

# Winter Needs In Northern Syria Camps

NOVEMBER 2018

EDITION 04





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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## Contents

<b>First: Introduction</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Second: Methodology</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Third: General information about the camps:</b> .....	<b>7</b>
1. Number of assessed camps .....	7
2. Types of IDP Accommodations .....	8
3. Types of rooms inhabited by IDPs within the camps .....	8
4. Accommodations which need repairs or replacement .....	10
5. Degree of camp land inclination.....	11
6. Rainwater drainage within the camps .....	12
7. Roads within the camps.....	13
<b>Fourth: Demographics in northern Syria Camps</b> .....	<b>14</b>
1. Families and individuals in the northern Syria camps.....	14
2. Gender of the IDPs in camps .....	14
3. Age groups of IDPs within the camps.....	15
4. Families without shelter .....	16
<b>Fifth: The difficulties camp residents faced during last winter</b> .....	<b>16</b>
1. Camps where problems related to adverse weather conditions occurred .....	16
2. Difficulties camp residents faced during the past winter .....	17
3. Occurrence of cold-related deaths within the camps during the past winter.....	17
4. Closure of roads within the camps during last winter due to adverse weather conditions .....	18
5. Fire occurrence in the camps caused by heating means during the past winter.....	19
6. Civil Defense Service in the camps and availability of fire extinguishers.....	19
<b>Sixth: Bathrooms in camps</b> .....	<b>20</b>
1. Availability of public bathrooms in the camps.....	20
2. Sex separation in public bathrooms.....	22
3. Availability of lighting in the public bathrooms.....	22
4. Availability of water tanks allocated for bathrooms in the camps .....	23
5. Providing public bathrooms with water.....	24
6. Water heating mechanisms in public bathrooms .....	25
<b>Seventh: Winterization needs in the camps</b> .....	<b>25</b>
1. Heaters in the camps .....	25
2. Type and quantity of fuel used in camps .....	26
3. Blankets and Mattresses.....	28
4. Winter Clothing .....	29
5. Rain and Floor Insulators .....	30
<b>Eighth: Priorities</b> .....	<b>31</b>
<b>Ninth: Recommendations</b> .....	<b>32</b>
Annex: Names of assessed camps and number of IDPs.....	<b>34</b>

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Number and percentage of assessed camps by cluster .....	7
Figure 2: Number and percentage of camp accommodations by type.....	8
Figure 3: Types of camp rooms.....	9
Figure 4: Number and percentage of accommodation that needs a repair or replacement.....	10
Figure 5: Number and percentage of camps by the degree of inclination of the camp land .....	11
Figure 6: Number and percentage of camps in terms of water drainage problems .....	12
Figure 7: Number and percentage of camps in terms of having paved and surfaced roads .....	13
Figure 8: Number and percentage of camps by the percentage of gravel surfaced and paved roads within.....	13
Figure 9: Number of households and individuals in the northern Syria camps - at cluster level .....	14
Figure 10: Number and percentage of IDPs by gender .....	14
Figure 11: Number and percentage of IDPs by age group .....	15
Figure 12: Number and percentage of camps in terms of the presence of families without shelter .....	16
Figure 13: Number and percentage of camps in terms of weather related accidents last year .....	16
Figure 14: Number and percentage of camps by problems that occurred last year.....	17
Figure 15: Number and percentage of camps by the occurrence of cold-related deaths during the past year .....	18
Figure 16: Number and percentage of camps by roads closure due to storms over the past winter.....	18
Figure 17: Number and percentage of camps by fire accidents during last winter.....	19
Figure 18: Number and percentage of the camps in terms of the Civil Defense service coverage.....	20
Figure 19: Number and percentage of camps by bathrooms availability in camps .....	21
Figure 20: Number and percentage of camps by availability of sex separated public bathrooms.....	22
Figure 21: Number and percentage of camps with public bathrooms by of functionality of bathrooms' lamps.....	23
Figure 22: Number and percentage of camps with public bathrooms by availability of watertanks in bathrooms..	23
Figure 23: Number and percentage of camps containing public bathrooms in terms of regular provision of water	24
Figure 24: Number and percentage of the camps containing public bathrooms by availability of water heating mechanism in the bathrooms.....	25
Figure 25: Number of Heaters .....	26
Figure 26: Number and percentage of camps in terms of provision of fuel during last winter.....	27
Figure 27: Number and percentage of camps by availability of blankets and mattresses during last winter .....	28
Figure 28 :Number and percentage of camps by winter clothing provision last year.....	29
Figure 29 :Number and percentage of accommodations (camps) according to their need for rain and floor insulators.....	30

## List of Acronyms

ACU: Assistance Coordination Unit

IMU: Information Management Unit

IDPs: Internally Displaced People

SPG: Sphere Project Guidelines

## Winter Needs

### In Northern Syria Camps

November 2018

Edition 04

#### First: Introduction

With the advent of winter, the suffering of the IDPs and those who were forced to flee their homes is repeated in all sites of displacement in Syria. This suffering is most acute among camps population, in that several camp residents lose their lives every year due to the cold weather. In 2015, a snowstorm named "Huda" hit the middle east resulting in the death of 15 IDPs in the Syrian camps caused by freezing cold. In 2016, 3 neonatal deaths were recorded in the northern Syrian camps. Similarly, 3 deaths were recorded in the camps of Qah, Kherbet Aljouz and Jarablus due to the severe cold in 2017. The number of IDPs who are suffering from bad living conditions in the northern Syria camps is increasing every year, whereas the amount of humanitarian assistance provided is decreasing. Most of the humanitarian organizations respond only after the disaster takes place, where the roads are blocked, and access becomes impossible resulting in the death of IDPS due to the cold weather.

The Information Management Unit (IMU), of ACU, releases the fourth edition of "**Winter Needs in Northern Syria Camps**" report, which sheds light on the reality of the camps, the nature of accommodation, and age groups of the IDPs. It also reflects the dangers that may threaten IDPs in the camps in the coming winter through the difficulties the camps faced during the previous years of the Syrian crisis. The report also includes the most important needs and the size of them according to the international standards of humanitarian response. Moreover, it draws attention to the most important practices that the IDPs and camp administrators should follow to minimize the impact of natural disasters that may threaten the lives of the IDPs.

#### Second: Methodology

IMU, of ACU has developed a special questionnaire for this research based on the previous editions for this report. IMU released three editions of the winter needs report in the years 2015, 2016 and 2017, where 30 enumerators, distributed among 234 camps in 12 clusters in the governorates of Aleppo and Idleb, participated in data collection. All enumerators live in the camps where they work, the thing which makes it easy for them to access accurate information and rely on their direct observation. The enumerators conducted interviews with different key informants, such as the camp management and humanitarian organizations operating in the northern Syria camps. IDPs were also surveyed on their most important needs, in that a comprehensive survey of the camps was conducted to obtain the population and age groups statistics, as well as, a picture of the situation in the camps.

The enumerators used paper-based questionnaires, and the data of which was then uploaded using the KoBo Collect model. Data collection started in early October 2018, and lasted for 20 days, with the final report being issued in early November 2018.

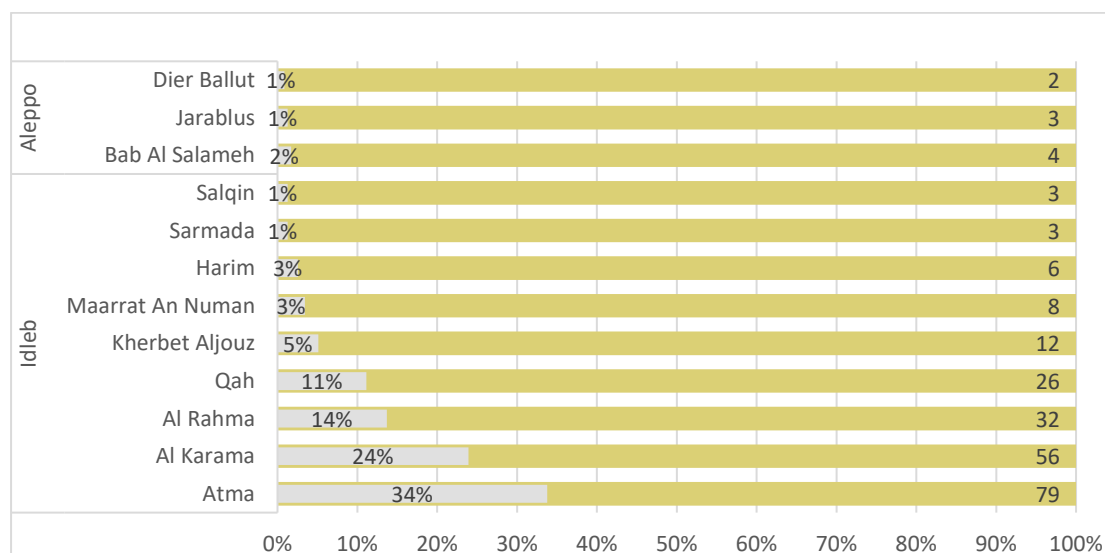
### Third: General information about the camps:

#### 1. Number of assessed camps

The number of assessed camps by the IMU enumerators of the ACU in the current edition of the winter needs report was 234 camps within 12 clusters distributed in the governorates of Aleppo and Idlib. This is the fourth edition of the winter needs report released by the IMU, with an increase in the number of covered camps by 58 camps compared to the previous edition of the report<sup>1</sup>. The group of makeshift accommodations that includes tents, caravans and rooms, is called a camp. Each group of the camps that has similar set of criteria, such as access, terrain and distance between them is called a cluster. The size of the cluster varies according to the number of camps and displaced families living in the camps of the cluster.

The results of the study showed that the largest number of camps was in Atma cluster, where the number of camps there was 79 camps constituting 34% of the total assessed camps. Al Karama cluster ranks second with the number of camps reaching 56 camps constituting 24% of the assessed camps. The smallest cluster, from which data was collected, was Dier Ballut which contains only two camps.

Figure 1: Number and percentage of assessed camps by cluster



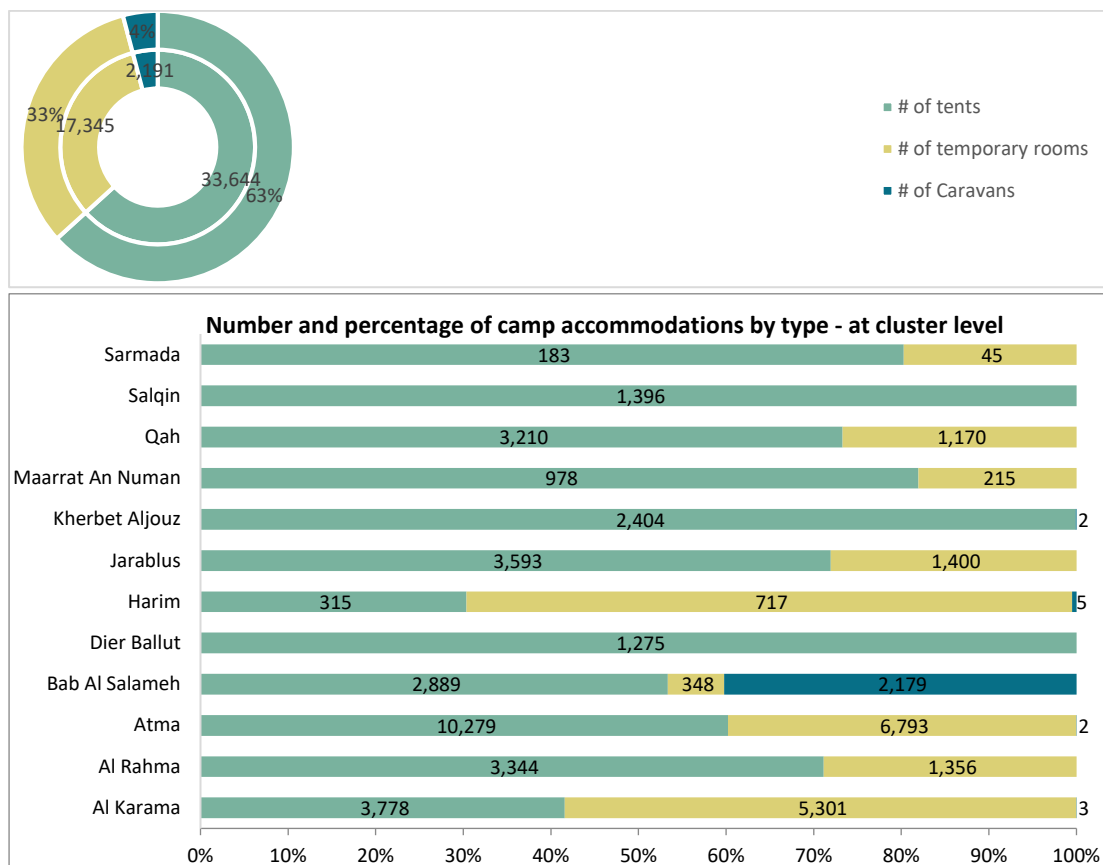
<sup>1</sup> [https://www.acu-sy.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Winter\\_Needs\\_2017q.pdf](https://www.acu-sy.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Winter_Needs_2017q.pdf)



## 2. Types of IDP Accommodations

The tents comprised 63% (33,644 tents) of the total number of IDP accommodation included in the assessed camps, while the concrete and mud rooms constituted 33% (17,345 rooms) of the IDP accommodations, and the caravans, known as prefabricated rooms, constituted 4% (2,191 caravans ) of the total number of the IDP accommodation.

Figure 2: Number and percentage of camp accommodations by type



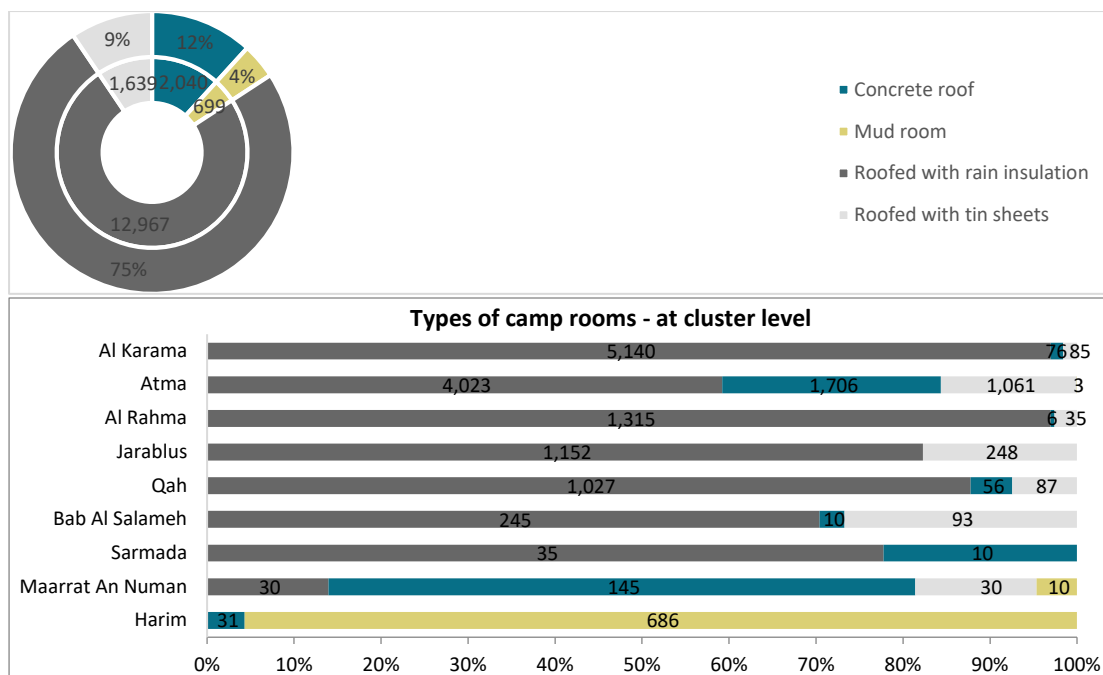
The results of the study showed that all IDPs within Salqin, Dier Ballut and Kherbet Aljouz clusters are accommodated in tents, whereas the rooms constituted 69% (717 rooms) of the total number of accommodations within Harim cluster; and the tents comprised 40% (2,179 caravans) of the total number of IDPs accommodation within Bab AL Salameh cluster, while the camps comprised 53% (2,889 tents) and rooms 6% (348 rooms).

## 3. Types of rooms inhabited by IDPs within the camps

The results of the study showed that only 12% (2,040 rooms) of the concrete rooms inhabited by IDPs have concrete roofs, 9% (1,693 rooms) are concrete rooms with tin roof panels, whereas 75% (12,967 rooms) are concrete rooms covered with rain insulators, and 4% (699 rooms) are mud rooms.



Figure 3: Types of camp rooms



According to Sphere<sup>2</sup> Project Guidelines, “As initial shelter responses typically provide only a minimum level of enclosed space and material assistance, affected populations will need to seek alternative means of increasing the extent or quality of the enclosed space provided. The form of construction and the materials used should enable individual households to maintain and incrementally adapt or upgrade the shelter to meet their longer-term needs using locally available tools and materials.” As the Syrian camps entered their seventh year of crisis, many of the IDPs in the camps tried to improve their living conditions and find accommodations that provides some privacy for them and protects them from bad weather conditions. IDPs tried to make the accommodation adapted within the available resources; where the rooms of all types constituted 33% of the IDPs accommodation within the camps covered in the study. Only 12% (2,040 rooms) of the concrete rooms, within the assessed camps, have concrete roofs; this type of rooms insulates all bad weather conditions more than any other type, 9% (1,693 rooms) of the concrete rooms have metal tin roof boards; the roofs of these rooms are kind of tin boards that prevent the leakage of rain, but it does not insulate the cold weather in winter, particularly when the snow accumulates above them. The majority of the concrete rooms in the northern Syria camps were roofless and only covered with rain insulators; these rooms made up 75% (12,967 rooms) of the total number of the concrete rooms; the insulators of these rooms need to be replaced at least twice a year.

In summer, the rain insulator becomes dry and worn out as a result of the heat of the sun, and by the end of winter it erodes due to the accumulation of snow and rainwater above it; the insulator might not withstand extreme winds by the end of winter in the camps which suffer from severe winds as in the camps of Kherbet Aljouz. The mud rooms constituted 4% (699 rooms) of the total number of rooms used for accommodation in the northern Syria camps. This type of rooms better isolates weather conditions, provided that a number of the following procedures are available; the mud room should be insulated by a layer of cement placed on the floor of the room, as well as the walls should be coated with asphalt insulation layer and

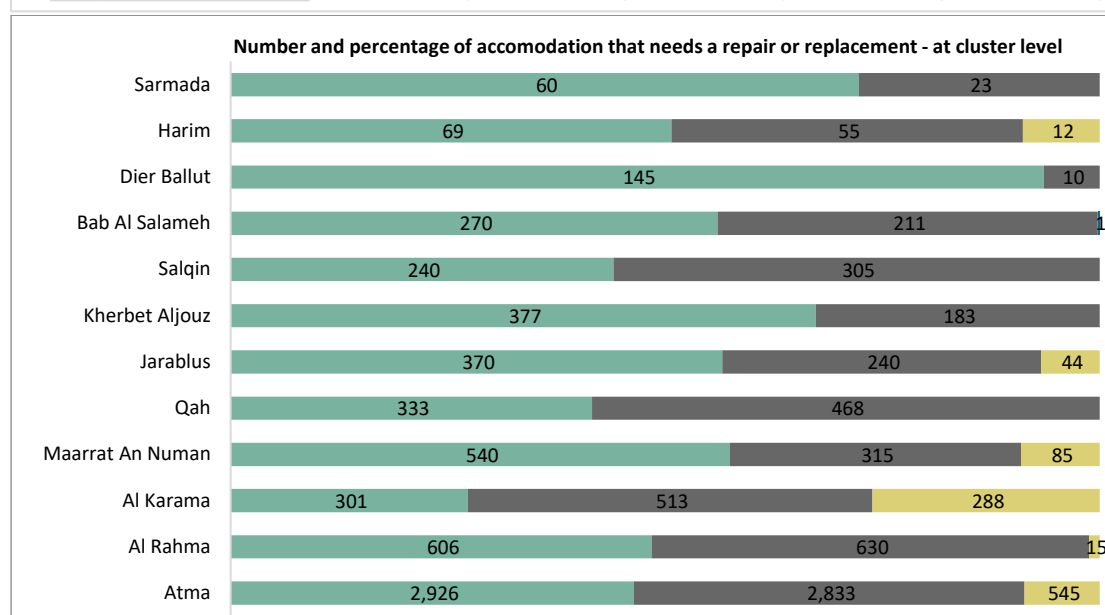
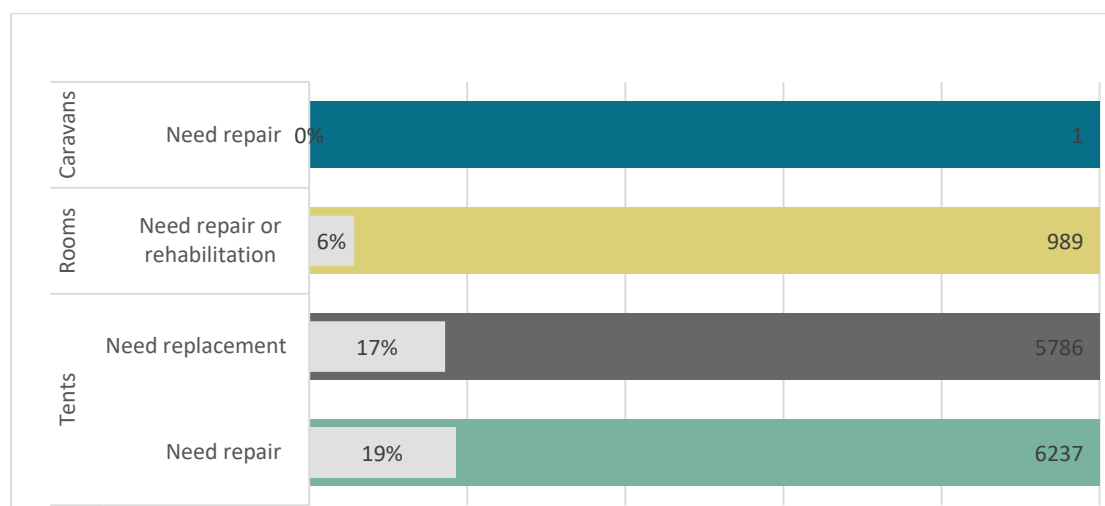
<sup>2</sup> <https://bit.ly/2RFn46r>

some jute fabrics at a height of 50 cm. The soil in most of the camp lands is an agricultural soil that may cause the collapse of the walls due to the humidity; providing a firewood in the structure of the cement room with continuous fire igniting ensures the prevention of humidity in the structure of the room. Insulating the roof with an insulating material that has jute fabrics to ensure the roof's consistency when exposed to rain and snow. The rooms are in need of continuous maintenance, the thing which makes it very costly to construct and periodically maintain them, thus the need for such type of rooms is rather rare. The residents of this type of rooms gradually convert them to concrete rooms according to the available capabilities.

#### 4. Accommodations which need repairs or replacement

The results of the study showed that there is a need to conduct maintenance work on 6% (989) of the total rooms within the assessed camps, 19% (6,237 tents) of the total tents covered in the study, in addition to one caravan, and 17% (5,786 tents) of the total tents surveyed need replacement.

Figure 4: Number and percentage of accommodation that needs a repair or replacement



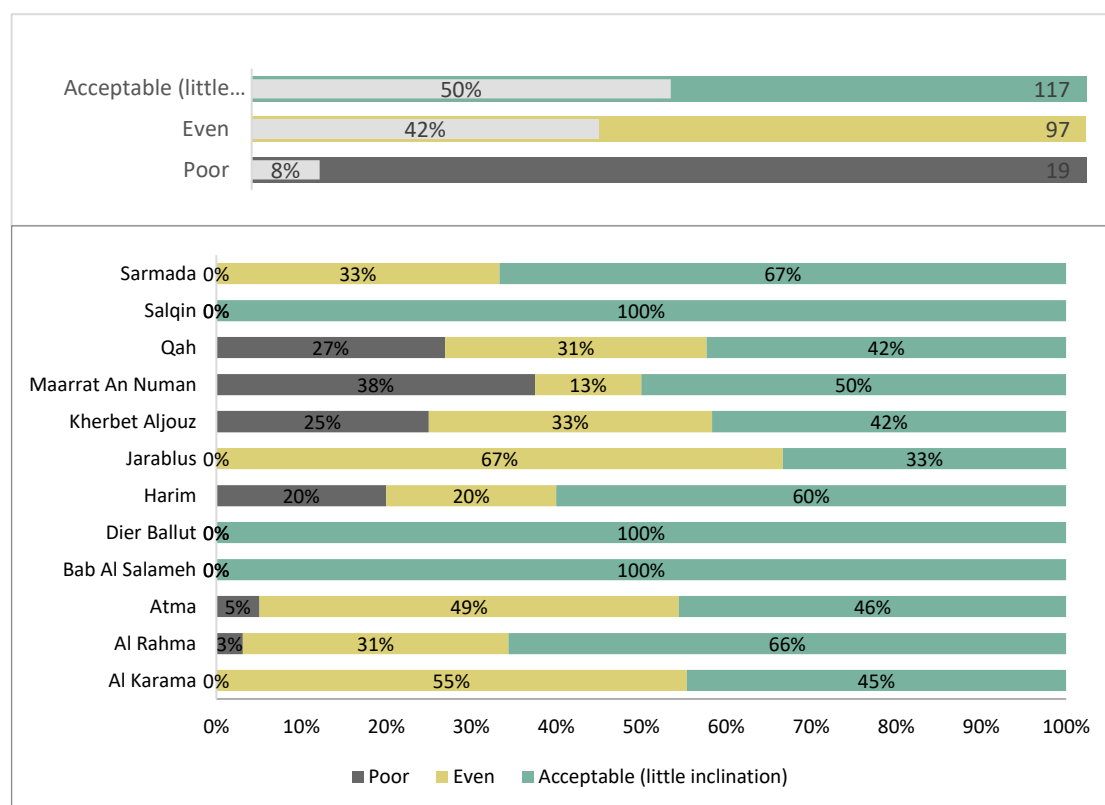
According to SPG, "The affected population, when responsible for the construction or maintenance of their shelter or for debris removal, has access to the necessary tools, fixings and complementary training."

Replacing the tents Regularly is the right solution to avoid continuous repairs that may not lead to optimal results. The scarcity of the provided aid in general, and tents in particular, pushes many IDPs to repair parts of their repairable worn out tents; there are 2,926 tents in need for repair in Atma camp; while 606 tents need repair in Al Rahma camp. The maintenance of the tents requires the provision of some tent cloth fabric, stabilizing materials such as ropes, stakes, tent sewing materials such as large-sized needles and thick sewing threads. Camp residents can repair the tents themselves provided that the above mentioned materials are available. Some families may use blankets and thick covers instead of cutting the tents' cloths to repair the tents; this process is considered to be useless because the blankets do not insulate rainwater. There is a large number of totally worn out tents, which are considered to be of no use to be repaired, the number of which has reached 5,786; most of them are in Atma camp. The number of tents that need to be replaced is 2,833 tents. Al Rahma cluster ranked second in terms of the number of tents that need replacement, the number of which amounted to 630 tents.

### 5. Degree of camp land inclination

The results of the study showed that there was a slight inclination in the lands' surface of 51% (117 camps) of the total number of assessed camps, and these lands are suitable for the establishment of camps, the lands in 41% (97 camps) of the camps have level surface, while the inclination of the land is very bad in 8% (19 camps) of the camps and no camps can be established on these lands.

Figure 5: Number and percentage of camps by the degree of inclination of the camp land



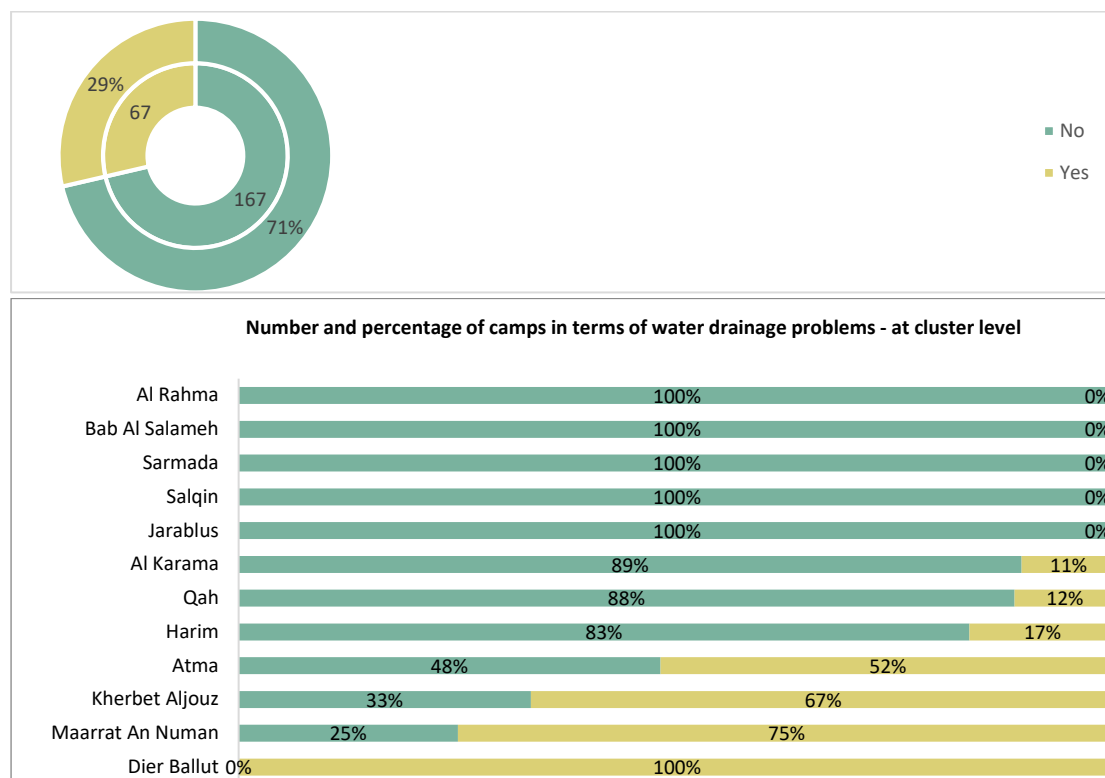
According to SPG, “Surface water drainage and the risks of ponding or flooding should be assessed when selecting sites and planning temporary communal settlements. The site gradient should not exceed 5 per cent, unless extensive drainage and erosion control measures are taken, or be less than 1 per cent to provide for adequate drainage.”

Most of the lands in northern Syria camps are agricultural; some are characterized by large inclinations that are unsuitable for the establishment of camps; some of them are kind of sloping lands where water is collected creating stagnant water ponds; these two types were considered to have bad inclination, 38% of the camps’ lands within Maarrat An Numan cluster had bad inclinations, 13% had level surface, 27% of Qah lands had bad inclination; 31% had level surface, additionally 25% of the lands of Kherbet Aljouz had bad inclination; 33% had level surface. According to SPG, “Surface-water drainage should be provided around the shelter and raised floors should be used to minimise the risk of water due to rain or snow melt from entering the covered area.” The precautionary measures must be taken in the camps which suffer from bad land inclination or that which have level land surface with the aim of preventing the tents from being washed away by the the floods there.

### 6. Rainwater drainage within the camps

The results of the study showed that 26% (67 camps) of the assessed camps suffered from difficulty in the drainage of rainwater during the past winter. The key informants stated that rainwater was mixed with sewagewater of the camps. All the camps of Dier Ballut suffered from flooding caused by rainfall, so is the case with 75% of Maarrat An Numan camps, 67% of Kherbet Aljouz camps, and 52% of Atma camps suffered from rainwater flooding during the past winter.

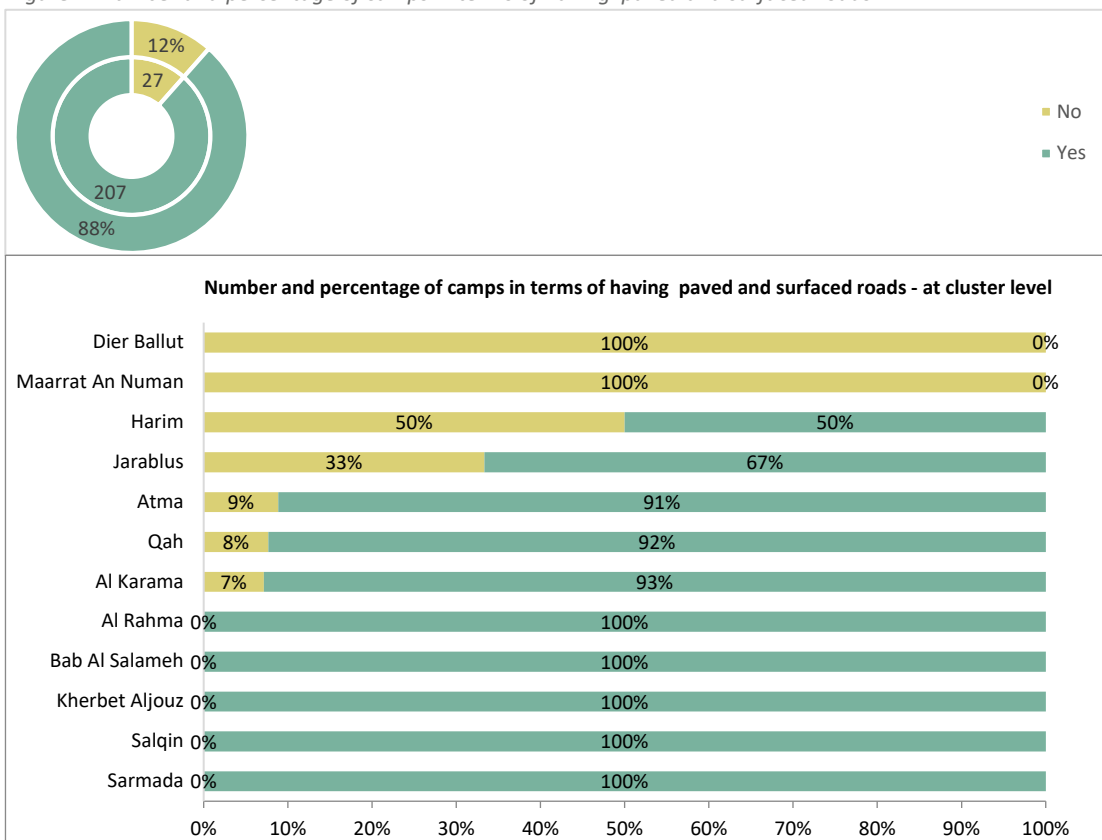
Figure 6: Number and percentage of camps in terms of water drainage problems



## 7. Roads within the camps

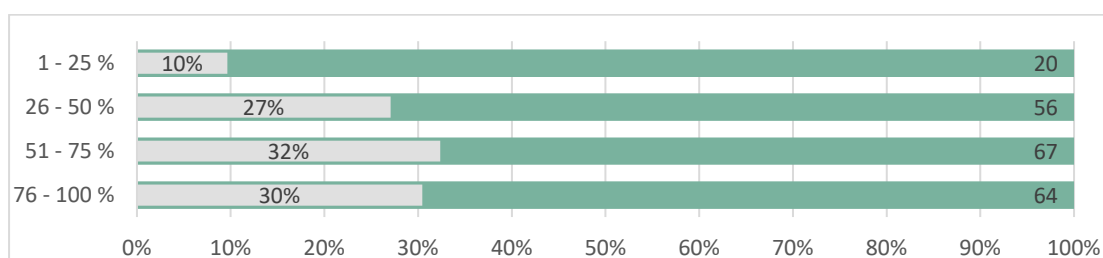
The results of the study showed that the roads in 88% (207 camps) of the total number of assessed camps are paved or surfaced with gravel, yet this does not necessarily mean that all the roads of these camps are paved or surfaced, all the roads in 12% (27 camps) of the camps are neither paved nor surfaced.

Figure 7: Number and percentage of camps in terms of having paved and surfaced roads



According to SPG, "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." All the roads within Maarrat An Numan and Dier Ballut were not paved or surfaced, 50% of the roads of Harim cluster and 33% of the roads of Jarablus cluster were neither paved nor surfaced with gravel.

Figure 8: Number and percentage of camps by the percentage of gravel surfaced and paved roads within



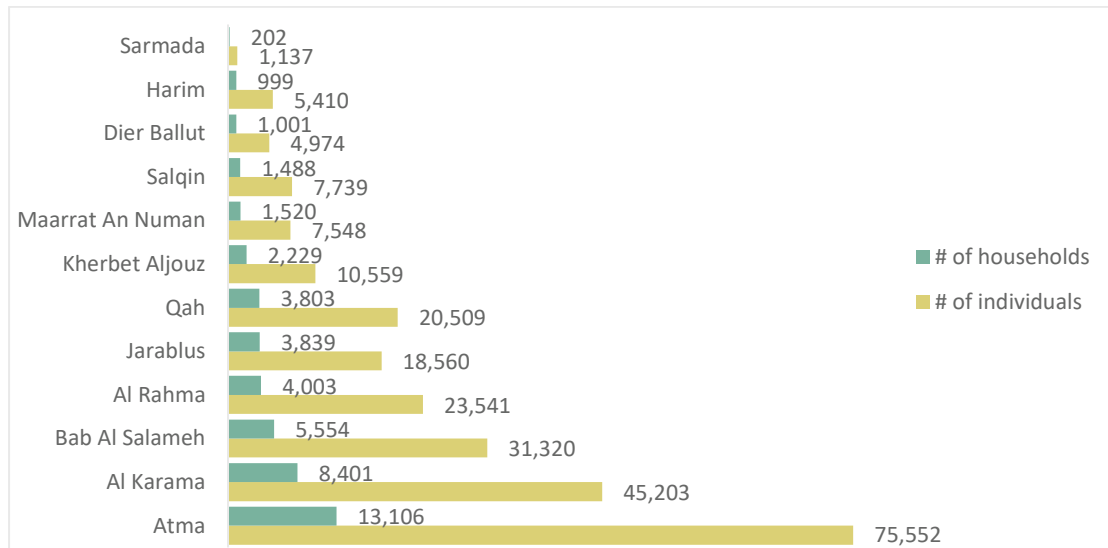
The percentage of roads paved and surfaced with gravel of all the roads within 207 camps that have surfaced and paved roads is estimated to be as follows, the paved and surfaced roads constitute more than 75% of the roads in the 30% (64 camps) of the camps that have paved and surfaced roads, while the percentage of roads paved and surfaced in 32% (67 camps) of the camps ranges between 51-75% of camp roads, the percentage of paved and surfaced roads in 27% (56 camps) constitute 26-50% of the camp roads, whereas the percentage of paved and surfaced roads in 10% (20 camps) of the camps is less than 25% of camp roads.

## Fourth: Demographics in northern Syria Camps

### 1. Families and individuals in the northern Syria camps

The IMU/ACU enumerators counted the number of IDPs in 234 camps in the governorates of Aleppo and Idlib. The population of these camps was 252,052, comprising 46,145 displaced families. The largest proportion of the IDPs settled in the camps of Atma cluster, with 13,106 families containing 75,552 displaced individuals.

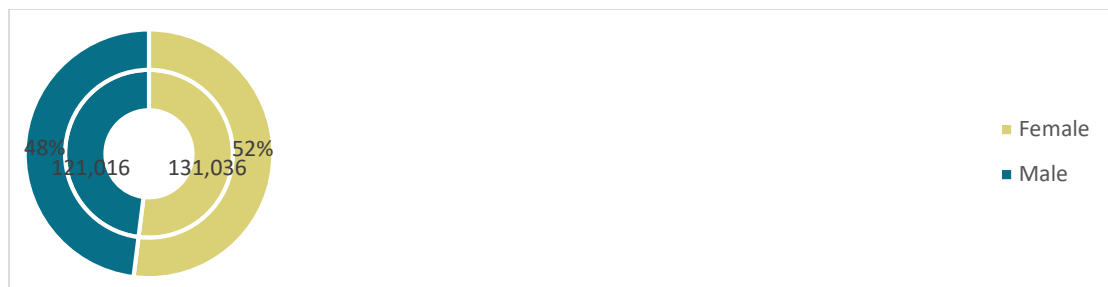
Figure 9: Number of households and individuals in the northern Syria camps - at cluster level

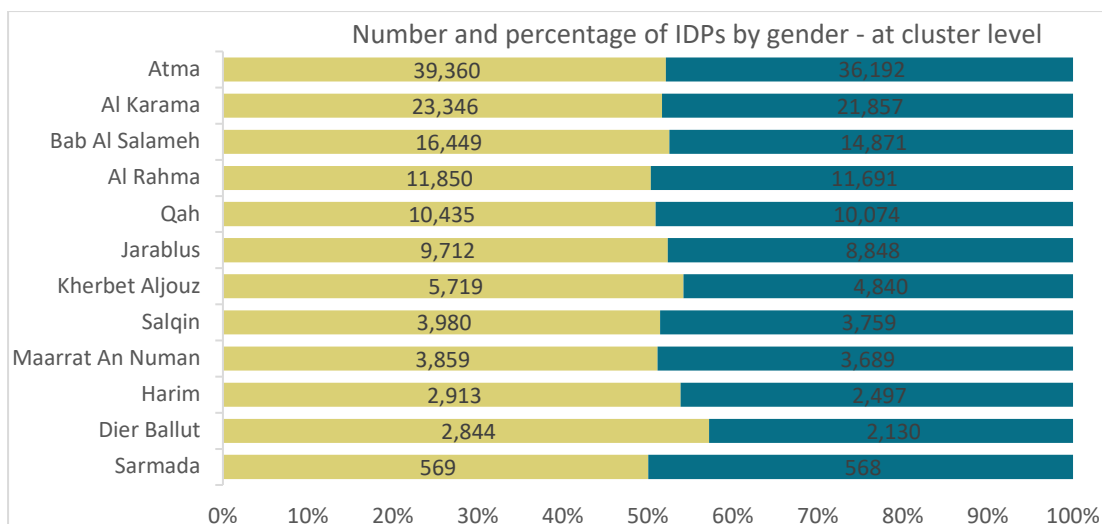


### 2. Gender of the IDPs in camps

The results of the study showed that 52% (131,036 females) of the camp residents are females, 48% (121,016 males) of the camp residents are males. Female residents constitute 57% (2,844 females) of the residents of Dier Ballut cluster.

Figure 10: Number and percentage of IDPs by gender

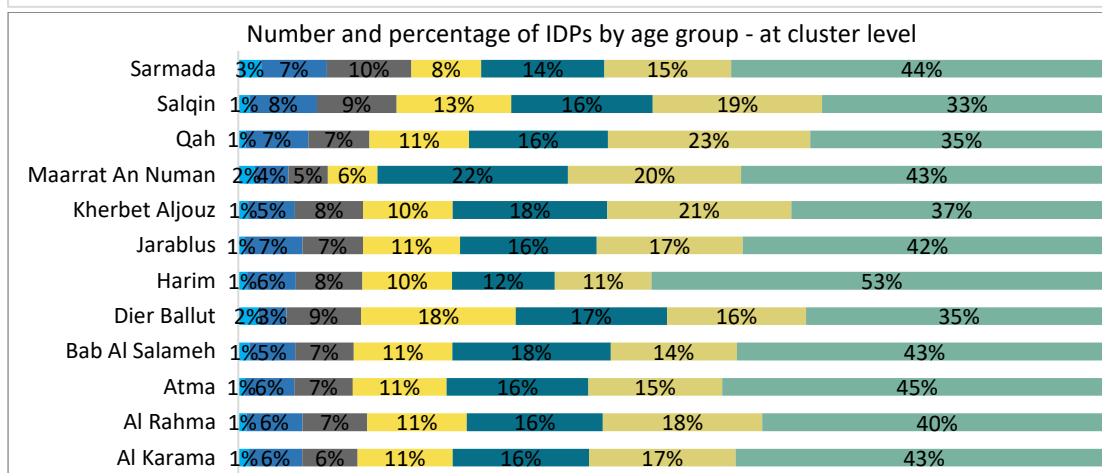
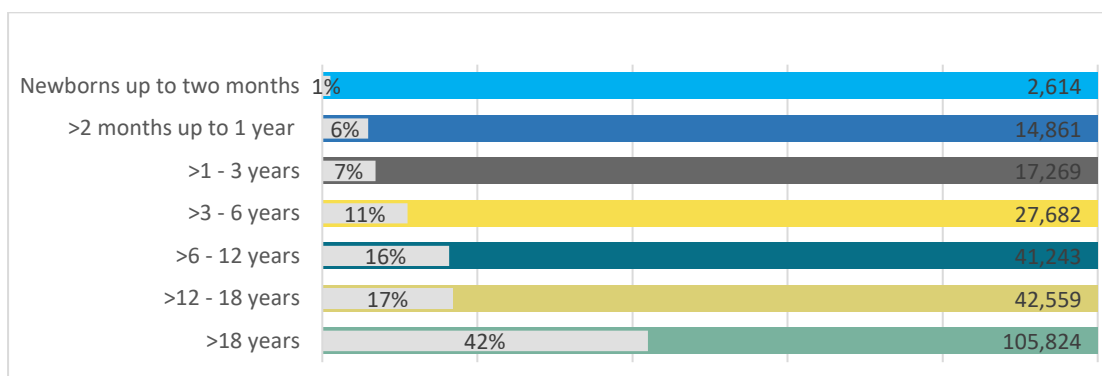




### 3. Age groups of IDPs within the camps

The percentage of newborns in the camps covered in the study was 1% (2,614 children) of the IDPs within these camps, where infants aged between two months to one year old constituted 6% (14,861 children); 7% (17,269 children) of the IDPs were children aged between one to three, 11% (27,682 children) were children aged between three to six, 16% (41,243 children) of the camp population were children aged between 6 to 12, 17% (42,559 children) of the camp population were children aged between twelve to eighteen, 42% of the camp's population were adults, with 105,842 displaced persons aged over 18 years, including men, women, young people and the elderly.

Figure 11: Number and percentage of IDPs by age group

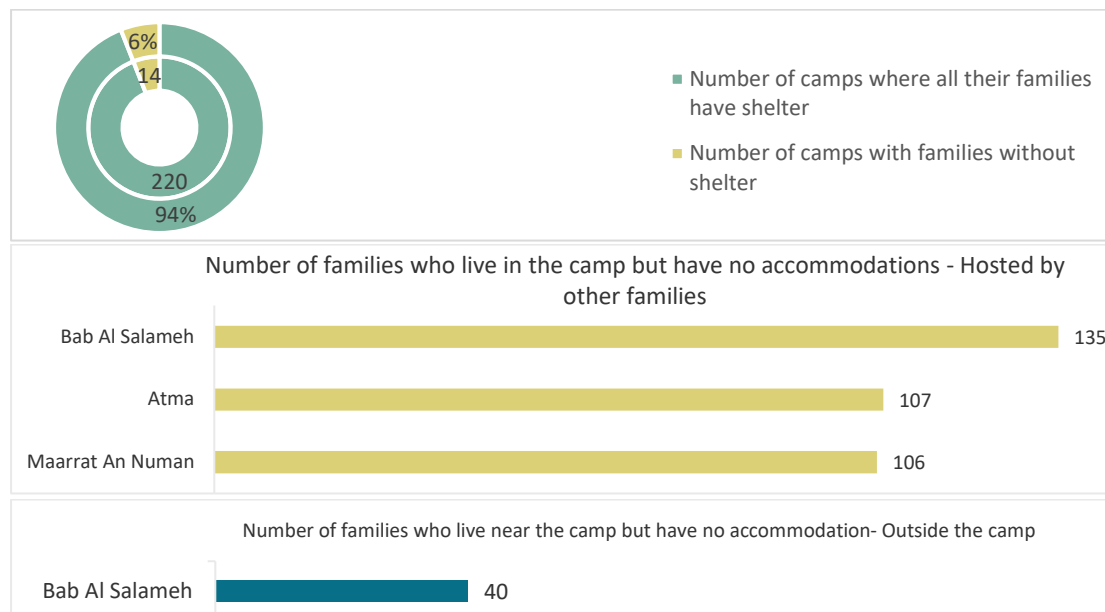




#### 4. Families without shelter

The results of the study showed that all the families in 94% (220 camps) of the assessed camps have accommodations, whereas 388 families in 6% (14 camps) of the camps have no accommodation; of which 348 families are settled within Bab AL Salameh, Atma, and Maarrat An Numan, and live with other displaced families who hosted them, this means that they entered the camps but didn't receive any accommodations as at the date of this report. 40 families were distributed around Bab AL Salameh but couldn't enter the camp.

Figure 12: Number and percentage of camps in terms of the presence of families without shelter

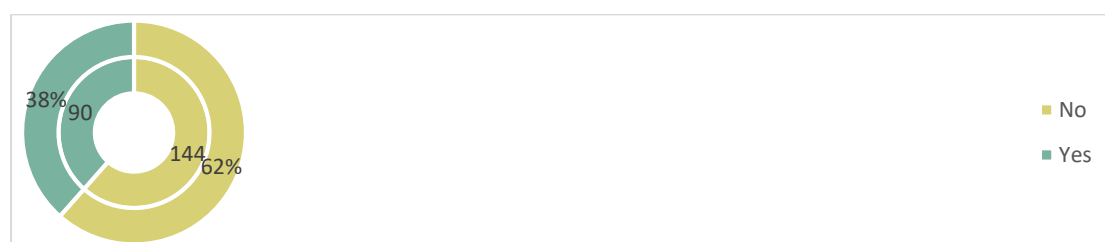


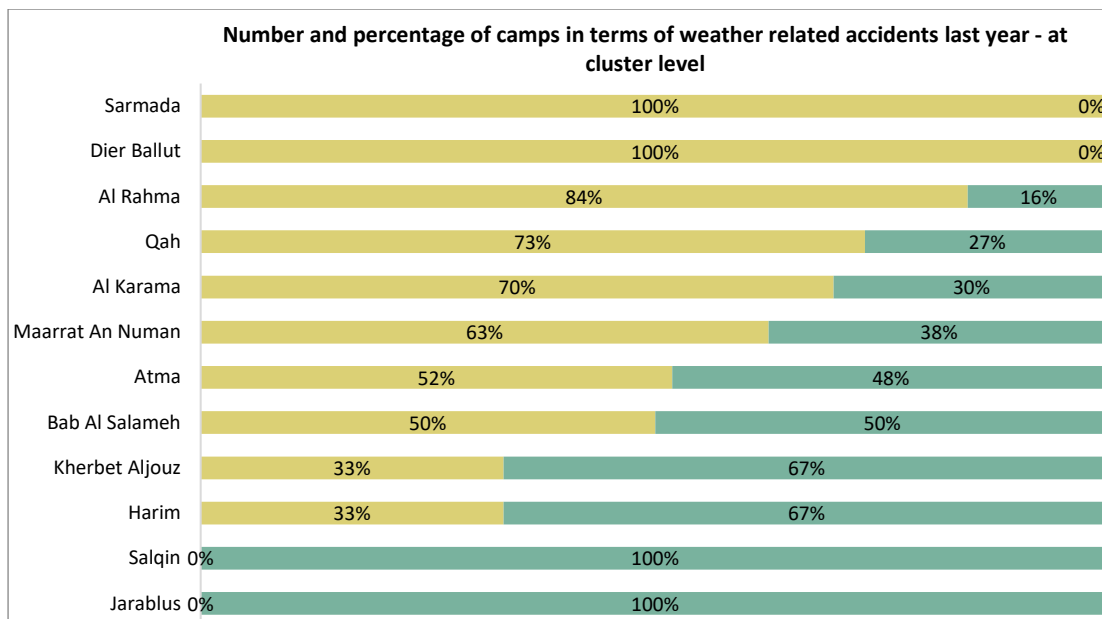
### Fifth: The difficulties camp residents faced during last winter

#### 1. Camps where problems related to adverse weather conditions occurred

The results of the study showed that accidents related to adverse weather conditions occurred in 38% (90 camps) of the assessed camps last winter. All of Salqin and Jarablus camps suffered from bad weather conditions during last winter, in addition to 67% of the camps in both Harim and Kherbet Aljouz clusters which also suffered from accidents related to bad weather conditions over the past winter.

Figure 13: Number and percentage of camps in terms of weather related accidents last year

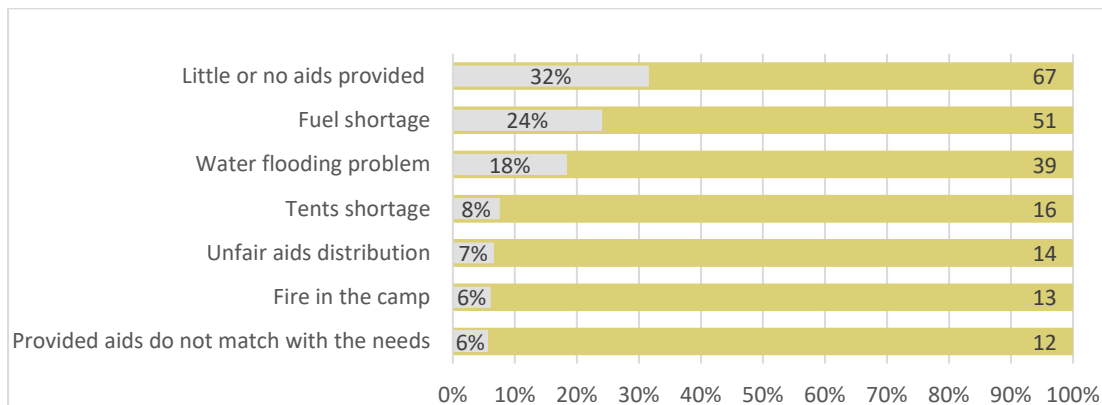




## 2. Difficulties camp residents faced during the past winter

One of the most important difficulties the residents of the camps faced during the past winter was the poor humanitarian assistance provided, which might be lacking in some camps. The lack of assistance constituted 32% of the difficulties experienced by IDPs distributed in 67 camps. The shortage of fuel constituted 24% of the difficulties IDPs suffered from in 51 camps. Moreover, floods caused by rainfall comprised 18% of the problems IDPs suffered from in 39 camps.

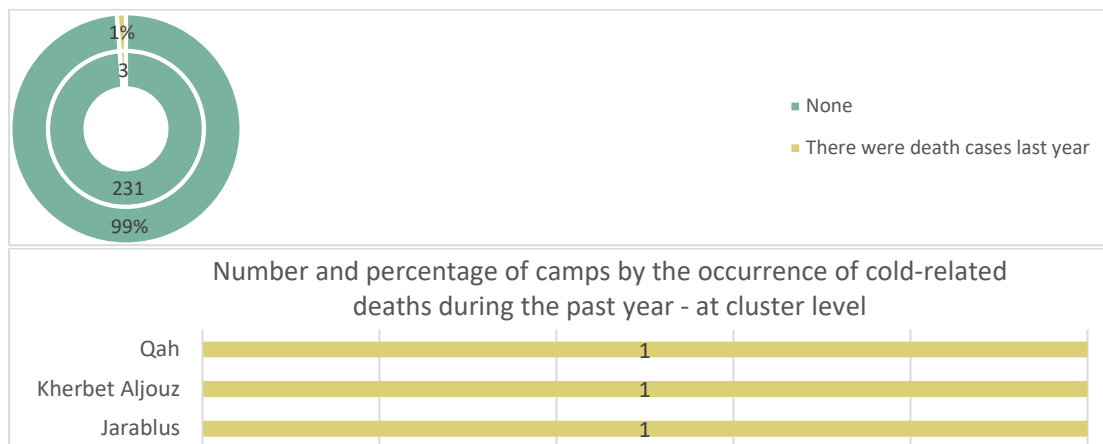
Figure 14: Number and percentage of camps by problems that occurred last year



## 3. Occurrence of cold-related deaths within the camps during the past winter

Deaths occur in IDP camps in Syria due to the severe cold winter every year, more often these deaths take place during severe storms, where the roads are closed, thus making it impossible for the IDPs to reach any medical points or even leave their tents that are drowned in rainwater or covered with snow. The victims are always children, newborns or elderly people whose bodies are too weak to survive cold weather. Three deaths attributed to cold weather occurred in the clusters of Qah, Kherbet Aljouz and Jarablus during the past winter.

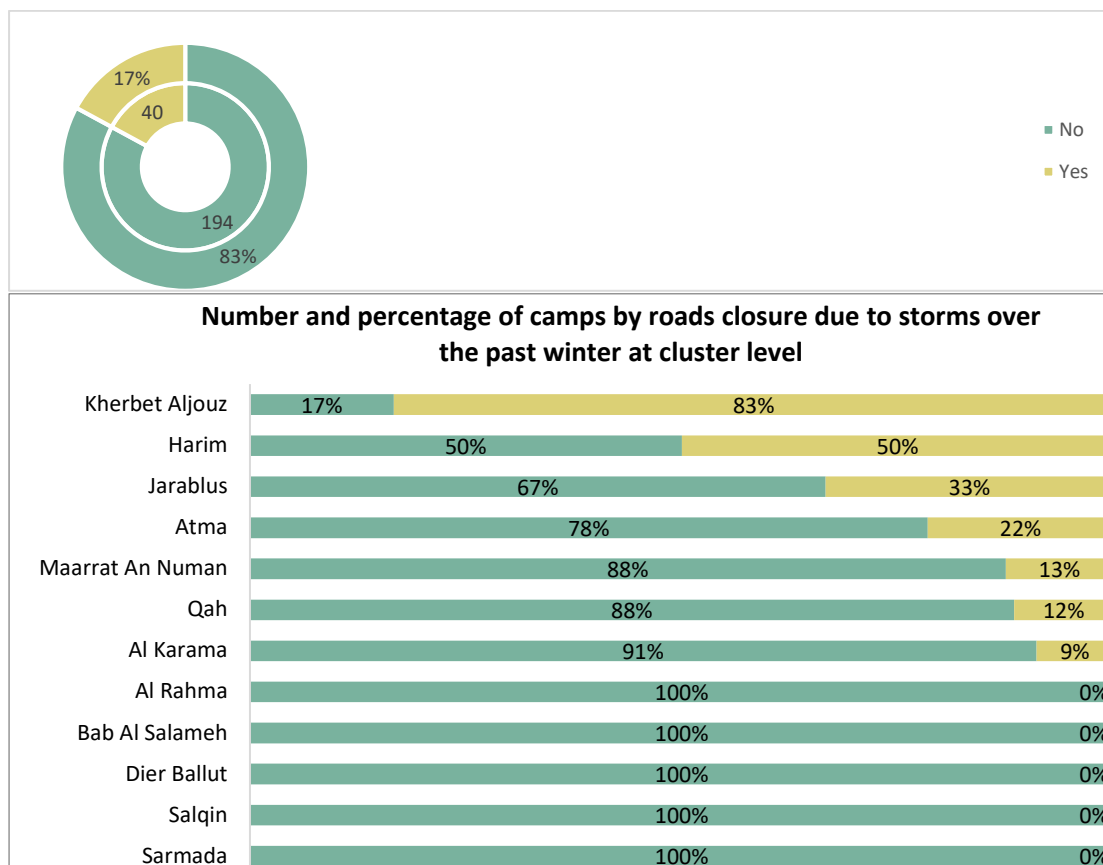
Figure 15: Number and percentage of camps by the occurrence of cold-related deaths during the past year



#### 4. Closure of roads within the camps during last winter due to adverse weather conditions

The study showed that the roads in 17% (40 camps) of the camps were closed during the past winter due to bad weather conditions, as the rain and snowfall made the roads there rough. 83% of the roads in Kherbet Aljouz cluster were closed last winter due to rain and snow storms. Similarly, 50% of the roads of Harim cluster, 33% of the roads of Jarablus cluster were closed last winter.

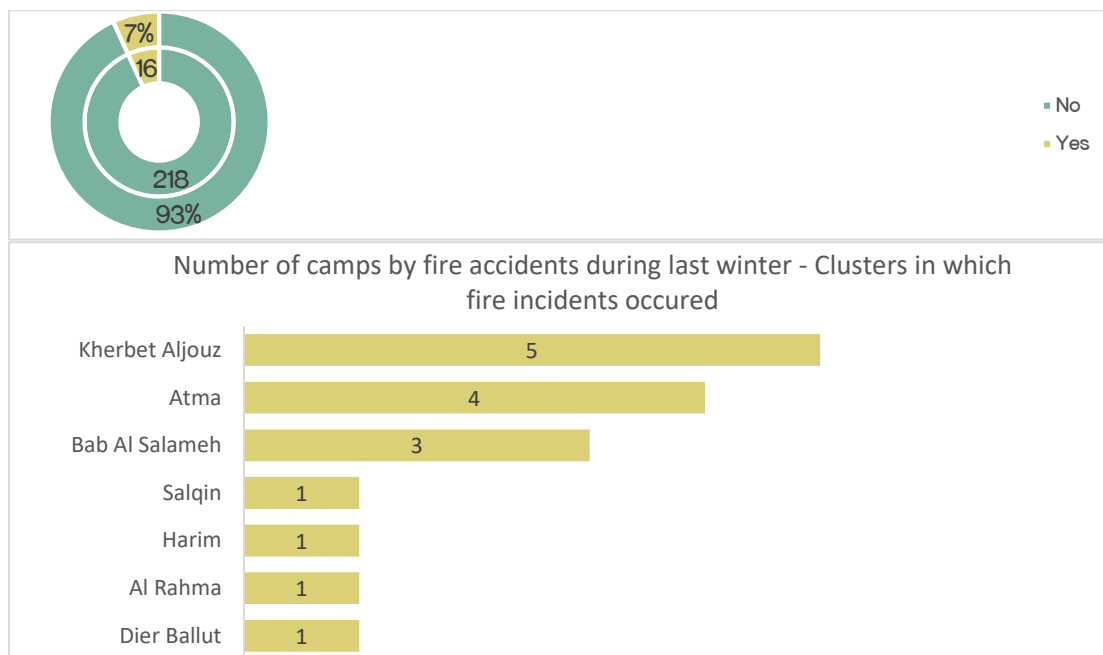
Figure 16: Number and percentage of camps by roads closure due to storms over the past winter



### 5. Fire occurrence in the camps caused by heating means during the past winter

The study revealed that fires occurred in 7% (16 camps) of the assessed camps, where fire incidents took place in 5 camps in Kherbet Aljouz, 4 camps in Atma, 3 camps in Bab AL Salameh, and one camp in each of Dier Ballut, Harim, Salqin, and Al Rahma clusters.

Figure 17: Number and percentage of camps by fire accidents during last winter



According to SPG, “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 of the camps in northern Syria were not planned by any party before the arrival of the IDPs, therefore they lack all fire safety standards, and all of which do not contain fire-resistant barriers, hence, it is advisable to follow the precautionary measures within the tents as stated in SPG, “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 of the entities working in the camps should raise the awareness of the IDPs about these measures and train them in the best ways to prevent fires; and provide them with the necessary materials including thermal insulators to prevent fire incidents.

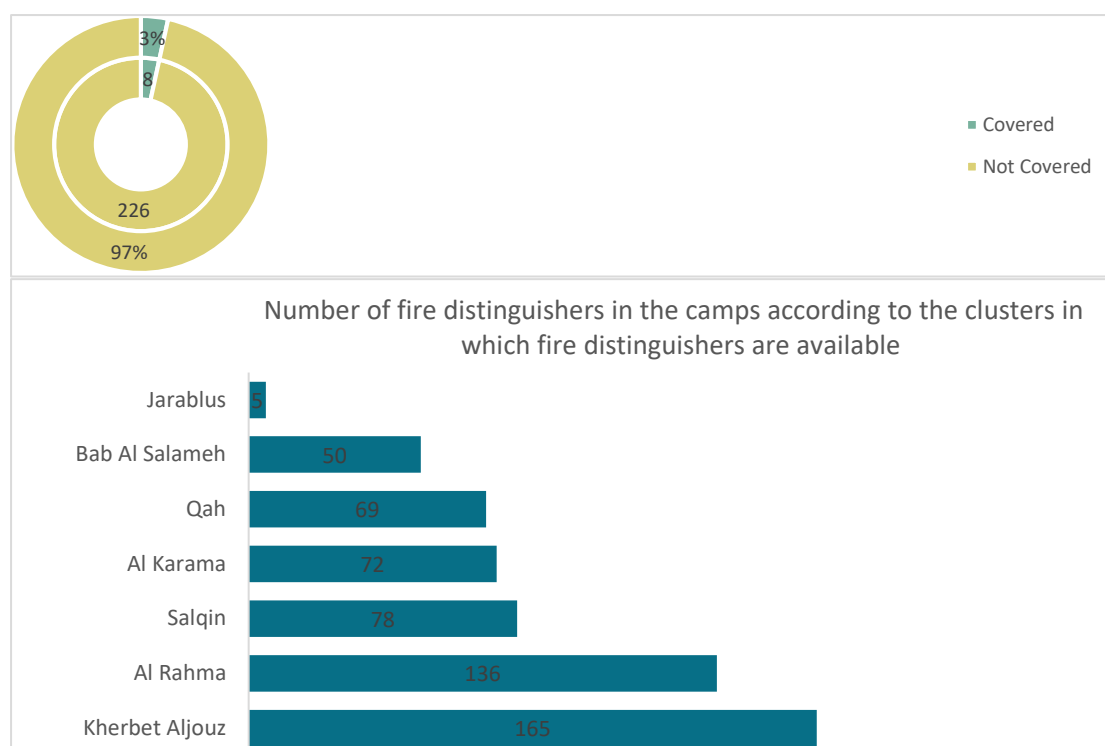
### 6. Civil Defense Service in the camps and availability of fire extinguishers

According to the study of the camps covered in the assessment, it was found that 97% (226 camps) are served by the Civil Defense or the so-called White Helmets; should an accident require their intervention while 3% (8 camps) of the camps have no civil defense coverage;

two of which are located in Al Karama cluster, two in Dier Ballut cluster, three in Salqin cluster with one camp in Al Rahma cluster.

The main reason why these camps are missing the civil defense service lies in the fact that it is difficult to get access to the site where the camps are located in winter; due to the rough roads leading to the camps, the thing which creates an urgent need to provide fire extinguishers in each tent, as the tents are mainly made up of cloth fabric, and many other inflammable items; hence it is very difficult to put out a fire if a tent may catch. It is necessary to save the people who are inside the tent and at the same time avoid the spread of fire to the nearby tents. Predominantly, all fire accidents occur in the camps after midnight, while the IDPs are asleep. A case which shows the need for rapid intervention to have the fire put out. The number of fire extinguishers in the assessed camps in the study stood at 575 devices distributed among 7 clusters, noting that the clusters of Dier Ballut, Maarrat An Numan, Sarmada, and Atma are all in shortage of extinguishers. However, the expiry date of the existing devices, including those distributed regularly to the camp needs to be checked. This is because the camp residents oftentimes reported that the majority of available devices are ineffective, and it seems that the extinguishers had been kept in storage for a long period of time.

Figure 18: Number and percentage of the camps in terms of the Civil Defense service coverage



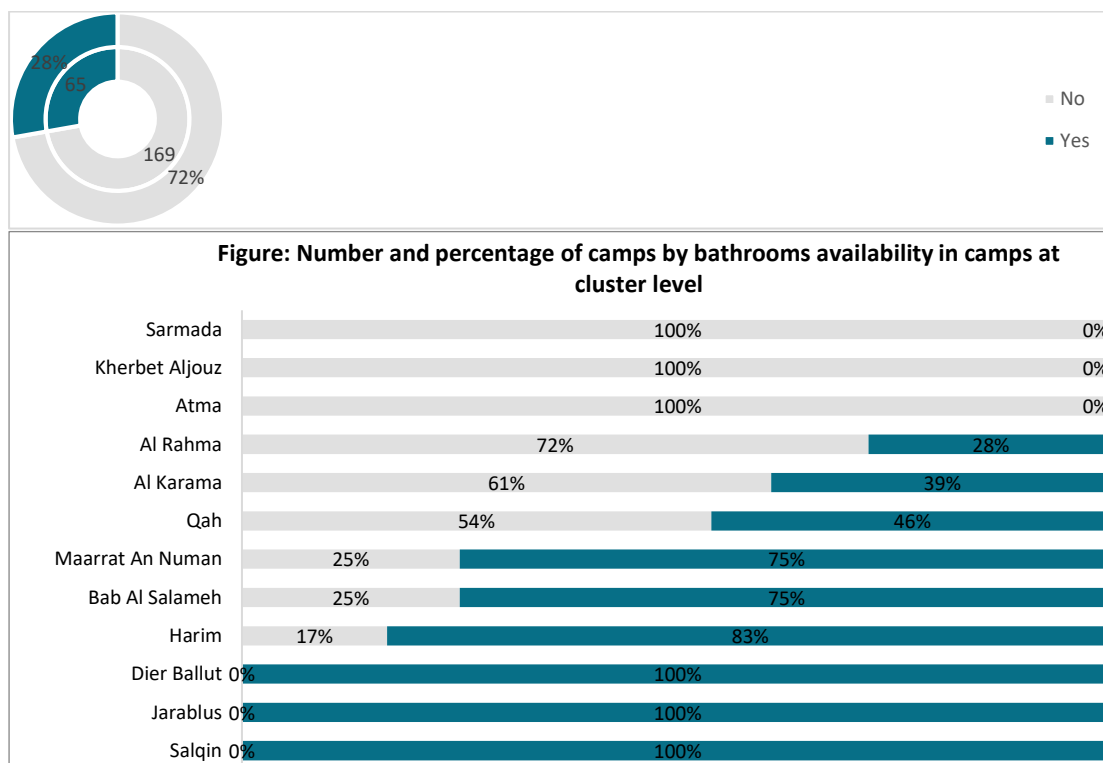
## Sixth: Bathrooms in camps

### 1. Availability of public bathrooms in the camps

The results of the study showed that there are public bathrooms for hygiene purposes in only 28% (65 camps) of the assessed camps, while 72% (169 camps) have no public bathrooms. Some of these camps are equipped with special bathrooms for each IDP family near the place

where it may be staying. However, some others have no bathrooms at all, and the residents would have to bathe inside the tents.

Figure 19: Number and percentage of camps by bathrooms availability in camps

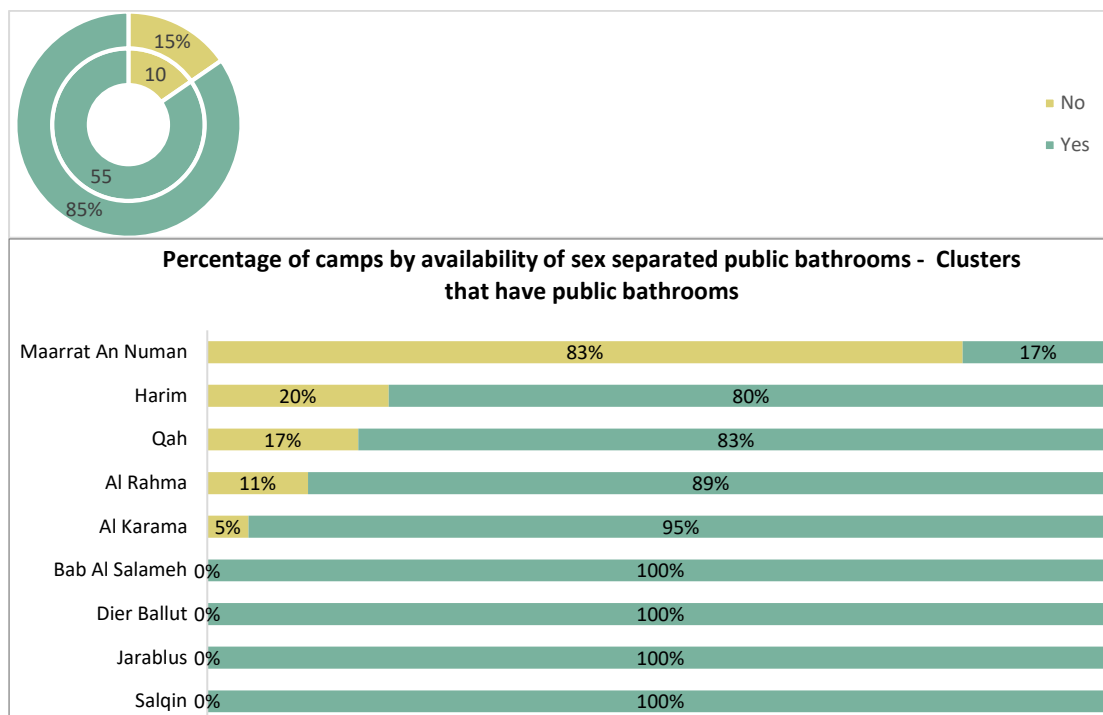


According to SPG, "People need a place to take care of their privacy and dignity, and should it be difficult to provide such a facility in each accommodation, it may be necessary to establish central facilities for men and for women for washing purposes. And when detergent soap is not available or using it is not common among the camp residents, it would be possible to opt for alternatives such as ashes or clean sand or the soda and various plants suitable for washing clothes or the dishes or both. Washing clothes, especially children's clothes, is an essential activity in the field of hygiene, this is besides the necessity to wash the cooking and eating dishes. Girls, people with disabilities and the establishment of facilities in accessible and well-lit central locations can contribute to ensuring the safety of its users". The need for warm winter bathrooms to avoid diseases caused by cold weather is not available in the clusters of Kherbet Aljouz; Atma, and Sarmada notwithstanding the fact that most of the accommodations are tents and the IDPs use them for hygiene and bathing. This is improper because water will be running on the camp ground. Consequently, organizations working in the water field must provide public bathrooms in all of the camps, ensuring its effectiveness, especially in winter.

## 2. Sex separation in public bathrooms

The study found that the toilets in 85% (55 camps) of the total camps provided with bathrooms, are gender-specific, those are special bathrooms meant for use by females and others are meant for use by males. On the other hand, 15% (10 camps) of the assessed camps have no gender separated bathrooms

Figure 20: Number and percentage of camps by availability of sex separated public bathrooms



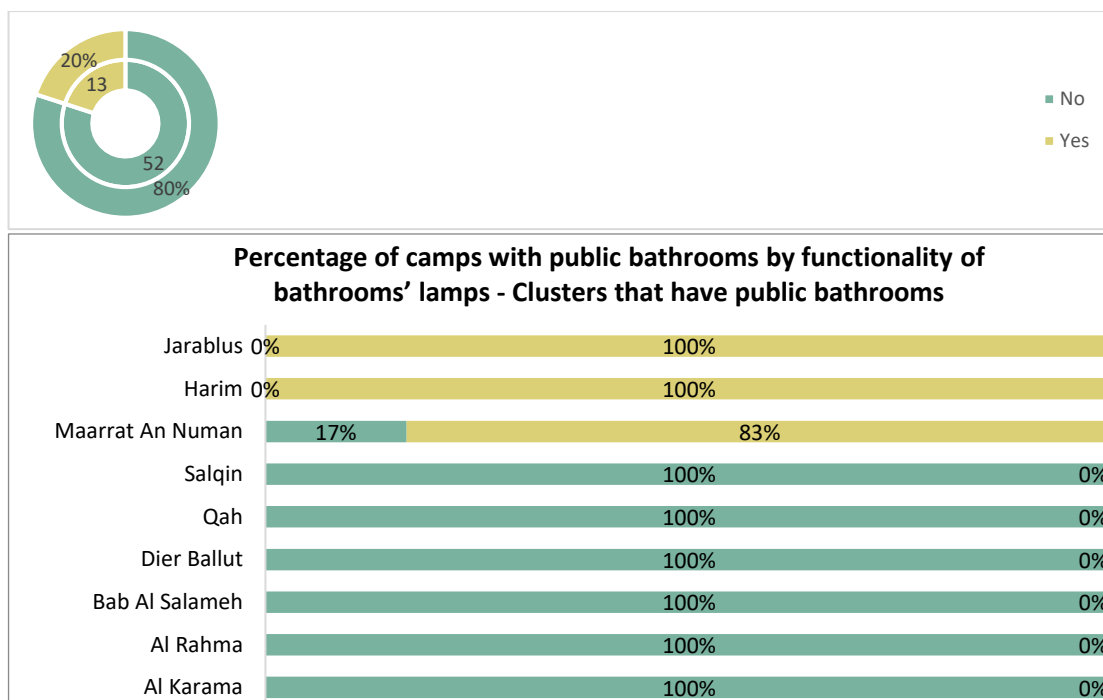
According to SPG, "private washing basins and places for women should be dedicated to washing and drying their underwear and sanitary supplies at water distribution sites and collective laundry facilities. In as far as the women's hygiene is concerned: Necessary measures should be taken to ensure that clothes are washed, or hygiene items are kept out of sight". Males and females are not separated in 83% of the public toilets within Maarrat An Numan cluster: 20% of the bathrooms in Harim cluster, and 17% of the bathrooms in Qah cluster. Having no gender separated bathrooms often prevents females from getting access to the public bathrooms. Therefore, it is necessary to provide female bathrooms located in protected places in a way that provides privacy and comfort.

## 3. Availability of lighting in the public bathrooms

The study found that there is no bathroom lighting in 80% (52 camps) of the camps with public bathrooms, while 20% (13 camps) have bathroom lighting. According to SPG, "the establishment of facilities in accessible and well-lit central locations can contribute to ensuring the security of the users". The lack of lighting in bathrooms deprives IDPs in the camps of using the bathrooms after sunset, the thing which decreases the number of hours of bathroom use, particularly in winter; where there is less daylight hours compared with other seasons.



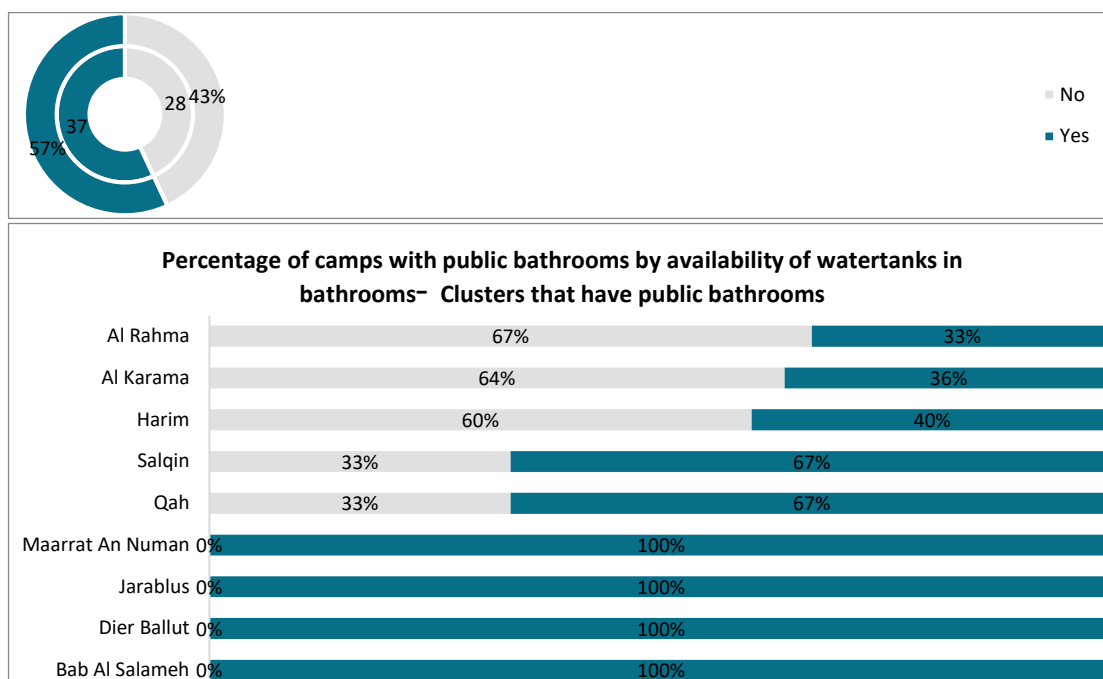
Figure 21: Number and percentage of camps with public bathrooms by of functionality of bathrooms' lamps



#### 4. Availability of water tanks allocated for bathrooms in the camps

The study found that 43% (28 camps) of the camps with public bathrooms do not have water tanks allocated for the bathrooms. IDPs depend on the public tanks of the camp or else they bring along water in containers (jerry cans). This means that the IDPs may have to use cold water for bathing or resort to using something risky to heat the water, like using electrical heating coils, or they may make fire by burning some other objects. Therefore, special water tanks should be provided in the bathrooms, in addition to safe water heating mechanisms to heat up the water for bathing.

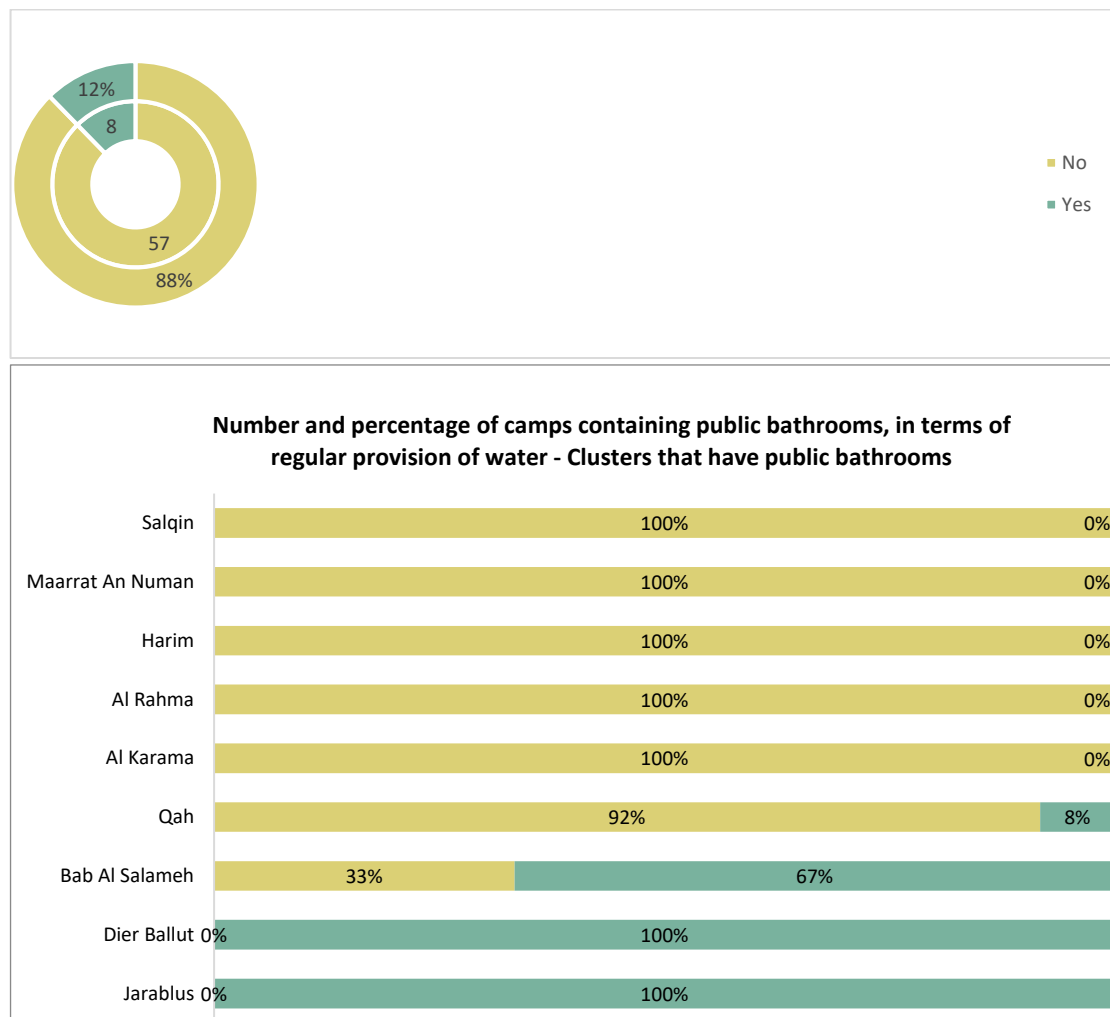
Figure 22: Number and percentage of camps with public bathrooms by availability of watertanks in bathrooms



### 5. Providing public bathrooms with water

The study found that water is regularly provided in only 12% (8 camps) of the assessed camps containing public bathrooms, while 88% (57 camps) of the camps do not have their bathrooms supplied with water regularly, and the IDPs have to bring water along with them in portable containers.

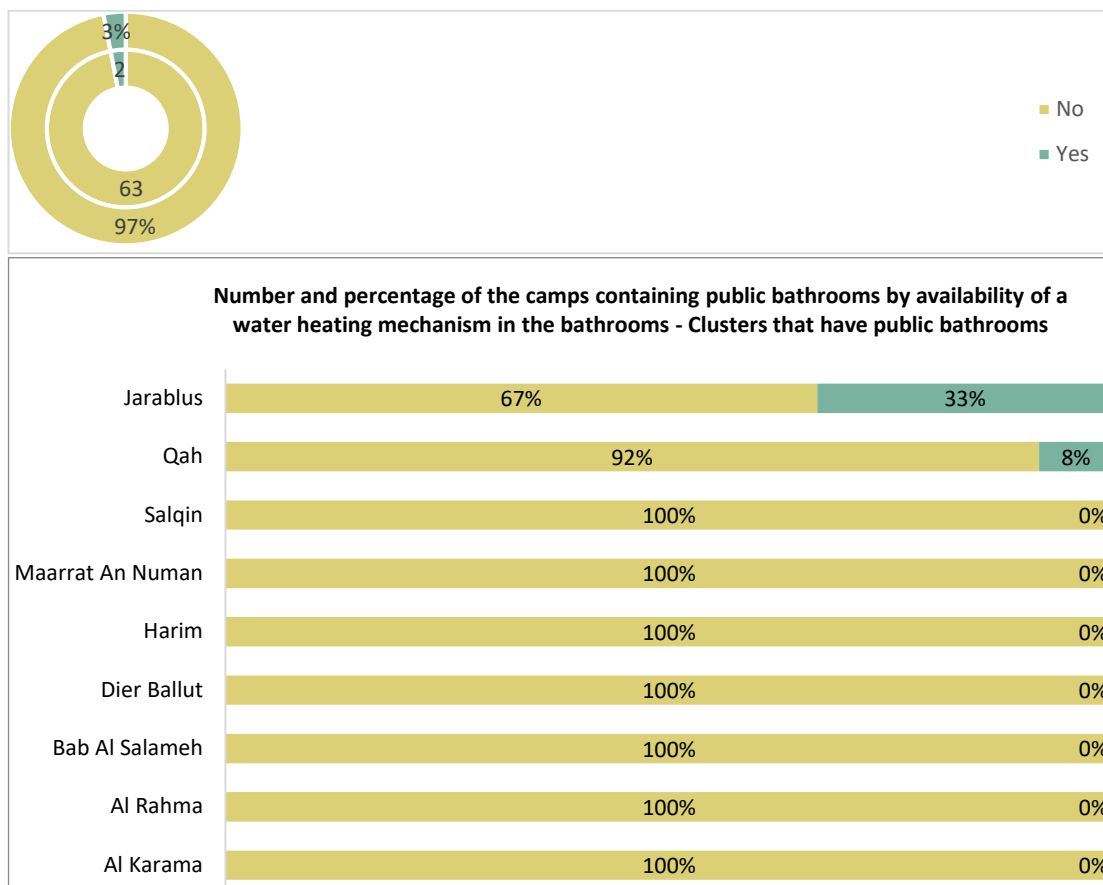
Figure 23: Number and percentage of camps containing public bathrooms in terms of regular provision of water



## 6. Water heating mechanisms in public bathrooms

The study found that there are water heating means only in 3% (2 camps) of the camps with public bathrooms, while no water heating means are provided in 97% (63 camps) of the camps with public bathrooms. People in these camps rely on unsafe means to heat water for bathing and hygiene purposes. Therefore, central diesel-powered burners connected to electric circuits to ensure the general safety of the users should be provided to heat up large amounts of water for bathing.

Figure 24: Percentage of the camps containing public bathrooms by availability of water heating mechanism in the bathrooms

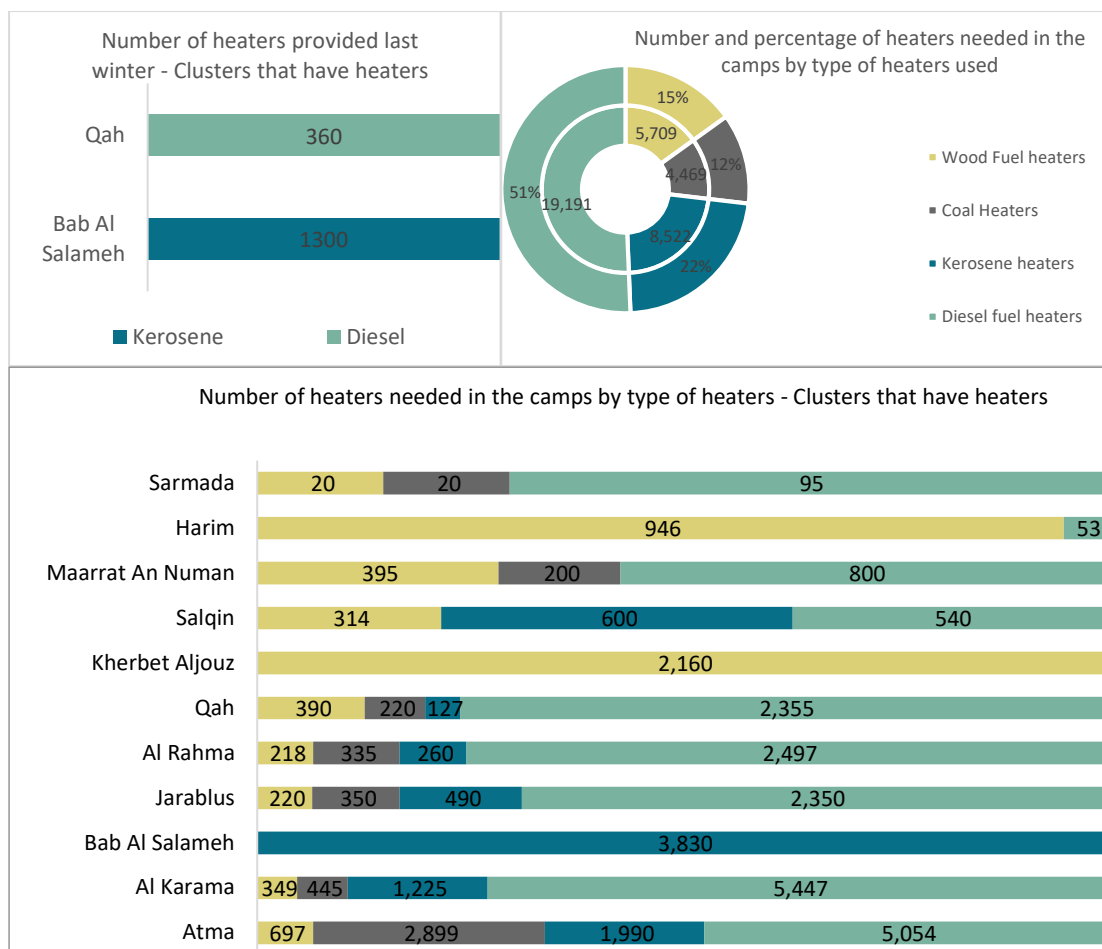


## Seventh: Winterization needs in the camps

### 1. Heaters in the camps

During the last winter, heaters were distributed in two clusters only, where 1,300 kerosene heaters were distributed within Bab Al Salameh cluster, and 360 diesel-operated heaters were distributed within Qah cluster. The assessed northern Syria camps need 37,891 heaters, most of which are diesel-operated, reaching a percentage of 51% (19,191 heaters) of the total number of heaters needed while 22% (8,522 heaters) are kerosene heaters, 15% (5,709 heaters) are wood fuel heaters, and 12% (4,469 heaters) are coal fuel heaters.

Figure 25: Number of Heaters



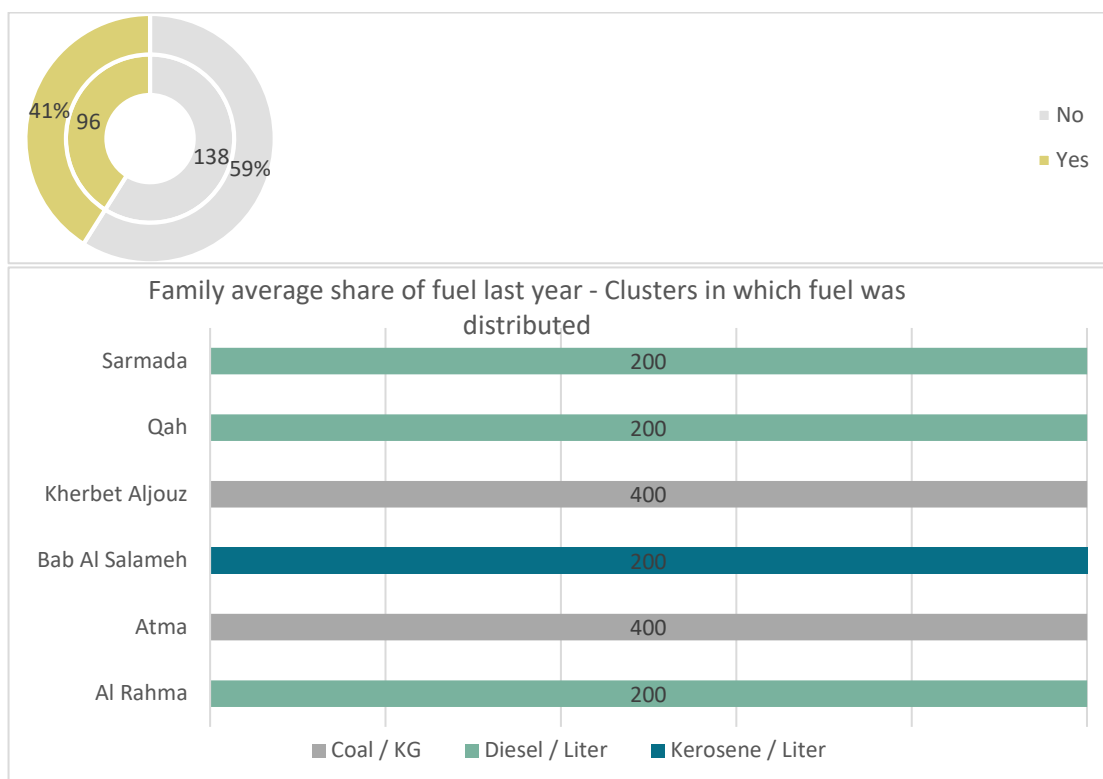
According to SPG, “the local traditions applicable to the specification of fireplaces should be observed, and economic cooking methods should be encouraged as this practice would be energy-consumption friendly, including the use of energy-efficient stoves, firewood preparation, fire control, food preparation and joint cooking...etc. When IDPs are housed in group shelters, cooking and collective or central heating facilities should be preferred to individual stoves for each family. This is meant to reduce the risk of fires and pollution of shelters with hazard smoke. The stoves should also be provided with stacks to safely drive out bad smoke and ordure outside the shelter safely in case of any is used in a closed space. The location of the burner and protected shelter outlets can also be used against fluctuations in weather conditions to ensure proper ventilation and minimize the risk of indoor pollution and breathing problems.” The type of heaters used by the population is related to the available fuel in the places of displacement. It is noted that all the heaters needed in Kherbet Aljouz cluster and the bulk of the heaters needed in Harim cluster are wood fuel heaters, while all the heaters needed in Bab Al Salameh cluster are Kerosene heaters.

## 2. Type and quantity of fuel used in camps

The study found that fuel was distributed in only 41% (96 camps) of the assessed camps during last winter, yet this does not necessarily cover all the needs of the IDPs. In the clusters of Qah, Sarmada and Al Rahma, 200 liters of diesel were allocated for each family distributed in several stages. 200 liters of kerosene was distributed to a part of the families in Bab Al Salameh cluster. International organizations often allocate and distribute 500 kg of coal to

each of the families covering the winter months. 42,300 kg of coal was distributed in Atma cluster over the past winter.

Figure 26: Number and percentage of camps in terms of provision of fuel during last winter

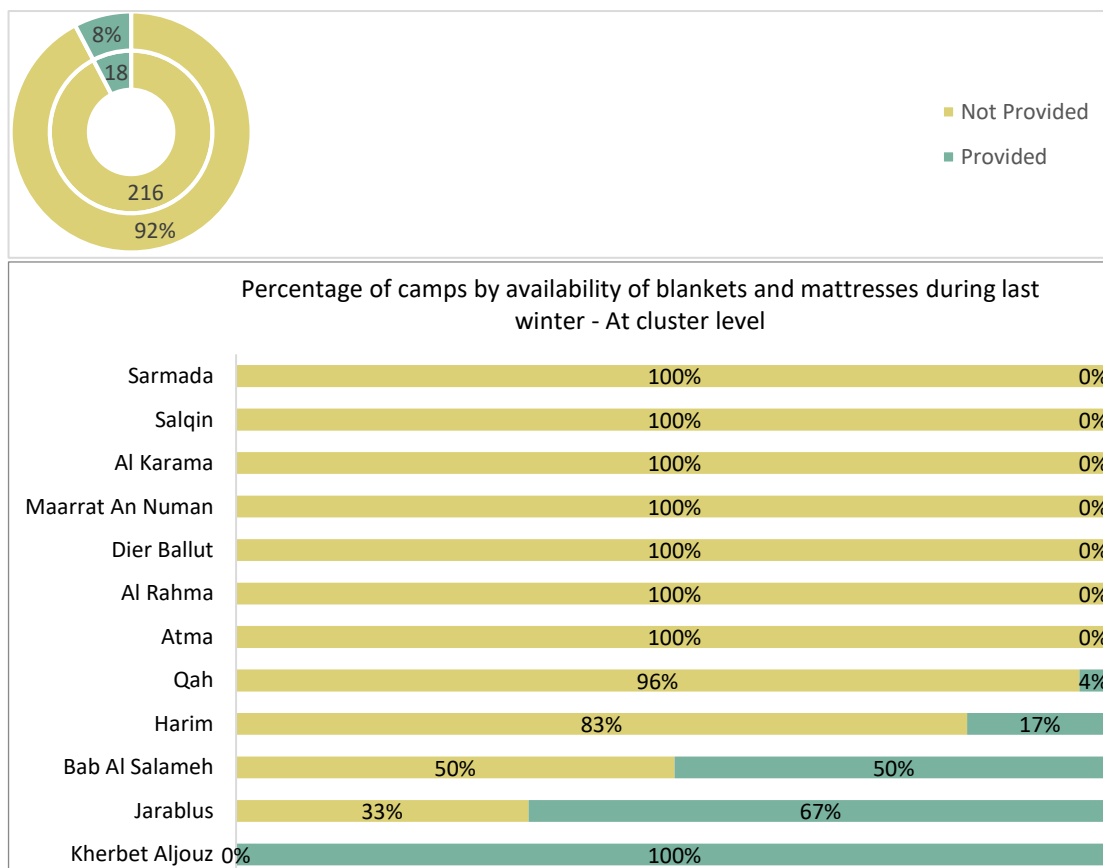


According to SPG, "distressed populations, especially women and girls, should be consulted about the location of fuel collection and collection means for cooking and heating to address personal safety issues. The burden of fuel collection especially for the vulnerable groups, such as women heads of household and families caring for people with chronic diseases or those suffering from difficult mobility, should be addressed. It is therefore advisable to encourage using fuel of such types that the collection of which would not pose a heavy burden on those who collect them and at the same time the use of low-fuel stoves and the provision of close sources of fuel collection. Fuel should be stored safely at distance of the fireplace itself. Liquid fuel, such as gasoline, should be kept in a place that children and infants cannot reach." Now that seven years have passed since the Syrian crisis erupted, provision of fuel has become a major obstacle in winter for all of the Syrian families. People at large are suffering from the scarcity of natural resources and poor purchasing power to obtain fuel from the markets. Additionally, cutting the trees has become a threat to agriculture in the countryside of Idlib. IDP families resort to making fire using all sorts of waste items such as plastic pieces, cardboard, shoes and old clothes to get warm in the winter, which may cause suffocation to the IDPs, not to mention the added risk of fire occurrences. Camp residents estimate that they need 5 to 10 liters of liquid fuel (diesel-kerosene, and 10 to 15 kg of solid fuel (coal – firewood) per day. To this effect, IDPs need fuel supply that can last for at least 5 months a year.

### 3. Blankets and Mattresses

The study found that mattresses and blankets were provided in only 8% (18 camps) of the camps during last winter, while IDPs in 92% (216 camps) of the camps, did not receive mattresses or blankets.

Figure 27: Number and percentage of camps by availability of blankets and mattresses during last winter



According to SPG, "Clothing, blankets and bedding materials [should] meet the most personal human needs for shelter from the climate and for the maintenance of health, privacy and dignity...[and] All affected people [should] 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 92% (216 camps) of the assessed camps, IDPs did not receive neither mattresses nor blankets during the last winter. According to the previous 3rd edition<sup>3</sup> of the winter needs report, only 55 camps out of 176 camps covered in the assessment received blankets and mattresses. This means that the majority of IDPs in the camps did not receive mattresses or blankets for two consecutive years. This makes it an urgent need to distribute mattresses and blankets this year; because most of the sleeping supplies used by the IDPs have become worn out. It should be noted that the mattresses and blankets distributed to the IDPs are of poor quality and can hardly remain useful for more than one year, due to the difficult conditions of displacement experienced by the camp residents. The study showed that all the camps in Kherbet Aljouz cluster received

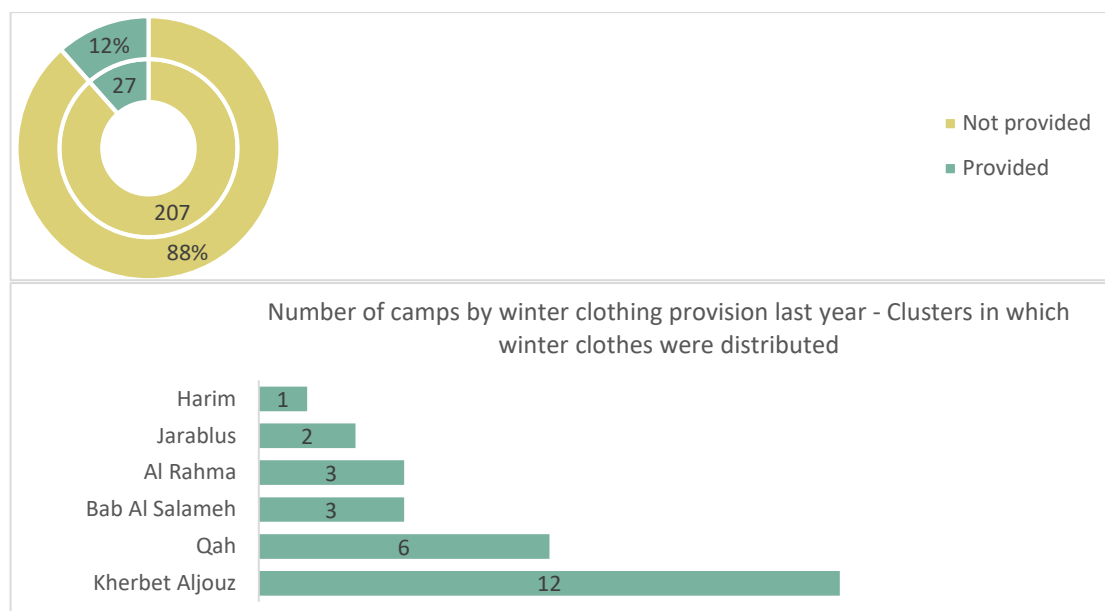
<sup>3</sup> [https://www.acu-sy.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Winter\\_Needs\\_2017q.pdf](https://www.acu-sy.org/en/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Winter_Needs_2017q.pdf)

mattresses and blankets during the last winter; additionally, 67% of Jarablus camps; 50% of Bab AL Salameh camps; 17% of Harim camps; 4% of Qah camps did also receive mattresses and blankets, but IDPs in seven clusters did not receive mattresses or blankets during the last winter, noting that each family is estimated to be in need for 5 blankets and 3 mattresses a year.

#### 4. Winter Clothing

The study found that winter clothes were provided in only 12% (27 camps) of the assessed camps during last winter, while 88% (207 camps) of the camps didn't receive any. It should, however, be noted that winter clothes should be provided annually and should cover all of the IDPs.

Figure 28 :Number and percentage of camps by winter clothing provision last year



According to the SPG, "the needs of both women and girls, men and boys of all ages, including infants and vulnerable or marginalized persons, to ensure that they are adequately attested and, in a tradition, season and climate design, women, girls, men and boys should have two groups full set of clothes at least as appropriate. These clothes should be appropriate for local customs, the season of the year and generally prevailing weather conditions." Winter clothes were distributed to the IDPs last winter as per the following: 12 camps in Kherbet Aljouz cluster; 6 camps in Qah cluster; 3 camps in Bab AL Salameh and Al Rahma clusters; 2 camps in Jarablus cluster; and 1 camp in Harim cluster. Each IDP should be provided with a winterization bag containing a pair of shoes; a pair of gloves; a woolen hat; a jacket; a thick sweater; winter trousers; a neck scarf; and winter underwear.

In as far as vulnerable individuals are concerned, SPG guidelines state that "additional pieces of clothing and bedding should be provided to the most vulnerable individuals, i.e. people with incontinence problems, chronically ill persons, pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and persons suffering from difficulty of movement. Babies, children, the elderly, and people with difficulty in movement are more likely to lose heat, and hence they may need extra clothes, blankets, etc. to keep their body warm at an appropriate level. Elderly people, patients or persons with disabilities may need special attention, such as the provision of added resting-cushions or high beds. However, some additional clothing items, such as woolen sweaters and

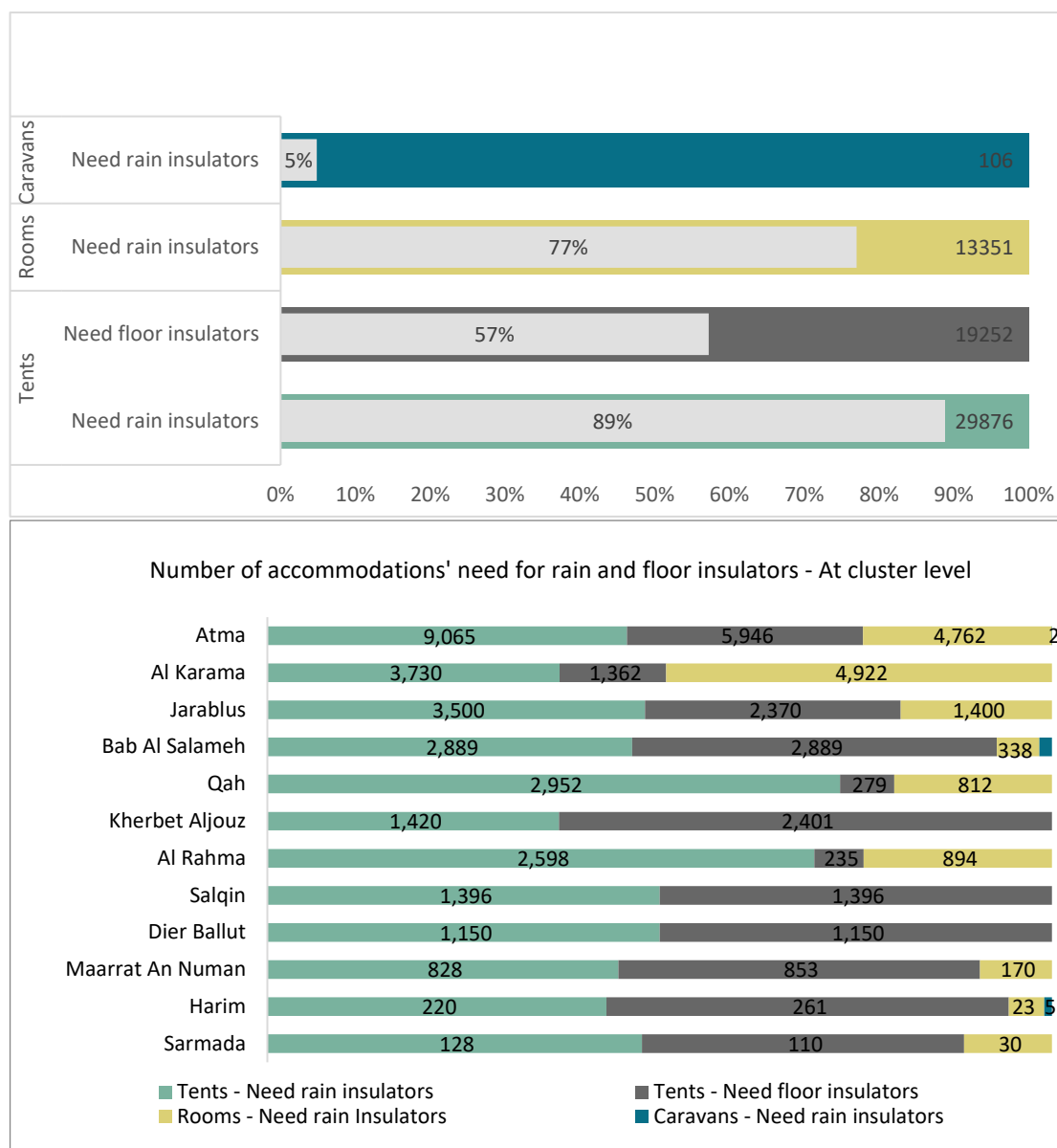


*underwear, should be distributed to all camp residents so that they can wash their clothes regularly and maintain personal hygiene. At the same time, special emphasis should be given to vulnerable groups and provide them with adequate quantities of clothes.”.*

### 5. Rain and Floor Insulators

Rain and floor insulators need to be replaced at least twice a year. This is because the water insulators would have become dried up after exposure to the sun throughout the summer. likewise, in the winter season, the insulators corrode as a result of snow and water accumulation effect. Moreover, due to the poor quality of the floor insulators distributed in the camps, they usually become less humidity resistant than the camp floor. Due to the huge shortage of the support provided floor insulators are provided only for tents, whereas the rooms or caravans are not provided with any insulators; even though they are desperately needed.

Figure 29 :Number and percentage of accommodations (camps) according to their need for rain and floor insulators



The number of tents in need for rain insulators reached 89% of the total number of tents included in the assessment. The number of tents requiring rain insulators in the assessed clusters totaled 29,867. The number of rooms that need rain insulators stood at 13,351, that is 77% of the rooms covered in the study, noting that among the samples included in the study, there are 12,967 concrete roofless rooms, covered with rain insulators instead. Meanwhile, the percentage of the assessed caravans that need rain insulators reached 5% (106 caravans) of caravans included in the study. The percentage of tents that need floor insulators reached 57% of the tents covered in the study, with an overall amount of 19,252 tents.

### Eighth: Priorities

For the third year in a row, the need for heating fuel is marked as top priority for winter needs in the northern camps of Syria. The provision of heaters of all types ranked second, followed by the need to provide rain and floor insulators. No less important is the need to replace the worn out tents with new ones, as it is an urgent priority for the camps in Salqin and Maarrat An Numan clusters. Additionally, the provision of blankets and mattresses is considered to be an urgent need for Sarmada cluster.

Table: Priorities of the assessed camps

Cluster	Heating fuel	Heaters	Insulators	Tents replacement	Blankets and mattresses	carpets	Cooking fuel	Winter clothes
Atma	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Medium Blue	Medium Blue	Light Blue		
Al Rahma	Dark Blue	Medium Blue	Dark Blue		Medium Blue		Light Blue	
Al Karama	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Medium Blue	Medium Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Bab AL Salameh	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Medium Blue	Medium Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue
Jarablus	Medium Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Medium Blue	Medium Blue			
Harim	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue			Medium Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Kherbet Aljouz	Dark Blue	Dark Blue		Medium Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue		
Dier Ballut	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue					
Sarmada	Dark Blue		Dark Blue		Dark Blue			
Salqin	Medium Blue	Dark Blue	Light Blue	Dark Blue				
Qah	Dark Blue	Medium Blue	Dark Blue		Medium Blue			
Maarrat An Numan	Dark Blue	Dark Blue		Dark Blue				
Total	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Medium Blue	Medium Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue



## Ninth: Recommendations

- By 2019, the residents in IDP camps in Syria will have endured eight years of the crisis, with no efforts being taken to return them back home, together with those forcibly displaced, . According to SPG, *"Response plans agreed upon with local authorities or others should ensure that Temporary or alternative shelter to alternative permanent housing."* **Hence, efforts should be stepped up to ensure the return of the IDPs to their villages after making sure all the safety standards and necessary services are provided in a proper way. In addition to this, new housing should be built up for the forcibly displaced people coming from other governorates.**
- The study results showed that 6% (989 rooms) of the overall number in the assessed camps need maintenance, while 19% (6,237 tents) of the total tents also need maintenance work. Meanwhile, 17% (5,786 tents) of the tents covered in the study need replacement. **Accordingly, maintenance supplies need to be provided for the repair of the tents and the rooms. Replacement of worn out tents should be carried out well ahead of any storms occurrence that could collapse the tents leaving the IDPs in the open.**
- The study found that families in 6% (14 camps) of the camps have no shelter, where the number of these families reached 388, and is expected to increase at any time; since the IDP families consider the camps as the last resort to take refuge in. **Based on that, an urgent response should be initiated to provide for the needs of these families and also provide additional tents and other supplies that can be stored inside Syria for a quicker response during disasters.**
- One of the things addressed in this study was inquiring about the main problems that IDPs encountered over last winter. Shortage of support scored 32% of the difficulties experienced by the IDPs, while fuel shortage accounted for 24% of the hardships encountered. Rain floods comprised 18% of the difficulties the IDPs suffered from, in addition to the other difficulties that the IDPs are facing, as noted in this study. **It is therefore, necessary to step up readiness and plan ahead for potential storms to prevent the recurrence of the IDPs' past tragedies, particularly that most of the underlying causes of the problems took place in the past years, have not been resolved yet.**
- The study found that fire incidents occurred in 16 camps last winter and all of them took place at midnight, while the IDPs are asleep and during severe storms which makes it difficult for the civil defense to reach the fire site in a timely manner. Noting that inflammable items spread everywhere in the IDPs camps; and can catch fire easily. **Accordingly, a small fire extinguisher should be provided in each tent, and the camp residents should be trained on how to use them and how to act properly in case of fires.**

The study results showed that bathrooms for hygiene purposes exist in 28% of the camps (65 camps) and that 80% (52 camps) of the bathrooms have no lighting, while 97% (63 camps) of these bathrooms have no water heating means . **Accordingly, better attention should be given to public hygiene in the camps and which should not be limited to the distribution of personal hygiene kits; meaning safe and**

**proper places should rather be ensured for all groups of IDPs, including those vulnerable and marginalized to perform good personal hygiene.**

- Last winter, only 1,660 heaters were distributed to the families; which means that less than 1% of camp residents received heaters during the past winter while 59% of the camps were not supplied with fuel. **Accordingly, good quality heaters with appropriate fuel should be provided in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of the camp populations and be distributed well before the roads are closed due to storm occurrences.**
- The study concluded that mattresses and blankets were provided in only 8% (18 camps) of the camps last winter. It was noted that the blankets and mattresses distributed in the camps are of poor quality, and hence need to be replaced every year due to the displacement conditions. **Thus enough quantities of mattresses, blankets and rain insulators should be secured to provide warmth for the IDPs and protect them from cold-related illnesses. Winter clothes also need to be distributed to all IDPs, and more than one set of clothing should be provided to the most vulnerable groups such as the elderly, those with special needs and pregnant women.**

## Annex: Names of assessed camps and number of IDPs

#	Governorate	District	Sub-district	Cluster name	Camp name	# of households	# of individuals
1	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Shabab Al Khayr	180	1057
2	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Al Rahma	138	734
3	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Dar Riayet Alaytam	138	678
4	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Al Khair	126	736
5	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Al Madinah Al Monawarah (Al Rahma)	110	647
6	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Al Qora Al Mankoba	97	649
7	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Al Arbayeen	70	437
8	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Ahbab Al Rasoul	126	679
9	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Al Mohajerin	112	710
10	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Toyour Al Jana	137	920
11	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Al Imam	150	854
12	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Hibat Allah	120	750
13	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Al Intesar	98	711
14	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Al Shourouk	96	588
15	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Rayyan (Al Rahma)	92	471
16	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Afamia	135	783
17	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Nasret Al Rassol	145	789
18	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Al Aasi	153	827
19	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Shouhada Abdeen	137	784
20	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Bani Omayya	67	392
21	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Qasyoun	120	495
22	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Al Ansar 2	155	762
23	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Liajlecom	185	1170
24	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Al Nawaeer	275	1533
25	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Al Muatasem Bellah	71	383
26	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Al Qadisiya	155	760
27	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Atfal Shuhada Al Horia	79	550
28	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Sahl Al Ghab Al Awal	83	534

29	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Al Waleed	106	687
30	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Al Nour	102	747
31	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Abo Bakr Alsidq	102	730
32	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Rahma	Al Fardous	143	994
33	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Noor Al Mustafa	220	1024
34	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Karama	571	2439
35	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Aseel	153	815
36	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Zahret Al Madaen	152	761
37	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Doaa	245	1045
38	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Ayadi Al Baydaa	64	329
39	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Resala	82	397
40	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Zahraa	81	414
41	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Rawda	112	552
42	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Yasmin Al Sham	260	1373
43	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Noor Al Mostaqbal	163	789
44	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Mostaqbal	157	865
45	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Islamic Nahda	98	540
46	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Eman Bellah	101	616
47	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Ikhaa	298	1488
48	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Mogamaa Altaaqwaa	43	254
49	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Doaa Al Kuwait Wa Al Khairat	147	718
50	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Ahrar	221	1153
51	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Atfal Al Ghad	117	594
52	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Salah Al Deen	196	1155
53	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Islah	178	971
54	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Rajaa	115	720
55	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Nasret Al Mazloumeen	197	1075
56	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al hnine	79	435
57	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	AL Amal Bilawdeh	106	548
58	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Reef Hama Al Mankoob	122	742

59	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Abnaa Homs	116	719
60	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Mo'takleen Sahl Al Ghab	250	1370
61	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Ghab Al Mankub	120	612
62	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Nur Hama	39	210
63	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Manarah	140	802
64	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Haq	104	525
65	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Aqsa	135	710
66	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Taibah	200	1344
67	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Faraj	169	1129
68	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Farook	150	970
69	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Noor AL Sham	90	579
70	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Sideeq	48	275
71	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Halap	105	682
72	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Ahl Al Sham	151	740
73	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Mahabba	205	965
74	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Shaheed Saleh	161	829
75	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Ataa	118	740
76	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Tadamon	76	449
77	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Haramayn	166	747
78	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Shuhada	115	535
79	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Karim Al awsat	142	696
80	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Ikhlas (Al Karama)	128	838
81	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Tabarak Al Rahman	125	722
82	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Sahl Al Ghab	213	1290
83	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Shams Al Horia (Al Karama)	215	1338
84	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Shuhada Sahl Al Ghab	143	690
85	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Sarkhat Tefl	174	1009
86	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Jabal Camp	45	210
87	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Wa'etasemo	170	1091
88	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Al Karama	Al Fadl (Al Karama)	110	575



89	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Reef Halap Al Janoby	236	1211
90	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Tkafol	256	1329
91	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Asbat	122	642
92	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Ihsan 1	178	1145
93	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Zakat	122	608
94	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Ber Wa Al Taqwaa	108	693
95	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Yamama	91	549
96	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Zamzam 2	130	748
97	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Zamzam 1	212	1218
98	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Andalus	163	848
99	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Zouhour2	147	734
100	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Maram	151	816
101	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Ansar 1	135	705
102	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Qafelat Al Rahma	128	673
103	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Abi Al Fidaa	257	1264
104	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Hamza	173	878
105	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Reeh Al Mursalah	81	386
106	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Ihsan 2	94	532
107	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Ehsas 1	212	1067
108	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Tanmia	102	522
109	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Ekhlas 2	60	355
110	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Ahl Al Wafa	42	250
111	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Kafarnabotha Al Mankoub	119	692
112	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Amal	73	463
113	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Nada	112	607
114	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Um Alshohada	220	1301
115	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Ekhlas (Atma)	177	909
116	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Jazeera	368	2123
117	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Alfath Almoben	146	727
118	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Jneineh	113	610

119	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Jaweed	96	499
120	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Ebad Allah	78	477
121	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Bara'	111	624
122	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Omar	118	683
123	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Hassun	130	760
124	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Orient	260	1595
125	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al ghoraba	146	1021
126	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Gaith	193	1077
127	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Majd (Atma)	418	2396
128	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Hiba	337	1702
129	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Foqaraa Wa Al Mohtajeen	168	1135
130	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Rama Allah	82	581
131	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Reef Hama Al Gharbi	224	1215
132	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Fadl (Atma)	122	748
133	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Ehsas 2	202	1099
134	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Atshan	219	1201
135	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Hadeel	215	1174
136	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Moutawa' 2	168	801
137	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Yad BiYad	150	734
138	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Mutawa' 1	235	1156
139	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Amana	250	1250
140	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Yousef Wa Noura	242	1201
141	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Zouhour1	120	661
142	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Baraem Kafr Zeita	81	408
143	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Ethar	171	898
144	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Suran	74	478
145	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Hamad Al Ammar Village	95	399
146	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Reef Hama Al Shamaly	234	1477
147	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Farooq Omar	125	998
148	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Itihad	246	1502

149	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Wahdah	100	801
150	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Arabiya	257	1776
151	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Arabiya1	198	1376
152	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Shaza Al Horia	115	927
153	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Wafaa (Atma)	347	1863
154	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Zouhour3	170	995
155	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Ma'an	92	804
156	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Bayan	266	1714
157	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Khalil	233	1466
158	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Atfalona Tonashedokom	257	1552
159	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Sabiroun	144	879
160	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Forkan (Atma)	130	817
161	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Shams Al Horia (Atma)	127	778
162	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Resala	131	838
163	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Anfal	176	1147
164	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Al Mountaser	93	566
165	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Saedona	241	1496
166	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Okuwa Saadah 1	116	739
167	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Atma	Okuwa Saadah 2	75	463
168	Aleppo	A'zaz	A'zaz	Bab Al Salameh	Rayyan (Bab Al Salameh)	1300	7700
169	Aleppo	A'zaz	A'zaz	Bab Al Salameh	Bab Al Salameh Al Hododi	1480	8120
170	Aleppo	A'zaz	A'zaz	Bab Al Salameh	Bab Al Salameh Al Jadeed	1485	7955
171	Aleppo	A'zaz	A'zaz	Bab Al Salameh	Sajo	1289	7545
172	Aleppo	Jarablus	Jarablus	Jarablus	Zoghara	1800	7400
173	Aleppo	Jarablus	Jarablus	Jarablus	Al Jabal (Jarablus)	1721	9435
174	Aleppo	Jarablus	Jarablus	Jarablus	Jarablus (Stadium)	318	1725
175	Idleb	Harim	Harim	Harim	Al-Fardan	216	1200
176	Idleb	Harim	Harim	Harim	Al Madinah Al Monawarah (Harim)	100	610
177	Idleb	Harim	Harim	Harim	Tejemmu Alzira'a	53	450

178	Idleb	Harim	Harim	Harim	Al-qarya Altiniya (Hayat Karima)	420	2100
179	Idleb	Harim	Harim	Harim	Al-azraq	160	760
180	Idleb	Harim	Harim	Harim	Al-Dalama	50	290
181	Idleb	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	Badama	Kherbet Aljouz	Salah Al Deen1 (Kherbet Aljouz)	226	1184
182	Idleb	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	Badama	Kherbet Aljouz	Al Tawon	54	176
183	Idleb	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	Badama	Kherbet Aljouz	Omar Al Farouq	191	955
184	Idleb	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	Badama	Kherbet Aljouz	Al Jabal (Kherbet Aljouz)	195	792
185	Idleb	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	Badama	Kherbet Aljouz	Salah Al Deen 2	297	1727
186	Idleb	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	Badama	Kherbet Aljouz	Al Nahr	194	781
187	Idleb	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	Badama	Kherbet Aljouz	Salma 1	143	592
188	Idleb	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	Badama	Kherbet Aljouz	Salma 2	104	447
189	Idleb	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	Badama	Kherbet Aljouz	Al Fateha	152	673
190	Idleb	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	Badama	Kherbet Aljouz	Latakia	97	408
191	Idleb	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	Badama	Kherbet Aljouz	Shuhada Syria	289	1450
192	Idleb	Jisr-Ash-Shugur	Badama	Kherbet Aljouz	Ataa Al Khair	287	1374
193	Aleppo	Afrin	Jandairis	Dier Ballut	Dier Ballut	516	2582
194	Aleppo	Afrin	Jandairis	Dier Ballut	Al-Mohamadiah	485	2392
195	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Sarmada	Al Dana	38	221
196	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Sarmada	Areeha	59	349
197	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Sarmada	Al Shahba	105	567
198	Idleb	Harim	Salqin	Salqin	Aidoon	634	3356
199	Idleb	Harim	Salqin	Salqin	Kadimoon	385	2289
200	Idleb	Harim	Salqin	Salqin	Samedoon	469	2094
201	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Al Jawlan	269	1552
202	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Dar Riayet Al Ajazeh	200	997
203	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Zahret Al Khalij	130	865
204	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Al Khalij Al Arabi	93	493
205	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Al Tawheed	48	274
206	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Zahrat El Golan	142	771

207	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Shuhada Kafr Nabutha	125	599
208	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Al Ghab displaced	115	647
209	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Al Salam	325	1784
210	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Bab Al Hawa Al Fouqani	93	520
211	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Baydar camp	59	380
212	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Rayyan (Qah)	123	743
213	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Al Motahabon Bellah	275	1373
214	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Al A'had Bellah	200	952
215	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Al Majd (Qah)	85	425
216	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Al Nasser	310	1670
217	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Al Ghorob	140	675
218	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Kafr Nabutha Al Amal	72	363
219	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Qabtan Eljabal	103	585
220	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Al Midan	181	997
221	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Qah	261	1385
222	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Kafr Nabutha Al Somod	48	256
223	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Extension of Al Midan	53	288
224	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Kafr Nabutha Al Horah	120	456
225	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Al Forkan (Qah)	200	1288
226	Idleb	Harim	Dana	Qah	Sham Al Izza	33	171
227	Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Ma'arrat An Nu'man	Maarrat An Numan	Stadium (Maarrat An Numan)	45	239
228	Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Ma'arrat An Nu'man	Maarrat An Numan	Al Qasr	105	725
229	Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Ma'arrat An Nu'man	Maarrat An Numan	Jedar Marata	550	2725
230	Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Ma'arrat An Nu'man	Maarrat An Numan	Ershadieah	70	455
231	Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Ma'arrat An Nu'man	Maarrat An Numan	Ain Al Dier	200	839
232	Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Ma'arrat An Nu'man	Maarrat An Numan	Al Helba	200	1115
233	Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Ma'arrat An Nu'man	Maarrat An Numan	Al Wafaa (Maarrat An Numan)	150	650
234	Idleb	Al Ma'ra	Ma'arrat An Nu'man	Maarrat An Numan	Um Al momenin	200	800

# Winter Needs in Northern Syria Camps

