Camps Assessed within 14 sub-districts

Northern Syria Camps

The number of camps in the current version of the DYNAMO report reached 320 camps within 14 sub-districts distributed in Aleppo and Idleb governorates. The tents constituted 69% of total shelters of IDPs within assessed camps, whereas the mud and the concrete rooms constituted 23%, and caravans or what is known as "prefabricated rooms" constituted 8%.

The study showed that 9% (1,629 rooms) of total rooms within assessed camps needed maintenance, 25% (14,578 tents) of total assessed tents needed maintenance, 29% (17,072 tents) of total assessed tents needed replacement, while 26% (1,675 caravans) of total assessed caravans needed maintenance. Moreover, the inclination of lands of only 56% of the total assessed camps was suitable for the establishment of camps, and only 70% of camps included paved or surfaced roads with gravel.

DYNAMO Report Prepared by the Information Management Unit وحدة تنسيق الدعم ASSISTANCE COORDINATION UNIT

Assistance Coordination Unit

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 need assessments, thematic reports, maps, flash reports, and interactive studies.

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Northern Syria Camps DYNAMO Report October 2019 PREPARED BY: INFORMATION MANAGEMENT UNIT With Coordination of AFAD

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The ACU thanks the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Interior Disaster and Emergency Management Authority AFAD for their support of this report and all the facilitation provided by AFAD during the data collection process inside Syria.

NORTHERN SYRIA CAMPS DYNAMO REPORT

2019

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ACU	Assistance Coordination Unit
AFAD	Republic of Turkey Ministry of Interior Disaster and Emergency Management Authority
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
DSI	General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works
DYNAMO	Syria Dynamic Monitoring Report
EWARN	Early Warning Alert and Response Network
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IMU	Information Management Unit
NFI	Non-Food Items
SPGs	Sphere Project Guidelines
SYP	Syrian Pound
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
	World Health Organization

WHO World Health Organization

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

• SECTION 01: METHODOLOGY

This section shows the methodology and tools used by the IMU to prepare this report. The IMU depended on 34 enumerators trained and specialized in data collection in camps. The process of producing this report was initiated in February 2019 and ended in June 2019. The working team faced various challenges and difficulties detailed in this section of the report. Further, through its field coordinators, AFAD (Republic of Turkey Ministry of Interior Disaster and Emergency Management Authority) facilitated the work of the IMU's enumerators in data collection within the camps of Aleppo northern countryside. Whereas in Idleb countryside, there was no local entity coordinating the humanitarian action in camps, which hindered access to all camps there.

• SECTION 02: GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE CAMPS

The number of camps in the current version of the DYNAMO report reached 320 camps within 14 sub-districts distributed in Aleppo and Idleb governorates. The tents constituted 69% of total shelters of IDPs within assessed camps, whereas the mud and the concrete rooms constituted 23%, and caravans or what is known as "prefabricated rooms" constituted 8%.

The study showed that 9% (1,629 rooms) of total rooms within assessed camps needed maintenance, 25% (14,578 tents) of total assessed tents needed maintenance, 29% (17,072 tents) of total assessed tents needed replacement, while 26% (1,675 caravans) of total assessed caravans needed maintenance. Moreover, the inclination of lands of only 56% of the total assessed camps was suitable for the establishment of camps, and only 70% of camps included paved or surfaced roads with gravel.

• SECTION 03: DEMOGRAPHICS IN NORTHERN SYRIA CAMPS

The number of IDPs in assessed camps reached 410,230 IDPs comprising 74,723 displaced households. Females formed 52% of total IDPs within the camps, 780 households without shelter were found within 18 camps, the number of members of vulnerable groups within assessed camps reached 22,717 members; of whom the orphans formed the largest percentage, 45% (10,303 orphans), while there were 4,172 displaced persons with disabilities.

• SECTION 04: DIFFICULTIES FACED BY THE CAMPS' RESIDENTS LAST WINTER

The study results showed that problems related to the adverse weather conditions occurred in 35% (112 camps) of assessed camps last winter killing 3 IDPs, including two children, while lack of fuel formed 22% of difficulties suffered by IDPs, and fires occurred within 44 camps burning 12 IDPs to death.

• SECTION 05: WASH

The study demonstrated that the average daily water for drinking and use was less than 15 liters per person in 10% (33 camps) of assessed camps. Moreover, 42% of camps received water for drinking and use through the water networks, while 58% of camps received water through tankers, and 47% of camps had no water networks. Additionally, 71% of camps had no public bathrooms for personal hygiene purposes, whereas private (family) toilets formed 84% (35,289 toilets) of toilets used in assessed camps, and public toilets formed 16% (6,671 toilets) of used toilets. Further, 59% of assessed camps suffered from a shortage of garbage containers.

• SECTION 06: FOOD SECURITY

The study showed that the periodic distribution of food baskets covered 75% of the needs of IDPs within the camps, whereas 25% of IDPs did not receive food baskets periodically. The top priority in the food security sector was the provision of nutritional programs for lactating women and young children.

• SECTION 07: HEALTH

The study showed that only 7% (22 camps) of assessed camps included medical points, while 93% (298 camps) had no medical points. Access to medical points was difficult for 16% (49 camps) of camps without medical points and average for 41% (121 camps).

• SECTION 08: WINTERIZATION NEEDS WITHIN THE CAMPS

The study demonstrated that heaters were not distributed to IDPs within 94% (301 camps) of assessed camps last winter, fuel was not distributed to IDPs within 61% (195 camps), IDPs within 77% (245 camps) of the camps did not receive mattresses or blankets, and winter clothes were not provided within 82% (261 camps). The study results illustrated a decline in the distribution of winterization needs over two consecutive years.

SECTION 01 METHODOLOGY

This section presents an overview of the methodology designed and followed by the IMU during the collection of data for this study. The research methodology included both quantitative and qualitative methods. Two questionnaires were developed to cover all information within the camps; the camps periodic monitoring assessment and the winterization needs assessment.

01: Assessment Sample

This study covers 320 camps distributed in northern Aleppo and Idleb governorates. It was stated that the data covers all camps in the opposition-held Aleppo northern countryside and around 80% of camps in Idleb countryside. Since AFAD supervises all camps in Aleppo northern countryside, coordinates the humanitarian action there and responds to a part of their IDPs' needs, it facilitated the work of the IMU's enumerators in data collection there. On the other hand, there was no local entity coordinating the humanitarian action in Idleb governorate's camps, which hindered access to all camps there. Furthermore, the study covers 9 clusters in Idleb governorate, while the enumerators could not identify the number of clusters in Aleppo governorate due to the large number of random camps there. The enumerators conducted key informant interviews with camp managers or officials, and focus group discussions with IDPs within the camps. In some random camps, the enumerators were forced to conduct comprehensive statistics at the household's level due to lack of any previous (secondary) information on those camps.

Governorate	Number of Districts	Number of Sub-districts	Number of Clusters	Total Number of Camps	Percentage of Coverage of Total Number of Camps	Number of IDPs
Idleb	3	5	9	221	80%	194,550
Aleppo	4	9	-	99	100%	215,680
Total	7	14	-	320	-	410,230

02: Assessment Tools

• Tools Design Phase:

The IMU designed two questionnaires for this assessment; the first assessment monitors general information on the camps' nature and comprehensive information on the camps' IDPs, in addition to all humanitarian and service aspects, while the second questionnaire monitors the top important problems faced by IDPs last winter, in addition to the basic winterization needs. AFAD then reviewed and added some suggestions to the questionnaires.

• Training Phase:

Thirty-four enumerators were trained on the questionnaires and the mechanism of data collection through a two-day training course held via Skype for Business application for four hours a day. Through this training, the questionnaires and the mechanisms of selecting random samples were explained in detail. The training included a two-day piloting for the questionnaires, as the enumerators' notes were collected through fieldwork, and some points in the questionnaires were modified based on those notes.

03: Timetable

The work on the DYNAMO report of Northern Syria Camps was initiated in February 2019. The main objective was monitoring all needs, including the winterization needs, of IDPs in northern Syria camps. Before work began, a meeting was held with AFAD, which facilitated access to Aleppo northern countryside camps only, while, on the other hand, there was no entity in Idleb governorate to facilitate the enumerators' work. Hence the ACU enumerators could collect data from all camps in Aleppo northern countryside and 80% of camps in Idleb countryside. At the beginning of February 2019, the enumerators received a two-day remote training via Skype for Business application for four hours a day, which included a two-day piloting for the questionnaires, as the enumerators' notes were collected through fieldwork, and some points in the questionnaires were modified based on those notes. The programming of the questionnaires was achieved. Data collection started in mid-February 2019, lasted for an entire month and ended in mid-March 2019. Thirty-four of the ACU's specialized enumerators participated in data collection in the camps. After that, data cleaning and reviewal of missing and odd values were initiated then followed by the data analysis and the reporting, which ended on the 21st of May 2019. The report was written in Arabic and translated into English and Turkish languages in conjunction with the report writing to be finalized on the 20th of June 2019.

04: Data Management and Analysis

The enumerators filled the questionnaires electronically through KoBo Collect. The IMU network team received the questionnaires in the form of data to be entered into an Excel database. After that, the data team developed some logical linking processes to discover the odd and missing values. The network team and the enumerators reviewed the questionnaires that included the odd and missing values and corrected them within a five-day data reviewal process. Then, the data team produced tables, graphs, charts and triangulation tables using Excel and the statistical analysis tool "Power Query". The report was compared with the former version of the Winterization Needs in Northern Syria Camps.¹ The designer designed the visualized figures, using Adobe InDesign, Adobe Illustrator and Adobe Photoshop, and the general outline of the report. The reporting team produced the first draft of the report in Arabic, which was then reviewed and translated into English and Turkish.

¹⁻ https://www.acu-sy.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Winter-needs-in-notrthern-Syria-Camps_edition-04.pdf https://www.acu-sy.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Winter_Needs_2017q.pdf

05: Difficulties and Challenges

- 1. The enumerators could not collect data in some camps located in Idleb governorate due to lack of cooperation by the camps' managers or actors. Additionally, data could not be collected from many random squatter camps which could not be accessed without coordination with the local authorities.
- 2. Many random camps in Aleppo northern countryside had no management or individuals responsible for them, which forced the enumerators to allocate extra time for those camps to access all the required information. AFAD assisted the enumerators in accessing the required information by opening communication channels between the IMU and humanitarian entities working in those camps. AFAD also provided secondary information and locations of the camps.
- 3. A number of random camps had no clear borders, as there was a significant number of scattered tents non-affiliated with any obvious camp or cluster, which forced the enumerators to link the names of those camps to names of nearby villages. Therefore, the data analysis team depended on analysis at the sub-district level instead of the cluster level in Aleppo northern countryside.
- 4. Scarcity of assistance in all assessed camps impeded cooperation between actors responsible or IDPs of the camps and the enumerators. Some justified their non-cooperation and that many organizations collect data and take information without providing assistance. This challenge was considerably faced in Idleb governorate. Data collection was more organized in Aleppo northern countryside, especially in regular camps, as it required communication with local entities, while no one was permitted to collect data without coordinating with those local entities. On the contrary, many entities in Idleb governorate collect data for proposal writing, which raised the IDPs' hopes in receiving assistance. Since the ACU coordinates responses by providing comprehensive information on the humanitarian situation through the IMU's enumerators, all of this information is made available on the ACU's website to avoid wastage of efforts in information collection or heightening the IDPs' expectations in receiving an assistance which might not be provided.





SECTION 02

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE CAMPS

01: Number of Assessed Camps

The number of camps assessed by the IMU enumerators in the ACU in the current edition of the Camps DY-NAMO Report was 320 camps within 14 sub-districts distributed in Aleppo and Idleb governorates; 221 camps in Idleb governorate and 99 camps in Aleppo governorate.

Figure 01: Number/Percentage of Assessed Camps



The group of temporary shelters, including tents, caravans and rooms is called a camp. Each group of camps sharing the same criteria, such as access, terrains and distance, is called a cluster. The size of a cluster varies as per the number of its camps and displaced households. In this report, all Idleb camps were divided, and their data was demonstrated at the cluster's level. Furthermore, data of both Deir Ballut and Al Mohammadeyah camps in Jandairis sub-district, which is affiliated with Afrin district in Aleppo governorate, was demonstrated at the cluster's level, whereas the results of camps in Aleppo northern countryside (Al Bab, A'zaz and Jarablus districts) were demonstrated at the sub-district's level, as the bulk of camps in those districts was far apart and difficult to be shown at the cluster's level.

In Aleppo northern countryside, the study results demonstrated that the largest number of camps was within A'zaz sub-district and constituted 34% (34 camps) of the total assessed camps; Al Bab sub-district was ranked second as the number of its camps formed 21% (21 camps) of the total assessed camps; additionally, there was only one camp in Tadaf sub-district, three camps in Suran sub-district, three other camps in Ar-Ra'ee sub-district, and two camps only in Jandairis sub-district, which is affiliated with Afrin district. Information sources confirmed that only one camp in Aleppo northern countryside pays land rental fees; the local council of Jarablus city pays an amount of money for the landlord of Al Jabal camp in return of keeping the camp on the land where it was established, whereas the local council does not collect any fees from the camp's IDPs.

The study results indicated that the largest number of camps in Idleb countryside was within Atma cluster and constituted 36% (79 camps) of the total assessed camps, while AI Karama cluster was ranked second as the number of its camps constituted 25% (56 camps) of the total assessed camps. Salqin and Sarmada were the smallest clusters which data was collected, as there were only three camps in each of them. Information sources confirmed that in 144 camps, a part/all of the IDPs paid money to stay in the camp, and the camp manager collected fees from the IDPs to pay the land rental for its owners. Also, in some of these camps, some IDPs bought the lands of their tents from the owners, a number of the camps were in bordering lands and others were on unsafe territories (a portion of them included mines in earlier times).







02: Types of IDPs' Shelters

The tents formed 69% (57,917 tents) of the total number of IDPs' shelters in assessed camps; concrete and mud rooms formed 23% (19,101 rooms) of IDPs' shelters, while caravans, known as prefabricated rooms, formed 8% (6,425 caravans) of total IDPs' shelters.



Figure 02: Number/Percentage of Various Types of IDPs' Shelters

Type of Shelter in Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps - Sub-district Level

Aleppo Northern Countryside & Afrin District	Number of caravans	Number of rooms	Number of te	
Jarablus			70	
Al Bab		0	97	
A'zaz	23		71	
Ghandorah		34	66	
Suran		0	100	
Tadaf	100	0	0	
Ar-Ra'ee	 0	 0	100	
Aghtrin		 0	100	
Jandairis	·····		100	

Type of Shelter in Idleb Camps - Cluster Level

Idleb Governorate	Number of caravans	Number of rooms	Number of tents
Ma'arrat An Nu'man			
Oah		27	72
Salqin		·····	100
Sarmada	·····	20	80
Kherbet Aljouz	ġ	ġ	100
Harim	······ 1		30
Al Karama		58	42
Al Rahma		29	71
Atma		40	<u>6</u> 0

In Aleppo northern countryside, the study results showed that all shelters in camps within Suran, Ar-Ra'ee, Aghtrin and Jandairis sub-districts were tents. The tents formed 97% (4,513 tents) of shelters in camps within Al Bab sub-district and 70% (3,438 tents) of shelters in camps within Jarablus sub-district. The study found that all shelters in Tadaf camp were caravans and reached 150 caravans. The caravans constituted 23% (6,108 caravans) of shelters in camps within Azaz sub-district and only 3% (155 caravans) of shelters in camps within Al Bab sub-district. Moreover, the study demonstrated that 34% (377 rooms) of shelters in Ghandorah sub-district were rooms, 30% (1,440 rooms) of shelters in Jarablus sub-district were rooms, while only 6% (1,737 rooms) of shelters in A'zaz sub-district were rooms. It is stated that the largest portion of camps within Aleppo northern countryside was in A'zaz sub-district and contained 66% of IDPs in Aleppo northern countryside camps. Those camps are the most organized in Syria, and AFAD is paying huge efforts to organize the newly established camps in other sub-districts after the change of authority and the influx of large numbers of IDPs to Aleppo northern countryside, since it is not targeted by bombardments. Moreover, and in cooperation with the ACU, AFAD is surveying all camps in Aleppo northern countryside and improving the conditions of random ones by equipping them to become regular, securing better shelters for their IDPs within neighboring regular camps or establishing villages for IDPs. Also in cooperation with the Turkish government and local authorities, AFAD is securing construction materials in Aleppo northern countryside to facilitate the civilians' rehabilitation and return to their houses, if they were displaced from neighboring districts, and arrangement of their current shelters to become suitable for a longer-term stay, if they were displaced from other governorates.

In Idleb countryside, the study results showed that all IDPs' shelters in Salqin and Kherbet Aljouz clusters were tents. 69% (717 rooms) of total shelters within Harim cluster were rooms, while 31% (315 tents) of shelters were tents. Additionally, in Bab Al Salameh cluster, the caravans formed 40% (2,179 caravans), the tents formed 53% (2,889 tents), and the rooms formed only 6% (348 rooms) of total IDPs' shelters.

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03: Types of Rooms Inhabited by IDPs within the Camps

The study results indicated that only 12% (2,253 rooms) of concrete rooms inhabited by IDPs had concrete roofs, and 10% (1,849 rooms) of the concrete rooms had tin roof panels, whereas 73% (13,888 rooms) of the concrete rooms were covered with rain insulators, and 6% (1,111 rooms) were mud rooms.





Percentage of Rooms by Type in Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps – Sub-district Level

Aleppo Northern Countryside	Tin roof panels	Concrete roof	Mud rooms	Rain insulator roof
Jarablus		Ö		
A'zaz	13	32	000000	56
Ghandorah			78	

Percentage of Rooms by Type in Idleb Camps - Cluster Level

Idleb Governorate	Tin roof panels	Concrete roof	Mud rooms	Rain insulator roof
Ma'arrat An Nu'man			ų	
Qah	5		Ô	88
Sarmada	22	ģ		78
Harim	4		96	
Al Karama		·····2·····	·····	97
Al Rahma	Ó			97
Atma	25	16	0	59

According to Sphere Project Guidelines², "As emergency shelter response provides only the minimum level of enclosed space and necessary material assistance, the affected household will mostly need to seek alternative means to increase the extent of the enclosed space provided or improve it. The form of the shelter and the materials used in its construction should enable every household to incrementally adapt, improve or upgrade some of its aspects to meet their longer-term needs using locally available tools and materials,". Since camps in Syria have entered their eighth year of crisis, many IDPs in those camps tried to improve their living conditions and find shelters that provide some privacy and protection from bad weather. The IDPs tried to adapt their shelters within available capacities and resources.

Concrete rooms with concrete roofing better insulate against bad weather when compared to other types of rooms; however, they do not provide enough insulation, as scattered blocks of rooms allow air to pass through which reduces the degree of insulation when compared to residential buildings. Furthermore, there were concrete rooms with tin roof panels (metal sheeting) in northern Syria camps. Tin roof panels protect the rooms against leakage of rains; however, they do not insulate against the cold in winter mainly when snow accumulates above them. The bulk of concrete rooms in northern Syria camps were roofless and covered only with rain insulators; which need to be replaced at least twice a year because they become dry and worn out in summer due to the sun's heat, and worn out at the end of winter due to the accumulation of snow and rains on them. Therefore, such insulators might not hold up till the end of winter in camps suffering from strong winds, as in Kherbet Aljouz Camps. There is a little number of mud rooms in northern Syria camps and they better insulate against bad weather providing the availability of some of the following procedures: the floor of the room must be insulated with a layer of concrete, the walls must be painted with an insulating material of asphalt and some fiber to a height of 50 cm, - as the land in most camps is agricultural and might cause the walls to collapse due to humidity -, a wood-burning stove must be secured inside the concrete room as its constant ignition prevents humidity inside the room, the ceiling must be insulated with a fibrous material to ensure that the ceiling holds up when exposed to rains and snow, and those rooms require constant maintenance; which makes their construction and periodic maintenance very expensive. Therefore, this type of rooms is very little spread, and their inhabitants try to gradually transform them into concrete rooms as per available capacities.

In Aleppo northern countryside, concrete rooms with rain insulators constituted 89% (1,282 rooms) of total rooms in Jarablus sub-district camps, 56% (966 rooms) of total rooms in A'zaz sub-district camps, and only 21% (70 rooms) of total rooms in Ghandorah sub-district camps. Concrete rooms with tin roof panels were found in A'zaz sub-district and constituted 32% (551 rooms) of total rooms in A'zaz sub-district camps. Concrete rooms with concrete roofs were found in A'zaz sub-district camps and formed 13% (220 rooms) of total rooms in the camps. Only three concrete rooms with concrete roofs were found in Jarablus sub-district camps and formed 11% (158 rooms) of total rooms there, and in Ghandorah sub-district camps and formed 78% (264 rooms) of total rooms there.

In Idleb countryside, concrete rooms with rain insulators formed 97% (5,140 rooms) of total rooms of camps in Al Karama cluster, 97% (1,315 rooms) of total rooms of camps in Al Rahma cluster, 88% (1,027 rooms) of total rooms of camps in Qah cluster, and 59% (4,023 rooms) of total rooms of camps in Atma cluster; concrete rooms with tin roof panels constituted 16% (1,061 rooms) of total rooms of camps in Atma cluster, and 15% (30 rooms) of total rooms of camps in Ma'arrat An Nu'man cluster; the largest number of concrete rooms with concrete roofs was found in Atma cluster, reached 1,706 rooms and formed 25% of total rooms within Atma cluster; while mud rooms formed 96% (686 rooms) of total rooms of camps in Harim cluster.

²⁻ https://www.abebooks.com/Sphere-Handbook-Humanitarian-Charter-Minimum-Standards/22763864890/bd?cm_mmc=ggl-_-US_Abe-Books_DSA_G00GLE-_-naa-_-naa&gclid=EAIaIQobChMIo0i8xt-K3QIVGZ7VCh3PVAYSEAAYASAAEgL95PD_BwE

04: Shelters that Require Repairs or Replacement

The study results showed that maintenance was needed for 9% (1,629 rooms) of total rooms within assessed camps, 25% (14,578 tents) of total assessed tents, and 26% (1,675 caravans) of total assessed caravans. Whereas 29% (17,072 tents) of the total assessed tents needed replacement.

Figure 04: Number/Percentage of Shelters in Need for Repairs or Replacement



Number of Shelters that Need Maintenance or Replacement in Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps - Sub-district Level







According to SPGs, "The affected population, when responsible for the construction or maintenance of their shelter or for debris removal, has access to the necessary tools, fixings and complementary training." Periodic replacement of tents is the appropriate solution to avoid constant repairs which may not lead to optimal results. The scarcity of assistance in general, and tents in particular, forces many IDPs to repair parts of their repairable worn-out tents. Maintenance of tents requires some pieces of fabric (sheeting), fixing materials such as ropes and stakes, and tent sewing tools such as large-sized needles and thick threads. The camp residents can mostly repair their tents themselves providing the availability of the aforementioned materials. Some households might use blankets and thick covers instead of pieces of sheeting (fabric) to repair the tents; however, this process is ineffective as the blankets cannot insulate against rains.

In Aleppo northern countryside, the largest number of tents that needed repairs was found in A'zaz sub-district camps where 6,571 tents needed repairs, 7,239 tents needed replacement, and 1,370 caravans needed repairs. It was stated that A'zaz sub-district camps constitute 35% (34 camps) of total camps in Aleppo northern countryside, and their residents form 68% (142,448 IDPs) of IDPs in camps of Aleppo northern countryside. Additionally, 2,892 tents needed replacement in Al Bab sub-district camps, and the largest number of rooms that needed repairs was found in Ghandorah sub-district camps and reached 334 rooms. Further, and in cooperation with multiple international and local organizations in Aleppo northern countryside, AFAD provides permanent shelters for the families of martyrs, orphans and widows. Over 100 houses were provided to those families, as of the date of this report.

In Idleb countryside, the largest number of tents that needed repairs was found in Atma cluster, where 2,926 tents needed repairs, 2,833 tents needed replacement, and 545 rooms needed repairs. It was reported that camps of Atma cluster constitute 35% (79 camps) of total camps in Idleb, and their residents form 38% (75,552 IDPs) of IDPs in Idleb camps. Also, 606 tents needed repairs and 630 others needed replacement in Al Rahma cluster.

05: Degree of Land Inclination in the Camp

The study results showed that lands of 56% (180 camps) of total assessed camps were suitable for the establishment of tents (a little slope), 36% (114 camps) of them had flatlands, while the inclination of land was very bad in 8% (26 camps) of camps and unsuitable for the establishment of tents.



Figure 05: Number/Percentage of Camps as per the Inclination of the Camp Land

	Suitable	Flat surface	Unsuitable/Bad
Idleb Governorate			
Ma'arrat An Nu'man	75	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	25
Sarmada	67	33	·····
Harim	67	17	17
Atma	46	49	5
Qah			27
Salqin	100		
Kherbet Aljouz Al Karama	42	33	25
Al Karama		55	
Al Rahma			

According to SPGs "Surface water drainage and the risks of ponding or flooding should be assessed when selecting sites and planning temporary communal settlements. The site gradient should not exceed 5 per cent, unless extensive drainage and erosion control measures are taken, or be less than 1 per cent to provide for adequate drainage." Most lands in northern Syria camps are agricultural; some are characterized by their large inclinations that are unsuitable for the establishment of camps; some are sloping lands where water is collected creating stagnant ponds; these two types were considered to have bad inclinations for the establishment of camps.

In Aleppo northern countryside, the study results showed that most lands of Al Bab sub-district camps had bad inclinations and were unsuitable for the establishment of camps. It was demonstrated that 34% of lands had bad inclinations and 12% had level ground in Al Bab sub-district camps, 53% of lands had level ground and 13% had bad inclinations in Suran sub-district camps, while inclinations of all lands of camps in Jandairis and Tadaf sub-districts were suitable for the establishment of camps. Even though Aleppo northern countryside included unsuitable lands for the establishment of camps, the camps did not witness any flooding or drowning of tents. The water level of Afrin River rose several times closing the road between Deir Ballut and Al Mohammadeyah camps; however, the administrators of Midaneka Dam opened it until the water level of the neighboring lake and the road linking both camps decreased.

In Idleb countryside, the study results showed that 27% of lands had bad inclinations and 31% had level ground in Qah cluster camps; 55% of Al Karama cluster lands had level ground; 49% of lands had level ground and 5% had bad inclinations in Atma camps, while inclinations of all lands of camps in Salqin cluster were suitable for the establishment of camps. Owing to Idleb camps' unsuitable land inclination and non-equipment against the adverse weather conditions, dozens of tents are swept away, drown and collapse above its IDPs with every rainstorm. On 25 December 2018, a heavy rainstorm hit north Syria lasting for two consecutive days; hence the IMU of the ACU published its first edition of Syria Northern Camps Humanitarian Situation report which documented that over 350 tents in Idleb governorate camps were damaged. Further, on 28 December 2018, a heavy rainstorm hit north Syria; hence the IMU published its second edition of Syria Northern Camps Humanitarian Situation report which documented that over 750 tents in Idleb governorate camps were damaged. Also, late in the winter of 2019, on 30 March, another heavy rainstorm hit north Syria; hence the IMU published its third edition of Syria Northern Camps Humanitarian Situation that 2,925 tents, mostly in Idleb governorate camps, were damaged.

³⁻ https://www.acu-sy.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/Humanitarian-Situation-In-camps_Ar.pdf

⁴⁻ https://www.acu-sy.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/The-humanitarian-Situation-in-the-norther-Syrian-Camps.-issue-02___pdf

⁵⁻ https://www.acu-sy.org/en/the-humanitarian-situation-in-the-northern-syrian-camps-v3/

06: Roads within the Camps

The study results demonstrated that 70% (223 camps) of total assessed camps included paved or surfaced roads with gravel, which does not necessarily mean that roads of all those camps were paved or surfaced. On the other hand, 30% (97 camps) did not include any paved or surfaced roads.



According to SPGs, "Access to the settlement, the condition of local road infrastructure and proximity to transport hubs for the supply of relief assistance should be assessed, taking into account seasonal constraints, hazards and security risks. For temporary communal settlements, the site itself and any primary storage and food distribution points should be accessible by heavy trucks from an all-weather road."

The study showed that the bulk of camps in Aleppo northern countryside did not include paved or surfaced roads, as only 23% (22 camps) of total camps there included paved or surfaced roads because the majority of camps in Aleppo northern countryside are random. Even though Jandairis sub-district camps (Deir Ballut and Al Mohammadeyah camps), in Afrin district, had gravelled roads, yet rains and floods last winter swept this layer of gravel away and covered the roads with mud; therefore, the roads need rehabilitation at the time of preparing this report. On the other hand, there were regular camps in Aleppo northern countryside with surfaced or paved roads, and AFAD is working with multiple international and local organizations on repairing and asphalting roads in Aleppo northern countryside cities and towns, in addition to the roads in camps to become more resistant to adverse weather.

In Idleb countryside, the largest portion of camps included paved or surfaced roads, as 90% (201 camps) of total camps included paved or surfaced roads. Additionally, all roads in Ma'arrat An Nu'man cluster were agricultural.



Figure 07: Number/Percentage of Camps that Include Paved or Surfaced Roads by the Percentage of Paved Roads

Within the 223 camps, which include paved and surfaced roads, the percentage of paved and surfaced roads in the camp was estimated as follows: the percentage of paved and surfaced roads formed over 75% of total roads in the camp within 30% (68 camps) of total camps; the percentage of paved and surfaced roads ranged between 51-75% of total roads in the camp within 31% (70 camps) of total camps; the percentage of paved and surfaced roads ranged and surfaced roads ranged between 26-50% of total roads in the camp within 28% (63 camps) of total camps; whereas the percentage of paved and surfaced roads was less than 25% of total roads in the camp within 9% (21 camps) of total camps.

SECTION 03 DEMOGRAPHICS IN NORTHERN SYRIA CAMPS

01: Households and Individuals in Northern Syria Camps

The IMU enumerators in the ACU counted the number of IDPs in 320 camps in Aleppo and Idleb governorates. The population of these camps was 410,230 IDPs, comprising 74,723 displaced households. The largest proportion of the IDPs, which reached 142,448 IDPs and comprised 25,725 displaced households, settled in A'zaz sub-district camps in Aleppo northern countryside.

Figure 08: Number of Individuals and Households within the Camps



In Aleppo northern countryside, the largest number of IDPs was in camps of A'zaz sub-district and reached 142,448 IDPs. The study showed that A'zaz sub-district camps were the largest in terms of number of IDPs within the camps of Aleppo northern countryside, and the largest portion of A'zaz sub-district camps was regular. Furthermore, 20 camps out of 34 camps in Aleppo northern countryside were registered in the CCCM Cluster, Jarablus sub-district included only two camps registered in the CCCM Cluster, each of Suran and Al Bab sub-districts included only one camp registered in the CCCM Cluster, while 73 camps within Jandairis sub-district, in Afrin district, were not registered in the CCCM Cluster and included 4,974 IDPs.

In Idleb countryside, the largest number of IDPs was in Atma cluster and reached 75,552 IDPs, while Al Karama cluster was ranked second with 45,203 IDPs.

02: Gender of IDPs in the Camps

The study results showed that 52% (214,895 individuals) of the camps' residents were females and 48% (195,335 individuals) were males. There were two camps for widows and children under 18 years of age within Atma cluster.

Figure 09: Number/Percentage of IDPs within the Camps by Gender



Number of IDPs within Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by Gender – Sub-district Level

Aleppo Northern Countryside & Afrin District	Female	# Male
Jarablus	12,377	11,698
Al Bab	<mark>11,805</mark>	11,921
A'zaz	76,543	65,905
Ghandorah	2, <mark>23</mark> 3	2,705
Suran	1,104	1,191
Tadaf	3β1	
Ar-Ra'ee	3,186	
Aghtrin		2,925
Jandairis	2,844	2,130

Number of IDPs within Idleb Camps by Gender - Cluster Level

		#
Idleb Governorate	Female	Male
Ma'arrat An Nu'man	2, <mark>50</mark> 6	2,394
Qah	10,435	10,074
Salqin	3 <mark>,98</mark> 0	3,759
Sarmada	5 <mark>6</mark> 9	568
Kherbet Aljouz	5,719	4,840
Harim	2,913	2,497
Al Karama	23,346	21,857
Al Rahma	11,850	11,691
Atma	39,360	36,192

In Aleppo northern countryside, the highest percentage of females was within camps of Jandairis, Ar-Ra'ee and A'zaz sub-districts. Females formed 57% (2,844 females) of total residents in Jandairis sub-district camps (Deir Ballut and Al Mohammadeyah camps), 54% (76,534 females) of total residents in A'zaz sub-district camps and 54% (3,186 females) of total residents in Ar-Ra'ee sub-district camps, whereas the highest percentage of males, 52% (1,191 males), was within Suran sub-district camps.

In Idleb countryside, the highest percentage of males was in Sarmada and Al Rahma clusters; as males formed 50% of total residents of the camps. Even though there were two camps for widows in Atma cluster (Al Reeh Al Mursalah and Hamad Al Ammar Village), the percentage of females did not exceed 52% (39,360 females) of the cluster's residents due to the small population, 785 IDPs, in both camps which included only women and children under 18 years of age.

03: Age Groups of IDPs in the Camps

Atma

Newborns formed 2% (6,807 infants) of IDPs in assessed camps, infants aged between two months to one year formed 5% (20,082 infants), children aged between one to three years formed 6% (26,384 children), children aged between three to six years formed 10% (41,845 children), children aged between 6 to 12 years formed 15% (62,926 children), children aged between 12 to 18 years formed 16% (65,319 children), where adults formed 46% of IDPs, 186,867 IDPs, comprised the group of individuals above 18 years of age and included youth, men, women and elderly.



11

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Figure 10: Number/Percentage of IDPs within the Camps by Age Groups

04: Number of IDPs Arriving and Leaving the Camps

The number of new IDPs who arrived at the assessed camps in March 2019 reached 1,955 IDPs, while the number of IDPs who left the camps in the same period reached 1,766 IDPs, which means that the number of IDPs in assessed camps had increased by 189 new IDPs.

Figure 11: Number of IDPs who Arrived or Left the Camp within 30 days

Number of IDPs who Arrived or Left the Camp within 30 days



In Aleppo northern countryside, no new IDPs arrived at the camps of Suran sub-district during March 2019, whereas 20 IDPs left those camps; 853 IDPs arrived at the camps of A'zaz sub-district, and196 IDPs arrived at the camps of Ar-Ra'ee sub-district, whereas 987 IDPs AI Bab sub-district camps, and 445 IDPs left Jarablus sub-district camps.

In Idleb countryside, no IDPs left Salqin, Kherbet Aljouz, Harim or Atma clusters during March 2019, whereas new IDPs arrived at those camps. The largest number of new IDPs was in Salqin camp, 340 IDPs, and Atma camp, 180 IDPs.

05: Households without Shelter

The study results showed that all households in 94% (302 camps) of assessed camps had shelters, whereas 780 households in 6% of camps (18 camps) had no shelters; of which 603 households were settled in Aleppo northern countryside (the Euphrates Shield area) and 177 households were settled in Idleb camps. On the other hand, no households were without shelters in Jandairis sub-district camps, which is affiliated with Afrin district.

Figure 12: Number/Percentage of Camps Including Households without Shelter Number of Households without Shelter



In Aleppo northern countryside, the largest number of households without shelter was in A'zaz sub-district camps; 210 households without shelter in Sajo Suburb camp and 160 households without shelter in Al Nour camp.

In Idleb countryside, the largest number of households without shelter was in Ma'arrat An Nu'man sub-district camps; 50 households without shelter in Jedar Maratah camp and 20 households without shelter in Hafsa Om Al Mo'menen camp.

Figure 13: Number of Households Living Around or Outside the Camp





Information resources confirmed that 750 displaced households without shelter were hosted by the camp's residents (old IDPs who arrived at the camp earlier); which means that those households have entered the camp, while another 30 households distributed around Taljbeen camp in A'zaz sub-district and could not enter the camp.

06: Vulnerable Groups

The number of members of vulnerable groups within assessed camps reached 22,351 individuals. Orphans formed the largest vulnerable group and constituted 46% (10,303 orphans) of members of vulnerable groups within the camps, while this percentage includes children who lost one or both parents. Female-headed households formed 31% (6,979 women), which means that 6,979 women are responsible for providing for their households. People with disabilities formed 17% (3,806 IDPs with disabilities). Additionally, the camps included 577 unaccompanied elderly, 593 children under 18 years of age and responsible for providing for their households, and 147 unaccompanied minors.

Figure 14: Number of Members of Vulnerable Groups in the Camps



Number of Members of Vulnerable Groups in Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps – Sub-district Level

Aleppo Northern Countrys	ide						
& Afrin District						·····	
Jarablus	0	55	0	327		829	
Al Bab	40	6	q	209	<mark>41</mark> 3	1,204	
A'zaz	7 <mark>2</mark>	93	129	1,172	3,569	3,658	
Ghandorah	6	0	q	30	36	206	
Suran	0	Q	5	1\$	6 <mark>8</mark>	139	
Tadaf	0		d	44	0	24	
Ar-Ra'ee	21	30	41	25	85	65	
Aghtrin	0		2	29	8 <mark>8</mark>	284	
Jandairis	0		0	580	1 <mark>00</mark>	0	

Number of Members of Vulnerable Groups in Idleb Camps - Cluster Level

Ma'arrat An Nu'man		d	35			
Qah	32	15	200	277	499	
Salqin		q		······		
Sarmada	2	2	21	15		
<herbet aljouz<="" td=""><td>15</td><td> 21</td><td>93</td><td> 73</td><td>9<mark>8</mark></td><td></td></herbet>	15	21	93	73	9 <mark>8</mark>	
Harim		6	32	64	8 <mark>0</mark>	
Al Karama 👘	14		443	498	939	
Al Rahma	18		216	347	1,192	
Atma1	292		707	913	861	

In Aleppo northern countryside, and since the largest number of IDPs was within camps in A'zaz sub-district, those camps included the largest number of vulnerable groups; 3,658 orphans, 3,569 women responsible for providing for their households, 1,172 people with disabilities, 129 unaccompanied elderly, 93 minor-headed households and 72 unaccompanied minors; moreover, Ar-Ra'ee sub-district camps included 30 children responsible for providing for their households and 41 unaccompanied elderly.

In Idleb countryside, Atma cluster included the largest number of IDPs and two camps for widows (Al Reeh Al Mursalah and Hamad Al Ammar Village Camps), which increased the number of orphans and women responsible for their households within this cluster. There were 861 orphans, 913 women responsible for their households, 707 people with disabilities, 292 children responsible for their households and 204 unaccompanied elderly; whereas there were 1,192 orphans in Al Rahma cluster and 939 orphans in Al Karama cluster.

07: People with Disabilities in the Camps

The study showed that the assessed camps included 4,172 people with disabilities; including 2,162 people with disabilities as a result of accidents or war injuries. The camps' IDPs included amputees as a result of shelling, 1,141 paralyzed IDPs, 544 deaf IDPs, and 325 blind IDPs.

Figure 15: Number of People with Disabilities in the Camps

Number of People with Disabilities in the Camps by Type of Disability



Number of People with Disabilities in Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by Type of Disability – Sub-district Level



Number of People with Disabilities in Idleb Camps by Type of Disability - Cluster Level

eb Governorate	(blind)	#of people with disabilities (deaf)	4 2 3	#of people disabled as a result of accidents or war injuries
Ma'arrat An Nu'man	6	22	19	8
Qah	23		90	60
Salqin				
Sarmada	3		5	······
Kherbet Aljouz	18			54
Harim	Å			
Al Karama		47	117	253
Al Rahma				
Atma		120	255	274
According to SPGs, "People with disabilities may be at particular risk of being separated from immediate family members and usual caregivers in a disaster. They also may face discrimination affecting food access. Efforts should be made to determine and reduce these risks by ensuring physical access to food, developing mechanisms for feeding support (e.g. provision of spoons and straws, developing systems for home visiting or outreach) and ensuring access to energy-dense and nutrient-dense foods. Specific nutritional risks include difficulties in chewing and swallowing (leading to reduced food intake and choking), inappropriate position or posture when feeding, reduced mobility affecting access to food and sunlight (affecting Vitamin D status), and constipation, which may, for example, affect individuals with cerebral palsy."

In Aleppo northern countryside, the largest number of disabled IDPs was in Azaz sub-district camps and reached 1,172 people with disabilities, including 529 people with disabilities as a result of accidents or war injuries, 386 paralyzed IDPs, 186 deaf IDPs, and 74 blind IDPs. In Afrin district, even though the number of IDPs in Deir Ballut cluster (Deir Ballut and Al Mohammadeyah camps) was not large, there was a large number of people with disabilities as a result of accidents or war injuries and reached 479 disabled IDPs. Information resources confirmed that a large number of amputees, as a result of shelling, was among IDPs arriving at the camp from Eastern Ghota, as those IDPs lived under siege and intensive shelling for over five years before being displaced to those two camps.

In Idleb countryside, the largest number of disabled IDPs was in Atma and Al Karama clusters due to the presence of a large number of IDPs in those two camps.



SECTION 04

DIFFICULTIES FACED BY RESIDENTS OF CAMPS LAST WINTER

01: Camps where Problems Related to Adverse Weather Conditions Occurred

The study results showed that problems related to adverse weather conditions occurred in 35% (112 camps) of assessed camps last winter, 83 of which were in Idleb countryside, while no weather-related problems occurred in 65% (208 camps) of camps.

Figure 16: Number/Percentage of Camps by the Occurrence of Problems Related to Adverse Weather Conditions





Number of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by the Occurrence of Problems Related to Weather Conditions – Sub-district Level



Number of Idleb Camps by the Occurrence of Problems Related to Weather Conditions - Cluster Level



In Aleppo northern countryside, adverse weather-related problems occurred within 29 camps; 16 of them in A'zaz sub-district, four in Al Bab sub-district, three camps in each of Ar-Ra'ee and Aghtrin sub-districts, two in Jarablus sub-district and one camp in Tadaf sub-district. While no adverse weather-related problems occurred in the camps of Ghandorah, Suran or Jandairis sub-districts. It is reported that difficulties suffered by IDPs in Aleppo northern countryside camps were related to scarcity of assistance in some random or newly established camps, where no entity responds to their needs, whereas cases of drowned camps or swept away or collapsed tents above their residents were very little.

In Idleb countryside, adverse weather-related problems occurred within 83 camps; 38 of which were in Atma cluster, 17 in Al Karama cluster and eight in Kherbet Aljouz cluster. Idleb camps suffered from drowning camps, swept away and collapsed tents above their residents, closure of roads because of floods and scarcity of assistance in random camps.

02: Difficulties Faced by Residents of Camps Last Winter

The main difficulty encountered by the camps' residents last winter was the scarce and almost non-existent humanitarian assistance in some camps. Lack of assistance constituted 28% of difficulties faced by IDPs spreading within 81 camps, lack of fuel constituted 22% of difficulties faced by IDPs spreading within 65 camps, and floods resulting from rains constituted 17% of problems faced by IDPs spreading within 50 camps.

Figure 17: Number/Percentage of Camps by Difficulties Faced Last Winter



Number/Percentage of Camps by Difficulties Faced Last Winter

03: Deaths in the Camps due to the Cold Weather Last Winter

Deaths occur within IDP camps in Syria every year as a result of the extreme cold in winter and mostly during severe storms, which close the roads and prevent the IDPs from accessing medical points or even leave their tents which were drowned by rains or covered by snow. The victims are always from children, newborns or older people whose bodies are too weak to survive cold weather. Last winter, three deaths were attributed to cold weather in Al A'had Bellah camp in Qah cluster, Ataa Al Khair camp in Kherbet Aljouz cluster and Yazabagh 4 camp in A'zaz sub-district. Moreover, IDPs were killed within 12 camps as a result of the burning of their tents.

Figure 18: Number/Percentage of Camps by the Occurrence of Cold or Fire-Related Deaths Last Winter



Number of Cold or Fire-Related Deaths in Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps - Sub-district Level



On 17 January 2019, a tent burnt in Zoghara camp in Jarablus district killing a child and burning three others, one of them seriously.

On 28 January 2019, a tent burnt in Salah Al Deen 2 camp in Kherbet Aljouz cluster killing a disabled person who was inside the tent and could not escape during the fire.

04: Closure of Roads in the Camps due to Adverse Weather Conditions Last Winter

The study showed that roads in 20% (64 camps) of camps were closed last winter due to the weather conditions, as the rains and snowfall made the roads difficult there, whereas main roads in 80% (256 camps) of camps were not closed, but their access roads were closed and difficult.

Figure 19: Number/Percentage of Camps by Closure of Roads due to Adverse Weather Conditions





Number of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by Closure of Roads due to Adverse Weather Conditions – Sub-district Level



Number of Idleb Camps by Closure of Roads due to Adverse Weather Conditions - Cluster Level



In Aleppo northern countryside, the roads were not closed because of adverse weather conditions in camps of Suran and Tadaf sub-districts; while they were closed in one camp in each of Jarablus and Ghandorah sub-districts. The largest number of camps, nine camps, which roads were closed by rains, was found in A'zaz sub-district, while roads of eight camps in Al Bab sub-district were closed by the adverse weather conditions. Even though the roads were not closed in Jandairis sub-district camps (Deir Ballut and Al Mohammadeyah camps), yet the road linking both camps is cut with every rainstorm. Midaneka Dam administrators open the dam to decrease the water level of the lake neighboring the dam and recede the water off the road between both camps. In cooperation with AFAD, the DSI (General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works) repaired and equipped Midaneka Dam to secure drinking and irrigation water and resist the adverse weather conditions.

In Idleb countryside, the roads were closed by adverse weather conditions within 17 camps in Atma cluster, 10 camps in Kherbet Aljouz cluster, five camps in Al Karama cluster and three camps in each of Harim and Qah clusters.

05: Occurrence of Fires in the Camps Last Winter because of Heating Means

The study showed that fires occurred within 14% (44 camps) of assessed camps; 26 of which in Aleppo northern countryside and 18 in Idleb countryside.

> # 44 14% Fires

Figure 20: Number/Percentage of Camps by the Occurrence of Fires

Number of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps where Fires Occurred Last Winter – Sub-district Level



According to SPGs, "Assess fire risks to inform the site planning of temporary communal settlements and the grouping of individual household shelters. Mitigating actions should include the provision of a 30-metre firebreak between every 300 metres of built-up area, and a minimum of 2 metres (but preferably twice the overall height of any structure) between individual buildings or shelters to prevent collapsing structures from touching adjacent buildings". Most northern Syria camps were not planned by any entity before the arrival of IDPs; therefore, none of them matches any of the fire safety criteria or includes any firebreaks. Hence, it is recommended to follow preventive measures within the tents as stated in SPGs "Safe separation should be ensured between the stove and the elements of the shelter. Internal stoves should be placed on a non-flammable base with a non-flammable sleeve around the flue where it passes through the structure of the shelter to the exterior. Stoves should be located away from entrances and placed to enable safe access during use." All actors engaged in camps should raise the awareness of IDPs on those measures, train them on optimal ways to avoid fires, and equip them with necessary items and insulators to avoid fires.

- **On 1 December 2018**, a tent was burnt in Salah Al Deen 2 camp in Kherbet Aljouz cluster within Badama sub-district due to misuse of a firewood heater causing no human losses.
- **On 3 December 2018**, a woman received burns in Al Jawlan camp in Qah cluster within Idleb northern countryside due to the explosion of a gallon of kerosene near a heater, while the injured was taken to Turkish territories for treatment.
- **On 28 December 2018**, a fire occurred in Deir Ballut camps due to the conflagration of a heater. IDPs in the camp managed to extinguish the fire which damage was limited to the tents and the shelter's elements without causing injuries among the IDPs.
- **On 29 December 2018**, multiple tents were burnt in Al Moqaomah camp in A'zaz sub-district resulting in a child receiving burns and the burning of several tents. IDPs in the camp managed to extinguish the fire, which resulted from the conflagration of a heater.
- **On 7 January 2019**, a tent was burnt in Deir Ballut cluster due to the burning of a heater. Moreover, several caravans were burnt in Al Resala camp in A'zaz sub-district due to the conflagration of a heater that reached neighboring caravans.
- **On 12 January 2019**, a mother and her son received burns due to a fire that occurred in Al Nour camp close to Shamarin town, which is affiliated with A'zaz sub-district. The fire occurred within a caravan and reached two neighboring tents before it was extinguished by IDPs.
- **On 16 January 2019**, four tents were burnt in Samedoon camp, which is affiliated with Salqin cluster, due to the conflagration of a heater; causing material damages, while no human injuries were reported.
- **On 17 January 2019**, a tent was burnt in Zoghara camp in Jarablus district burning a child to death and injuring three other children with burns, one of them suffered from serious burns. Moreover, another tent was burnt in Al Jabal camp in Kherbet Aljouz, causing material damages only and no human losses.
- **On 21 January 2019**, a tent was burnt in Al Jabal camp in Jarablus district due to the conflagration of a heater, burning a child to death and injuring another child with serious burns.
- On 25 January 2019, a fire occurred in Ihsan 2 camp within Atma clusters due to the explosion of a heater inside a room covered with a rain insulator. The fire injured a woman and her three children with serious burns. The woman was in a critical condition and hence was transported to Turkey for treatment. Furthermore, another fire occurred in Sajo camp in Aleppo northern countryside due to the explosion of a heater, causing damages in the shelter's elements only.
- **On 26 January 2019**, a kitchen stove exploded in Al Zouhour3 camp within Atma cluster burning a tent and killing a woman inside.
- **On 27 January 2019**, a tent was burnt in Al Mohammadeyah camp in Afrin district injuring a man with serious burns. Due to the severity of his burns, the man was transported to Turkey for treatment.

- **On 30 January 2019**, a tent was burnt in Zahret Al Madaen camp, which is affiliated with Al Karama cluster, due to the conflagration of a heater, causing damages in the shelter's elements and no human losses.
- **On 5 February 2019**, a tent was burnt in Atma camps, injuring five children with burns, three of them seriously, which required transporting them to Turkey for treatment. The fire occurred within a tent used as a school, known as AI Ehsan School, due to the conflagration of a heater inside. Additionally, another tent inhabited by IDPs within Deir Ballut camps was burnt without causing human losses.
- **On 6 February 2019**, a tent was burnt within Al Karama camp due to the conflagration of a heater, burning three children to death.
- **On 12 February 2019**, a room in Al Omar camp, which is affiliated with Atma cluster, was burnt, slightly injuring a woman and two children.
- On 13 February 2019, 6 tents in Ataa Al Khair camps in Kherbet Aljouz cluster were burnt, causing damages only in the shelter's elements and the IDPs' supplies.
- **On 14 February 2019**, a tent was burnt in Shams Al Horia camp in Al Karama cluster due to the conflagration of a heater, burning a child to death. Moreover, another tent was burnt in Al Jabal camp in Jarablus cluster, causing material damages only in the shelter's elements and the IDPs' supplies and no human injuries.
- **On 16 February 2019**, a tent was burnt in Omar Al Farouq camp, which is affiliated with Kherbet Aljouz cluster, and another three tents were burnt in Rayyan camp, which is affiliated with Bab Al Salameh cluster. The damages were limited to shelter's elements and IDPs' supplies without any human injuries.
- **On 23 February 2019**, 3 tents were burnt in a random IDP cluster near Shamarin town, which is affiliated with A'zaz sub-district. The fire occurred because of the conflagration of a heater and spread to the three tents; causing damages only in the shelter's items, while no human losses were reported.
- **On 28 February 2019**, three tents were burnt in Latakia camp in Kherbet Aljouz cluster due to the conflagration of a heater which fires spread to the three tents, causing damages only in the shelter's items, while no human losses were reported.
- **On 28 March 2019**, a tent was burnt in the southern sector of Atma bordering camp without causing any human losses. While the children were playing with fire near the tent in Yad BiYad camp, the tent caught fire and burnt wholly.

06: Civil Defense Service and Fire Extinguishers in the Camps

The study demonstrated that 85% (271 camps) of assessed camps were served by the Free Civil Defense or what is known as the While Helmets in case of any accidents. 15% (49 camps) were not served by Civil Defense teams; the largest number of which was 43 camps found in Aleppo northern countryside, while 6 camps were in Idleb countryside. The Civil Defense teams failed to serve those camps mainly because they were hard to reach in winter due to the difficult roads and the distance between the camp and the Civil Defense Centers.





Number of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by the Coverage of the Civil Defense Service – Sub-district Level



Number of Idleb Camps by the Coverage of the Civil Defense Service - Cluster Level



In Aleppo northern countryside, the majority of assessed camps were random camps spreading across agricultural lands, which makes them hard to be reached by the Civil Defense teams. Information resources confirmed that IDPs in the camps extinguish the fire before the Civil Defense arrives at the site; however, the threat still exists as fires might spread to the other tents, which demonstrates the urgent need to find alternative solutions for those camps in case fires occur. 14 camps in Al Bab sub-district and 12 camps in A'zaz sub-district were not served by the Civil Defense teams, whereas all regular camps in Aleppo northern countryside were served by Civil Defense teams. In Idleb countryside, six camps were not served by the Civil Defense; three in Salqin cluster, two in Al Karama cluster and one in Al Rahma cluster.

Information resources affirmed that the Civil Defense teams open the camp's roads during floods resulted from rainstorms; however, IDPs in the camp extinguish the fire before the Civil Defense arrives at the camp, due to the long distance between the cluster and the closest Free Civil Defense point.



Figure 22: Number of Fire Extinguishers in the Camps

Difficult access to the camps on the occurrence of fires illustrates the urgent need to secure a fire extinguisher in each tent, which is made of fabric and contains many highly flammable items. When there is a fire, it would be very difficult to extinguish the fire, and it would be necessary to save the lives inside the tent and prevent the fire from reaching neighboring tents. Furthermore, all fires in camps occur at midnight when the IDPs are still asleep, which demonstrates the need for rapid response and fire extinguishing. The assessed camps included 83,434 residential units distributed between tents, rooms and caravans. There were only 2,202 fire extinguishers in those tents; which means that only 3% of camps contained fire extinguishers.

In Aleppo northern countryside, there were no fire extinguishers in camps of Al Bab, Ghandorah, Suran, Ar-Ra'ee, Tadaf and Jandairis sub-districts. The majority of camps in Al Bab, Suran and Ar-Ra'ee sub-districts suffered from the Civil Defense's difficult access to them, which demonstrates the urgent need to secure fire extinguishers inside those camps.

In Idleb countryside, the camps of Ma'arrat An Nu'man, Sarmada, Harim and Atma clusters had no fire extinguishers and suffered from the Civil Defense's difficult access in winter.



48 **15%**

01: Daily Average of Water for Drinking and Use Per Capita

The study results showed that the daily average of water for drinking and use was less than 15 liters per capita in 10% (33 camps) of assessed camps, between 15-20 liters per capita in 15% (48 camps) of assessed camps, and over 20 liters per capita in 75% (239 camps) of assessed camps.

Figure 23: Average Water Share for Drinking and Use per Person



Number/Percentage of Camps by the Daily Average of Water for Drinking and Use per Capita

Number of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by the Average Water for Drinking and Use per Capita – Sub-district Level

Less than 15 liters daily 📕 15-20 liters daily 📕 More than 20 liters daily

Aleppo Northern Countryside & Afrin District	Less than 15 liters daily	15-20 liters daily	More than 20 liters daily
Suran			2
Tadaf	0		
Ghandorah			
Aghtrin		<mark>2</mark>	
A'zaz	·····		
Jarablus	6	10	
Al Bab		<u>5</u>	5
Ar-Ra'ee			
Jandairis	2	Ö	

Number of Idleb Camps by the Average Water for Drinking and Use per Capita – Cluster Level

Idleb Governorate	Less than 15 liters daily	15-20 liters daily	More than 20 liters daily
Ma'arrat An Nu'man		3	1
Qah		<mark>6</mark>	
Salqin			
Sarmada		Q	
Kherbet Aljouz			<u>12</u>
Harim			6
Al Karama		10	46
Al Rahma		<mark>7</mark>	25
Atma			79

According to SPGs, "Average water use for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene in any household is at least 15 litres per person per day."

The largest number of camps within which the IDPs did not receive sufficient quantities of water was found in Aleppo northern countryside; IDPs in 11 camps in Al Bab sub-district, seven camps in Ghandorah sub-district and six camps in Jarablus sub-district received less than 15 liters of water per day.

In Afrin district, IDPs in Deir Ballut cluster (Deir Ballut and Al Mohammadeyah camps) received less than 15 liters of water per day. In cooperation with AFAD, the DSI is repairing and equipping Midaneka Dam to secure drinking water. This dam secures water for A'zaz and Afrin districts and their camps. Further, Midaneka Dam and water plants by the lake secure water using electrical generators powered by diesel, which require extra quantities of diesel to run the plants for longer hours and cover the drinking water needs of residents in A'zaz and Afrin districts and their camps.

In Idleb camps, all IDPs received over 15 liters of water per day.



02: Cost of Water for Drinking and Use per Cubic Meter

In most assessed camps, local and international organizations distribute water to the population for free; however, distributed quantities are mostly insufficient, and the IDPs are forced to purchase extra water. Moreover, the residents' need for water increases in summer. The study showed that water was cheap in only 10% (33 camps) of assessed camps, average in 56% (179 camps) of assessed camps, but expensive in 34% (108 camps) of assessed camps.



Figure 24: Cost of Water for Drinking and Use in Syrian Pound per Cubic Meter

Number of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by the Cost of Water in SYP per Cubic Meter – Sub-district Level





According to SPGs, "Everyone has the right to water and sanitation. This right is recognized in international legal instruments and provides for sufficient, safe, acceptable, physically accessible and affordable water for personal and domestic uses." Water for drinking and domestic use is expensive in 108 camps; 36 of them in Aleppo northern countryside and 72 of them in Idleb countryside. Water is distributed in most camps for free by humanitarian organizations which contract several tankers to distribute water to public tanks in camps that include water networks and directly to the tents in camps that do not include water networks. Several newly established camps do not receive support from any organization, and their residents are forced to purchase water from private tankers (unsupported tankers by organizations), while in summer, all camps' residents are forced to purchase water from private tankers as distributed water does not meet needs.

03: Mechanisms of Water Delivery in the Camps

The study demonstrated that 42% (133 camps) of assessed camps received water for drinking and domestic use through the water network, as the water tankers filled large tanks within or near the camp, and those tanks pumped water to the tents through the water network, whereas 58% (187 camps) of camps received water through tankers which directly supplied the tents with water.

Figure 25: Percentages of Mechanisms of Water Delivery



Percentage of Mechanisms Used for Water Delivery in Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps - Sub-district Level



Percentage of Mechanisms Used for Water Delivery in Idleb Camps – Cluster Level

Qah 72 28 Salqin 100 Sarmada 100 Kherbet Aljouz 15 Harim 29 Al Karama 52 Al Rahma		9		
Ma'arrat An Nu'man 100 Qah 72 Salqin 0 Sarmada 100 Kherbet Aljouz 15 Harim 29 Al Karama 52 Al Rahma 100		Network	Tankers	
Qah 72 28 Salqin 100 Sarmada 0 100 Kherbet Aljouz 15 85 Harim 29 71 Al Karama 52 48 Al Rahma 100 0	dleb Governorate			
72 28 Salqin 0 Sarmada 0 Kherbet Aljouz 15 Harim 29 Al Karama 52 Al Rahma 100	Ma'arrat An Nu'man	0	100	
Sarmada 100 Kherbet Aljouz 15 Harim 29 Al Karama 52 Al Rahma 100	Qah	72	28	
Kherbet Aljouz 15 85 Harim 29 71 Al Karama 52 48 Al Rahma 100 0	Salqin		100	
Harim 29 71 Al Karama 52 48 Al Rahma 100 0	Sarmada	0		
Al Karama	Kherbet Aljouz		85	
Al Rahma 100 0	Harim	29	71	
	Al Karama		48	•
Atma	Al Rahma			
	Atma		8/.	

In Aleppo northern countryside, camps in Al Bab, Ghandorah and Tadaf sub-districts had no water networks and depended on tankers to directly transport water to the tents, while the water networks were disproportionately available in the other camps. In A'zaz sub-district, only three camps included water networks; Rayyan, Al Shuhada Suburb (Qatari) and Al Nour camps; where the water network covered only 30% of tents in Al Nour camp and over 85% of tents in the other two camps. In Jarablus sub-district, the water network covered Zoghara, Stadium, School of Agriculture and Al Masref camps by over 60% of the tents, whereas the water network covered Al Jabal, Behind of Al Mal'ab (Stadium), Ein Elbeida, Al Koush and Quriyeh camps by less than 50%. Further, all tents in Jandairis sub-district camps (Deir Ballut and Al Mohammadeyah camps) were covered by the water network.

In Idleb camps, Ma'arrat An Nu'man, Salqin and Sarmada clusters had no water networks and depended on tankers to directly transport water to the tents, while the water networks were disproportionately available in the other camps. The water network covered over 15 camps in Atma cluster by over 15% of the tents, all camps in Al Rahma cluster by 100% of the tents, 29 camps in Al Karama cluster by over 75% of the tents, and 19 camps in Qah cluster by 100% of the tents.



04: The Readiness of the Water Network

The study showed that 47% (150 camps) of assessed camps had no water network, 12% (37 camps) had a non-functional water network, 8% (24 camps) had a water network functional by less than 25%, 5% (14 camps) had a water network functional by nearly 50%, 14% (44 camps) had a water network functional by nearly 75%, and 16% (50 camps) had a fully functional water network.

Figure 26: Number/Percentage of Camps by the Readiness of their Water Networks



Number of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by the Readiness of their Water Networks – Sub-district Level

Aleppo Northern Countrysi & Afrin District	de Not available	Non-functional	7.25	%50	%75	7.100
Jarablus		0			3	0
Al Bab		5	<mark>i</mark>	0		Q
A'zaz	- 23	7	······ <mark>1</mark> ······	0		2
Ghandorah	8	0	0	0	00	0
Suran	11	0		0	00	2
Tadaf	·	1	····· 0	00	D	0
Ar-Ra'ee	5	0	0	0	0	b
Aghtrin		······	0	0	0	
Jandairis	·····0·	0	0	0	2	DD
Nu	Imber of Idleb Camp	s by the Readiness	s of their Wa	iter Networks – Clu	uster Level	

	Not available	Non-functional	7.25	%50	7.75	%100
Idleb Governorate						
Ma'arrat An Nu'man	·····			0	p	0
Qah	4		<mark>4</mark>		5	10
Salqin		 Q	······	<mark>2</mark>	p	0
Sarmada		2	0		p	0
Kherbet Aljouz	11		1	0	0	00
Harim						0
Al Karama	15					14
Al Rahma			······ <mark>4</mark> ······	0	6	21
Atma	- 48	4		······ <mark>10</mark> ······		0

In Aleppo northern countryside, 69 camps out of 99 assessed camps had no water networks, 13 camps had non-functional water networks that needed maintenance to be used, five camps had water networks functional by 25%, only seven camps had water networks functional by 75%, and another five camps had fully functional water networks.

In Idleb countryside, 81 camps out of 221 assessed camps had no water networks, 13 camps had non-functional water networks, 19 camps had water networks functional by 25%, 14 camps had water networks functional by 50%, 37 camps had water networks functional by 75%, and 45 camps had fully functional water networks.

05: Availability of Public Bathrooms in the Camps

The study showed that only 29% (92 camps) of assessed camps had public bathrooms for hygiene purposes, while 71% (228 camps) had no public bathrooms; some of those camps included private bathrooms for each displaced household near its shelter, and others did not include any bathrooms at all and their IDPs bathed within their tents.

Figure 27: Number/Percentage of Camps by the Availability of Public Bathrooms



Percentage of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by the Availability of Public Bathrooms – Sub-district Level



Percentage of Idleb Camps by the Availability of Public Bathrooms – Cluster Level



According to SPGs, "People require spaces where they can bathe in privacy and with dignity. If this is not possible at the household level, separate central facilities for men and women will be needed. Where soap is not available, commonly used alternatives, such as ash, clean sand, soda or various plants suitable for washing and/or scrubbing, can be provided. Washing clothes, particularly children's clothes, is an essential hygiene activity; cooking and eating utensils also need washing. The number, location, design, safety, appropriateness and convenience of facilities should be decided in consultation with the users, particularly women, adolescent girls and persons with disabilities. The location of facilities in central, accessible and well-lit areas with good visibility of the surrounding area can contribute to ensuring the safety of users."

There is a greater need for using warm bathrooms in winter to avoid illnesses resulting from the cold climate, while the bathrooms require larger quantities of water in summer with the increasing number of taken baths due to the rising temperatures.

In Aleppo northern countryside, camps in Tadaf and Ar-Ra'ee sub-districts had no public bathrooms, whereas public bathrooms were found in 35% (4 camps) of camps in Jarablus sub-district, 14% (3 camps) of camps in Al Bab sub-district; in Waqf of Turkish Religion, Bazagha and Diouf Al-Sharqiya camps, 62% (21 camps) of camps in A'zaz sub-district and also within Albil1 and Albil2 camps in Suran sub-district. There were no public bathrooms in random camps near Baraghideh town, whereas Jandairis sub-district camps (Deir Ballut and Al Mohammadeyah camps) included public bathrooms.

In Idleb countryside, there were no public bathrooms within Sarmada, Atma or Kherbet Aljouz clusters, while all camps in Ma'arrat An Nu'man and Salqin clusters included public bathrooms.









06: Gender-Segregation in Public Bathrooms

In the assessed camps, only 92 camps included public bathrooms. Additionally, the study showed that bathrooms of 90% (83 camps) of those camps were gender-segregated (bathrooms for men and other bathrooms for women), whereas bathrooms of 10% (9 camps) were not gender-segregated.

Figure 28: Number/Percentage of Camps by the Availability of Gender-Segregated Public Bathrooms



Percentage of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by the Availability of Gender-Segregated Public Bathrooms – Sub-district Level

eppo Northern Countryside Afrin District	No	Yes	Ĭ
Jarablus	0	6	
Al Bab	00		
A'zaz			
Suran		2	
Aghtrin	0		
Jandairis	······ 0	100	



According to SPGs, "Include, at water distribution points and community laundry facilities, private washing basins and laundry areas for women to wash and dry undergarments and sanitary cloths. Menstrual hygiene: Provision must be made for discreet laundering or disposal of menstrual hygiene materials."

In Aleppo northern countryside, there were no men's bathrooms or women's bathrooms in Al Tawheed camp of A'zaz sub-district, and only men used public bathrooms. On the other hand, public bathrooms are gender-segregated in all the other camps.

In Idleb countryside, there were no men's bathrooms or women's bathrooms in Al Qasr, Jedar Maratah, Hafsa Om Al Mo'menen, Al Zera'a Cluster, Al Jawlan, Al Khalij Al Arabi, Al Mohajerin or Ataa camps.

07: Availability of Lighting in Public Bathrooms

The study showed that 84% (77 camps) of camps had no lighting in their public bathrooms, while 16% (15 camps) had lighting in their bathrooms. According to SPGs, *"The location of facilities in central, accessible and well-lit areas with good visibility of the surrounding area can contribute to ensuring the safety of users"*. Lack of lighting in bathrooms deprives IDPs in camps of using the bathrooms after sunset, which decreases the number of hours of bathrooms' use, especially in winter, as there are fewer daylight hours when compared to other the seasons.

Figure 29: Number/Percentage of Camps by the Availability of Lighting in their Public Bathrooms



Number of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by the Availability of Lighting in their Public Bathrooms – Sub-district Level

Aleppo Northern Countryside & Afrin District	NU	Yes	#
Jarablus	6		
Al Bab		••••••	
A'zaz	19		
Suran			
Aghtrin	······	2	
1 I		0	

Number of Idleb Camps by the Availability of Lighting in their Public Bathrooms – Cluster Level



In Aleppo northern countryside, public bathrooms in 30 camps had no lighting, whereas there was lighting in seven camps; Bazagha camp in Al Bab sub-district, Rayyan and Iowaa A'zaz camps in A'zaz sub-district, Albil1 and Albil 2 camps in Suran sub-district and Ehteimlat and Kaeebeh camps in Aghtrin sub-district. In Idleb countryside, lighting was available in bathrooms of eight camps only; three camps in Ma'arrat An Nu'man cluster and five camps in Harim cluster; whereas lighting was not available in bathrooms of 47 camps within Qah, Salqin, Al Karama and Al Rahma clusters.

08: Availability of Water Tanks for Public Bathrooms within the Camps

The study showed that 34% (31 camps) of camps, which included public bathrooms, had no water tanks for those bathrooms. The IDPs in those camps depended on the camp's public water tanks or were forced to transport water in utensils (water jerrycans), which means that the IDPs might use cold water for bathing or unsafe methods to heat water through electrical heating coils or by burning some items; therefore, water tanks and safe water-heating mechanisms should be secured for the bathrooms.

Figure 30: Number/Percentage of Camps by the Availability of Water Tanks for their Public Bathrooms



Number of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by the Availability of Water Tanks for their Public Bathrooms – Sub-district Level





In Aleppo northern countryside, public bathrooms of Al Amarna camp in Jarablus sub-district and Al Tawheed and Tillal Al Sham camps in A'zaz sub-district had no water tanks, whereas the other camps had water tanks for their public bathrooms.

In Idleb camps, 28 camps had no water tanks for their public bathrooms; 14 of which in Al Karama cluster, six in Al Rahma cluster, four in Qah cluster, three in Harim cluster and one camp in Salqin cluster.

09: Water Supply to Public Bathrooms

The study showed that public bathrooms of only 36% (33 camps) of camps were regularly supplied with water, whereas public bathrooms of 64% (59 camps) of camps were not regularly supplied with water, and IDPs were forced to carry water in utensils.

Figure 31: Number/Percentage of Camps by Regular Water Supply to their Public Bathrooms



Number of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by Regular Water Supply to their Public Bathrooms – Sub-district Level



In Aleppo northern countryside, 37 camps included public bathrooms; water was not regularly supplied to the public bathrooms of only five of those camps and Al Amarna camp in Jarablus sub-district. Those bathrooms had no water tanks, which demonstrates the need to install water tanks for those bathrooms and then supply them with water. Similarly, bathrooms of Al Tawheed and Tillal Al Sham camps in A'zaz sub-district were not regularly supplied with water nor had water tanks. Even though public bathrooms of Al Shuhada Suburb (Qatari) and Al Salameh Al Qadim camps had water tanks, they were not regularly supplied with water.

In Idleb countryside, 55 camps included public bathrooms; only one of which, the Extension of Al Midan camp of Qah cluster, was regularly supplied with water; whereas public bathrooms within 54 camps were not regularly supplied with water.

10: Water-Heating Mechanisms in Public Bathrooms

The study showed that water-heating mechanisms were found within only 3% (23 camps) of camps that include public bathrooms, while 97% (89 camps) of the camps did not have water-heating mechanisms. The residents of such camps depend on unsafe means for heating water for bathing and hygiene; therefore, centralized heating stoves operating on diesel and connected to electrical circuits should be secured to ensure the users' public safety and heat large quantities of water for bathing.

Figure 32: Number/Percentage of Camps by the Availability of Water-Heating Mechanisms in their Public Bathrooms





Number of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by the Availability of Water-Heating Mechanisms in their Public Bathrooms – Sub-district Level

Aleppo Northern Countrys & Afrin District	ide No	Yes	#
Jarablus		•••••••	
Al Bab	3	0	
A'zaz	21		
Suran	2	<u>0</u>	
Aghtrin	2	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	
Jandairis	2	<u>0</u>	
Idleb Governorate		by the Availability of Water-Heating Public Bathrooms – Cluster Level _{Yes}	#
Ma'arrat An Nu'man	4		
Harim	5		
Qah	11		
Salqin	3	0	
Al Karama	22	00	
Al Rahma	9	0	

In Aleppo northern countryside, there were water-heating mechanisms within the public bathrooms of only two camps; Zoghara camp in Jarablus sub-district and Ehteimlat camp in Aghtrin sub-district, whereas no water-heating mechanisms were found in the public bathrooms of 35 camps.

In Idleb camps, water-heating mechanisms were found in the public bathrooms of only Al Forkan camp in Qah cluster, whereas there were no water-heating mechanisms within 56 camps.

11: Toilets within the Camps

The study showed that private (family) toilets formed 84% (35,289 toilets) of toilets used within assessed camps, while public toilets formed 16% (6,671 toilets) of toilets used.

According to SPGs, "People have adequate, appropriate and acceptable toilet facilities, sufficiently close to their dwellings, to allow rapid, safe and secure access at all times, day and night."

Figure 33: Number/Percentage of Public and Private Toilets within the Camps



Number of Public and Private Toilets in Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps – Sub-district Level

Aleppo Northern Countryside	#of private toilets	#of public toilets (Cabins)	#
& Afrin District Jarablus			
	4,250	4 <mark>6</mark> 5	
Al Bab	3,480		
A'zaz	9,749	<mark>1,606</mark>	
Ghandorah	9 <mark>80</mark>	 0	
Suran	320	1 <mark>4</mark> 6	
Tadaf	142	Q	
Badama	1,567	1 <mark>5</mark> 5	
Ar-Ra'ee	844		
Aghtrin	365	87	
Jandairis	1,100	207	
	ber of Public and Private Toilets		#
Idleb Governorate	ber of Public and Private Toilets #of private toilets	in Idleb Camps – Cluster Level #of public toilets (Cabins)	#
			#
Idleb Governorate		#of public toilets (Cabins)	#
Idleb Governorate Ma'arrat An Nu'man	#of private toilets 70	#of public toilets (Cabins) 39	#
Idleb Governorate Ma'arrat An Nu'man Qah	#of private toilets 70	#of public toilets (Cabins) 39	#
Idleb Governorate Ma'arrat An Nu'man Qah Salqin	#of private toilets 70	#of public toilets (Cabins) 39 647 468	#
Idleb Governorate Ma'arrat An Nu'man Qah Salqin Sarmada	#of private toilets 70 1.220 18 70	#of public toilets (Cabins) 39 647 468 42	#
Idleb GovernorateMa'arrat An Nu'manQahSalqinSarmadaKherbet Aljouz	#of private toilets 70 1.220 18 70 1567	#of public toilets (Cabins) 39 647 468 42 155	#
Idleb GovernorateMa'arrat An Nu'manQahSalqinSarmadaKherbet AljouzHarim	#of private toilets 70 1.220 18 70 1.567 610	#of public toilets (Cabins) 39 647 468 42 155	#

According to SPGs, "Family toilets are the preferred option where possible. One toilet for a maximum of 20 people should be the target. Where there are no existing toilets, it is possible to start with one for 50 people and lowering the number of users to 20 as soon as possible. In some circumstances, space limitations make it impossible to meet these figures. In such cases, advocate strongly for extra space. However, it should be remembered that the primary aim is to provide and maintain an environment free from human faces."

In Aleppo northern countryside, all toilets used in camps within Ghandorah, Tadaf and Ar-Ra'ee sub-districts were private, or what is know as "family toilets", while there were no private (family) toilets within 22 camps in Aleppo northern countryside; 13 of which in A'zaz sub-district, 4 in Al Bab sub-district, 3 in Aghtrin sub-district, and one camp in each of Jarablus and Suran sub-districts.

In Idleb camps, there were no private (family) camps in 7 camps; 3 of which in Harim cluster, 2 in Ma'arrat An Nu'man cluster, and one in each of Atma and Salqin clusters.

Public toilets should be easy to use, agreed their specifications with all users, safe and proportional to the number of its users.

According to SPGs, "Consult and secure the approval of all users (especially women and people with limited mobility) on the siting, design and appropriateness of sanitation facilities. A maximum of 20 people use each toilet. Toilets are no more than 50 meters from dwellings."

Private (family) toilets are safer for their users, decrease the spread of diseases and preserve privacy. Moreover, and with the increasingly spreading affected population in collective displacement areas, the camps, they should be helped in constructing their private toilets, providing that the toilets' construction process is organized and environmentally friendly.

According to SPGs, "Provide the affected people with the means, tools and materials to construct, maintain and clean their toilet facilities."



12: Gender-Segregation in Public Toilets within the Camps

The study showed that only 42% (2,804 toilets) of public toilets within the assessed camps were for women, whereas 58% (3,867 toilets) of toilets were for men or gender-mixed, which means that the number of women's public toilets was very little when compared to the number of men's public toilets.

Figure 34: Number/Percentage of Public Toilets in the Camps by Gender-Segregation

Number/Percentage of Public Toilets by Gender-Segregation



Percentage of Public Toilets in Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by Gender-Segregation – Sub-district Level



According to SPGs, "In public places, toilets are provided with established systems for proper and regular cleaning and maintenance. Disaggregated population data are used to plan the number of women's cubicles to men's using an approximate ration of 3:1. Where possible, urinals should be provided". Sphere information indicates that the percentage of women's public toilets must comprise three quarters of toilets in collective displacement centers.

In Aleppo northern countryside, women's toilets formed only 28% of toilets in camps within A'zaz sub-district, while the percentage of women's toilets ranged between 48% and 51% of total toilets in camps within other sub-districts. Women's public toilets formed 51% of total toilets in Deir Ballut cluster (Deir Ballut and Al Mohammadeyah camps).

In Idleb camps, women's public toilets constituted only 5% of toilets in Ma'arrat An Nu'man cluster, 24% of toilets in Harim cluster, and 26% of toilets in Atma cluster; while the percentage of women's public toilets in other clusters within Idleb ranged between 49% and 57%.

13: Hygiene Kits within the Camps

The study showed that hygiene kits were distributed within only 3% (8 camps) of assessed camps in a period of no more than one month, 8% (24 camps) of camps received hygiene kits within one to two months, 82% (261 camps) received hygiene kits over two months ago, whereas 8% (27 camps) did not receive any hygiene kits at all. According to SPGs *"The disaster-affected population has access to and is involved in identifying and promoting the use of hygiene items to ensure personal hygiene, health, dignity and well-being."*

Figure 35: Number/Percentage of Camps by Frequency of Hygiene Kits Distribution



Number of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by Frequency of Hygiene Kits Distribution – Sub-district Level



Number of Idleb Camps by Frequency of Hygiene Kits Distribution – Cluster Level

lleb Governorate	Less than a month	From 1 to 2 months		More than two months
Ma'arrat An Nu'man	1	2		
Qah			0	25
Salqin	0	0	3	0
Sarmada	1			2
Kherbet Aljouz	0	0	0	12
Harim	0	0	0	
Al Karama	0			56
Al Rahma	0	1		30
Atma				75

In Aleppo countryside camps, IDPs in 18 camps did not receive any hygiene kits; 10 of which were in Al Bab sub-district, 5 in A'zaz sub-district, 2 in Aghtrin sub-district and one in Tadaf sub-district.

In Idleb camps, 9 camps did not receive any hygiene kits; the three camps in Salqin cluster, 5 camps in Atma cluster and one camp in Al Rahma cluster did not receive hygiene kits.

According to SPGs "Information on the timing, location, content and target groups for an NFI distribution is made available to the affected population." The largest part of IDPs in camps confirmed the unavailability of specific timing for the distribution of hygiene kits, as the IDPs are informed a few days earlier to distribution which is usually late. The basic hygiene items compose of basic minimum hygiene items: water containers (buckets), bathing and laundry soaps, and menstrual hygiene materials. 250 grams of bathing soap are distributed monthly (a piece of soup per person), 200 grams of laundry soap are distributed monthly, and menstrual hygiene appropriate materials. According to SPGs "Some people with specific needs (e.g. incontinence or severe diarrhea) may require increased quantities of personal hygiene items such as soap. Persons with disabilities or those who are confined to bed may need additional items, such as bed pans. Some items may require adaptation for sanitary use (such as a stool with a hole or commode chair)"; which demonstrates the vital need to provide hygiene kits basing on a need assessment that takes into consideration all population groups in the camps. Many of the camps' residents confirmed that they did not receive older persons' diapers, which create a burden on households with disabled members.









14: The Sewage System within the Camps

The study demonstrated that 8% (26 camps) of the total assessed camps disposed the wastewater in the open, 45% (143 camps) of total camps disposed the wastewater in cesspools, whereas 47% (151 camps) of total camps disposed the wastewater in the sewage system.

Figure 36: Number/Percentage of Camps by their Sewage Systems



Percentage of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by their Sewage Systems – Sub-district Level

Aleppo Northern Countryside & Afrin District	Random drainage	Cesspools	Sewage system
Jarablus	00		15
Al Bab	55	30	14
A'zaz	5	49	46
Ghandorah		100	0
Suran		100	
Tadaf	15		70
Ar-Ra'ee		100	ġ
Aghtrin	13	88	0
Jandairis	50	50	00

Percentage of Idleb Camps by their Sewage Systems – Cluster Level

leb Governorate	Random drainage	Cesspools	Sewage system
Ma'arrat An Nu'man	20	80	
Qah			56
Salqin		45	47
Sarmada			0
Kherbet Aljouz	25	75	0
Harim	25	72	
Al Karama			
Al Rahma	1	31	68
Atma	21	36	

According to SPGs "Where possible, and if favorable soil conditions exist, drainage from water points, washing areas and hand washing points should be on-site rather than via open channels, which are difficult to maintain and often clog. Simple and cheap techniques such as soak pits or the planting of banana trees can be used for on-site disposal of wastewater. Where off-site disposal is the only possibility, channels are preferable to pipes. Channels should be designed both to provide flow velocity for dry-weather sullage and to carry stormwater. Where the slope is more than 5 per cent, engineering techniques must be applied to prevent excessive erosion."

26 of the assessed camps disposed their wastewater in the open, causing stagnant ponds and spread of disease vectors near the camps. 143 camps dispose their wastewater in cesspools (soak pits) which specifications do not match those stated in Sphere Standards because they are not equipped with layers of gravel or sand for periodic filtration of the wastewater before it contaminates the groundwater, and they are neither maintained nor de-slugged periodically. (The gravel and sand layers must be periodically replaced to ensure the filtration of the wastewater before it contaminates the groundwater), the wastewater of those cesspools often mixes with rainwater in winter. Information sources confirmed that if wastewater continued to be disposed in the open or in irregular cesspools, groundwater of wells close to the camps would be contaminated, which would consequently damage the sources of pure water; therefore, sewage systems must be installed in all camps as expeditiously as possible.



15: The Readiness of the Sewage System within the Camps

The study results showed that 36% (115 camps) of assessed camps had no sewage systems, 7% (21 camps) of assessed camps had non-functional sewage systems, 22 camps had sewage systems functional by nearly 25% of the system's size, 18 camps had sewage systems functional by 50%, 93 camps had sewage systems functional by 75%, and 51 camps had sewage systems functional by 100%.

Figure 37: Number/Percentage of Camps by the Readiness of their Sewage Systems



Number of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by the Readiness of their Sewage Systems – Sub-district Level

leppo Northern Countryside Afrin District	7.100	7.75	%50	7.25	Non-functional	Not available
Jarablus			1		0	12
Al Bab	·····				·····	14
A'zaz	5	- 8	5	·····		14
Ghandorah	·····			·····	·····	8
Suran .			·····		·····	
Tadaf .		Ö		Ö	······	·····
Ar-Ra'ee	0	0		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	5
Aghtrin -	0	0	0	0		7
Jandairis -	ÓÓ	0	0	0	1	1
Num					ms – Cluster Level	Network
	ber of Idleb Cam %100	ips by the Rea	diness of their S %50	ewage Syster 7.25	ns – Cluster Level Non-functional	Not available
dleb Governorate Ma'arrat An Nu'man						Not available
dleb Governorate						Not available
lleb Governorate Ma'arrat An Nu'man						Not available
dleb Governorate Ma'arrat An Nu'man Qah						Not available
dleb Governorate Ma'arrat An Nu'man Qah Salqin						Not available
lleb Governorate Ma'arrat An Nu'man Qah Salqin Sarmada						Not available
dleb Governorate Ma'arrat An Nu'man Qah Salqin Sarmada Kherbet Aljouz						Not available
dleb Governorate Ma'arrat An Nu'man Qah Salqin Sarmada Kherbet Aljouz Harim						Not available

According to SPGs, "Provision of appropriate drainage facilities so that dwelling areas and water distribution points are kept free of standing wastewater and that stormwater drains are kept clear. Seeking an agreement with the affected population on how to deal with the drainage problem and provide sufficient numbers of appropriate tools for small drainage works and maintenance where necessary."

In Aleppo northern countryside, 63 camps had no sewage systems; camps of Ghandorah, Suran and Ar-Ra'ee sub-districts, seven camps in Aghtrin sub-district, 14 camps in each of A'zaz and Al Bab sub-districts, and 12 camps in Jarablus sub-district. On the other hand, 10 camps had sewage systems yet non-functional; five camps in Al Bab sub-district, two camps in A'zaz sub-district and one camp in each of Tadaf, Aghtrin and Jandairis sub-districts.

In Idleb countryside, 52 camps had no sewage systems; 20 camps in Atma cluster, 11 camps in Kherbet Aljouz cluster, seven camps in Al Rahma cluster, six camps in Qah cluster, and 3 camps in Sarmada cluster; whereas 11 camps had sewage systems yet non-functional; four camps in each of Al Karama and Ma'arrat An Nu'man clusters, two camps in Atma cluster, and one camp in Harim cluster.

Camps continuously expand due to the constant arrival of displaced households leading to an increase in the number of tents. However, tents established upon the arrival of new IDPs are not often connected to the sew-age system, forcing the new IDPs to dispose wastewater in the open and establish cesspools later to dispose wastewater. The largest part of camps, 193 camps, included sewage systems yet not fully functional due to the continuous expansion of camps.

16: Priorities of the WASH Sector

The top priority in the WASH Sector in camps was the implementation of a new sewage system within the camps in Aghtrin, Badama, Jandairis, Suran, Ghandorah, A'zaz, Jarablus, Al Bab and Al Ma'ra sub-districts, and the second priority was the maintenance of the existing sewage system within camps in Tadaf, Dana, and Salqin sub-districts. The top priority within camps in Ar-Ra'ee sub-district was securing tankers to transport water for drinking and use to the camps and securing tankers to de-slug the cesspools, as all camps in Ar-Ra'ee sub-district disposed their wastewater in cesspools.



Figure 38: Priorities of the WASH Sector within the Camps

Highest Priority

Lowest Priority

17: Solid Waste

The study showed that humanitarian organizations collect garbage in 77% (246 camps) of total assessed camps, local councils close to the camp collect garbage in 9% (28 camps), while IDPs collect garbage in 6% (20 camps). On the other hand, there was no entity working in garbage collection in 26 of the assessed camps.



Figure 39: Number/Percentage of Camps by Entity Collecting Waste

According to SPGs "Solid waste disposal should be planned and implemented in close consultation and coordination with the affected population and relevant agencies and authorities. This should start in the beginning of the intervention before a solid waste problem becomes a major health risk to the affected population. Depending on the context, periodic clean-up campaigns need to be organized in consultation with the population and responsible local authorities."

Most organizations working in garbage removal in camps do not engage the population in planning the garbage removal practices; therefore, when any of the organizations supporting the solid-waste sector stop working, garbage accumulates in the camps. Furthermore, garbage mostly piles up in the camps when there are storms or when the roads are cut. This illustrates the urgent need to engage the IDPs in solid waste management activities.

Within 20 camps, the IDPs collect garbage from the camp and place it in empty lands near the camp, which illustrates the need for waste disposal in ways that prevent waste accumulation near the camps and spread of disease vectors such as insects and rats.

18: Garbage Containers within the Camps

According to SPGs, "At least one 100-litre refuse container is available per 10 households, where domestic refuse is not buried on-site."

The study showed that number of households that use the same garbage container was 10 households or below in 41% (102 camps) of assessed camps, between 11-30 households in 47% (117 camps), 31-50 households in 9% (22 camps), and over 50 households in 4% (9 camps). There were no garbage containers in 70 camps. The number of garbage containers in assessed camps was 4,711 containers.



Figure 40: Number/Percentage of Camps by the Number of Households Using Garbage Containers



108

67

20

20

In Aleppo northern countryside, garbage containers were not available in 61 camps; 17 camps in Al Bab sub-district, 15 camps in Jarablus sub-district, 10 camps in A'zaz sub-district, eight camps in Ghandorah sub-district, five camps in Ar-Ra'ee sub-district, four camps in Aghtrin sub-district and one camp in each of Tadaf and Suran sub-districts. It is stated that most camps without garbage containers were random and recently established.

In Idleb countryside, there were no garbage containers in 8 camps; Al Reeh Al Mursalah and Ehsas 1 camps within Atma cluster, Islamic Nahda, Al Eman Bellah, Al Rajaa and Al hnine camps within Al Karama cluster, and Hafsa Om Al Mo'menen and Jedar Maratah camps in Ma'arrat An Nu'man cluster.
SECTION 06 FOOD SECURITY

01: Food Baskets within the Camps

The study showed that the assessed camps needed 84,680 food baskets, providing that a household of more than 5 members should receive two food baskets. 63,445 food baskets were monthly distributed, which means that periodic distribution covered 75% of the need for food baskets within the camps.

Figure 41: Number/Percentage of Food Baskets Distributed in the Camps Compared with Needs



According to SPGs, "Everyone has the right to adequate food. This right is recognized in international legal instruments and includes the right to be free from hunger. When individuals or groups are unable, for reasons beyond their control, to enjoy the right to adequate food by the means at their disposal, states have the obligation to ensure that right directly."

In Aleppo northern countryside, 45,771 food baskets were monthly needed in the assessed camps, while 29,309 baskets were distributed monthly; which means that the distributed food baskets covered only 64% of needs. A'zaz sub-district camps needed 4,657 extra food baskets monthly and Jarablus sub-district needed 4,450 extra food baskets for full coverage of needs. On the other hand, food baskets were not distributed in camps within Ghandorah, Ar-Ra'ee and Jandairis sub-districts.

In Idleb countryside, 38,909 food baskets were monthly needed in the assessed camps, while 34,136 food baskets were distributed monthly; which means that the periodically distributed food baskets covered 88% of needs. Food baskets were not periodically distributed in Ma'arrat An Nu'man or Kherbet Aljouz clusters. The periodically distributed food baskets covered full needs in Al Rahma, Qah and Sarmada clusters. Atma cluster needed 679 extra food baskets for full coverage of needs.

The SPGs state that "Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. General (free) distributions of food are introduced when assessed to be necessary, targeted to those who need the food most, and discontinued when beneficiaries have recovered the ability to produce or access their food through other means. Beneficiaries may require a transition to other forms of assistance, such as conditional transfers or livelihood responses."

Therefore, food baskets should be secured for the camps' residents since most of them have lost their sources of income and do not have alternative sources of income within their current environment. The distributed food baskets must include various items that provide nutrients the body needs. According to SPGs, "The minimum requirement: 2,100 kcals/person/day, 10 per cent of total energy provided by protein, 17 per cent of total energy provided by fat, adequate micronutrient intake."









02: Bread Distributed in the Camps

The study demonstrated that free bread was distributed within 24% (77 camps) of assessed camps, while free bread was not distributed within 76% (243 camps).

Figure 42: Number/Percentage of Camps by Free Distribution of Bread







In Aleppo northern countryside camps, free bread was distributed within 32 camps in A'zaz sub-district, five camps in Al Bab sub-district, four camps in Aghtrin sub-district, two camps (Deir Ballut and Al Mohammadeyah camps) in Jandairis sub-district, two camps in Suran sub-district and one camp in Jarablus sub-district, whereas bread was not distributed for free in any of Ghandorah, Tadaf or Ar-Ra'ee sub-districts camps. In Idleb camps, bread was not distributed for free within any camp in Kherbet Aljouz, Harim and Ma'arrat An Nu'man clusters. Also, bread was not distributed for free within two camps in Salqin cluster.

03: The Distributed Bread's Coverage of the Population's Needs

Through this study, we considered that the minimum daily need for bread was 2 loaves per person; which means that the daily need for bread in assessed camps was 762,044 loaves of bread; an equivalent to 108 tons of bread daily, providing that a loaf of bread weighs 0.142 kg.

Figure 43: Number of Loaves Needed by the Camps' Inhabitants - Percentage of the Distribution's Coverage of Needs



In Aleppo northern countryside, the daily distributed bread covered the IDPs' minimum need in camps within Suran, Aghtrin and A'zaz sub-districts, and covered 11% of the IDPs' minimum need in camps within Al Bab and Jarablus sub-districts. On the other hand, bread was not distributed for free in camps of Ar-Ra'ee, Ghan-dorah, Tadaf or Jandairis sub-districts.

In Idleb camps, the distributed bread covered 83% of the IDPs' minimum need within Qah cluster camps, 78% within Al Rahma cluster camps, 69% within Al Karama cluster camps, 54% within Sarmada cluster camps, 39% within Atma cluster camps, and 36% within Salqin cluster camps. On the other hand, bread was not distributed for free in camps of Harim, Ma'arrat An Nu'man or Kherbet Aljouz clusters.

04: Distribution of Cooked Food within the Camps

The study showed that cooked food was distributed in 6 camps but was not distributed in 314 camps. All camps within which cooked food was distributed were found in Aleppo northern countryside; two of them were in Al Bab sub-district, two in Suran sub-district, one in A'zaz sub-district, and one in Aghtrin sub-district. **Figure 44**: Number/Percentage of Camps by Distribution of Cooked Food



Number/Percentage of Camps by Distribution of Cooked Food

Number of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by Distribution of Cooked Food – Sub-district Level



05: Priorities of the Food Security Sector

Provision of nutritional programs for lactating women and young children was the top priority in assessed camps, provision of extra quantities of subsidized bread was ranked second, and the need for food baskets was ranked third.



Figure 45: Priorities of the Food Security Sector within the Assessed Camps

According to SPGs, "Mothers and caregivers of infants and young children have access to timely and appropriate feeding support that minimizes risks and optimizes nutrition, health and survival outcomes". The camp residents constantly demand distribution of infant formulas as the lactating women cannot sate their infants' hunger through breastfeeding. Some women might resort to the procurement of infant formula from the markets, while the bulk of women cannot buy infant formula due to its high costs. The concentration on lactating women's nutrition is the ideal solution for encouraging breastfeeding and avoiding malnutrition among the displaced children. According to SPGs, "In malnutrition cases, coverage must be over 50% in rural areas, over 70% in urban areas and over 90% in camps. Supplementary feeding may be needed in addition to any general ration for individuals at risk (e.g. children aged 6–59 months and pregnant or breastfeeding women)."

The periodic distribution of food baskets covered 75% of IDPs in the assessed camps, whereas 25% of IDPs did not receive food baskets periodically. The IDPs within many small or random camps confirmed that they did not receive food baskets from any entity, and their ability to store food baskets and prepare food from available recourses must be considered. According to SPGs, *"Assess people's ability to store food, their access to water and fuel, and cooking times and requirements for soaking when selecting food types"*.

In a number of assessed camps, the IDPs requested the provision of appropriate fuel for cooking. It is stated that the IDPs resort to using cheaper yet more dangerous means of cooking, which causes fires and injures of many IDPs due to the conflagration of cooking stoves within the camps.



01: Availability of Medical Points within the Camps

The study showed that only 7% (22 camps) of assessed camps included medical points, while 93% (298 camps) of camps did not include medical points.

Figure 46: Number/Percentage of Camps by the Availability of Medical Points



Number of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by the Availability of Medical Points – Sub-district Level





According to the SPGs, "There is an adequate number of health facilities to meet the essential health needs of all the disaster-affected population: one basic health unit/10,000 population (basic health units are primary healthcare facilities where general health services are offered), one health centre/50,000 people, one district or rural hospital/250,000 people, over 10 inpatient and maternity beds/10,000 people." In Aleppo northern countryside, A'zaz sub-district included 34 camps containing 142,448 IDPs and 10 medical points, which demonstrates the need to secure four extra basic medical points; Jarablus sub-district included 17 camps containing 24,075 IDPs and one medical point, which illustrates the need to secure two additional medical points; Al Bab sub-district included 21 camps containing 23,726 IDPs and one medical point, which shows the need to secure at least one extra medical point. On the other hand, there were no basic medical points in Ghandorah, Suran, Tadaf, Ar-Ra'ee, Aghtrin or Jandairis sub-districts camps, whose IDPs resorted to medical points in nearby cities and towns as per accessibility, which illustrates the need for servicing the camps in those sub-districts with medical points as per their population census and accessibility to nearby medical points.

In Idleb camps, Atma cluster included 80 camps containing 77,060 IDPs and three basic medical points, which illustrates the need to secure more medical points there; AI Rahma cluster included 23 camps containing 23,352 IDPs and one basic medical point, which shows the need to secure at least one other medical point; AI Karama cluster included 56 camps containing 45,614 IDPs and one basic medical point, which demonstrates the need to secure three additional medical points; Qah cluster included three basic medical points, which was proportionate to the number of people as per Sphere standards; furthermore, Kherbet Aljouz cluster included one basic medical point, which was proportionate to the number of point, which was proportionate to the number of number. On the other hand, Salqin, Sarmada and Ma'arrat An Nu'man clusters did not include any basic medical points and their IDPs resorted to medical points in nearby cities and towns as per accessibility, which demonstrates the need for servicing those clusters with medical points as per their population census and accessibility to nearby medical points.



02: Access to Medical Points in Camps that do not Include any Medical Points

The study showed that 298 camps did not include any medical points, where access to medical points was difficult for 16% (49 camps) of them, average for 41% (121 camps) of them, and easy for 41% (123 camps) of them, whereas information sources confirmed that 5 camps had no close medical points.

Figure 47: Number/Percentage of Camps by Access to the Closest Medical Point



Number/Percentage of Camps (that do not include medical points) by Access to the Closest Medical Point

Number of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by Access to the Closest Medical Point – Sub-district Level

Aleppo Northern Countryside & Afrin District	No close medical point	Easy	Average	Difficult
Jarablus		11		
Al Bab				
A'zaz		3		
Ghandorah		2		1
Suran .		2	1	
Tadaf .				
Ar-Ra'ee	·····	2		
/ gridini	·····			4
Jandairis -	0	0	0	2

Number of Idleb Camps by Access to the Closest Medical Point – Cluster Level

Idleb Governorate	No close medical point	Easy	Average	Difficult	
Ma'arrat An Nu'man	0	0	2	2	
Qah	0	10	<mark>9</mark>		
Salqin	0	0			
Sarmada	0	3			
Kherbet Aljouz		6	<mark>3</mark>		
Harim		b	5	·····	
Al Karama		32	19	4	
Al Rahma	0	- 23		·····	
Atma		27	32	 18	

In Aleppo northern countryside, information sources within five camps in Al Bab sub-district affirmed that there were no medical points close to those camps; including three random camps near Qabasin town, one random camp close to Bazagha town and another random camp close to Qubbet Elsheikh town. Access to medical points was difficult for 11 camps in Jarablus sub-district, one camp in Al Bab sub-district, three camps in A'zaz sub-district, two camps in each of Ghandorah, Suran and Ar-Ra'ee sub-districts and one camp in Aghtrin sub-district. Moreover, in Afrin district, access to medical points was difficult for Deir Ballut and Al Mohammadeyah camps. Information sources confirmed that the medical points might become inaccessible in winter and rainstorms, as the floods close the roads to the camps and the IDPs are forced to travel more than 40 kilometers to reach the closest medical point.

In Idleb countryside, information sources confirmed that access to medical points was difficult for 18 camps in Atma cluster, four camps in Al Karama cluster, three camps in Qah cluster, and two camps in each of Ma'arrat An Nu'man and Kherbet Aljouz clusters.

03: Main Diseases Monthly Registered at the Medical Points within the Camps

In the ACU, the IMU's enumerators visited the medical centers within the camps and checked the number of patients registered at those medical points. Those statistics might not reflect the total number of diseases spreading in the camps due to lack of medical points in all camps, or because of some patients' referral to medical points outside the camps. The statistics are useful in presenting an overview of main diseases spreading in the camps. Acute diarrhea was among the most registered communicable diseases at the medical points in the camps with 764 registered patients within one month, respiratory diseases were among the most registered chronic diseases at the medical points in the camps with 1,489 registered patients within one month, and lice were among the most registered skin diseases at the medical points within one month.

Figure 48: Monthly Number of Main Diseases Spreading in the Camps and Registered at their Medical Points



Monthly Number of Main Diseases Spreading in the Camps and Registered at their Medical Points

According to SPGs, "Establish a disease EWARN (early warning) surveillance and response system based on a comprehensive risk assessment of communicable diseases, as part of the broader health information system". Through its enumerators' network, the Early Warning And Response Network (EWARN) Program of the ACU works on early identification of communicable diseases in all areas outside the regime control and in Syrian northern camps. The EWARN Program provides the World Health Organization (WHO) with regular reports on communicable diseases and their spread.

04: Priorities of the Health Sector

In the assessed camps, establishing medical centers was the health sector's top priority, providing medications and medical consumables was ranked the second, and securing specialized medical cadres took the third place.





In Aleppo northern countryside, the study demonstrated the need for establishing four basic medical points in A'zaz sub-district camps, two in Jarablus sub-district camps, and one in Al Bab sub-district camps, whereas the camps in Ghandorah, Suran, Tadaf, Ar-Ra'ee, Aghtrin and Jandairis sub-districts did not include basic medical points.

In Idleb countryside, there was a need for establishing five basic medical points in Atma cluster, three in Al Karama cluster, and one in Al Rahma cluster, whereas Salqin, Sarmada and Ma'arrat An Nu'man clusters did not include basic medical points. Those results show **the urgent need for establishing multiple basic medical points within the assessed camps** as per the IDPs' density and access to the medical points. According to SPGs, "There are at least 22 qualified health workers (medical doctors, nurses and mid-wives)/10,000 population. At least one medical doctor/50,000 population. At least one qualified nurse/10,000 population. At least one midwife/10,000 population. Clinicians are not required to consult more than 50 patients a day consistently. If this threshold is regularly exceeded, additional clinical staff are recruited." The information sources in the camps requested securing specialized medical cadres in the medical points. All medical points in the camps need medications and medical consumables periodically, in addition to basic medical equipment.

SECTION 08 WINTERIZATION NEEDS WITHIN THE CAMPS

01: Heaters within the Camps

The study showed that heaters were not distributed to IDPs last winter in 94% (301 camps) of assessed camps, while on the other hand, heaters were distributed to IDPs last winter in only 6% (19 camps) of camps; 15 camps in Aleppo northern countryside and 4 camps in Idleb.

Figure 50: Number/Percentage of Camps by Distribution of Heaters Last Winter



Number of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by Distribution of Heaters Last Winter – Sub-district Level



In Aleppo northern countryside, heaters were distributed within 15 camps last winter; Souq Al Hal Camp in Tadaf sub-district, Zoghara Camp in Jarablus sub-district, Quaiba Camp in Aghtrin sub-district, Al Bil1 and Al Bil2 Camps in Suran sub-district, and another 10 camps in Al Bab sub-district. On the other hand, 84 camps did not receive heaters last winter in Aleppo northern countryside.

In Idleb countryside, heaters were distributed within only four camps last winter; two camps in Kherbet Aljouz cluster and another two in Harim cluster. Heaters were not distributed last winter within the other 217 camps in Idleb.

Figure 51: Comparing the Number of Camps where Heaters were Distributed for Two Consecutive Winters 2017-2018



The study results showed a decline in the distribution of heaters in winter over two consecutive years. In winter 2017, the IMU issued its Winterization Needs report⁶ which assessed 176 camps and showed that heaters were distributed within 87 camps comprising 49% of assessed camps. This report covers the winterization needs in winter 2018, where heaters were distributed within only 19 camps out of 320 assessed camps, which means that the heaters distribution covered only 6% of camps.

02: Need for Heaters within the Camps

The number of heaters needed in assessed camps reached 66,494 heaters. Diesel heaters formed the largest percentage of heaters needed in the camps and reached 62% (40,955 heaters). Kerosene heaters needed in the camps formed 21% (14,026 heaters) of total needed heaters. Coal heaters needed in the camps formed 8% (5,089 heaters). Wood heaters formed 10% (6,424 heaters) of total needed heaters. **Figure 52**; Number/Percentage of Heaters Needed in Camps by Type of Heaters



leppo Northern Countryside) Afrin District	Diesel	Kerosene	Coal	Firewood
Jarablus	3,205	0	0	150
Al Bab				920
A'zaz	16,309	5,050	0	0
Ghandorah	9 <mark>8</mark> 0		0	0
Suran	100		0	0
Tadaf	150		0	0
Ar-Ra'ee	0	0	10 0	0
Aghtrin	309		·····	0

Number of Heaters Needed in Idleb Camps by Type of Heaters - Cluster Level

lleb Governorate	Diesel	Kerosene	Coal	Firewood
leb Governorale				·····
Ma'arrat An Nu'man	465	Ö	200	260
Qah	2,355	127	220	390
Salqin	540	🐻 0	·····	314
Sarmada			20	20
Kherbet Aljouz	·····	0	·····	2.160
Harim	53	Ö	·····	944
Al Karama	5.447	1,225	445	349
Al Rahma	2.497	260		218
Atma	5,054	1,990	2,899	697

6- https://www.acu-sy.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Winter_Needs_2017q.pdf

According to SPGs "The specification of stoves is informed by existing local practices. Energy-efficient cooking practices should be promoted, including the use of fuel-efficient stoves, firewood preparation, fire management, food preparation, shared cooking, etc. In communal accommodation, common or centralized cooking facilities are preferable to the provision of individual household stoves, to minimize fire risks and indoor smoke pollution. Flues should be fitted to stoves in enclosed areas to vent exhaust gases or smoke to the exterior in a safe manner. Weather-protected openings should be used to ensure adequate ventilation and to minimize the risk of respiratory problems."

The type of heaters used by the population is related to the available fuel in the places of displacement. It was noted that all heaters needed in Kherbet Aljouz cluster and the bulk of heaters needed in Harim cluster were wood heaters, while all heaters needed in Ghandorah sub-district camps were kerosene heaters.

03: Fuel Distribution within the Camps

The study demonstrated that fuel was distributed within only 39% (125 camps) of assessed camps last winter, which does not necessarily mean covering all IDPs' needs, while fuel was not distributed in 61% (195 camps) of IDP camps.



Figure 53: Number/Percentage of Camps by Distribution of Heating Fuel Last Winter



In Aleppo northern countryside, several entities distributed heating fuel within 33 camps; 14 camps in Jarablus sub-district, five camps in Al Bab sub-district, seven camps in A'zaz sub-district, three camps in Suran sub-district and two camps in each of Ghandorah and Aghtrin sub-districts. On the other hand, the two camps in Deir Ballut cluster did not receive any heating fuel last winter.

In Idleb countryside, heating fuel was distributed within 92 camps; 73 camps in Atma cluster, 12 camps in Kherbet Aljouz cluster, four camps in Qah cluster, two camps in Sarmada cluster and one camp in Al Rahma cluster. On the other hand, Ma'arrat An Nu'man, Salqin, Harim and Al Karama clusters did not receive any heating fuel.

According to SPGs "The disaster-affected population, in particular women and girls, should be consulted about the location and means of collecting fuel for cooking and heating to address issues of personal safety. The demands of collecting fuel on particularly vulnerable people, such as female-headed households, those caring for chronically ill individuals or persons with mobility or access difficulties, should be addressed. The use of less labour-intensive fuels should be promoted, including fuel-efficient stoves and accessible fuel sources. Fuel should be stored at a safe distance from the stove itself, and any liquid fuel such as kerosene should be kept out of the reach of children and infants."

Now that eight years have passed since the Syrian crisis erupted, securing fuel has become a major obstacle in winter for all Syrian households. People at large suffer from the scarce natural resources and the weak purchasing power to obtain fuel from the markets. Additionally, chopping trees poses a threat to agriculture in Idleb countryside, and also some displaced households burn all waste, including plastic and cardboard pieces and old shoes and clothes, to get warm in winter, which might cause suffocations among IDPs and increases the risk of fires. The camps' residents estimate their need for liquid fuels (diesel – kerosene) between 5-10 liters daily, and for solid fuels (coal – wood) between 10-15 kilograms daily. The IDPs need fuel supply that suffices for at least 5 months a year.

Figure 54: Comparing the Number of Camps where Heating Fuel was Distributed in Winter for Two Consecutive Years 2017-2018

Number of Camps by Distribution of Heating Fuel in 2017 and 2018



The study results showed a decline in the distribution of fuel in winter over two consecutive years. In winter 2017, the IMU issued its Winterization Needs report⁷ which assessed 176 camps and showed that fuel was distributed within 110 camps comprising 63% of assessed camps. The current version of this report covers the winterization needs in winter 2018, where fuel was distributed within only 125 camps out of 320 assessed camps, which means that the fuel distribution covered only 39% of camps.

⁷⁻ https://www.acu-sy.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Winter_Needs_2017q.pdf

04: Blankets and Mattresses

The study showed that blankets and mattresses were provided within only 23% (75 camps) of camps assessed last winter, while IDPs in 77% (245 camps) did not receive blankets or mattresses.

Figure 55: Number/Percentage of Camps by Distribution of Mattresses and Blankets Last Winter



Number of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by Distribution of Mattresses and Blankets – Sub-district Level







According to SPGs, "Clothing, blankets and bedding materials meet the most personal human needs for shelter from the climate and for the maintenance of health, privacy and dignity. All affected people have a combination of blankets, bedding, sleeping mats or mattresses and insecticide-treated bed nets where required to ensure sufficient thermal comfort and enable appropriate sleeping arrangements."

In Aleppo northern countryside, mattresses and blankets distributed within 56 camps, whereas 43 camps did not receive any last winter; Baraghideh random camps affiliated with Suran sub-district, both Al-Bashir and Ain Al-Abeed camps in Jarablus sub-district, both Lailawa and Merzeh Shahid in Ghandorah sub-district, three camps in Aghtrin sub-district, Ar-Ra'ee five camps, eight camps in Al Bab sub-district, 20 camps in A'zaz sub-district and two camps in Jandairis sub-district did not receive any blankets or mattresses last winter. In Idleb camps, blankets and mattresses were distributed last winter within 19 camps only; seven in Al Karama cluster, five in Kherbet Aljouz cluster, two in each of Sarmada, Harim and Atma clusters and one camp in Al Rahma cluster, whereas 202 camps did not receive any.





Number of Camps by Distribution of Blankets in 2017 and 2018

The study results showed a decline in the distribution of blankets in winter over two consecutive years. In winter 2017, the IMU issued its Winterization Needs report⁸ which assessed 176 camps and showed that blankets were distributed within 55 camps comprising 31% of assessed camps. The current version of this report covers the winterization needs in winter 2018, where blankets were distributed within only 75 camps out of 320 assessed camps, which means that the blankets' distribution covered only 23% of camps.

⁸⁻ https://www.acu-sy.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Winter_Needs_2017q.pdf

05: Winter Clothing

The study found that winter clothing was provided in only 18% (59 camps) of camps assessed last winter, while 82% (261 camps) of camps did not receive any. It was stated that winter clothing must be provided annually covering all IDPs.



Figure 57: Number/Percentage of Camps by Distribution of Winter Clothing Last Winter

Number of Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps by Distribution of Winter Clothing – Sub-district Level



According to SPGs, "Identify the separate clothing needs of women, girls, men and boys of all ages including infants and vulnerable or marginalized individuals and ensure access to required items in the correct sizes and appropriate to the culture, season and climate. All women, girls, men and boys have at least two full sets of clothing in the correct size that are appropriate to the culture, season and climate." In Aleppo northern countryside, winter clothes were distributed within 37 camps; Tadaf camp, two camps in each of Suran and Ghandorah sub-districts, seven camps in Jarablus sub-district, 11 camps in A'zaz sub-district and 14 camps in Al Bab sub-district. On the other hand, 62 camps did not receive any winter clothes.

In Idleb camps, winter clothes were distributed within 22 camps only; 12 camps in Kherbet Aljouz cluster, six camps in Qah cluster, three camps in Al Rahma cluster and one camp in Harim cluster. On the other hand, 199 camps did not receive any winter clothes.

In terms of the most vulnerable individuals, the SPGs stated that, "Those individuals most at risk should have additional clothing and bedding to meet their needs. This includes people with incontinence problems, people with chronic illness, pregnant and lactating women, older people and individuals with impaired mobility. Infants, children, those with restricted mobility and older people are more prone to heat loss and hence may require additional clothing, blankets, etc., to maintain appropriate levels of thermal comfort. Given their lack of mobility, older people and the ill or infirm will require particular attention, such as the provision of mattresses or raised beds." Some additional clothing pieces such as sweaters and underwear should be distributed to all the camp's residents so they can periodically wash their clothes and maintain personal hygiene. At the same time, emphasis must be placed on vulnerable groups, and sufficient quantities of clothes must be given to them.







The study results showed a decline in the distribution of winter clothes in winter over two consecutive years. In winter 2017, the IMU issued its Winterization Needs report ⁹ which covered 176 camps and showed that winter clothes were distributed within 65 camps comprising 37% of assessed camps. The current version of this report covers the winterization needs in winter of 2018, where winter clothes were distributed within only 59 camps out of 320 assessed camps, which means that the winter clothes distribution covered only 18% of camps.

⁹⁻ https://www.acu-sy.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Winter_Needs_2017q.pdf

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06: Rain and Floor Insulators

The number of rain insulators needed for shelters within assessed camps reached 67,338 insulators; 3,777 of them were rain insulators for caravans, 48,412 rain insulators for tents and 15,140 rain insulators for rooms. Floor insulators needed in assessed camps reached 40,043 insulators.

Figure 59: Number/Percentage of Rain and Floor Insulators Needed in the Camps



Number of Insulators Needed in Aleppo Northern Countryside Camps – Sub-district Level

Aleppo Northern Countryside & Afrin District	insulators	# of tents requiring rain insulators	insulators	#of caravans requiring rain insulators
Jarablus	1,905	2,410	2.410	0
Al Bab	 0	4,047	3,872	155
A'zaz	1,298	16,373	17,781	3,465
Ghandorah	334	6 <mark>4</mark> 3	6 <mark>4</mark> 3	 0
Suran	Ö	100	25	0
Tadaf	Ó	Ó	0	1\$0
Ar-Ra'ee	0	8 <mark>4</mark> 4	8 <mark>4</mark> 4	0
Aghtrin	Ó	8 <mark>9</mark> 5	8 <mark>5</mark> 3	Ó
Jandairis	0	1, <mark>15</mark> 0	1, <mark>150</mark>	0

Number of Insulators Needed in Idleb Camps – Cluster Level

Idleb Governorate	#of rooms requiring rain insulators	# of tents requiring rain insulators	# of tents requiring floor insulators	#of caravans requiring rain insulators
Ma'arrat An Nu'man	160	450	475	0
Qah	812	2,882	209	0
Salqin	0	1, <mark>396</mark>	1 <mark>,39</mark> 6	······
Sarmada	30	128	110	·····
Kherbet Aljouz	0	1 <mark>.42</mark> 0	2 <mark>.40</mark> 1	0
Harim	23	2 <mark>2</mark> 0	2 <mark>6</mark> 1	
Al Karama	4,922	3,730	1 <mark>,36</mark> 2	0
Al Rahma	8 <mark>94</mark>	2,598	235	······0·····
Atma	4,762	9,135	6,016	2

Rain and floor insulators need to be replaced at least twice every year because they become dry after exposure to the sun throughout the summer and worn out in winter due to water and snow accumulation on them. Moreover, due to the poor quality of floor insulators distributed within the camps, they become less humidity resistant than the camp floor. Owing to the significant scarcity of provided assistance, floor insulators were provided for camps only, whereas rooms and caravans were not provided with any insulators despite the need for them there.

SECTION 09 PRIORITIES & RECOMMENDATIONS

01: Priorities

The need for rain insulators for the shelters was the highest priority in the camps and concentrated in Idleb camps. For a fourth consecutive year, the need for heating fuel topped the list of priorities as part of the winterization needs in Syria northern camps. There was a pressing need to provide heating fuel in all the assessed camps, as it was indicated that heating fuel was distributed within only 39% (125 camps) of the assessed camps in winter 2018. The replacement of tents and the provision of new tents was ranked third on the list of priorities, followed by the need for repairing the roads in the camps. Additionally, the study showed a need to distribute heaters of all types, as the assessed camps needed 66,494 heaters.



Figure 60: Priority Needs

Highest Priority

Lowest Priority

02: Recommendations

- Since early March 2019 till 14 May 2019; 56,501 IDPs reached Syria northern camps as a result of the escalated military operations by the Syrian regime and its allies in Hama northern countryside and Id-leb southern countryside. The IMU of the ACU issued a flash report ¹⁰ in May 2019 monitoring the IDPs' locations of distribution and basic needs; many camps were expanded and established in some villages to receive new IDPs. According to SPGs, "Response plans agreed with local authorities or others should ensure that temporary or transitional shelters are not allowed to become default permanent housing". Accordingly, and after providing the villages with the safety standards and proper service, efforts must be intensified to ensure the IDPs' return to their villages. Furthermore, new permanent housings should be established for the forcibly displaced persons from other governorates. Issues of the displaced must be given a high degree of importance, on the understanding that an entire generation was born in camps and displacement sites, which are turning into villages owing to the large number of IDPs within.
- The study results showed that 9% (1,629 rooms) of total rooms in the assessed camps needed maintenance, 25% (14,578 tents) of total tents in the assessed camps needed maintenance, 29% (17,072 tents) of total tents in the assessed camps needed replacement, and 26% (1,675 caravans) of total caravans in the assessed camps needed maintenance. According to SPGs, "Everyone has the right to adequate housing. This right is recognized in international legal instruments". Accordingly, the IDPs' housings should be improved by securing proper shelter items and replacing or repairing them as per need. Furthermore, camps are established during crisis as a rapid and temporary resolution for the internally and forcibly displaced persons, and those camps must not turn into permanent housings; hence, there should be work and planning to secure appropriate and decent housing for every forcibly displaced family.
- No country in the world can be unilaterally responsible for the cause of Syrian refugees. Therefore, all countries concerned in Syria and the Group of Friends of the Syrian People should coordinate to find resolutions for helping the Syrians return home. Further, there is a direct link between the number of IDPs in Syria and refugees in other countries; hence, improving the displacement environment by provision of decent housings and basic services, particularly health, education and economic empowerment programs, will greatly contribute to many IDPs' reluctance to consider migration or asylum, engage in violent actions or join radical groups.
- The number of members of vulnerable groups in the assessed camps reached 22,717 individuals; including 10,303 orphans, 6,979 female-headed households, 4,172 persons with disabilities, 577 unaccompanied elderly, 593 children under 18 years of age responsible for providing for their households, and 147 unaccompanied minors. According to SPGs, "Special measures to facilitate the access of vulnerable groups should be taken, while considering the context, social and cultural conditions and behaviors of communities. Such measures might include the construction of safe spaces for people who have been the victims of abuses, such as rape or trafficking, or putting in place means that facilitate access for persons with disabilities. Any such measures should avoid the stigmatization of these groups". Vulnerable groups are mostly unable to access their basic needs or demand their fundamental rights. Accordingly, mechanisms for helping such vulnerable groups in accessing their basic needs should be

¹⁰⁻ https://www.acu-sy.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/ACU_Idleb-Developments-March-till-May-2019_eng_.pdf

provided through need assessments directly targeting vulnerable groups. Additionally, social circumstances daily experienced by IDPs, especially the vulnerable groups; women and children, from lack of basic facilities, lack of privacy, the uncertainty of the future and the psychological pressure, those circumstances augur social disasters and diseases, which implications might not be eradicated in the future; hence, psychosocial support and community awareness programs must be given the highest priority.

- The study results demonstrated that incidents related to adverse weather conditions occurred last winter within 35% (112 camps) of assessed camps, as the IDPs suffered from lack of fuel, closure of roads by floods resulted from rains, fires that burnt 12 IDPs to death, and extreme cold that killed 3 IDPs including two children. Accordingly, all entities must pre-plan and coordinate a response to face incidents occurring in winter and avoid any recurrence of tragedies previously experienced by the IDPs, especially that most factors behind problems in the past years have not been addressed. Despite all response operations, there is still a significant gap in meeting basic humanitarian needs and disparities in distribution, which is related to the need of having an effective coordination mechanism in place, as well as professional and standardized restructuring of the camps' managements and a mechanism to monitor cross-border responses.
- The study showed that only 47% of assessed camps disposed their wastewater in regular sewage systems, while the bulk of camps suffer from the flooding rainwater in winter and its mixture with the sewage waste. The study also illustrated that 150 camps did not include water networks (for use or drinking). Additionally, 37 camps had non-functional water networks, while 52 camps included water networks which were not functional in some of their parts. The leakage of wastewater in the camp's lands might contaminate the groundwater and consequently contaminate all nearby water wells. Accordingly, the WASH sector in the camps should be improved by establishing water networks and sewage systems there.
- The study illustrated that the periodic distribution of food baskets covered 75% of IDPs' needs, while IDPs within 25% of camps did not receive food baskets. The top priority in the food security sector in camps was represented in providing nutritional programs for lactating women and young children. Accordingly, the food security sector must be accorded special attention, and lactating women should avoid artificial feeding, which might be reflected on their children's health and immunity.
- The study demonstrated that 298 camps had no medical points, while access to medical points was difficult for 49 of those camps and average for 123 of them. Accordingly, basic medical points should be established in camps with large number of IDPs and difficult access to medical points.
- Last winter, heaters were distributed in 19 camps; which means that only 6% of assessed camps received heaters. Further, fuel was not distributed last year in 61% of assessed camps. Accordingly, heating methods and fuels should be distributed in qualities and quantities commensurate with the needs of the camps' residents and before the storms close the roads.

NORTHERN SYRIA CAMPS DYNAMO REPORT

2019

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