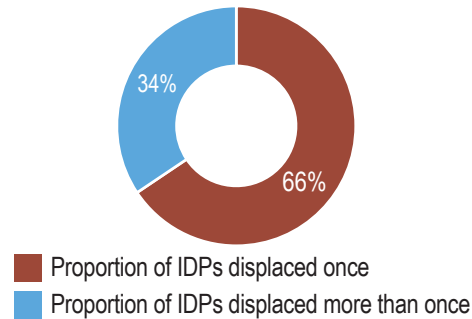
In comparison to other governorates assessed, a greater proportion of the pre-conflict population have reportedly been displaced out of communities in Hama. Approximately half of the assessed communities reported that less than 50% of the original population remain.

Outward movement of populations appears greatest among ISMI-covered communities in Kafr Zeita, Suran and Karnaz sub-districts; the vast majority of communities reported that over three quarters of their pre-conflict populations had left since the beginning of the conflict.

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



Proportion of IDPs experiencing multiple displacements



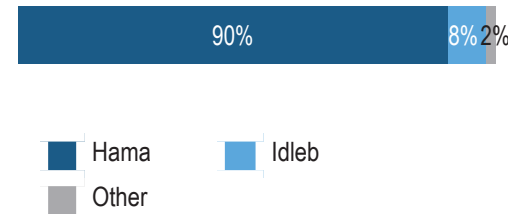
Returnees

In addition to the displacement of pre-conflict populations out of Hama governorate, the majority of communities assessed (82%) also reported that host community members had previously left due to the conflict and subsequently returned. Of communities with returnees, the average number across Hama governorate was 131 returning households per community, however numbers varied between sub-districts. On average, the highest number of returnees was reported in As-Suqaylabiyah sub-district (388 households per community), followed by Karnaz (316 households per community), while the lowest was reported in As-Saan and Jeb Ramleh sub-districts (17 households per community).

IDP Origins

The length of displacement also varied across Hama governorate. Unlike other assessed governorates where the majority of IDPs arrived in most communities over a year ago, 40% of ISMI-covered communities in Hama governorate reported receiving most IDPs

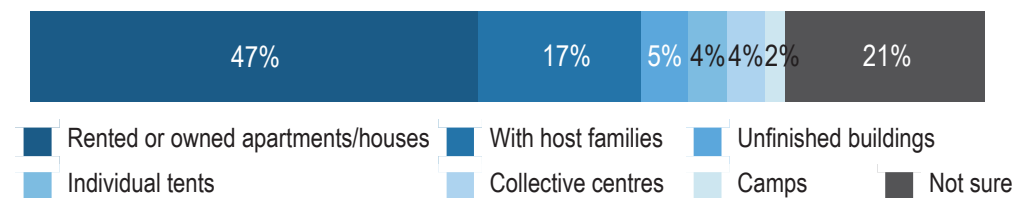
Proportion of IDP HHs by governorate of origin



within the last six months. Approximately 30% of communities reported that IDPs first arrived over a year ago. Further, in comparison to other assessed governorates, a greater proportion of IDPs in Hama have been displaced more than once; on average 66% of IDPs had arrived from their areas of origin, while an average of 34% were reported to have been displaced multiple times.

Displacement across Hama appears to have remained localised. 90% of IDPs were reported to have arrived from communities within Hama governorate; predominantly from Madiq Castle (22%) and Suran (20%) sub-districts. For IDPs arriving from elsewhere in Syria, approximately 8% have arrived from neighbouring Idelb governorate.

Reported % of IDP households by shelter type



Push and pull factors

IDPs in Hama governorate most commonly left due to escalations of conflict, followed by concerns about the safety and security situation in their communities of origin, as well as the loss of assets. Further, it was reported that displaced populations most commonly chose their current locations of displacement due to the access to shelter, followed by family ties in the community and the perceptions of relative safety and security.

Shelter

While 64% of IDP households were reportedly living in either rented or owned houses/apartments, or with host families, a large number were living in less adequate shelter types. 524 households are reportedly living in unfinished buildings, predominantly in communities within Madiq Castle sub-district and 435 households were living in collective centres, most commonly in Hamra and Madiq Castle sub-districts. Finally, 524 households were living in either camps or individual tents across the governorate and 23 households were living in open space within Suran sub-district.



Host community-IDP relations

IDPs and host population KIs reported that displaced populations were generally welcomed when they first arrived, with KIs in a majority of ISMI-covered communities stating that relations remained good or very good. In over two thirds of assessed communities a positive change in relations was reported and in an overwhelming majority of these communities – 87 out of 90 – both by IDPs and by host communities. Positive changes

in relations were generally associated with populations becoming accustomed to the situation. A deterioration of relations was reported in only three communities, mostly due to disputes over land or housing.

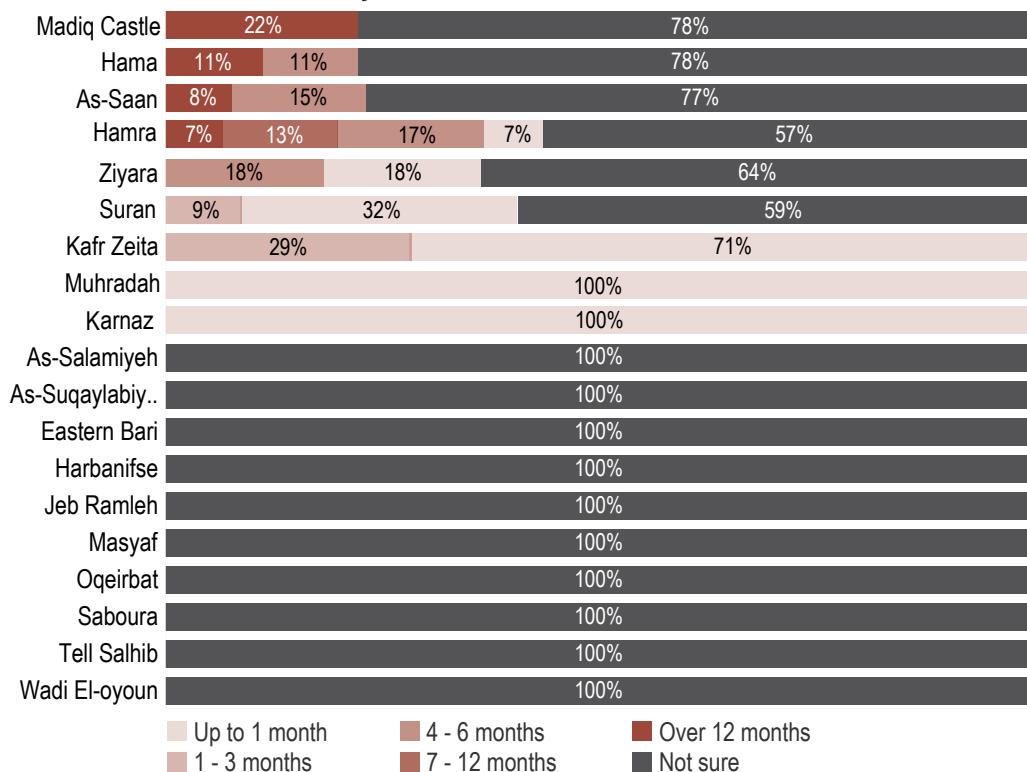
INTENTIONS

Intentions to remain

Access to shelter emerged as the most common reported reason for IDPs to remain in their current location, followed by family ties in the location and the safety and security

Length of time IDPs intend to stay in the community

(% of communities assessed by sub-district)



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



Average % expected to leave across communities expecting departures = 72%

situation. These were also important factors for the choice of intended destination for those intending to leave.

Intentions to leave

18% of communities expected IDPs to leave within the next month, while 42% expected host populations to do so, both far higher than other assessed governorates. Overall, both population groups planning to leave within the next month would most commonly do so due to the escalation of conflict; reported by 92% and 46% of IDP and host community KIs respectively. IDPs would reportedly also commonly leave due to a loss of income (50%), while host populations KIs reported a loss of assets (23%) as an important factor. Finally, both groups commonly indicated that the lack of safety and security in their current location in comparison to other areas was a reason to leave.

IDPs most commonly indicated that the commencement of shelling or an escalation of

clashes in the area would trigger their movement from current locations; reported by 84% of communities. Other reported trigger factors included the loss of homes and a change in local administration, which were each reported by 10% of communities.

Overall, 26 communities (19%) indicated that some IDPs would leave within the next month while 42% expected some host populations to leave within the next month; by far the highest proportions across all governorates assessed.

Intended destinations

Between IDPs and host communities, intended destinations of displacement were very similar. For both population groups, the most commonly cited destinations were within Hama governorate (57%); particularly to Hama (18%), Madiq Castle (10%) and Hamra (8%) sub-districts. Locations within Idlib governorate were also frequently cited, with 36% of reportedly intended destinations, particularly communities within Kafr Nobol and Dana sub-districts.

Most commonly cited intended destinations

