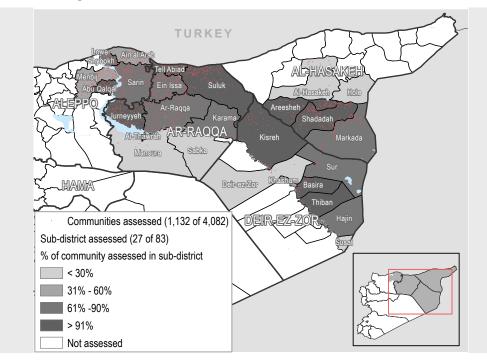
Northeast Syria Movement Monitoring Initiative Quarterly Overview March 2019

Assessed Coverage Area:



Introduction

Northeastern Syria has witnessed a steady decline in conflict activity since the group known as Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) was expelled from the region.¹ This decline in conflict activity has led residents who had previously been displaced to return to their communities of origin. At the same time, the governorates of Ar-Raqqa, eastern Aleppo, Deir-ez-Zor and Al-Hasakeh continue to host a large number of IDP populations. This assessment aims to address the information gap relating to the number of Internally Displaced Persons² (IDPs), Spontaneous Returns ³ (SRs) and residents in opposition-held communities in northeastern Syria as well as the demographic profiles, priority needs and shelter settings of IDP and SR populations, as of March 2019. Findings were collected at the community-level and will be presented in this overview at the governorate and district-level with a section devoted to Ar-Raqqa (499 assessed communities), Deir-ez-Zor (99 assessed communities). Data shows that the region has witnessed very few IDP arrivals and departures due to the decline in conflict activity. Nonetheless humanitarian conditions across the region remain critical.⁴

Key Findings

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Spontaneous Returns (SRs)⁵

 As of 31 March 2019, an estimated 2,369,000 individuals (397,000 households) were reported by Key Informants (KIs) to be residing in 1,133 assessed communities. KIs reported 343,000 IDPs in 562 assessed communities, equivalent to 14% of the total population. SRs accounted for 39% of the total population with KIs reporting 923,000 SRs in 461 assessed communities.

Demographics

Across all assessed communities, the male to female ratio was 40% and 60% for IDPs and SRs respectively. The most represented age group was between 18 and 59 years, accounting for 37% of the IDP population and 41% of the SR population. According to KIs, 30% of the IDP population and 31% of the SR population were 6-17 years.

Shelter

 KIs reported 159,000 IDPs residing in solid/finished houses whilst 32,000 IDPs were living in informal settlements and 22,000 were residing in managed camps. According to KIs, 443,000 SRs were living in solid/finished houses, 27,000 SRs were living in unfinished or damaged buildings and, 13,000 SRs were living in individual tents.

IDP priority needs

• KIs reported health as a top priority need for IDPs in 71% of communities with reported IDP populations (400 assessed communities). The most commonly cited specific healthcare need was *First Aid/ Emergency Care* which was reported in 40% of communities reporting IDP needs (225 assessed communities). Food was reported as a priority IDP need in 64% of assessed communities (363).

SR priority needs

KIs reported health as a top priority need in 60% of communities with SR populations (312 assessed communities). KIs cited *Rehabilitation (e.g. recovery programmes for those who have recently experienced injuries*) as the most important healthcare need in 45% of communities (208 assessed communities).

Methodology

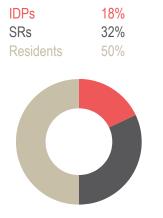
Findings presented in this population overview are based on data collected by REACH as part of an assessment focused on IDP and SR populations living in accessible opposition-held communities in Ar-Raqqa, Al-Hasakeh, Deir-ez-Zor and eastern Aleppo governorates. Data was collected between 1 and 16 April 2019 in a total of 1,133 accessible communities across the four governorates. Data was collected at the community and site level, with enumerators interviewing two key informants (KIs) per assessed location. KIs were selected based on their knowledge of IDP and SR populations in their respective locations. The selection of communities to be assessed was based on the availability of REACH enumerator and KI networks. Collected primary data was triangulated through available REACH and external secondary sources. Information should be considered as reflective of the situation at the time of data collection, given the dynamic situation in the region. In addition, findings are not statistically representative and should only be considered as indicative of the situation in each governorate. For more information, please refer to the Terms of Reference and full data set.

it Population Overview

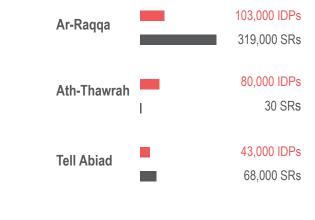
As of March 2019, the total population of Ar-Raqqa governorate was **1,201,000 people across 499 assessed communities**.⁶ According to KIs, at the time of data collection, there were 227,000 individual IDPs, equivalent to 18 % of the total population, residing in 228 assessed communities across Tell Abiad, Ath-Thawrah and Ar-Raqqa districts. Since 2017, Ar-Raqqa governorate has witnessed a steady decline in conflict activity causing residents who had previously been displaced to return to their communities.¹ In March 2019, there were **387,000 SRs in 150 assessed communities, equivalent to 32% of the total governorate population.**

KIs reported that **68% SRs were displaced for more than six months** before returning to their communities of residence. On a community-level, the highest SR population was recorded in **Ar-Raqqa city (168,000 individuals)** followed by Tell Abiad where KIs reported 21,000 SRs. Deir-ez-Zor governorate was the most commonly recorded area of origin of IDPs with an estimated 53,000 individual IDPs coming from this governorate. KIs reported 23,000 individual IDPs from Homs governorate residing in Ar-Raqqa and 15,000 individual IDPs from Hama governorate.

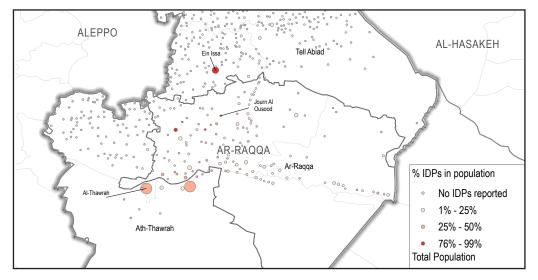
Proportion of IDPs, SRs and residents in Ar-Raqqa as of 31 March 2019:



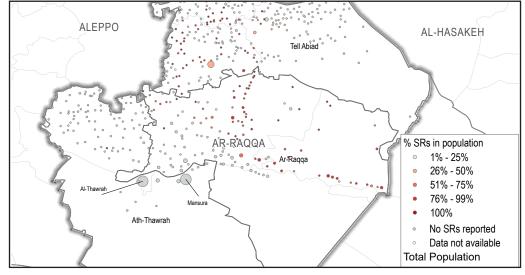




Estimated IDP populations across assessed communities in Ar-Raqqa governorate, as of 31 March 2019:







** Demographics

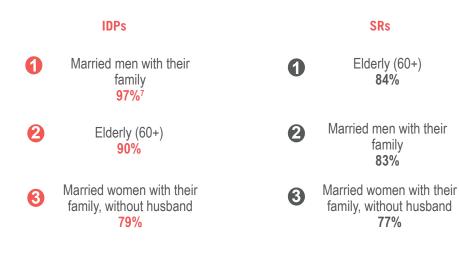
Estimated gender distribution of IDP and SR populations in assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019 :



Estimated age distribution of IDP and SR populations in assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019 :

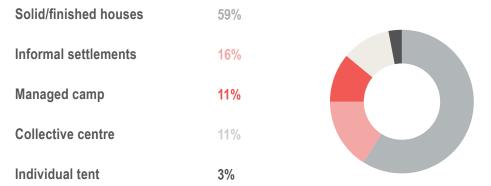


Top three most commonly reported household profiles, as of 31 March 2019 :



🖍 Shelter

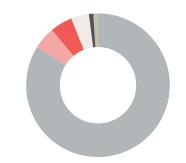
Most commonly reported shelter types of IDPs in assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019⁸:



An estimated 86,000 IDPs in Ar-Raqqa were reportedly residing in solid/ finished houses. KIs reported that 23,000 IDPs were residing in informal settlements in 31 out of 223 assessed communities where shelter type was reported. According to KIs, 16,000 IDPs were residing in managed camps.

Most commonly reported shelter types of SRs in assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019:

Solid/finished houses	84%
Individual tent	5%
Informal settlement	5%
Managed camp	4%
Collective centre	1%

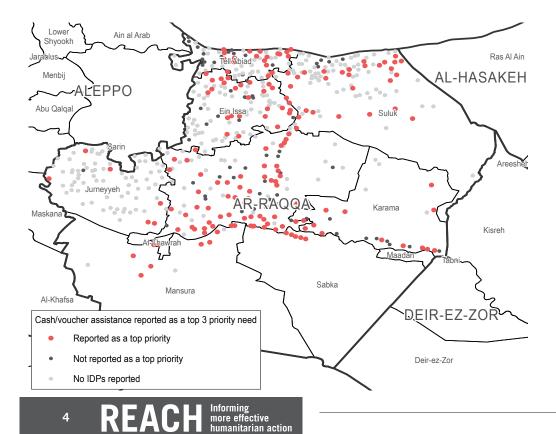


Unfinished/ damaged building 1%

KIs reported 138,000 SRs residing in solid/finished houses in 86 out of 223 assessed communities where shelter type is known. According to KIs, 59,000 SRs or 15% of the total SR population were residing in their former homes in 48 assessed communities. 8,000 SRs were reportedly residing in individual tents and 8,000 in informal settlements.

Ŝ IDP Priority Needs

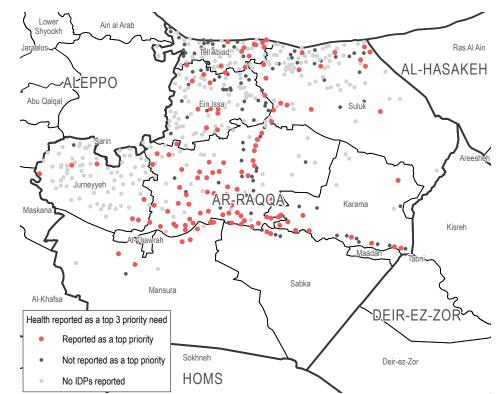
- Cash and voucher assistance was a top priority need for IDPs in 167 out of 228 assessed communities with IDP populations reporting priority needs in Ar-Raqqa governorate and was a number one priority need in 59 assessed communities.
- Health was one of the top three priority needs in 128 communities in Ar-Raqqa, according to KIs and was reported as the number one priority need in 58 assessed communities. The most commonly reported specific healthcare need was *Treatment for chronic disease (diabetes, blood pressure, heart problems, kidney problems)* and was reported in 81 assessed communities.¹⁰ KIs reported *Skilled caring during childbirth* as a specific healthcare need in 73 assessed communities.



Communities in Ar-Raqqa where cash was reported as a priority need, as of 31 March 2019:

Top 3 reported priority needs of IDPs in Ar-Raqqa governorate, by number of assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019:

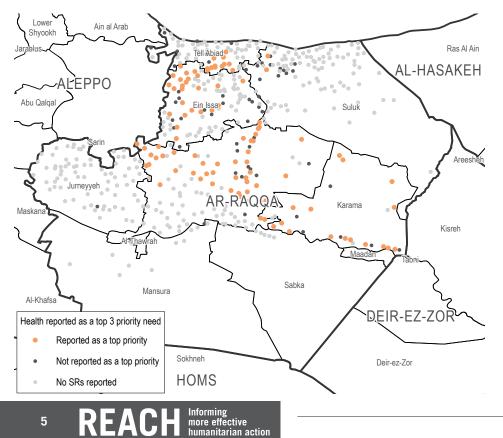
	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
Cash/voucher assistance	59	48	60	167
Food	35	56	37	128
Health	58	42	28	128
NFI	13	28	30	71
WASH	13	15	14	42
Shelter	30	5	1	36
Education	0	12	11	23
Safety and security	4	0	4	8



Communities in Ar-Ragga where health was reported as a priority need, as of 31March 2019:

- Cash and voucher assistance was a top priority need in 109 out of 150 assessed . communities with SR populations and reporting priority needs.
- Health was a top three priority need for SRs in 95 assessed communities in Ar-Ragga • and was reported as the number one priority need in 17 assessed communities. Skilled care during childbirth was the most commonly reported specific healthcare need in 75 assessed communities and Treatment for Chronic diseases was reported as a specific healthcare need in 63 assessed communities.

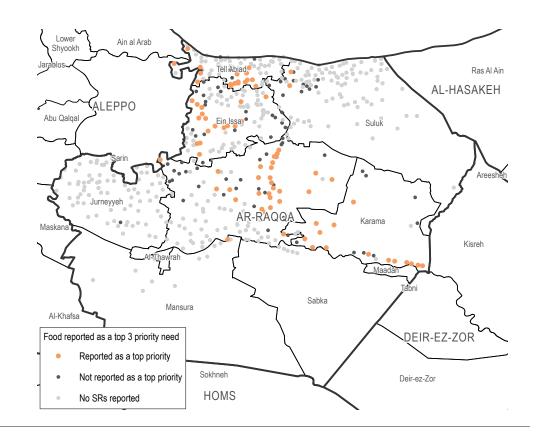
Communities in Ar-Ragga where health was reported as a priority need, as of 31 March 2019:



Top 3 reported priority needs of SRs in Ar-Raqqa governorate, by number of assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019:

	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
Cash/voucher assistance	84	11	14	109
Health	17	42	36	95
Food	11	39	28	78
Education	2	21	25	48
NFI	4	5	10	19
WASH	0	3	3	6
Shelter	3	0	0	3

Communities in Ar-Ragga where food was reported as a priority need, as of 31 March 2019:



M Population Overview

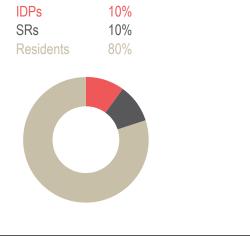
In March 2019, KIs reported a population of **225,000 individuals across 232 assessed communities in Al-Hasakeh governorate**. Residents accounted for the vast majority of the population with KIs reporting an estimated **203,000 resident individuals**, representing 80% of the total population across 227 assessed communities. The governorate continues to host a large number of IDPs, with KIs reporting an **IDP population of 22,000 individuals**, equivalent to 10% of the population, residing in 117 assessed communities.

As seen in Ar-Raqqa governorate, Al-Hasakeh governorate has witnessed a steady rate of spontaneous returns as the group known as ISIL has lost control of territory in northeastern Syria. At the time of data collection, KIs reported a population of **23,000 SR individuals** equating to 10% of the total population, residing in 76 assessed communities.

According to KIs, the most common governorate of origin of IDPs (across 106 assessed communities where area of origin was reported) was Deir-ez-Zor with Abu Kamal being recorded as the most common district of origin followed by Deir-ez-Zor district and Al-Mayadin district. Approximately, **14,000 individual IDPs reportedly came from Deir-ez-Zor governorate.**

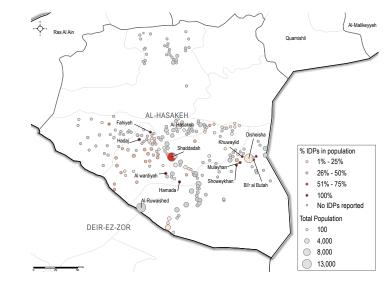
Proportion of IDPs, SRs and residents in Al-Hasakeh, as of 31 March 2019:



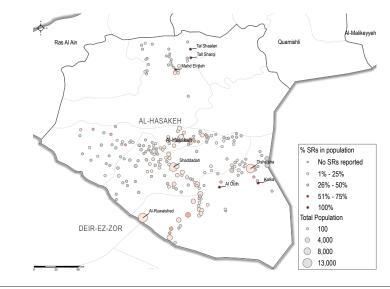












** Demographics

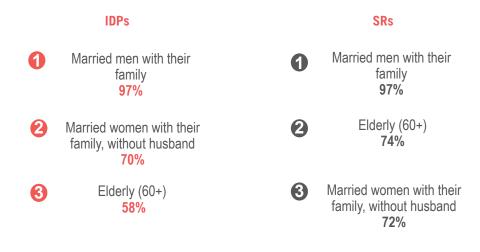
Estimated gender distribution of SR and IDP populations in assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019:



Estimated age distribution of SR and IDP populations in assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019:



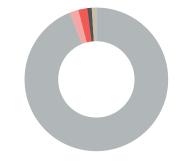
Top three most commonly reported household profiles, as of 31 March 2019:



🖍 Shelter

Most commonly reported shelter types of IDPs in assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019:

Solid/finished houses	94%	
Individual tent	2%	
Unfinished/ damaged building (-50% damage)	2%	
Transit/ reception centre	1%	
Collective centre	1%	



An estimated 18,000 IDPs in Al-Hasakeh were residing in solid/ finished houses across 114 assessed communities where shelter type was reported . KIs reported that 400 IDPs were residing in individual tents in 12 assessed communities

Most commonly reported shelter types of SRs in assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019:



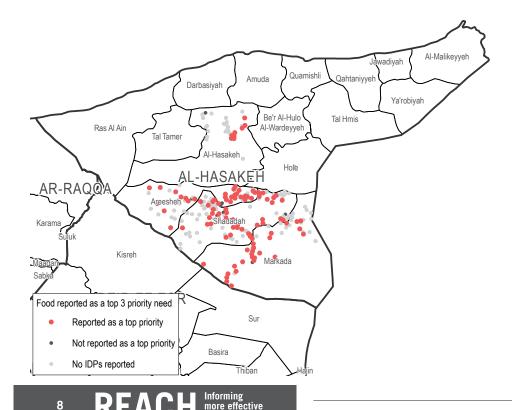
KIs reported that 13,500 SRs (99% of SRs where place of residence is known) were residing in solid/finished houses in all 114 assessed communities reporting shelter type. An estimated 16,300 SRs were residing in their former homes in 54 assessed communities. KIs reported 90 SRs residing in individual tents in 12 assessed communities.

\$ IDP Priority Needs

8

- Food was reported as a priority need for IDPs in 106 out of 116 assessed communities . with IDP populations reporting priority needs across AI-Hasakeh governorate. Bread was reported by KIs as a specific food need in 68 assessed communities and Flour was reported in 49 assessed communities.
- Health was a top three priority need in 96 assessed communities and was number • one priority need in 39 assessed communities. First aid/emergency care was the most commonly reportedly specific health need, and was reported by KIs in 55 communities.

Communities in Al-Hasakeh where food was reported as a priority need for IDPs, as of 31 March 2019:

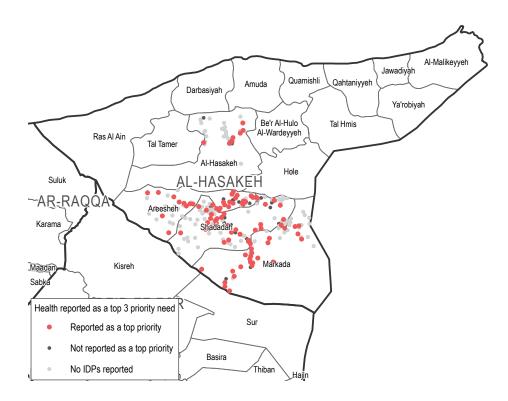


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Top 3 reported priority needs of IDPs in AI-Hasakeh governorate, by number of assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019:

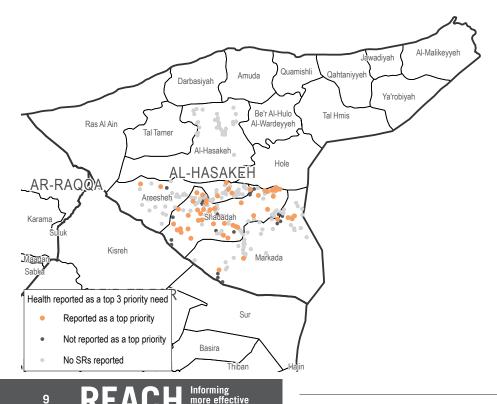
	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
Food	31	69	6	106
Health	39	7	50	96
WASH	39	19	17	75
NFI	1	15	10	26
Education	2	3	6	11
Cash/voucher assistance	2	2	0	4
Safety and security	0	0	1	1
Shelter	1	0	0	1





- Food was reported as a priority need for SRs in 66 out 76 assessed communities . with SR populations where priority needs were reported in Al-Hasakeh governorate. KIs reported Bread as a specific food need in 39 assessed communities whilst Flour was reported as a priority food need in 34 assessed communities and Sugar in 28 assessed communities.
- Health was a top three priority need in 53 communities with SR populations and First • Aid/emergency care was reported as a specific healthcare need in 30 communities.

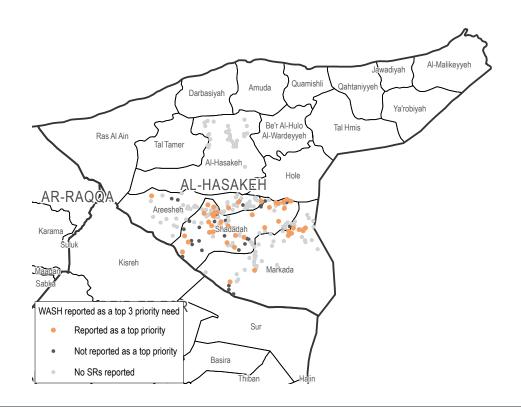
Communities in AI-Hasakeh where health was reported as a SR priority need as of 31 March 2019:



Top 3 reported priority needs of SRs in Al-Hasakeh governorate, by number of assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019:

	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
Food	26	35	5	66
Health	26	10	17	53
WASH	18	13	15	46
NFI	0	12	16	28
Cash/voucher assistance	0	1	5	6
Education	1	0	0	1

Communities in Al-Hasakeh where WASH was reported as a priority need as of 31 March 2019:



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M Population Overview

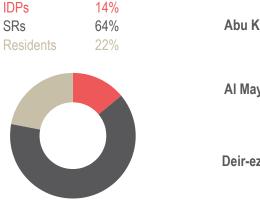
According to KIs, as of 31 March 2019, the population of Deir-ez-Zor governorate stood at **573,000 across 99 assessed communities**. At the beginning of March, the region witnessed a wave of displacement with many residents returning to their communities of pre-conflict habitual residence as ISIL were expelled from the region. The city of Hajin witnessed a particularly high number of returns with REACH reporting between 20,000 and 25,000 returns in January 2019.¹¹ At the time, REACH reported acute priority needs due to the widespread damage to shelter and civilian infrastructure as a result of conflict.

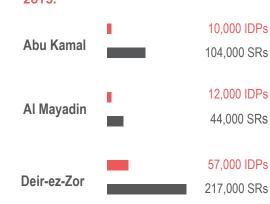
According to KIs, there were **78,000 IDPs** residing in 85 assessed communities in Deirez-Zor governorate, equivalent to 14% of the total population. KIs reported that the majority of IDPs were displaced from communities within Deir-ez-Zor governorate and KIs reported that 44% of IDPs had been displaced for more than a year and 38% had been displaced for more than six months.

Across Deir-ez-Zor governorate, KIs reported **365,000 SRs in 80 assessed communities**, **representing 64% of the total population** at the time of data collection. KIs reported that SRs were displaced for an average of six months before returning to their communities.

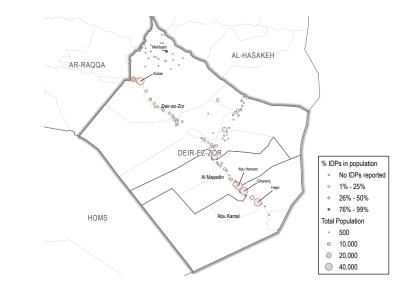
Proportion of IDPs, SRs and residents in Deir-ez-Zor, as of 31 March 2019:

Proportion of IDP and SR populations in districts in Deir-ez-Zor, as of 31 March 2019:

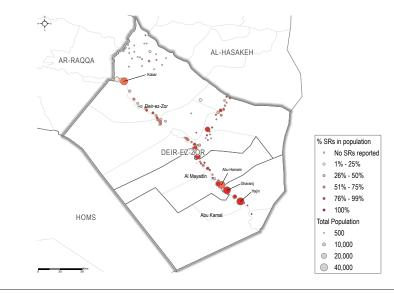




Estimated IDP populations across assessed communities in Deir-ez-Zor governorate, as of 31 March 2019:



Estimated SR populations across assessed communities in Deir-ez-Zor governorate, as of 31 March 2019 :



†† Demographics

Estimated gender distribution of SR and IDP populations in assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019:



Estimated age distribution of SR and IDP populations in assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019:



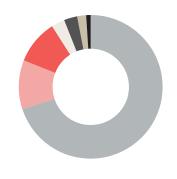
Top three most commonly reported household profiles, as of 31 March 2019:

IDPs SRs		SRs	
0	Married men with their family <mark>94%</mark>	0	Married men with their family 80%
2	Married women with their family, without husband 85%	2	Married women with their family, without husband 75%
3	Elderly (60+) 80%	3	Elderly (60+) 69%

A Shelter

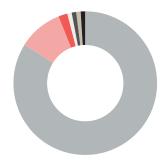
Most commonly reported shelter types of IDPs $\,$ in assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019: $^{\rm 12}$

Solid/finished houses	70%
Unfinished/damaged building (-50% of building damaged)	11%
Managed camp	10%
Collective centre	3%
Informal settlement	3%
Individual tent	2%
Unfinished/damaged building (+50% of building damaged)	1%



Most commonly reported shelter types of SRs in assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019:¹³

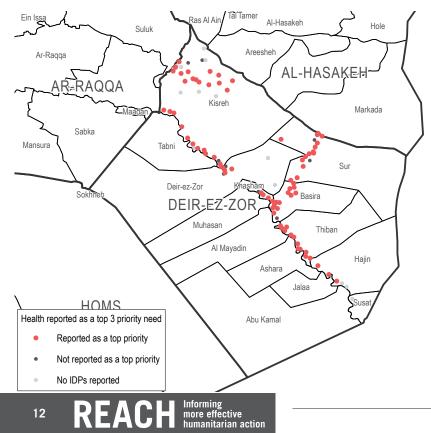
Solid/finished houses	84%
Unfinished/damaged building (-50% of building damaged)	10%
Collective centre	2%
Informal settlement	1%
Individual tent	1%
Unfinished/ damaged building (+50% of building damaged)	1%
Managed camp	0.2%



き IDP Priority Needs

- Health was reported as a priority need in 76 out of 85 assessed communities with IDP populations and was a number one priority need in 25 assessed communities. *First aid/emergency care (accident and injuries)* was the most common specific healthcare need in 50 assessed communities. KIs reported *Treatment for chronic disease* as a specific healthcare need in 33 assessed communities.
- Food was the second most cited top priority need by KIs, with 64 assessed communities reporting food as a priority need.
- WASH was reported as a priority need in 47 assessed communities in Deir-ez-Zor governorate.

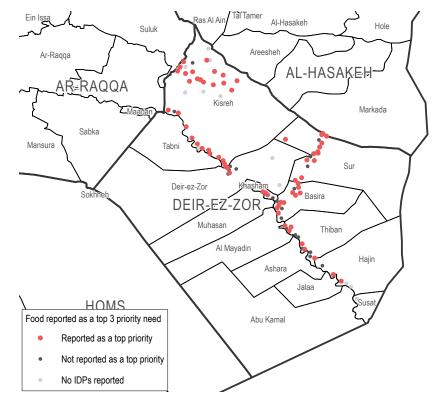
Communities in Deir-ez-Zor where health was reported as a priority need for IDPs as of 31 March 2019:



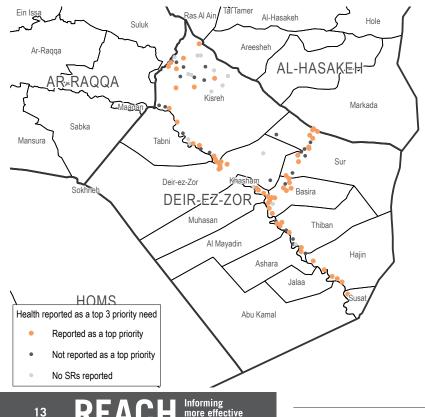
Top 3 reported priority needs of IDPs in Deir-ez-Zor governorate, by number of assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019:

	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
Food	31	69	6	106
Health	39	7	50	96
WASH	39	19	17	75
NFI	1	15	10	26
Education	2	3	6	11
Cash/voucher assistance	2	2	0	4
Safety and security	0	0	1	1
Shelter	1	0	0	1

Communities in Deir-ez-Zor where food was reported as a priority need for IDPs as of 31 March 2019:



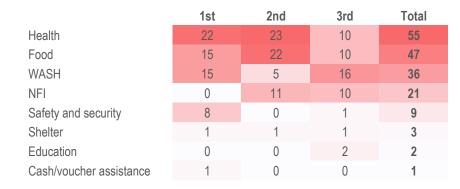
- Health was the most commonly reported priority need among SRs across assessed . communities in Deir-ez-Zor governorate. Health was reported as a priority in 55 out of 66 assessed communities reporting SR priority needs KIs reported First aid/ emergency care as a specific healthcare need in 41 assessed communities.
- Food was a top three priority need in 47 communities in Deir-ez-Zor and was reported • as the number one priority need in 15 assessed communities.
- WASH was a top priority need in 36 assessed communities in Deir-ez-Zor governorate. .



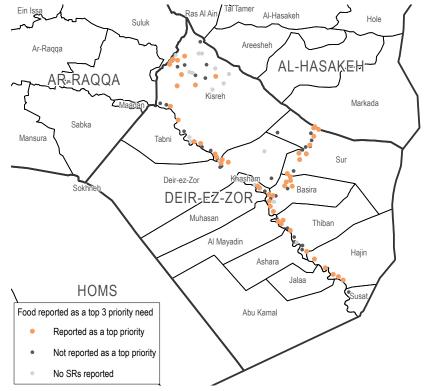
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Communities in Deir-ez-Zor where health was reported as a priority need, as of 31 March 2019:

Top 3 reported priority needs of SRs in Deir-ez-Zor governorate, by number of assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019:







Population Overview

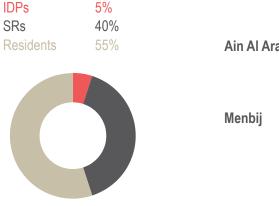
According to KIs, as of March 2019, the population of eastern Aleppo was **371,000 individuals across 302 assessed communities in Menbij and Ain Al Arab districts.** KIs reported an **IDP population of 17,000**, representing 5% of the total population, residing in 133 assessed communities. The majority of IDPs were from other communities within Aleppo governorate, whilst Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor were the second and third most common governorates of origin of IDPs.

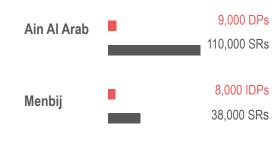
There were an estimated **148,000 SRs in 155 assessed communities** in eastern Aleppo, **equivalent to 40% of the total governorate population**. According to KIs, 77% SRs displaced for more than of six months before returning to their communities of residence. KIs reported that 52% of IDPs were displaced for more than six months whilst 38% were displaced for more than a year.

KIs reported a total population of 165,000 individuals in Ain AI Arab sub-district comprising 9,000 IDPs and 110,000 SRs. According to KIs, the total population of Menbij was 206,000 with 8,000 IDPs and 38,000 SRs.

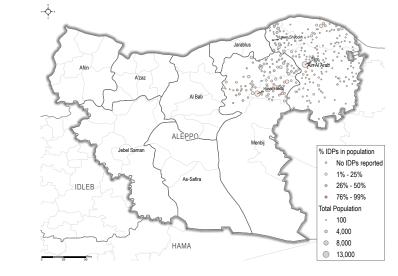
Proportion of IDPs, SRs and residents in eastern Aleppo as of 31 March 2019:

Proportion of IDP and SR populations in districts in eastern Aleppo as of 31 March 2019:

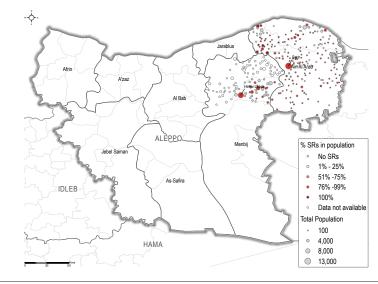












†† Demographics

Estimated gender distribution of SR and IDP populations in assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019:



Estimated age distribution of SR and IDP populations in assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019:



Top three most commonly reported household profiles:



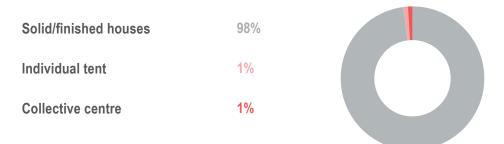
A Shelter

Most commonly reported shelter types of IDPs $\,$ in assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019 :



KIs reported 14,000 IDPs to be living in solid/finished houses or apartments in 128 out of 130 assessed communities reporting shelter type. 800 IDPs were reportedly residing in unfinished buildings whilst 300 were residing in collective centres and 100 in individual tents.

Most commonly reported shelter types of SRs in assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019:

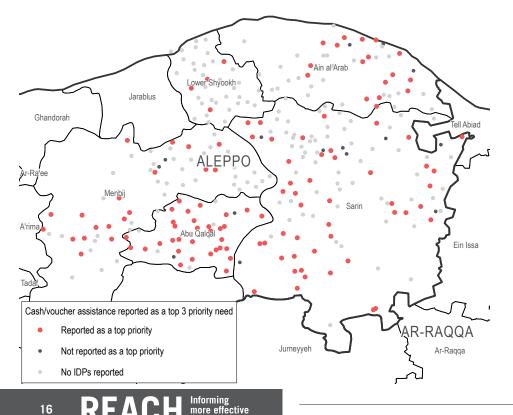


KIs reported that 77,000 SRs were residing in solid/finished houses in 86 assessed communities out of 132 assessed communities reporting shelter type. An estimated 41,000 SRs were residing in their homes, equivalent to 28% of the total SR population. 800 SRs were residing in individual tents.

き IDP Priority Needs

- Cash/voucher assistance was a top three priority need in 119 out of 133 assessed . communities with an IDP population reporting priority needs and was the number one priority need in 51 assessed communities.
- KIs reported health as a top priority need in 100 communities and a number one • priority need in 44 communities. First aid/ emergency care was reported a specific healthcare need in 70 assessed communities whilst Treatment for chronic diseases was reported in 62 assessed communities.
- In 64 assessed communities, food was reported by KIs as a top three priority need. .

Communities in eastern Aleppo where cash/voucher assistance was reported as a priority need for IDPs, as of 31 March 2019:

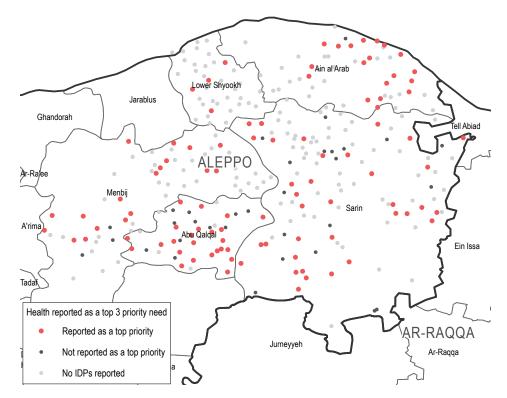


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Top 3 reported priority needs of IDPs in Eastern Aleppo governorate, by number of assessed communities:

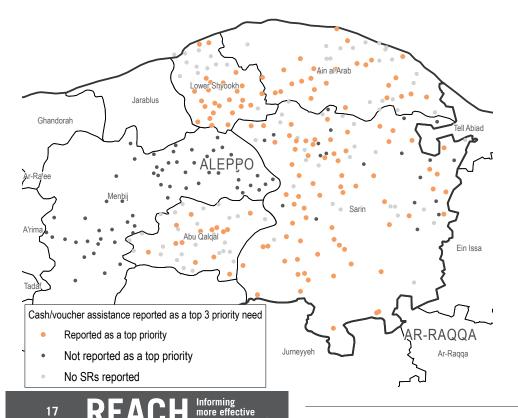
	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
Cash/voucher assistance	51	26	42	119
Health	44	38	18	100
Food	13	28	23	64
NFI	6	18	16	40
Education	5	9	11	25
Shelter	9	1	0	10
WASH	0	8	2	10
Safety and security	0	0	1	1





- Cash/voucher assistance was the a top priority need among SRs across 135 out of 155 assessed communities with SR populations in eastern Aleppo.
- Health was a top three priority need in 109 communities in eastern Aleppo. The most common specific healthcare need, as cited by KIs, was *Skilled care during childbirth* which was reported as a need in 92 assessed communities.
- Food was a top three priority need in 104 assessed communities in eastern Aleppo and was reported as the number one priority need in 12 assessed communities.

Communities in eastern Aleppo where cash/voucher assistance was reported as a priority need, as of 31 March 2019:

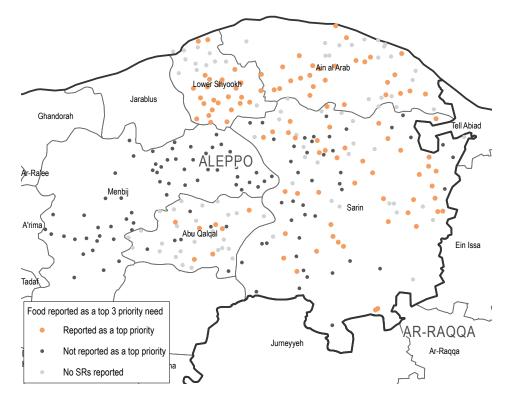


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Top 3 reported priority needs of SRs in Eastern Aleppo governorate, by number of assessed communities, as of 31 March 2019:

	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
Cash/voucher assistance	102	20	13	135
Health	9	74	26	109
Food	12	29	63	104
Education	21	17	20	58
NFI	2	6	16	24
WASH	6	5	5	16





Endnotes

¹Reuters, 'Islamic State 'caliphate' defeated, yet threat persists,' 23 March 2019

² The definition of IDPs used by enumerators for this assessment was 'Individuals or groups of people who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights, or natural or man-made disasters, and who have not crossed an international border'. The definition of resident (pre-conflict) population was 'Individuals or groups of people who currently reside in their communities of origin, or communities of permanent residence prior to the Syrian conflict. This includes populations that were never displaced as well as previously displaced populations that have returned to their communities of origin'.

³ Spontaneous returns: Former IDPs and/or refugees who return to their community of origin, with the intention of staying for a prolonged period of time, but not necessarily to their places of habitual residence, and who do not necessarily enjoy the full spectrum of rights afforded to them prior to displacement.

⁴Reuters, 'Starved infants, wounded women crowd Syrian hospitals after Islamic State defeat,' 7 April 2019

⁵ For population numbers, KIs were asked to provide the numbers of IDP, resident and SR households and individuals present in the community as of 31 March 2019, if known. Where KIs were unable to provide both household and individual figures, a calculated average household size of 5.8 individuals per IDP household and an average of 6.0 individuals per resident and SR household were used to calculate the unreported household or individual estimates. After following up on and clarifying discrepancies and outliers, figures were then triangulated using a system of KI weighting, and cross-checked against available secondary sources, including REACH Humanitarian Situation Overview of Syria and REACH Raqqa Area Based Assessments. KIs were also asked whether the IDP figures reported in their location included IDP populations in any nearby camps, informal settlements or other sites. Estimated household figures in this overview are rounded to the nearest 100, while estimated individual figures are rounded to the nearest 1,000.

⁶ 143 communities were assessed in Ar-Raqqa district, 93 in Ath-Thawrah district and 263 in Tell Abiad district.The average household size across all population groups and assessed communities was six.

⁷KIs could select multiple answers for the most common household profiles among IDP and SR populations in assessed communities. The percentages relate to the proportion of assessed communities where KIs reported the presence of each household type.

⁸KIs were asked to report the three most common shelter types of SR and IDP populations, respectively, in assessed communities, and the estimated percentage range of these populations in each shelter type (within ten percentage ranges). Aggregated numbers and proportions of populations living in each shelter type were then calculated by multiplying the total reported SR/IDP populations in assessed communities by the average percentage range in each shelter category.

⁹ By number of assessed communities in which KIs reported IDP priority needs. KIs were given the option to rank up to three answers.

¹⁰ KIs were given a list of options of specific Healthcare, Shelter, Food, Education, Shelter, WASH and NFI needs when these were chosen as top three priority needs.

¹¹REACH, '<u>Hajin City, Deir-ez-Zor, January 2019</u>,' 20 February 2019

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¹² 41,000 IDPs were resing in solid/finsihed houses in Deir-ez-Zor governorate. 7,000 IDPs were residing in unfinished/ damaged buildings in 30 out of 74 assessed communities where IDP shelter settings were reported in Deir-ez-Zor ¹³ 214,000 SRs were residing in solid/finsihed houses and 27,000 were residing in unfinished/ damaged buildings (under 50% damage), as reported by KIs. An estimated 150,000 SRs (41%) were residing in their former homes in 45 assessed communities, according to KIs.

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).