

NORTH-WEST SYRIA: INTER-CLUSTER RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Focused on recent displacement in North-west Syria, July 2019

CONTEXT

In the last week of April 2019, southern Idlib and northern Hama governorates saw a sharp escalation in hostilities, shelling, and airstrikes, preventing access to essential services and endangering the safety of those living in the area. Following these developments, 334,294¹ people were forced to flee their homes between 1 May and 13 June 2019, many of whom were displaced for a second or third time. The majority of people leaving communities in southern Idlib and northern Hama governorates during this time period reportedly arrived to communities in Dana (171,237), Salqin (25,482), and Atareb (15,182) sub-districts in the north-west.¹

Between 1 May and 13 June, an estimated 258,077¹ people moved to Dana sub-district and 13 other neighbouring sub-districts in northern Idlib governorate, a trend that continues from a previous inter-cluster rapid needs assessment (RNA) conducted by REACH in [May 2019](#). Following this large wave of people arriving to northern Idlib and western Aleppo governorates within the past several months, this factsheet provides an overview of current needs, gaps, and priorities in the area to inform a rapid humanitarian response.

As the potential locations for displacement are becoming increasingly limited, the high number of people arriving into already densely-populated areas of north-west Syria has further compounded the already precarious humanitarian situation in the region. This has led to a growing strain on resources, further exacerbating people's vulnerabilities and likely eroding resilience. Many humanitarian organisations have recently increased their activities and support to people in the region through the provision of life-saving assistance, but have voiced concern that financially this is not a sustainable solution.² Without urgently needed funding, the already challenging living conditions of IDPs and residents may significantly worsen in the near future.

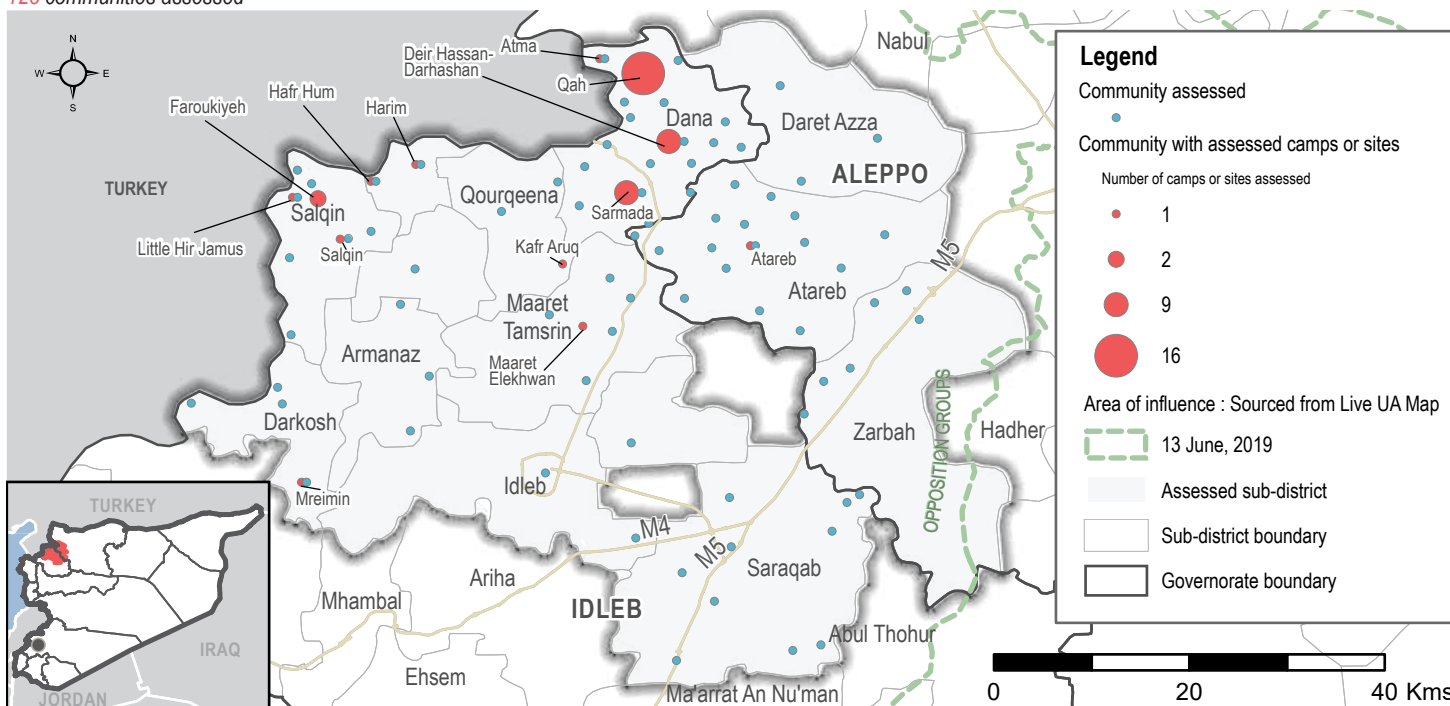
METHODOLOGY

Continuous data monitoring of this region is available from REACH. This assessment follows a multi-sectoral needs assessment, conducted in communities in all of Idlib and surrounding areas in [August 2018](#) as a baseline on humanitarian needs, and RNAs following episodes of escalated conflict in [September 2018](#), [December 2018](#), [February 2019](#), and [May 2019](#).

To provide timely updates on the humanitarian situation, REACH conducted an RNA in northern Idlib and western Aleppo governorates, densely-populated areas that have seen a large number of arrivals in recent months. Data was collected between 1 and 3 July 2019 in 125 opposition-controlled communities in 14 sub-districts via community-level Key Informant (KI) interviews.

ASSESSED COVERAGE AREA

125 communities assessed



KEY FINDINGS

Total estimated population (IDPs³ and residents⁴):⁵ **2,066,000**

The high number of IDP arrivals to assessed communities in north-west Syria within recent months has posed several challenges to available services and livelihood opportunities within the region. KIs reported that approximately 24% of IDP households and 9% of resident households were living in overcrowded shelters. The majority of IDPs arrived to assessed communities with furniture (reported in 61% of assessed communities) and kitchen equipment (59%), suggesting that with limited options for future movement, many expect to be displaced for a long period of time. Many communities are already overcrowded and few people intend to move outside of Syria.

According to KIs, IDPs commonly relied on humanitarian assistance and food aid as their main source of livelihoods, despite the fact that June 2019 saw the lowest Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) cost since January 2019. Both IDPs and residents have reportedly adopted negative coping strategies following a lack of food availability, in particular reducing the size of their meals. Likely due to strains on stable livelihoods, certain protection issues have become more prevalent. Child labour was reported by KIs in 51% of assessed communities, through which many children are likely exposed to various forms of abuse and exploitation.⁶

The most commonly reported priority needs for IDPs were food, non-food items (NFIs), and shelter. As conflict continues, the humanitarian situation is likely to worsen over time, increasing people's vulnerability. It is therefore essential that an upscaled and targeted humanitarian response is delivered in order to meet people's needs.

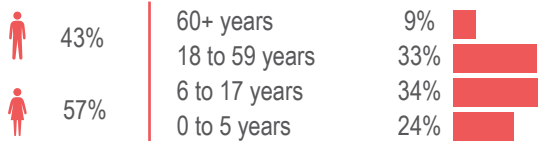
LIMITATIONS

Due to the KI methodology used, findings are not statistically representative and should only be considered as indicative of the situation. This information pertains only to people in the communities that were assessed. Therefore, findings cannot be considered as indicative of the situation in non-assessed communities in the area. As analysis is done at the community level, specific camp/site conditions are not highlighted, especially the conditions of those living in small sites of only a few households. Of the 1,625 KIs interviewed, only 10 (1%) were female, limiting the range of perspectives considered in the assessment.

Demographics

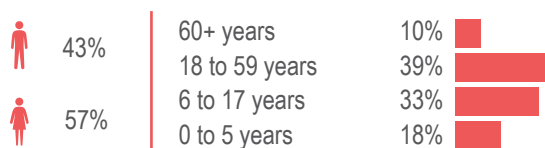
Total estimated IDP population in assessed communities:⁵ **1,034,000**

Estimated proportion of IDPs in assessed communities by age and gender:⁵



Total estimated resident population in assessed communities:⁵ **1,032,000**

Estimated proportion of residents in assessed communities by age and gender:⁵



Displacement

Between 1 May and 13 June 2019, some 334,294 people were forced to flee their homes in northern Hama and southern Idlib governorates. Many of those displaced moved towards communities in northern Idlib governorate, seeking safety and security from months of continuous airstrikes and aerial bombardments despite the announcement of a demilitarised zone in September 2018. During this time period, an estimated 258,077 people arrived to the 14 assessed sub-districts, in particular to Dana sub-district. This has compounded the already challenging humanitarian situation in several communities that face a limited availability of resources, including basic needs such as food, livelihood opportunities, and shelter. As of November 2018, Dana sub-district was home to one of the largest populations in north-west Syria, including a high proportion of IDPs.⁷ Throughout the last year, the overall population of Dana sub-district has substantially increased due to new influxes of IDPs arriving to the area.

According to KIs, many IDPs that arrived to assessed communities in Idlib and surrounding areas brought furniture (reported in 61% of assessed communities), kitchen equipment (59%), blankets (50%), tents (37%), and livestock (35%) with them upon arrival. The fact that many IDPs brought large household items with them suggests that they expect to be displaced for a long period of time.

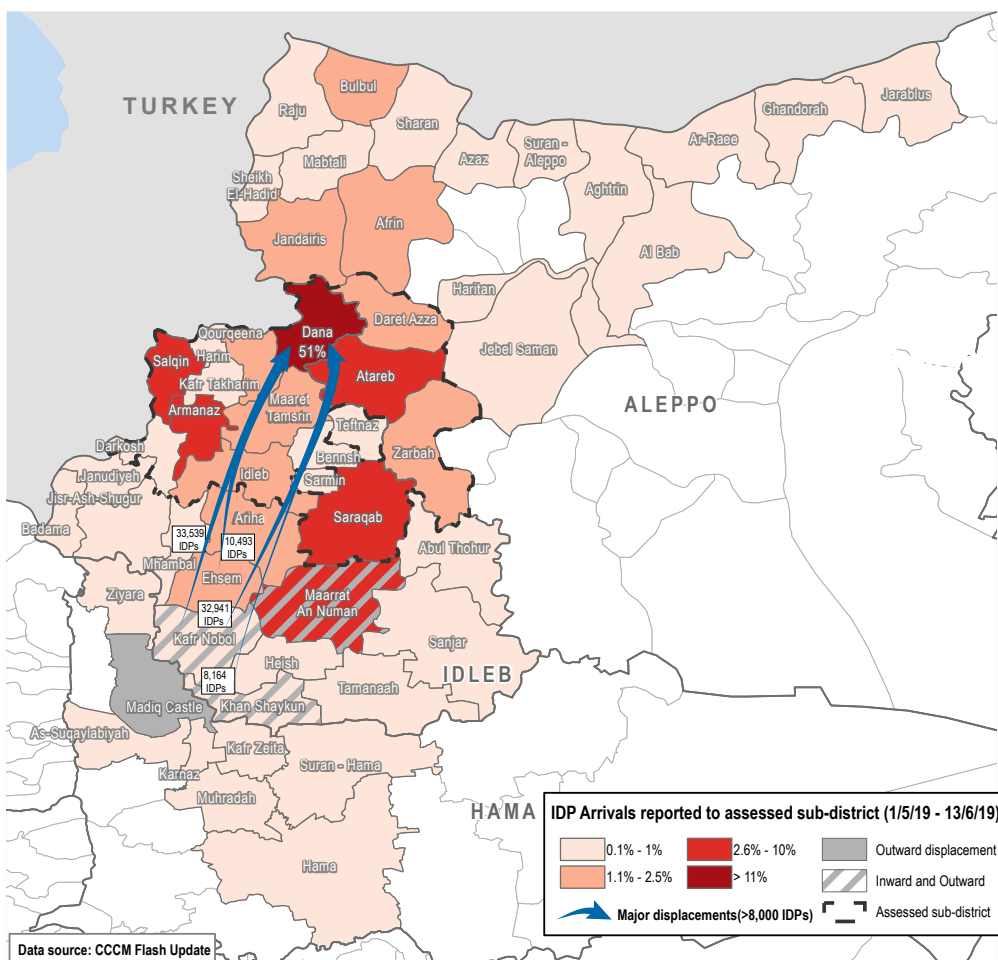
258,077

Total IDP arrivals from northern Hama and southern Idlib governorates to the **14 assessed sub-districts** between 1 May and 13 June 2019¹

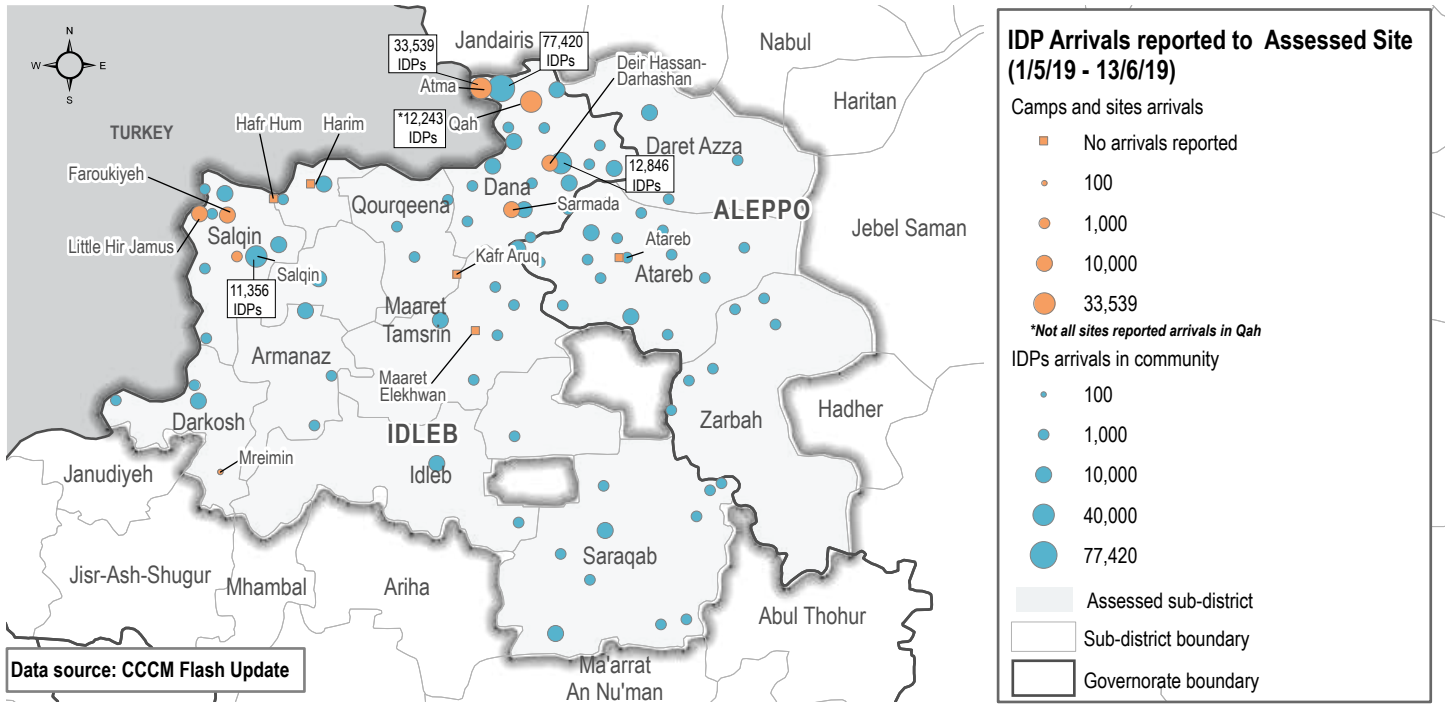
Top 5 sub-districts with most IDP arrivals from northern Hama and southern Idlib governorates between 1 May and 13 June 2019:¹



Most common sub-district of arrival for IDPs from northern Hama and southern Idlib to the assessed area between 1 May and 13 June 2019:¹



Most common community of arrival for IDPs from northern Hama and southern Idleb to the assessed area between 1 May and 13 June 2019:¹



Future Movement Intentions

Displacement is expected to continue, with KIs reporting that between 1 and 24 percent of IDPs were likely to leave assessed communities in the two weeks following the assessment. Many of these people will be displaced for the third or even fourth time, negatively impacting their long-term resilience. The high number of IDPs anticipated to be displaced further adds to an existing large and extremely vulnerable IDP population in north-west Syria. This also risks overwhelming an already stretched humanitarian response in the region.

The most commonly reported intended destinations for IDPs were host communities within the same governorate (reported in 30% of assessed communities) and camps within the same governorate (17%). KIs in only 5% of assessed communities reported that IDPs intended to move outside of Syria, a trend that varies greatly from past RNAs in the south of Idleb and north of Hama, where outside of Syria was the most commonly reported intended destination for IDPs.⁸ As Idleb governorate and its surrounding areas is the last opposition-held territory in Syria and IDPs likely face significant risks moving elsewhere, options for future movement are limited. A lack of safe alternative destinations was the third most commonly reported reason that IDPs are expected to remain in assessed communities, despite currently being faced with challenges such as limited access to basic needs such as food and water.

Top 3 most reported reasons to leave assessed communities for IDPs (by % of communities where reported):^{9,10}

- 1 Loss of income (62%)
- 2 Reduced access to food (44%)
- 3 Reduced access to water (30%)

Livelihoods and access to sufficient funds were reported to play a significant role in future displacement. A vicious cycle is likely to continue as a loss of income was the primary reason as to why IDPs are expected to leave assessed communities, but at the same time, a lack of money to pay for movement was reported as one of the top reasons as to why IDPs were unable to move further.

Top 3 most reported reasons to remain in assessed communities for IDPs (by % of communities where reported):^{9,10}

- 1 Safety and security situation in the community (73%)
- 2 Lack of money to pay for movement (49%)
- 3 Lack of safe alternative destinations (40%)

Protection

In 51% of assessed communities, KIs reported child labour as the most prevalent protection risk for IDPs. As IDPs face a more difficult livelihoods situation than residents, they are more likely to send their children to work in order to provide for their families. Through child labour, many children are being deprived of their childhood and their right to education, coupled with a high risk that many of these children are also being exposed to violence, exploitation, harassment, and abuse.⁶

KIs reported that child labour was a protection risk for residents as well. In addition, reported protection risks for residents included kidnapping (reported in 8% of assessed communities), exploitation (6%), and threats from explosive hazards (6%). Some residents were reportedly also affected by a lack or loss of civil documentation (5%), which KIs report subsequently limits their access to humanitarian assistance.

Top 3 most reported protection risks for IDPs and residents (by % of communities where reported):^{9,10}

IDPs	Residents
Child labour (51%)	1 Threat from airstrikes (37%)
Threat from airstrikes (25%)	2 Child labour (33%)
Forced and early marriage (9%)	3 Forced and early marriage (8%)



Proportion of assessed communities where KIs reported sector-specific humanitarian assistance accessed in the week prior to the assessment (by % of communities where reported):⁹

Food	80%	<div style="width: 80%;"></div>
Non-food items (NFIs)	36%	<div style="width: 36%;"></div>
Health	29%	<div style="width: 29%;"></div>
Shelter	11%	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>
Protection	9%	<div style="width: 9%;"></div>
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
Education	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

KIs in 86% of assessed communities report that there is not enough humanitarian assistance to meet the needs of IDPs, which is likely to further deteriorate given the continually high levels of movement into north-west Syria.¹¹ According to KIs, people in only 45 assessed communities had access to humanitarian assistance within the last week, which mainly included food (reported in 80% of the 45 communities), NFIs (36%), and healthcare (29%). KIs also reported that available assistance did not always correspond to people's actual needs (31%) and that a lack of documentation hindered many people from receiving assistance (31%).

Food was reportedly the most commonly ranked priority need of IDPs living in assessed communities of Idleb and surrounding areas, in particular bread (reported in 58% of assessed communities) and fresh vegetables (49%). More information about food security and nutrition needs is available on [page 5](#). In contrast, while schools are currently not in session due to summer recess, education was the most commonly ranked priority need of residents in assessed communities. More information about education needs is available on [page 7](#).

Top three ranked priority needs of IDPs living in assessed communities (by number of communities where reported):⁹

	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
Food	40	34	25	99
Non-food items (NFIs)	8	49	35	92
Shelter	55	3	3	61
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	2	7	29	38
Livelihoods	15	11	8	34
Education	1	7	16	24
Healthcare	3	13	7	23
Protection	1	1	2	4

Top three ranked priority needs of residents living in assessed communities (by number of communities where reported):⁹

	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
Education	17	23	16	56
Non-food items (NFIs)	12	13	20	45
Food	11	13	12	36
Livelihoods	19	6	10	35
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)	8	14	11	33
Healthcare	10	7	8	25
Protection	1	3	2	6
Shelter	1	0	0	1



The high number of IDP arrivals into north-west Syria within recent months has continuously contributed to the increasing cost of the 18 items comprising the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)¹² as monitored between January and May 2019. Nevertheless, certain food items have seen a sharp price reduction with the start of the harvest season, which meant that June saw the lowest SMEB cost observed since January 2019 despite the increased price of many other items.

Median SMEB cost in assessed communities: 61,171 SYP (106 USD)¹³

Many of the items for which prices increased are likely essential to newly-displaced people living in the assessed area. The median cost of transport fuel continued to increase in June, with an increase of 12% compared to April.¹⁴ While the median price of flour remained the same, the price of bread increased by approximately 7% to 160 SYP. This is likely related to the large fires that spread across northern Syria in June, which may have destroyed crucial crop fields. As a result, it is expected that bread prices will continue to rise in the coming months. Related to food security and nutrition, the price of baby formula increased sharply by 78% between April and June from 2,725 SYP to 4,850 SYP, respectively. This trend is likely to continue and will negatively affect pre-existing concerns surrounding non-breastfed babies between the ages of 0 to 6 months as reported in the [food security and nutrition section](#) of this factsheet.

Certain non-food items likely to be needed by IDPs include tents, plastic tarpaulins, and jerry cans. KIs reported prices as high as 2,000 SYP (3.45 USD) per jerry can and 5,000 SYP (8.60 USD) per square metre of plastic tarpaulin, which most people are unlikely to be able to afford. While jerry cans were reportedly available in 92% of assessed communities and tarpaulins in 89% of assessed communities, tents were only available in 33% of assessed communities.

Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) Contents:

	Item	Quantity	
Food Items	Bread	37 kg	
	Bulgur	15 kg	
	Chicken	6 kg	
	Eggs	6 kg	
	Fresh vegetables	12 kg	
	Ghee/vegetable oil	7 kg/L	
	Red lentils	15 kg	
	Rice	19 kg	
	Salt	1 kg	
	Sugar	5 kg	
	Tomato paste	6 kg	
	Hygiene items	Bathing soap	12 bars
		Laundry/dish soap	3 kg
Sanitary pads		4 packs of 10	
Toothpaste		200 g	
Fuel	Cooking fuel*	25 L	
Water	Water trucking	4500 L	
Telecom	Smartphone data	1 GB	
Other	Float (other costs)**	7.5% total value	

*Kerosene in northern Syria; LP Gas in southern Syria

**Float only applied to observations where prices of all SMEB contents could be collected

Median price per product (in SYP and USD):

Tents	60,000 SYP (104 USD)
Plastic tarpaulins (per square meter)	2,500 SYP (4.30 USD)
Jerry cans	600 SYP (1 USD)

In almost three quarters of assessed communities, KIIs reported that people consumed three meals a day. However, the 5% of assessed communities where people reportedly consumed one meal per day were all in Dana sub-district, which has the highest proportion of IDPs. Additionally, people in 64% of assessed communities reportedly used negative coping strategies, such as reducing meal size (reported in 42% of assessed communities). In 10% of assessed communities, KIIs reported that children were sent to work in order to make ends meet, which likely holds negative consequences for education.

Top 5 most reported sources of food for IDPs and residents (by % of communities where reported):^{9,10}

IDPs	Residents
Purchasing from stores (98%)	1 Purchasing from stores (99%)
Assistance from NGOs (74%)	2 Own production/farming (82%)
Borrowing (42%)	3 Assistance from NGOs (37%)
Assistance from local councils (34%)	4 Assistance from local councils (34%)
Food stored previously (8%)	5 Borrowing (15%)

Top 3 most reported coping strategies for a lack of available food (by % of communities where reported):⁹

- 1 Reducing meal size (42%)
- 2 Buying food with money usually used for other things (32%)
- 3 Selling non-productive assets (17%)

Top 5 most reported food needs for IDPs and residents (by % of communities where reported):^{9,10}

IDPs	Residents
Bread (58%)	1 Meat (non-chicken) (25%)
Fresh vegetables (49%)	2 Fresh vegetables (23%)
Rice (26%)	3 Chicken (20%)
Meat (non-chicken) (24%)	4 Bread (19%)
Bulgur (23%)	5 Rice (15%)

Top 3 most reported challenges to feeding young children (7-23 months) (by % of communities where reported):⁹

Not enough variety (diversity)	62%
Not good enough food (quality)	49%
Not enough food (quantity)	35%

The availability of essential food items was reportedly high in almost all assessed communities, however, in a considerable number of assessed communities food items such as meat (non-chicken) (reported in 70% of assessed communities), chicken (62%), flour (32%), cooking oil (26%), and sugar (18%) were reportedly unaffordable for the majority of people. The unaffordability of essential food items likely contributes directly to challenges feeding children in assessed communities.

The high number of IDP arrivals into already densely-populated areas of north-west Syria has further strained the already limited availability of livelihood sources, which has been an issue across north-west Syria for at least the last year.¹⁵ Many people have insufficient incomes to cover basic household needs, leaving them extremely vulnerable. IDPs were commonly reported to rely on humanitarian assistance (reported in 30% of assessed communities) and food aid (20%), likely due to a lack of employment opportunities that match people's skills (66%), low wages (67%), and the physical difficulty of accessing possible jobs due to factors such as damaged roads or a lack of transportation (10%).

Top 5 most reported sources of livelihoods for IDPs and residents (by % of communities where reported):^{9,10}

IDPs	Residents
Waged labour (daily) (88%)	1 Food crop production (73%)
Petty trading (46%)	2 Petty trading (54%)
Humanitarian assistance (30%)	3 Waged labour (daily) (49%)
Entrepreneurial activities (26%)	4 Waged labour (regular work) (41%)
Food aid (21%)	5 Livestock products (35%)

Top 5 most reported barriers to accessing livelihoods for IDPs and residents (by % of communities where reported):^{9,10}

IDPs	Residents
Low wages (67%)	1 Low wages (66%)
Lack of skilled employment (66%)	2 General lack of employment (43%)
General lack of employment (58%)	3 Lack of skilled employment (41%)
Lack of regular payments (21%)	4 Lack of regular payments (27%)
Discrimination in hiring (12%)	5 Lack of financial resources (16%)

While petty trading was the second most common source of livelihood for both IDPs and residents, a higher proportion of IDPs relied on self-employment and entrepreneurial activities to meet their needs than residents. This is likely due to difficulties IDPs, especially those newly arrived, face in finding stable employment. Furthermore, the sale of livestock was reported to be a common source of livelihoods for some IDPs (reported in 20% of assessed communities), which coupled with a reliance on loans, remittances, food or gifts from relatives or friends (reported in 15% of assessed communities), highlights a lack of long-term and self-sufficient livelihood options. A lack of livelihood opportunities and income are also likely to exacerbate other issues such as protection, specifically child labour, the most prevalent protection risk for IDPs in assessed communities.

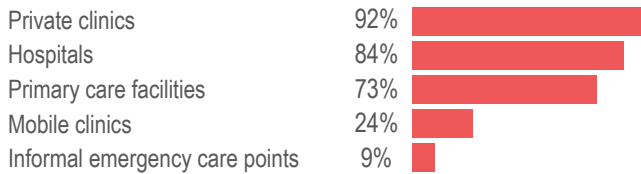
While KIIs reported that more expensive NFIs such as batteries and solar panels were available in the majority of assessed communities, these items were reportedly unaffordable for most people residing in the assessed communities, which may contribute to difficulties accessing electricity. While the rising demand for such NFIs, spurred by the large number of IDP arrivals, has potentially increased the costs of these items, the reportedly limited access to livelihood sources is also likely impacting the affordability of these NFIs. Moreover, less costly, everyday items such as clothing (reported in 38% of assessed communities), baby diapers (31%), sanitary pads (30%), and shoes (28%) were reportedly unaffordable for many, further demonstrating the limited access to livelihood sources in assessed communities.

Top 5 items reported to be unavailable for purchase in the week prior to the assessment (by % of communities where reported):⁹

- 1 Solar panels (14%)
- 2 Mattresses (8%)
- 3 Batteries (8%)
- 4 Adult diapers (8%)
- 5 Clothing (7%)

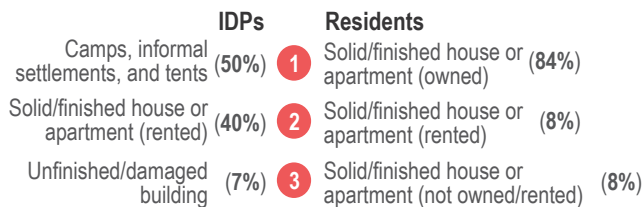
KIs reported that people in 5% of assessed communities were only able to access healthcare facilities outside of their community, but that most people had access to healthcare facilities within 5 kilometres or 1 hour walking distance (reported in 98% of assessed communities). According to KIs, people in 6% of assessed communities reportedly felt that their access to healthcare had decreased in the two months prior to the assessment. This was specifically related to the fact that overall prices of treatment and medical supplies had increased (reported in 88% of the 6% of affected communities), healthcare facilities had become overcrowded (75%) and that the supply of essential medical supplies had decreased (75%).

Top 5 most commonly available healthcare facilities in the week prior to the assessment (by % of communities where reported):⁹

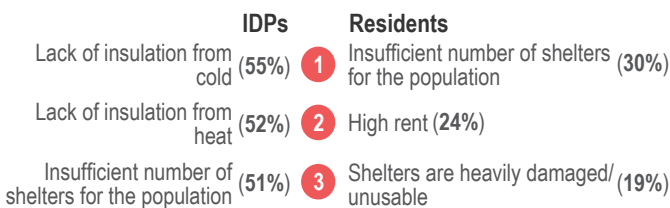


KIs reported several health problems in the assessed communities, in particular diarrhoea (reported in 66% of assessed communities), cough, cold and fever (46%), leishmaniasis (44%), lice (15%) and skin infections (14%). These health problems are likely to become more prevalent if people intend to move into a few select communities, thereby overcrowding areas that have already high population densities. This is likely create an environment that is more conducive to the spread of bacteria and viruses.

Top 3 most reported shelter types in assessed locations (by proportion of total population in assessed locations):^{7,8}



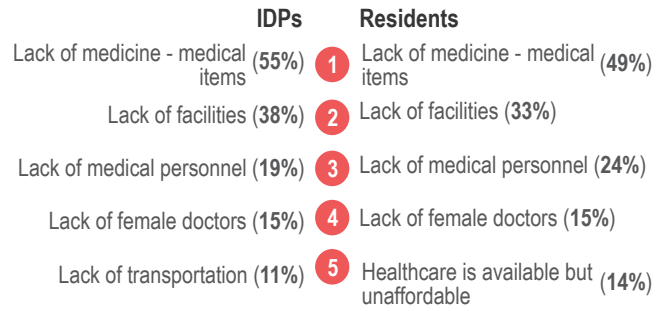
Top 3 most reported shelter issues in the week prior to the assessment (by % of communities where reported):^{9,10}



Overall, shelter was the most commonly reported first priority need of IDPs. At the time of the assessment, 24% of IDP households and 9% of resident households were estimated to be living in overcrowded shelters. This is likely to pose inter-sectoral challenges, especially related to sanitation and the spread of disease. Lack of documentation, a common protection issue for IDPs, may also contribute to issues securing a shelter that properly accommodates a family.

With limited shelter options, IDPs were most commonly reported to be living in tents in communities, formal camps, and informal settlements. Most IDPs living in tents were reportedly located in Dana sub-district, the assessed sub-district that has received the largest number of IDP arrivals in recent months. Most tents were either brought by families (reported in 82% of assessed communities), were provided by non-governmental organisations (70%) or were handmade (42%).

Top 5 most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare services for IDPs and residents (by % of communities where reported):^{9,10}



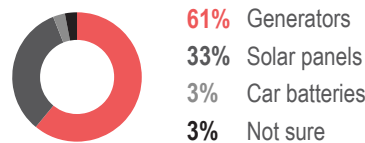
People are reportedly struggling to access healthcare services either because they are not readily available, such as tuberculosis services, or due to other factors such as a lack of transportation. Hemodialysis services are reportedly available in four centres in Bab el Hawa, Qah, Salqin and Atareb communities, yet many people cannot access this life-saving necessary treatment.

Top 5 most commonly reported healthcare services that IDPs and residents did not have access to (by % of communities where reported):⁹

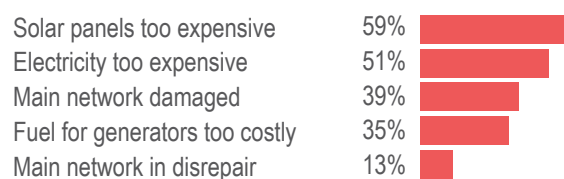
- 1 Post-exposure prophylaxis for sexually transmitted infections (70%)
- 2 Tuberculosis services (58%)
- 3 Mental health (55%)
- 4 Health education/promotion by community health workers (55%)
- 5 Hemodialysis services (50%)

Livelihood-related issues such as the high cost of solar panels, electricity and fuel were commonly reported as barriers to accessing electricity in the week prior to the assessment. Low wages is likely to make it difficult for people to afford electricity on a regular basis. With barriers to accessing livelihood sources likely persisting, and the high demand for electricity continuing in densely-populated areas, it is expected that challenges to accessing electricity will continue within the next weeks.

Main reported source of electricity in the week prior to the assessment (by % of communities where reported):

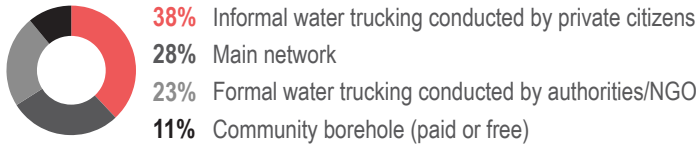


Top 5 most reported barriers to accessing electricity (by % of communities where reported):⁹



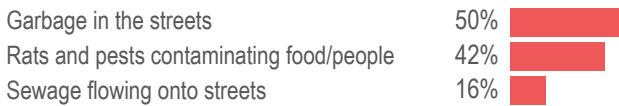
Access to water is likely an issue for newly-arrived IDPs due to an existing insufficiency of water¹⁶ and the high cost of accessing it. Many IDPs and residents have had to rely on water trucking rather than the main water network, which is expensive and likely lowers people's ability to spend money on other essential items.

Main reported source of drinking water in the week prior to the assessment (by % of communities where reported):



According to KIs, people became sick after drinking potable water (reported in 8% of assessed communities), while others perceived the water to taste bad. Certain healthcare concerns are likely to be affected by poor sanitation practices, especially in cases whereby a large amount of garbage in the streets is likely to encourage a larger number of rats and pests contaminating food or people.

Top 3 most reported sanitation issues in the week prior to the assessment (by % of communities where reported):⁹



Top 5 most reported barriers to accessing water (by % of communities where reported):⁹

- 1 High price of water trucking (55%)
- 2 Other sources too costly (45%)
- 3 Other sources unavailable (21%)
- 4 Main network damaged (13%)
- 5 Not enough pressure to pump sufficient water (12%)

On average, KIs reported that the main water network was functioning 2 days per week across all assessed communities. Coping strategies for lack of water, such as reducing drinking water consumption, spending money usually spent on other things to buy water, as well as modifying hygiene practices were reported to be used in 88% of assessed communities. Such widespread use of coping strategies highlights the insufficiency of water access in the assessed area.

Top 3 most reported WASH needs (by % of communities where reported):^{9,10}

IDPs		Residents
Soap (22%)	1	Disposable diapers (29%)
Functioning latrines (21%)	2	Drinking water (28%)
Detergent (for dishes) (20%)	3	Washing powder (for clothes) (18%)

Education

School was not in session in any of the assessed communities at the time of the assessment due to summer recess. However, KIs reported that there will likely be future problems in accessing education once schools resume for both resident children (reported in 97% of assessed communities that reported having residents) and IDP children (reported in 98% of all assessed communities). The lack of capacity of schools to properly accommodate children once classes resume will likely have long-term consequences for education and the future rehabilitation of Syria.

Education was the top priority reported need for residents. Specifically, KIs reported a need for a recognition or certification of curriculum, a larger supply of school stationery, more qualified teachers, more school equipment, and additional classrooms.

Top 5 most reported future education problems (by % of communities where reported):^{9,10}

IDPs		Residents
Lack of recognised certification (66%)	1	Lack of recognised certification (71%)
Not enough teaching/ learning supplies (62%)	2	Not enough teaching/ learning supplies (51%)
Low quality of education (54%)	3	Lack of resources to pay (49%) teachers
Unsuitable environment (40%)	4	Low quality of education (48%)
Lack of resources to pay teachers (36%)	5	Unsuitable environment (23%)

ENDNOTES

The complete North-west Syria Inter-cluster RNA dataset is available [here](#).

1. According to the latest available CCCM flash update data set on displacements from northern Hama and southern Idlib governorates. Population data is currently available only as of 13 June 2019.
2. UNOCHA, [Situation Report 5: Recent Developments in Northwestern Syria](#), 14 June 2019.
3. IDPs are defined as 'Individuals or groups of people who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights, or natural or man-made disasters, and who have not crossed an international border'.
4. Residents are defined as 'Individuals or groups of people who currently reside in their communities of origin, or communities of permanent residence prior to the Syrian conflict. This includes populations that were never displaced as well as previously displaced populations that have returned to their communities of origin.'
5. Population estimates and proportions are reported by KIs. Total population estimates are rounded to the nearest ten-thousand.
6. UNOCHA, [2019 Syrian Arab Republic Humanitarian Needs Overview](#), March 2019.
7. CCCM/REACH, [North-West Syria Population Overview](#), November 2018.
8. REACH, [Southern Idlib and Northern Hama RNA](#), May 2019.
9. KIs could select multiple answers.
10. Information related to residents is reported as a proportion of the 79 communities that were reported to have residents.
11. UNOCHA, [Situation Report 7: Recent Developments in Northwestern Syria](#), 12 July 2019.
12. REACH, [Syria Market Monitoring Exercise](#), June 2019.
13. According to an exchange rate of 1 USD = 578 SYP (see REACH, [Syria Market Monitoring Dataset June, 2019](#)).
14. To inform humanitarian cash programming, REACH, in partnership with the Cash-Based Responses Technical Working Group (CBR-TWG), conducts monthly market monitoring exercises throughout Syria to assess the availability and prices of 36 basic commodities that are typically sold in markets and consumed by average Syrian households. Of these, 18 items comprise the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) which represents the minimum, culturally adjusted items required to support a 6-person household for a month. Data was collected this month between 10-17 June by ACTED, CARE Shafak, Concern, GOAL, IRC, Mercy Corps, People in Need, REACH, SARD, Solidarités, International, STC Shafak, Violet, and Watan. Prices are compared across nine sub-districts that have consistently been monitored since January 2019, including: Armanaz, Atareb, Bannsh, Dana, Daret Azza, Darkosh, Kafr Takharim, Maaret Tamsrin and Saraqab.
15. REACH, [Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria](#), April 2018.
16. REACH, [Humanitarian Situation Overview in Syria WASH factsheet](#), April 2019.

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