Daily Emergency Needs Tracking weekly bulletin: 10 January-16 January 2022

Background and methodology

The aim of the Emergency Needs Tracking (ENT) System is to track the key priority needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in northwest Syria, as well as identifying communities with households in direct need of humanitarian assistance. The ENT assesses communities that have experienced any of the following in the three days prior to data collection: more than 40 IDP arrivals, natural hazards (including storms, fires, and flooding), conflict escalation, or any other event which impacts humanitarian needs. This information should serve to better inform immediate humanitarian operations, as well as provide a wider contextual understanding of the ongoing situation. As the humanitarian situation remains complex, it is critical to fill information gaps across sectors to ensure a well-coordinated humanitarian response.

Data was collected between 10 January and 16 January. (excluding Friday and Saturday). Information was collected via a Key Informant (KI) methodology with one KI interview conducted per community. Findings should be considered indicative only. 58 communities, including 4 camps, were assessed overall across Western Aleppo, Hama and Idleb governorates. The full dashboard can be accessed here and the full catalogue of datasets can be accessed here.



Protection

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

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	%
Women headed households	45%
Elderly headed households	24%
Disabled headed households	10%
Orphans	9%
Individuals with disabilities	5%
travelling alone	
Women travelling alone	3%
Child headed households/children	3%
travelling alone	

Food security

Most commonly reported food sources for newly-arrived IDPs in assessed communities:1

1 Stores/n	narkets in this community	84%	
2 Relying	entirely on food stored previously	69%	
3 Stores/markets in other communities			
99%	of newly-arrived IDP households (538) were reportedly eating one meal or		

more per day



Shelter

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

	#	%
Solid/finished buildings	266	49%
Functioning tents	159	29%
Unfinished/ damaged buildings	116	21%
Designated collective centers	0	0%
Residing without any form of shelter	0	0%
Makeshift shelter	0	0%



Livelihoods

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

1 Turkish Lira	100%
2 Syrian Pound	0%
3 United States Dollar	0%

Health

96%

of newly-arrived IDP households (521) reportedly could access essential healthcare

NFI Non-Food Items (NFIs)

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

	#	%
Households without sufficient fuel for heating	395	73%
Households without fuel for cooking	259	48%
Households without bedding	81	15%
Households without sufficient mattresses	73	13%
Households without sufficient cooking utensils	61	11%

View the interactive dashboard here

This factsheet is supplementary to the interactive ENT dashboard which is updated on a daily basis with up-to-date information on humanitarian needs across northwest Syria.

For moreinformation, please contact Jimmie Braley - jimmie.braley@reach-initiative.org

¹ KIs could choose from multiple answer options so answers may exceed 100%

²Refers to percentage of total newly-arrived IDP households

³Refers to percentage of assessed communities



Top ranked priority needs for newly-arrived IDPs (by % of 58 assessed communities where KIs selected a first, second, and third priority need for IDPs):³

\Rightarrow	Humanitarian Assistance	
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Туре	First priority need (# of assessed communities reporting)	First priority need (% of assessed communities reporting)	Second priority need (# of assessed communities reporting)	Second priority need (% of assessed communities reporting)	Third priority need (# of assessed communities reporting)	Third priority need (% of assessed communities reporting)
Winterisation kits	9	16%	18	31%	24	41%
Multi-purpose cash grants	41	71%	4	7%	2	3%
Cash for rent	1	2%	4	7%	0	0%
New/additional shelters	0	0%	6	10%	3	5%
Food rations (in-kind)	6	10%	15	26%	16	28%
Cash for work	0	0%	0	0%	3	5%
Employment support	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%
NFI kits	0	0%	8	14%	9	16%
Water provision/rehabilitation	1	2%	1	2%	1	2%
Education support	0	0%	1	2%	0	0%

93%

In 54 communities, KIs reported that the preferred modality of assistance for newly-arrived IDPs was cash assistance

95%

In 55 communities, KIs reported that no barriers were present for humanitarian actors when accessing the community

♦ Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Most commonly reported drinking water sources for newly-arrived IDP households in assessed communities: 1, 3

- 1 Informal water trucking 67% conducted by private citizens
- 2 Formal water trucking conducted 24% by authorities or an NGO
- 3 Piped water network 21%

of newly-arrived IDP households (56) reportedly did not have access to a sufficient quantity of water for purposes such as cooking, bathing, and washing

of newly-arrived IDP households (150) reportedly did not have access to functioning hand-washing facilities with water and soap

7% of newly-arrived IDP households (40) reportedly did not have access to a functioning toilet

48% In 28 communities, KIs reported that soap and hygiene items are too expensive for some newly-arrived IDPs

About REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).