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Data & Need Assessment Unit (DNA)

Winterization Loss & Need Assessment





Al-Ameen for Humanitarian Support:

Is a non-governmental organization established in 2012 by a group of volunteers in northern of Syria within the crises and Starting as a group of activists with a mission of helping all conflict-affected people of Syria, registered in USA, Turkey, Yemen, Lebanon and Sweden.

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Vision:

A world where every human has access to basic human rights and resources without discrimination.

Mission:

Ensure the accountable and transparent provision and access of cross-sectoral humanitarian support for all communities within crises to have the access to basic needs and human rights while empowering them to take active civic role.

Value:

Obligation for all Humanitarian principles of main 4 principles Al-Ameen commitment are: Humanity, Neutrality, Impartiality, Independence & Do No Harm.

Data and Needs Assessment Unit (DNA)

The Data and Needs Assessment Unit (DNA) is committed to providing accurate information and research backed support. The organization has been able to develop a multitude of comprehensive needs assessments and scenario reports on different areas in Syria and other countries (Yemen, Lebanon, Turkey), providing background information to aid in better coordination with valuable research. in addition to develop Programs and to enhance the effects of projects implementation.

Comprehensive Reports

With a strong team of researchers and analysts, DNA is able to provide the humanitarian community with analytical reports containing possible future scenarios on specific areas in Syria and other crisis areas. The team works with experienced individuals who know humanitarian situation very well, as well as cross check information, provide background, to develop accurate reports with strong analysis.

Consultancy

- The DNA Unit provides consultancies to local and international organizations, who are seeking new opportunities, need an accurate Needs Assessment report in a certain area or are seeking a comprehensive background on possible areas and partners.

Evaluation

- The DNA unit provides evaluations on Al Ameen projects and is also able to provide third party evaluation reports on project impact implemented by Al Ameen or other organizations.

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KEY FINDINGS:

DEMOGRAPHICS

- The total number of IDPs, host communities, and returnees living in NWS (Northwest of Syria) in the communities that had been covered in this report are around 4,42M individuals.
- 2,2M out of the total number are IDPs individuals, furthermore, most of these IDPs are living in Idleb governorate by around 836,884 individuals.
- For the host community, around 800,728 individuals are living in Idleb governorate, while in Aleppo there are around 556,522 individuals.
- there was a significant difference in the number of host communities between the sub-districts the highest number was in Dana sub-district that by around 189,373 individuals.
- Ariha, Maaret Tamsrin, and Salgin sub-districts there were for each sub-district more than 70,000 individuals.
- Men above 18 years are the biggest percentage in Aleppo governorate by around 24% of the total population, this was mainly in Mare', Afrin, Raju, Jandairis, and Bulbul sub-district.

IDPs FLOW

- A'zaz sub-district had the biggest number of IDPs in Aleppo governorate by around 104,435 individuals, while in Idleb governorate Dana sub-district had around 313,849 individuals IDPs.
- The largest number of displaced persons were from Damascus governorate only around 15,000 individuals in the last three months even though the numbers are not clear due to the huge demographic change in this area, furthermore, these IDPs had been settling in Dana, Maaret Tamsrin sub-districts in Idleb governorate, also in Afrin and Jandairis sub-districts in Aleppo governorate.

EMERGENCY SECTOR

- In Aleppo governorate it was found that almost half of the IDP population can't get cooking fuel, this was mainly in Ghandorah, Daret Azza, Mare', Membij, A'zaz, Aghtrin, and Al Bab by more than 70% of the IDPs population in this governorate.
- The inability of the displaced to obtain cooking fuel is due to several reasons, the most important reason is the lack of purchasing power to secure fuel, due to the sharp rise in cooking fuel prices within this region and lack of income, this reason is also the general lack of availability of cooking fuel in these sub-districts that were covered in the report.
- that 26% don't depend on any coping strategy for lack of cooking fuel, this was mainly in Ma'btali, Mare', Raju, Sharan, and Bulbul sub-districts by more than half of IDPs in these areas.
- that diesel was the main material used for heating by 34% of total villages in Aleppo governorate, and its use was concentrated in Jandairis, Afrin, Atareb, A'zaz, Sharan, A'rima, and Aghtrin sub-districts by more than 40% of IDPs.
- Idleb governorate had shown that IDPs relying on buy blankets and other items to overcome the cold, this strategy was used by 35% of IDPs, while it was used mainly in Badama, Janudiyeh, Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Mhambal, and Teftnaz sub-districts.
- 65% of the covered communities hadn't received any humanitarian assistance, while around 35% of the communities had received assistance, while this type of assistance was related to shelter, WINTERIZATION, Food baskets, grants or support for livelihoods, WASH, Education, furthermore, out of these communities that received assistance 38% of the communities had received food assistance.

- Regarding the difficulties that had been faced by IDPs in collective centers and IDPs sites in Aleppo governorate, the report found that around 33% of the communities that had IDPs sites and collective centers are facing difficulties with main services like electricity, water, heating, ...etc.

SHELTER SECTOR

- In studying the basic needs in shelter sector, the report found that in the communities of Northwest of Syria governorates and the report for this sector had shown the miscellaneous type of issues and it was spread in all sub-districts, also to mention that the lack of heating and lighting are the biggest problems that the shelter sector is exposed to.
- The same other issues like leaking in the roofs, lack of insulation against cold, lack of sufficient space inside the shelter, ventilation limited which is minimum 1 square meter for ventilation on one side of the house, half-square meter on the other side, lack of privacy for women and girls inside the shelter, latrines were not accessible, inability to reach culinary facilities, and inability to reach bathing facilities but in very small percentages.
- Problems and difficulties relating to shelter rehabilitation in the covered locations in Northwest of Syria was varied and affected many population groups, in the meanwhile the report had shown that most faced shelter problems and difficulties are relating to lack of tools or equipment for shelter repair, where it was found in %37 of the total houses in North West of Syria.
- in the Northwest of Syria in the covered communities, that around 23% of the communities had faced a lack of services for people with disabilities or elderly persons and this mainly was in Tadaf, Ar-Ra'ee, Suran, Jarablus, Atareb, and Afrin sub-districts by around 46% of the communities in this area.
- in North West of Syria, the report had shown that residents who haven't moved away since the beginning of the war are the most vulnerable group in this area by around 40% of the covered communities, in the meanwhile, the report had shown that these groups were mainly in Bulbul, Ma'btali, Daret Azza, Ar-Ra'ee, Tadaf, Jarablus, Mare', and Menbij sub-districts in Aleppo governorate and also in Idleb governorate for Saraqab, Harim, Bennsh, Ehsem, and Ariha sub-districts by around 50% of the communities in these sub-districts.

NON-FOOD ITEMS SECTOR

- access to reach non-food items, the report had found that the majority stated that 55% of villages can get their WINTERIZATION directly through the markets, and this was mainly in Teftnaz, Sarmin, Badama, sub-districts.
- With partial access to markets in of the areas of the Northwest of Syria governorates, or the inability to fully access the main markets in this area, which is due to obstacles such as road failures and physical constraints to markets access like a damage in the roads or shelling during the last period.
- The most used strategy in the North West of Syria was sales of households for assets or goods like jewelry, telephone, furniture, lands,etc, to cope with the lack of WINTERIZATION, this was by around 32% of the communities.
- With the severe shortage of electricity in Northwest of Syria, most of the population in this area resorted to mechanisms to cope with this shortage, so the statistics had shown that in about %25 of the villages in Northwest of Syria were have rationed electricity so that electricity is used in so limited proportion and to meet the basic needs.

METHODOLOGY

Al-Ameen Organization, in an attempt to capture a view of the humanitarian situation for winterization needs in North West of Syria in the communities, were under the Turkish government or the Opposition armed groups, performed Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment to discover the winterization needs, due to rapid change in the security situation, displacement, and the demographic change on the ground, besides the need to updated information for these locations, also in some locations no information was submitted, while to shed the light On the importance of aid entered into this region through the Turkish borders crossings with Syria, in coinciding with the Security Council meeting to vote on the continuation of work through these crossings and the extent to which such a decision will affect the afflicted people who suffer from the lack of the most life basics over the past ten years, and for sure this suffer will be more in the lack of winterization items and assistance.

In the eleventh year of the Syrian crisis, all country's population faces huge humanitarian obstacles with continued conflict affecting civilians, lack of shelter, food and non-food items (WINTERIZATIONS), basic services, heating fuel, availability of heaters, and other essential necessities that are related to winterization.

The humanitarian situation changes rapidly and significantly across the country, depending on the intensity of conflict, besides the displacement patterns and access to basic services and assistance.

This report provides a community-level analysis of the humanitarian situation in the North West of Syria in the communities that were under the Turkish government or the Opposition armed groups. It analyzed changes in major humanitarian sectors of displacement, shelter, WINTERIZATION, and winterization needs and emergency for 45 sub-districts that had been distributed in the North of Syria over three months from Nov 2021 to early Jan 2022.

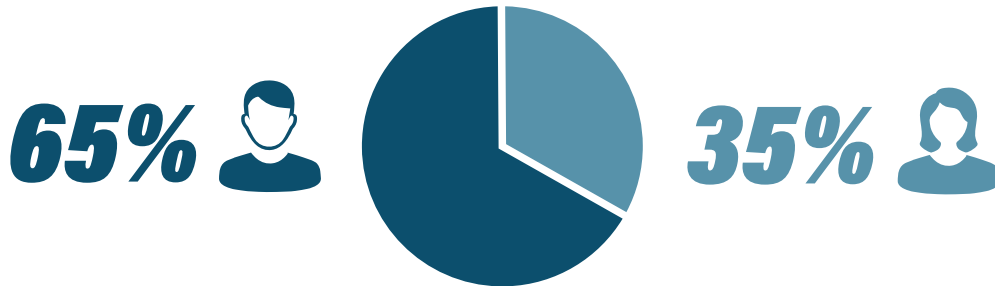
Despite an escalation in conflict and a reported decline in humanitarian conditions in the North West of Syria in the communities, the area has received less international media attention than other countries experiencing mass displacement in the region.

So, to help humanitarian actors with information about the developments and the last change in the humanitarian needs, this report offers a multi-sectoral analysis in the North west of Syria in the communities were under the Turkish government, for all the needs related to winterization.

Sampling was to take all sub-districts and communities under the Turkish government control and Opposition army in North West of Syria governorates to take an extensive and comprehensive overview of the situation in this area.

Al-Ameen Organization access in North West of Syria in the communities was under the Turkish government and Opposition army was to 45 sub-districts and 425 communities, in the meanwhile Data Collection Coverage targeted all sub-districts and communities in these covered sub-districts.

Data collection was completed through Key Informants KI interviews with at least five KI in each community (1200 KIs) (%65 Males, %35 Female). Types of KI included a range of representatives of civilian bodies, such as local council members, teachers, NGO workers, and directors.



Al-Ameen Organization teams conducted face-to-face and remotely KI interviews (30% face to face, 70% remotely) due to COVID 19 precaution procedures. The selection of KI was based on the criteria of knowledge regarding population, local context and situation, professional background, leadership responsibilities or personal experience, gender balance.... etc.



The data analysis plan was based on a sub-district level but in some special questions, it depends on community-level data analysis.

LIMITATIONS

As it had been mentioned that most of the communities in Aleppo and Idleb Governorates and under the control of the Turkish government and Opposition army had been covered, but the wide range of restrictions on movements, the low-security situation, and the rapid change in these locations on demographics, the precaution measures for COVID 19, the local and economic situation all these factors were challenges during the data collection and verification phases of reporting for this area, even though of all these difficulties and obstacles but it hadn't affected the quality, time or scope of data collection or data analysis plan.

one of the limitations that faced Al-Ameen Organization in data collection was the absence of accurate information about population numbers besides finding accurate female KIs in some sectors besides the difficulty of finding KIs with wide knowledge about the relevant sector and the community at the same time, so the team had overcome this by interviewing more than one KI for each sector so that they can get accurate information.

INTRODUCTION:

Syria remains one of the world's most complex humanitarian emergencies characterized by ongoing hostilities which have killed hundreds of thousands of people, triggered one of the worst displacement crises of our time, and led to the widespread destruction of civilian and agricultural infrastructure, including homes, schools, health facilities, water supply, and irrigation systems. Today, 13.4 million people in Syria need humanitarian assistance - a 21 percent increase compared to 2020 - with needs increasingly being exacerbated by economic decline.

The decade-long crisis has inflicted immense suffering on the civilian population who have experienced massive and systematic violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, including more than 1,350 attacks on education and medical facilities and related personnel, bombardment which has caused over 12 million people to flee their homes, and arbitrary detention, abduction, torture as well as other serious abuses. Almost 12,000 children have been killed or injured since 2011, and 47 percent of young people have had a member of their immediate family or close friend die. With around half of Syria's children have known nothing but a lifetime of crisis - 2.45 millions of whom were estimated to be out of school in 2020 alone - an entire generation is at risk of being lost.

The economy has experienced irreparable harm since the crisis began, with the gross domestic product having declined by 60 percent and the government increasingly unable to raise sufficient revenue to subsidize essential commodities such as fuel and bread on which the most vulnerable families rely. The Syrian pound is in virtual freefall having lost 78 percent of its value since October 2019, while price increases for staple goods are at an all-time high. More than 90 percent of the population is now estimated to live below the poverty line. The COVID-19 pandemic has accelerated this economic downturn by further reducing already sparse income-generating opportunities in a context where 50 percent of the work-age population is now estimated unemployed and curtailing women and children's access to critical services such as reproductive health and malnutrition screening. Remittances, on which millions of Syrians and particularly IDPs rely are understood to have halved, from US\$1.6 billion in 2019 to US\$800 million in 2020, due to global and regional economic contraction. COVID-19 has also impacted an already debilitated health system in which half of the health facilities are partially or non-functional.

Continued civilian casualties and forced displacement due to ongoing hostilities, in addition to reduced access to already degraded basic services, limited and inadequate housing and shelter options, and a wide array of specific protection risks and concerns continue to cause and perpetuate humanitarian needs among the population. While hostility-induced displacement in early 2020 generated additional needs amongst the population in Syria for internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and host communities, particularly in North-west Syria (NWS), the ripple effects of the economic downturn - including the loss of income and livelihoods, sharply reduced purchasing power and resulting financial unaffordability of food and other basic goods - have exacerbated living conditions for people who were already in humanitarian need, and have tipped previously less affected segments of the population into humanitarian need, including food insecurity, across the country.

Worsening living standards and an increase in harmful coping strategies have led additional segments of the population to develop life-threatening physical and mental health needs. These include a 57 percent increase in the number of food-insecure people to 12.4 million (up from 7.9 million in early 2020). Of these, 1.27 million people are considered severely food insecure - twice as many as in early 2020.

In line with this trend, malnutrition rates continue to peak, with more than 500,000 children under the age of five chronically malnourished and 90,000 acutely malnourished. Mental trauma is widespread and under-assessed but certain to have long-term implications across all population groups. Twenty-seven percent of households report signs of psychological distress in boys and girls, almost double the 2020 figure (14 percent).

Critical protection needs persist and have been aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic, including gender-based violence (GBV), with women and girls across the country reporting that it has become a feature of everyday life. One in two people in Syria is estimated to be at risk of explosive ordnance; needs for humanitarian mine action interventions, particularly survey and clearance activities, are therefore significant but currently not met at scale.

At the same time, the COVID-19 pandemic continues to affect the country with nearly 47,000 cases in Syria, including at least 1,972 deaths as of mid-March 2021, further straining the health system and reducing people's access to both emergency and non-emergency care. In 2021, the increased scope and inter-linked nature of humanitarian needs among the population in Syria requires a comprehensive response across all sectors to save lives, protect people and prevent further deprivation.¹

¹ HNO 2021

GENERAL CONTEXT:

Since 2011, the economy has shrunk by more than 60 percent due to a series of massive and successive shocks brought about by the widespread destruction of infrastructure and housing, disruption of trade, transport, and production, and loss of lives and human capital.

Recent estimates indicate that 90 percent of the population now live below the poverty line – up from 80 percent a year ago – with two million people living in extreme poverty. The sharp economic decline has manifested itself in significant spikes in the price of basic items including a 236 percent increase to the cost of the average food basket which reached SYP 111,676 in December 2020 – the highest cost since prices started being routinely monitored in 2013 – and 29 times above pre-crisis levels.

At the same time, the Syrian Pound has lost at least 78 percent of its value since October 2019 trading at around SYP 3,900/US\$1 on the informal market at the time of writing dramatically impacting consumer affordability. Even households with regular income have been adversely affected as the cost of living has spiraled.

The national average food basket now exceeds the highest-paid official government monthly salary of SYP 80,240 by 40 percent and amounts to 70 percent of the average monthly family income (SYP 147,000). Women have been especially hard-hit financially, with almost 30 percent reporting no income at all to support their family.

The deepening economic crisis has been accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic and Lebanon's banking crisis which has seen capital control measures applied on foreign currency deposits and transactions since late 2019 which have essentially cut Syria off from what was its last remaining financial gateway to the rest of the world, and deprived access to an estimated US\$40 billion in reserves, as well as vital remittances from the Syrian diaspora, which are estimated to have decreased by up to 50 percent.

Unemployment, which was estimated at 42.6 percent of the working-age population at the end of 2019, is understood to have since returned to the 2016 level of 50 percent as COVID-19 preventive measures have curtailed people's movement and restricted access to formal and informal labor markets. In total it is estimated that 200,000 – 300,000 jobs have been lost since March 2020 with small and medium-sized enterprises particularly affected; a United Nations (UN) inter-agency socio-economic impact assessment of COVID-19 completed in August 2020 found that 15 percent of businesses had permanently closed; 40 percent had paused trading, and 30 percent reduced their activity.²

² HNO 2021

SECURITY SITUATION:

Syria is the second least peaceful country globally according to the Global Peace Index (GPI), although a reduction in active hostilities can be observed following the Russian Federation – Government of Turkey Idleb ceasefire agreement of March 2020 with active fighting having largely subsided compared to the peak of the crisis, and because of large-scale displacement also slowing.

For the first time since the crisis began, areas of control have not shifted in twelve months, while according to monitoring groups casualties are now at their lowest levels since 2011. Despite these trends, the legacy effects of more than a decade of violence, as well as ongoing hostilities in some parts of Syria, continue to harm civilians and compound and generate humanitarian needs. Explosive ordnance contamination is estimated to affect one-third of populated communities with those areas which experienced intense hostilities, including Aleppo and Idleb Governorates, particularly affected.

In 2020, an average of 76 explosive incidents per day was recorded, equivalent to one explosive incident every 20 minutes, while in some parts of eastern and western Ghouta in Rural Damascus Governorate nearly 60 percent of surveyed land has been as hazardous.

Explosive ordnance incidents also continue to occur with alarming regularity in North-west Syria with devastating impacts on civilians.

Explosive ordnance incidents continuing to occur at an alarming pace, with devastating impacts on civilians particularly in North-west Syria. The security situation remains highly dynamic and prone to escalation, particularly in areas of mixed or contested control and in the vicinity of the frontlines despite an overall lessening in large-scale hostilities. In July and August, an average of 13 shelling incidents per day was reported in the areas of southern Idleb, northern Lattakia, northern Hama, and western Aleppo Governorates, while in December skirmishes between different parties close to Ein Issa town in Ar-Raqqa Governorate displaced hundreds of families to nearby villages.

The resurgent Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) has also been at the source of more frequent and lethal attacks in southwestern Ar-Raqqa and north-eastern Hama Governorates, with attacks also continuing in western Deir-Ez-Zor and Eastern Homs Governorates. These attacks, which are being launched increasingly close to population centers and key humanitarian routes, such as Ethrya, in rural Hama, have the potential to disrupt humanitarian deliveries, particularly to the North East. Syria's basic infrastructure has sustained massive damage as a result of the crisis with much of it lying unrestored or in a state of disrepair.

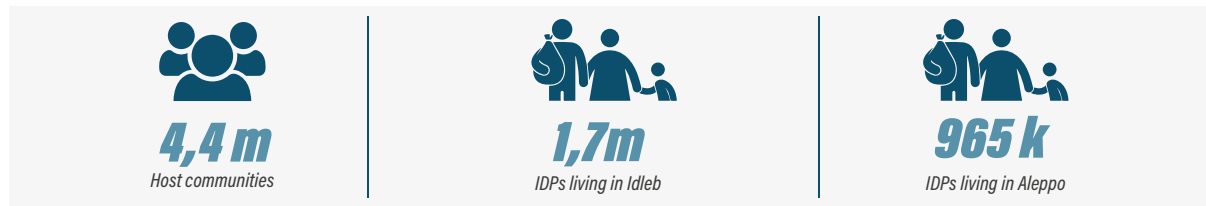
Around a quarter of the country's housing stock is estimated to have been destroyed or damaged, 26 percent of all health facilities are non-functional, and around US\$16 billion has been lost in terms of agricultural production with the country transitioning from a net-exporter to a net-importer of wheat in that time and removing a vital safety net from the many millions dependent on the sector for their living.

Major power plants, including in Aleppo and Idleb Governorates have been disrupted, vandalized, and looted, and critical water systems, electricity grids, and telecommunications networks remain out of service or semi-functional due to lack of regular maintenance, the continuous drain of technical staff, and an inability to import spare parts.

Schools have also suffered immensely as a result of both targeted attacks and collateral damage. It is estimated that in Aleppo Governorate alone there are 42 - 55 million tons of rubble. As in previous years, Syria remains one of the most dangerous countries for aid workers to operate in, with 35 verified attacks on humanitarian workers, facilities, and transportation in 2020, resulting in the killing (nine), injuring (14), and detention/ abduction (eight) of at least 30 humanitarian personnel; the majority of attacks occurred in Idleb (22) and Aleppo Governorates (ten).³

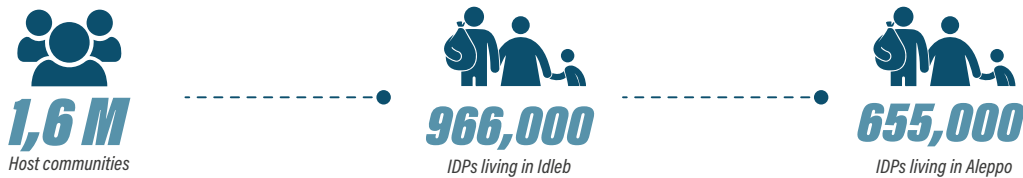
DEMOGRAPHICS

The report showed that the total number of IDPs, host communities, and returnees living in NWS (North West of Syria) in the communities that had been covered in this report and under the control of the Turkish government the Opposition area are around 4,400,000 individuals, and these people who live in this pocket are from the covered communities only, furthermore, around 4.42M out of total number are IDPs individuals, furthermore, the most of these IDPs are living in Idleb governorate by around 1,795,000 individuals, while in Aleppo governorate there were around 965,000 individuals, also to mention that in North West of Syria in the communities that under the Turkish government or the Opposition area there are 17,000 returnees in the last three months, around 2,000 returnees in Aleppo governorate just in the last three months.



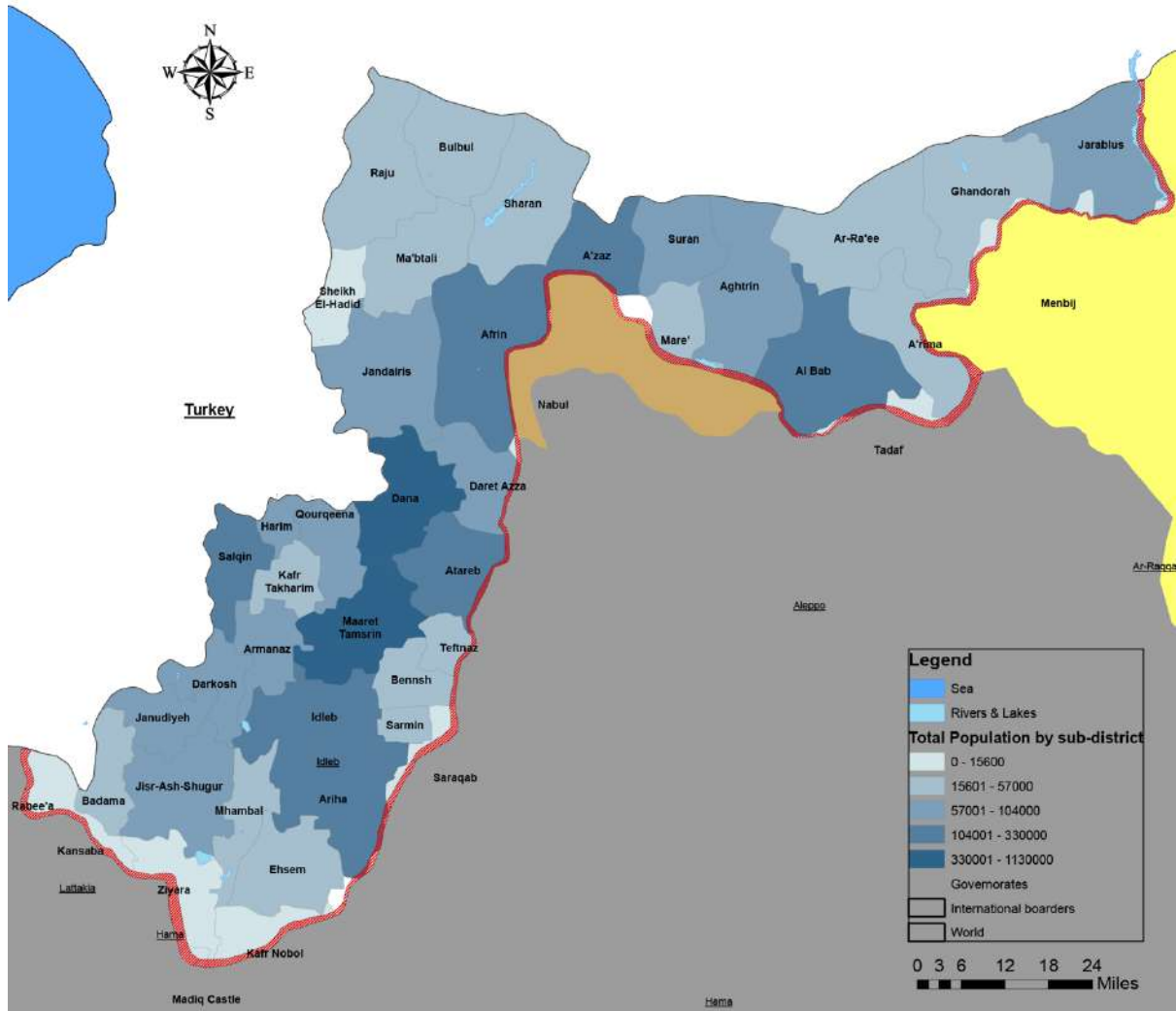
most these IDPs are living in tents by more than 95% of the total IDPs, even with the bad condition weathers and after the data collection period it was found that around 33 camps had been affected by floods, leaving around 250 tents submerge with raining water, according to Al-Ameen numerators it was found that at least 1,800 individuals are suffering of floods, while to mention that this the first-time rain falls in these locations.

For the host community, the total residents in Northwest of Syria are around 1,600,000 out of them around 655,000 individuals are living in Aleppo governorate, while in Idleb there are around 966,000 individuals, also mention that this large number of individuals who are depending on assistance that is coming from Turkey through on cross-border by INGO/NGO beside some NGOs working inside Syria.



³ HNO 2021

Total Population by sub-district



HOST COMMUNITY

The total host community in all covered areas is about 1,600,000 individuals, there was a significant difference in the number of host communities between the sub-districts the highest number was in Dana sub-district that by around 189,373 individuals, with almost half of IDPs in this area, furthermore, in Ariha, Maaret Tamsrin and Salgin sub-districts there was for each sub-district more than 70,000 individuals, while in Aleppo governorate the biggest number of HC was in Atareb sub-district by around 95,293 individuals, which is double almost the IDPs in this sub-district, other sub-district in this governorate had shown a large number of HC like Al Bab, Afrin, and A'zaz by more than 56,000 individuals.

As total aggregation it was obvious that the percentage of men above 18 years are the biggest in Aleppo governorate by around 24% of the total population, this was mainly in Mare', Afrin, Raju, Jandairis, and Bulbul sub-district by around 26% of the total HC in this governorate.

For the women above 18 years had the biggest percentage by around 23% of the total population in this area, while mainly this was in Sharan, Afrin, Jandairis, Bulbul, Sheikh El-Hadid by more than 20% of the population, also to mention that in Ma'btali sub-district it had reached more than 24% of the population.

The rest of the categorization was ranging from 6-10% of the total HC in Aleppo governorate.

In Idleb governorate women above 18 years are the highest percentage by around 23% of the total population of HC in this governorate, this was mainly in Mhambal, Kafr Tahkarim, Dana Qourqeena, and Salqin sub-district by around 25% of the total host community.

Girls from 12-18 years are considered the second biggest categorization in this governorate, and it reached more than 16% of the host community in Maaret Tamsrin, Dana, Jisr-Ash-Shugur, and Salqin sub-districts.

For the rest of all age and gender categorization, it was almost the same the only difference is with boys from 13-17 years were more in Idleb governorate.



IDPs

The demographic situation for IDPs had been changed slightly regarding the gender and age categorization, the total number of IDPs in all covered areas in North West of Syria 2.2M furthermore, statistics showed that most of the displaced individuals had come from almost all over the country due to the reasons that these locations are near to the borders with the Turkish Republic, besides it's the last resort for most of the people who had come from all parts of Syria, even though the general context is still showing that people live under the poverty line by more than 80% of the IDPs, but it hadn't been found that they had returned to their original place, because as it had been mentioned it's the last resort for these people.

At the camp level the total number of IDPs in camps had reached around 1,282,000 individuals, also to mention that most of IDPs are living in Dana sub-district by around 624,000 individuals, also to mention that in Maaret Tamsrin there was around 174,000 individuals IDP, and these sub-districts had the largest number of IDPs in the camps.

It had been noticed that in A'zaz sub-district for the IDPs in general regardless the shelter type had the biggest number of IDPs in Aleppo governorate by around 136,000 individuals, which is around double the host community in this area, while this shown the overcrowding of shelters in this area.

Also, Al-Bab sub-district had around 84,553 individuals which almost the same number of IDPs in this sub-district, while Atareb, Suran, and Jandairis sub-districts had shown that for each of them there are more than 50,000 individual IDPs, but in Suran and Jandairis sub-districts IDPs were double the host community and even more.

The IDPs classification according to age and gender had shown that the biggest percentage was for women above 18 years by 22% of IDPs in this governorate, and mainly this was in Sheikh El-Hadid, Mabtali, Sharan, Jandairis, and Afrin by more than 24% of the IDPs in these sub-districts

For men individual IDPs it had reached 20% of the total IDPs in this governorate, and this was mainly in Raju, Bulbul, Sharan, and Mare' sub-districts by more than 22% of the IDPs.

The rest of the IDPs classification it was ranging from 7-10% of the total IDPs in this area.

In Idleb governorate the situation was slightly different with a huge number of IDPs and IDPs sites that overcrowding in this area, the report had shown that Dana sub-district had around 880,000 individual IDPs, and it's double the host community in this governorate, also to mention this situation is similar in Maaret Tamsrin sub-district were the numbers of IDPs had reached 234,000 individuals, also in Salqin the IDPs reached around 150,000 individuals, while in Idleb sub-district the numbers reached more than 145,000 individuals.

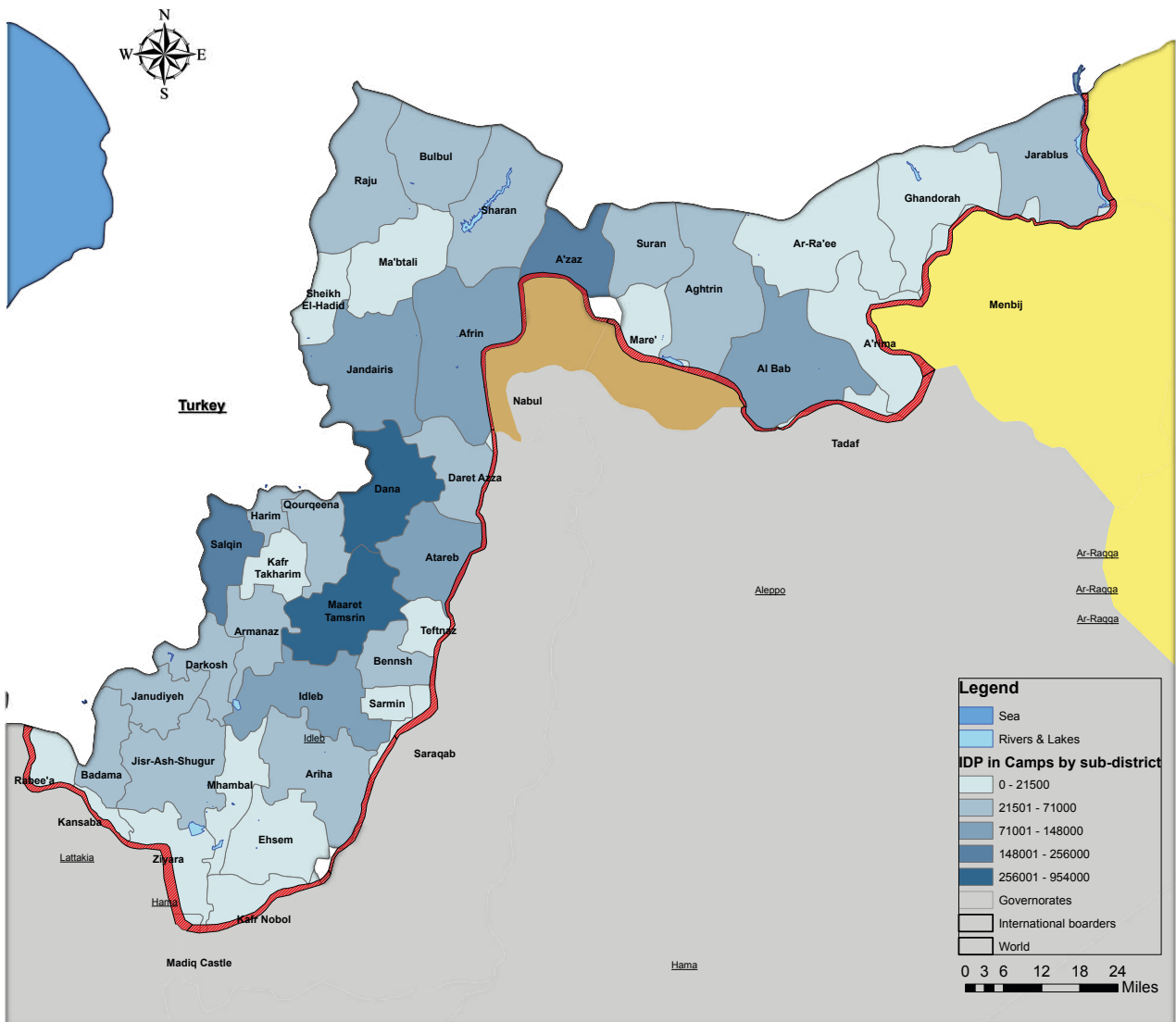
The IDPs classification according to gender and age in this governorate had shown that there is an increase in the percentage of girls, boys, and women. The biggest percentage was for women above 18 years by around 25% of the total IDPs, this was focused mainly in Dana, Salqin, Maaret Tamsrin, and Qourqeena sub-districts by more than 27% of the total IDPs in these sub-districts.

Girls from 13-17 years had reached around 19% of the IDPs in this governorate, also mention this was focused in Mhambal, Badama, Janudiyeh, Ehem, Bennsh, and Teftnaz sub-districts by more than 21% of the IDPs in this area.

Also, there was an increase in the number of boys from 1-5 years by around 15% of IDPs in this area, Dana, Armanaz, kafr Taharim, and Sarmin sub-districts by more than 20% of the IDPs in this area.

For the rest of the IDPs classification, the percentages were ranging from 7-11% of the IDPs in this governorate.

IDP IN CAMPS BY SUB-DISTRICT



RETURNEES

The report had focused on the returnees who are coming in the last three months, also to mention that for returnees' definition in the report, they are the people who had left their original place since the beginning of the crisis and had returned in the last three months to their original home with dignity.

The report examined the number of returnees during the months from Oct to Dec 2021. The total returnees of the HC during this period was 9,500 returnees during the last three months, furthermore, the report showed that the reason for IDPs to return for their origin place was due to reduce the intensity of conflict, also they had mentioned that in most areas, the IDPs sites were already full and overcrowded, in this regard, one of the KIs had mentioned that " IDPs sites is like an ocean, you can see where it begins, but in the horizon, it never ends".

IDPs FLOW

As had been mentioned that North West of Syria in the communities that are under the control of the Turkish government and Opposition army had witnessed a large flow of IDPs in the last three months and even before and that's due to it considered as the last resort for all the people in this area, so even though the needs are coming more also the gaps are becoming bigger, but people what they want from this area is to live in peace, but it's not enough anymore.

furthermore, these large movements had come from all of Syria's governorates which could be room for enhancements even the situation is getting worse, also to mention that the gap in these governorates is becoming bigger.

In more detail, the largest number of displaced persons were from Damascus governorate only around 20,000 individuals in the last three months even though the numbers are not clear due to the huge demographic change in this area, furthermore, these IDPs had been settling in Dana, Maaret Tamsrin sub-districts in Idleb governorate, also in Afrin and Jandairis sub-districts in Aleppo governorate.

The results show that the most displaced people in the last resort are from almost all over Syria the especially from the Damascus Countryside governorate, where the number of IDPs was one of the highest governorates, and only from this governorate around 18,000 individuals had come to this area.

The report had noticed that from Daraa governorate around 4,500 individuals had reached this area, furthermore, half this number of IDPs had settled in Afrin sub-district, while the other half had settled in Maaret Tamsrin sub-district.

For reasons that driven IDPs to choose these locations are almost the same but in different percentages, for Aleppo governorate most of IDPs had chosen this area due to search for physical safety and this was by 75% of IDPs, mainly this reason was for Raju, Afrin, Jandairis, Bulbul, Sheikh El-Haded, Mabtali, and Mare' sub-districts.

Also, around 22% of the IDPs had displaced to Aleppo government due to proximity to international borders this was mainly for IDPs who had settled in A'zaz, Jarablus, and Al Bab sub-districts, while this reason still the same in Idleb governorate by 25% of IDPs in this governorate.

SHELTER

Access to winterization is seen as lifesaving, especially during winter when vulnerable families are unable to access basic items to keep them warm, such as heating fuel, blankets and winter clothes. Despite the improved stability, the overall winterization PiN has increased by 37 percent from 2020 to 4.69 million PiN in 2021. Of this, 2.70 million people (57 percent) are residing in areas of severity three or higher with a concentration in 73 out of 270 sub-districts. According to the latest assessment, 90 percent of families report diminished access to winterization with unaffordability being the main constrain.

The severity of shelter needs has increased slightly across Syria, with a corresponding increase in PiN from 2021 by four per cent to 4.1 million people in 2021. Of this, 3.89 million (66 per cent) are in areas of severity three or higher. Geographically, these shelter needs are concentrated in Aleppo, Idleb, Ar-Raqqa, Rural Damascus Governorates and camps in the north-east and north-west.

Shelter needs in Syria are widespread and acute. A significant portion of the population continues to experience protracted displacement. In addition, returns have begun to some areas, and new IDPs swell already overburdened communities, especially in North-east and North-west Syria, resorting to living in unsustainable settlements with poor access to basic services. Adequate shelter with appropriate hygiene facilities is critical for people's living standards, physical health, mental well-being and protection needs.

At least 1.95 million IDPs reside in last-resort informal and spontaneous settlements. Improvements in winterization access was short-lived³⁷⁷ as nearly one million people were displaced in North-west Syria from December 2019 to April 2020, accompanied by the impact from COVID-19 and the deteriorating economic conditions.

TYPE OF SHELTER:

The increasing numbers of displaced people in the region and due to the importance of the IDPs shelter type in humanitarian interventions, it was necessary to focus in this report on the type of shelter that the displaced people are occupied, which usually include shelter programs that support access to emergency or transitional shelter in addition to its relationship in the various sectors and projects that should be targeted in these governorates.

The report indicated that the residents in the targeted governorates are from the host community, and they are forming almost 35% of the population in the villages and towns in which the questionnaire was conducted, while the percentage of internally displaced persons is 65% of the total population in North West of Syria in the communities that under the control of Turkish government or the Opposition army, and as for the returnees during the last three months, the report showed that they are almost less than 2% of the total number, but it is expected that the majority of these returnees have become displaced now as a result of the security events and the increase in the gaps and needs.

In talking about the types of shelter the displaced live in the targeted governorates in this report, the report showed that most of the IDPs in the targeted governorates are residents of IDP sites, like camps, individual tents, collective centers....etc.

Furthermore, it had been noticed that at least and according to KIs statistics there are around 1850 IDPs sites that had been located in both governorates, also to mention that most of these sites are not officially registered by CCCM cluster, according to the reports from the CCCM cluster, that round 1,390 camps had been registered in NWS, even the size and land of sites were not define by managements of these camps “ Tents and shelters are so close no one can define, even the numbers had increased, imagine that you count the tents today and in the morning you see other IDPs building tents around the camp”.

Most of these IDPs were in Dana sub-district by around 725 IDPs sites that had been noticed by KIs in this area, while in Maaret Tamsrin sub-district there were around 302 IDPs sites, also to mention that in Afrin and Atareb sub-districts there were 66 IDPs sites, these sites were located everywhere beside it's sometimes shown inside and outside the communities in these sub-districts.

Also, the IDPs had been renting or hosted with other families from the host community where the results show that 13% of the IDPs that renting houses live in apartment buildings, and sometimes in an unfinished building, this situation had been noticed in Afrin and Dana sub-districts, and the reason for this due to overcrowded IDPs sites, also the price inflation for renting.

DAMAGE IN SHELTER:

According to the assessment for damage of shelter in North West of Syria it was found that around 45% of the houses in this area had average damage for the houses which require some repairs for the structure of the building and require rehabilitation for the house, also to mention, that these houses were mainly in Afrin, Jandairis, Raju, Shara, Ma'btali, Sheikh El-Hadid, Daret Azza, Menbij, and Ghandorah sub-districts in Aleppo governorate, also in Salqin, Harim, and Kafr Takharim sub-districts in Idleb governorate by around 50% of the houses in these governorates.

In the meanwhile, around 30% of the house in North West of Syria had moderate damage in the houses, which require light repair like doors, windows, electricity....etc also to mention, that these houses were mainly in A'zaz, A'rima, Jarablus, Ar-Ra'ee, and Al Bab sub-districts in Aleppo governorate, also to mention that this type of damage was in Badama, Teftenaz, Harim, Kafr Takhrim, and Dana sub-districts in Idleb governorate by around 50% of the houses in both governorates.

22% of the houses in this area had shown that there is no damage, while around 5% of the houses had shown large damage, the damage in the house is 30% of the structure of the house, and finally, a very low percentage had shown that houses great destruction in the structure of the building

SHELTER ACCESS TO CAMPS:

Due to the importance of shelter also to the miscellaneous problems that the IDPs are facing in North West of Syria, the report had focused on the access also on the problems for shelter access, in the camps it was found that almost around 70% of the IDPs in the camps had fully access to camps and they are settled, in the mean time it was found that around 25% had partially access to shelter in the camps and this was mainly in Dana, Atareb, Harim, Afrin, Jarablus, and Ehsem sub-districts, also to mention that around 5% of the IDPs in the camps had shown no access to shelter at all in Dana, Harim, and Atareb sub-districts.

The report had shown that for the shelter access in the North West of Syria in the covered communities under the control of the Turkish government and Opposition army, that around 85% of the communities and camps had faced a lack of services for people with disabilities or elderly persons and this mainly was in Tadaf, Ar-Ra'ee, Suran, Jarablus, Atareb, and Afrin sub-districts by around 86% of the communities in this area.

Also in the same context, around 35% of communities in this area are facing the inability to pay rent due to the high prices or either to unavailability of shelter in these areas due to large number of IDPs occupied, furthermore, this was mainly in Dana, Armanaz, Darkosh, Idleb, Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Kafr Takharim, Sarmin, and Salqin sub-districts by around 27% of the communities.

Other problems North West of Syria are facing regarding access to shelter but in low percentages like lack of material resources for rental, lack of shelter available for rent, lack of material resources to purchase equipment and tools for shelter repair, and security issues regarding access to shelter.



COLLECTIVE CENTERS AND IDPS SITES:

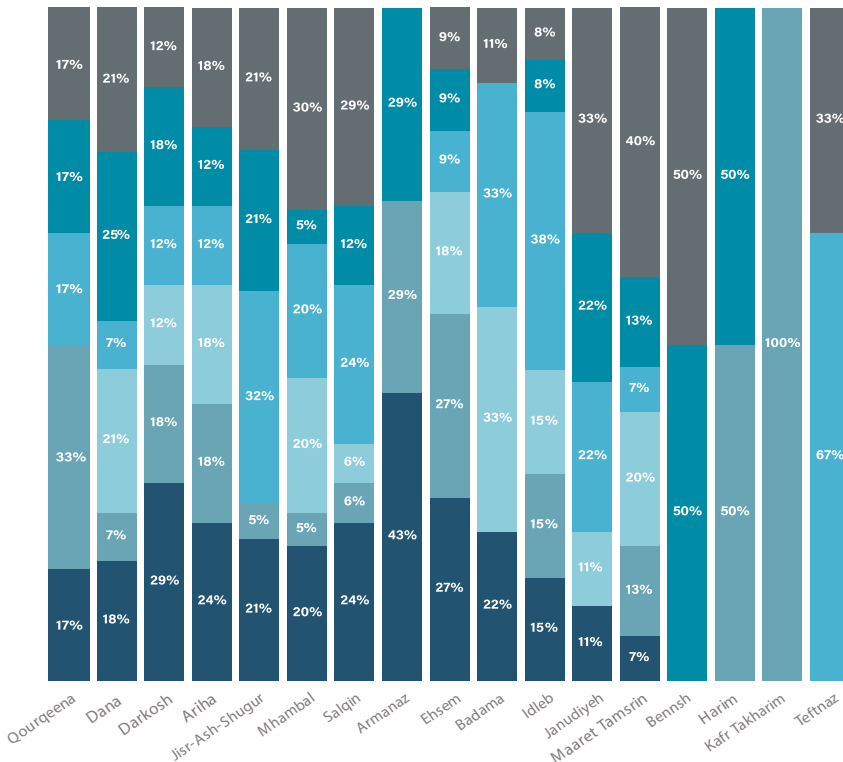
As of a large number of collective centers and IDP sites that had been mentioned earlier in the NWS, the report had focused on the access difficulties also what are the main challenges that had been faced by IDPs in this area.

The reasons that IDPs increased in collective centers and IDPs sites, was mainly for houses that had been destroyed, while the second reason was more IDPs are arriving to this area, these reasons were mainly in Idleb governorate, while in Aleppo governorate the main reason was due to lack of financial ability to afford rent.

Difficulties IDPs face in access to shelter in Idleb by sub-districts



Idleb

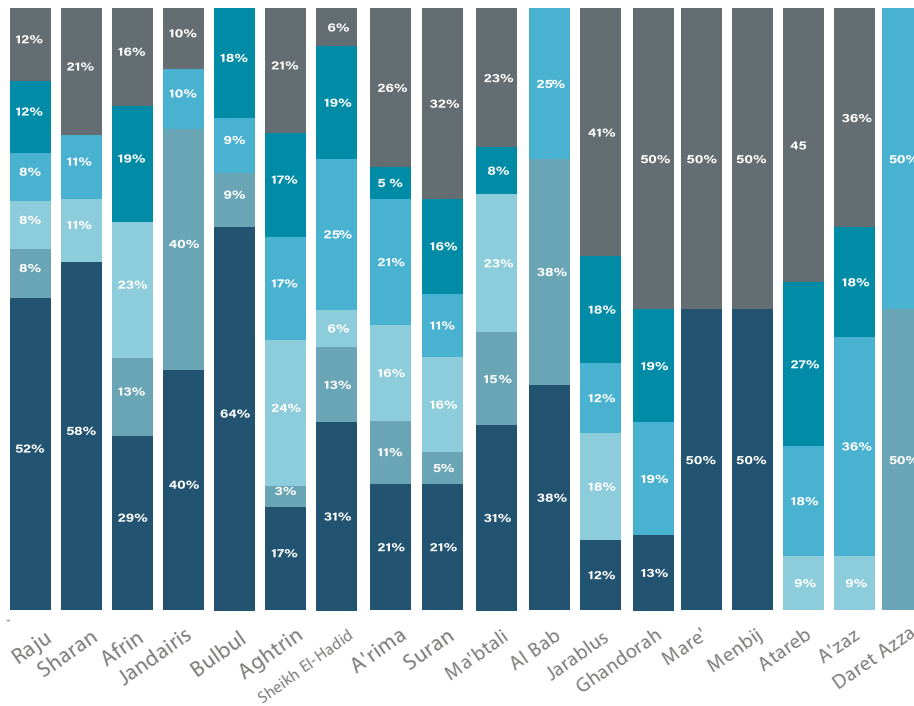


Displaced people in collective shelters face many difficulties in Idleb governorate, difficulties with main services like electricity, water, heating, ...etc., at a rate of 35% of the total IDPs sites, followed by the lack of adequate spaces and overcrowding at a rate of 18% as well, this type of difficulty was mainly in Maaret Tamsrin sub-district by more than half of the communities. Finally, services related to difficulties in sanitation and hygiene were almost non-existent due to the lack of cleaning materials, sterilizers, etc., also mention that this difficulty was similarly by around 29% of the total communities in this area, this difficulty was mainly in Idleb, Dana, Ariha, and Maaret Tamsrin sub-districts by more than 33% of the communities in these areas.

Difficulties IDPs face in access to shelter in Aleppo by sub-districts



Aleppo



Regarding the difficulties that had been faced by IDPs in collective centers and IDPs sites in Aleppo governorate, the report found that around 33% of the communities that had IDPs sites and collective centers are facing difficulties with main services like electricity, water, heating, ...etc, that were not enough, this type of difficulties was mainly in Afrin, Sheikh El-Hadid, and Ghandorah sub-districts.

Also in the same context around 33% of IDPs are facing difficulties in sanitation and hygiene, according to the Al-Ameen enumerators by their field observation” the sanitation is all around in the streets, besides tents, and the smell is killing beside the mosquitoes, rodents, the situation is very stifling”, this was mainly in Bulbul, Ghandorah, and Afrin by more than 34% of the covered communities in this area.

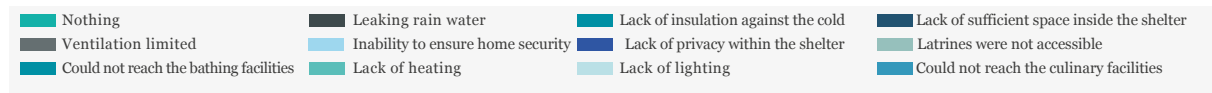
It had been noticed through the report that many IDPs are living in open areas in many communities mainly this was in Idleb governorate, the reasons behind the IDPs living in open areas in Aleppo governorate was due mainly to that the IDPs are moving for a short period of time and this was for more than of half the communities in this governorate, while around 29% of the communities mentioned that there are no other options for IDPs to go while all IDPs sites are already overcrowded, while around 14% of the communities mentioned that these IDPs are moving all over the area searching for any space available to be part of IDPs sites.

Idleb governorate had shown that the main reason for IDPs to live in open areas was due to IDPs are moving for a short period of time and this was in half of the communities in this governorate, while the other reasons were related to IDPs just had reached the location or due to that IDPs had no other options left to go for.

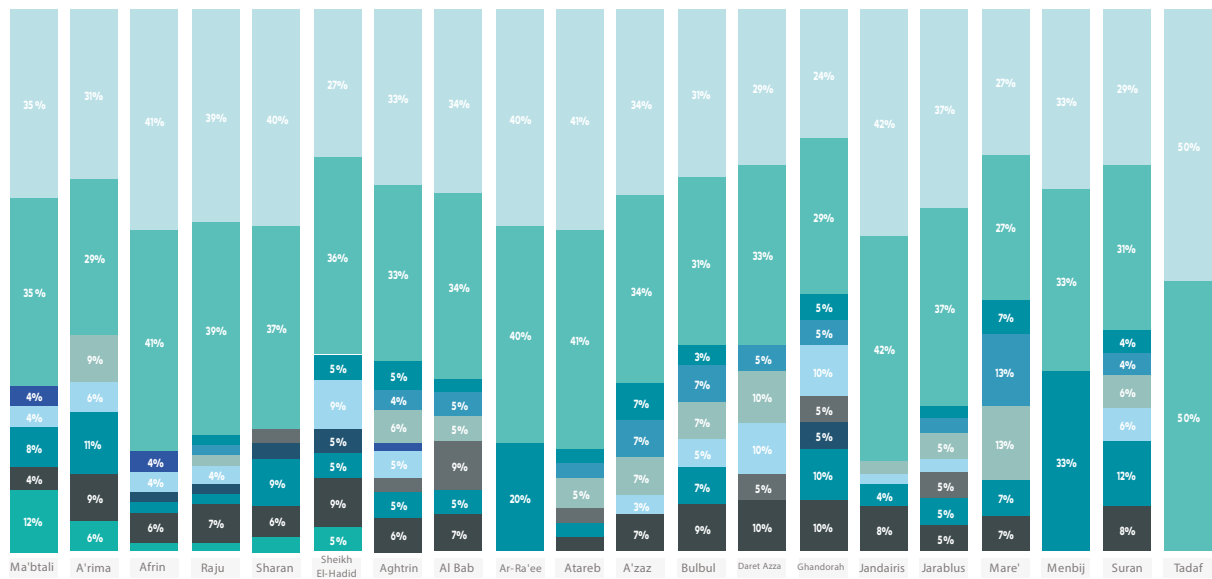
GENERAL PROBLEMS FOR SHELTER:

In talking about the basic needs in the shelter sector, the report found that in the communities of Northwest of Syria governorates and the report for this sector had shown a miscellaneous type of issues and it was spread in all sub-districts, also to mention that the lack of heating and lighting are the biggest problems that the shelter sector is exposed to.

Most Common Problems Faced for Housing in Aleppo Governorate by sub-district



Aleppo

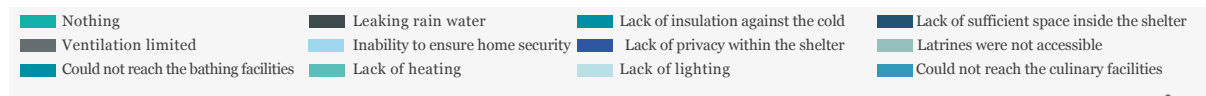


In Aleppo governorates, it was found that the most spread issue regarding the shelter is the lack of lighting that facing the shelter sector, also to mention that this type of problem was spread in 35% of the communities in this area, furthermore, this type of problem was mainly spread in Jandairis, Raju, Afrin, Sharan, Atareb, Ar-Ra'ee, and Tadaf sub-districts by more than 40% of the communities in these sub-districts.

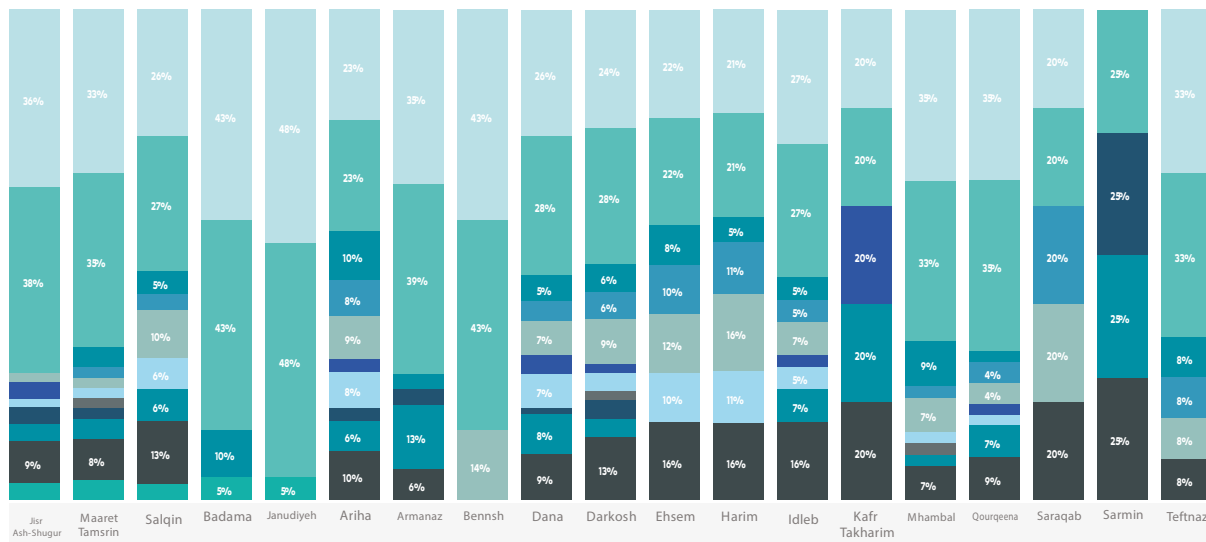
In the same governorate, around 36% of the communities had shown lack of heating as the main problem that facing shelter, this type of issues had been spread mainly in Jandairis, Raju, Afrin, Atareb, Ar-Ra'ee, and Tadaf sub-districts by more than 40% of the communities.

Aleppo governorate had also faced other issues regarding the shelter sector like leaking in the roofs, lack of insulation against cold, lack of sufficient space inside the shelter, ventilation limited which is minimum 1 square meter for ventilation on one side of the house, half-square meter on the other side, lack of privacy for women and girls inside the shelter, latrines were not accessible, and inability to reach culinary facilities.

Most Common Problems Faced for Housing in Idleb Governorate by sub-district



Idleb



In Idleb governorate the situation was not that different in talking about the whole problems that facing the shelter sector but with different percentages, furthermore, the most spread issue regarding the shelter sector was lack of heating and this issue was spread in 31% of the communities, this issue was mainly spread in

Also, Idleb governorate had shown that lack of lighting was one of the issues that face the shelter sector by around 30% of the communities in this area, while this was spread mainly in

The same other issues like leaking in the roofs, lack of insulation against cold, lack of sufficient space inside the shelter, ventilation limited which is minimum 1 square meter for ventilation on one side of the house, half-square meter on the other side, lack of privacy for women and girls inside the shelter, latrines were not accessible, inability to reach culinary facilities, and inability to reach bathing facilities but in very small percentages.

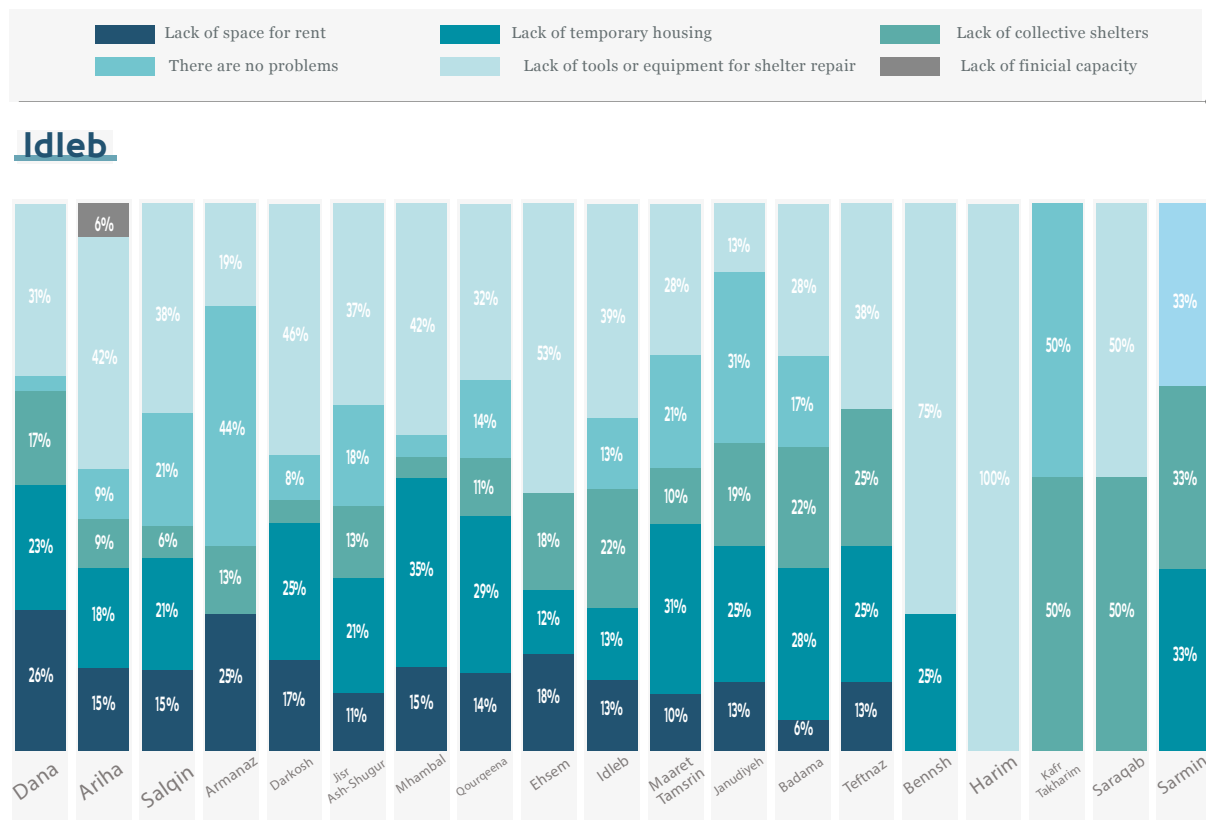
REHABILITATION PROBLEMS:

The problems and difficulties for shelter rehabilitation in the camps in North West of Syria was miscellaneous, the most problem that IDP facing to rehabilitate the shelter was lack of tools or equipment for the shelter repair, this was mainly in Dana, Atareb, Salqin, Idleb, A'zaz sub-district camps by more than 75% of the camps in these sub-districts.

Also, the report had shown that the lack of assistance in the camps was one of the main reasons for rehabilitation of shelter, this was mainly in almost all the camps but in around 20% of the camps in all areas, while to mention that this reason for lack of rehabilitation was mainly in Harim, Afrin, Aghtrin, Badama, and Armanaz sub-districts camps.

Problems and difficulties relating to shelter rehabilitation in the covered locations in North West of Syria was varied and affected many population groups, in the meanwhile the report had shown that most faced shelter problems and difficulties are relating to lack of tools or equipment for shelter repair, where it was found in %37 of the total houses in North West of Syria.

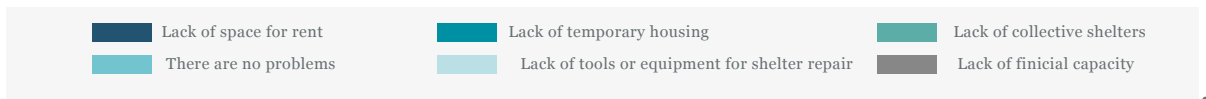
Shelter Rehabilitation problems in Idleb Governorate by sub-district



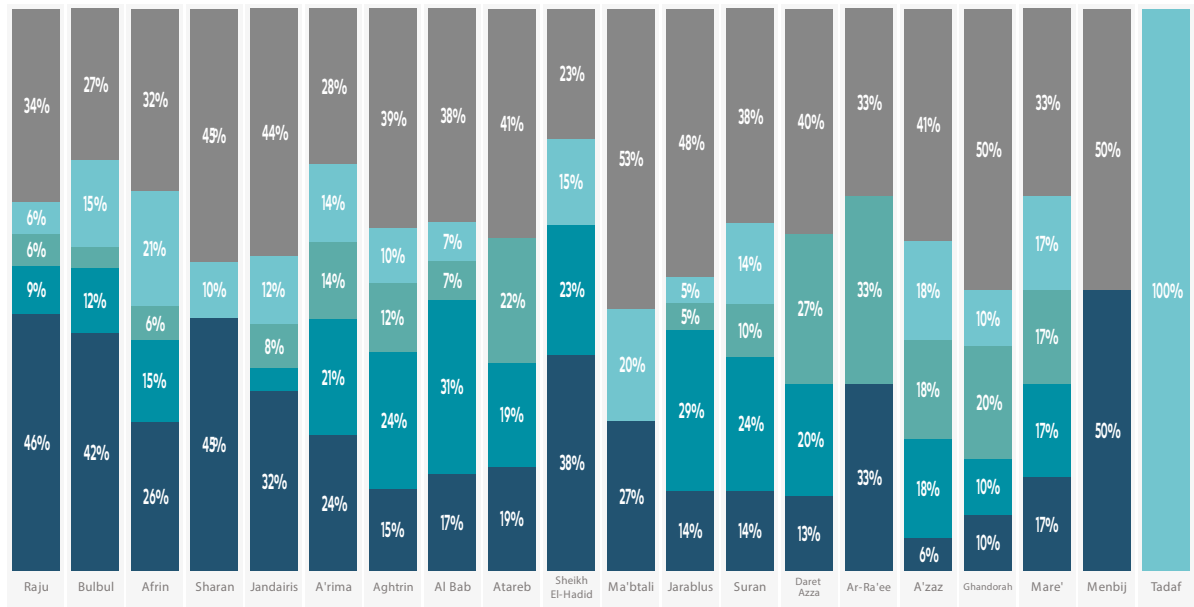
In Idleb governorate the most problem related to the shelter was lack of tools or equipment for shelter repair by more than 36% of the communities, furthermore, this problem was mainly in Dana, Salqin, Qourqena, and Maaret Tamasrin.

In the same governorate the most problem that spread regarding shelter repair, it was found that in 22% of the communities was suffering from lack of temporary housing, this was due to the large number of IDPs in this governorate, also to mention that this problem was mainly in Sarmin, Maaret Tamsrin, and Mhambal by more than 30% of the communities.

Shelter Rehabilitation problems in Aleppo Governorate by sub-district



Aleppo



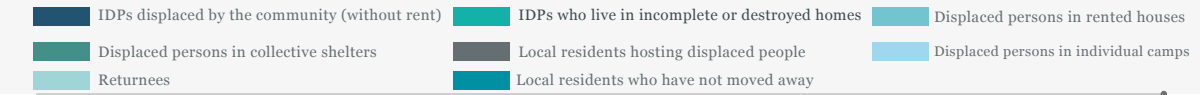
In Aleppo governorate, the lack of rent shelter problem was for around 38% of the communities, mainly in Sharan, Atabreb, Ma'btali, Jarablus, Daret Azza, A'zaz, Ghandourah, and Menbij sub-districts by more than 40% of the communities, community and the reason that most of the houses had chosen this problem is due to the high prices of tools and materials in this area.

The second most spread problem in Aleppo governorate was lack of rented shelter and this due to the large number of IDPs in this governorate which also had affected the prices for renting shelter, this problem was spread in 25% of the communities in this area, also to mention that this problem was mainly in Raju, Bulbul, Sharan, and Menbij sub-districts by more than 40% of the communities.

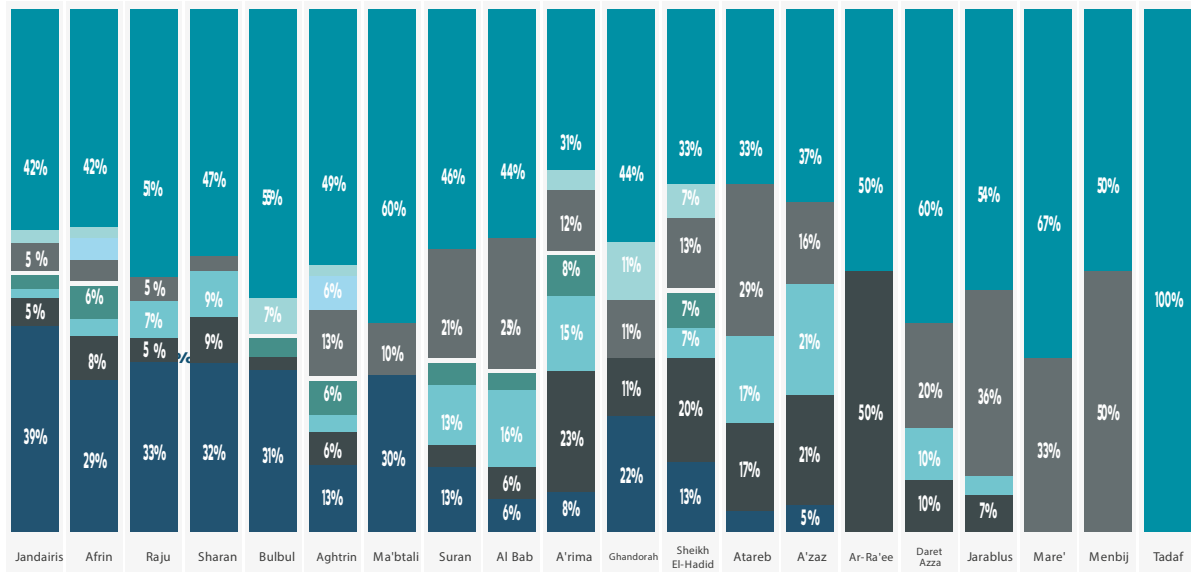
Other issues related to lack of collective shelters and lack of temporary housing besides lack of financial capacity to repair the shelter but in low percentages.

VULNERABLE GROUPS FOR LACK OF SHELTER:

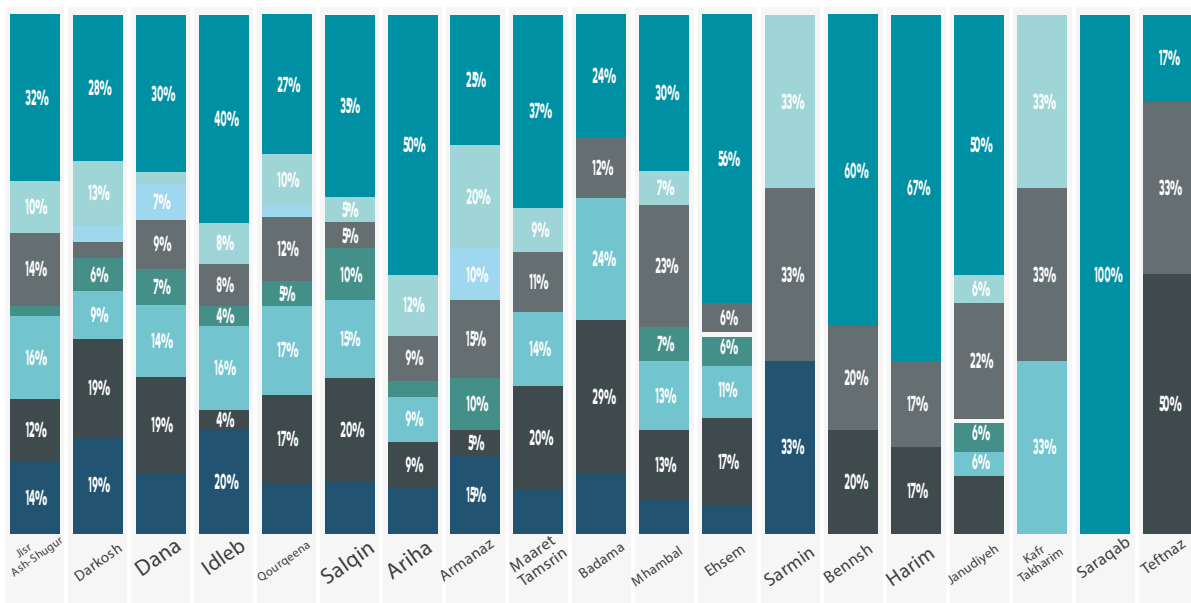
Vulnerable groups for lack of shelter by sub-district



Aleppo



Idleb

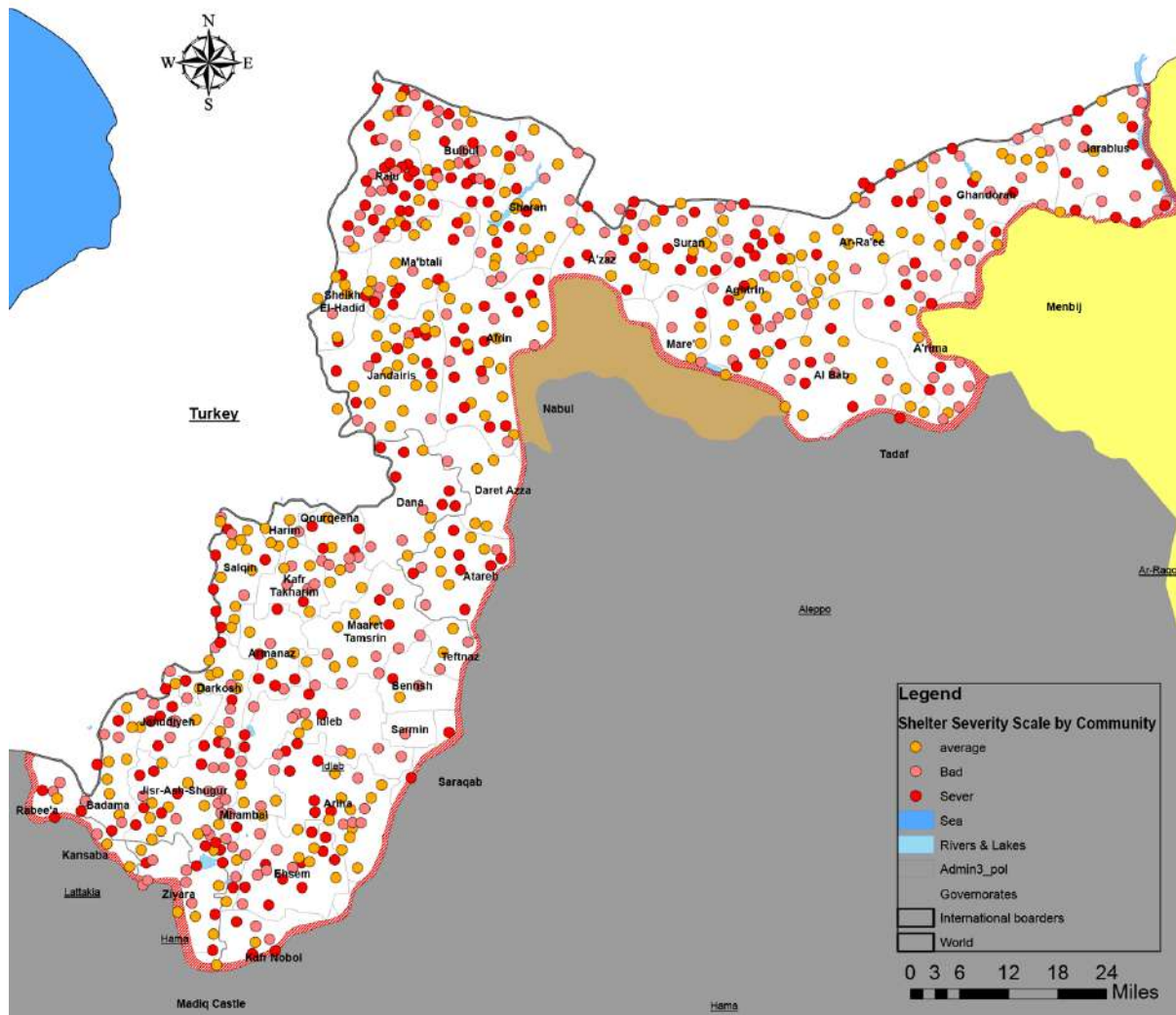


For the most vulnerable group for access to shelter in North West of Syria, the report had shown that residents who haven't moved away since the beginning of the war are the most vulnerable group in this area by around 40% of the covered communities, in the meanwhile, the report had shown that these groups were mainly in Bulbul, Ma'tali, Daret Azza, Ar-Ra'ee, Tadaf, Jarablus, Mare', and Menbij sub-districts in Aleppo governorate and also in Idleb governorate for Saraqab, Harim, Bennsh, Ehsem, and Ariha sub-districts by around 50% of the communities in these sub-districts.

Furthermore, around 12% of the communities had shown that IDPs that are hosted by the community without rent and sharing the shelter with IDPs are the most vulnerable group in North West of Syria, this group was mainly focused in Idleb and Sarmin sub-districts in Idleb governorate, also in Jandairis, Raju, Sharan, Bulbul, and Ma'tali sub-district by around a 30% of the communities in both governorates.

Other vulnerable groups had been noticed by the report in North West of Syria but in low percentages, less than 15% of the communities, like IDPs, IDPs in individual camps, displaces persons in collective shelters, IDPs who live in incomplete or destroyed houses, and returnees.

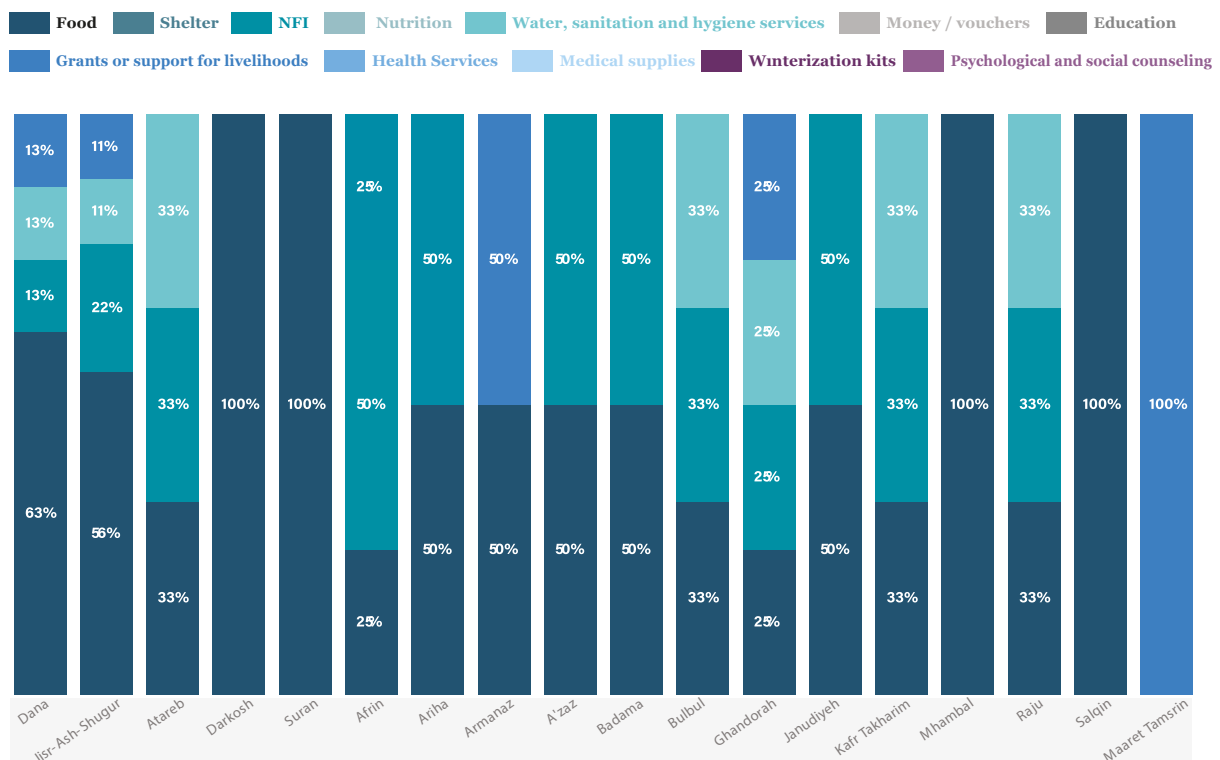
Map: Shelter Severity Scale by Community



RECEIVED HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN THE LAST YEAR

During the data collection period, it was clear that the vast majority of the residents did not receive humanitarian aid during the past three months in Northwest of Syria governorates under the control of the Turkish government and Opposition army, due to the increasing of gaps and needs besides the huge movements that happening on monthly basis, also the needs are basically based on certain communities.

Humanitarian assistance type in the last Year in Aleppo Governorate



In Aleppo governorate around 65% of the covered communities hadn't received any humanitarian assistance regarding the winterization assistance in the last year, while around 35% of the communities had received assistance, also this type of assistance was related to shelter, winterization, Food baskets, grants or support for livelihoods, WASH, Education, furthermore, out of these communities that received assistance 38% of the communities had received food assistance, while 33% of communities had received winterization assistance, also to mention that 21% of communities had received WASH assistance, and a very small percentage of communities had received grants or livelihood and education assistance.

These assistances were mainly focused in Atareb, Suran, Afrin, A'zaz, Bulbul, Ghandorah, and Raju sub-districts, while also it was noticed that Suran sub-district in all covered communities the only assistance was received were food only.

In Idleb the situation more enhanced regarding the communities that had received assistance, and this could be due to focus on IDPs sites in this area, and the huge number of IDPs in this governorate, the report had found that 45% of communities had received assistance in the last three months, while 55% of the communities hadn't received any assistance.

Idleb had shown that out of the communities that received assistance, 58% of the communities had received food assistance which reflects the bad situation in this area as general, also it was noticed that 18% of the communities had received winterization assistance, while the assistance related to grants or livelihood assistance, some communities had received WASH and Education assistance but in a very low percentage.

In the context of accountability towards the affected community, the IDPs were not satisfied with the quality and quantity of assistance provided, the report had shown that around 55% of the communities that had received assistance in Aleppo governorate were not satisfied at all with the assistance, while around 45% of the communities were satisfied partially the main reasons for were diverse, but generally, around 65% of communities mentioned that assistance was not enough for the BNFs which reflect the bad situation and huge gap in this area, while 25% of communities had mentioned it doesn't meet the priority needs, while around 15% of the communities mentioned that the assistance provided was not good enough in terms of quality to cover the needs, while some communities had mentioned that the assistance wasn't timely.

In Idleb governorate the 44% of the communities that had received assistance mentioned the reasons for dissatisfaction was due to that the assistance that had been provided was insufficient to cover the needs, also around 33% of these communities had mentioned that assistance doesn't meet the priority needs which could be for two reasons, first that there is no needs assessment had been done or consulting with the BNFs in the targeted communities before the intervention or because the response plan is taking much time and not updated according to urgent needs which had been changed with time.



WINTERIZATION ITEMS

ACCESS TO WINTERIZATION ITEMS:

for the availability of the winterization items in NWS, it was found that around 75% of the residents in this area had access to winterization items, this was mainly in Afrin, Sharan, Raju, Aziz, and Suran sub-districts in Aleppo governorate, also to mention that this availability was almost the same by around 65% of the communities in Mehemble, Marr'at Tamsrin, Kafr Takharim, and Idleb sub-districts in Idleb governorat.

While to mention that in around 25% of the communities in NWS hadn't access to winterization items, this was mainly in Dana, Ariha, Ehsem, and Qurqeena sub-districts in Idleb governorate, also in Aleppo governorate this unavailability was mainly in Atreb, Daret Azza, Jarablus, and Ghandoura sub-districts.

The main reasons for unavailability of these winterization items was unaffordability in these area, while to mention the increase in the prices for the winterization Items it was found that in these sub-districts the prices inflation by about 55% in average for the winterization items, in mentioning the prices it was found that in NWS the heating fuel had been increased from 0.65 \$ per liter to 0.82\$ per liter which show increase by around 88% of the heating fuel prices, also to mention that the tents prices had been increase by around 35% during the last three months, the reasons for this inflation was to decrease of exchange of the local currency against Dollar.

According to the report, the situation in the regions of Aleppo and Idleb governorates in North West of Syria about access to reach winterization items, the report had found that the majority stated that 55% of villages can get their winterization directly through the markets, and this was mainly in Teftnaz, Sarmin, Badama, sub-districts in Idleb governorate by more than 75% of the communities in this governorate, also to mention that the same source of winterization in Aleppo governorate had mainly been in Jarablus, Ghandorah, A'zaz, Ar-Ra'ee, Al Bab by more than 69% of the communities in this area.

As for the second source that population in North West of Syria get their winterization was through receiving help from relatives and friends due to the poor economic conditions and the inability of families to meet the needs without assistance, this source was in around 45% of the villages in this area, mainly this source for winterization was mainly Tadaf, Sheikh El-Hadid, Saraqab, Raju, Membij, Mare', Ma'btali, Bulbul, Bennsh, Sharan, and Jandairis sub-districts by more than half of the communities.

Also, it was noticed that source of winterization items wa mainly in some districts like Afrin, Aghtrin, A'rma, Armanaz, Dana, Jandairis, Maaret Tamsrin, and Sharan sub-districts by less than 6% of the communities.

With partial access to markets in of the areas of the North West of Syria governorates, or the inability to fully access the main markets in this area, which is due to obstacles such as road failures and physical constraints to markets access like a damage in the roads or shelling during the last period, the report showed that %27 of the villages in North West of Syria governorates due to the mentioned difficulties, this difficulty was mainly in Teftnaz, Tadaf, Mare', A'zaz, and Badama sub-districts by more than 40% of the communities in these sub-districts, in the meanwhile, difficulties in accessing markets as a result of lack of transportation especially and people with special needs were about in %22 of all covered villages in this region, furthermore, this issue was mainly in Teftnaz, Sarmin, Saraqab, Membij, Ar-Ra'ee, and Al Bab sub-districts by more than 30% of the communities.

Also North West of Syria had faced issues like security restrictions for movements to markets, lack of access for women but in lower percentages.

COPING STRATEGIES FOR LACK OF WINTERIZATION ITEMS:

As the large need for winterization Items besides its lack of these items and access to markets, the report had found that in Northwest of Syria in the communities that had been covered in this report that people are using different types of coping strategies in this area.

The most used strategy in North West of Syria was sales of households for assets or goods like jewelry, telephone, furniture, lands,etc., to cope with the lack of winterization, this was by around 32% of the communities in Aleppo governorate, furthermore, this coping strategy was mainly in Menbij, Ar-Ra'ee, and Harim sub-districts by more than 40% of the communities.

The second used coping strategy was selling productive assets or means of transportation like sewing machines, trolleys, cars, and motorcycles, also, this strategy was used in 30% of the communities in this area, furthermore, this strategy was mostly used in Tadaf, Sharan, Raju, Jandudiyeh, Idleb, and Aghtrin sub-districts by 35% of the communities.

The third used coping strategy was selling houses or lands by a quarter of the villages in the Northwest of Syria, this strategy was mainly used in Al Bab, Mhabal, Atareb, A'rima, Raju, Badama, Tefnaz, Mabtali, and Menbij sub-districts by 35% of the communities.

Other strategies were used but in low percentages like spending savings and reduction of Non-Food expenditures like health and education.

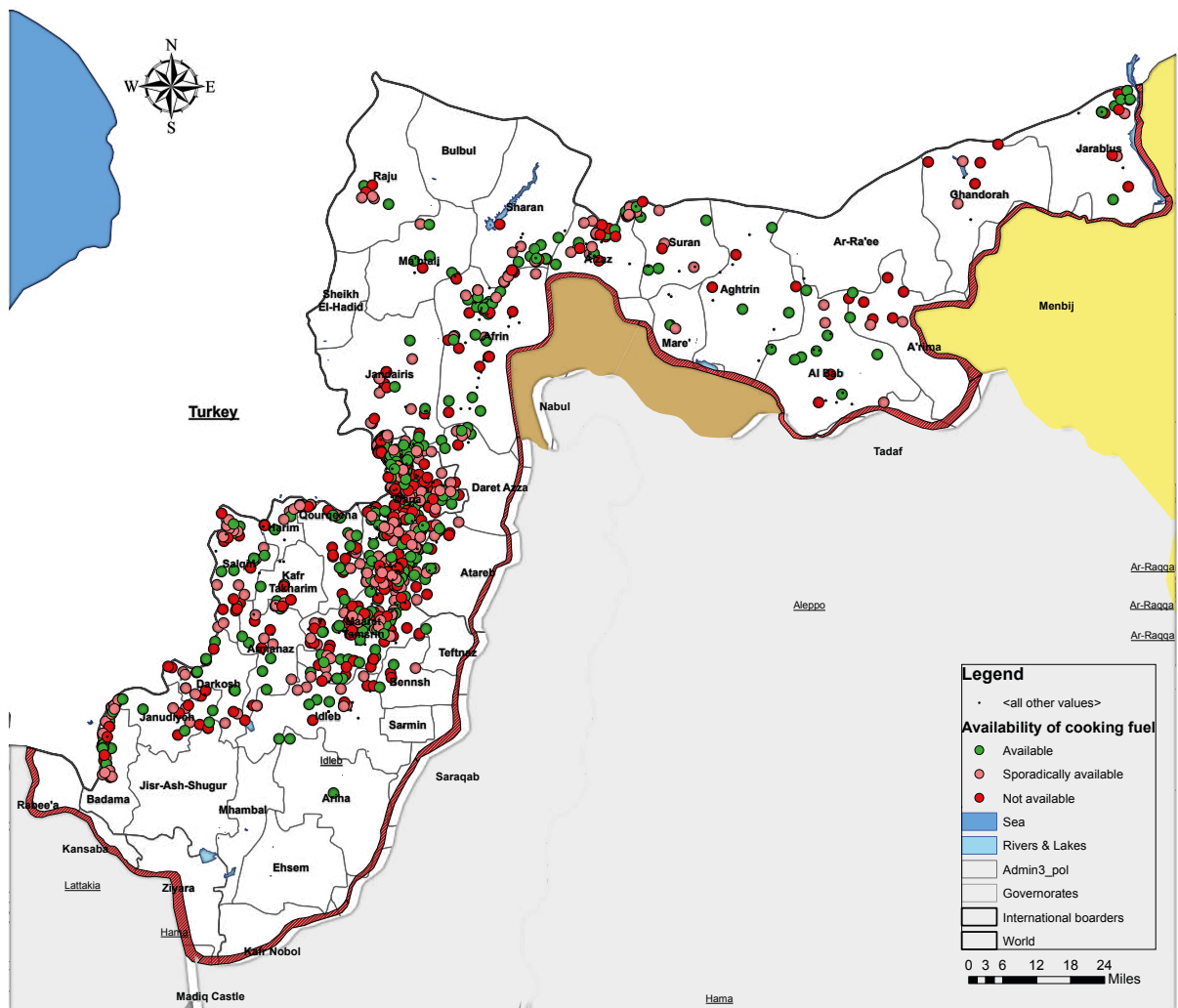


COOKING FUEL:

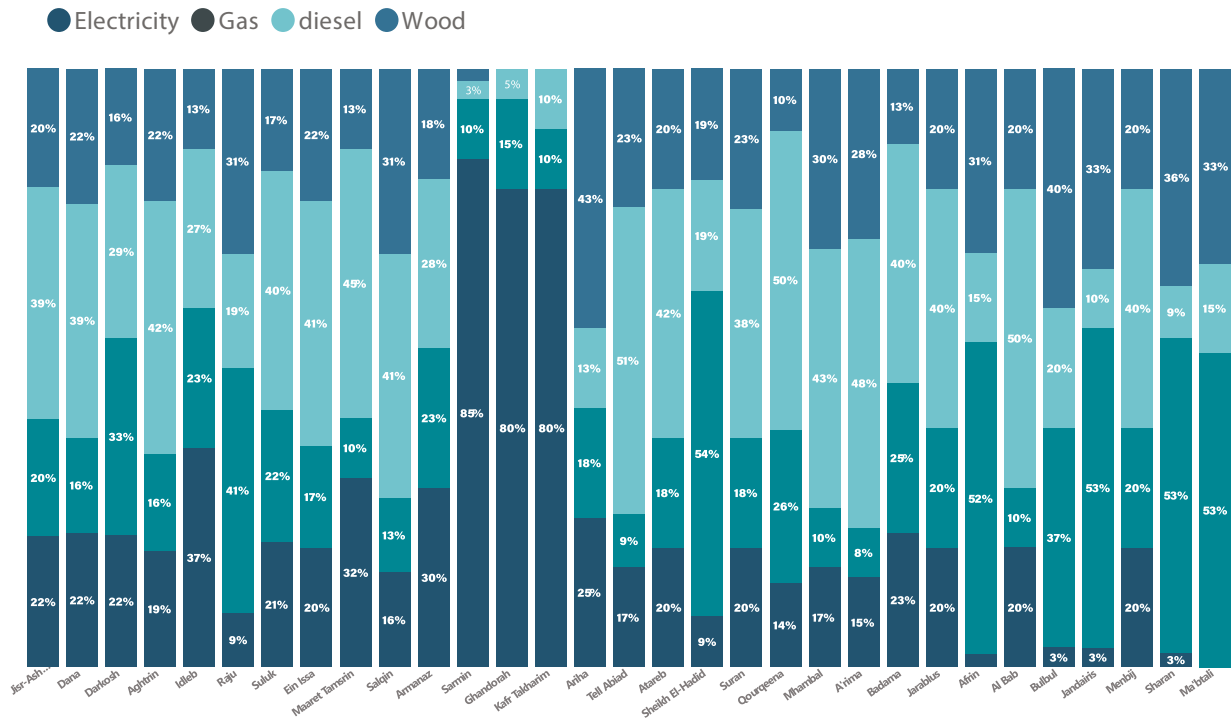
Regarding cooking fuel, and its importance on the daily life of the displaced people, the statistics showed that most of the displaced people living in Northwest of Syria governorates face difficulties, and sometimes they cannot obtain cooking fuel, at a rate of 57% of the population in this area.

For the camps it was found that around 80% of IDPs in the camps had no access to cooking fuel, this was Mainly in Dana, A'zaz, Idleb, Afrin, Atareb sub-districts by around 90% of the IDPs in these areas, while to mention that around 14% of the camp IDPs had partially access to cooking fuel, this was mainly in Maet Tamsrin, Salqin, Al Bab, and Qourqeena sub-districts by around 16% of the IDPs who are living in the camps in these areas.

Map for Availability of cooking fuel in camps



Source of cooking



In Idleb governorate, the situation regarding cooking fuel was more worst, the statistics had shown that 65% of the IDP population in this area lacking access or affordability cooking fuel, this was focused more in Dana, Qourqeena, Idleb, Ehsem, Janudiyeh, Bennsh, and Harim sub-districts by more than 80% of the IDPs population in this governorate.

While the same percentage of IDPs had mentioned that they can't have access or affordability for cooking utensils, this was mainly in Idleb, Ehsem, Janudiyeh, Qourqeena, and Dana sub-district by more than 70% of the IDPs population.

In Idleb governorate the coping strategies had been changed except of the percentage of IDPs that depending on these strategies due to lack of cooking utensils, the results had shown that relying on food that doesn't need cooking by 45% of IDPs population, this strategy was mainly in Dana and Qourqeena sub-districts.

For eating less preferred food by 36% of the IDPs population, this was mainly in Janudiyeh, Armanaz, Bennsh, and Harim sub-districts.

In Aleppo governorate it was found that almost half of the IDP population can't get cooking fuel, this was mainly in Ghandorah, Daret Azza, Mare', Menbij, A'zaz, Aghtrin, and Al Bab by more than 70% of the IDPs population in this governorate.

Also in the same governorate, around 49% of the IDP population in these communities can't have cooking utensils, so most of the IDPs had mentioned that they depend on food that doesn't need cooking, or eating less preferred food as will be mentioned later, this was mainly in Suran, Atareb, A'rima, Al Bab, and Jandairis by more than 60% of the IDPs population in this governorate.

The inability of the displaced to obtain cooking fuel is due to several reasons, the most important reason is the lack of purchasing power to secure fuel, due to the sharp rise in cooking fuel prices within this region and lack of income, this reason is also the general lack of availability of cooking fuel in these sub-districts that were covered in the report.

The results have shown that the reliance of the displaced in these governorates mainly slightly different and this was due to the availability of the source and how much it costs.

In Aleppo governorate, it was found that most of the IDPs are depending mainly on gas by around 40% of the communities in this governorate, while this source was depending on mainly in Afrin, Sheikh EL-Hadid, Afrin, Jandairis, Sharan, and Mabtali sub-districts by more than half of IDPs.

The second used source for cooking fuel that had been used by IDPs in Aleppo governorate was wood by around 29% of the communities in this governorate, this source of cooking fuel was depending on mainly in Raju, Suran, A'rima, Afrin, Bulbul, Sharan, and Mabtali sub-districts by more than 30% of the IDPs in these sub-districts.

In Idleb governorate the situation for the source of cooking fuel was different, the report had found that around 35% of IDPs in this governorate were depending on diesel as a main source of fuel, this source was depending on more in Qourqeena, Badama, Mhambal, Salqin, and Maaret Tamsrin sub-districts by more than 40% of the IDPs in this area.

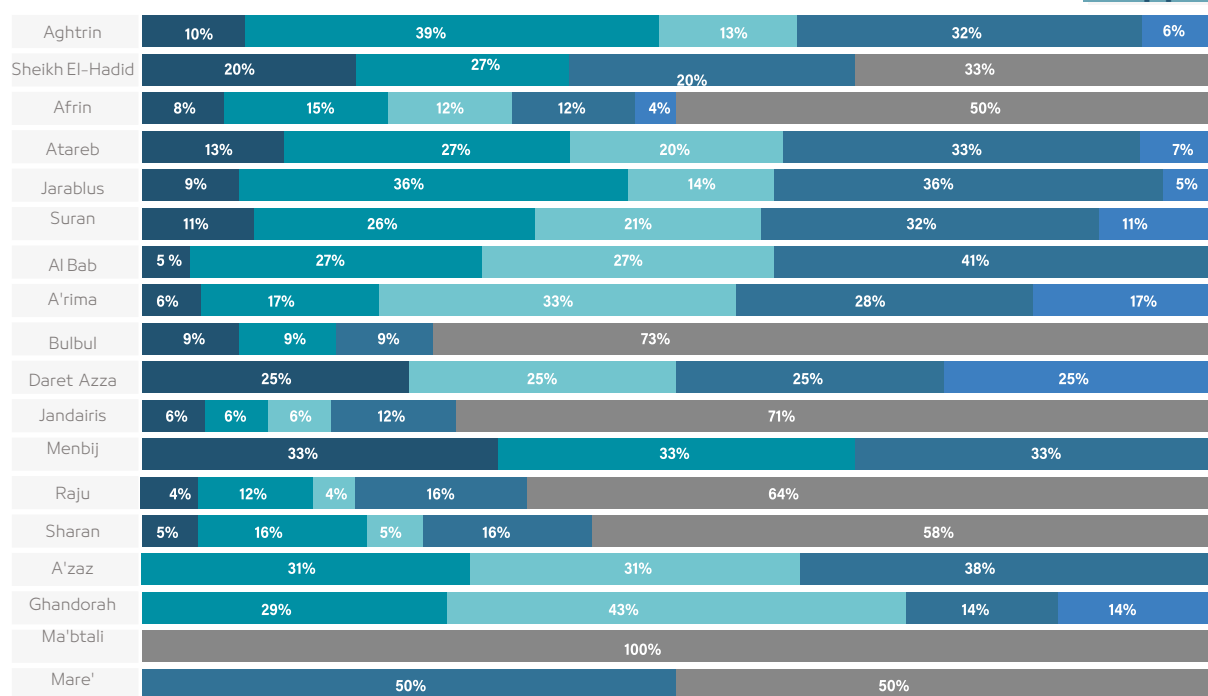
The second used source for cooking fuel was wood by around 25% of the IDPs, the report found that this source was mainly in Salqin, Ariha, and Mhambal by around 30% of IDPs in this area.

COPING STRATEGIES FOR COOKING FUEL SHORTAGES

coping strategies for lack of cooking fuel in Aleppo Governorate by sub-district



Aleppo



Strategies to cope with the shortage of cooking fuel varied in Northwest of Syria which reflects the need for these sources in daily life, also the gap that had been shown regarding cooking fuel shortage.

In Aleppo governorate it was found that 26% don't depend on any coping strategy for lack of cooking fuel, this was mainly in Ma'btali, Mare', Raju, Sharan, and Bulbul sub-districts by more than half of IDPs in these areas.

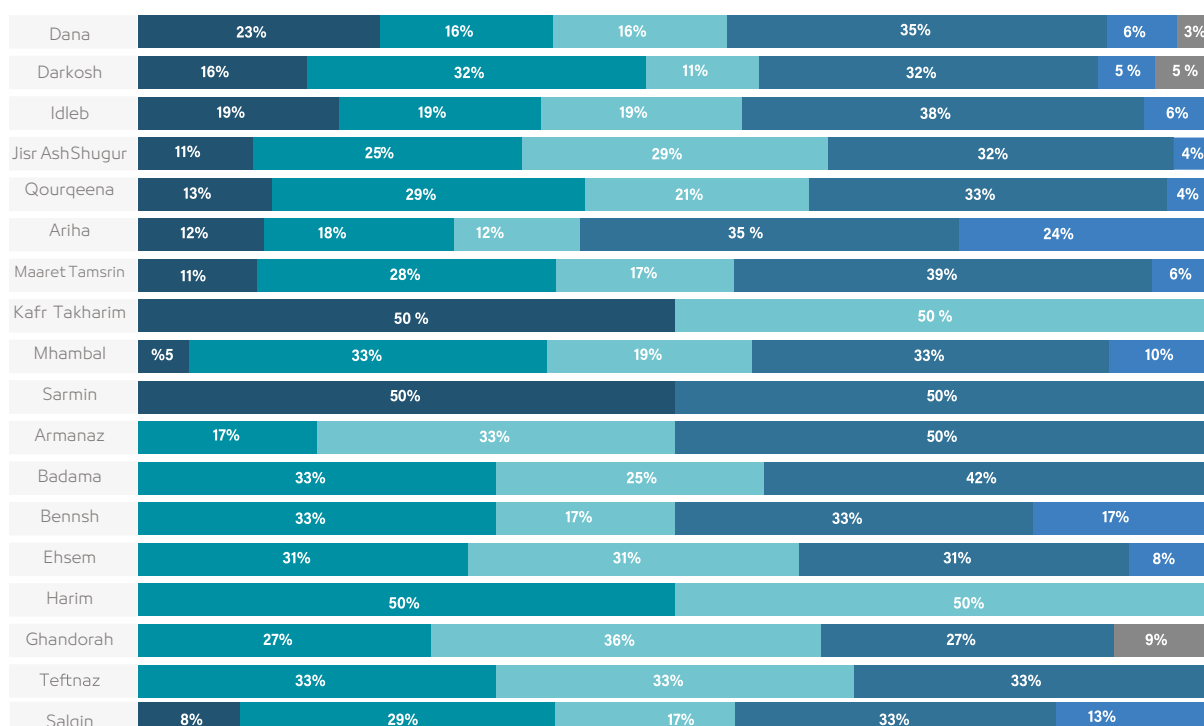
While around 25% of the IDPs were depending on reducing spending on other materials to buy cooking fuel, this coping strategy was relying on mainly in Mare', A'zaz, Al Bab, and Jarablus sub-districts by more than one to third of IDPs.

Furthermore, around 22% of IDPs were changing in diet to prefer food that doesn't require cooking due to a shortage of cooking fuel, this strategy was focused mainly on Menbij, Sheki El-Hadid, and Daret Azza sub-districts by more than 25% of IDPs.

coping strategies for lack of cooking fuel in Idleb Governorate by sub-district



Idleb

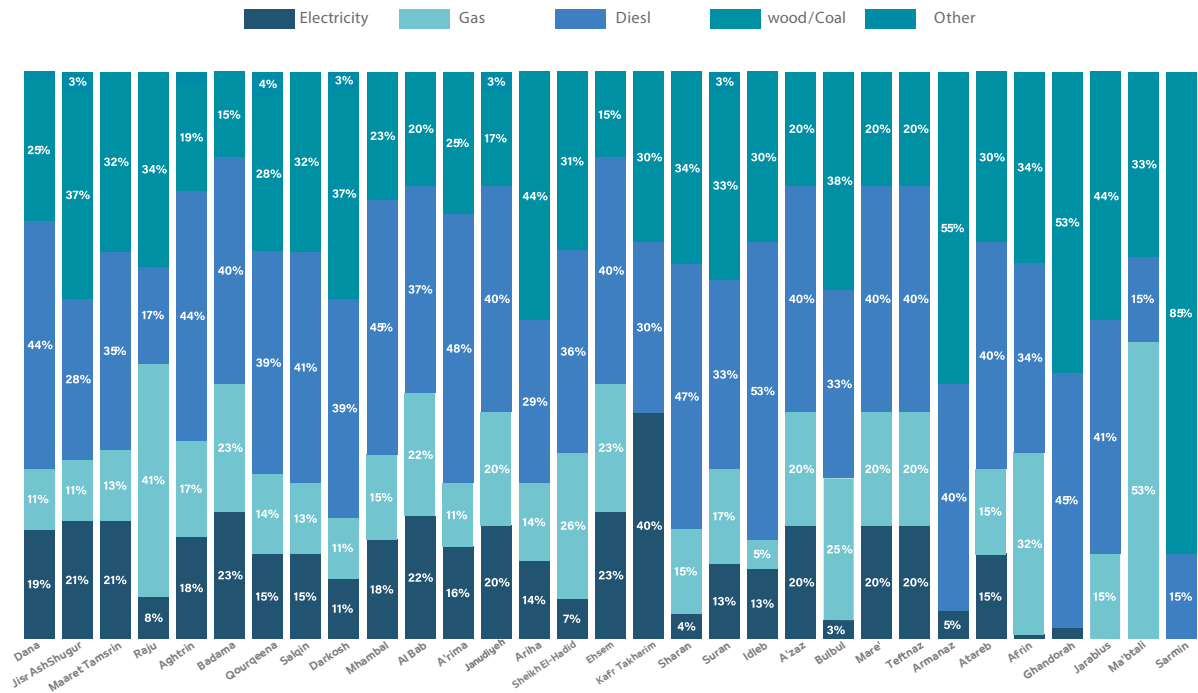


In Idleb the situation wasn't that different even though the huge need besides a large number of IDPs in this area, the main coping strategy for the shortage of cooking fuel was to reduce spending on other materials to buy fuel by 34% of IDPs, this strategy was mainly in Sarmin, Armanaz, Badama, Maaret Tamsrin, and Idleb sub-districts by more than 38% of IDPs.

Also, it was found that IDPs are depending on many other coping strategies but in low percentages like reduce the amount of food, borrow fuel from relatives or friends, and reduce the amount of fuel used for other purposes.

MAIN SOURCES OF HEATING FUEL

The main source of Heating fuel in (Aleppo- Idleb) Governorate by sub-district



The results showed no difference in the sources of fuel used in heating among the displaced in North West of Syria in governorates under the control of the Turkish government or the Opposition army, as the results indicated that diesel was the main material used for heating by 34% of total villages in Aleppo governorate, and its use was concentrated in Jandairis, Afrin, Atareb, A'zaz, Sharan, A'rma, and Aghtrin sub-districts by more than 40% of IDPs.

The second source for heating fuel in Aleppo governorate was wood or coal, this source was mainly used in Raju, Shekh El-Hadid, Sharan, Suran, Bulbul, Afrin, and Jandairis sub-districts by more than 30% of the IDPs.

Also, in Idleb governorate, the Diesel was mainly used by 38% of IDPs in this governorate, this source of heating fuel was mainly in Dana, Badama, Salqin, Mhambal, Ehsem, Idleb, Teftnaz, and Armanaz sub-districts by more than 40% of the IDPs.

The other source that IDPs relying on for heating fuel was wood or coal by 31% of IDPs, this source was used more in Sarmin sub-district by more than 85% of the IDPs, also mention that in Armanaz, Ariha, Darkosh, and Jis-Ash-Shugur sub-districts this source of heating fuel was used by more than 37% of IDPs.

Other sources were used for heating like gas and electricity, also to mention that in Kafr Takharim sub-district around 40% of IDPs were depending on electricity as a heating source.

COPING STRATEGIES FOR LACK OF HEATING FUEL

Strategies for coping with a shortage of heating fuel varied in North West of Syria, where there was great similarity between strategies for lack of heating and cooking fuel with another strategy, which is buying blankets to overcome the shortage of heating fuel.

The results showed that the majority of the displaced in Aleppo governorates that they buying blankets to overcome the shortage of heating fuel as a coping strategy, this strategy was used by 27% of IDPs, also to mention that it was mainly in Jarablus, Mare', Menbij, Jarablus, and Al Bab sub-districts by more than 40% of IDPs.

The second coping strategy was reducing spending on other materials to buy fuel by around 26% of total IDPs in this governorate, this strategy was used in Al Bab, Atareb, A'zaz, Jarablus, Mare', and Menbij sub-districts by more than 40% of IDPs.

With almost the same percentage around 25% of IDPs are not using any coping strategy in this governorate which is very different from Idleb governorate, and this strategy was mainly in Mabtali, Bulbul, and Jandairis sub-district by more than half of the IDPs population.

Idleb governorate had shown that IDPs relying on buy blankets and other items to overcome the cold, this strategy was used by 35% of IDPs, while it was used mainly in Badama, Janudiyeh, Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Mhambal, and Teftnaz sub-districts by more than 40% for this type of strategy.

Reduce spending on other materials to buy fuel was a coping strategy for lack of heating fuel by around 34% of IDPs in Idleb governorate, this strategy was used more in Bennsh, Idleb, Ehsem, Armanaz, and Maaret Tamsrin sub-districts by more than 37% of the IDPs in these areas.

Also in was found that Kafr Taharim is using only two coping strategies which are borrow fuel from friends or relatives and reduce the amount of fuel used for other purposes by half of the IDPs for each strategy.

Other coping strategies were used like borrow fuel from friends or relatives, reduce the amount of fuel used for other purposes stay in other places during the cold or winter period but in low percentages.

ELECTRICITY AVAILABILITY:

Due to the heavy use and reliance on electricity as in some villages in North West of Syria, the report highlighted the status of the public electricity network in this area, the results show that most dependence in this area on electricity was in Kafr Taharim and Sarmin sub-district villages, and this was due to the daily availability of electricity in these sub-districts, while it was noticed that these sub-districts is receiving electricity about ten hours a day, while the availability of electricity and use was decreased in the villages of Jandairis, Afrin, Sharan, Ma'btali, and Raju sub-district, the report had showed that these sub-districts is have availability for electricity in average for seven hours per day, while the statistics had showed that the availability of electricity rate the rest of sub-districts was less than six hours per day This explains that the lack of displaced and local residents of this sub-district were not using electricity as a source of cooking or heating fuel in general.

COPING STRATEGIES FOR ELECTRICITY SHORTAGE:

With the severe shortage of electricity in North West of Syria, most of the population in this area resorted to mechanisms to cope with this shortage, so the statistics had shown that in about %25 of the villages in North West of Syria were have rationed electricity, so that electricity is used in so limited proportion and to meet the basic needs, furthermore, this strategy was used in

Furthermore, around 24% of the communities in North West of Syria were depending on using batteries as alternatives to the lack of electricity, in the meanwhile, the use of batteries was mostly spread in Afrin, Aghtrin, A'rima, Armanaz, Dana, Jandairis, Maaret Tamsrin, and Sharan sub-districts by %35 of the villages.

To address the shortage of electricity, residents in %19 of the villages in North West of Syria were reducing the general use of electricity, is that the population use electricity at certain times of the day, while the statistics had shown that this was mainly in Al Bab, Atareb, Jarablus, Suran, Daret Azza, A'zaz, Mare', Ar-Ra'ee sub-districts in Aleppo governorate, also in Ariha, Maaret Tamsrin, Mhambal, Badama, Janudiyeh, and Teftnaz sub-districts by around 25% of the communities.

Also, the used strategies in North West of Syria used electricity a specific time of day only and use of electricity for specific purposes only, besides no need to use any type of strategy even the lack of electricity.

HEATERS:

Due to the importance of heaters during winterization seasons, the report had focused on the most used heaters as a main source for heating in North West of Syria, the report also highlighted the prices of the heaters in this area, the results show that most dependence in this area on diesel heaters was in Kafr Taharim and Sarmin sub-district villages, and this was mainly in Jandairis, Afrin, Atareb, A'zaz, Sharan, A'rima, and Aghtrin sub-districts by more than 75% of residents of these sub-districts in Aleppo governorate, also to mention that propane heaters was used by around 19% of the communities in Jarablus, Al Bab, Ghandourah, and Daret Azza sub-districts.

For the Idleb governorate it was found that the Propane heaters was the most used in this governorate by around 65% of the communities in this area, also to mention that the main reason that people are using this type of heaters because the cooking fuel is available and last more which make the house more warm, in the meantime the 35% of the communities in the governorate are depending on the diesel heaters, the main reason for this that most of the assistance regarding the winterization is related to this type of fuel.

For the availability of heaters, it was found that heaters are available in NWS and through the markets mainly by around 75% of the communities, also to mention that heaters are available through assistance by around 15%, while around less than 10% of the communities mentioned it was available through relatives and friends.

In talking about the heaters affordability, it was found that in around 79% of the communities heaters were not affordable due to the inflation of prices, furthermore, this was mainly in Idleb, Dana, Qourqeena, Atareb, Afrin, and Jarablus sub-districts, which showed that the inflation in heaters prices reached around 25% between the 2020 and 2021, this inflation was mainly in Dana, Afrin, Atareb, Daret azza, Aziz, Qourqeena, Ehsem, Jarablus, and Idleb sub-districts, by more than 30% increase, also due to the weak financial conditions for IDPs and residents in this area, while a small percentage of communities has mentioned due to absence of the assistance.

BASIC NEEDS OF WINTERIZATION:

The basic needs for winterization were mainly focused on heating fuel and this is normal as the report had focused on the priorities of main winterization items needed during the data collection of this report which was during Oct to Nov 2021, furthermore, this need reached about %19 of the communities in Aleppo and Idleb governorates, furthermore, this need was concentrated in the Al Bab, Atareb, Jarablus, Suran, Daret Azza, A'zaz, Mare', Ar-Ra'ee sub-districts in Aleppo governorate, also in Ariha, Maaret Tamsrin, Mhambal, Badama, Janudiyeh, and Teftnaz sub-districts by %25 of its covered villages.

Due to the suffering during the winter season besides the increase in IDP numbers during the last period from most parts of Syria, also they know that the winter response always is not timely and most of the time IDPs had after almost the end of the winter season.

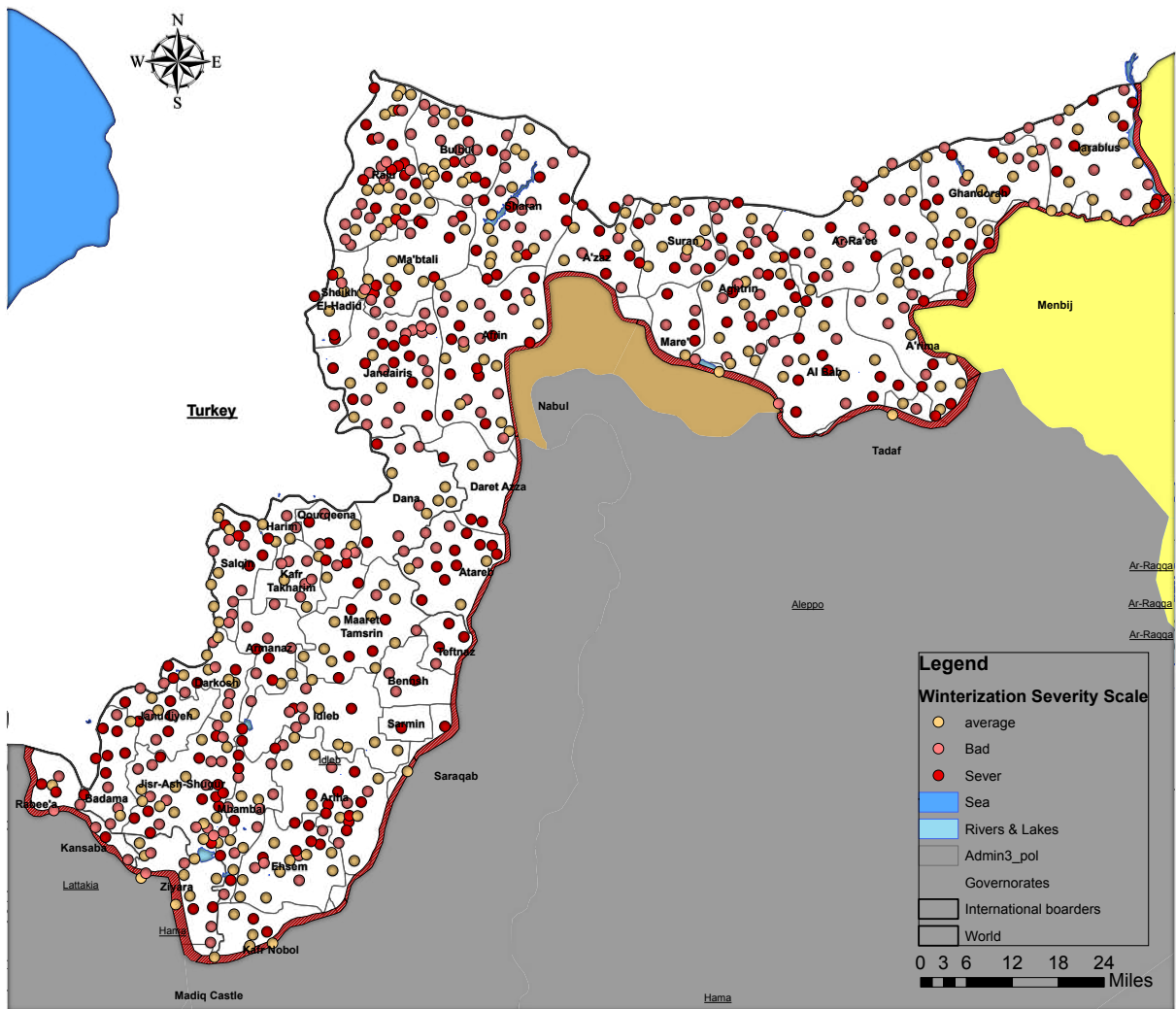
Cooking fuel had come as the second need in about %14 of the communities in Aleppo and Idleb governorates, furthermore, this need was mainly in Ariha, Darkosh, Ehsem, Dana, Jisr-Ash-Shugu, Mhambal, Qourqeena, Armanaz, Teftnaz, and Janudyieh sub-districts, and Aleppo governorate sub-districts in Daret Azza, Mare', Menbij, Aghtrin, A'rima, Jarablus, Atareb, Ar-Ra'ee, and Sheikh El-Hadid sub-districts by around 19% of the communities in these sub-districts.

Also, winterization clothes were a need in about %7 of all covered villages in North West of Syria governorate, the need for this item was mainly in Daret Azza and Mare', Menbij, Dana, Jisr-Ash-Shugu, Mhambal, and Qourqeena sub-districts by more than 7% of the villages in these locations.

One of the main needs was rain water fenders which makes the main needs the same in other locations, and expecting this need for winterization will be increased as the cold and raining weather is getting worse on IDPs and host community with the lack of electricity to use heaters while this need was by around 8% of the communities in this area, and the need for this item is due to the increasing of cold weather in winter season generally.

Also in the same context, the report had shown other priorities and needs that were mentioned in lower rates, such as tents, blankets, winter shoes, batteries, sources of light, clothes, mattresses, and sleeping mats, bedding, and cooking utensils.

Map: Winterization Severity Scale by Community



RECOMMENDATION:

- Rehabilitation of shelter units and providing cash-based support for housing purposes.
- Implementing rehabilitation projects to provide better shelter for the population.
- Securing jobs for displaced people and supporting small projects and development assistance.
- Financial support for most vulnerable people living in rented premises because the house's rent is a burden.
- Supporting the agricultural sector by providing inputs of fertilizers and pesticides with promotional prices, to contribute to sustainable food security.
- Promoting agricultural mechanized maintenance of agricultural mechanisms. To contribute to sustainable food security
- Supporting the livestock sector by securing feed at incentive prices and opening agricultural extension centers that provide vaccines and medicines for livestock keepers.
- Supporting development projects and strategic crops and creating markets for agricultural products and facilitating export procedures.
- Securing sources of water for irrigation in the shadow of the scarcity of water resources.
- Systematic support for the neediest families, including regular food baskets.
- Bakeries support contributes to lowering the price of bread and restarting Non-functional bakeries.
- Providing prosthetics, trained staff, and physiotherapy centers.
- Maintaining the support of medical facilities and primary health care centers to provide primary health care as a basic need.
- Awareness campaigns about the importance of the vaccine, including the COVID-19 vaccine, maintaining support and expanding the health centers close to the camps to ensure that the vaccine reaches the IDPs.
- Supporting all non-food items, including clothes, cooking fuel, and cash assistance.
- Securing a source of electricity supply and repairing the public electricity network and providing electrical transformers.
- Maintenance of the public road network due to its essential role in the revitalization of economic life.
- Maintenance of existing non-operating factories and supporting small enterprises and the establishment of new factories.
- Expand awareness-raising activities on combating violence against women and children, nutrition and breastfeeding, Awareness sessions about the safety and security of tents, such as dealing with fires and cases of suffocation due to heaters and first aid



Winter storm Update
North-West Syria



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