Feedback on improvements to this product can be done anonymously using the following link.

Daily Emergency Needs Tracking weekly bulletin: 7 March-13 March 2022

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 7 March and 13 March (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.31 communities, including 3 camps, were assessed overall across Western Aleppo, Hama and Idleb governorates. **The full dashboard can be accessed** <u>here</u> and the full catalogue of datasets can be accessed <u>here</u>.

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Protection

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

Women headed households42%Disabled headed households16%Orphans10%Individuals with disabilities6%travelling alone3%Women travelling alone3%Child headed households/children3%		/0
Disabled headed households16%Orphans10%Individuals with disabilities6%travelling alone3%Women travelling alone3%Child headed households/children3%	Elderly headed households	48%
Orphans10%Individuals with disabilities6%travelling alone3%Women travelling alone3%Child headed households/children3%	Women headed households	42%
Individuals with disabilities6%travelling alone3%Women travelling alone3%Child headed households/children3%	Disabled headed households	16%
travelling alone 39 Child headed households/children 39	Orphans	10%
Child headed households/children 39		6%
	Women travelling alone	3%
9 • • •	Child headed households/children travelling alone	3%

Food security

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

1	Stores/markets in this community					
2	Stores/markets in other communities					
3	Relying	entirely on food stored previously	61%			
9(6%	of newly-arrived IDP households (313) were reportedly eating one meal or more per day				

Shelter

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

	#	%
Solid/finished buildings	168	52%
Functioning tents	105	32%
Unfinished/ damaged buildings	47	15%
Designated collective centres	0	0%
Residing without any form of shelter	0	0%
Makeshift shelter	0	0%

NFI Non-Food Items (NFIs)

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

	#	%
Households without sufficient fuel for heating	225	69%
Households without fuel for cooking	132	41%
Households without bedding	42	13%
Households without sufficient mattresses	42	13%
Households without sufficient cooking utensils	41	13%

Livelihoods

Most commonly reported currency used for purchasing basic/essential commodities:³

1 Turkish Lira	100%
2 Syrian Pound	0%
3 United States Dollar	0%

穿 Health

99%

of newly-arrived IDP households (321) reportedly could access essential healthcare

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 .For more information please contact Amber van Dessel -amber.van-dessel@ reach-initiative.org

¹ KIs could choose from multiple answer options so answers may exceed 100% ² Refers to percentage of total newly-arrived IDP households ³ Refers to percentage of assessed communities



IDP Priority Needs

Top ranked priority needs for newly-arrived IDPs

(by % of 31 assessed communities where KIs selected a first, second, and third priority need for IDPs):³

Туре	First priority need (# of assessed communities reporting)	First priority need (% of assessed communities reporting)	Second priority need (# of assessed communities reporting)	Second priority need (% of assessed communities reporting)	Third priority need (# of assessed communities reporting)	Third priority need (% of assessed communities reporting)	87%	In 27 o reported modalit
Winterisation kits	3	10%	7	23%	4	13%		newly-arr
Multi-purpose cash grants	19	61%	0	0%	1	3%		
Cash for rent	2	6%	1	3%	1	3%		
Tools for repair	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%		
New/additional shelters	2	6%	2	6%	2	6%		
Food rations (in-kind)	4	13%	13	42%	10	32%		1 04
Cash for work	1	3%	3	10%	3	10%		In 31
Employment support	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%	100%	reported
NFI kits	0	0%	2	6%	4	13%		presen
Water provision/rehabilitation	0	0%	1	3%	3	10%		actors v
Latrine and or bathing provision/rehabilitation	0	0%	1	3%	0	0%		
Hygiene kits	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%		
Education support	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%		

7 communities. Kls ed that the preferred lity of assistance for arrived IDPs was cash assistance

1 communities. KIs d that no barriers were ent for humanitarian when accessing the community

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

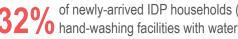
Most commonly reported drinking water sources for newly-arrived IDP households in assessed communities:1,3

- Informal water trucking 74% conducted by private citizens
- Formal water trucking conducted 32% by authorities or an NGO

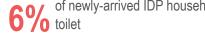
10%

Piped water network

of newly-arrived IDP households (36) reportedly did not have access to a sufficent quantity of water for purposes such as cooking, bathing, and washing



32% of newly-arrived IDP households (104) reportedly did not have access to functioning hand-washing facilities with water and soap



6% of newly-arrived IDP households (21) reportedly did not have access to a functioning toilet

45% In 14 communities, KIs reported that soap and hygiene items are too expensive for some newly-arrived IDPs

About REACH

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions 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 Satellite Applica (UNITAR-UNOSAT).

