

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 24 August and 30 August (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. 148 communities including 19 camps were assessed overall across northern Aleppo and Idlib governorates. **The full dashboard can be accessed [here](#) and the full catalogue of datasets can be accessed [here](#).**

Protection

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

| | % |
|---|-----|
| Women headed households | 44% |
| Elderly headed households | 44% |
| Orphans | 12% |
| Disabled headed households | 6% |
| Women travelling alone | 5% |
| Child headed households/children travelling alone | 5% |

Food security

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

- 1 Stores/markets in this community 89%
- 2 Stores/markets in other communities 64%
- 3 Relying entirely on food stored previously 12%

97%

of newly-arrived IDP households were reportedly eating one meal or more per day.

Shelter

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

| | # | % |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|
| Functioning tents | 822 | 43% |
| Solid/finished buildings | 698 | 36% |
| Unfinished/ damaged buildings | 303 | 16% |
| Designated collective centres | 17 | 1% |

NFI Non-Food Items (NFIs)

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

| | # | % |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----|
| Households without heating fuel | 1459 | 76% |
| Households without cooking utensils | 330 | 17% |
| Households without bedding | 325 | 17% |
| Households without mattresses | 311 | 16% |

Health

4%

of newly-arrived IDP households reportedly could not access healthcare facilities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Most commonly reported drinking water sources for newly-arrived IDPs in assessed communities:²

- 1 Combination of water network and private water trucking 41%
- 2 Informal water trucking conducted by private citizens 24%
- 3 Formal water trucking conducted by authorities or an NGO 20%

7%

of newly-arrived IDP households (132) reportedly did not have access to a sufficient quantity of drinking water

62%

In 103 communities, KIs reported that soap and other hygiene items are too expensive for some newly-arrived IDPs.

[View the interactive dashboard here](#)

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

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

² Refers to percentage of total newly-arrived IDP population