

## 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 on a daily basis between 23 June and 29 June (excluding Saturday and Sunday). Information was collected via a Key Informant (KI) methodology with one KI interview conducted per community. Findings should be considered indicative only. 91 communities including 9 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:<sup>1</sup>

	%
Elderly headed households	69%
Women headed households	37%
Orphans	11%
Women travelling alone	4%
Elderly travelling alone	1%

## Food security

Most commonly reported food sources for newly-arrived IDPs in assessed communities:<sup>1</sup>

- 1 Stores/markets in this community 91%
- 2 Assistance from local councils/NGOs 57%
- 3 Stores/markets in other communities 45%

**100%** of newly-arrived IDP households were reportedly eating one meal or less per day.

## Shelter

Number and percentage of newly-arrived IDP households by shelter type:<sup>2</sup>

	#	%
Solid/finished buildings	957	46%
Functioning tents	783	37%
Unfinished/ damaged buildings	289	14%
Designated collective centres	66	3%

## NFI Non-Food Items (NFIs)

Number and percentage of newly-arrived IDP households without the following NFIs:<sup>2</sup>

	#	%
Households without heating fuel	1212	58%
Households without cooking utensils	328	16%
Households without bedding	247	12%
Households without mattresses	235	11%

## Health

**100%** of newly-arrived IDP households reportedly could access healthcare facilities.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

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

- 1 Informal water trucking conducted by private citizens 46%
- 2 Combination of water network and private water trucking 23%
- 3 Formal water trucking conducted by authorities or an NGO 23%

**10%**

of newly-arrived IDP households (204) reportedly did not have access to a sufficient quantity of drinking water

**56%**

In 51 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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<sup>1</sup> KIs could choose from multiple answer options so answers may exceed 100%.

<sup>2</sup> Refers to percentage of total newly-arrived IDP population