



Background

Northwest Syria currently hosts over 2.8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs).¹ Since late April 2019, areas in southern Idleb and western Aleppo have experienced sporadic and significant escalations in conflict. This has displaced many civilians to areas in northern and western Idleb, and northern Aleppo, in order to seek refuge. At the time data collection commenced, approximately 158,000 IDP families were residing in Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)-registered sites, with large numbers also residing in unregistered sites.²

Between 1 December 2019 and 5 March 2020 almost 1 million people were further displaced³ as conflict escalated again. Several sub-districts in northwest Syria received significant numbers of new IDPs, including Dana sub-district (211,597), Azaz sub-district (107,616), and Maaret Tamsrin sub-district (71,913).³ This influx of new IDPs is putting increased pressure on existing resources and services in an area where the ongoing conflict is already creating significant challenges in providing humanitarian assistance to people in need. A multi-sectoral, household-level camps and sites needs assessment was developed to address information gaps around priority needs for IDPs in northwest Syria.

Key Findings

- Assessed sub-districts/clusters: 12
- **Shelter:** Over **80%** of surveyed households in all sampled sub-districts except for Maaret Tamsrin (among its sampled unregistered sites) reported that they were **living in family-sized tents**. The majority of households in registered sites in Dana (**over 94%** of households in each cluster) and both unregistered and registered sites in Maaret Tamsrin (**over 50%** of households) reported having **no access to electricity**.
 - **Protection:** Over **half** of assessed households in the majority of sub-districts/clusters reported they were **missing some form of documentation**. Most sub-districts/clusters (**86%**) had one or more households that reported a **security incident** in the 30 days prior to data collection.
 - **Health:** Only **4%** of assessed households in Azaz and **17%** of assessed households in Atma reported that members of their household with a chronic disease had **access to essential medicines**. **Less than 80%** of under-five children in assessed households in Dana had received a polio vaccination.
 - **WASH:** **Less than 15%** of assessed households in all sub-districts except Al Bab **did not have enough water for drinking, cooking, and cleaning**. In Al Bab, **26%** of assessed households **did not have enough drinking water** and **30%** of assessed households **did not have enough water for cooking and cleaning**. Over 10% of households in Badama and Harim had a member who could not access latrines, possibly due to disability or elderly status.
 - **Food security:** The **average food consumption score** for households in Atma was 24, which is considered **“poor”** in the Syrian context. The average food consumption scores for households in Al Bab, Harim, Karama and Qah, and all sites in Maaret Tamsrin were in the 28-42 range, which is considered **“borderline”** in the Syrian context.
 - **Livelihoods:** With the exception of two of the clusters in Dana, more than **50%** of all households reported that the **majority of their spending was going towards food**.

Locations of Assessed IDP Camps and Sites⁵



1. Population Overview of Northwest Syria. Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP), 6 March 2020.
 2. December HNAP-CCCM ISIMM data.
 3. Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) and CCCM Cluster, Snapshot - IDPs in North West Syria - 8 March 2020
 4. Sample frame was created by triangulating the November Integrated Monitoring Matrix (ISIMM) list from CCCM with the January CCCM-HNAP IDP population snapshot and November WASH cluster data.
 5. This map shows sample size. Data is only representative at sub-district/cluster level and the number of sites surveyed may not equal the total number of sites in the sub-district/cluster.



Comparative Overview

	Food				Livelihoods			
	Average food consumption score ⁶	% of households that have received some form of food assistance in the past 30 days ⁷	% of households that have access to a functional market within the site	% of households that used a coping strategy ⁸ to deal with lack of food in the past week	Average household income in the past 30 days (SYP) ⁷	Average household expenditure in the past 30 days (SYP) ⁷	Average amount of household debt (SYP)	% of households with over half of their spending going to food
TARGET	>42		100%	0%				< 50%
Registered sites by sub-district								
Azaz	53	99%	95%	23%	52,600	52,200	198,800	93%
Maaret Tamsrin	39	49%	17%	5%	57,800	73,900	32,600	64%
Salqin	48	95%	53%	21%	72,600	72,100	133,000	100%
Al Bab	38	82%	48%	25%	65,300	61,300	83,300	84%
Badama	46	100%	74%	22%	76,700	67,000	75,700	97%
Harim	38	99%	44%	45%	83,900	62,100	88,300	99%
Unregistered sites by sub-district								
Dana	42	99%	28%	36%	82,700	73,300	46,000	83%
Maaret Tamsrin	41	43%	24%	3%	62,300	82,100	33,600	83%
Registered sites by cluster (all in Dana) ⁹	41	93%	56%	19%	62,700	59,500	24,700	71%
Atma	24	100%	6%	1%	33,700	26,500	12,500	96%
Bab Al Hawa & Kafr Loseen	42	99%	99%	12%	89,700	89,300	21,300	45%
Burj Elnumra, Sarmada & Kafr Deryan	49	99%	91%	7%	88,400	79,200	30,400	52%
Dana, Hizreh, Liyajlikum, Salam & Tilaada	43	99%	85%	43%	64,100	60,000	31,800	45%
Deir Hassan	48	62%	34%	17%	65,200	64,800	18,900	80%
Karama & Qah	37	100%	54%	43%	51,000	43,600	20,500	75%

6. The food consumption score is an index that was developed by the World Food Programme; it aggregates household-level data on the diversity and frequency of food groups consumed over the past 7 days and weights data on the nutritional value of consumed food groups. Household food consumption status in Syria is considered poor if the score is 0-28, borderline if the score is 28.5-42, and acceptable if the score is over 42.

7. Past 30 days indicates the 30 days prior to data collection.

8. Households were asked if they had used any of the following strategies to deal with lack of food in the past week: eaten cheaper food, borrowed food, eaten less meals or smaller amounts of food at a meal, adults/women/men eating less so children could eat, sending household members to eat elsewhere, sending household members to beg, or gathering food others had thrown away.

9. Sampling is representative at the cluster level for registered sites in Dana. Values at the sub-district level for registered sites in Dana were calculated by weighting clusters and aggregating cluster values.



Comparative Overview

	WASH				Health			
	% of households without enough drinking water in the past 30 days ⁷	% of households without enough water for cooking and cleaning in the past 30 days ⁷	% of households with at least one member who cannot access the latrine ¹⁰	Median value of FRC test ¹¹	% of persons with chronic disease who have access to essential medicines	% of under-five children who have been vaccinated against polio	% of households with a member who had trouble accessing necessary healthcare	% of households with a pregnant or lactating woman
TARGET	0%	0%	0%	>0.2		100%	0%	
Registered sites by sub-district								
Azaz	0%	0%	1%	0.1	4%	75%	54%	44%
Maaret Tamsrin	0%	9%	6%	0.5	52%	74%	84%	26%
Salqin	0%	0%	0%	0.1	74%	80%	33%	12%
Al Bab	26%	30%	0%	0.5	44%	83%	66%	33%
Badama	0%	7%	10%	0.1	71%	81%	55%	20%
Harim	0%	1%	15%	0.5	58%	97%	66%	41%
Unregistered sites by sub-district								
Dana	1%	3%	0%	0.1	88%	81%	60%	32%
Maaret Tamsrin	3%	4%	7%	0.5	70%	81%	73%	32%
Registered sites by cluster (all in Dana) ⁹	5%	7%	1%	0.5	60%	64%	51%	26%
Atma	2%	0%	0%	0.5	17%	40%	7%	2%
Bab Al Hawa & Kafr Loseen	7%	11%	1%	0.1	55%	71%	69%	32%
Burj Elnumra, Sarmada & Kafr Deryan	12%	14%	1%	0.1	50%	68%	67%	21%
Dana, Hizreh, Liyajlikum, Salam & Tilaada	4%	6%	0%	0.5	63%	65%	65%	39%
Deir Hassan	1%	0%	1%	0.5	60%	72%	50%	20%
Karama & Qah	6%	5%	1%	0.5	70%	58%	35%	36%

10. Households were asked if any of the following groups could not access a latrine: girls, boys, women, men, elderly.

11. FRC tests measure free residual chlorine available in purified water. SPHERE standards state that FRC should be 0.2-0.5 parts per million.



Comparative Overview

	Protection				Shelter			
	% of households reporting some form of lost documentation	% of households with a member who faced a security issue in the last 30 days ^{7,12}	% of households with at least one member with a disability	% of households with a child exhibiting signs of psychosocial distress in the past 30 days ^{7,13}	% of households living in family-size tents	% of households which own their own shelter	# of hours per day of electricity the majority of households are receiving	% of households with no electricity
TARGET	0%	0%		0%				0%
Registered sites by sub-district								
Azaz	8%	25%	5%	10%	93%	95%	2 - 4 hrs	23%
Maaret Tamsrin	50%	22%	12%	33%	92%	0%	None	62%
Salqin	52%	3%	4%	23%	91%	33%	< 2 hrs	14%
Al Bab	53%	15%	7%	19%	99%	0%	11 - 12 hrs	0%
Badama	51%	0%	17%	36%	98%	0%	< 2 hrs	36%
Harim	63%	0%	9%	25%	94%	94%	2 - 4 hrs	0%
Unregistered sites by sub-district								
Dana	51%	4%	7%	23%	84%	77%	2 - 4 hrs	17%
Maaret Tamsrin	50%	4%	13%	24%	61%	0%	None	57%
Registered sites by cluster (all in Dana) ⁹	29%	22%	1%	24%	97%	4%	None	99%
Atma	1%	33%	0%	4%	100%	0%	None	100%
Bab Al Hawa & Kafr Loseen	34%	12%	1%	32%	100%	1%	None	100%
Burj Elnumra, Sarmada & Kafr Deryan	34%	15%	1%	49%	99%	0%	None	98%
Dana, Hizreh, Liyajlikum, Salam & Tilaada	20%	23%	4%	29%	84%	16%	None	94%
Deir Hassan	67%	5%	0%	12%	100%	0%	None	94%
Karama & Qah	6%	54%	4%	17%	96%	4%	None	100%

12. Households were asked if they were aware of any safety or security concerns any member of their household had faced in the camp/site in the previous 30 days, including: confiscation of documents, refusal to host certain groups of people, disputes between residents, physical harassment or non-violent hostility from non-residents to camp residents, threat from armed groups, labor exploitation, domestic or sexual violence, movement restrictions, threat from mines/gunfire/airstrikes/IEDs, threat from theft and bribes.

13. Households were asked if they had a child displaying changes in behavior in the 30 days prior to data collection in the following categories: sleeping patterns, aggressive social interactions, attentiveness, interest in daily or other activities.