

Rapid Displacement Overview: Displacement from Syria

Al Walid, Sahila and Kalhi Villages, Dohuk Governorate, Iraq

Update: as of 17 February 2020

Background and Methodology

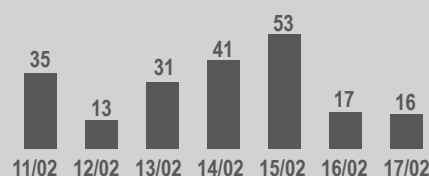
Due to the worsening security situation inside Syria, REACH Initiative (REACH) is conducting rapid assessments to monitor the influx and needs of Syrian refugees recently displaced to the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I). In order to inform and provide an evidence-base for humanitarian planning, the REACH Iraq team launched data collection close to the Syrian border, to capture the demographics, needs and displacement history of those crossing from Syria into the areas surrounding Al Walid, Sahila and Kalhi villages in the KR-I. To gather this information, REACH conducted Key Informant (KI) interviews, with one nominated KI per travel group responding on behalf of the travel group.

This 23rd output reflects data collected in Sahila on 12 and 15-17 of February 2020. In total, 30 KIs were interviewed on behalf of their travel groups (206 displaced individuals). As data is collected through KIs and only on specific days, results should be considered indicative and are not statistically representative.

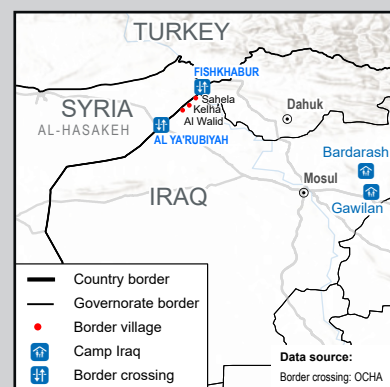
Displacement Figures

Total number of registered refugees arriving to assessed area since 9 October 2019: **20,727.¹**

Total reported daily numbers of individuals arriving to screening points:¹



Location Map



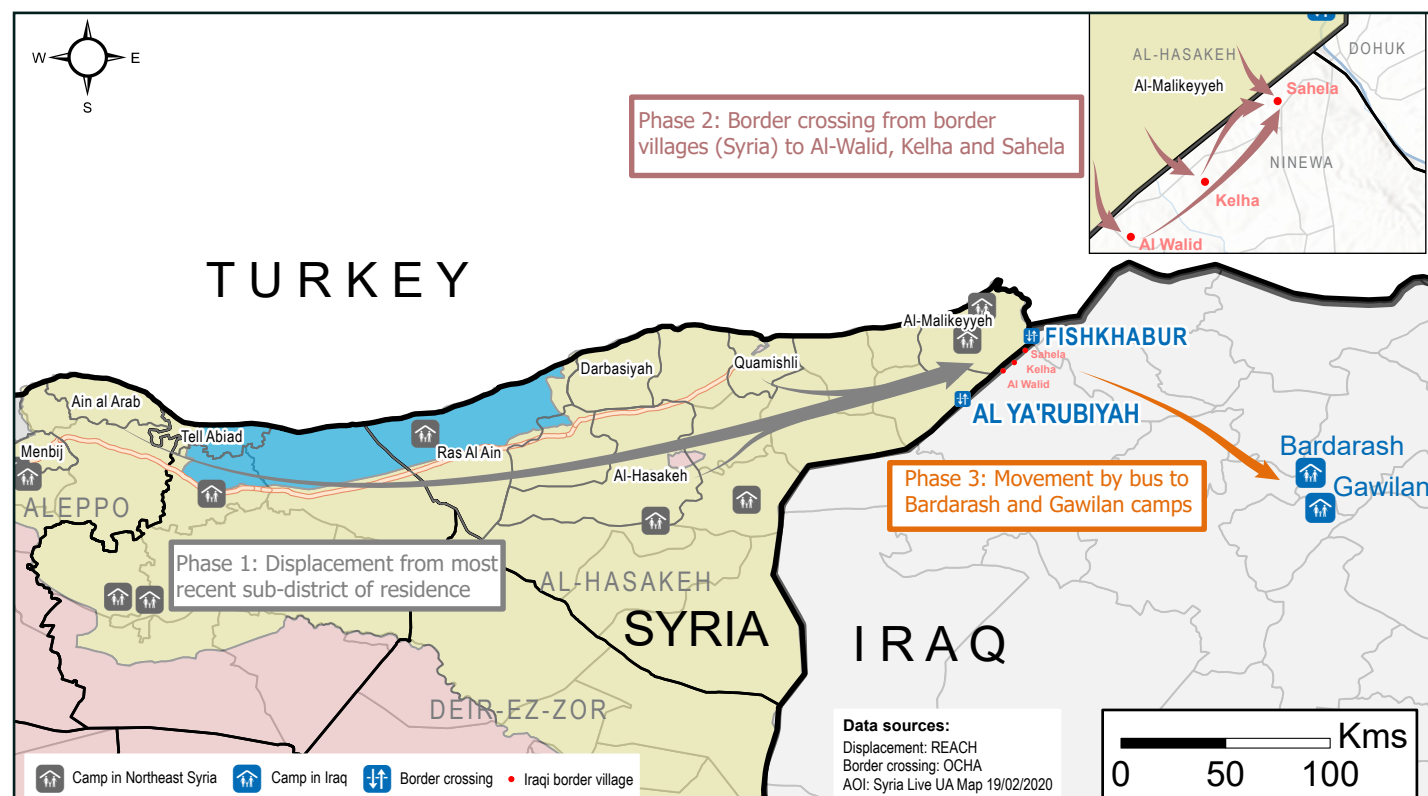
*The findings in this factsheet do not include travel groups who arrived on 11 and between 13-14 February, as no interviews were conducted on those days.

Situation Overview

Since the outbreak of conflict on 9 October 2019, residents of Northeast Syria (NES) are experiencing a new humanitarian crisis, resulting in massive displacement from the region, both internally and, to a lesser extent, towards the KR-I. As of 18 December 2019, the UN estimated that 70,590 people² remain displaced, while UNHCR reported 20,727 refugees¹ crossing into the KR-I between 9 October and 17 February. Days after a ceasefire agreement was reached on 17 October,³ a sharp decrease in daily refugee arrivals was observed. New refugee arrivals have been screened between the villages of Al Walid, Sahila and Kalhi in the KR-I, and have then been moved to Bardarash and Gawilan camps for registration.

There were on average 42 new arrivals per day over the last week, which is a similar number to the previous week. Numbers have been fluctuating on a daily basis, which may in part be due to adverse weather conditions. In this update, the most commonly reported recent districts of residence in Syria were Quamishli, Ras Al-Ain, Ain Al-Arab and Al-Hasakeh. Furthermore, travelling by foot remained the primary mode of transportation, and was reported by 90% of KIs. Seventy percent (70%) of the groups reported having travelled for several days, while some groups (30%) were able to complete the journey to the border in a day. For most travel groups, lack of food, lack of water and challenges of travelling with children and elderly were reported as the most commonly encountered difficulties on the journey. Similar to former updates, KIs reported that the lack of livelihood, airstrikes and arrival of armed groups are the most common push factors to leave their place of residence in Syria.

Patterns of Displacement Map



¹ Based on information received from UNHCR

² OCHA. Syria Flash Update #12, Humanitarian impact of the military operation in north-eastern Syria, 1-19 November 2019

³ OCHA. Syria Flash Update #7, Humanitarian impact of the military operation in north-eastern Syria, 16-18 October 2019

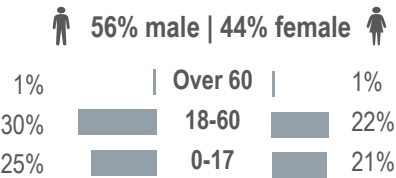
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Demographics

Demographics of the Displaced Groups

Average size of travel groups as indicated by KIs: **6**

Demographic breakdown by age and gender as reported by KIs:



Vulnerable Groups

Proportion of travel group members identified as vulnerable as indicated by KIs:

- 7%** of children were unaccompanied or separated.
- 1%** of travel group members were physically disabled.
- 19%** of women were pregnant or lactating.

Population Left Behind

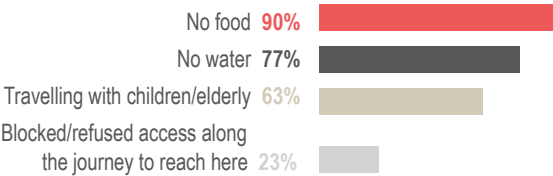
87% of KIs reported that within their travel group at least one member had left at least one family member behind in their previous residence.

Displacement

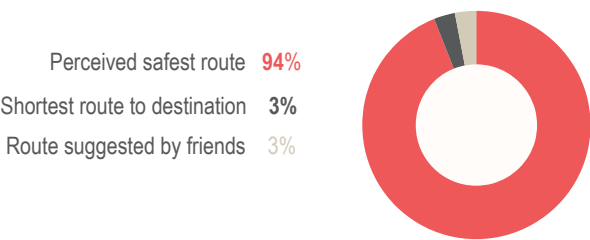
All KIs reported that travel groups had to pay someone to cross from Syria, as was reported in previous updates. Travel groups reportedly paid on average 131 USD per person (788 USD per group), which is a slight decrease to the former updates. Most KIs reported no food (90%) and no water (77%) as difficulties experienced on the journey. Twenty percent (20%) of the travel groups had reportedly travelled for more than seven days, compared to 7% in the last round and 25% in the one before it.

Displacement Routes

Most commonly reported difficulties experienced on the journey, according to KIs⁴:



Reported reasons for choice of displacement route, according to KIs:



Most commonly reported primary modes of transport travel groups used to crossing point from most recent residence location, according to KIs:

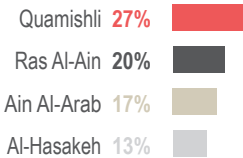


Secondary Displacement

30% of KIs reported that the majority of their travel group members were living in displacement in their previous residence.

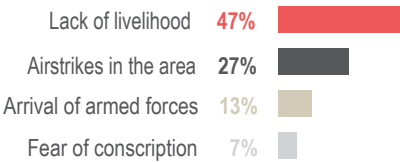
Previous Location in Syria

Most commonly reported districts of most recent residence in Syria:



Push Factors

Most commonly reported reasons for displacement from Syria:



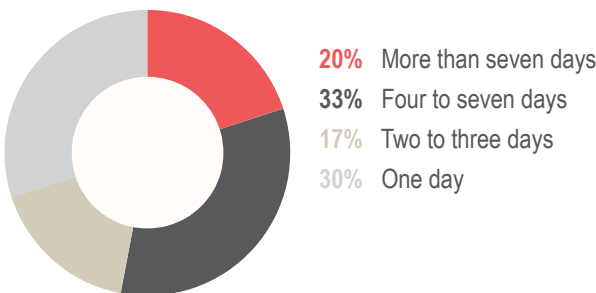
Duration of Displacement Stages

0% of KIs reported less than 6 hours between the decision to leave their most recent location of residence and departing.

0% of KIs reported a waiting time of more than eight hours at crossing point from Syria to KR-I.

17% of KIs reported having spent more than eight hours at screening point in the villages of Al-Walid, Sahila and Kalhi in KR-I.

Time since leaving previous residence:



⁴KIs could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

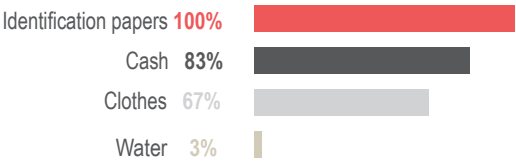


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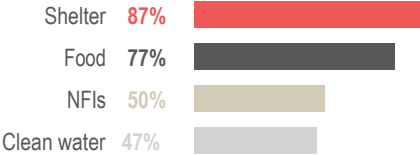
Needs and Assistance

Humanitarian Needs

Most commonly reported items brought by the majority of travel group members, according to KIs⁴:



Four most commonly reported priority needs, according to KIs⁴:



28% of group members did not carry any form of identification papers, as indicated by KIs⁵.

Movement Intentions

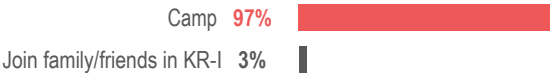
KIs were asked about the intentions of their travel groups both in the short term (in the two days following their arrival) and in the intermediate term (in the two weeks following data collection).

When asked about movement intentions of travel groups in the **two days** following data collection, 97% of KIs reported that they will be staying in camps and 3% of KIs reported that they will join their family or friends.

When asked about movement intentions of travel groups in the **two weeks** following data collection, slightly more than half (55%) of KIs reported their intention to join family or friends in KR-I within this timeframe, while 31% reported intending to stay in the camps, and 14% were unsure.

Short-Term Intentions

Most commonly reported movement intentions of travel groups in the **two days** following date of interview, according to KIs:



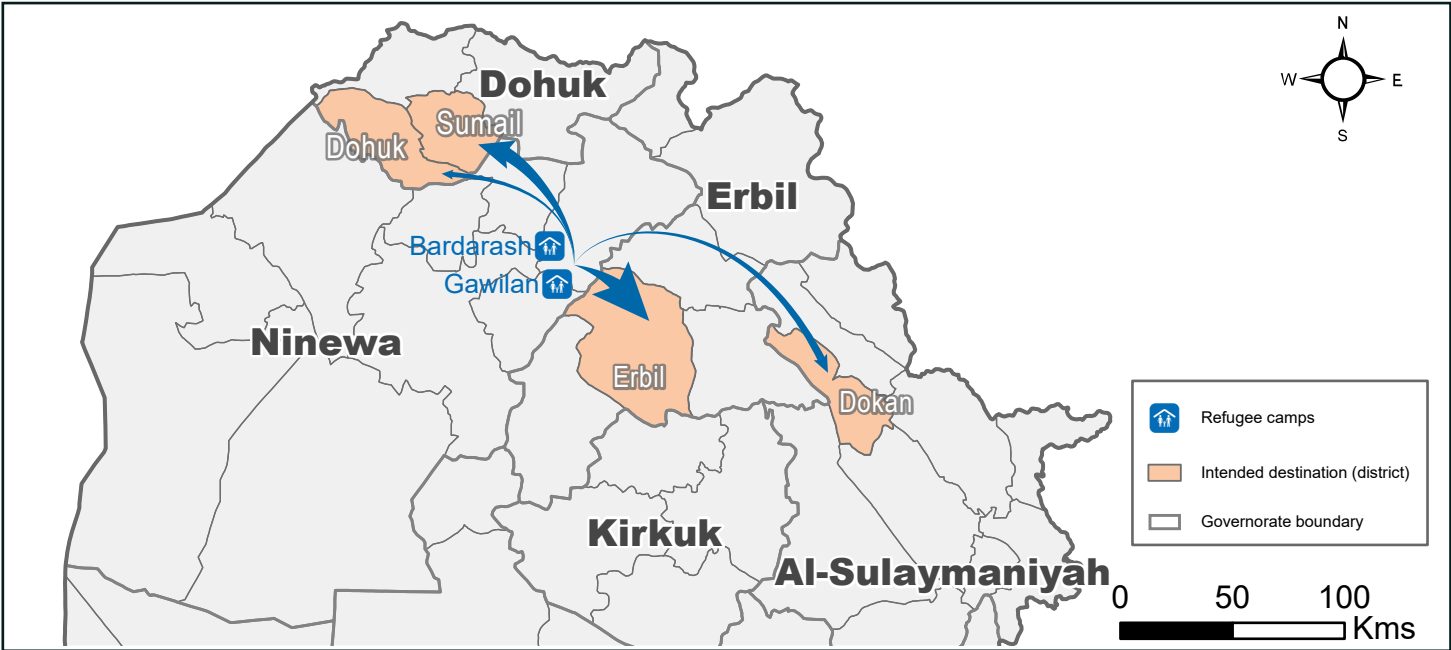
Intermediate-Term Intentions

Most commonly reported movement intentions of travel groups in the **two weeks** following date of interview, according to KIs⁶:



93% of KIs indicated that no member of their group intends to return back to Syria in the two weeks following the date of interview.

Movement Intentions Map



⁴KIs could select multiple needs or reasons. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.
⁵The most commonly reported reason for travel group members to not bring identification papers was that they were too young to have individual personal identification documents.
⁶Movement intentions of travel groups in the next two weeks were only asked to respondents who had indicated that they intended to move to a camp or options other than joining family and friends in KR-I or Dohuk in the next two days.

