



IDP CAMPS MONITORING BULLETIN NORTHERN SYRIA

The Information Management Unit (IMU)

Issue No: 28
December 2015





The Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) aims to strengthen the decision-making capacity of aid actors responding to the Syrian crisis. This is done through collecting, analyzing and sharing information on the humanitarian situation in Syria. To this end, the Assistance Coordination Unit through the Information Management Unit established a wide network of enumerators who have been recruited depending on specific criteria such as education level, association with information sources and ability to work and communicate under various conditions. IMU collects data that is difficult to reach by other active international aid actors, and publishes different types of information products such as maps, IDP camp monitoring reports, red flag and flash reports, monthly food price index, and thematic reports.

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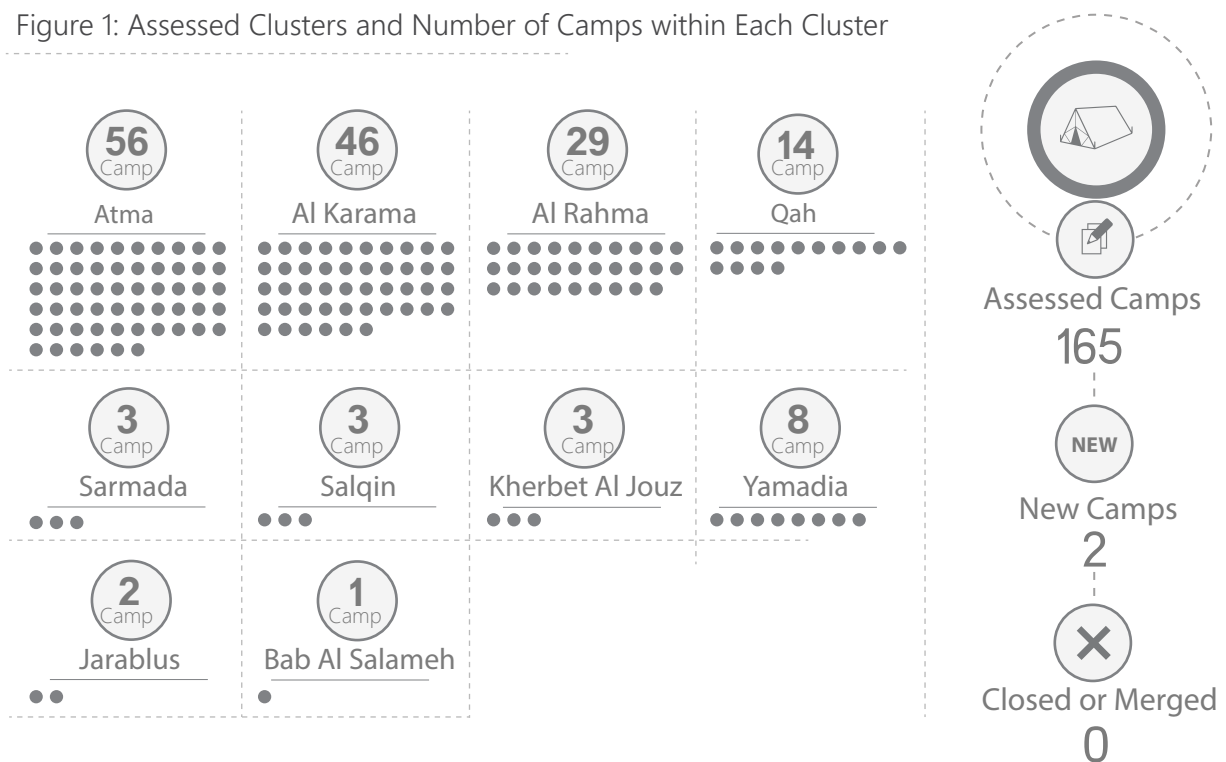
Introduction

Information Management Unit at Assistance Coordination Unit has launched a bulletin about the main issues and needs of IDPs within the assessed camps on basic sectors: food security; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH); Health; Education; Shelter and Non-Food items (NFIs); as well as the population demography and the number of individuals and families during December 2015. The ACU's enumerators have covered 165 camps during December 2015 within ten clusters in Northern Syria distributed on three governorates Aleppo, Idleb and Lattakia. The number of assessed camps during December has increased by two camps. Al Bayan camp within Atma cluster was split into two camps Al Forkan and Al Bayan after the separation of some families from the old camp. As well as, Zamzam camp was divided into two camps Zamzam1 and Zamzam2 at the end of November and the new camps was covered this month.

Hard frost attacked Northern camps during the first week of December, with the increase of building rooms in camps due to deficiency of essential winter requirements and the delay of acting humanitarian organizations in providing the basic IDP needs especially tent support. Al Karama cluster has witnessed the highest percentage of building movement in camps. The relief trucks parking lot was bombed in Al Dana and Sarmada villages which resulted in camps' deprivation of food baskets for the month of December.

Some tragic accidents have taken place this month in the assessed camps. A tent within Al Asi camp in Al Rahma cluster was burned resulting in a woman and two men injury, as well as, a fuel oil heater has caused burning of built room roofed with an insulator and two girls were severely burned and transported to Turkey for treatment. Another tent was burned in Yousef Wa Noura camp within Atma cluster due to electric contact resulting in the damage of tent contents without casualties. The situation in Kherbet Aljouz cluster has deteriorated in December compared to November, this bad situation can be referred to the establishment of new camps near this cluster so the humanitarian support was directed to those camps, in addition to the distant location of the school and medical point from the cluster, which led to complaints, and resentment of IDPs. The IDPs in Salqin cluster suffer from the absence of winter needs support until now, especially the need of fuel and heaters.

Figure 1: Assessed Clusters and Number of Camps within Each Cluster



Population Demography

Number of families and individuals has decreased during December in the assessed camps. Whereas 328 families have left the Northern Syria camps for several reasons, the return of some families to their towns or villages because of the relatively stable situation there, or due to olive picking season. As well as some families had to leave their tents to search for better place because of the lack of winter requirements like heaters, fuel and clothes and the big drop in temperatures. It is worth mentioning that some families moved from their original camps to newly established camps after the recent displacement wave, this movement could be attributed to the fact that the humanitarian organizations focus on distributing aid in those new camps at the expense of other camp IDPs. Despite all these circumstances, many families still head to the Northern camps to find a safe place for living, especially Yamadia cluster with 187 new families this month.



Figure 2: Total Number of Families in Each Cluster

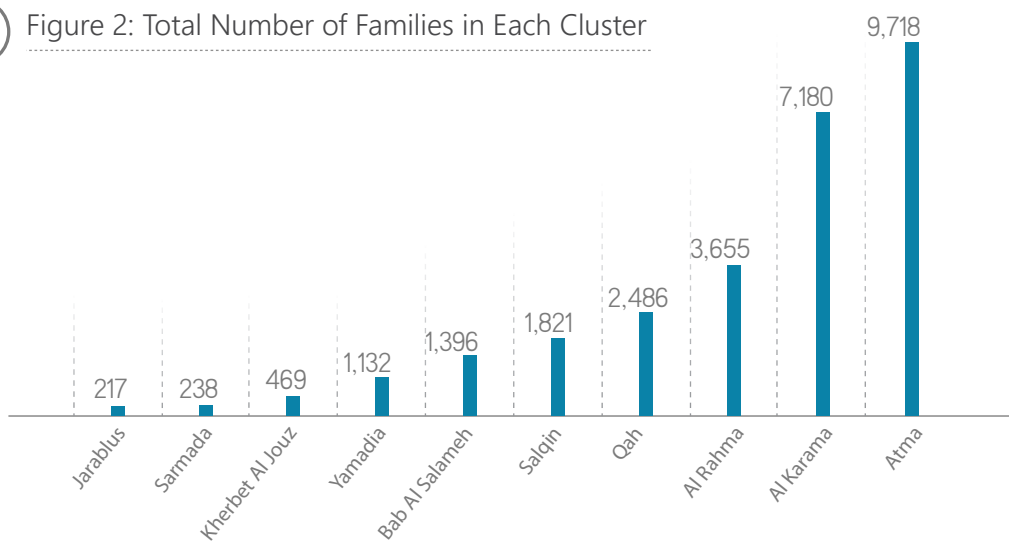
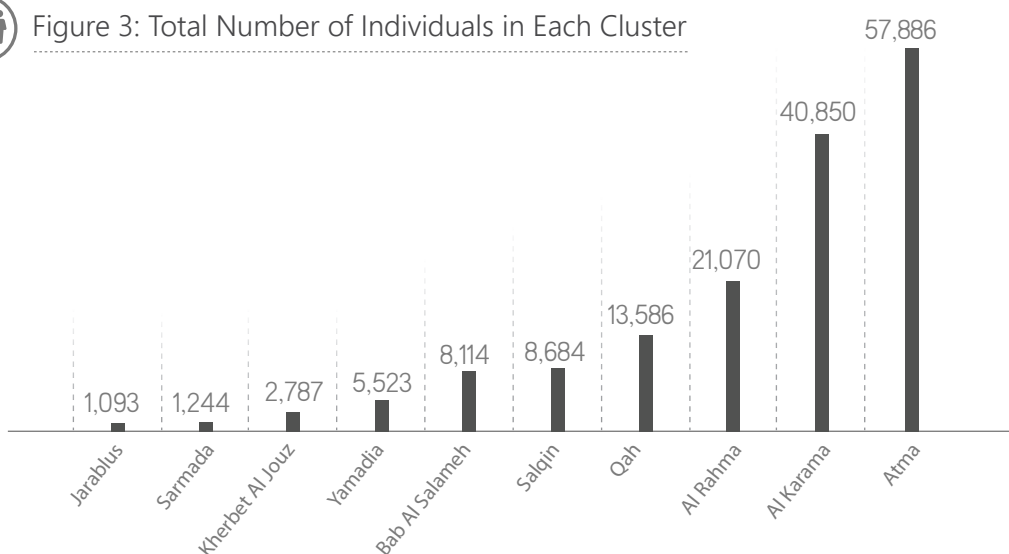


Figure 3: Total Number of Individuals in Each Cluster



Vulnerable Categories

The following table shows the number of families and individuals within vulnerable categories during December according to the assessed clusters. The highest number of unaccompanied minors are concentrated in Atma cluster.

Table 1: Vulnerable Groups within Camp Clusters during December, 2015

Cluster Name	Qah	Salqin	Sarmada	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Bab Al Salameh	Yamadia	Al Karama	Al Rahma	Atma	Total
Unaccompanied Elders	13	16	3	3	4	0	9	133	40	168	389
Unaccompanied Minors	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	8	12
Disabled People	125	184	6	0	12	16	31	238	181	260	1,053
Female Headed Households	148	72	24	17	8	39	70	470	419	696	1,963

Food Security

The assessed camps have suffered in the month of December 2015 from two main problems unavailability of food baskets and lack in bread. Analysis results showed that 116 camps out of 165 assessed camps did not receive food baskets during December which constitutes 70.3% of camps. This percentage is very high considering that every displaced family has the right to acquire food basket on a monthly basis. Despite the promises that the camps will receive their share of food baskets by the end of the month, those promises went in vain. Taking into consideration that this is the main responsibility of humanitarian organizations.

Although bread is considered the basic food item in IDP camps, most of the camps lack support of bakeries and flour to produce this food item. The analysis results have shown that 128 of the assessed camps with 77.5% suffer from absence of bread or its deficiency. Overall, all assessed camps especially Atma camps suffer from food deficiency and poor food diversity, in addition to poor food baskets distribution this month.

Figure 4: Evaluation of Food Quantity on Cluster Level

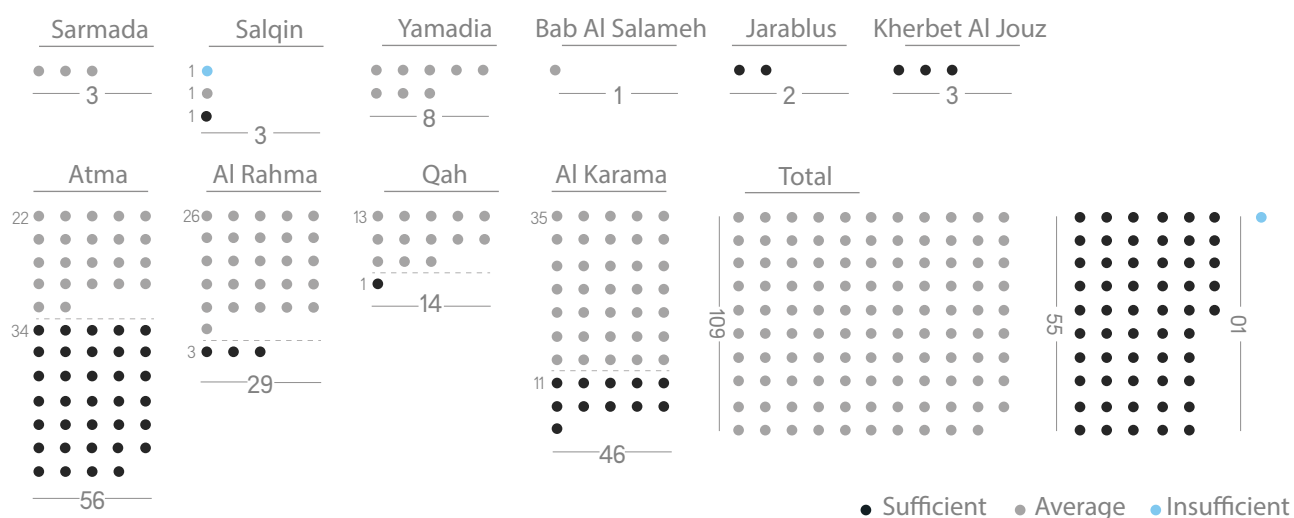


Figure 5: Evaluation of Food Diversity on Cluster Level

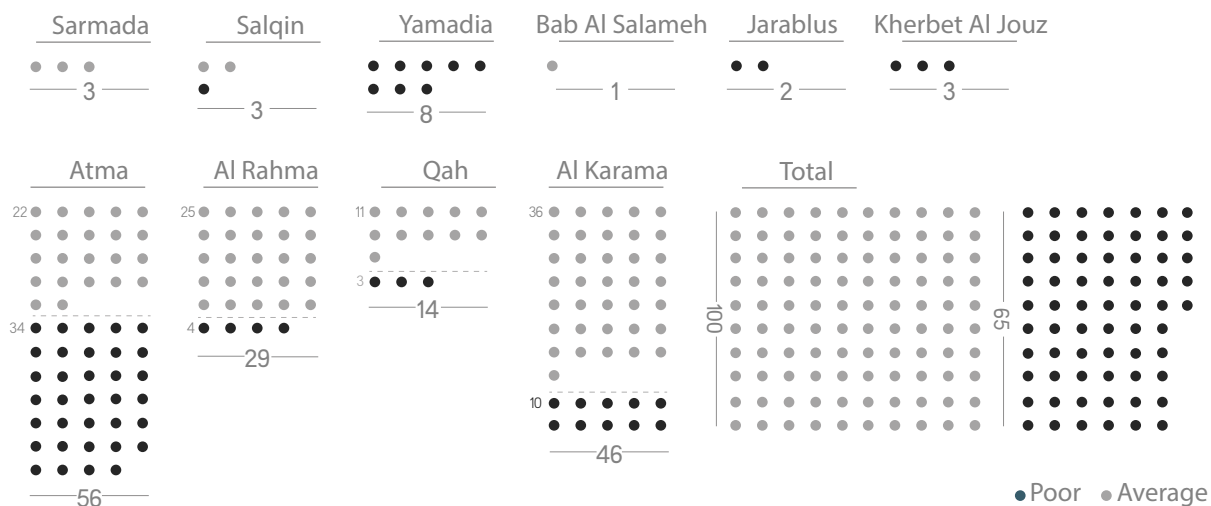


Figure 6
 Camps That Did not Receive Food Basket and Suffer from Absence or Lack of Bread during December 2015

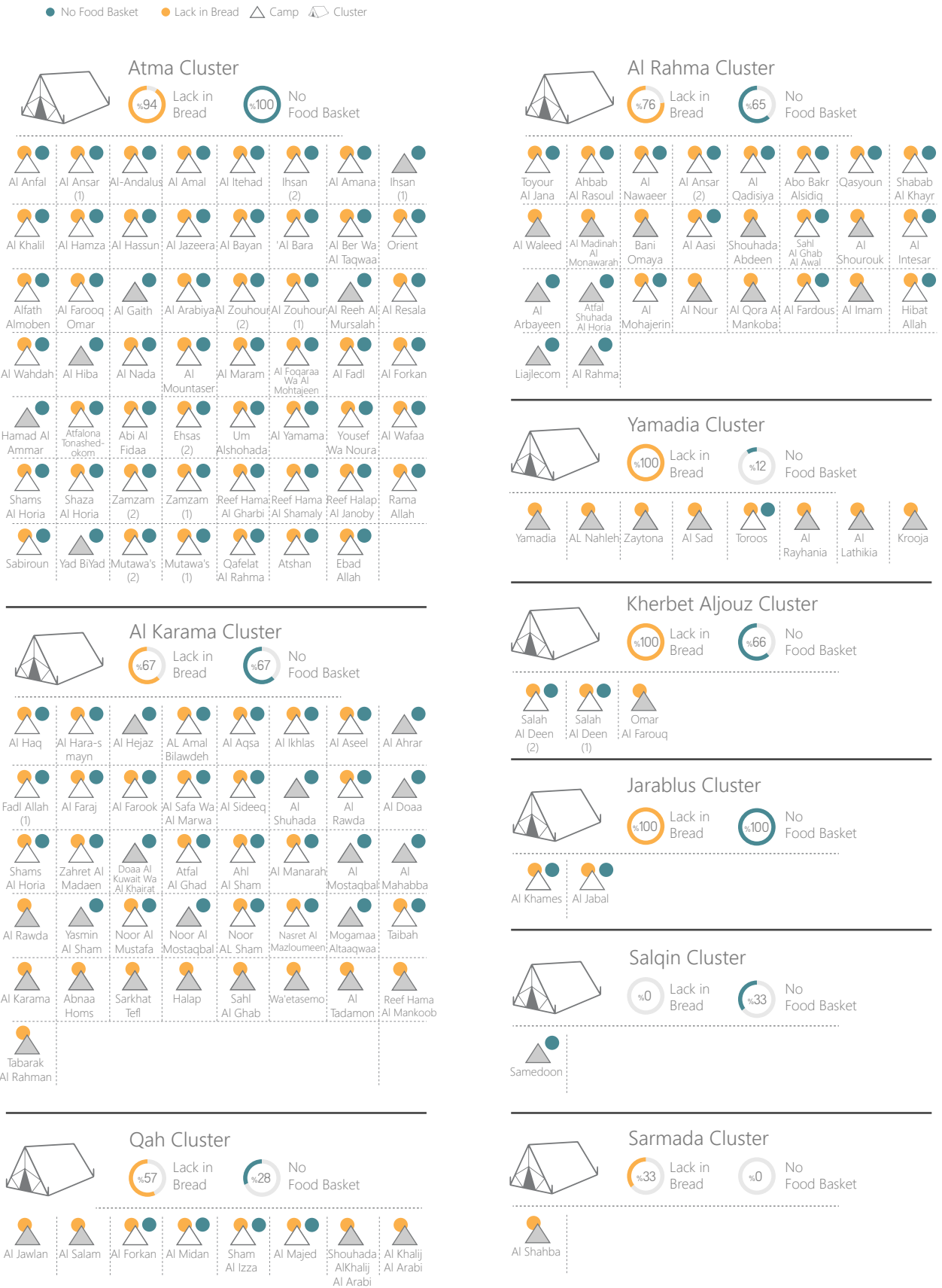


Figure7 : Number of Bread Loaves per Capita

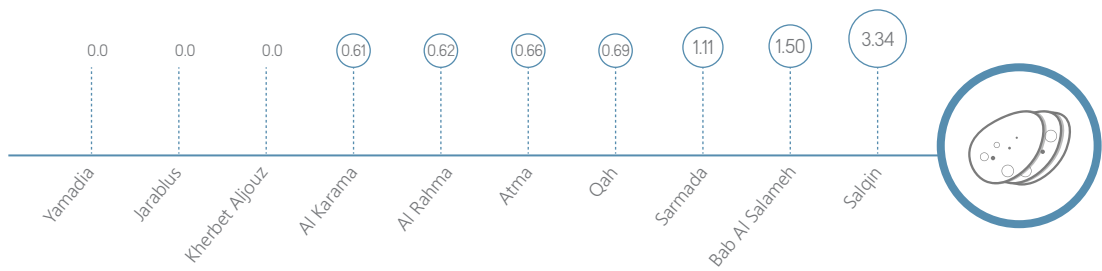
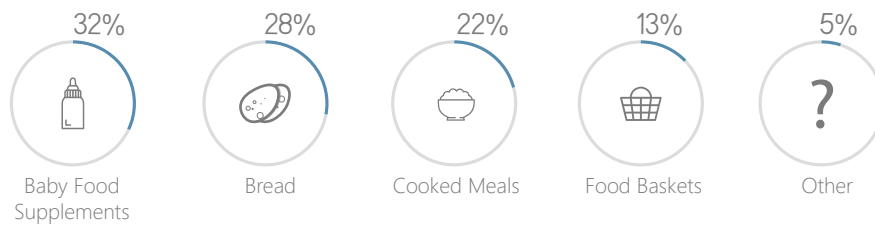


Figure 8: Priorities in the Food Security Sector

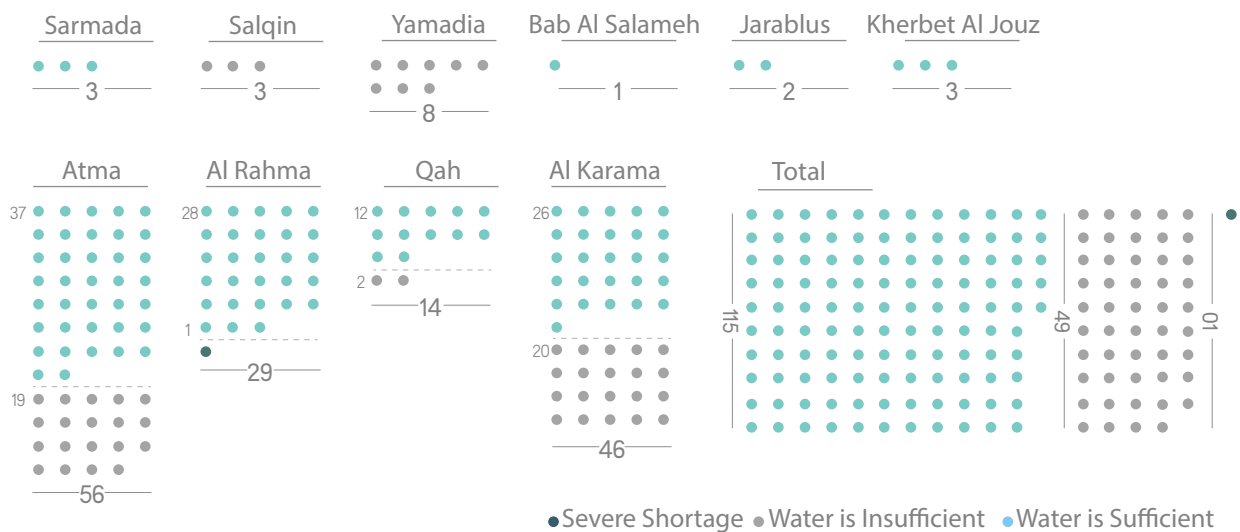


Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

A tragic accident happened on 22 December, where a child was rescued while he nearly drowned in a dumping hole after he slipped his foot while he was walking next to it in Ahbab Al Rasoul camp within Al Rahma cluster. This dumping hole near the camp entrance was surrounded by accumulated garbage bags even that the slope could not be seen. This problem needs to be solved soon, otherwise the danger will increase, knowing that no organization supports WASH sector in this camp and many other camps. For example Reef Halap Al Janoby, Ihsan 1, Zamzam 2, Yousef Wa Noura 1, and Al Yamama camps within Atma cluster need water points, and Zamzam 1, Al Andalus, Al Zouhour2, Ihsan 1 need rain water drainage and water for other drainage system.

Assessment results showed that drinking water was not enough within 52 camps whereas severe shortage in drinking water quantity was recorded in Sahl Al Ghab Al Awal camp within Al Rahma cluster as the following figure shows.

Figure9. Drinking Water Evaluation on Cluster Level



Half of the assessed camps do not get enough quantity of water for other uses, and severe need was recorded in Sahl Al Ghab Al Awal camp within Al Rahma cluster. It is worth mentioning that some active humanitarian organizations reduced the amount of water provided to Atma cluster.

Figure10. Water for Other Uses Evaluation on Cluster Level

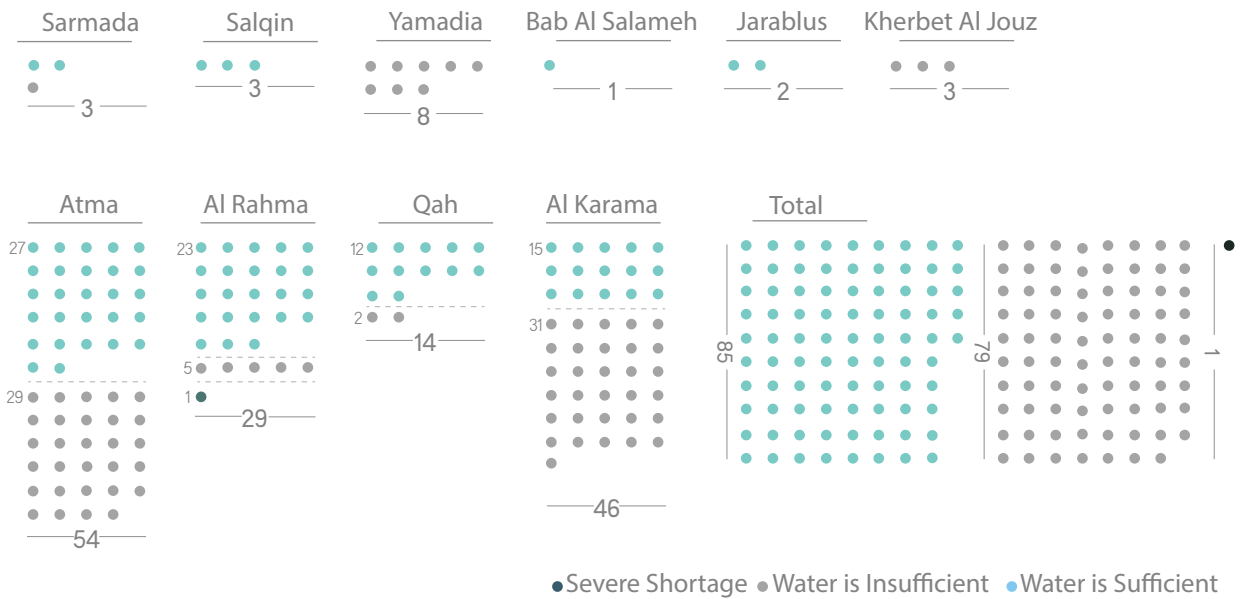
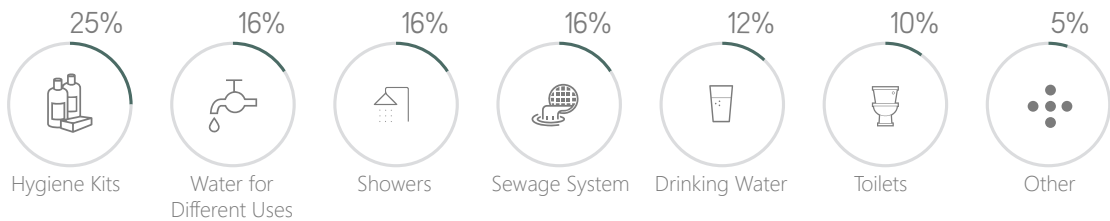


Figure11. Need Priorities in WASH Sector



Health Sector

No significant changes have taken place within this sector during this month. A psychological support center was established at Al Wafaa camp within Atma cluster, which will start working by the beginning of 2016. The analysis showed that 62 camps suffer from problems in health sector. As for health services, they are considered good only within seven camps while 32 camps suffer from poor health services as shown in the following two figures.

Figure12. Evaluation of General Health Status on Cluster Level

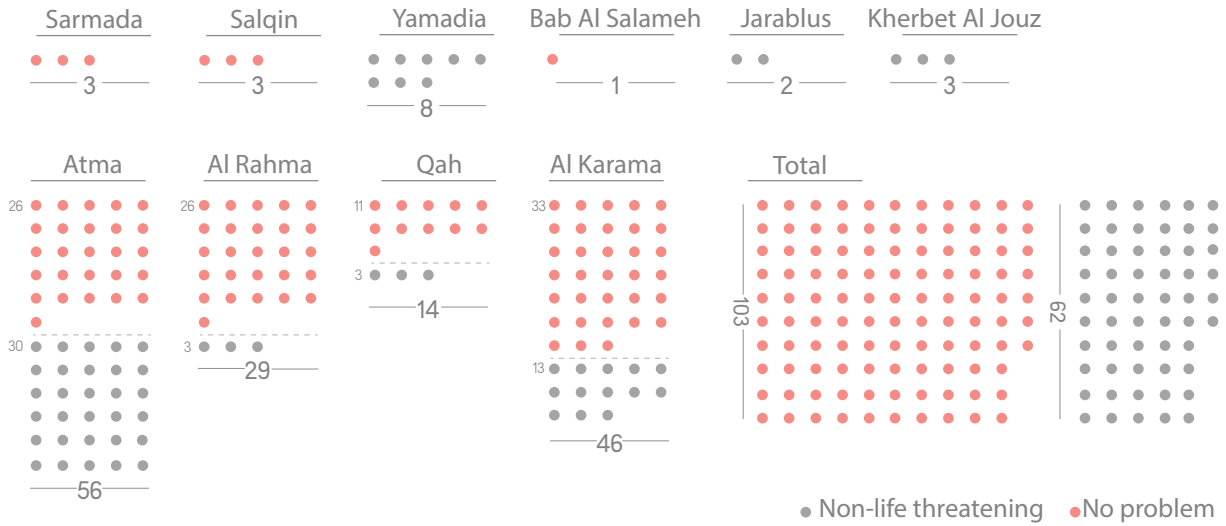


Figure13. Figure. Evaluation of General Health Services on Cluster Level

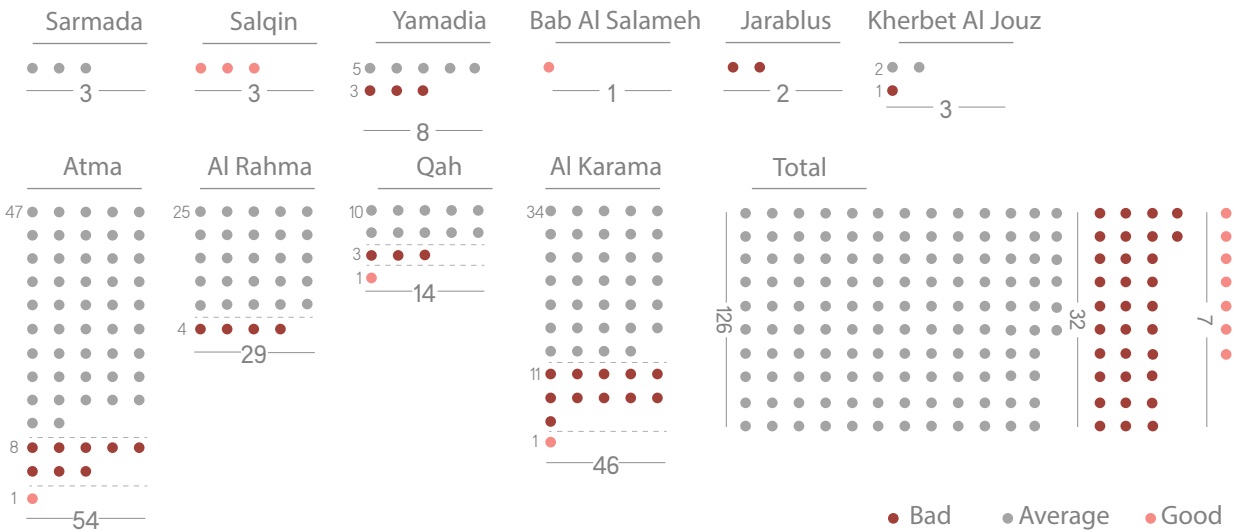
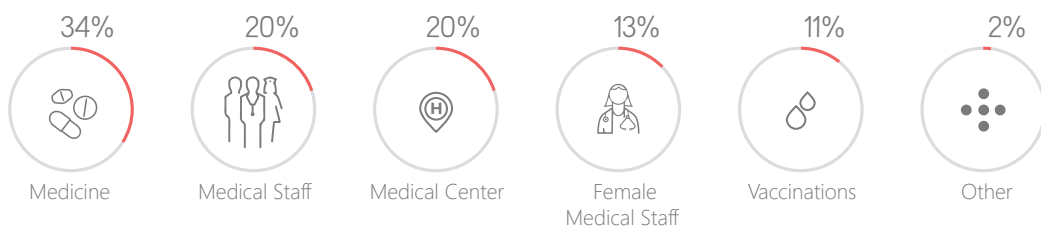


Figure14. Need Priorities in Health Sector



Education Sector

This sector has witnessed a slight improvement during December. New school was established in Abo Bakr Alsidig camp within Al Rahma cluster. A voluntary team has reopened the school at Al Ber Wa Al Taqwaa camp because of the lack of financial support. The reopened school still needs stationary, desks, fuel, heating and salaries for teachers. Sharia institute was opened at Al Maram camp within Atma cluster. Teachers at Al Jazeera camp are still working voluntarily and waiting to get fund for their school. The school at Al Amal Bilawdeh camp within Al Karama cluster has been expanded.

In spite of all efforts made in the field of education, there are still children who do not have access to education within assessed camps, where the figure below shows that 35 camps suffer from bad educational situation while educational level is good within only 23 out of 165 of the assessed camps.

Figure15. Educational Situation Evaluation on Cluster Level

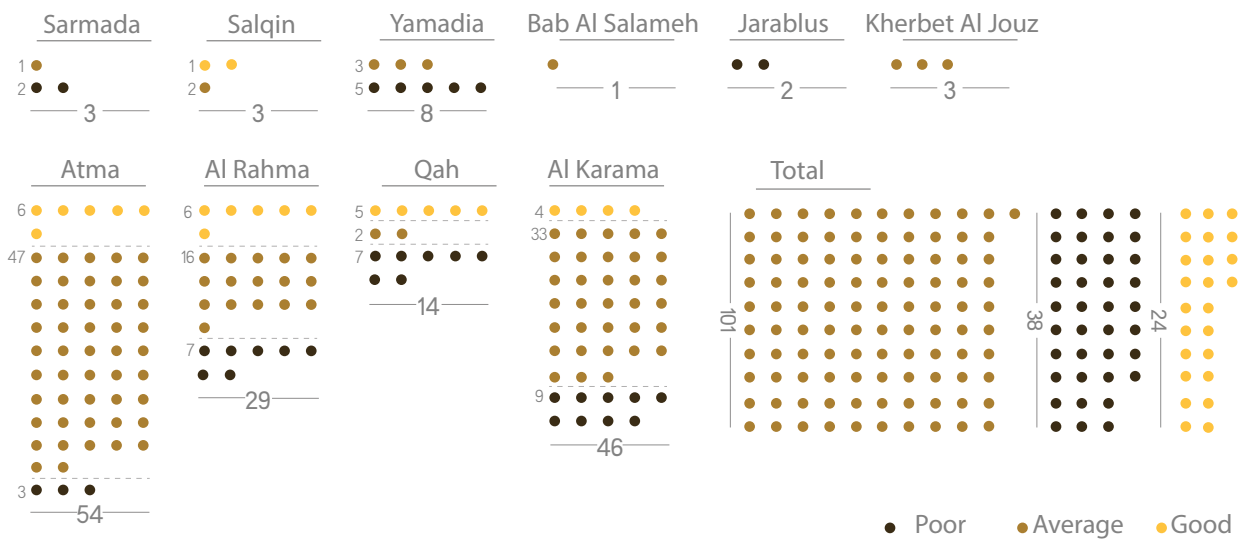
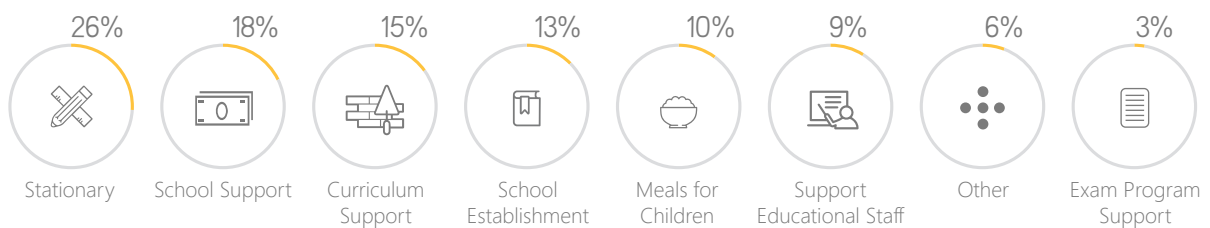


Figure16. Need Priorities in Education Sector



Shelter and Non-food Items Sector

There are still 453 homeless families within the assessed camps, and other 193 homeless families live around assessed camps. 2,584 tents need urgent replacement although some humanitarian organizations have replaced a number of worn out tents within all clusters except Al Karama cluster this month. Tents support has been the first priority among assessed camps by 31%.

The bad condition of roads especially with rainfall constitutes an obstacle that prevents IDPs' easy movement among camps. Therefore, brushing and asphaltting roads has been one of the basic IDPs needs. The following camps suffer from poor road conditions: Zamzam 1, Zamzam 2, Reef Halap Al Janoby, Al Yamama, Al Andalus, and Al Ber Wa Al Taqwaa, within Atma cluster, and Bani Omaya camp within Al Rahma cluster, and Noor Al Mustafa, Zahret Al Madaen, and Reef Hama Al Mankoob within Al Karama cluster.

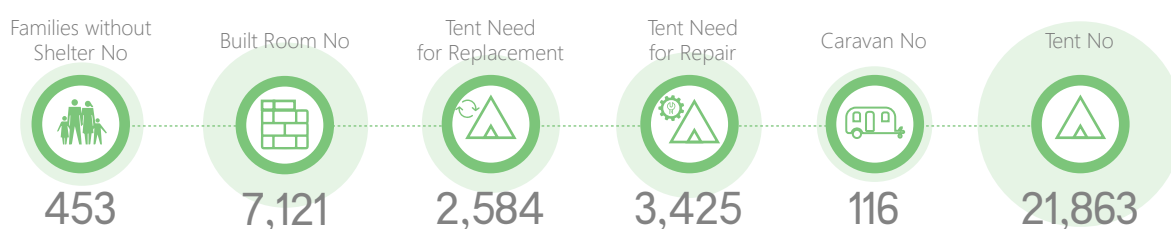
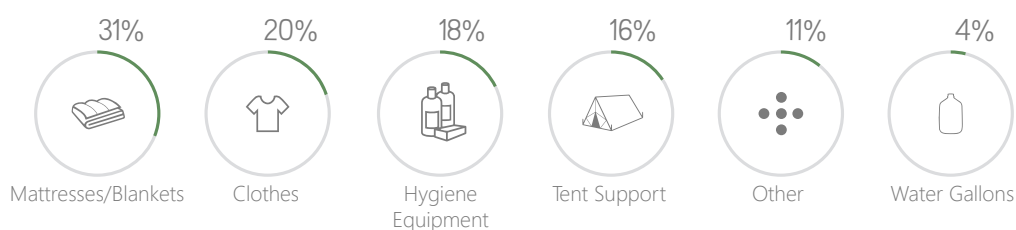


Table 2. Shelter on the cluster level

Cluster Name	Qah	Salqin	Sarmada	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Bab Al Salameh	Yamadia	Al Karama	Al Rahma	Atma
Tent No	2,199	1,551	223	529	310	1,327	1,247	4,866	3,070	6,541
Caravan No	1	0	0	2	0	99	10	1	2	1
Tent Need for Repair	246	379	73	63	25	130	166	526	402	1,415
Tent Need for Replacement	205	329	61	23	42	150	96	570	285	823
Built Room No	417	0	15	0	0	0	0	2,456	637	3,596
Families without Shelter No	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	168

Only few camps received fuel and winter clothes coupons from working organizations. Nevertheless, most camps lack winter needs, Al Midan camp within Qah cluster needs coal oil, rain insulators, and winter clothes, and Zahrat Al Madaen camp within Al Karama cluster needs coal oil.

Figure17. Priorities in Shelter and NFIs Sector



The following photos were captured by ACU's enumerators to highlight the IDPs suffering in Northern Syria camps



Garbage accumulation in Ahbab Al Rasoul camp within Al Rahma cluster



Open sewage hole in Ahbab Al Rasoul camp within Al Rahma cluster



Water point in Ehsas camp within Atma cluster



Random sewerage disposal in Ihsan 2 within Atma cluster



Building a Room in Al Arbayeen camp within Al Rahma cluster



Rough Road in Reef Hama Al Gharbi camp within Atma cluster

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