

IDP CAMPS MONITORING REPORT

NORTHERN SYRIA

The Information Management Unit (IMU)

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 DYNAMO needs assessment, IDP camps monitoring reports, thematic reports, red flag, online Interactive reports, monthly food price index and maps.

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IDP CAMPS MONITORING REPORT NORTHERN SYRIA

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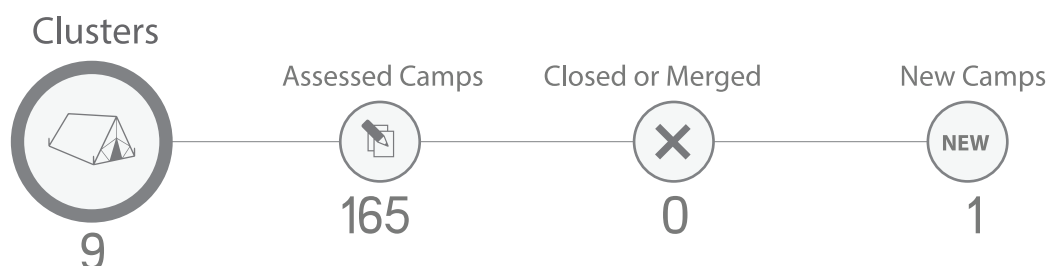
I List of Acronyms

ACU	Assistance Coordination Unit
IMU	Information Management Unit
KoBo	E-Reading Application for Smart Phones and Computers
NFI	Non-Food Item
OCHA	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
UN	United Nations
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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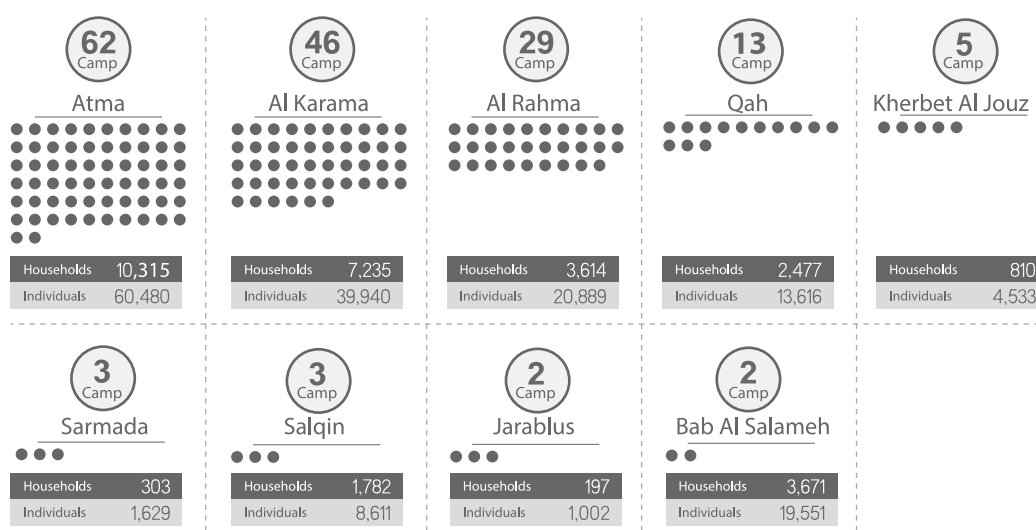
Summary



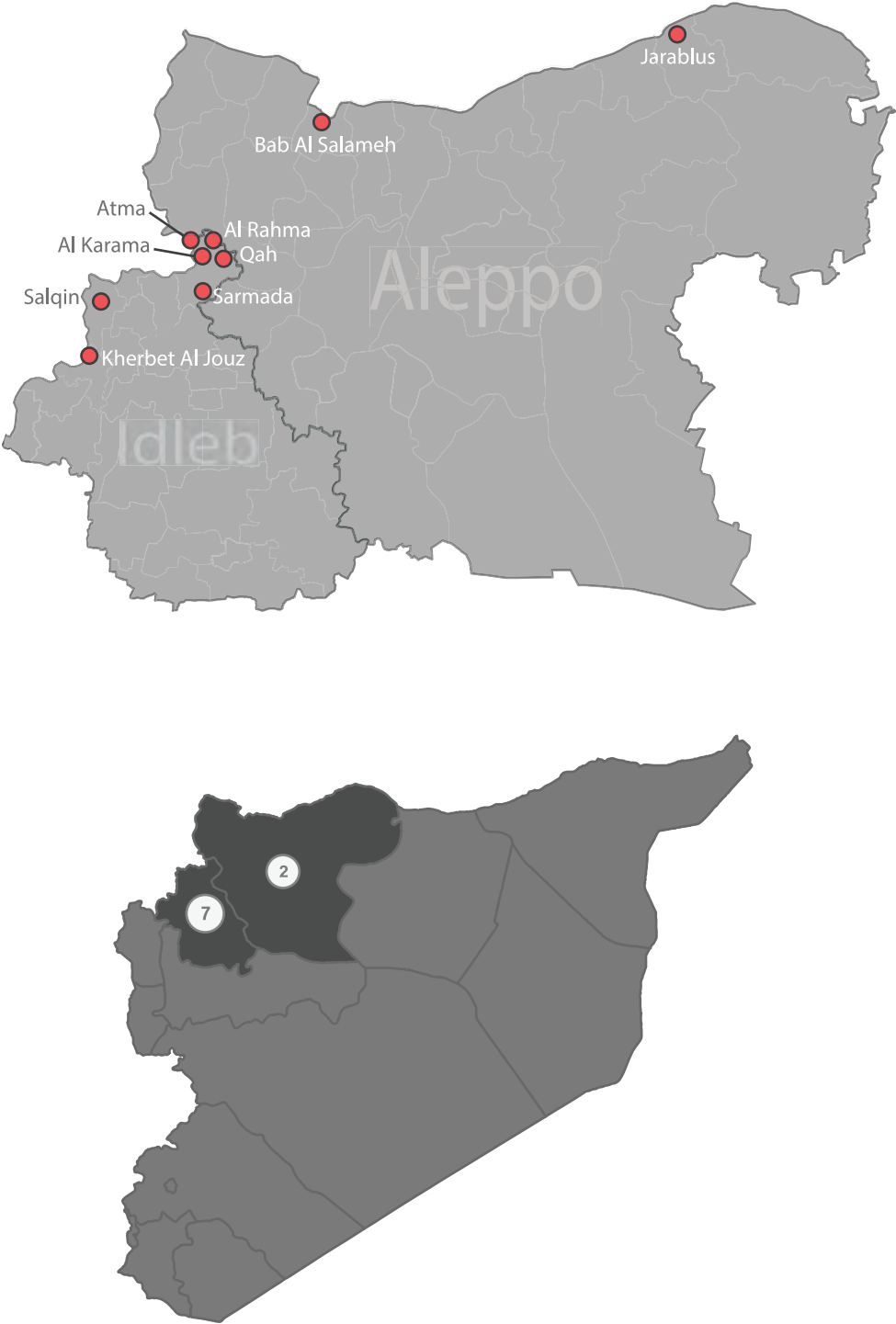
The ACU's enumerators had assessed ten camp clusters during January and February within the governorates of Aleppo, Idleb and Lattakia, and 165 camps within nine clusters in Northern Syria in the governorates of Aleppo and Idleb during three months March, April and May 2016. The assessed clusters are Atma, Al Karama, Al Rahma, Sarmada, Salqin, Qah, Kherbet Aljouz, Jarablus and Bab Al Salameh. The number of individuals in the assessed camps had increased during May 2016 with 1,921 IDPs because the number of incoming people is bigger than number of outgoing people. As well as, the increase in the number of IDPs between January and May was 7,829 individuals. The hard living conditions in many camps, lack of services, absence of support and the high prices of commodities led to the departure of many families to the Syrian liberated areas and made many young people to leave searching for work in majority of camps.

The camps of Yamadia cluster were closed in January, and large displacement movement took place in February towards Aleppo camps. Abi Al Fidaa camp in Atma cluster was expanded to reach 50 dunum, because this camp had received big numbers of families during the past

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



Camp Clusters Distribution Map in Northern Syria



Food Security

The situation of food quantity and diversity has improved within the assessed camps during the first five months of 2016 compared with December 2015. Still, there are some problems faced by IDPs despite the increase in food aid. The regular monthly food basket was not received by all camps, and many camps reported an acute need of bread in many camps and some other camps demanded to raise the bread quantity, especially that some camps complained about the bad quality of distributed bread and replacing flour with it. Therefore, some IDPs have to buy bread and other food items on their expense with high prices. It should be noted that baby formula isn't available in camps and the need for it is constantly increasing with the raise of number of births monthly.

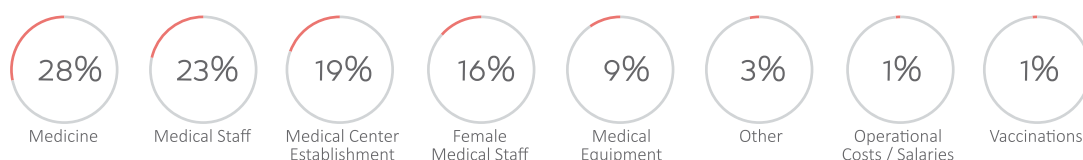
Food Security Sector Priorities



Food Security

The results of the study show that 60% of the assessed camps are suffering from problems in health services with varying degrees. Only 5% of camps enjoy good quality of health services and at the same time do not suffer from lack in health care. Generally, all assessed camps lack in medical points, doctors, nurses and midwives. There are only 20 medical points that serve 165 camps, so IDPs receive treatment in the medical points which are close to the camp they live in. Till the moment of writing this report Sarmada and Jarablus clusters do not have any medical points. Need for medicine came as the first health priority for IDPs with 28%, followed by the provision of medical staff with 23%.

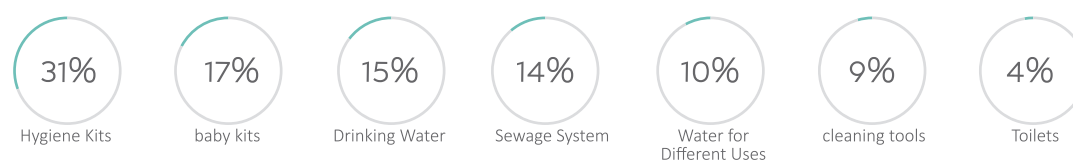
Health Sector Priorities



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

WASH sector topped the need priorities for IDPs with 32%, so it is highly important to resolve the problems of this sector urgently. As the number of camps with no problems in WASH sector have decreased from 91 camps in January to 71 camps in May. The drinking water share per capita was less than 15 liters according to SPHERE standards within 36 camps in May. As well as, many assessed camps were suffering from lack in the number of water points, toilets and showers, and many camps need to regulate the water drainage network and implement sewage projects among the camps and need a mechanism for regular garbage removal. Hygiene kits came as first WASH priority within 31% of the camps.

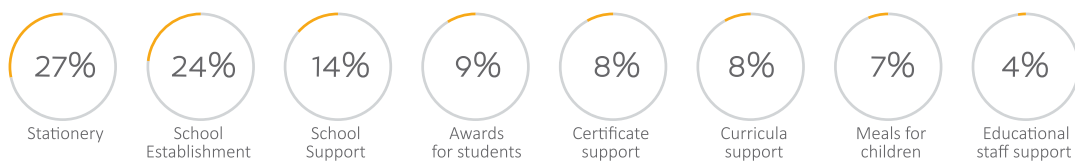
WASH Sector Priorities



Education

Students in two thirds of the assessed camps face difficulties in getting education, and the main reason for that is schools unavailability within those camps and the big distance between the camp and the closest school to it where 55% of students attend school outside their camps. The study covered number of dropouts, and it was shown that there are 34,673 male and female students were not registered at schools and did not continue their education, Atma cluster contained the highest number of dropouts 10,679 children with 60% of the total number of dropouts. The low social and cultural awareness was the first reason for students dropping out within camps followed by child labor and school unavailability. Regarding education sector priorities, the need for stationery came as first priority for 27% followed by school establishment with 24%.

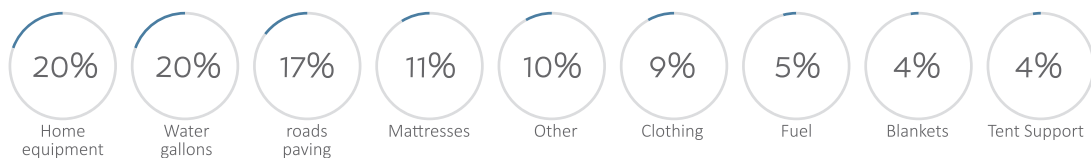
Education Sector Priorities



Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

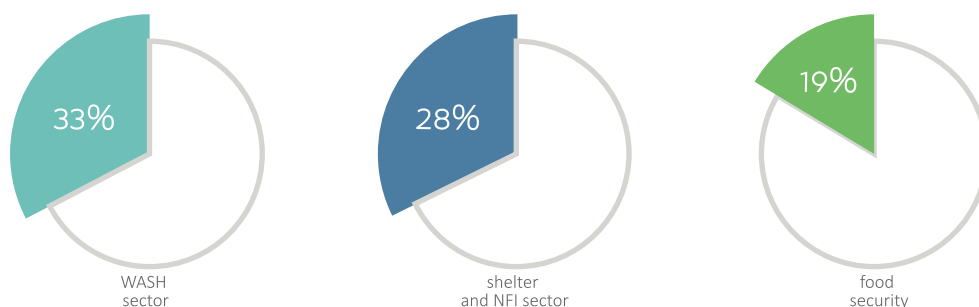
This sector was ranked second among all other sectors for IDPs need priorities by sector. Kitchen utensils, water gallons, road paving, mattresses and clothing are the most important and urgent IDP needs in May for this sector. Number of built rooms has increased comparing with November by 3,205 rooms and number of tents has increased by 1,140 tents due to the big raise in the number of IDPs. The most significant problems of this sector are camp rough roads and flat lands that prevent rainwater and sewage drainage sometimes and may cause floods among tents. The first two priorities for this sector were home tools and water gallons.

Shelter and NFIs Sector Priorities



Need Prioritization

WASH sector came in the first place with 32% in need prioritization by sector followed by shelter and NFI sector with 28%, and food security with 19%.



Introduction

One of ACU's mandates is to coordinate humanitarian aid for affected IDPs in Northern Syria camps. This duty involves collecting accurate information in certain periods about the humanitarian situation in those camps, with the aim to fill the gap in the existing information which occurs due to security disturbances and political and military changes. Therefore, the ACU releases the 33rd edition of the monthly camp monitoring report; it presents the best possible picture of the humanitarian situation inside the camps and gives an assessment about the living conditions inside 165 camps in 9 different clusters in two governorates in Northern Syria Aleppo and Idlib.

This report first objective is to provide decision makers with comprehensive information about IDP camps, to receive the best responses about the dynamic situation of those camps and to setup a continuous monitoring and evaluation system in order to evaluate the effects of these responses on the living situations of the IDPs in those camps. Secondly, the report attempts to support the coordination between all relevant working agencies including communities, international NGOs and the UN that play a role in responding to Syrian crisis and to promote accountability across them.

The report is divided into three main parts:

- Population Demography: Highlights the demographic constitution and distribution of the displaced people, including the vulnerable ones.
- Humanitarian Situation Analysis: Covers food security, health services, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, shelter and NFI items.
- Prioritization: tackles IDPs' need priorities in camps, analyzes and classifies those needs under five categories.

Annexe 1 contain table with details of camps in each cluster for the month of May, such as number of families and individuals in each camp.

Annex 2 contains the questionnaire used to collect information in this study.

Methodology

An overview of the methodology adopted in the assessment process has been presented in this section. The general methodology contains quantitative and qualitative techniques. The assessment includes:

- Interviews with key informants and those in charge of camps, updates on the available recorded and statistical information
- Statistical information gathered by enumerators (tent to tent technique)
- Crosschecking information through random sampling, which leads to highly accurate data. High priority needs of the IDPs were assessed via focus group discussions, self-observations and other different sources of information.

Assessment sample

This assessment covers 165 camps in Northern Syria, collected from nine clusters in two governorates: Aleppo and Idlib.

Assessment tools

The tools used in this assessment include a questionnaire designed by the IMU. For revision, the questionnaire was sent to Health Department, Food and WASH programs within the ACU. Enumerators then collected data through the questionnaire via interviews made with sources of information such as the displaced people, camp managers, as well as humanitarian organization staff that have implemented response within the camps.

Data collection

Data collection phase started since the beginning of January till May 2016 on five phases, each phase has lasted one month. In tent-by-tent procedure, each enumerator collects data from 1,000 families within the camps at an average of 250 families per week. Data collection was carried out through IMU's network of enumerators in ACU who are based in camps in northern Syria. A total of 22 enumerators, who are camp residents, took part in the assessment. Enumerators' coordinator collects and sends questionnaires with field supervision over enumerators' work. Enumerators hired by Information Management Unit (IMU) have been recruited based on their educational background, social network especially with the local community, camp managers and other key sources of information. Enumerators' ability to work under pressure with efficient communication skills have also been considered in the selection.

Data management and analysis

IMU received the questionnaires from camps electronically based on the KoBo template programmed by data analysis team and then were exported to Excel database. After that, the analysis team within the IMU used the statistical program SPSS to explore missing and external values. Some missing values appeared in number of students in Bab Al Salameh cluster, this problem was solved by contacting the network coordinator with the enumerator who is responsible for this cluster. Later, the analysis team produced tables, charts and graphs that are an important part of the analysis of the results of evaluation. Excel has been used in the production of charts and figures.

The reporting team has issued the first draft of the report in Arabic language, after reviewing the draft the team has proceeded with the translation into English. The IMU's designer has designed the figures and charts using Adobe Illustrator software and made the general layout of the report.

The Information Management Unit has published the report in both Arabic and English languages by uploading it on the official ACU's website and sending it to all interested parties and organizations in the situation of camps in Syria.

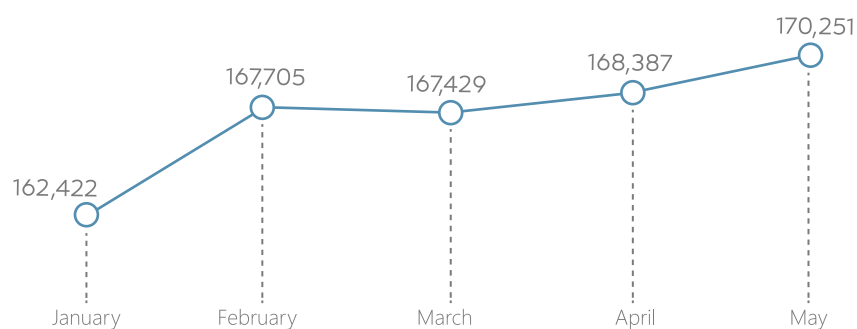
Demographics

Many families arrived in and left camps within assessed clusters during May. Forty-three families left Al Nour camp within Al Rahma cluster to north Idleb countryside seeking better living conditions, also many families left Al Hassun, Orient, Reef Hama Al Gharbi and some other camps within Atma cluster towards liberated areas as a result of the deteriorating living conditions and high prices within camps, many young men left their camps in search of employment especially at Ahl Al Sham, Zahret Al Madaen, Al Aseel, Yasmin Al Sham, Al Shaheed Saleh, Al Mahabba, Al Karama and Noor Al Mustafa within Al Karama cluster. On the other hand, many families arrived to the camps from liberated areas as 17 families from southern Aleppo countryside arrived to Reef Halap Al Janoby camp.

Comparison of IDPs Number in Assessed Camps During the First Five Months of 2016

IDPs number increased in 2016 and the highest increase was between January and February where IDPs number increased by 5,283 persons within one month as shown in the following chart.

Figure 2: Comparison of IDPs Number in Assessed Camps During the First Five Months of 2016



Bab Al Salameh cluster was overpopulated as IDPs number increased by 11,347 persons during the first five months of 2016 from 8,114 to 19,551 because it was the only cluster available to accommodate IDPs coming from Northern Aleppo countryside. The high influx of displaced families caused overcrowding in Bab Al Salameh Al Hododi camp within Bab Al Salameh cluster that led to the opening of Bab Al Salameh Al Jadeed camp in February within the same cluster. Despite the opening of the new camp, 205 families were still living within collective shelters and 614 families were living with hosting families within Bab Al Salameh cluster during May. Moreover, IDPs in Salqin cluster complained about population pressure as many families host their relatives within the same tent. In addition, Reef Halap Al Janoby camp consisting of 24 families joined to Yad BiYad camp within Atma cluster. The following table shows population distribution within the nine assessed clusters.

Table1: Population Distribution Within Assessed Clusters During May 2016

Cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Aljouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
# of males 0-6 months	1127	317	779	271	5	23	34	303	196	3055
# of females 0-6 months	1290	336	779	260	7	34	31	336	192	3265
# of males 6 months - 1 year	1099	399	769	368	7	55	29	241	212	3179
# of females 6 months - 1 year	1226	357	773	352	9	76	28	275	208	3304
# of males 1-2 years	1621	593	1173	525	32	120	41	324	316	4745
# of females 1-2 years	1862	605	1203	589	34	153	39	353	343	5181
# of males 3-5 years	3184	1325	2212	1108	56	174	98	441	818	9416
# of females 3-5 years	3645	1348	2268	1089	60	192	88	556	850	10096
# of males 6-12 years	4109	1715	3151	1729	105	404	112	692	1055	13072
# of females 6-12 years	4749	1677	3251	1708	102	476	107	684	1145	13899
# of males 13-17 years	4232	1708	3040	1664	95	330	136	542	1209	12956
# of females 13-17 years	4842	1773	3279	1649	91	393	140	656	1237	14060
# of males 18-50 years	11119	3686	7474	3304	186	823	316	1151	2505	30564
# of females 18-50 years	12408	3950	7708	3766	190	917	307	1508	2629	33383
# of males > than 50 years	1803	563	993	527	10	155	54	231	337	4673
# of females > than 50 years	2161	537	1088	642	13	208	69	318	364	5400
# of individuals who currently live in the camp	60480	20889	39940	19551	1002	4533	1629	8611	13616	170251
# of males	28297	10306	19591	9496	496	2084	820	3925	6648	81663
# of females	32183	10583	20349	10055	506	2449	809	4686	6968	88588

The assessment covered 30,404 families numbering 170,251 persons living in 165 camps within the nine assessed clusters. The number of families increased by 2,092 families in May in comparison with December 2015. The highest increase was in Bab Al Salameh cluster by 2,275 families, followed by Atma with 597 families and Kherbet Aljouz by 341 families. In addition, Yamadia cluster was closed and IDPs number decreased in some clusters. The following two figures show the number of IDPs and displaced families in each cluster.

Figure 3: Total Number of Displaced Families in Each Cluster

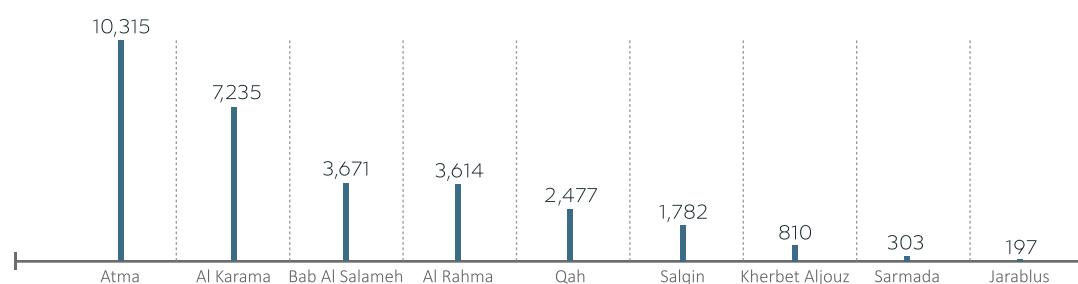
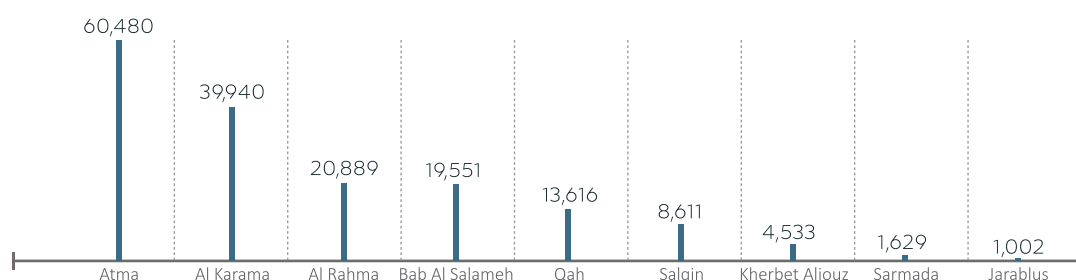


Figure 4: Total Number of IDPs in each cluster



Vulnerable Categories

It is highly important to receive information on the number of individuals within vulnerable categories on a monthly basis, because there are specialized organizations that distribute aid for these vulnerable categories including people who suffer from physical, mental disabilities or disabilities due to injury, number of unaccompanied elders and minors and number of female-headed households. Compared with IDP Camp Monitoring Report No. 28, number of vulnerable persons has increased as there are 1,979 female-headed households, 719 of them are within Atma cluster, and there are 211 minor-headed households 137 of them are within Atma cluster too.

Table2: Number of Vulnerable Categories Within Assessed Clusters during May 2016

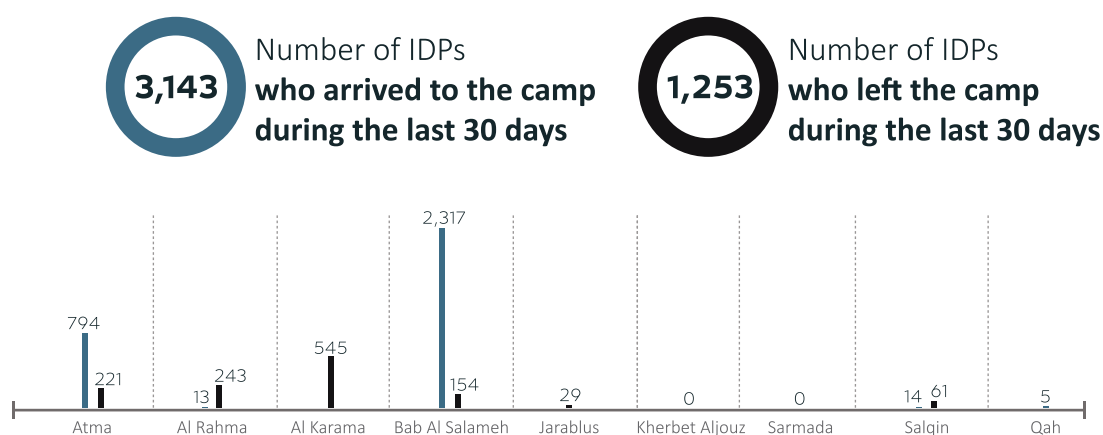
Cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Aljouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
# of unaccompanied elders	196	51	125	5	3	8	3	0	12	403
% of the total number of Individuals	0.33%	0.24%	0.31%	0.03%	0.29%	0.18%	0.18%	0.00%	0.09%	0.24%
# of unaccompanied minors	8	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
% of the total number of Individuals	0.01%	0.08%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%
# of individuals with special needs	324	164	240	32	0	18	6	185	116	1085
% of the total number of Individuals	0.54%	0.78%	0.59%	0.18%	0.00%	0.40%	0.37%	2.15%	0.85%	0.64%
# of orphans (no mother or father)	748	1221	675	51	0	59	2	188	353	3297
% of the total number of Individuals	1.25%	5.78%	1.67%	0.29%	0.00%	1.30%	0.12%	2.19%	2.60%	1.96%
# of injured individuals as a result of an accident or war	177	62	111	14	1	11	7	74	30	487
% of the total number of Individuals	0.29%	0.29%	0.27%	0.08%	0.10%	0.24%	0.43%	0.86%	0.22%	0.29%
# of female-headed households	719	419	458	129	14	21	24	55	140	1979
% of the total number of families	7.02%	11.44%	6.32%	3.91%	6.93%	2.59%	7.92%	3.07%	5.63%	6.58%
# of minor-headed households	137	34	18	0	0	10	6	0	6	211
% of the total number of families	1.34%	0.93%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	1.23%	1.98%	0.00%	0.24%	0.70%

Number of Arriving and Departing IDPs in Camps During May 2016

There was an active arrival and departure movement of IDPs within camps during May as IDPs number increased by 1,921 persons with the arrival of 3,174 persons and the departure of 1,253 persons. The highest number of arriving IDPs was registered in Bab Al Salameh and Atma clusters, whereas the highest number of departing IDPs was registered in Al Karama and Al Rahma clusters.

Some displaced families moved from camp to another within the same cluster during May. Four families from Al Khalil camp and three families from Al Bara' camps moved to Qafelat Al Rahma within Atma cluster, and a family arrived to Qah camp within Qah cluster. Also, five families left Sahl Al Ghab camp within Al Karama cluster, and two families arrived to Shouhada Abdeen camp within Al Rahma cluster from northern Aleppo countryside.

Figure 5: Number of Arriving and Departing IDPs in Camps During May 2016



Number of Individuals and Families Living Outside Assessed Camps

Ninety families still live outside assessed camps within Kherbet Aljouz, Atma and Salqin clusters because of the lack of shelter for them within assessed camps. Therefore, it is necessary to secure a shelter for these families within camps.

Table 3: Number of Individuals and Families Living Outside Assessed Camps

Cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Aljouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
# of Individuals living around the camp	123	0	0	0	0	140	0	105	0	368
# of families living around the camp	20	0	0	0	0	52	0	18	0	90

Food Security



This section includes an evaluation of food severity within assessed northern Syria camps during May 2016 including the number of distributed food baskets, the shortage in food baskets and need priorities within food security sector. It also includes a comparison of food quantity and diversity, the daily individual bread share, and the average share of distributed food baskets within these camps during the first five months of 2016.

Food Severity Evaluation in Northern Syria Camps

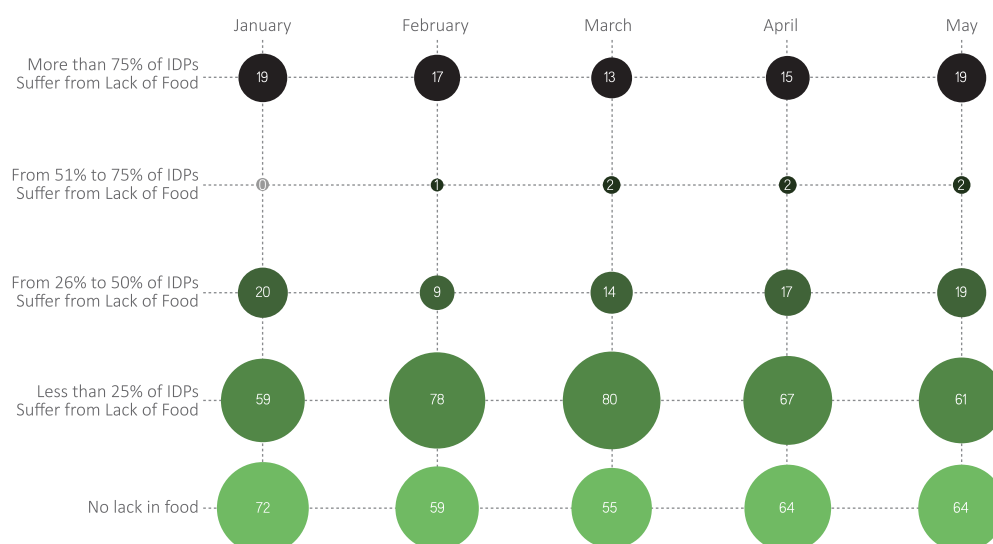
A Comparison of Food Quantity within Camps During the First Five Months of 2016

Food Security situation has improved during the first five months of 2016 in comparison with the few last months of 2015 where "118 camps did not receive food baskets and 128 camps suffered from lack or absence of bread during November 2015.¹" Still there is a crucial need to provide IDPs in all camps with baby formula and other baby food supplements, and to increase food baskets support in many camps.

The study included a comparison of food quantity within assessed camps between January and May. The graphic curve within the following figure shows variation in food quantities within assessed camps during the first five months of 2016 where IDPs suffered of loss of food in two thirds of assessed camps in March and IDPs suffered of loss of food in 61% of assessed camps in April and May.

Figure 6: An Assessment of Food Quantity within Camps During the First Five Months of 2016

Numbers in circles indicate the number of camps for each case



101 camps reported lack of food during May and most IDPs in Jarablus and Al Karama clusters severely lack food. There is a crucial need for baby formula and baby food supplements within camps because of their unavailability for approximately a year. Also IDPs in Al Rahma cluster asked for increasing the quantity of food items within the monthly food basket. In addition, IDPs were dissatisfied about the higher prices of food products especially within the camps that did not receive food baskets or those that received insufficient food aid.

¹<http://www.acu-sy.org/en/idp-camps-monitoring-bulletin-v28/>

Figure 7: Evaluation of Food Quantity on Cluster Level



The numbers in the heatmap below represent number of camps according to the food severity in camp clusters

Values	Jarablus	Bab Al Salameh	Salqin	Sarmada	Kherbet Aljouz	Qah	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Atma	Total Indicator
From 51% to 75% of IDPs Suffer from Lack of Food	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
From 26% to 50% of IDPs Suffer from Lack of Food	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	6	7	19
More than 75% of Residents Suffer from Lack of Food	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	19
Less than 25% of IDPs Suffer from Lack of Food	0	2	3	0	0	3	11	16	26	61
No lack in food	0	0	0	3	0	9	18	5	29	64

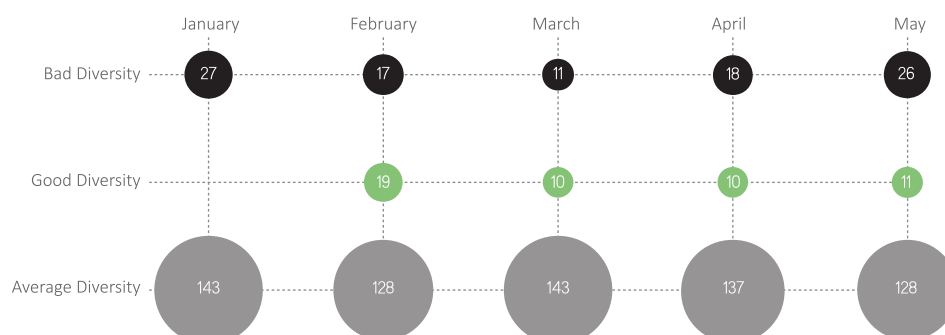
Big Number N/A

A Comparison of Food Diversity within Camps During the First Five Months of 2016

The study included a comparison of food diversity within assessed camps between January and May. The figure shows variation in food diversity within camps during the first five months of 2016 where food diversity was moderate within most of the camps. But the number of camps where food diversity was moderate varied from month to another as shown in the following figure.

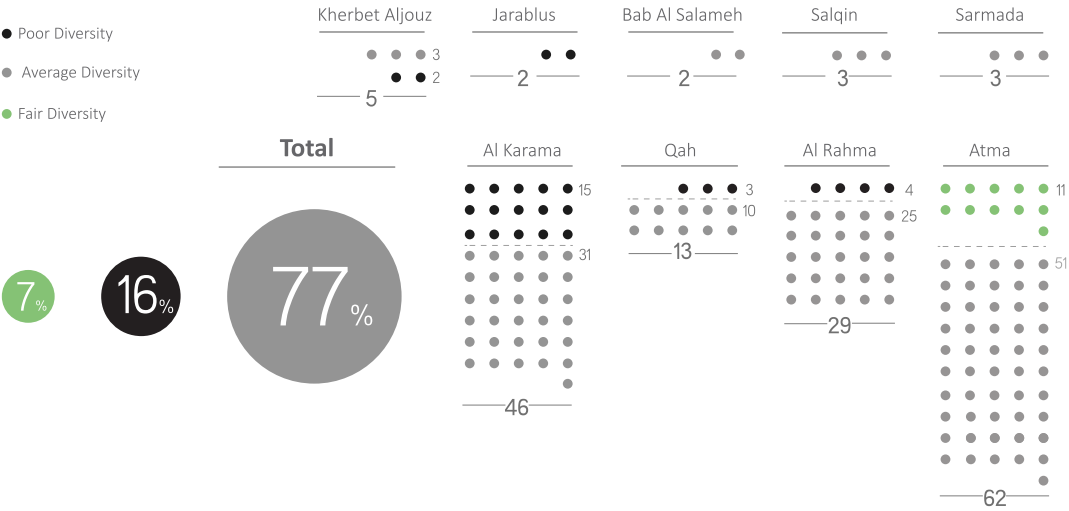
Figure 8: An Assessment of Food Diversity within Camps During the First Five Months of 2016

Numbers in circles indicate the number of camps for each case



Food diversity was moderate in 78% of assessed camps, whereas it was good only in 11 camps within Atma cluster out of 165 assessed camps. while food diversity was bad in 26 camps within Qah, Kherbet Aljouz, Jarablus Al Rahma and Al Karama cluster.

Figure 9: Evaluation of Food Diversity on Cluster Level

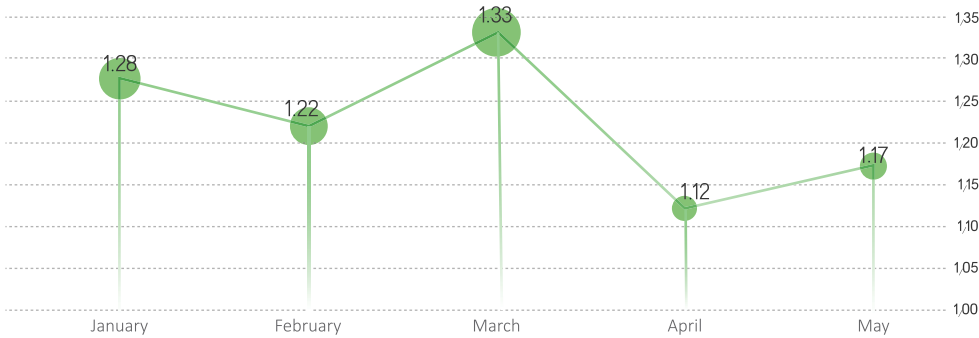


Bread

A Comparison of Average Daily Bread Share Per Capita During the First Five Months of 2016

The study included a comparison of the daily bread share per capita within assessed camps between January and May. The following figure shows that the daily bread share per capita during five consecutive months was less than 1.5 loaf which is less than the actual need. There is a need for increasing the number of bakeries within assessed clusters and providing them with the raw materials, fuel and electricity.

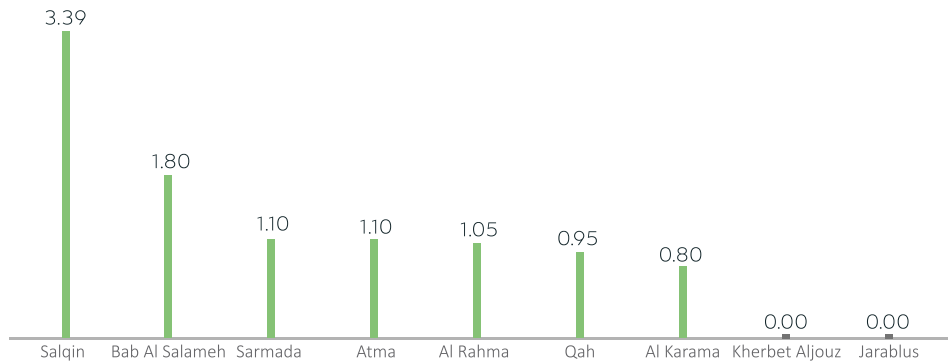
Figure 10: A Comparison of Average Daily Bread Share Per Capita During the First Five Months of 2016



The study included daily bread share per capita in assessed clusters. Data analysis shows that IDPs in Kherbet Aljouz and Jarablus clusters have not got bread for a year, and they have to buy it on their expenses, and the daily individual share is only one loaf a day which is insufficient for the IDPs daily need within Al Karama, Qah, Al Rahma, Atma, and Sarmada clusters.

IDPs in Atma cluster complained about replacing flour with bad quality bread and demanded distributing flour again to be baked within the bakeries inside the cluster. There was a crucial need for bread during May in the following camps: Al Mohajerin, Al Intesar, Al Qora Al Mankoba, Al Imam and Al Shourouk within Al Rahma cluster, and AL Amal Bilawdeh within Al Karama cluster

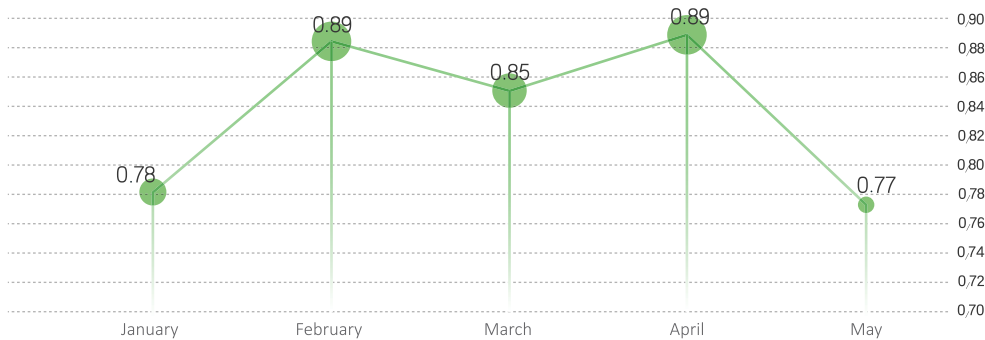
Figure 11: Daily Bread Share Per Capita in Each Cluster



Food Baskets

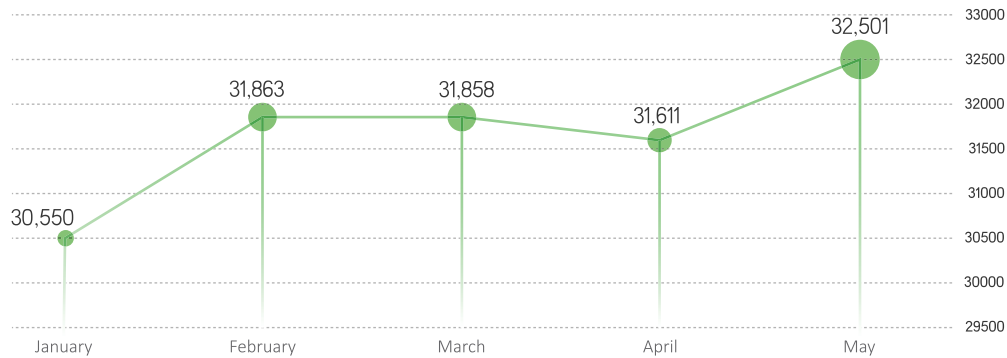
The study included a comparison of the average family share of distributed food baskets within assessed camps between January and May. The following chart shows that the average family monthly share was less than one basket.

Figure 12: Comparison of the Average Monthly Family Share of Food Baskets During the First Five Months of 2016



The study included a comparison of the number of needed food baskets within assessed camps between January and May. The following figure shows variation in the number of food baskets that camps needed during the first five months of 2016. The increased IDP numbers caused an increase in the number of food baskets that IDPs need that amounted to 32,501 with an increase of 1,951 food basket than January.

Figure 13: Comparison of the Average Needed Food Baskets Monthly



The Number of Distributed and Needed Food Baskets in Assessed Camps in May

All assessed camps within Jarablus, Kherbet Aljouz and Bab Al Salameh clusters did not receive any food baskets in May knowing that the last distribution of food baskets in Bab Al Salameh cluster was between 13/4 and 30/4. Sarmada cluster was the only cluster that got its complete share of food baskets whereas there was a shortage in distributed food baskets in other clusters with varying numbers, and the largest deficiency was 3,855 baskets in Al Karama cluster because 15 camps did not get the monthly food basket in May which are Ahl Al Sham, Zahret Al Madaen, Al Mahabba, Atfal Al Ghad, Noor AL Sham, Al Farook, Nasret Al Mazloumeen, Al Fadl, Shams Al Horia, Al Ikhlas, Al Faraj, Taibah, Al Aqsa, AL Amal Bilawdeh, and Al Safa Wa Al Marwa.

IDPs within the following camps asked for increasing the quantities of some items within the food basket: Reef Hama Al Mankoob, Hibat Allah, and Toyour Al Jana within Al Karama cluster, Al Mohajerin, Al Intesar, Al Qora Al Mankoba, Al Imam and Al Shourouk within Al Rahma cluster

The distributed food baskets covered 72% of IDPs needs and the total shortage in food baskets Amounted to 9,025 food basket.

Table 4: The Number of Distributed and Needed Food Baskets in Assessed Camps in May

Values	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Aljouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
# of Distributed Food Baskets in May	9,770	3,575	5,899	0	0	0	303	1,511	2,418	23,476
# of Needed Food Baskets in May	10,282	3,655	9,754	3,400	197	810	303	1,568	2,532	32,501

Figure 14: The Shortage in the Number of Distributed Food Baskets in Assessed Clusters

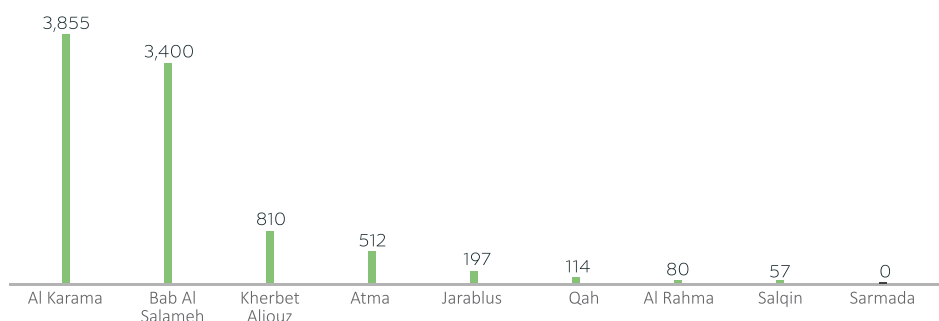
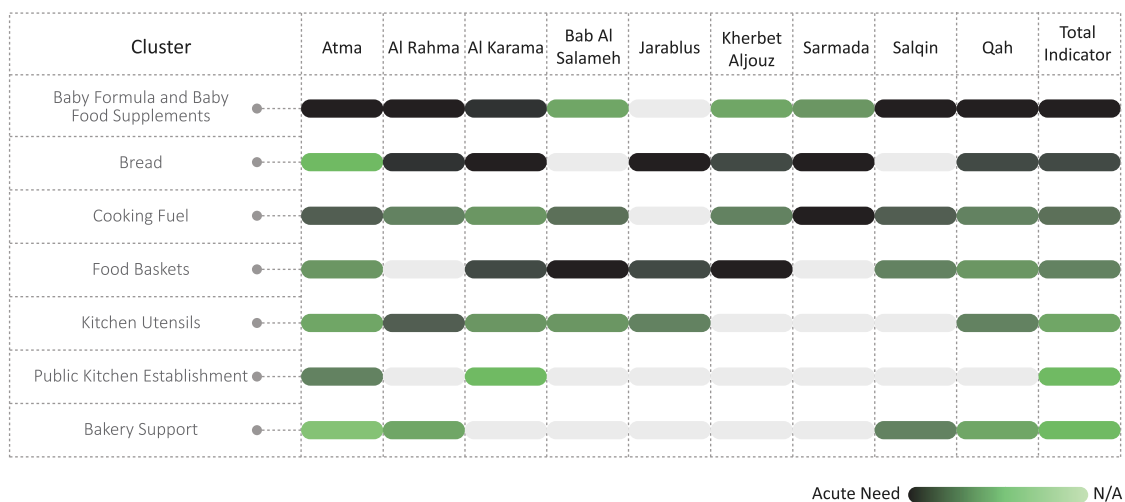
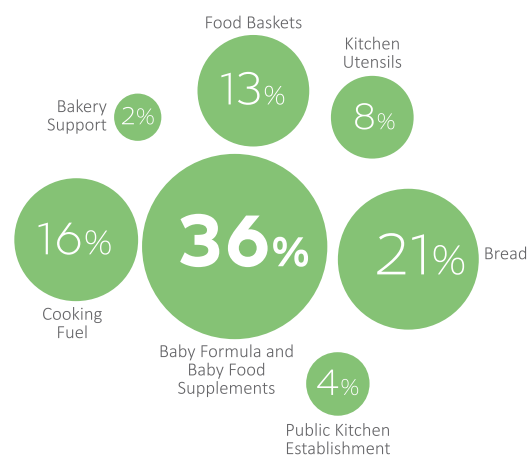


Figure 15: Priorities in the Food Security Sector

Baby formula and baby food supplements are still topping food priorities for a year but without getting a serious response from active actors in the humanitarian field, followed by bread support with 21%; the need for cooking fuel came in the third place with 16.5% and food baskets came fourth with 13%. Figure 15 illustrates all priorities of the IDPs in food sector.



Health Sector



Health sector is considered one of the most vital sectors in IDP camps, and it needs continuous support by acting parties and humanitarian organizations. Several vaccination campaigns were implemented in Northern Syria camps, whereas anti-measles vaccination campaign had started in all camps located in Northern Idleb countryside in mid-March. As well as, the health directorate in Idleb conducted several anti-polio and anti-measles vaccination campaigns in May for new born children till the age of five years.

The need for medicine is still the first IDPs' priority in assessed camps. It should be noted that reptiles, poisonous snakes and scorpions were spread within the camps especially in Atma cluster, so it is highly important to provide the necessary antibiotics to treat this kind of injuries.

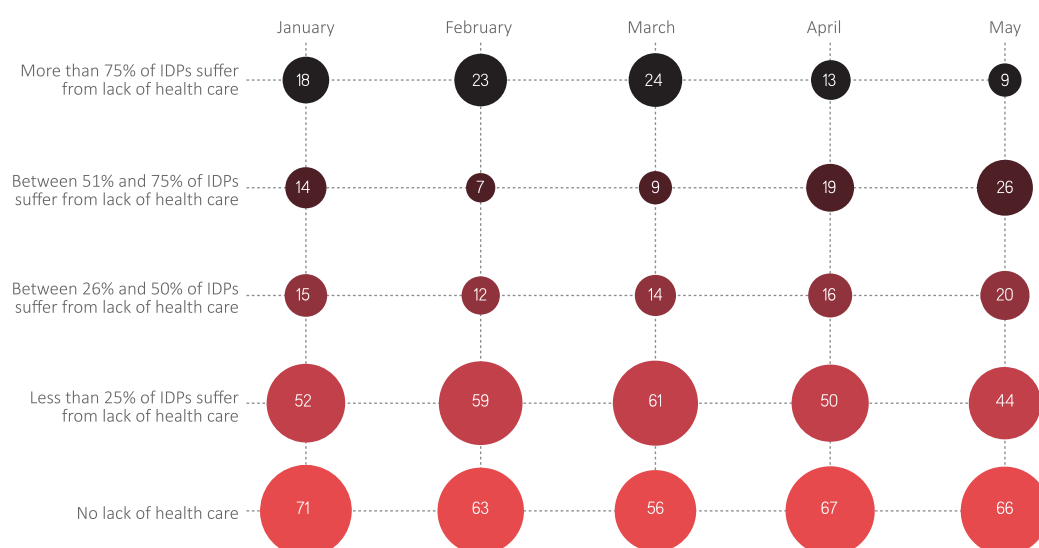
Health Severity in Northern Syria Camps

Comparison of health situation during the first five months of 2016

The current study included a comparison of the health situation from January to May. The following Chart shows that the health sector status was relatively good during January, as 43% of assessed camps didn't face problems in health care. On the other hand, the health situation has deteriorated during the next two months especially in March, as 66% of the assessed camps had varying issues in acquiring health services. The following figure shows the health sector changes during the first five months of 2016.

Figure 16: Comparison of health situation during the first five months of 2016

Numbers in circles indicate the number of camps for each case



The study results show that 60% of the assessed camps suffer from problems in getting health services with varying degrees. There are nine camps with more than 75% of its population face health care obstacles, which corresponds to 1,239 families. Those camps are distributed among Jarablus and Al Karama clusters and do not contain any medical points and the health services there are very weak.

Figure 17: Health Severity on Cluster Level

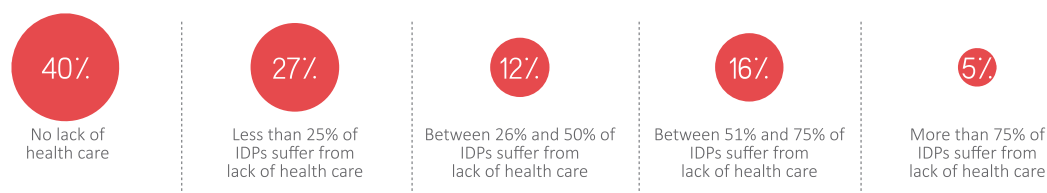


Table 5: Camps where most of population suffer from lack of health care

Cluster	Camp	Camp Area m2	Total Number of families living in the camp	Total Number of individuals living in the camp
Al Karama	Ahl Al Sham	8,000	138	731
Al Karama	Zahret Al Madaen	7,000	140	721
Al Karama	Al Aseel	8,000	148	859
Al Karama	Yasmin Al Sham	22,000	235	1416
Al Karama	Al Shaheed Saleh	7,500	145	793
Al Karama	Al Rawda	4,000	103	532
Al Karama	Al Mahabba	8,000	133	694
Jarablus	Al Khames	20,000	82	426
Jarablus	Al Jabal	30,000	115	576

The numbers in the heatmap below represent numbers of camps according to the health severity in camp clusters.

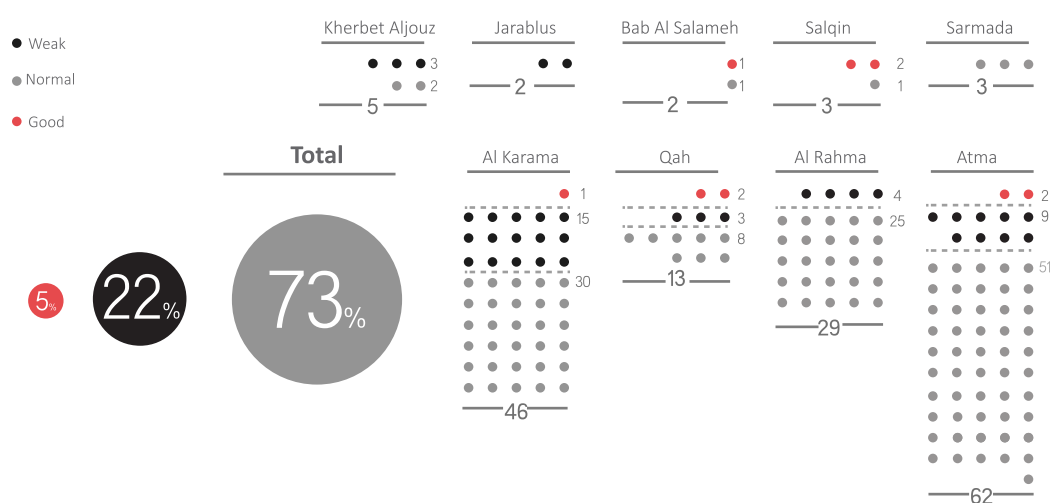
Values	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Aljouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total Indicator
More than 75% of IDPs suffer from lack of health care	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	0	0	9
Between 26% and 50% of IDPs suffer from lack of health care	8	1	9	0	0	1	0	0	1	20
Between 51% and 75% of IDPs suffer from lack of health care	10	4	6	0	0	2	0	1	3	26
Less than 25% of IDPs suffer from lack of health care	14	3	20	0	0	2	3	0	2	44
No lack of health care	30	21	4	2	0	0	0	2	7	66

Big Number N/A

Health Services Assessment

No significant changes were observed regarding the health services that are offered inside assessed camps during the first five months of 2016. It was shown when evaluating the quality of health services in camps that 36 out of 165 camps suffer from weak health services. Those camps are distributed among Atma, Al Karama, Al Rahma, Jarablus, Kherbet Aljouz and Qah clusters, noting that all those camps do not contain medical points at all except Al Forkan camp in Qah cluster which contains one single medical point. On the other hand, 5% of the assessed camps enjoy good services and at the same time do not have problems in health care which are Bab Al Salameh Al Hododi camp; Aidoon and Samedoon camps in Salqin cluster; Dar Riayet Al Ajazeh and Al Jawlan camps in Qah cluster; Taibah camp in Al Karama cluster; Hamad Al Ammar Village and Al Omar camps in Atma cluster.

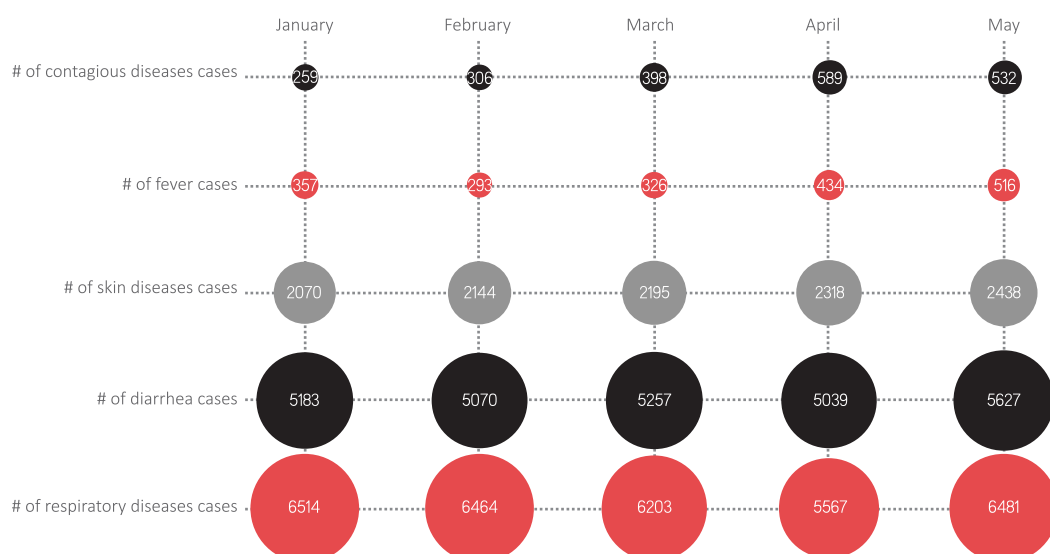
Figure 18: Health Services Evaluation on Cluster Level



Comparison of Some Diseases Incidence during the First Five Months of 2016

The following figure shows the number of cases infected with respiratory, skin and contagious diseases and the number of diarrhea and fever infections during the first five months of 2016.

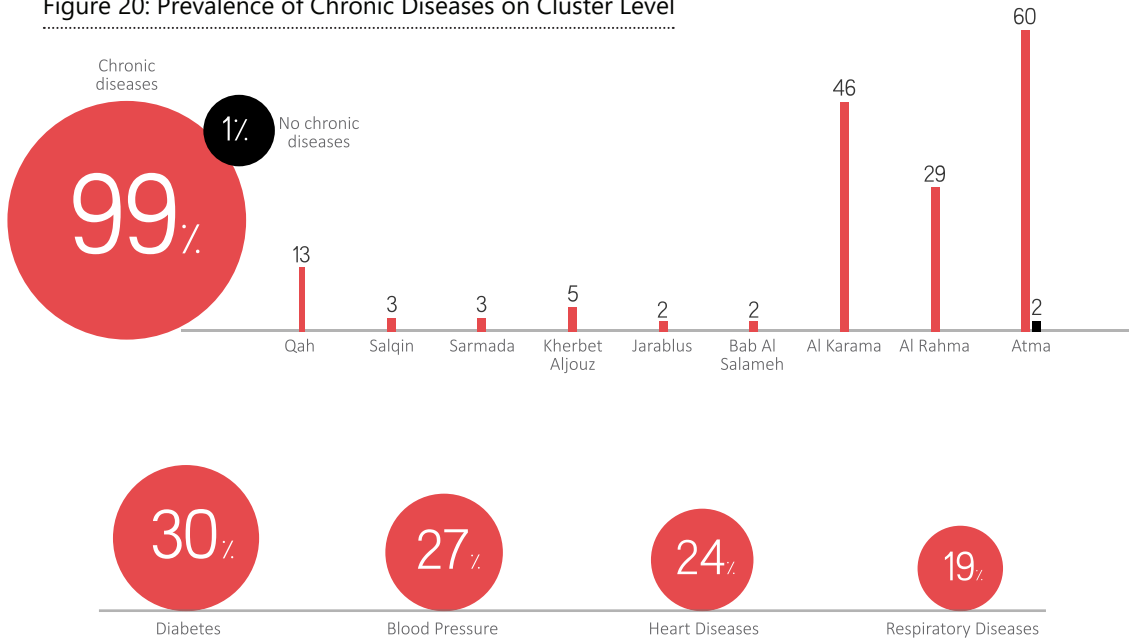
Figure 19: Comparison of some diseases incidence during the first five months of 2016



Chronic Diseases

Approximately 99% of assessed camps are infected with chronic diseases like heart diseases, diabetes, blood pressure and respiratory diseases. Therefore, there is a need to provide medicine to treat this kind of illnesses within camps. Considering that medicine came as the first priority for health sector during the month of May.

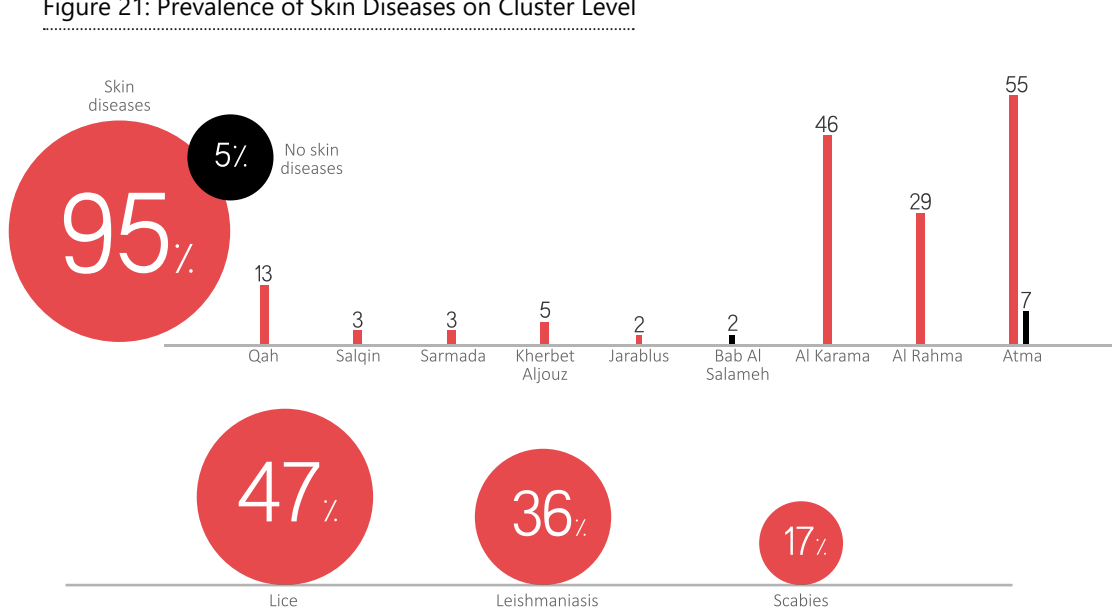
Figure 20: Prevalence of Chronic Diseases on Cluster Level



Skin Diseases

The percentage of skin diseases has increased from 87% during November 2015 to 95%. Some organizations have sprayed several camps within Atma and Qah clusters with pesticides to stop the spread of the fly that causes leishmaniasis skin disease. Taking into consideration that all clusters except Bab Al Salameh suffer from leishmaniasis outbreak and need to fight this disease. As well as, lice and scabies are widely spread within all clusters except Bab Al Salameh cluster.

Figure 21: Prevalence of Skin Diseases on Cluster Level



Medical Points and Medical Staff

The assessed camps suffer from lack in medical points and in number of doctors, nurses and midwives. As, there are only 20 medical points that serve 165 camps, and IDPs receive treatment in the nearby medical points. Till the moment of writing this report, Jarablus and Sarmada clusters do not have any medical points, where Sarmada IDPs attend Al Dana or Bab Al Hawa Al Fouqani hospitals to receive treatment. As well as, most of IDPs in Sarmada camps and some camps in Al Karama cluster get cure in Atma cluster hospitals or Qah polyclinic, therefore, it is crucial to establish medical center in Al Rahma cluster that is able to serve all its camps. It is worth mentioning that several camps have demanded to establish medical points like Al Islah, Salah Al Deen, Nasret Al Mazloumeen, Noor Al Mostaqbal, Al Ahrar and Doaa Al Kuwait Wa Al Khairat. Displaced people who live in Al Hadeel, Ehsas 2, Yad BiYad, Atshan and Al Zouhour1 camps in Atma cluster have complained about the big distance between the medical point and the camp, so it is important to establish new and close medical centers to those camps.

Table 6: Number of Medical Staff and Medical Points

Values	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Aljouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
# of medical points	5	1	3	3	0	1	0	2	5	20
# of male doctors working in all medical points	13	4	5	8	0	1	0	3	15	49
# of female doctors working in all medical points	3	0	2	2	0	0	0	5	2	14
# of male nurses working in all medical points	8	4	7	5	0	0	0	3	18	45
# of female nurses working in all medical points	2	1	5	5	0	1	0	4	11	29
# of midwives working in all medical points	2	3	1	3	0	0	0	4	2	15

The following chart shows number of births and number of death cases that occurred during the first five months of 2016.

Figure 22: Comparison of birth and mortality rates during the first five months of 2016

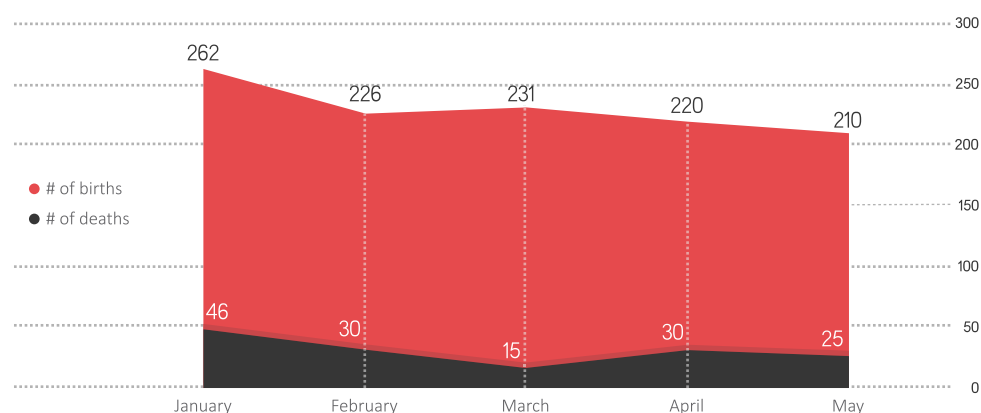


Table 7: Birth and Mortality Rates in May 2016 on Cluster Level

Cluster	# of Births	# of Deaths
Atma	145	11
Al Rahma	0	0
Al Karama	22	5
Bab Al Salameh	12	5
Jarablus	3	0
Kherbet Aljouz	0	0
Sarmada	0	1
Salqin	23	2
Qah	5	1
Total	210	25

Disease Incidence by Cluster

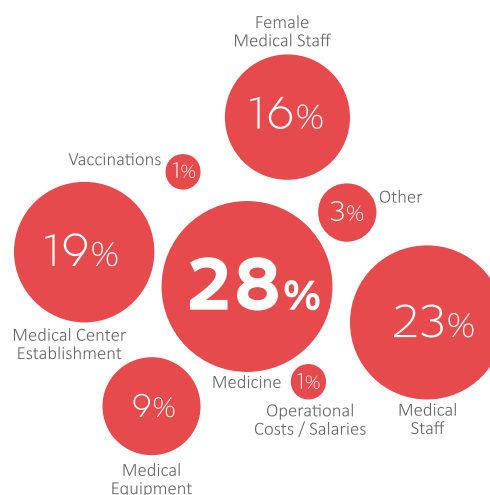
Respiratory diseases were widely prevailed in assessed clusters especially in Atma cluster where 6,481 infections were documented for all age groups, followed by 5,627 diarrhea cases. It should be noted that there were no cases of infectious diseases or fever during the assessment period in Bab Al Salameh cluster.

Table 8: Number of Infections with some Widespread Diseases by Age on Cluster Level

Values	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Aljouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
# of diarrhea cases below 5 years	990	315	608	332	-	35	32	65	201	2578
# of diarrhea cases over 5 years	1277	335	647	388	-	74	17	72	239	3049
# of skin diseases cases below 5 years	329	91	242	188	-	72	6	57	71	1056
# of skin diseases cases over 5 years	436	127	262	229	-	181	1	57	89	1382
# of fever infections below 5 years	94	52	52	0	-	7	15	5	14	239
# of fever infections over 5 years	105	48	62	0	-	10	4	18	30	277
# of respiratory infections below 5 years	919	363	629	394	-	89	51	117	255	2817
# of respiratory infections over 5 years	1158	525	722	539	-	181	32	198	309	3664
# of contagious infections below 5 years	0	39	33	0	-	74	0	50	5	201
# of contagious infections over 5 years	0	48	43	0	-	162	0	70	8	331

Figure 23: Health Sector Priorities

In general, the priorities of health sector have remained the same for almost a year. Medicine is IDPs first need and priority with 28%, medical staff increase came as the second priority for 23%, whereas medical center establishment came as third priority with 19%, as shown in the following figure.



Cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Aljouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total Indicator
Medicine	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Medical Staff	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Medical Center Establishment	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Female Medical Staff	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Medical Equipment	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Other	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Operational Costs / Salaries	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Vaccinations	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Acute Need N/A

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene WASH



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) is one of the most significant sectors in camps due to the dire living conditions experienced by IDPs. Clean treated water is a basic need for each individual to maintain a healthy life and prevent possible diseases. This sector covers drinking water, water for other uses, drainage ways, hygiene and personal care.

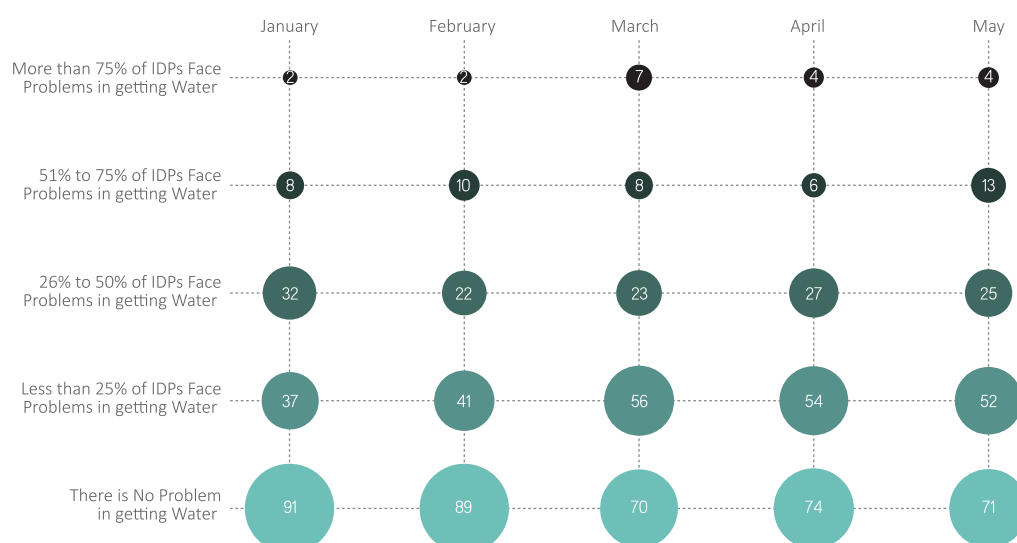
IDPs need Increasing the amount of water provided with summer advent as study results showed that water share per person is less than the minimum by Sphere standards (15 liters per day) in 36 out of 165 assessed camps. Besides, there is a need for increasing the numbers of showers, toilets, and garbage bins, and the maintenance of non functioning showers and toilets. Also, garbage bins are still the top priority of IDPs in WASH sector for few consecutive months.

Water Accessibility Within Camps During the First Five Months of 2016

The study included a comparison of water accessibility within assessed camps between January and May. The chart shows a decline in water accessibility within camps during these five months so that the number of camps where IDPs do not face any difficulty in access to clean water decreased from 91 camps in January to 71 camps in May out of 165 camps because the increased number of IDPs was not accompanied with an increase in water quantities.

Figure 24: Water Accessibility Within Camps During the First Five Months of 2016

Numbers in circles indicate the number of camps for each case



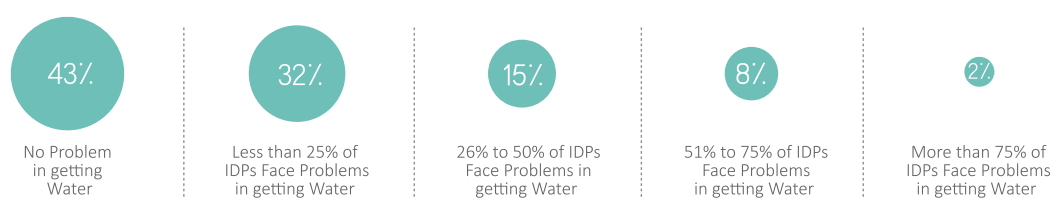
Water Evaluation on Cluster Level

The study results showed that 57% of IDPs encounter problems in getting water at different rates, and sometimes they have to buy water at their own expense. It should be noted that more than 75% of IDPs encounter problems in getting water in Al Shaheed Saleh, Al Mahabba, and Nasret Al Mazloumeen camps within Al Karama cluster and Al Tanmia camp within Atma cluster.

Many problems were reported during May within WASH sector including the critical need for water tanks and water points in many camps such as Al Shourouk and Al Arbayeen within Al Rahma cluster, Al Tkafol within Atma cluster, and Al Rajaa within Al Karama cluster.

The well at Abnaa Homs camp within Al Karama cluster has been deactivated for a year and needs rehabilitation. Besides, it is hard for IDPs at Al Ahrar camp within the same cluster to provide periodic and maintenance well expenses. Also, two wells were stopped because of their non-potable water until water analysis and treatment is done. Moreover, water storage tank was installed during May at Al Khalij Al Arabi camp within Qah cluster.

Figure 25: Water Accessibility Evaluation by Cluster



Numbers within the heat map below represent number of camps according to water accessibility by cluster.

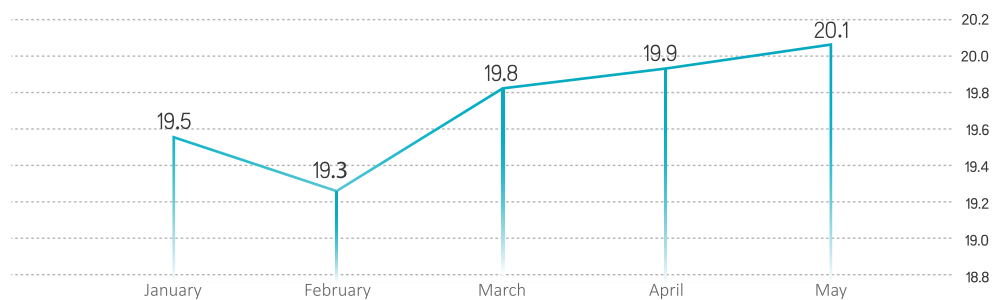
Cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Aljouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total Indicator
More than 75% of IDPs Face Problems in getting Water	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
51% to 75% of IDPs Face Problems in getting Water	0	4	5	0	0	2	0	0	2	13
26% to 50% of IDPs Face Problems in getting Water	13	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	25
Less than 25% of IDPs Face Problems in getting Water	26	5	14	1	0	3	0	1	2	52
There is No Problem in getting Water	22	20	13	1	2	0	3	2	8	71

Big Number N/A

Daily Water Share per Capita Within Camps During the First Five Months of 2016

The study included a comparison of water share per capita within assessed camps between January and May. The chart shows a slight variation in the per capita share of water within camps during these five months, where daily water share decreased in February and increased again in March, April and May, where the water share reached 20.1 liters in May.

Figure 26: Daily Water Share per Capita Within Camps During the First Five Months of 2016



Daily Water Share per Capita (Liter)

According to Sphere standards, each person needs (15 L) of clean water per day.

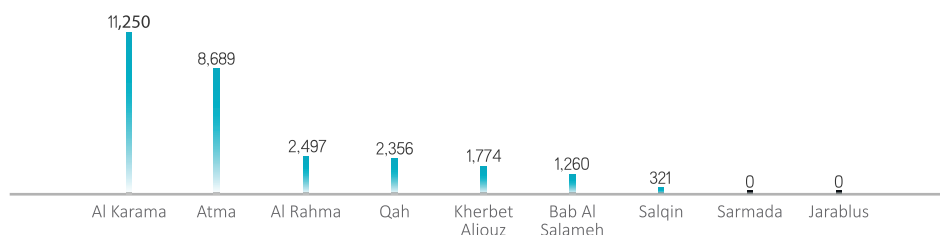
The daily water share per capita decreased during the last six months from 31 to 18 liters within Bab Al Salameh cluster as a result of the increasing IDPs number in this cluster which was not accompanied with an increase in water quantities assigned to the cluster. Besides, daily water share per capita decreased in Atma from 19.4 liters to 16 liters while daily water share per capita increased in the other clusters.

Figure 27: Daily Water Share per Capita (Liter)



Lack of water and the increasing need for it with the advent of summer was reported in 45 camps within Atma, Al Karama, Al Rahma, Kherbet Aljouz, and Qah clusters. Although the average daily water share per capita exceeded 15 liters in all clusters, it was less than IDPs need where the number of IDPs who need water was 28,147 within seven out of the nine assessed clusters.

Figure 28: Number of IDPs Who Suffer from Lack of Water within Assessed Camps



Daily Water Share per capita was Less than 15 liters in 36 camps

Table 9: Camps where daily water share per capita doesn't meet Shpere standards

No	Cluster	Camp	Number of IDPs within the Camp	Daily Water Share per Capita
1	Atma	Shaza Al Horia	830	5
2	Atma	Al Itehad	1,547	5
3	Atma	Al Farooq Omar	692	6
4	Atma	Sabiroun	754	14
5	Atma	Al Bayan	2,179	14
6	Atma	Al Wafaa	1,920	8
7	Atma	Al Arabiya	3,780	10
8	Atma	Reef Hama Al Shamaly	786	10
9	Atma	Al Hassun	565	14
10	Atma	Al Tkafol	1,540	10
11	Atma	Ihsan 1	1,058	11
12	Atma	Al Hadeel	852	12
13	Atma	Zamzam 1	1,008	12
14	Atma	Al Jazeera	2,065	12
15	Atma	Saedona	537	12
16	Atma	Al Ber Wa Al Taqwaa	648	12
17	Atma	Atshan	1,574	13
18	Atma	Shams Al Horia	511	13
19	Al Karama	Wa'etasemo	1,088	14
20	Al Karama	Al Mostaqbal	869	14
21	Al Karama	Al Faraj	1,085	14
22	Al Karama	Zahret Al Madaen	721	14
23	Al Karama	Tabarak Al Rahman	714	14
24	Al Karama	Noor AL Sham	568	14
25	Al Karama	Nasret Al Mazloumeen	982	4
26	Al Karama	Al Islah	997	8
27	Al Karama	Sarkhat Tefl	483	10
28	Al Karama	Noor Al Mostaqbal	757	11
29	Al Karama	Halap	711	11
30	Al Karama	Al Tadamon	429	12
31	Atma	Al Ekhlis	429	12
32	Al Karama	Al Ikhaa	834	12
33	Al Karama	Salah Al Deen	1,542	13
34	Bab Al Salameh	Bab Al Salameh Al Jadeed	1,213	13
35	Al Rahma	Al Arbayeen	10,081	13

Number of IDPs Per Each Onsite Water Point, Toilet, and Shower

According to Sphere standards, every (250) persons should have access to at least one onsite water point.

The analysis results showed that five out of nine assessed clusters do not meet international Sphere standards, which are Atma, Al Karama, Bab Al Salameh, Kherbet Aljouz, and Qah.

According to Sphere standards, every (20) persons should have access to one proper toilet.

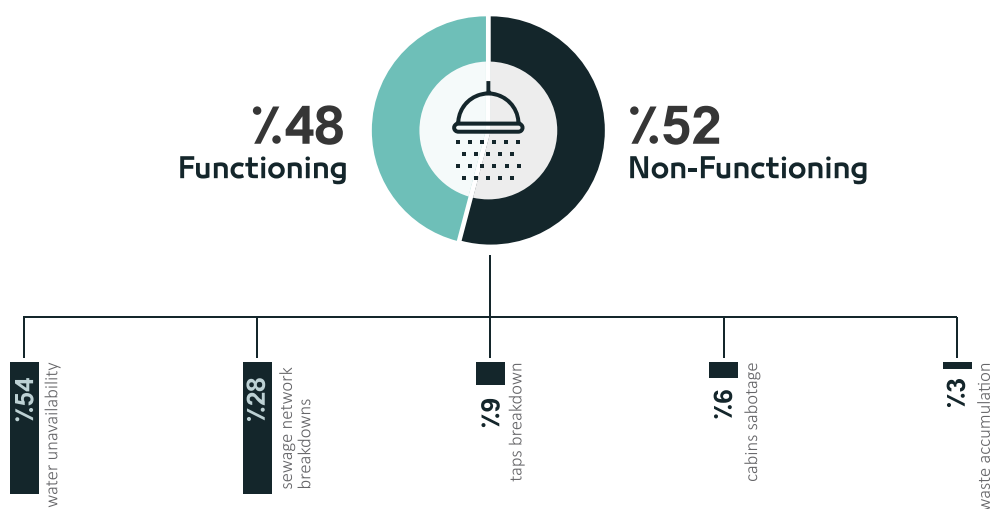
Numbers in the table are far less than Sphere standards regarding the number of toilets except Jarablus cluster. Many camps assured the need for building new toilet blocks including Al Far-dous and Abo Bakr Alsidiq within Al Rahma cluster and Atshan within Atma cluster. In addition, there is a need for rehabilitation of toilets in many camps such as Ehsas 2 within Atma cluster. Moreover, there is a need for increasing the number of public toilets and the construction of public showers at AL Amal Bilawdeh and Reef Hama Al Mankoob camps within Al Karama cluster. The same applies to showers because there is a huge number of individuals for each shower which assures the need for constructing new public showers in all clusters except Qah, Salqin and Jarablus.

Table 10. Number of Individuals per Each Onsite Water Point/ Toilet/ Shower

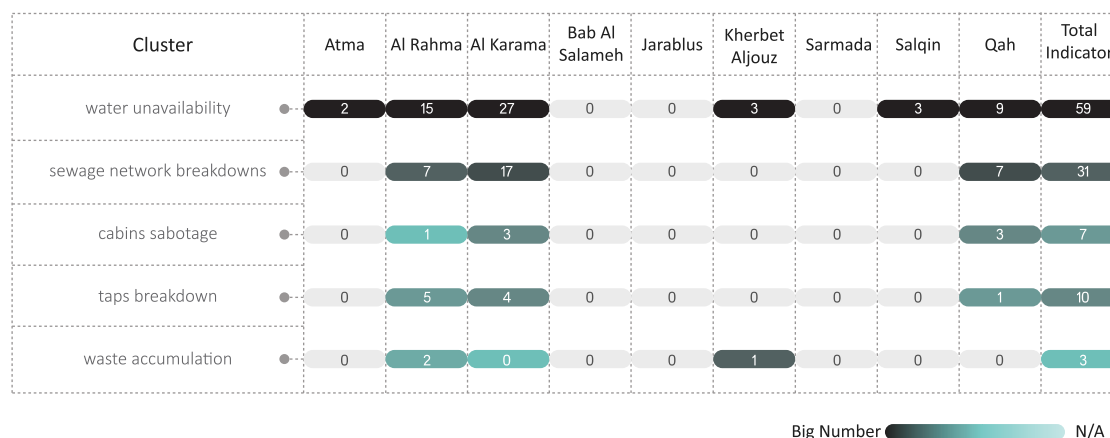
Cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Aljouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
# of Individuals / Onsite Water Point	254	180	272	631	143	349	204	166	262	256
# of Individuals / Shower	1890	201	230	173	29	756	815	45	59	192
# of Individuals /Toilet	57	37	37	66	14	142	53	22	30	43
# of Taps in All Water Points and Tents	712	1190	2104	149	83	15	18	104	1295	5670

Additionally, the number of showers is too small in comparison with IDPs number, data analysis results showed that 52% of the showers were out of service. The main reason for non-functioning toilets was water unavailability by 53%, followed by breakdowns in sewage networks and taps.

Figure 29: The Percentage of Functioning Showers



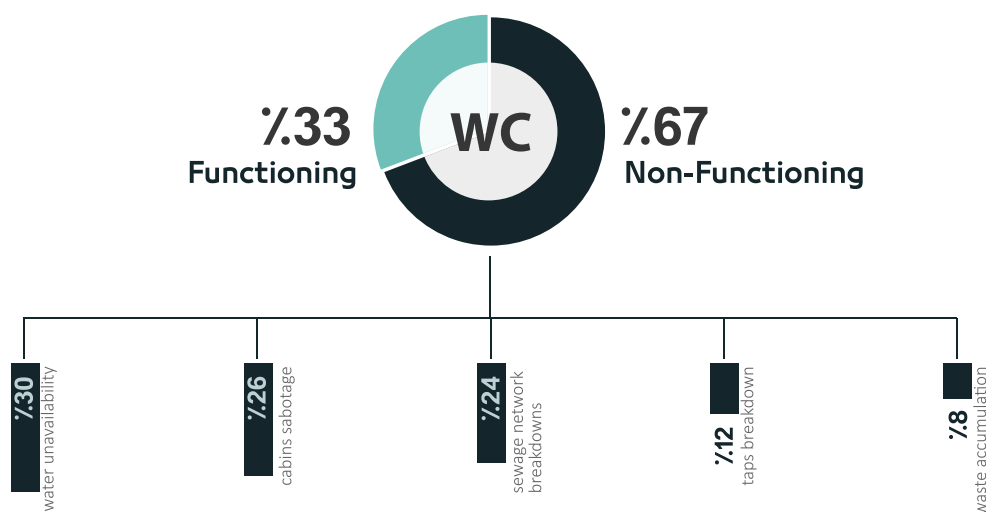
Numbers within the heatmap below represent number of camps according to reasons of non-functioning showers by cluster.



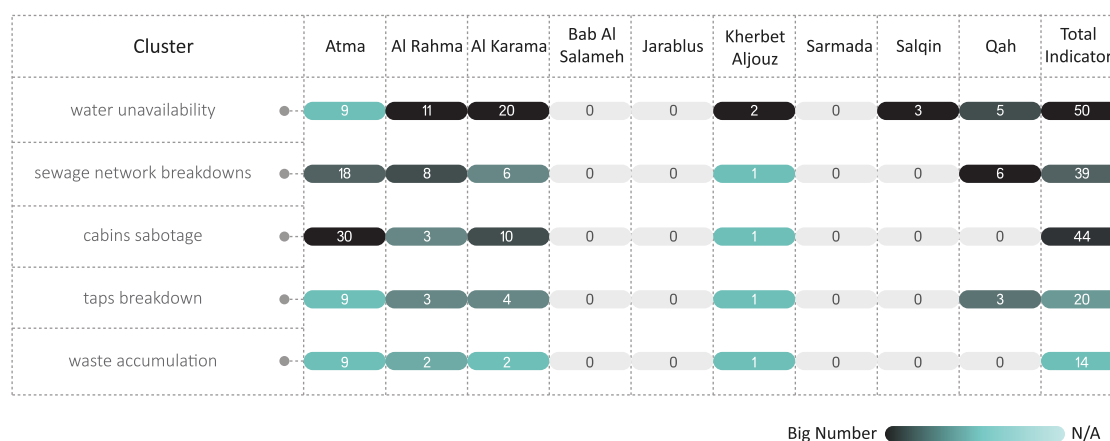
The Percentage of Functioning Toilets

Results of the study showed that the number of functioning toilets was too small in comparison with IDPs number within assessed camps, where the number of non-functioning toilets exceeded 67%. The main reasons for non-functioning toilets were water unavailability, cabins sabotage and sewage network breakdowns.

Figure 30: The Percentage of Functioning Toilets and Reasons for Toilet Breakdowns



Numbers within the heatmap below represent number of camps according to reasons of toilets breakdowns by cluster.



Studying the slope of the ground within camps is very important because it affects rainwater drainage. Data analysis showed that ground slope was appropriate (slightly sloped) within 49% of the assessed camps, whereas the rest of the camps need implementing projects to adjust the slope of the ground in order to protect camps against floods during rainy seasons.

Figure 31: Slope of ground within Assessed Camps

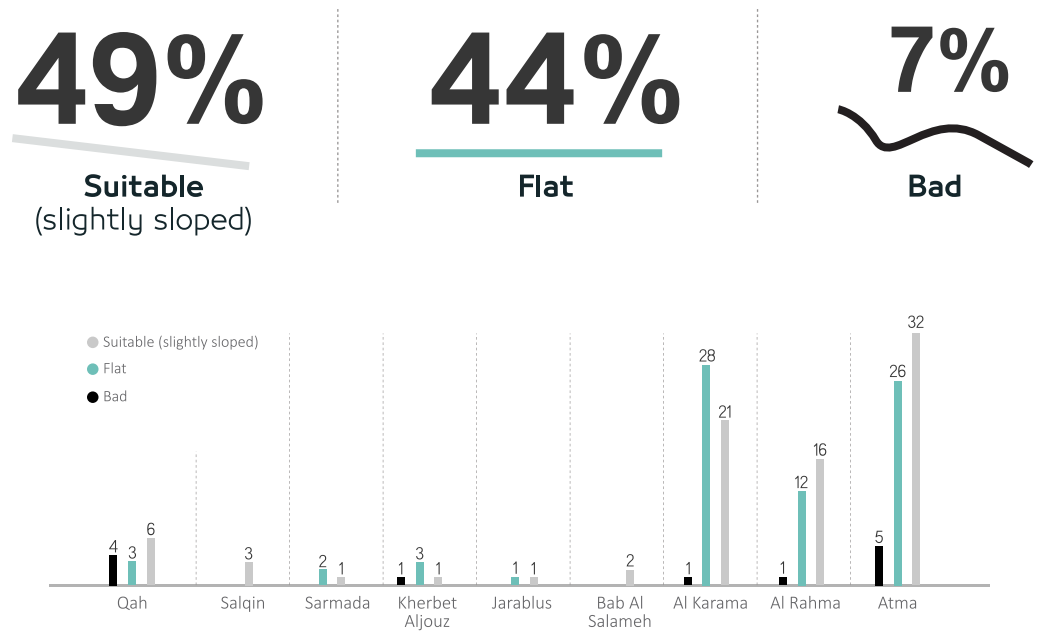


Table 11: Camps with bad slope

No.	Cluster	Camp
1	Atma	Al Maram
2	Atma	Al Ansar
3	Atma	Zamzam 1
4	Atma	Al Yamama
5	Atma	Zamzam 2
6	Qah	Al Forkan
7	Qah	Qah
8	Qah	Al Nasser
9	Qah	Al Majed
10	Al Rahma	Al Aasi
11	Kherbet Aljouz	Salah Al Deen 2

According to Sphere standards, every (10) households should be provided with one garbage bin.

The number of garbage bins is insufficient in all clusters. Despite the urgent need for garbage bins, none of the clusters was provided with garbage bins during last month. The numbers indicated in table 9 are considerably less than the Sphere standards.

Table 12. Number of Families That Use One Garbage Bin

Cluster	Number of Families for each Garbage Bin
Sarmada	54
Salqin	59
Al Rahma	97
Kherbet Aljouz	113
Jarablus	125
Bab Al Salameh	166
Atma	171
Qah	187
Al Karama	289

Solid waste Management and Sewage System

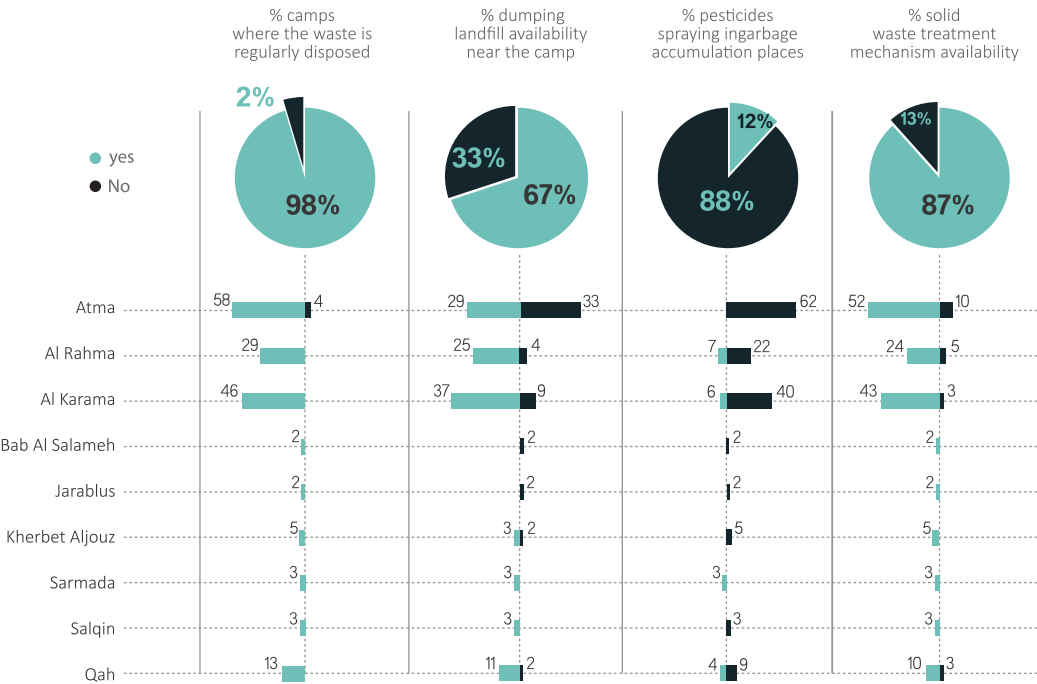
This study focused on the following issues related to solid waste management within camps: regular garbage removal within camps, the availability of waste dumps near each camp, pesticide spraying in waste accumulation places and the availability of solid waste management mechanism within assessed camps.

The study results showed that garbage is regularly removed in 98% of the camps whereas Al Zouhour 2, Andalus, Al Yamama and Reef Hama Al Shamaly camps within Atma cluster still suffer from garbage accumulation and appropriate bodies do not collect it periodically. Besides, there is not waste dumps near 33% of assessed camps which results in waste accumulation. The fact that there is no pesticide mechanism in places where garbage is collected in 88% of assessed camps reflects in a negative way on the health situation in the camps as a result of the proliferation of flies and insects and other disease vectors. In addition, there is no solid waste management mechanism in 82% of assessed camps, and there is a need to discharge dumping holes and waste disposal at Atshan camp within Atma cluster.

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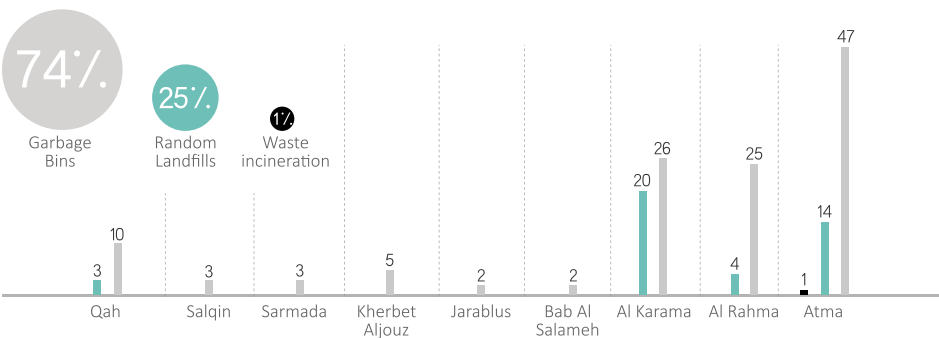
Figure 32: Regular Waste Disposal in Assessed Camps



Garbage Collection Mechanisms in Camps

The figure below presents the garbage collection mechanisms in camps where 75% of the assessed camps use bins followed by random landfills with 25%. Holes method was used only at Al Yamama camp within Atma cluster. It is worth mentioning that IDPs in Salah Al Deen 2 and Omar Al Farouq 1 within Kherbet Aljouz cluster removed the waste themselves because of the unavailability of specialised authorities.

Figure 33: Garbage Collection Mechanisms in Camps

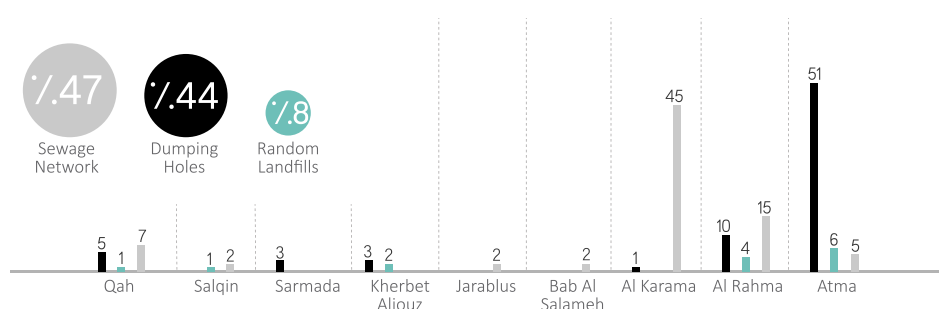


Sewage Disposal Mechanisms in Camps

Results of the study showed that Forty-seven percent (47%) of assessed camps use sewerage network, while 44% use dumping holes, and 9% discharge sewage randomly. The names of camps that need sewerage network are on page 37.

Al Aseel, Yasmin Al Sham, Al Shaheed Saleh, Al Rawda and Reef Hama Al Mankoob within Al Karama cluster reported their need for sewerage network, and there is a need to complete the drainage project between tents at Al Karama camp within Al Karama cluster. Besides, there is a need for adjusting sewerage network at Noor Al Mostaqbal camp within Al Karama cluster. In addition, drainage network between tents was extended in Al Rahma camp but it did not include toilets which still depend on dumping holes.

Figure 34. Sewage Disposal Mechanisms in Camps



Hygiene Kits Distribution in Northern Syria Camps

Hygiene kits are the first IDPs' priority within WASH sector knowing that hygiene kits contain personal hygiene equipment such as toothpaste, toothbrush, soap and shampoo in addition to washing powder, liquid detergent, etc.

Data analysis results showed that (71%, 117) out of 165 camps have not received hygiene kits for more than two months. It is worth mentioning that 21% of assessed camps have not got hygiene kits at all. The names of camps are on page 36.

Figure 35: Last Distribution of Hygiene Kits in Northern Syria Camps

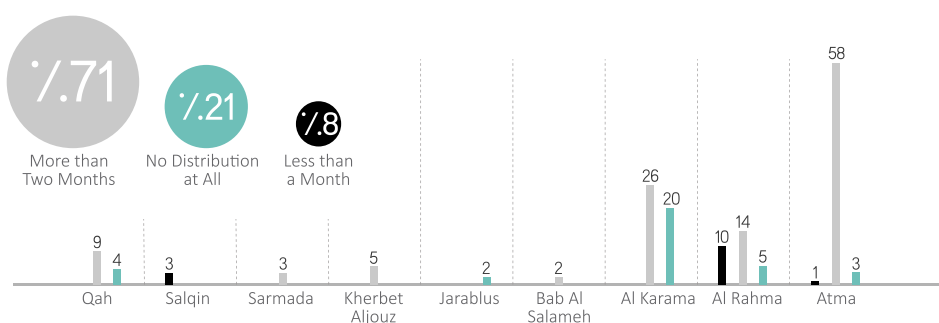
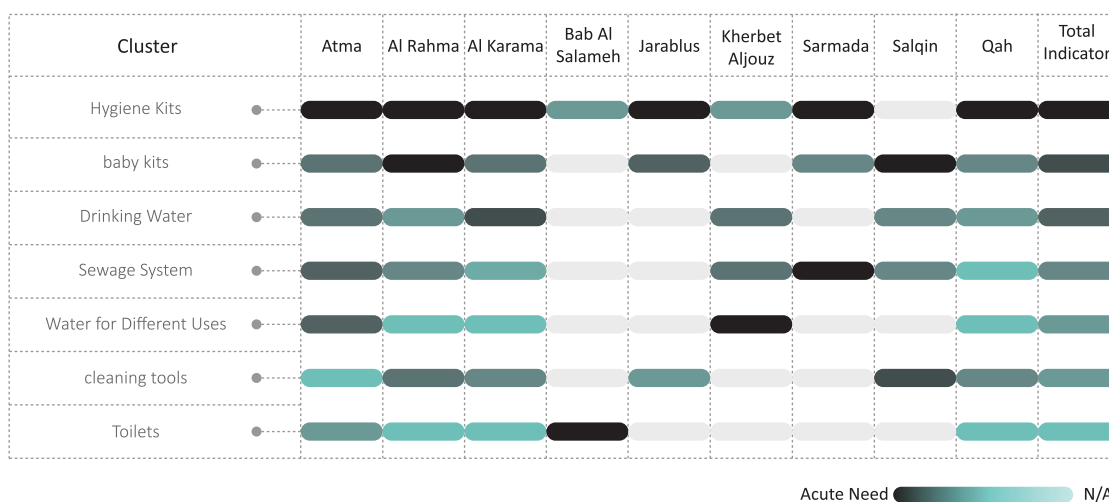
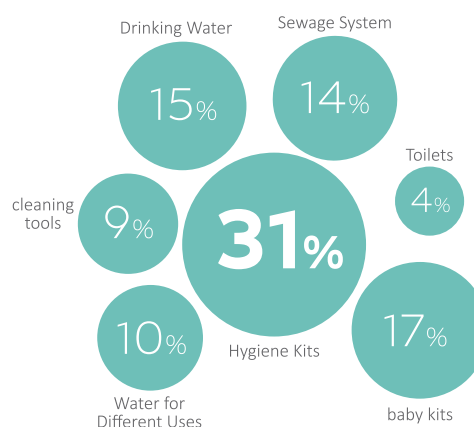


Figure 36: Need Priorities in WASH Sector

Hygiene kits are still the first priority for IDPs with 31%, followed by baby kits by 17% and the need for water by 15%, then the need for sewage system by 14% as shown in the figure and heatmap below.



Humanitarian organizations working within WASH sector are called to meet IDPs requirements especially hygiene kits knowing that the following camps have not got hygiene kits at all. In addition to implementing sewage networks within the following camps that use random sewage.

Table 13: Camps that Have Not got Hygiene kits at All

No.	Cluster	Camp
1	Al Rahma	Al Nour
2	Al Rahma	Ahbab Al Rasoul
3	Al Rahma	Al Mohajerin
4	Al Rahma	Al Arbayeen
5	Al Rahma	Al Waleed
6	Al Karama	Ahl Al Sham
7	Al Karama	Al Aseel
8	Al Karama	Yasmin Al Sham
9	Al Karama	Al Shaheed Saleh
10	Al Karama	Zahret Al Madaen
11	Al Karama	Al Rawda
12	Al Karama	Noor Al Mustafa
13	Al Karama	AL Amal Bilawdeh
14	Al Karama	Al Mahabba
15	Al Karama	Ataa
16	Al Karama	Atfal Al Ghad
17	Al Karama	Mogamaa Altaaqwaa
18	Al Karama	Al Karama
19	Al Karama	Al Doaa
20	Al Karama	Noor Al Mostaqbal
21	Al Karama	Al Ikhaa
22	Al Karama	Al Mostaqbal
23	Al Karama	Salah Al Deen
24	Al Karama	Doaa Al Kuwait Wa Al Khairat
25	Al Karama	Al Ahrar
26	Atma	Al Tkafol
27	Atma	Al Ekhlas
28	Atma	Al Omar
29	Jarablus	Al Khames
30	Jarablus	Al Jabal
31	Qah	Al Khalij Al Arabi
32	Qah	Al Midan
33	Qah	Sham Al Izza
34	Qah	Al Forkan

Table 14: Camps that Use Random Sewage

No.	Cluster	Camp
1	Al Rahma	Al Shourouk
2	Al Rahma	Al Waleed
3	Al Rahma	Al Fardous
4	Al Rahma	Sahl Al Ghab Al Awal
5	Atma	Qafelat Al Rahma
6	Atma	Al Maram
7	Atma	Ihsan 2
8	Atma	Al Hamza
9	Atma	Al Ansar
10	Atma	Al Tanmia
11	Kherbet Aljouz	Al Rahma
12	Al Karama	Ataa
13	Salqin	Aidoon
14	Qah	Al Forkan

Education Sector



The children's right in getting education in IDP camps is considered a basic right and an urgent need to raise a generation capable of working and contributing in building their homeland and to eliminate the child labor phenomenon which is widely spread within Northern Syrian camps.

The schools in camps have closed with the end of the academic year 2015-2016 after the students have set exams in May and got certificates. On the other hand, not all children had the opportunity to attend school during this year, as the students of Sarmada and Al-Rahma camps have faced problems in getting education due to the big distance between the school and camp in addition to parents' fear of the possibility of targeting schools with shelling especially in Al Dana, Al Shahba, Shouhada Abdeen, Areeha, Bani Omayya, Reef Hama Al Mankoob, Bab Al Hawa Al Fouqani, Al Aasi and Abnaa Homs camps distributed in Al Rahma, Al Karama, Sarmada and Qah clusters.

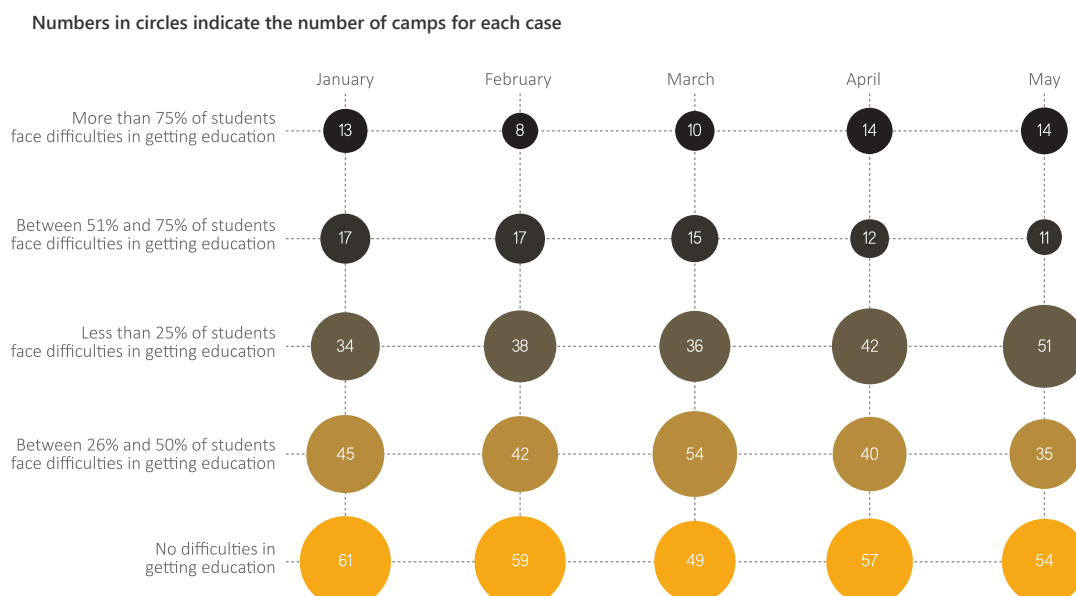
The study of education sector within the assessed camps includes estimating the distance between schools located outside the camps and the camp itself. It was shown that schools within 15 camps only out of 165 camps are considered close where the distance is less than 1 km. However, other camps suffer from the big distance between camps and school which makes an additional reason that prevents parents from sending their children to get education. It is worth mentioning that the school in Yasmin Al Sham camp within Al Karama cluster is not functional so children were forced to attend their neighboring schools.

Education Severity in Northern Syria Camps

Comparison of Educational Situation during the first five months of 2016

The current study included a comparison of the status of education from January to May. The following chart shows that the month of February had witnessed the worst educational situation, as 95% of the assessed camps had problems in education sector, after that the educational situation was slightly improved during the next three months and it was stable in April and May, where students in only 14 out of 165 assessed camps didn't face difficulties in getting educational services.

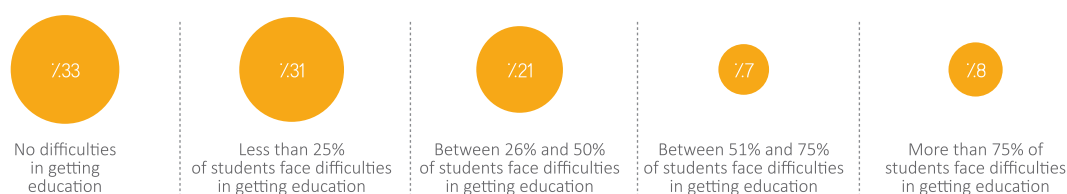
Figure 37: Comparison of Educational Situation during the First Five Months of 2016



The results of the study show that students in one-third of the assessed camps do not face difficulties in getting education. On the other hand, there are 14 out of 165 camps where more than 75% of students have problems in getting education. The mentioned 14 camps are Sarmada cluster camps; Al Nour and Al Qadisiya camps in Al Rahma cluster; Zahret Al Madaen and Al Manarah in Al Karama cluster; Al Hamza, Al Ansar and Al Tanmia in Atma cluster; Omar Al Farouq and Salah Al Deen2 in Kherbet Aljouz cluster; Sham Al Izza and Al Forkan in Qah cluster.

The main reported reason of educational problems in the mentioned camps is the complete absence of schools, in this case students are forced to receive education in the closest school to the camp with a distance between 1 km to 3 km. It should be noted that the closest school to Al Shahba and Areeha camps in Sarmada cluster is 3 km away which is considered a long distance especially for the children of primary school level with the potential risks they may encounter during their way to school.

Figure 38: Education Severity on Cluster level



The numbers in the heatmap below represent number of camps according to the educational situation on cluster level.

Cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Aljouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total Indicator
More than 75% of students face difficulties in getting education	3	2	2	0	0	2	3	0	2	14
Between 51% and 75% of students face difficulties in getting education	0	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	1	11
Between 26% and 50% of students face difficulties in getting education	5	4	17	1	0	3	0	0	5	35
Less than 25% of students face difficulties in getting education	24	8	17	0	0	0	0	1	1	51
No difficulties in getting education	30	15	2	1	0	0	0	2	4	54

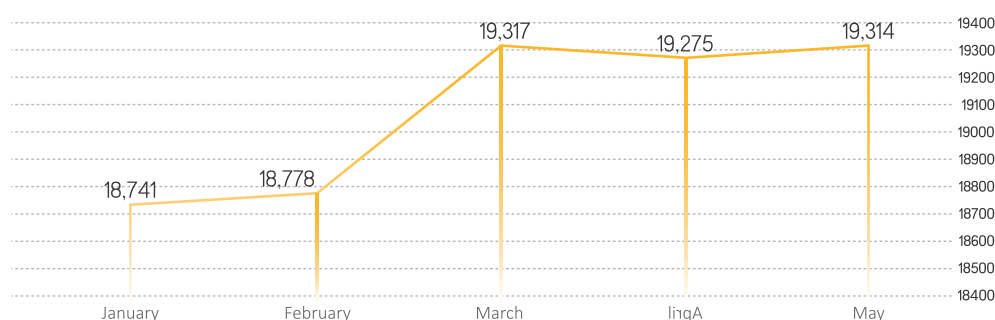
Big Number N/A

Number of Schools and Number of Students within Assessed Clusters

Comparison of number of students within Northern Syria Camps during the first five months of 2016

The following figure shows that the number of students has increased during March due to the wide displacement wave that have taken place in February from the Northern Aleppo countryside and Lattakia camps towards Idleb camps and Bab Al Salameh cluster. Whereas, number of students have raised with 589, on the other hand number of students was stable and did not change a lot during April and May.

Figure 39: Comparison of Number of Students during the First Five Months of 2016



There are 43 functioning schools within the assessed camps by ACU in Northern Syria distributed on seven clusters, whereas Atma and Al Karama clusters contain the biggest number of schools, 12 schools in each cluster. Till the moment of writing this report, Jarablus cluster in Aleppo governorate is still suffering from the complete halt of educational process for more than one year due to the prevention of the control forces of humanitarian organizations' intervention in those areas.

The students of Sarmada cluster receive education in the nearby Al Dana town due to the absence of schools in this cluster. Several camps have demanded to establish schools like Al Islah, Al Rajaa, Al Ahrar and Nasret Al Mazloumeen in Al Karama cluster. It should be noted that the school in Yasmin Al Sham camp in the same cluster is not functioning so the students are forced to attend the nearby schools.

Table 15: Number of Educational Staff and Schools on Cluster Level

Cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Aljouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
# of schools	12	5	12	1	0	2	0	6	5	43
# of male teachers in cluster schools	126	56	108	20	N/A	5	N/A	59	74	448
# of female teachers in cluster schools	58	17	71	17	N/A	10	N/A	40	28	241

A total of 19,314 male and female students are registered in May, where 55% of them attended schools outside their camps. It should be noted that there are 1,620 male and female college students who haven't graduated yet due to their inability to access colleges and institutions fearing of being arrested, because of the widespread regime's checkpoints on the roads. Therefore, it is important for the acting organizations in education sector to provide scholarships for those students outside Syria to enable them to continue their education.

Table 16: Number of Students by Age in the Assessed Clusters

Cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Aljouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
# of children (6-12) who attend school inside cluster	1,144	495	1,322	1,247	0	190	0	1,291	1,055	6,744
# of children (6-12) who attend school outside cluster	3,252	1,062	1,702	0	0	180	5	8	307	6,516
# of children (13-15) who attend school inside cluster	569	140	333	61	0	35	0	255	256	1,649
# of children (13-15) who attend school outside cluster	1,637	290	860	0	0	61	15	2	175	3,040
# of children (16-18) who attend school inside cluster	258	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	293
# of children (16-18) who attend school outside cluster	393	94	474	0	0	0	10	0	101	1,072
# of ungraduated college students inside cluster	1,074	179	154	0	0	16	32	35	130	1,620
# of graduated college students inside cluster	910	68	94	0	0	19	0	85	41	1,217
# of students inside cluster	1,971	670	1,655	1,308	0	225	0	1,546	1,311	8,686
# of students outside cluster	5,282	1,446	3,036	0	0	241	30	10	583	10,628
Total number of students	7,253	2,116	4,691	1,308	0	466	30	1,556	1,894	19,314

Student Dropouts in Northern Syria Camps

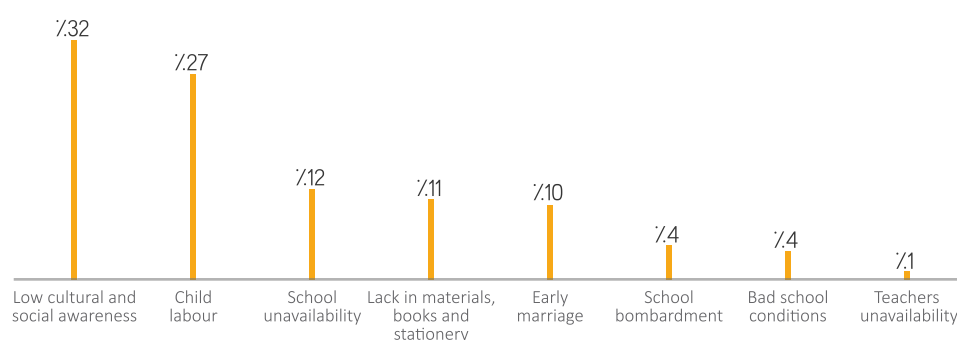
The current study has focused on counting the number of displaced children who did not register in school for the academic year 2015-2016, as those children are considered school dropouts. A total of 34,673 male and female students haven't registered in schools and didn't continue their education according to the results of the study analysis. The highest dropout rate was in Jarablus cluster with 100% due to the complete stop of educational process there, followed by Sarmada cluster with dropout rate of 86%. On the other hand, Atma cluster contained the largest number of dropouts with 10,679 children and 60% ratio.

Table 17: The Percentage and Number of Dropouts on Cluster Level

Cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Aljouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
# of dropouts	10,679	4,757	8,030	5,442	393	1,137	465	1,018	2,752	34,673
Dropout percentage	60%	70%	63%	80%	100%	66%	86%	40%	60%	64%

In general, all camps and especially Al Rahma camps suffer from low cultural and social awareness among the parents and their abstention from sending their children to school especially in lower and upper secondary school levels. The fact of unavailability of enough schools for those two stages increases the dropout rate and contributes in raising the percentage of child labor for boys from 13 to 18 years old, in addition to the spread of early marriage among girls. Therefore, it is crucial to conduct awareness campaigns in order to encourage parents to send their children to school and educate students and urge them to continue their learning.

Figure 40: Reasons of Dropouts



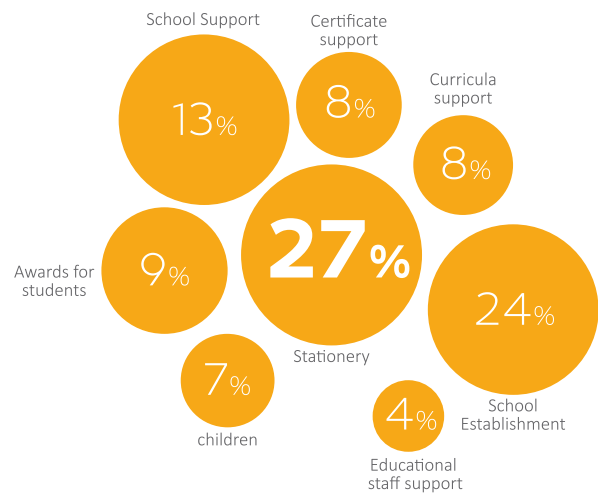
This study allows each camp to choose the main reasons of students dropping out of schools. The heatmap below shows that 155 out of 165 camps considered that the low social and cultural awareness is the main reason for dropouts. In addition, 133 camps chose child labor as the second reason for dropouts. However, only four camps considered teachers' unavailability as one of the reasons of school dropout's.

Cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Aljouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total Indicator
Teachers unavailability	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
Bad school conditions	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
School bombardment	0	12	3	2	0	0	3	0	2	22
Early marriage	17	3	16	2	0	2	3	3	2	48
Lack in books and stationery	26	4	18	0	0	1	0	0	3	52
School unavailability	18	5	22	0	2	4	2	0	6	59
Child labour	57	24	36	2	2	0	0	3	9	133
Low cultural and social awareness	56	29	44	2	0	5	3	3	13	155

Big Number N/A

Figure 41: Education Sector Priorities

Need for stationery came as the first education priority with 27% especially in Atma cluster, followed by school establishment as second priority especially in Al Karama cluster with 24%. School support came as third priority especially in Al Rahma cluster.



Cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Aljouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total Indicator
Educational staff support										
Meals for children										
Curricula support										
Certificate support										
Awards for students										
School Support										
School Establishment										
Stationery										

Acute Need  N/A

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)



This section addresses the status of living places including tents and built rooms within assessed camps and a comparison of the number of tents that needed repair or replacement during the first five months of 2016, in addition to roads status and IDPs' need priorities in shelter and NFI sector.

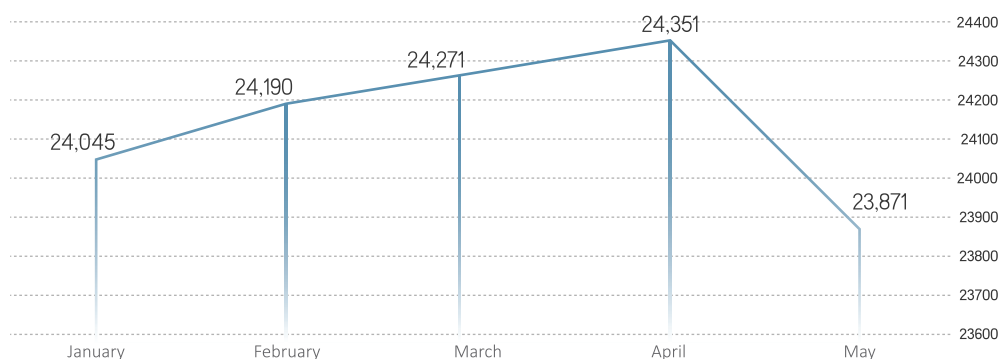
The total number of tents has increased by 1,140 tent in comparison with November 2015 because of mass displacement towards Atma, Al Rahma, Bab Al Salameh, Kherbet Aljouz and Sarmada. While the number of tents decreased in Al Karama and Qah clusters. On the other hand, the total number of built rooms has increased by 3,205 rooms especially within Atma, Al Rahma, Al Karama, Sarmada and Qah.

Many families live with their relatives within the same tent. These new guest families need tents and all basic living necessities. An organization has built a fence around Toyour Al Jana camp within Al Rahma cluster and Dana camp within Sarmada cluster needs rain insulators because the old ones were torn by wind.

Comparison of Living Places During the First Five Months of 2016

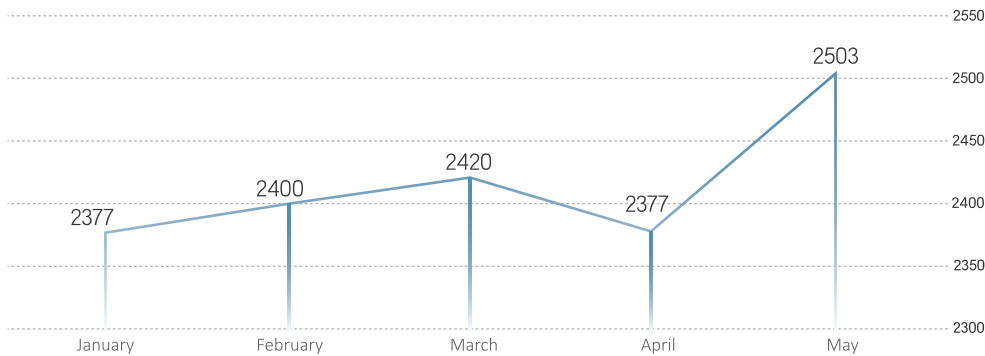
The study included a comparison of the number of tents within assessed camps between January and May. The chart shows an increase in the number of tents during the first four months and a decrease in May.

Figure 42: Comparison of Number of Tents During the First Five Months of 2016



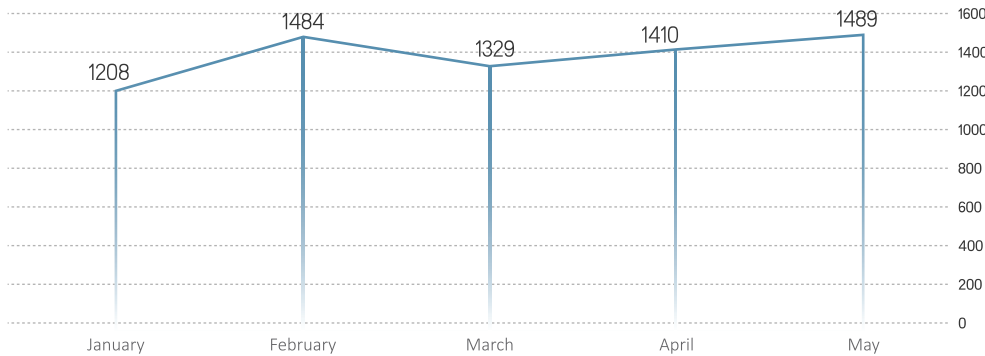
The comparison of the number of tents that need repair within assessed camps between January and May shows that the number of tents that need repair increased during the first three months of 2016 while it decreased in April, and the number increased again in May to 2,503 tents, which means that more than 10% of assessed tents need repair.

Figure 43: Comparison of Number of Tents that Need Repair During the First Five Months of 2016



Some tents were replaced in January and February within assessed clusters and rain insulators were distributed in Atma, Al Rahma and Al Karama clusters. The chart shows that the largest number of tents that need replacement was recorded in February and May and the percentage of tents that need replacement exceeded 6% of assessed tents.

Figure 44: Comparison of Number of Tents that Need Replacement During the First Five Months of 2016



Many IDPs replace their old torn tents with built rooms. The study also included a comparison of the number of built rooms within assessed camps between January and May. The chart figure shows a significant increase in the number of built rooms in May in comparison with January by 8.5% so that they amounted to 9,484 rooms.

Figure 45: Comparison of Number of Built Rooms During the First Five Months of 2016

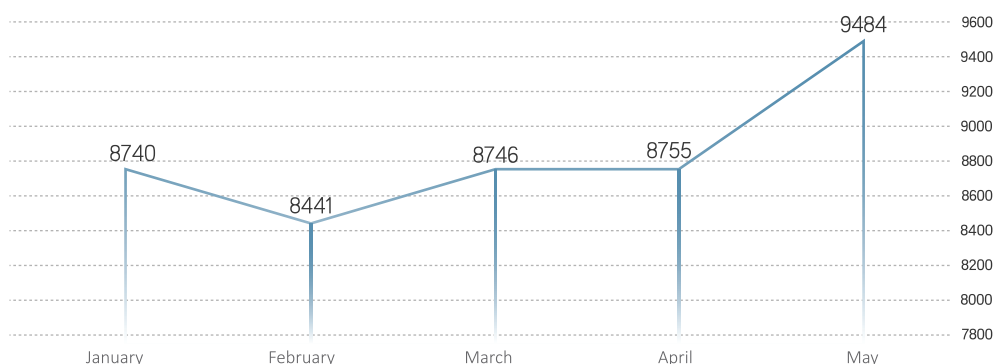
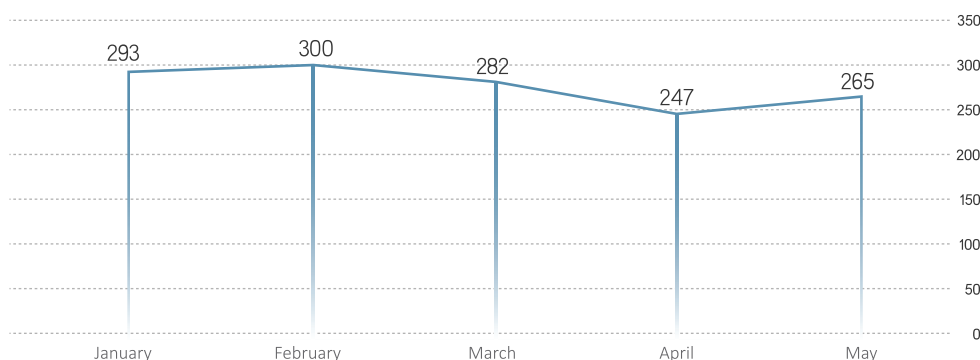


Table 18. The Total Number of Living Places in Each Cluster

Cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Aljouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
# of tents	8768	3210	3980	2759	310	795	370	1551	2128	23871
# of caravans	1	0	1	99	0	2	0	0	0	103
# of tents that need repair	1322	373	235	82	42	72	70	62	245	2503
# of tents that need replacement	692	162	147	51	49	29	35	119	205	1489
# of rooms	4480	764	3716	0	0	0	16	0	508	9484
# of families for each shelter	0.78	0.91	0.94	1.28	0.64	1.02	0.78	1.15	0.94	0.91

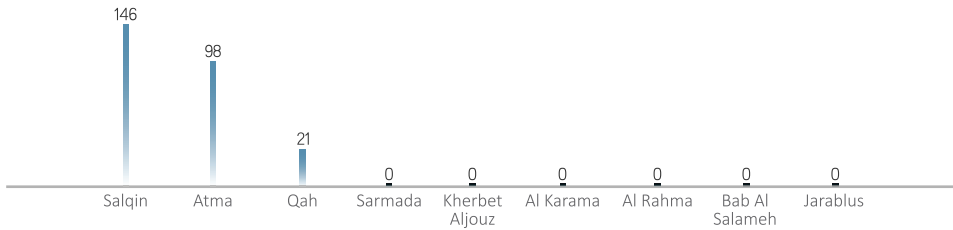
The study also included a comparison of the number of families without shelter within assessed camps between January and May. The chart shows a slight variation in the number of families without shelter and that the least number was registered in April with 247 families.

Figure 46: Comparison of Number of Families without Shelter During the First Five Months of 2016



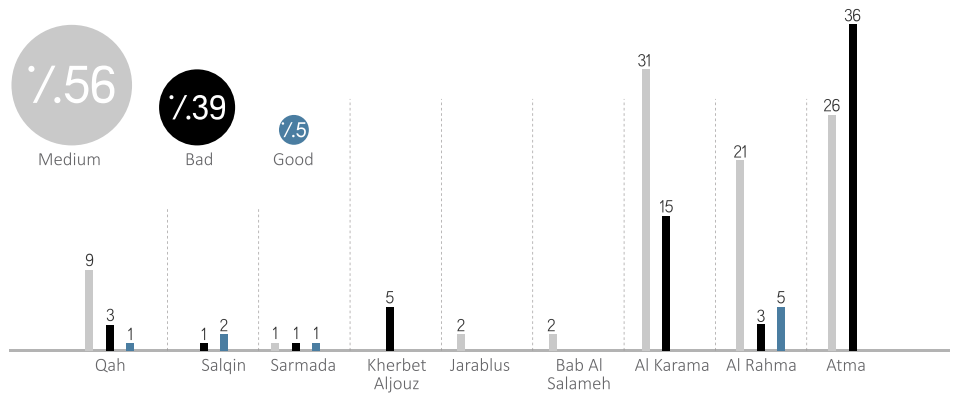
The number of families without shelter decreased from 749 families in November to 265 families in May in Salqin, Atma and Qah clusters.

Figure 47: Number of Families that Need Shelter



Road conditions were very bad in most of assessed camps as road maintenance was carried only in two camps in May out of 165 assessed camps by placing gravel over deep holes at the entrance of Ihsan 2 camp in Atma cluster and an individual supporter paved the road to Areeha camp within Sarmada cluster. Results of the study showed that road conditions were good only in nine camps within Al Rahma, Qah, Salqin and Sarmada clusters, while it was medium in 92 camps and bad in 64 camps which calls for an urgent roads pavement and spreading gravel before the advent of the rainy season.

Figure 48: Road Conditions in Assessed Clusters

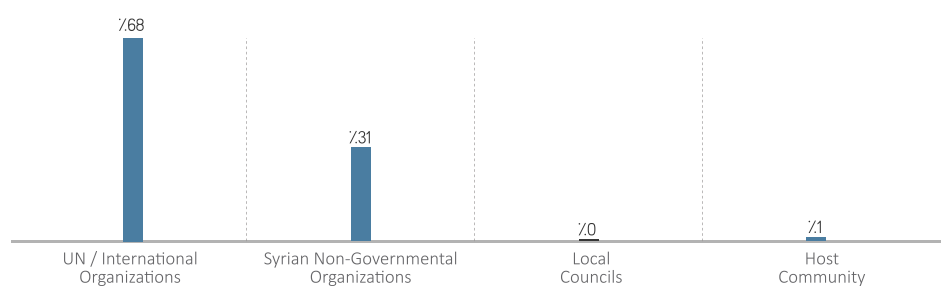


Non-Food Items

Despite the distribution of some non-food items to displaced families by active organizations, there is still a need for kitchen equipment, water gallons, cooking fuel, clothes and other essential items. Ataa and Atfal Al Ghad camps within Al Karama cluster and Al Forkan and Al Midan camps within Qah cluster need fuel to run generators.

Some camps within assessed clusters received some non-food items from active organizations and charities such as water gallons and equipment for levelling the tent land and digging technical drilling and other equipment. UN and international organizations ranked first among actors that offered non-food items to camps during May and Atma cluster received 94% of their aid. Syrian NGOs contribution came secondly with aid distribution in 30 camps, 26 of them were in Atma cluster too. The following figure shows the percentage of interference of each party on cluster level.

Figure 49: Actors that Offered Non-Food Items to Assessed Camps



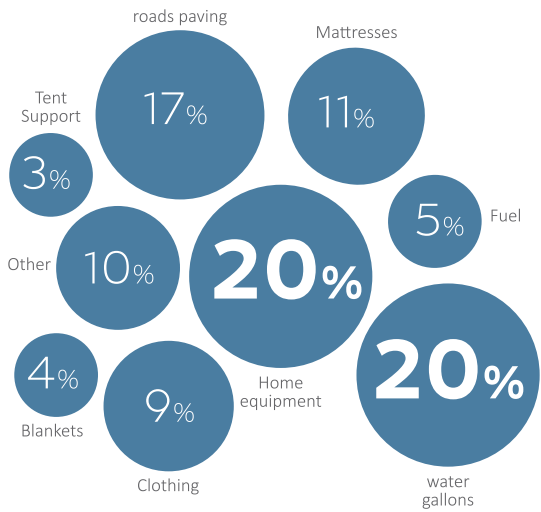
Numbers within the heatmap below represent number of camps that received humanitarian aid by cluster

Cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Aljouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total Indicator
Host Community	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Local Councils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Syrian NGOs	26	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	30
UN / International Organizations	61	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	65

Big Number N/A

Figure 50. Priorities in Shelter and NFIs Sector

Home equipment and water gallons topped NFI need priorities within assessed camps by 20% for each of them. Followed by roads paving and mattresses, knowing that roads paving topped the priorities in Atma cluster which assures the need for implementing urgent road maintenance projects by active actors in this cluster. The following figure shows priorities in shelter and NFIs sector.



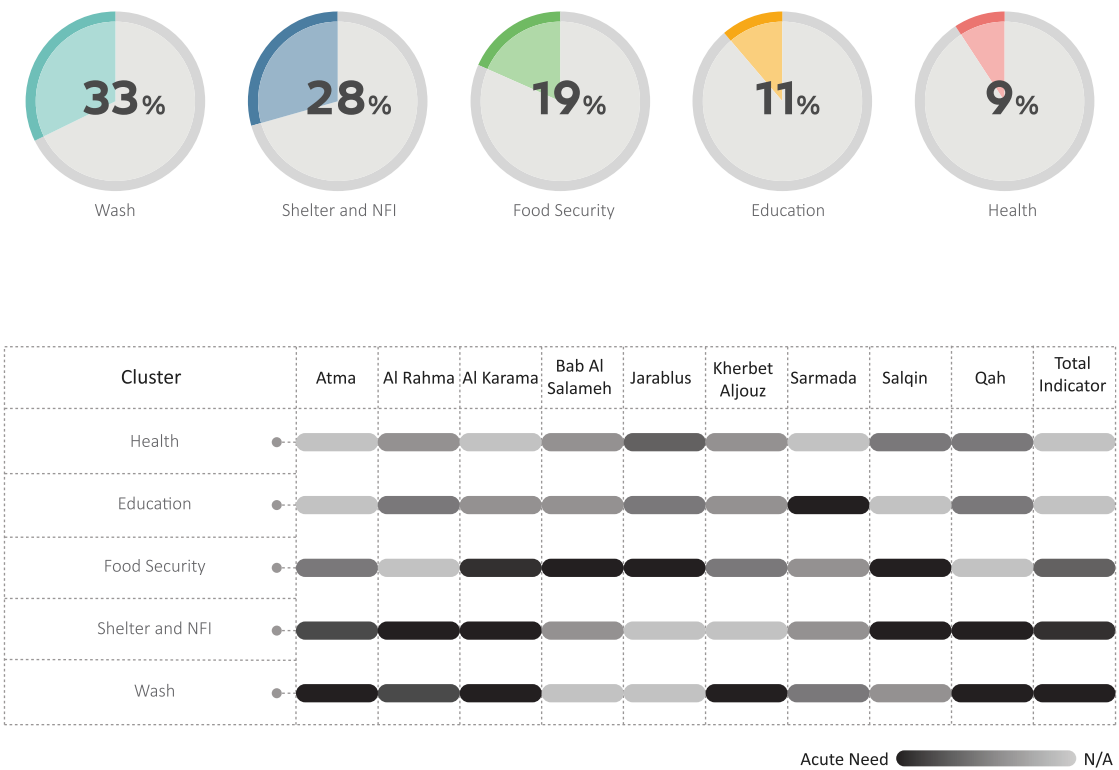
Cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Aljouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total Indicator
Tent Support										
Blankets										
Fuel										
Clothing										
Other										
Mattresses										
roads paving										
water gallons										
Home equipment										

Acute Need N/A

Need Prioritization

In spite of the intervention of many humanitarian organizations inside Syrian lands to help IDPs in northern Syrian camps, the problems in WASH and shelter, NFIs sectors top the sector priorities among IDPs since few months with close rates 33% and 28% respectively. Food security support came in the third place followed by education then health, as illustrated in figure 52. And the heatmap presents sector need priorities on cluster level.

Figure 51. Need Prioritizing



Annexe No.1

Information on Assessed Camps

Serial	Cluster	Camp	# of Families	# of Individuals
1	Al Rahma	Al Nawaeer	300	1643
2	Al Rahma	Liajlecom	185	1169
3	Al Rahma	Atfal Shuhada Al Horia	79	541
4	Al Rahma	Qasyoun	120	485
5	Al Rahma	Shouhada Abdeen	113	636
6	Al Rahma	Bani Omayya	60	344
7	Al Rahma	Al Aasi	145	775
8	Al Rahma	Al Imam	150	782
9	Al Rahma	Ahbab Al Rasoul	119	586
10	Al Rahma	Al Mohajerin	112	665
11	Al Rahma	Al Shourouk	96	485
12	Al Rahma	Al Intesar	98	654
13	Al Rahma	Al Qora Al Mankoba	97	603
14	Al Rahma	Al Arbayeen	70	423
15	Al Rahma	Hibat Allah	117	688
16	Al Rahma	Toyour Al Jana	137	873
17	Al Rahma	Shabab Al Khayr	197	1152
18	Al Rahma	Al Rahma	138	734
19	Al Rahma	Al Madinah Al Monawarah	110	654
20	Al Rahma	Al Khair	125	730
21	Al Rahma	Dar Riayet Alaytam	132	646
22	Al Rahma	Al Waleed	104	677
23	Al Rahma	Al Nour	102	804
24	Al Rahma	Al Fardous	150	1027
25	Al Rahma	Abo Bakr Alsidq	125	847
26	Al Rahma	Sahl Al Ghab Al Awal	65	456
27	Al Rahma	2 Al Ansar	132	643
28	Al Rahma	Al Muatasem Bellah	75	390
29	Al Rahma	Al Qadisiya	161	777
30	Al Karama	Ahl Al Sham	138	731
31	Al Karama	Zahret Al Madaen	140	721
32	Al Karama	Al Aseel	148	859
33	Al Karama	Yasmin Al Sham	235	1416
34	Al Karama	Al Shaheed Saleh	145	793
35	Al Karama	Al Rruda	103	532
36	Al Karama	Noor Al Mustafa	212	1022
37	Al Karama	AL Amal Bilawdeh	85	425
38	Al Karama	Abnaa Homs	97	561
39	Al Karama	Reef Hama Al Mankoob	119	700
40	Al Karama	Al Muhabbuh	133	694
41	Al Karama	Ataa	118	732
42	Al Karama	Atfal Al Ghad	111	558
43	Al Karama	Mogamaa Altaaqwaa	42	248
44	Al Karama	Halap	111	711
45	Al Karama	Noor AL Sham	91	568
46	Al Karama	Al Safa Wa Al Marwa	170	800
47	Al Karama	Al Manarah	135	768
48	Al Karama	Al Sideeq	48	269
49	Al Karama	Al Farook	150	961
50	Al Karama	N/A#	545	2903
51	Al Karama	Al Doaa	344	1465
52	Al Karama	Noor Al Mostaqbal	159	757

Serial	Cluster	Camp	# of Families	# of Individuals
53	Al Karama	Al Islah	179	997
54	Al Karama	Al Rajaa	169	951
55	Al Karama	Nasret Al Mazloumeen	176	982
56	Al Karama	Al Ikhaa	299	1542
57	Al Karama	Al Mostaqbal	159	869
58	Al Karama	Salah Al Deen	205	1213
59	Al Karama	Doaa Al Kuwait Wa Al Khairat	153	712
60	Al Karama	Al Ahrar	225	1195
61	Al Karama	Al Shuhada	120	557
62	Al Karama	Al Tadamon	63	429
63	Al Karama	Tabarak Al Rahman	122	714
64	Al Karama	Al Haramayn	166	746
65	Al Karama	Wa'etaseemo	170	1088
66	Al Karama	Al Hejaz	88	521
67	Al Karama	Al Fadl	110	574
68	Al Karama	Shams Al Horia	215	1338
69	Al Karama	Sarkhat Tefl	86	483
70	Al Karama	Al Ikhlās	127	834
71	Al Karama	Sahl Al Ghab	215	1299
72	Al Karama	Al Faraj	160	1085
73	Al Karama	Talbāh	200	1335
74	Al Karama	Al Haq	114	577
75	Al Karama	Al Aqsa	135	705
76	Atma	Abi Al Fidaa	287	1476
77	Atma	Al Hamza	173	929
78	Atma	Qafelat Al Rahma	110	687
79	Atma	Al Maram	146	820
80	Atma	Al Ansar	135	707
81	Atma	Al Tanmia	83	429
82	Atma	1 Ehsas	212	1092
83	Atma	2 Ihsan	112	802
84	Atma	Al Reeh Al Mursalah	81	331
85	Atma	Al Tkafol	315	1540
86	Atma	Al Zouhour2	241	1274
87	Atma	Al Andalus	122	636
88	Atma	Reef Halap Al Janoby	300	1693
89	Atma	1 Zamzam	162	1008
90	Atma	1 Ihsan	163	1058
91	Atma	Al Yamama	94	673
92	Atma	Al Ber Wa Al Taqwaa	110	648
93	Atma	2 Zamzam	118	689
94	Atma	Al Amal	94	566
95	Atma	Al Nada	96	594
96	Atma	Alfath Almoben	113	664
97	Atma	'Al Bara	107	576
98	Atma	Al Ekhlās	154	875
99	Atma	Ebad Allah	61	335
100	Atma	Um Alshohada	207	1311
101	Atma	Al Jazeera	333	2065
102	Atma	Reef Hama Al Shamaly	155	786
103	Atma	Al Itehad	260	1547
104	Atma	Shaza Al Horia	148	830

Serial	Cluster	Camp	# of Families	# of Individuals
105	Atma	Al Wahdah	100	620
106	Atma	Al Wafaa	332	1920
107	Atma	Hamad Al Ammar Village	102	429
108	Atma	Al Farooq Omar	140	692
109	Atma	Al Arabiya	437	3780
110	Atma	Al Hassun	98	565
111	Atma	Rama Allah	76	544
112	Atma	Yousef Wa Noura	183	912
113	Atma	Al Zouhour1	153	816
114	Atma	1 'Mutawa	59	417
115	Atma	2 Ehsas	208	1082
116	Atma	Al Fadl	92	559
117	Atma	Al Foqaraa Wa Al Mohtajeen	130	827
118	Atma	Orient	255	1504
119	Atma	Reef Hama Al Gharbi	182	1010
120	Atma	Al Hiba	269	1507
121	Atma	Al Omar	149	889
122	Atma	Al Gaith	189	1024
123	Atma	Atshan	278	1574
124	Atma	2 'Moutawa	183	1036
125	Atma	Al Amana	186	1047
126	Atma	Al Bayan	339	2179
127	Atma	Al Khalil	231	1443
128	Atma	Atfalona Tonashedokom	171	1008
129	Atma	Sabiroun	129	754
130	Atma	Al Forkan	122	795
131	Atma	Shams Al Horia	84	511
132	Atma	Al Resala	107	634
133	Atma	Al Anfal	150	993
134	Atma	Al Mountaser	113	628
135	Atma	Saedona	85	537
136	Atma	Al Hadeel	160	852
137	Atma	Yad BiYad	131	751
138	Bab Al Salameh	Bab Al Salameh Al Hododi	1757	9470
139	Bab Al Salameh	Bab Al Salameh Jadeed	1914	10081
140	Jarablus	Al Khames	82	426
141	Jarablus	Al Jabal	115	576
142	Kherbet Aljouz	Salah Al Deen1	188	1022
143	Kherbet Aljouz	Omar Al Farouq	181	919
144	Kherbet Aljouz	Salah Al Deen2	232	1472
145	Kherbet Aljouz	Al Rahma	50	350
146	Kherbet Aljouz	Ataa	159	770
147	Sarmada	Al Dana	55	268
148	Sarmada	Al Shahba	195	1073
149	Sarmada	Areeha	53	288
150	Salqin	Aidoon	807	3872
151	Salqin	Samedoon	575	2570
152	Salqin	Kadimoon	400	2169
153	Qah	Molhak Dar Alajaza	145	678
154	Qah	Al Nasser	299	1598
155	Qah	Al Majed	105	505
156	Qah	Dar Riayet Al Ajazeh	202	1009

Serial	Cluster	Camp	# of Families	# of Individuals
157	Qah	Al Jawlan	275	1612
158	Qah	Bab Al Hawa Al Fouqani	110	591
159	Qah	Al Salam	345	1924
160	Qah	Al Khalij Al Arabi	215	1316
161	Qah	Al Tawheed	45	251
162	Qah	Sham Al Izza	68	311
163	Qah	Al Forkan	245	1456
164	Qah	Al Midan	182	1039
165	Qah	Qah	241	1326

Annexe No.2

Camp Monitoring Questionnaire

General Information					
Questionnaire Information					
1	Questionnaire ID:		2	Enumerator Code:	
3	From (dd/mm/yy)		4	To (dd/mm/yy)	
Camp Information					
1	Governorate		2	District	
3	Sub-district		4	Village	
5	Custer		6	Camp	
9	Camp area (m ²)		10	Camp status	<input type="radio"/> no change <input type="radio"/> same camp, new name <input type="radio"/> closed <input type="radio"/> merged, name ... <input type="radio"/> split, name <input type="radio"/> new camp, name

Population Demography					
Total Population					
1	# of families who currently live in the camp		2	# of individuals who currently live in the camp	
3	# of males		4	# of females	
3-1	# of males 0-6 months		4-1	# of females 0-6 months	
3-2	# of males 6 months - 1 year		4-2	# of females 6 months - 1 year	
3-3	# of males 1-2 years		4-3	# of females 1-2 years	
3-4	# of males 3-5 years		4-4	# of females 3-5 years	
3-5	# of males 6-12 years		4-5	# of females 6-12 years	
3-6	# of males 13-17 years		4-6	# of females 13-17 years	
3-7	# of males 18-50 years		4-7	# of females 18-50 years	
3-8	# of males > than 50 years		4-8	# of females > than 50 years	
B2 Vulnerable groups (if the word households is not mentioned, this means number of individuals)					
1	# of unaccompanied elders		2	# of unaccompanied minors	
3	# of female-headed households		4	# of individuals with special needs	
5	# of minor-headed households		6	# of orphans (no mother or father)	
7	# of domestic violence cases		8	# of injured individuals as a result of an accident or war	
B3 Population changes					
1	# of individuals who came to the camp in the last 30 days		2	# of individuals who left the camp in the last 30 days	
B4 Population around the camp					
1	# of Individuals who are living around the camp		2	# of households who are living around the camp	
B5 Population demography section remarks					

C	WASH							
C1	Water severity							
1	Access to water							
	O No problems in getting water				O less than 25% of residents are facing problems in getting water			
	O from 26% to 50% of residents are facing problems in getting water				O from 51% to 75% of residents are facing problems in getting water			
	O more than 75% of residents are facing problems in getting water							
C2	Daily water quantity							
1	treated water by tanks (liters)			2	untreated water delivered by tanks (liters)			
3	treated water from stationary sources like wells (liters)			4	untreated water from stationary sources like wells (liters)			
5	canned water (liters)							
C3	Points of water services and personal hygiene							
1	# of Water points (water distribution center)			2	# of taps in all water distribution centers			
3	Public toilets (# of toilet blocks and cabins)			4	Public bathrooms (# of blocks and cabins)			
5	Public toilets (# of cabins)			6	Public bathrooms (# of cabins)			
7	Public functioning toilets (# of cabins)			8	Public functioning bathrooms (# of cabins)			
9	# of private toilets			10	# of private bathrooms			
11	# of public toilets without water			12	# of public bathrooms without water			
13	# of female Toilets			14	# of female bathrooms			
15	Reasons of toilets breakdown			16	Reasons of bathrooms' breakdowns			
	<input type="checkbox"/> water unavailability				<input type="checkbox"/> water unavailability			
	<input type="checkbox"/> sewage network breakdowns				<input type="checkbox"/> sewage network breakdowns			
	<input type="checkbox"/> cabins sabotage				<input type="checkbox"/> cabins sabotage			
	<input type="checkbox"/> taps breakdown				<input type="checkbox"/> taps breakdown			
	<input type="checkbox"/> waste accumulation				<input type="checkbox"/> waste accumulation			
17	Slope of ground		O suitable (slight slope)		O flat		O bad	
C4	Solid Waste							
1	regular waste disposal		Yes	No	2	existence of garbage dump near the camp		Yes No
3	pesticides spraying in garbage accumulation places		Yes	No	4	existence of solid waste processing mechanisms		Yes No

5	what is the most used method for collecting waste? (choose one)	<input type="radio"/> Containers, number: <input type="radio"/> Holes <input type="radio"/> Random collection places <input type="radio"/> Burning						
C5	Camp Sewage system							
1	Camp vulnerability to flooding	Yes	No	2	Was there a flood in the camp?	Yes	No	
3	What is the most used mechanism for sewage system (choose one)?							
	<input type="radio"/> Sewage network		<input type="radio"/> Soak pit		<input type="radio"/> Random disposal			
4	The last distribution of hygiene kits							
	<input type="radio"/> Less than month	<input type="radio"/> from one to two months		<input type="radio"/> more than two months		<input type="radio"/> No distribution at all		
C6	WASH Priorities							
1	Choose the top three priorities for WASH sector							
	.... drinking water	.... water for general uses		.... hygiene kits		..... cleaning tools	
	..... establishment of public bathrooms	... establishment of public toilets		... sewage system		..... other	
	..... establishment private bathrooms	.... establishment of private toilets		.... baby kits			
C7	WASH section remarks							

D	Health			
D1	Health Severity			
1	How do you evaluate the health status in the camp?	2	How do you evaluate the health services provided in the camp?	
	<input type="radio"/> No lack in health care		<input type="radio"/> Good	
	<input type="radio"/> less than 25% of residents suffer from lack in health care		<input type="radio"/> Normal	
	<input type="radio"/> from 26% to 50% of residents suffer from lack in health care		<input type="radio"/> Bad	
	<input type="radio"/> from 51% to 75% of residents suffer from lack in health care			
	<input type="radio"/> more than 75% of residents suffer from lack in health care			
D2	Diseases and diseases carriers in camps			
1	Are there contagious diseases in the camp?	Yes	No	
2	If Yes, choose one disease at least.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> measles	<input type="checkbox"/> cholera	<input type="checkbox"/> bloody diarrhea	<input type="checkbox"/> meningitis
	<input type="checkbox"/> viral liver	<input type="checkbox"/> typhoid	<input type="checkbox"/> pannier	<input type="checkbox"/> other.....
	<input type="checkbox"/> respiratory diseases	<input type="checkbox"/> rabies	<input type="checkbox"/> watery diarrhea	
3	Are there chronic diseases in the camp?	Yes	No	
4	If yes, choose one disease at least.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> diabetes	<input type="checkbox"/> blood pressure	<input type="checkbox"/> heart diseases	<input type="checkbox"/> respiratory diseases
	<input type="checkbox"/> other.....			

5	Are there skin diseases in the camp?		Yes	No
6	If yes, choose one disease at least.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> scabies	<input type="checkbox"/> lice	<input type="checkbox"/> Leishmaniasis	<input type="checkbox"/> other
7	Are there diseases carriers in the camp?		Yes	No
5	If yes, choose one disease carrier at least.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> mosquitos	<input type="checkbox"/> flies	<input type="checkbox"/> rodents	<input type="checkbox"/> polluted water
D3	Health Services			
1	# of medical points inside the camp		2	# of male doctors in all medical points
3	# of female doctors in all medical points		4	# of male nurses in all medical points
5	# of female nurses in all medical points		6	# of midwives in all medical points
7	In case there is no medical point inside the camp, is there a medical point outside the camp and serves the camp?		Yes	No
D4	# of birth/death cases /diseases in the last month			
1	# of birth cases		2	# of death cases
3	# of diarrhea cases under 5 years		4	# of diarrhea cases over 5 years
5	# of skin disease cases under 5 years		6	# of skin disease cases over 5 years
7	# of fever cases under 5 years		8	# of fever cases over 5 years
9	# of respiratory disease cases under 5 years		10	# of respiratory disease cases over 5 years
11	# of contagious disease cases under 5 years		12	# of contagious disease cases over 5 years
D5	Health Priorities			
1	Choose the top three priorities for health sector			
	....vaccinations	.... medical staff	.... female medical staff	.... medical equipment
	.... medicaments	.... establishment of a medical facility	.... operational costs/salaries	.... other.....
D6	Health sector remarks			
E	Food Security			
E1	Food Severity			
1	How do you evaluate the food status in the camp according to quantity?		2	How do you evaluate the food status in the camp according to diversity?
	O No lack in food			O good
	O less than 25% of residents suffer from lack of food			O moderate
	O from 26% to 50% of residents suffer from lack of food			O bad
	O from 51% to 75% of residents suffer from lack of food			
	O more than 75% of residents suffer from lack of food			
E2	Daily food supply in the camp			
1	# of distributed bread loaves		2	# of individuals who receive cooked meals
3	# of distributed food baskets (monthly)		4	# of required food baskets in the camp for one month
E3	Food Priorities			
1	Choose the top three priorities of food security sector			
	.... public kitchen establishment	.... food baskets	.... bread	

	.... baby formula (nutrition supplements for children)	.... cooking fuel	.... kitchen utensils
	.... bakery support	.... bakery establishment	.... other.....
E4	Food security section remarks		

F	Education			
F1	Education Severity			
1	How do you evaluate the education situation in the camp?			
	O No problem in educational services		O less than 25% of students face problems in getting education	
	O from 26% to 50% of students face problems in getting education		O from 51% to 75% of students face problems in getting education	
	O more than 75% of students face problems in getting education			
F2	Schools situation inside the camp			
1	# of schools in the camp		2	total number of male teachers in camp schools
3	total number of female teachers in camp schools		4	In case of school unavailability, what is the distance of closest school (km)
F3	Students in the camp			
1	# of students (6-12) years attending school inside camp		2	# of students (6-12) years attending school outside camp
3	# of students (13-15) years attending school inside camp		4	# of students (13-15) years attending school outside camp
5	# of students (16-18) years attending school inside camp		6	# of students (16-18) years attending school outside camp
7	# of ungraduated college and university students who live within the camp		8	# of graduated college and university students within the camp
F4	Reasons of school dropouts			
	<input type="checkbox"/> lack of teaching materials, books and stationery	<input type="checkbox"/> child labor	<input type="checkbox"/> teachers unavailability	
	<input type="checkbox"/> no salaries	<input type="checkbox"/> low cultural and social awareness	<input type="checkbox"/> early marriage	
	<input type="checkbox"/> school unavailability	<input type="checkbox"/> bad school conditions (lack of toilets / electricity / furniture)	<input type="checkbox"/> shelling	
			<input type="checkbox"/> other.....	
F5	Education sector priorities			
1	Choose the top three priorities for Education sector			
	.... teaching materials (stationary)	.... exam program support (certificates)	.... curricula support (textbooks)	
	.... school establishment	.... school support	.... teaching staff support (salaries)	
	.... meals for students	.... rewards for students	.... other.....	
F6	Education section remarks			

G	Shelter and NFIs			
G1	Shelter Severity			
1	# of tents		2	# of tents that need replacement
3	# of caravans		4	# of rooms
5	# of tents that need repair		6	# of families without shelter (in the camp)
7	Road status	<input type="radio"/> Good	<input type="radio"/> Normal	<input type="radio"/> Bad
G2	NFI assistance			
1	Specify the parties that provide NFI assistance to camps.			
	<input type="checkbox"/> local councils	<input type="checkbox"/> host community	<input type="checkbox"/> Syrian NGOs	<input type="checkbox"/> international NGOs/UN
G3	Shelter/NFI Priorities			
1	Choose the top three priorities for shelter/NFI sector			
	.... home equipment	.... tent support	.... water gallons	.... road paving
	.... clothing	.... blankets	.... rain insulators	.... other.....
	.... fuel	.... heaters	.... mattresses	
G4	Shelter/NFI section remarks			

H	Camp priorities by sector	
1	Choose the top three needed sectors to support the camp	
 WASH Health
 Food security Education
 Shelter and NFI	



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