

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 16 June and 22 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. 114 communities including 7 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

	%
Elderly headed households	76%
Women headed households	46%
Elderly travelling alone	4%
Orphans	4%
Women travelling alone	3%
Disabled headed households	3%
Child headed households/children travelling alone	1%

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

² Refers to percentage of total newly-arrived IDP population

Food security

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

- 1 Stores/markets in this community 96%
- 2 Assistance from local councils/NGOs 61%
- 3 Stores/markets in other communities 39%

10% 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:²

	#	%
Solid/finished buildings	1397	51%
Functioning tents	777	28%
Unfinished/ damaged buildings	456	17%
Designated collective centres	94	3%

NFI Non-Food Items (NFIs)

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

	#	%
Households without heating fuel	2021	74%
Households without cooking utensils	447	16%
Households without bedding	326	12%

Health

10% 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 Informal water trucking conducted by private citizens 51%
- 2 Combination of water network and private water trucking 20%
- 3 Formal water trucking conducted by authorities or an NGO 17%

5%

of newly-arrived IDP households (265) reportedly did not have access to a sufficient quantity of drinking water

63%

In 72 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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