

# IDP CAMP MONITORING REPORT NORTHERN SYRIA

Data Covers  
**March 2015**  
Issue No.20



## THE REPORT COVERS:

**DEMOGRAPHICS**

**HUMANITARIAN SITUATION**

FOOD SECURITY

HEALTH

WASH

EDUCATION

SHELTER AND NFIs

**PRIORITIES**

**HUMANITARIAN ACTORS**

**ANNEXES**

CLUSTER LOCATIONS AND CODES

LIST OF CAMPS

CAMP MAPS

PREPARED BY  
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**ACU** | وحدة تنسيق الدعم  
ASSISTANCE COORDINATION UNIT



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The **Information Management Unit (IMU)** aims to strengthen the decision-making capacity of aid actors responding to the Syrian crisis by collecting, analyzing, and sharing information about the humanitarian situation in Syria. For this purpose, the IMU has a wide network of enumerators who have been recruited depending on specific criteria such as their level of education, the web of their social relationships with different key sources of information, as well as their ability to work under pressure and to communicate in an efficient manner. IMU collects data which is difficult to access by international aid actors, and it releases different types of information outputs including maps, daily situation reports, flash reports on specific issues, camp monitoring reports, monthly reports (food-price index), and thematic reports.

For more information and to access to IMU products, please visit: ([www.acu-sy.org](http://www.acu-sy.org)). You can also write to us directly at: [imu@acu-sy.org](mailto:imu@acu-sy.org) and call us on: +90-342-22-010/77/88/99.

## SUMMARY

Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) launched the 20th edition of its monthly IDP Camp Monitoring report in northern Syria. The assessment was conducted to assess the IDPs living conditions in camps during March 2015.

We note that the total number of camps during the months of February and March, has not changed and remained the same 158 camps.

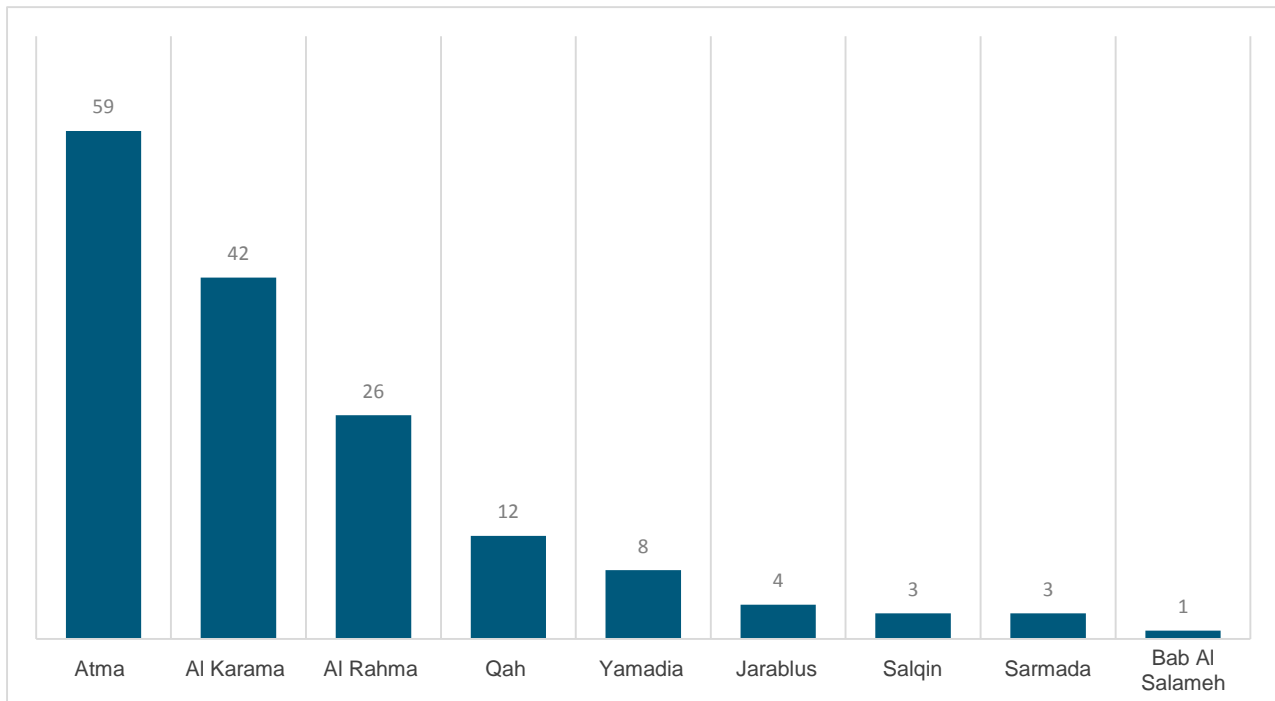
Manbij camp was closed because it is under the control of the ISIL that prohibited the entry of humanitarian aids to the camp. Most families also moved from the stadium and Al shabeeba camps within Jarablus cluster into Jarablus 5 and Al Jabal camps within the same cluster because of close clashes to the Stadium and Al Shabeeba, and the fact that the Jarablus 5 camps are being more distant from the clashes.

Displacement movements occurred during the last ten days of the month of March, where about 140 families displaced from Jabal Al Zawia, Koreen and Khan Shykhun sub-districts in the rural of Idlib into Atma and Al Karama camps. Around 82 families also displaced from Hama rural towards Atma, Al Rahma, Al Karama camps running away from the bombing.

Several non-governmental organizations distributed food baskets, hygiene baskets, Women baskets and children baskets to the most of camps. In addition to that kerosene oil has been distributed to each family within Al Rahma cluster.

Heavy rains were during the month of March, leading to a flood, especially in Atma camps, causing a damage to the tents and rugged roads and this led to the inability of students to go their schools. Some of the camps also received coal, blankets and clothes from some organizations.

FIGURE 1, ASSESSED CLUSTERS AND NUMBER OF CAMPS IN EACH CLUSTER



## LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ACU</b>	Assistance Coordination Unit
<b>CCCM</b>	Camp Coordination Camp Management
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information System
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>IHH</b>	Turkish Humanitarian Relief Foundation
<b>IMU</b>	Information Management Unit
<b>INGO</b>	International Non-Governmental Organization
<b>KI</b>	Key Informant
<b>LC</b>	Local Council
<b>LNGO</b>	Local Non-Governmental Organization
<b>NFI</b>	Non-Food Item
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental Organization
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>RC</b>	Relief Council
<b>SPSS</b>	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund

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## 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. Therefore, the ACU releases the 20th 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 one hundred fifty-eight camps in nine different clusters in three provinces in northern Syria (Aleppo, Idleb, and Lattakia).

This report's first objective is to provide decision makers with comprehensive information about IDP camps, in order to get 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 aims to support the coordination between all relevant humanitarian agencies including communities, international NGOs and the UN that play a role in responding to Syrian crisis and to promote accountability across them.

This report is divided into four main parts:

The first part shows the population demography, and clarifies the impacts of war on IDPs.

The humanitarian situation analysis is covered in the second part including the food situation, health services, water, hygiene and sanitation, education, shelter and NFIs.

The third part tackles "need priorities" in camps, analyzing them, then classifying them into five priorities.

The fourth part is assigned to talk about humanitarian actors who play a big role in providing humanitarian assistance to all camps.

Annexes I and II include tables with details of camps in each cluster, number of families, and number of persons in each camp.

Annex III includes detailed maps for the geographical sites for most camps in northern Syria, where the ACU's enumerators traced the boundaries of these camps in order to install the geographical locations of these camps and to facilitate the work of humanitarian organizations that are interested in aid delivery to the IDPs there.

## METHODOLOGY

This section provides an overview of the methodology used for the assessment. The overall approach combines quantitative and qualitative methods. The assessment includes:

1) Key informant interviews with people in charge of the camps and look at the registration and statistical information they have, 2) Statistical information (tent by tent) that done by enumerators through the census of camp population, and 3) Review of information through random sampling, which lead to a high-precision information. High priority needs of the IDPs were evaluated via live group meetings, observations with camp residents and the different sources of information.

### ASSESSMENT SAMPLE

This assessment covers 158 camps in northern Syria grouped within 9 clusters in three governorates (Aleppo, Idleb, and Lattakia).

### ASSESSMENT TOOLS

The tools used in this assessment include a questionnaire designed based on one of the questionnaires that are accredited by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs OCHA. Then, this questionnaire was sent to the ACU's departments: project management department, medical department and department of humanitarian intervention for review and some illustrations were added to the questionnaire. Then, the enumerators collected data according to the questionnaire through interviews with sources of information such as IDPs, camps managers and crews of organizations that have implemented response within the camps.

### DATA COLLECTION

The data collection phase started since the beginning of March, 2015 and was completed within one month. Each enumerator collects data from 1000 families within the camps at a rate of 250 families a

week when working in a way of statistics tent by tent. Data collection was carried out through IMU's network of enumerators in ACU who are based at camps in northern Syria. In total, 21 enumerators, who are residents in the camps, contributed to this assessment, in addition to the coordinator of enumerators who collects, sends the questionnaires and supervises the enumerators in the field. These enumerators have been recruited by ACU based on specific criteria such as their level of education, the web of their social relationships, notably with local community, camp managers and other key sources of information, as well as their ability to work under pressure and to communicate in an efficient manner.

## DATA MANAGEMENT AND ANALYSIS

IMU received the questionnaires from camps electronically via the Google entry forms and they were exported by the IMU officer into excel data base. After that, the analysis team within the IMU worked using statistical program SPSS to explore the lost values and anomalous values. It was found that there are no missing values but it turns out there are some anomalous values, and after verification it appeared that they are real values and the cause of abnormalities is the huge of some camps and the large number of the IDPs who are living within it. After that, the analysis team issued tables, charts, which are an important part of the analysis of the results of evaluation. The issuing of charts and graphs was done using MS Excel program. For the boundaries of the clusters of camp, enumerators have worked to trace at the end of 2014 but they have not been updated after that.

## DEMOGRAPHICS

We note increasing number of IDPs within the camps to reach 140,527 IDPs within 9 clusters. New displacement of families focused mainly in Atma and Yamadia during the month of March. The four camps within Jarablus are suffering of the absence of management and structure for several months and the non-arrival of any humanitarian aid to these camps due to stop organizations from work due to the control of ISIL on that region.

Taking into account the fact that Jarablus cluster was one of the best clusters in terms of quality of service and the work of many organizations within its camps before log the ISIL and impose its control and not allowing for the arrival of any humanitarian aid to the camps. It is natural that the number of IDPs within Jarablus is going down and a lot of IDPs there are moving into Turkey land and other clusters.

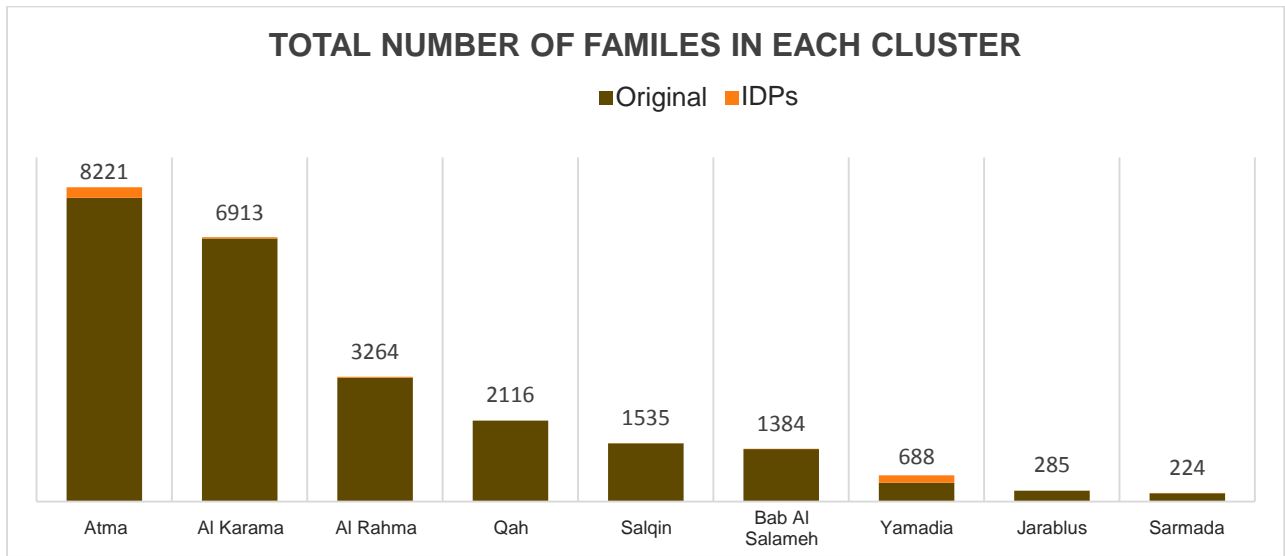
**TABLE 1, POPULATION WITHIN THE CLUSTERS OF CAMPS DURING MARCH 2015**

Clusters	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Salqin	Sarmada	Qah	Total
# of Families	8,221	3,264	6,913	688	1,384	285	1,535	224	2,116	<b>24,630</b>
# of Individuals	50,492	18,702	37,982	3,307	8,472	1,437	6,981	1,125	12,029	<b>140,527</b>
% of Male	47%	50%	48%	47%	49%	49%	48%	49%	49%	<b>48%</b>
% of Female	53%	50%	52%	53%	51%	51%	52%	51%	51%	<b>52%</b>
Male 0-6 months	1.8%	1.4%	1.8%	1.5%	1.3%	0.7%	2.7%	1.4%	1.3%	<b>1.7%</b>
Female 0-6 months	2.0%	1.4%	1.7%	1.7%	1.3%	1.0%	2.6%	1.4%	1.3%	<b>1.7%</b>
Male 6 months-1 year	1.8%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	2.6%	0.9%	2.2%	1.7%	1.6%	<b>1.9%</b>
Female 6 months-1 year	2.0%	1.4%	2.0%	2.1%	2.4%	1.2%	2.6%	1.4%	1.4%	<b>1.9%</b>
Male 1-2 years	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	1.7%	2.7%	3.2%	3.9%	1.9%	2.4%	<b>2.7%</b>
Female 1-2 years	3.3%	2.6%	2.8%	2.2%	3.2%	3.6%	3.3%	2.3%	2.4%	<b>3.0%</b>
Male 2-6 years	5.4%	6.6%	6.2%	4.9%	5.5%	6.3%	5.9%	4.6%	6.2%	<b>5.9%</b>
Female 2-6 years	6.1%	6.6%	6.4%	4.4%	5.3%	6.1%	6.7%	5.2%	6.6%	<b>6.2%</b>
Male 6-12 years	7.1%	8.6%	7.9%	8.5%	9.6%	10.5%	8.9%	7.5%	7.5%	<b>7.8%</b>
Male 12-18 years	7.9%	8.2%	8.4%	9.8%	9.3%	10.2%	8.5%	7.6%	8.4%	<b>8.3%</b>
Female 6-12 years	6.8%	8.7%	8.5%	11.2%	8.8%	7.9%	6.9%	8.4%	8.6%	<b>7.9%</b>
Female 12-18 years	7.9%	8.8%	9.1%	12.9%	8.7%	8.0%	6.3%	9.2%	8.9%	<b>8.5%</b>
Male 18-50 years	17.9%	17.8%	16.7%	11.3%	15.4%	18.7%	15.2%	20.1%	18.7%	<b>17.2%</b>
Female 18-50 years	19.9%	18.6%	18.2%	12.5%	17.1%	20.1%	19.6%	19.6%	19.4%	<b>18.9%</b>
Male > 50 years	3.4%	2.4%	2.9%	5.9%	3.1%	0.7%	2.0%	3.8%	2.6%	<b>3.0%</b>
Female > 50 years	4.1%	2.5%	2.9%	7.5%	3.6%	1.0%	2.8%	3.8%	2.9%	<b>3.4%</b>

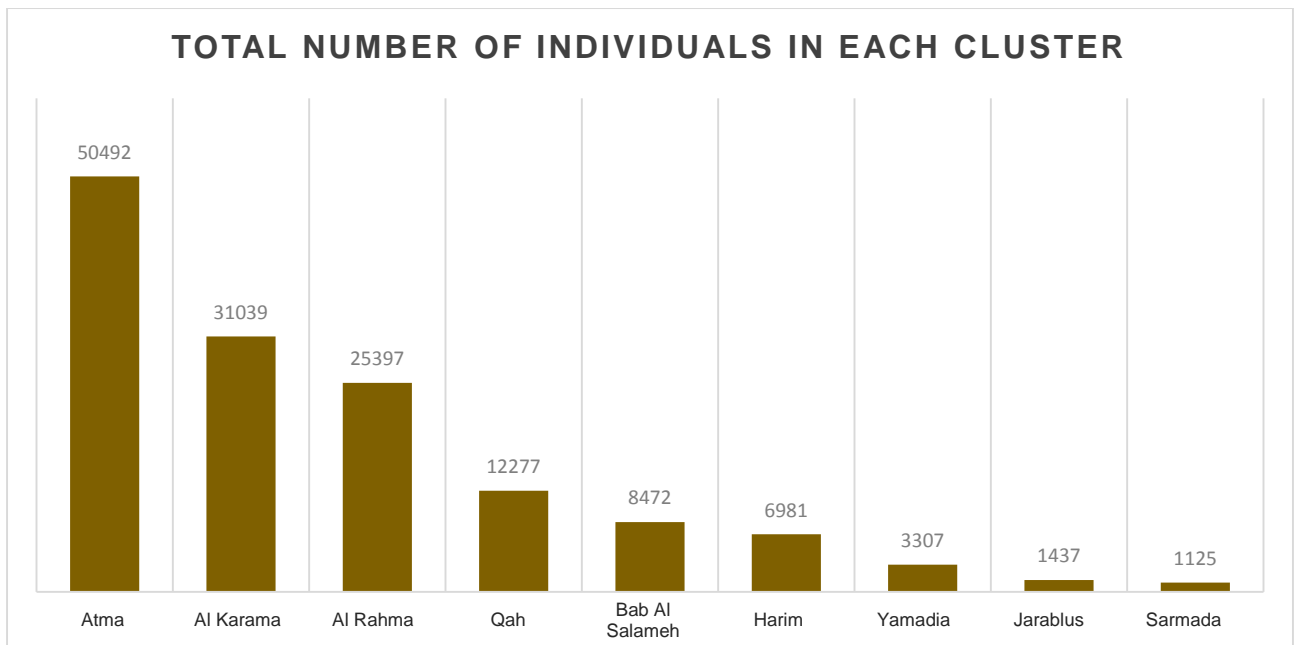


The Figure 2 shows the total number of families who displaced during the month of March to each cluster compared to the number of pre-existing families.

**FIGURE 2, TOTAL NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN EACH CLUSTER**



**FIGURE 3, TOTAL NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN EACH CLUSTER**



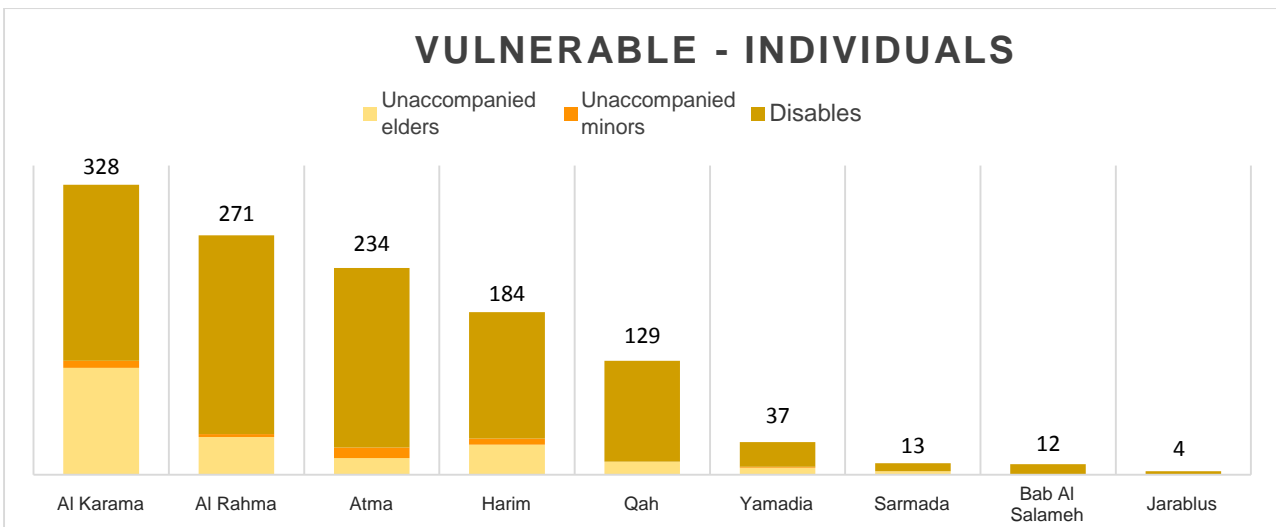
The table below refers to cases with disabilities inside the camps:

- A total of 937 IDPs suffer from physical disability, mental disability and disability due to injury.
- A total of 1,737 women are responsible for supporting their families (Female headed households).
- The following table gives the vulnerable population and the number of unaccompanied minors and elders within the clusters.

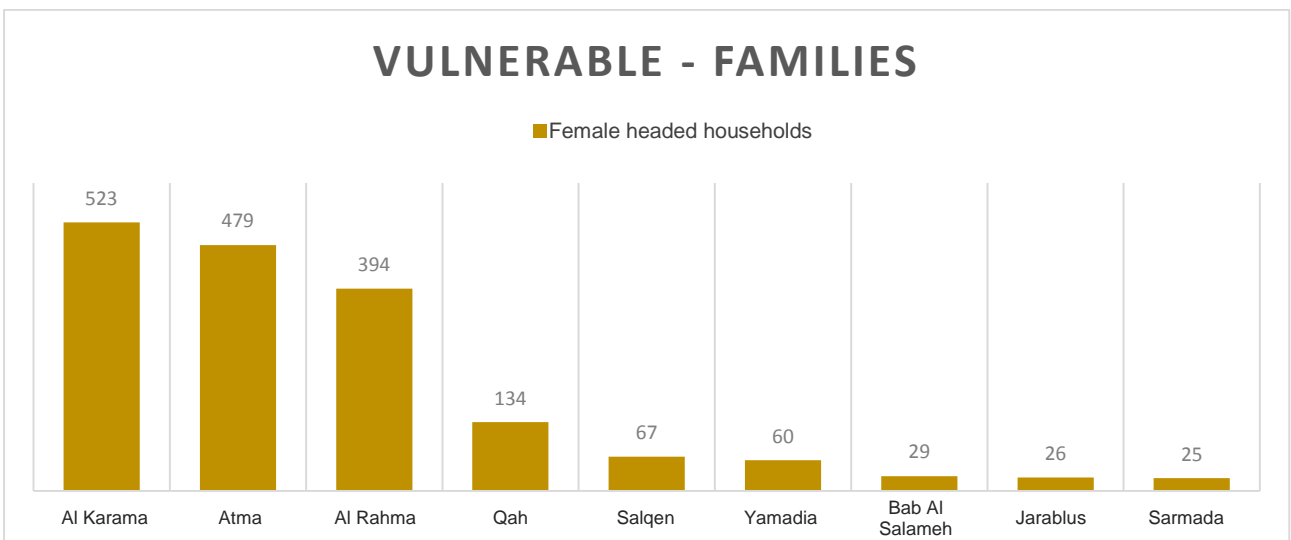
**TABLE 2, VULNERABLE CATEGORY WITHIN THE CLUSTER OF CAMPS DURING MARCH 2015**

Clusters	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Salqin	Sarmada	Qah	Total
Unaccompanied elders	19	33	131	8	0	0	34	4	15	244
Unaccompanied minors	12	3	8	1	0	0	7	0	0	31
Female headed households	479	394	523	60	29	26	67	25	134	1,737
Disables	203	172	255	28	12	4	143	9	111	937

**FIGURE 4, TOTAL NUMBER OF VULNERABLE INDIVIDUALS IN EACH CLUSTER**



**FIGURE 5, TOTAL NUMBER OF VULNERABLE FAMILIES IN EACH CLUSTER**



## HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

This section presents the key findings from the assessment and are structured into two sub-sections. The first one covers the humanitarian situation analysis in the camps and provides updated information about five sectors: food security, health, WASH (Water, Hygiene and Sanitation), education, shelter and NFIs (Non Food Items). The second sub-section talks about the humanitarian assistance that was provided to camps inside Syria during March 2015.



## FOOD SECURITY

The Food security sector remained conservative stable during the month of March for the distribution of bread in the camps, with the exception of the clusters of Yamadia and Jarablus, where bread material non-existent in these two clusters since months. The Al Jazeera camp bakery is turned off work within Atma due to the lack of flour, taking into account the fact that this camp bakery serves the Al Jazeera in addition to four other camps within Atma cluster. IDPs in camp Motouea 1 within Atma suffer of non-receipt of bread material on a regular basis. It should also be noted to stop supporting Hamad Al Amar village camp within Atma cluster by flour months ago, in addition to that it has not been any distribution of food baskets in Reef Hama Al Mankop camp within Al Karama cluster.

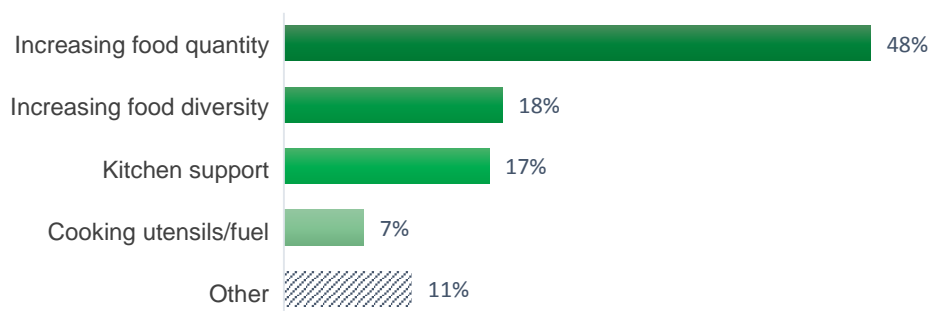
Kitchens status worsened in the camps in general, and especially in the Atma cluster in which the kitchen stopped working due to the lack of funding while the Bab Al Salameh cluster includes supported kitchen by the Turkish organization IHH where all IDPs received cooked meals on a daily basis during March. There is a different strategy for Qah and Al Rahma clusters where cooked meals are being distributed for very poor displaced families who don't have any source of livelihood and that are in the Al Salalm Bab Al Hawa Upper camps who are located in Qah cluster, Al Immam & Al Qora Al Mankubeh camps who are located in Al Rahma cluster. Table 3 below shows the percentage of people who are receiving cooked food and the number of daily loaves of bread per individual.

**TABLE 3, INFORMATION ABOUT BREAD AND COOKED FOOD IN EACH CLUSTER**

Cluster Name	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Salqin	Sarmada	Qah	Bab Al Salameh	Yamadia	Jarablus
% of IDPs who received cooked meals	---	%0.4	---	---	---	%0.9	%100	---	---
Loaves of bread for each person per day	1.0	1.3	1.3	4.0	1.8	1.1	2.6	---	---

The need to increase food distribution was the first priority for the IDPs with 48% in all clusters, while increasing food diversity was the second priority with 18%, as shown in Figure 6 below. 11% of IDPs have other priorities, including the need for infant milk, increase the amount of bread and support the bakeries by flour.

**FIGURE 6, PRIORITIES IN FOOD SECURITY SECTOR**





## HEALTH

The health sector improved relatively during March, 2015. The number of doctors and medical points in Atma, Al Rahma, Qah, and Salqin increased. On the other hand Sarmada, Yamadia and Jarablus clusters are still suffering from an almost complete lack of health services, and this is clear in the proportion of scattered diseases among the IDPs in these clusters. Table 4 shows the numbers of doctors and medical points in clusters in addition to the number of individuals per doctor and per medical point. It is not possible to calculate the number of individuals per doctor and per medical point in Sarmada and Jarablus clusters due to primarily absence of doctors and medical points in those clusters, as well as the absence of doctors in Yamadia cluster.

**TABLE 4, NUMBER OF DOCTORS AND MEDICAL POINTS**

Cluster Name	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Salqin	Sarmada	Qah	Bab Al Salameh	Yamadia	Jarablus
# of Doctors	10	3	12	6	0	14	8	0	0
# of Medical points	4	1	3	2	0	7	2	1	0
Individuals per doctor	5,050	6,234	3,166	1,164	--	860	1,059	--	--
Individuals per medical point	12,623	18,702	12,661	3,491	--	1719	4,236	3307	--

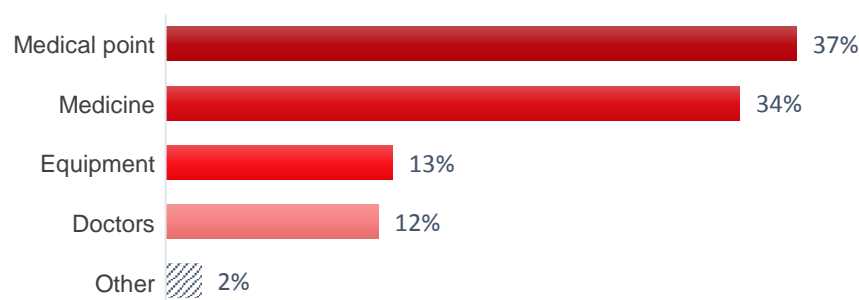
Table 5 shows the proportion of the IDPs injury with diarrheal diseases, skin diseases, fever and respiratory diseases in all clusters except Jarablus cluster because of the lack of any data with regard to the health status. We note the high proportion of diseases particularly in Yamadia cluster because of the lack of doctors in this cluster. Complaints have been received from the Sameddon camp in Salqin cluster due to the lack of medical point in their camp.

**TABLE 5, THE PROPORTION OF CASES FROM TOTAL INDIVIDUALS IN WHICH THE SYMPTOMS OF DIARRHEA/ SKIN/ FEVER/ RESPIRATORY DISEASES EMERGED**

Cluster Name	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Salqin	Sarmada	Qah	Bab Al Salameh	Yamadia	Jarablus
Diarrhea	1.4%	2.3%	3.2%	2.5%	11.6%	3.5%	1.1%	3.1%	لا يوجد
Skin disease	0.6%	1.4%	2.9%	1.9%	3.9%	2.9%	1.9%	2.4%	لا يوجد
Fever	0.4%	1.9%	0.9%	1.2%	6.0%	2.3%	لا يوجد	0.8%	لا يوجد
Respiratory disease	1.5%	2.7%	4.2%	17.4%	11.5%	5.1%	11.7%	2.4%	لا يوجد

Most clusters have chosen a priority to increase the number of medical points and medicines in two convergent rates 37% and 34%. The medical equipment was third priority for 13% and doctors for 12%. 2% of the IDPs have other priorities as equipping medical laboratory within clusters. Priorities are shown in Figure 7.

**FIGURE 7, PRIORITIES IN HEALTH SECTOR**





## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

The water, hygiene and sanitation sector is considered as the most important sectors, especially in the camps because of the difficult living conditions that IDPs are facing there. Treated clean water is a basic need for everyone in order to take care his health and cleanliness and to don't expose to diseases.

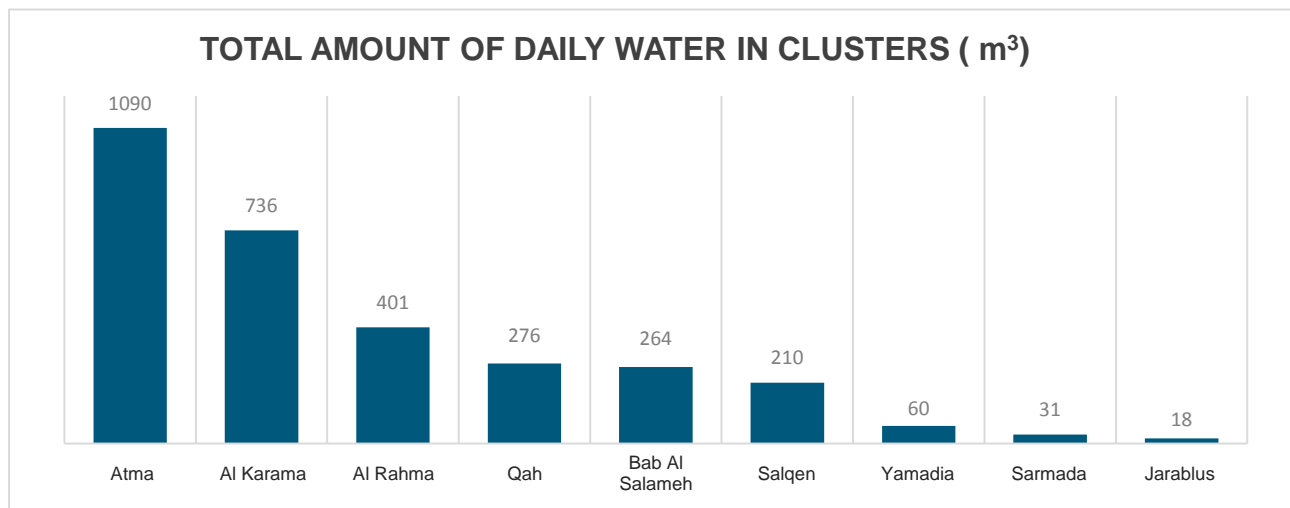
This sector is in a continuous improvement due to the intervention of several international organizations and United Nations organizations in providing an appropriate response in the camps in the water, sanitation and hygiene sector. Despite the lack of reaching to the international standards for all elements of the sector, but the figures show a clear improvement in all camps.

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

Figure 8 shows the daily amount of coming water to each cluster of all available sources by cubic meter, as Table 6 shows the sources of water for each cluster.

The Salah Al Dien camp includes in Al Karama cluster water tank and network which is connected to a close well to the camp but the well was not activated until this moment. As Yoseph and Nora camp needs to activate the existed well in the camp within Atma cluster. And the Mogamaa Al Taaqwqq camp within Al Karama cluster is suffering from a shortage in the amount of water where one daily water truck does not meet the needs of IDPs there. NGOs are working effectively in the Atfal Al Ghad camp within Al Karama cluster in terms of servicing the camp by digging wells and installing toilets and water tanks. On the other hand, the IDPs in the Abu Bkr Al Seedeq camp, within Al Rahma cluster are buying water on their own account despite the existence of an organization is working in this camp and providing water

**FIGURE 8, TOTAL AMOUNT OF DAILY WATER IN CLUSTERS (m<sup>3</sup>)**

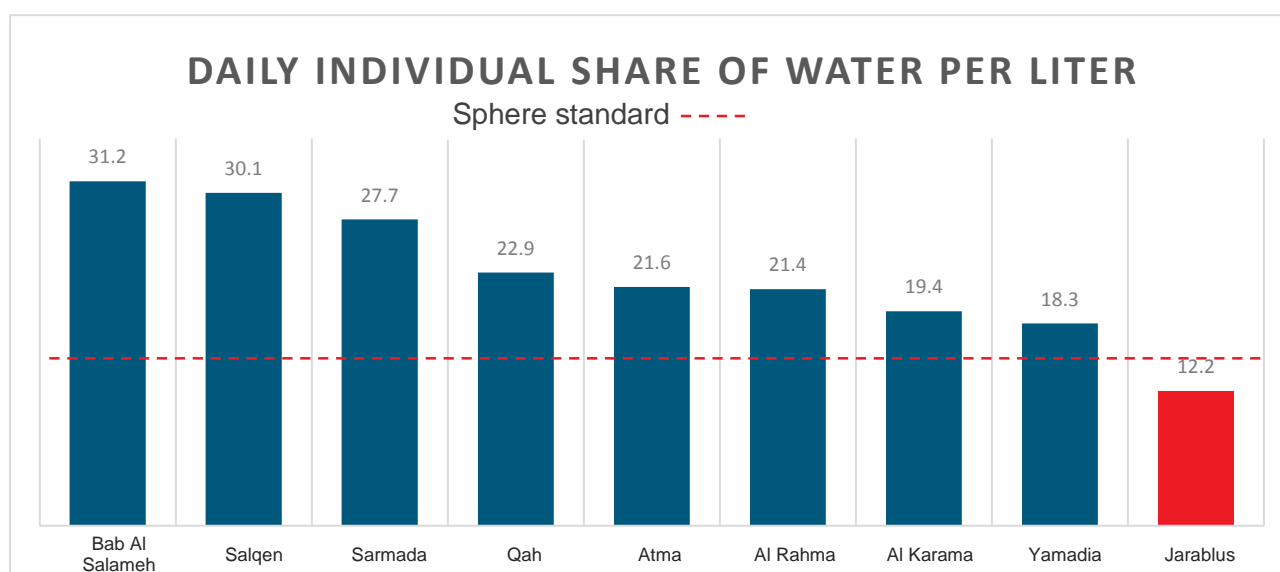


**TABLE 6, WATER RESOURCES IN CLUSTERS (m<sup>3</sup>)**

Cluster Name	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Salqin	Sarmada	Qah	Bab Al Salameh	Yamadia	Jarablus
Water trucking - treated	843	185	519	210	31	20	24	45	0
Water trucking - untreated	0	9	25	0	0	0	0	0	0
bottled water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treated water from fixed source	247	207	192	0	0	246	240	0	18
Untreated water from fixed source	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	15	0

It's good that the daily share of clean water per individual is almost enough in all clusters except in Jarabulus cluster where the daily share of clean water per individual is 12.2 liters, as it is shown in Figure 9. The IDPs in Jarabulus cluster get on the treated water from stationary sources only with reference to the lack of water access to Jarabulus cluster from water trucks or bottled water.

**FIGURE 9, DAILY INDIVIDUAL SHARE OF WATER PER LITER**



**TABLE 7, NUMBER OF PERSONS TO EACH ONSITE WATER POINT/ TOILET/ SHOWER**

Cluster Name	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Salqin	Sarmada	Qah	Bab Al Salameh	Yamadia	Jarabulus
# of persons/ onsite water point	307	257	494	184	113	274	706	104	160
# of persons/ toilet	56	35	37	16	26	33	38	48	17
# of persons/ shower	308	130	192	68	225	111	75	No showers	31

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

The conducted survey showed that Bab Al Salameh cluster is suffering from a severe shortage of water points and the same applies to Atma, Al Rahma, Al Karama and Qah clusters, where there are numbers do not match international standards for water points. As it is shown in the table 7

Al Dana camp in Sarmada cluster is suffering from bad distribution of water points, while in Areeha camp within Sarmada cluster, the water points are distributed very far from the accommodation of IDPs.

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

The numbers in the table 7 is much less than the Sphere standard for the number of toilets except Jarabulus and Salqin cluster.

Most existing camps within this study suffer from the lack of bathrooms for bathing, where each three hundred and eight (308) persons share only one bathroom for bathing in Atma camp, with the lack of bathrooms fully in Yamadia cluster.

On the other hand Qadisya camp suffers from a shortage of toilets within Al Rahma cluster, while the toilets in Areeha camp are primitive temporary toilets within Sarmada cluster, and the baths there are being used as tanks for washing clothes.

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

There is a shortage in the number of garbage bins in most cluster and numbers are far from the Sphere standards as table 8 shows, taking into account that some camps are using random gatherings for the disposal of solid waste.

**TABLE 8, NUMBER OF FAMILIES FOR EACH GARBAGE BIN**

Cluster Name	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Salqin	Sarmada	Qah
# of families for each garbage bin	25	23	69	19	4	22	10	7	40

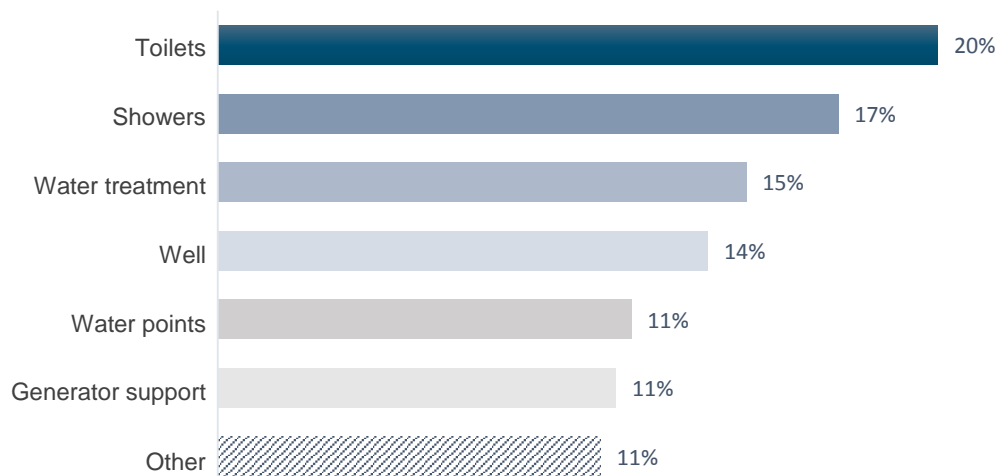
### Solid waste management and sanitation:

The vast majority of the camps are using bins for disposal of waste, some of the camps in Atma, Al Rahma and Al Karama clusters are using random gatherings in order to get rid of waste.

Soak pits is the most prevalent method of sewage within eighty-five camps, and fifty-five camps are using the sewerage network while eighteen camps are disposing the sewage water randomly.

The first priority for all IDPs is the need for more toilets, while providing additional bathrooms came in second place. Some of the camps had other priorities such as maintenance / activation of non-working wells and drainage network, installing water tanks, spraying pesticides, and increase the number of garbage bins.

**FIGURE 10, PRIORITIES IN WASH SECTOR**





## EDUCATION

The displaced students receive their education in the camps within schools, some of them are tents and some of them are caravans. Most schools suffer from poor conditions, especially from the summer heat and winter cold, in addition to that most of the teachers in the camps are volunteers and are not paid. Most schools in the camps include only the primary education stage (from the first grade to the ninth grade) and some of them includes the secondary stage (from tenth grade to twelfth grade) in addition to the main stage.

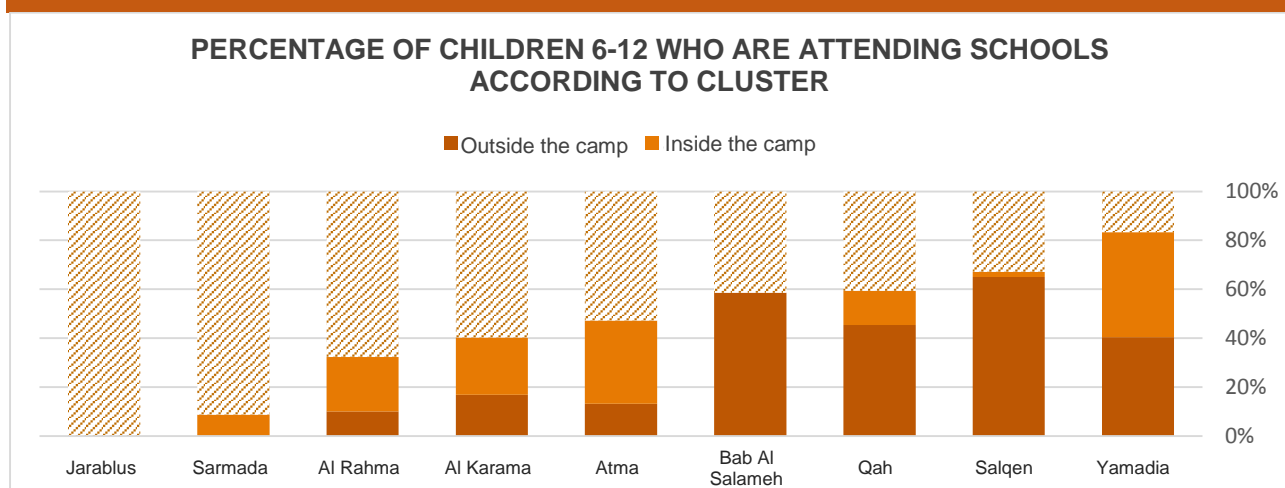
Schools are not available in all camps, where students have to go to another camp in order to receive their education when they live in a camp which does not include a school. Table 9 below shows, the number of children who go to schools within or outside the camp according to age. Jarablus cluster camps are still suffering from stop all services and the closure of all schools and thus the children there don't receive any education at this time. Sarmada cluster is not different so much from Jarablus cluster, where there are only fifteen children are currently going to school with age 6-12 years outside their camps.

The children in Hebat Allah and Intisar camps within Al Rahma cluster are suffering from the closure of the only existed school in the two camps and the lack of any other school near the camp. Similarly in AlShahbba camp within Sarmada cluster, where the nearest school is 2 km far from the camp, and which will reflect negatively on the possibility of children to go to school with all this dimension. The residences of Sameddon camp within Salqin cluster are also complaining of the lack of a school for their children within the camp.

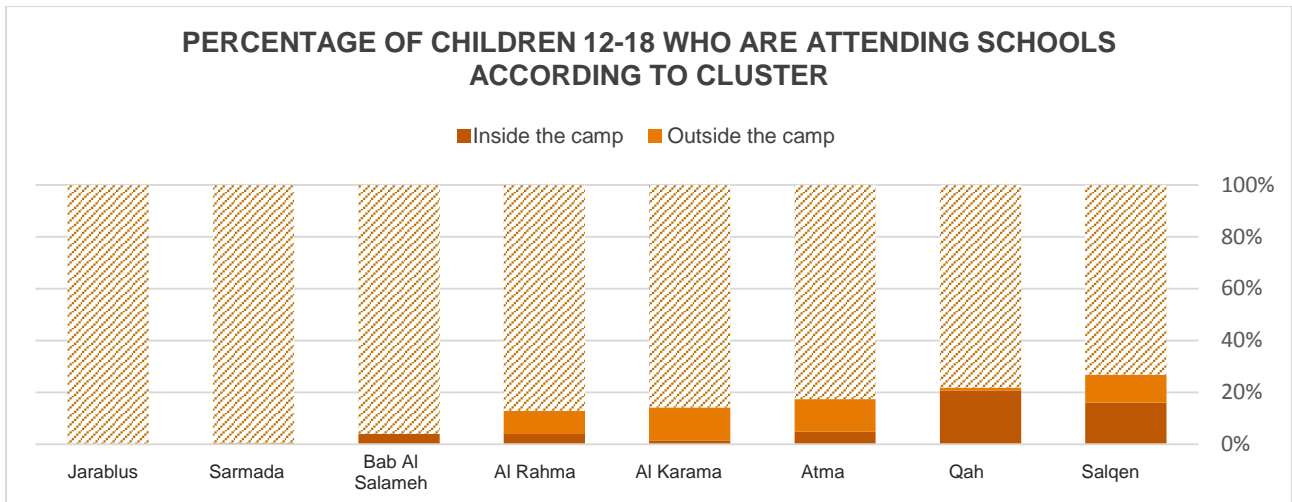
**TABLE 9, THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO ARE ATTENDING SCHOOLS INSIDE OR OUTSIDE THE CAMPS ACCORDING TO AGE**

Cluster Name		Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Salqin	Sarmada	Qah	Bab Al Salameh	Yamadia	Jarablus
# of Children attending school inside the camp according to age	6-12	1,005	730	575	787	0	929	942	245	0
	12-15	298	100	100	171	0	327	46	10	0
	15-18	54	27	0	20	0	10	12	0	0
# of Children attending school outside the camp according to age	6-12	2,574	917	1,230	25	15	266	0	259	0
	12-15	755	278	512	10	1	176	0	75	0
	15-18	181	51	273	0	0	76	0	47	0

**FIGURE 11, PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN WHO ARE ATTENDING SCHOOLS CATEGORIZED BY CLUSTER AND AGE**

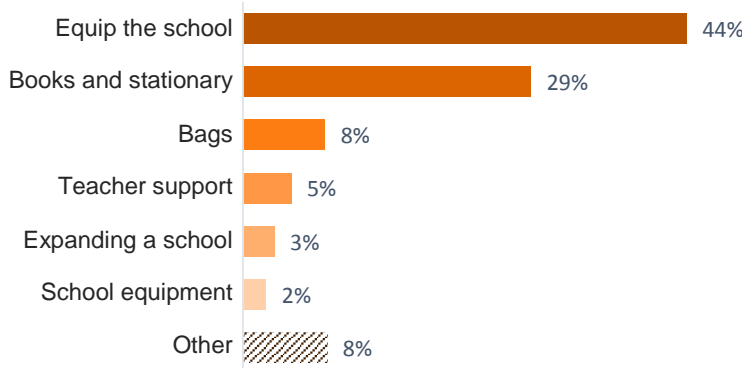






The need to equip the school came as first priority in all the camps, and books and stationery came in second place, while the need for bags came in the third place for 8%. There were other needs for education for 8% such as the need to seats and caravans for teachers, administrators and school activities as well as awareness campaigns for students to reduce the dropout cases.

**FIGURE 12, PRIORITIES IN EDUCATION SECTOR**



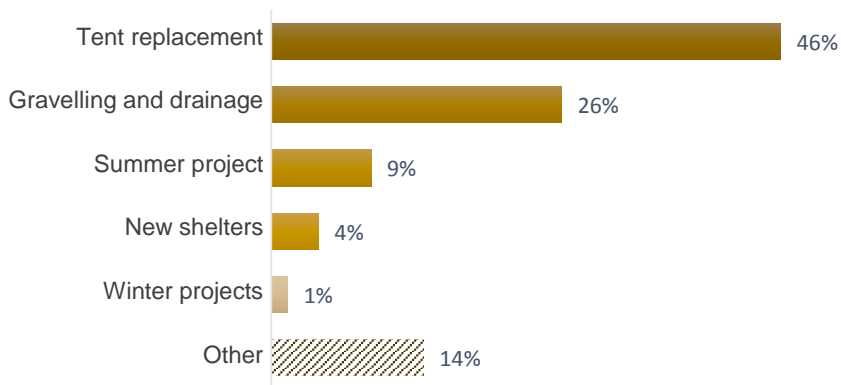


## SHELTER AND NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Some of the camps began to replace their tents by built rooms, due to the lack of organizations response to the urgent need to replace the tents. Some actors work on reform the tents with knowing that according to the international standards, the age of tent must not exceed 6 months where it needs to be replaced after that.

The need for very large tents, ranked first in the list of needs for 46%, while the need for water brought came in the second priority for 26%. There were other needs in the shelter sector, such as lighting the roads and brushes the floor of the camp by gravels.

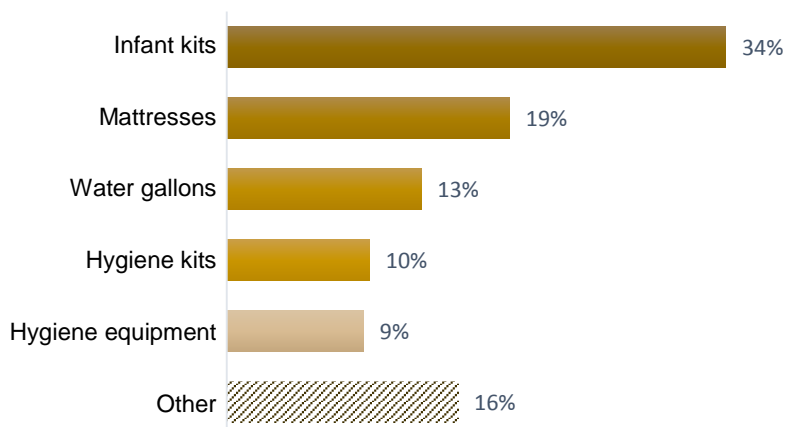
**FIGURE 13, PRIORITIES IN SHELTER SECTOR**



For non-food items, the need for personal hygiene baskets has increased within the camps. And infant's needs came in the first place from the list of needs, and the mattresses came in the second place. Among other needs that IDPs requested are hygiene kits, clothes, and cooking equipment.

Some camps have generators but they need to maintenance and fuel such as Al Waleed and Al Anssar2 camps within Al Rahma cluster.

**FIGURE 14, PRIORITIES IN NFIs SECTOR**

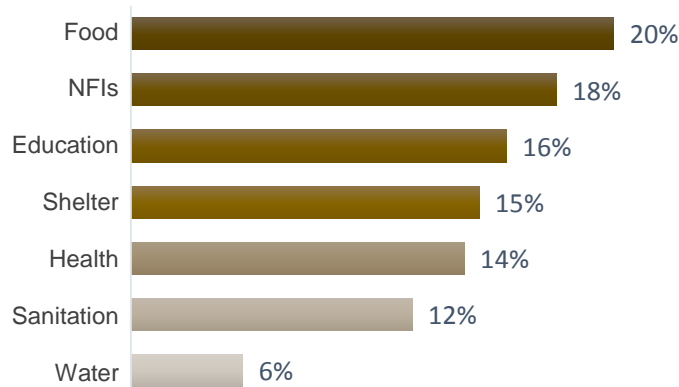


## PRIORITIES

The Syrian crisis is currently in its fifth year, and in spite of the intervention of a lot of humanitarian organizations working on the Syrian ground to help the stricken Syrian people, the first priority remains the same, food, for most IDPs. NFIs was ranked as the second priority, while education was ranked as the third priority among IDPs in camps, as the figure 15 shows.

We can note that the living conditions for the IDPs are bad with considering that the basic needs were not met for them, especially the increasing in their need to food, reflecting the inability of humanitarian assistance systems in facilitating the conditions of life to the Syrian people affected by the crisis.

**FIGURE 15, PRIORITIES IN CROSS SECTORS**



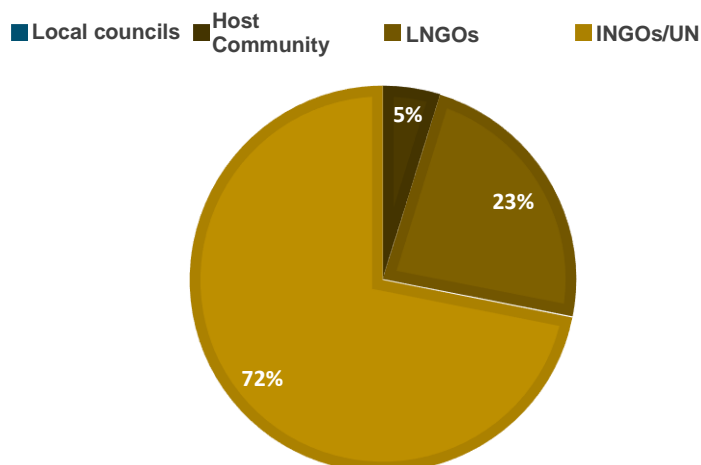
**TABLE 10, PRIORITIES BY SECTOR IN EACH CLUSTER**

Sector	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Salqin	Sarmada	Qah	Bab Al Salameh	Yamadia	Jarablus
Sanitation				---			---	---	---
Shelter				---	---				---
Education							---		
Health				---			---		
Food					---				
Water					---		---		---
NFIs					---				---

## HUMANITARIAN ACTORS

The role of International Non-governmental Organizations (INGOs) and United Nations organizations increased during the month of March by 72% of the total actors who are working in the Syrian camps. Local associations contributed for 23% of the delivery of assistance. During the month of March we note a lack of the role of local councils to meet the needs of the displaced as shown in Figure 16.

**FIGURE 16, PERCENTAGE OF PROVIDED AIDS BY HUMANITARIAN ACTORS TO IDPS IN CAMPS**



## ANEX I

**TABLE 11, CLUSTER OF ASSESSED CAMPS DURING MARCH 2015**

Cluster	Cluster Code	Governorate	Governorate Code	District	District Code	Sub-District	Sub-District Code	Community	Community Code	# of Camps
Bab Al Salameh	CL0201	Aleppo	SY02	A'zaz	SY0204	A'zaz	SY020400	Salama	C1561	1
Jarablus	CL0202	Aleppo	SY02	Jarablus	SY0208	Jarablus	SY020800	Jarablus	C2227	4
Atma	CL0701	Idleb	SY07	Harim	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Atma	C4130	59
Al Karama	CL0702	Idleb	SY08	Harim	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Qah	C4131	42
Al Rahma	CL0703	Idleb	SY09	Harim	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Atma	C4130	21
Al Rahma	CL0703	Idleb	SY10	Harim	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Qah	C4131	5
Qah	CL0704	Idleb	SY11	Harim	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Qah	C4131	12
Sarmada	CL0705	Idleb	SY12	Harim	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Atma	C4130	2
Sarmada	CL0705	Idleb	SY13	Harim	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Dana	C4126	1
Salqin	CL0706	Idleb	SY14	Harim	SY0703	Salqin	SY070302	Bozanti	C4144	1
Salqin	CL0706	Idleb	SY15	Harim	SY0703	Salqin	SY070302	Kafarna	C4149	2
Yamadia	CL0601	Lattakia	SY06	Lattakia	SY0600	Rabee'a	SY060002	Zaytuneh	C3426	2
Yamadia	CL0601	Lattakia	SY06	Lattakia	SY0600	Rabee'a	SY060002	Yamama	C5692	6

## GEOGRAPHICAL CLASSIFICATIONS

<b>Governorate</b>	Highest form of governance below the national level
<b>District</b>	Sub-division of a governorate in which government institutions operate
<b>Sub-district</b>	Sub-division of a district composed of towns and villages
<b>Village</b>	Lowest administrative unit

### ANEX II

**TABLE 12, INFORMATION OF ASSESSED CAMPS DURING MARCH 2015**

Series	Camp Name	Camp Code	Cluster Name	# of Families	# of Individuals
1	Abo Bkr Alseedeq	CM070319	Al Rahma	125	838
2	Atfal Shuhada Al Horiaa	CM070314	Al Rahma	78	539
3	Al Arbayeen	CM070323	Al Rahma	76	424
4	Al Immam	CM070312	Al Rahma	160	831
5	Al Intesar	CM070308	Al Rahma	95	608
6	Al Anssar 2	CM070311	Al Rahma	114	558
7	Al Rahma	CM070303	Al Rahma	138	733
8	Al Shorok	CM070325	Al Rahma	73	361
9	Al Aasi	CM070310	Al Rahma	133	736
10	Al Fardoos	CM070307	Al Rahma	150	1,024
11	Al Qadisias	CM070321	Al Rahma	153	742
12	Al Qora Al Mankoba	CM070313	Al Rahma	95	582
13	Al Madinah Al Monawarah	CM070301	Al Rahma	97	589
14	Al Muatesm	CM070305	Al Rahma	75	399
15	Al Mohajerin 1	CM070320	Al Rahma	109	625
16	Al Nwaeer	CM070309	Al Rahma	277	1,595
17	Al Nour	CM070302	Al Rahma	145	1,019
18	Al Waleed	CM070304	Al Rahma	104	670
19	Bany Omaya	CM070322	Al Rahma	71	387
20	Dar Al Aytam	CM070316	Al Rahma	132	646
21	Shabab Al Khayr	CM070317	Al Rahma	210	1,181
22	Toeor Al Jana	CM070318	Al Rahma	106	651
23	Qasayon	CM070326	Al Rahma	107	408
24	Leeajlecom	CM070306	Al Rahma	187	1,153
25	Hibat Allah	CM070315	Al Rahma	117	669
26	Al Khyr	CM070324	Al Rahma	137	734
27	Doaa Al Kuwait Wa Al Khyrat	CM070224	Al Karama	150	744
28	Homs	CM070226	Al Karama	82	445
29	Atfal Al Ghad	CM070232	Al Karama	96	468
30	Al Ahrar	CM070214	Al Karama	223	905
31	Al Ikhlas	CM070238	Al Karama	127	807
32	Al Aseel	CM070215	Al Karama	153	864
33	Al Aqsa	CM070207	Al Karama	130	672
34	Al Hejaz	CM070219	Al Karama	133	736
35	Al Haramyn	CM070216	Al Karama	166	741
36	Al Haq	CM070209	Al Karama	114	573
37	Al Doaa	CM070205	Al Karama	348	1,460
38	Al Rawda	CM070231	Al Karama	95	470
39	Al Shuhada	CM070413	Al Karama	112	526
40	Al Shaheed Saleh	CM070222	Al Karama	129	826

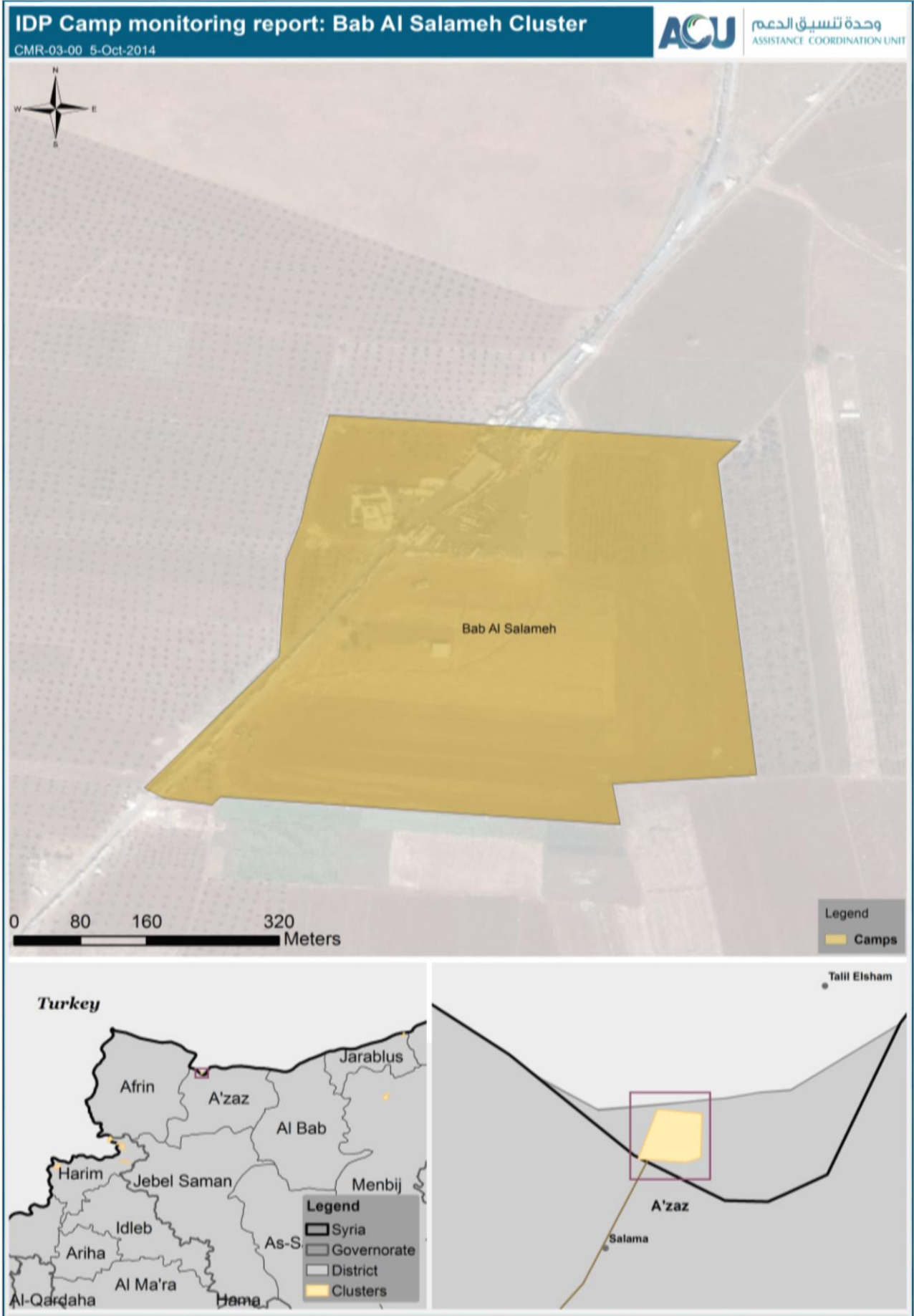
41	Al Sedeq	CM070217	Al Karama	48	266
42	Al Safa Wa Al Marwa	CM070202	Al Karama	170	795
43	Al Farook	CM070210	Al Karama	150	957
44	Al Faraj	CM070208	Al Karama	158	1,068
45	Al Karama	CM070201	Al Karama	546	3,438
46	Al Mahabba	CM070220	Al Karama	106	656
47	Al Manarah	CM070230	Al Karama	135	764
48	Ahl Al Sham	CM070213	Al Karama	140	746
49	Tabarak Al Rahman	CM070240	Al Karama	108	662
50	Halap	CM070225	Al Karama	111	702
51	Reef Hama Al Mankop	CM070227	Al Karama	107	561
52	Zahret Al Madaaen	CM070236	Al Karama	135	747
53	Shams Al Horia	CM070206	Al Karama	230	1,437
54	Taibah	CM070203	Al Karama	211	1,399
55	Ataa	CM070223	Al Karama	118	719
56	Mogamaa Al taaqwaa	CM070241	Al Karama	42	248
57	Al Ikhaa	CM070211	Al Karama	290	1,525
58	Al Islah	CM070239	Al Karama	167	849
59	Al Rajaa	CM070229	Al Karama	165	878
60	Al Mostaqbal	CM070221	Al Karama	163	882
61	Salah Al Dien	CM070228	Al Karama	224	1,261
62	Nusrat Al mazlomeen	CM070242	Al Karama	145	819
63	Noor Al Mostaqbal	CM070237	Al Karama	158	753
64	Noor AL Shaam	CM070234	Al Karama	91	564
65	Noor Al Mustafa	CM070218	Al Karama	213	1,138
66	Wa'eetasemo	CM070204	Al Karama	412	2,304
67	Yasmin Al Sham	CM070235	Al Karama	209	1,057
68	Fadl Allah	CM070233	Al Karama	103	550
69	Al Rehania	CM060108	Yamadia	60	190
70	Zaytona	CM060104	Yamadia	86	367
71	Al Saad	CM060106	Yamadia	33	115
72	Al Lazikia	CM060109	Yamadia	202	1,047
73	Manhale	CM060103	Yamadia	95	470
74	Yamadia	CM060101	Yamadia	109	459
75	Toros	CM060107	Yamadia	70	520
76	Kroja	CM060110	Yamadia	33	139
77	Abi Al Fidaa	CM070108	Atma	96	684
78	Ehssas1	CM070106	Atma	230	1,550
79	Ehssas2	CM070107	Atma	150	841
80	Ehssan 1	CM070140	Atma	65	367
81	Al Itehad	CM070135	Atma	108	655
82	Ehssan 2	CM070141	Atma	66	648
83	Al Amana	CM070109	Atma	125	799
84	Al andalos	CM070142	Atma	83	553
85	Al Ansar 2	CM070111	Atma	132	933
86	Al Anfal	CM070110	Atma	123	844
87	Al Ber Wa Al Taqwaa	CM070114	Atma	70	528
88	Al Baraa	CM070143	Atma	66	499
89	Al Bayan	CM070113	Atma	397	2,864
90	Al Jazeera	CM070105	Atma	404	2,167
91	Al Hasson	CM070144	Atma	39	227
92	Al Hamza	CM070118	Atma	97	699

93	Al khalil	CM070119	Atma	201	1,284
94	Al Resala	CM070123	Atma	77	509
95	Al Reh Al Morsalah	CM070145	Atma	104	419
96	Al Zohor 1	CM070146	Atma	120	632
97	Al Arabiya	CM070112	Atma	757	4,137
98	Al Gaith	CM070117	Atma	381	2,432
99	Al Faroq Omar	CM070115	Atma	170	947
100	Al Fdel	CM070148	Atma	107	612
101	Al Foqaraa Wa Al Mohtajen	CM070116	Atma	123	803
102	Al Maram	CM070149	Atma	126	819
103	Al Muatesm	CM070150	Atma	30	208
104	Al Montaser	CM070151	Atma	142	758
105	Al Manseen	CM070120	Atma	53	380
106	Al Nada	CM070122	Atma	132	818
107	Al Hiba	CM070162	Atma	202	1,138
108	Al Helal	CM070152	Atma	77	479
109	Al Wahdeh	CM070153	Atma	156	1,041
110	Al Yarmook	CM070125	Atma	110	708
111	Al Yamama	CM070136	Atma	75	543
112	Om Al Qqora	CM070130	Atma	120	889
113	Oriant	CM070131	Atma	208	1,124
114	Baraeem Kafar Zeta	CM070154	Atma	36	212
115	Bashaeer Al Nasser	CM070127	Atma	217	1,294
116	Rama Allah	CM070132	Atma	78	463
117	Ryad Al Haramen	CM070133	Atma	119	775
118	Reef Halap Al Janoby	CM070138	Atma	107	889
119	Reef Hama Al Shamaly	CM070137	Atma	226	1,365
120	Reef Hama Al Garby	CM070155	Atma	108	692
121	Zamzam	CM070156	Atma	102	602
122	Zohor	CM070147	Atma	93	570
123	Saedona	CM070157	Atma	97	606
124	Shaza Al Horeea	CM070134	Atma	154	921
125	Shams Al Horia	CM070102	Atma	93	579
126	Saberon	CM070158	Atma	108	642
127	Souran	CM070159	Atma	52	329
128	Ebado Al Rhman	CM070128	Atma	90	504
129	Ebado Allah	CM070129	Atma	84	413
130	Atchan	CM070126	Atma	235	1,314
131	Qariet Hamad Al Amar	CM070160	Atma	100	537
132	Motawea 1	CM070139	Atma	65	423
133	Motawea 2	CM070161	Atma	96	569
134	Yad Be Yad	CM070163	Atma	47	295
135	Yossef Wa Noura	CM070164	Atma	192	960
136	Bab Al Salameh Al hodody	CM020101	Bab Al	1384	8,472
137	Al Jabal	CM060105	Jarablus	124	619
138	Jarablus [Al shabeeba]	CM020203	Jarablus	25	140
139	Jarablus [stadium]	CM020201	Jarablus	56	266
140	Jarablus 5	CM020205	Jarablus	80	412
141	Sameddon	CM070603	Salqin	480	2,138
142	Ayidoun	CM070601	Salqin	665	2,886
143	Kadimon	CM070602	Salqin	390	1,957
144	Areeha	CM070503	Sarmada	61	308

145	Al Dana	CM070501	Sarmada	53	244
146	Al Shahbba	CM070502	Sarmada	110	573
147	Al Tawheed	CM070411	Qah	41	226
148	Al Jolan	CM070401	Qah	237	1,409
149	Al khalij Al Arabi	CM070421	Qah	80	420
150	Al Salam	CM070404	Qah	255	1,963
151	Al Forkan	CM070408	Qah	245	1,447
152	Al Majed	CM070410	Qah	107	501
153	Al Midan	CM070405	Qah	200	1,124
154	Al Nasser	CM070403	Qah	282	1,522
155	Bab Al Hawa Upper	CM070406	Qah	109	575
156	Dar Al Reayah	CM070409	Qah	202	1,005
157	Sham Al Izza	CM070413	Qah	83	378
158	Qah camp	CM070407	Qah	275	1,459



**ANEX III**

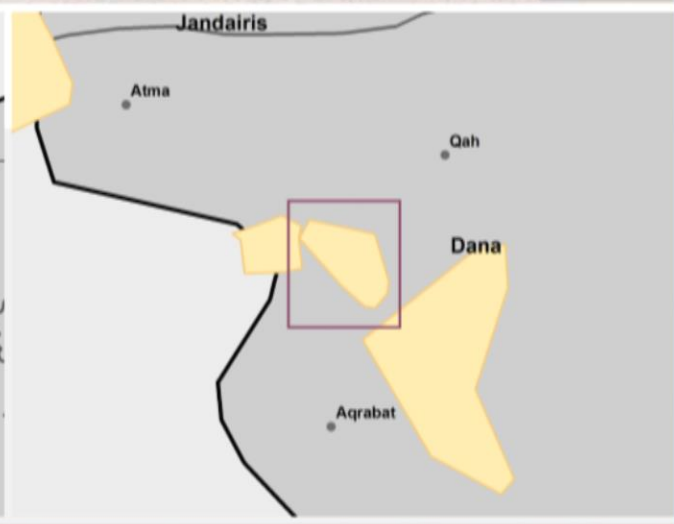
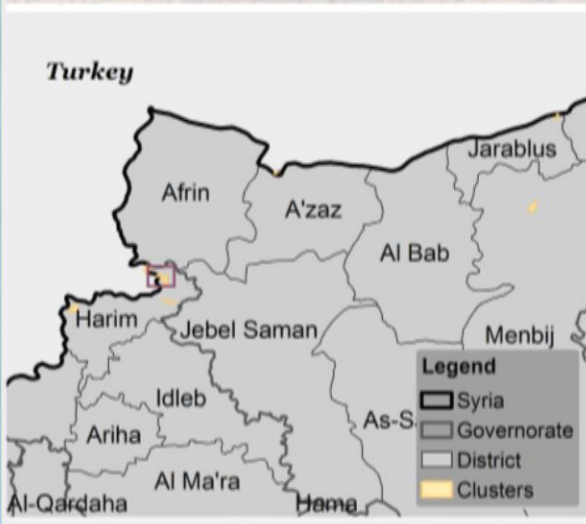
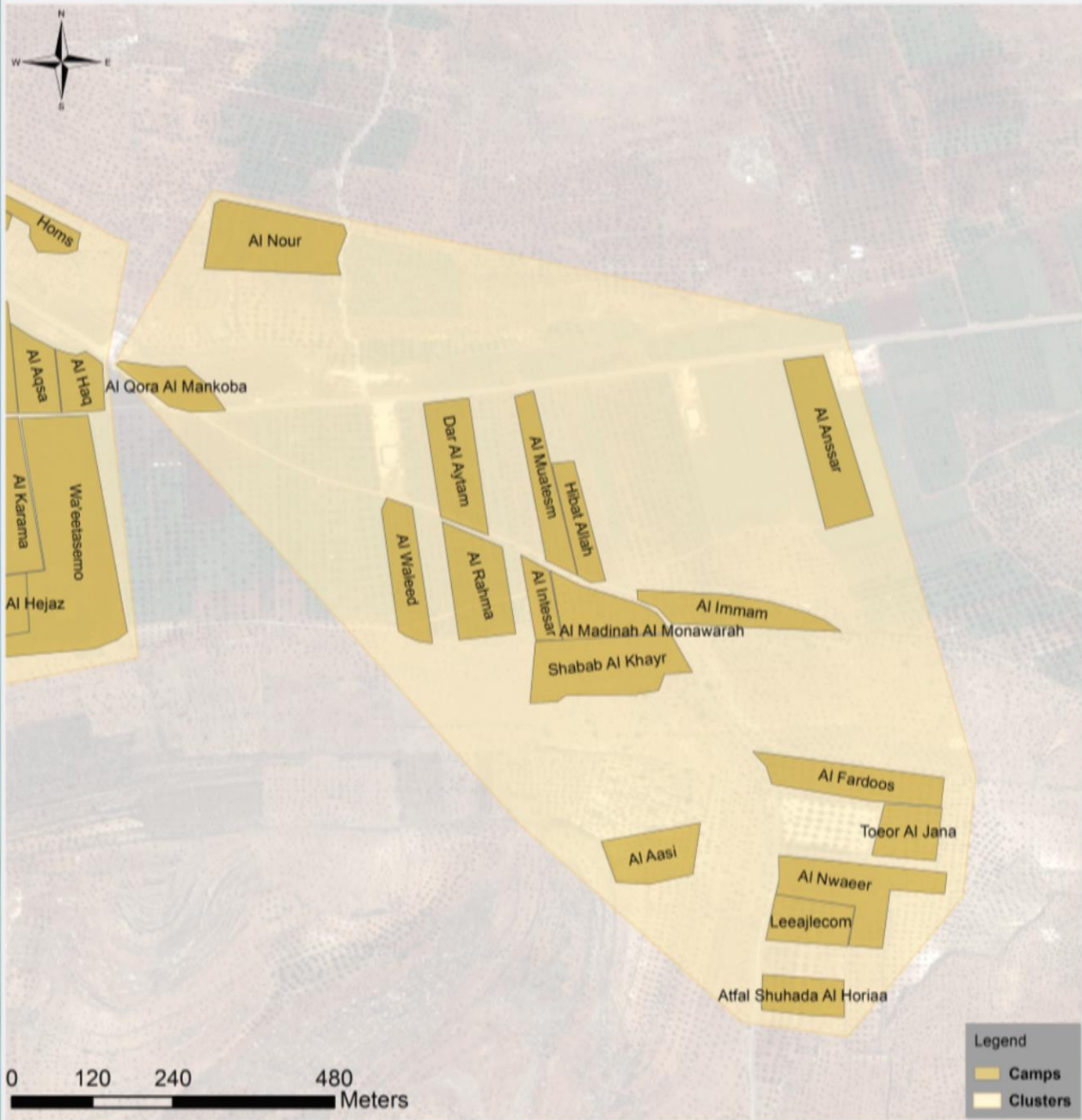


# IDP Camp monitoring report: Al Rahma Cluster

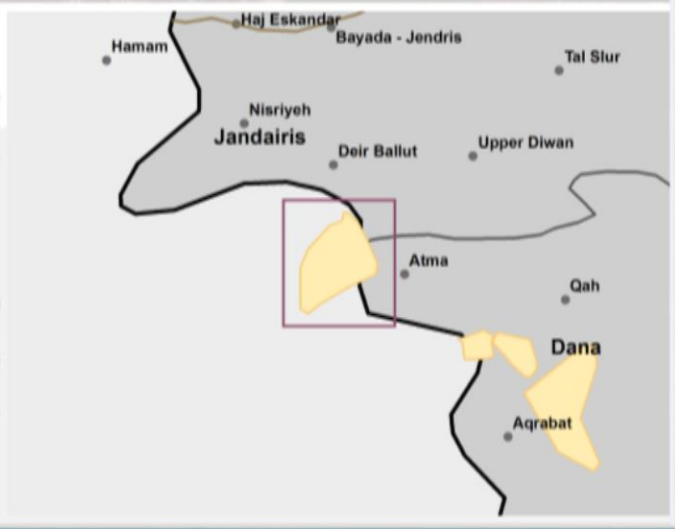
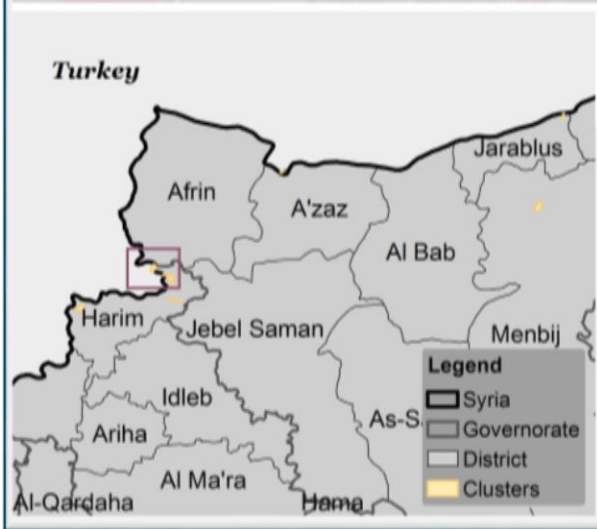
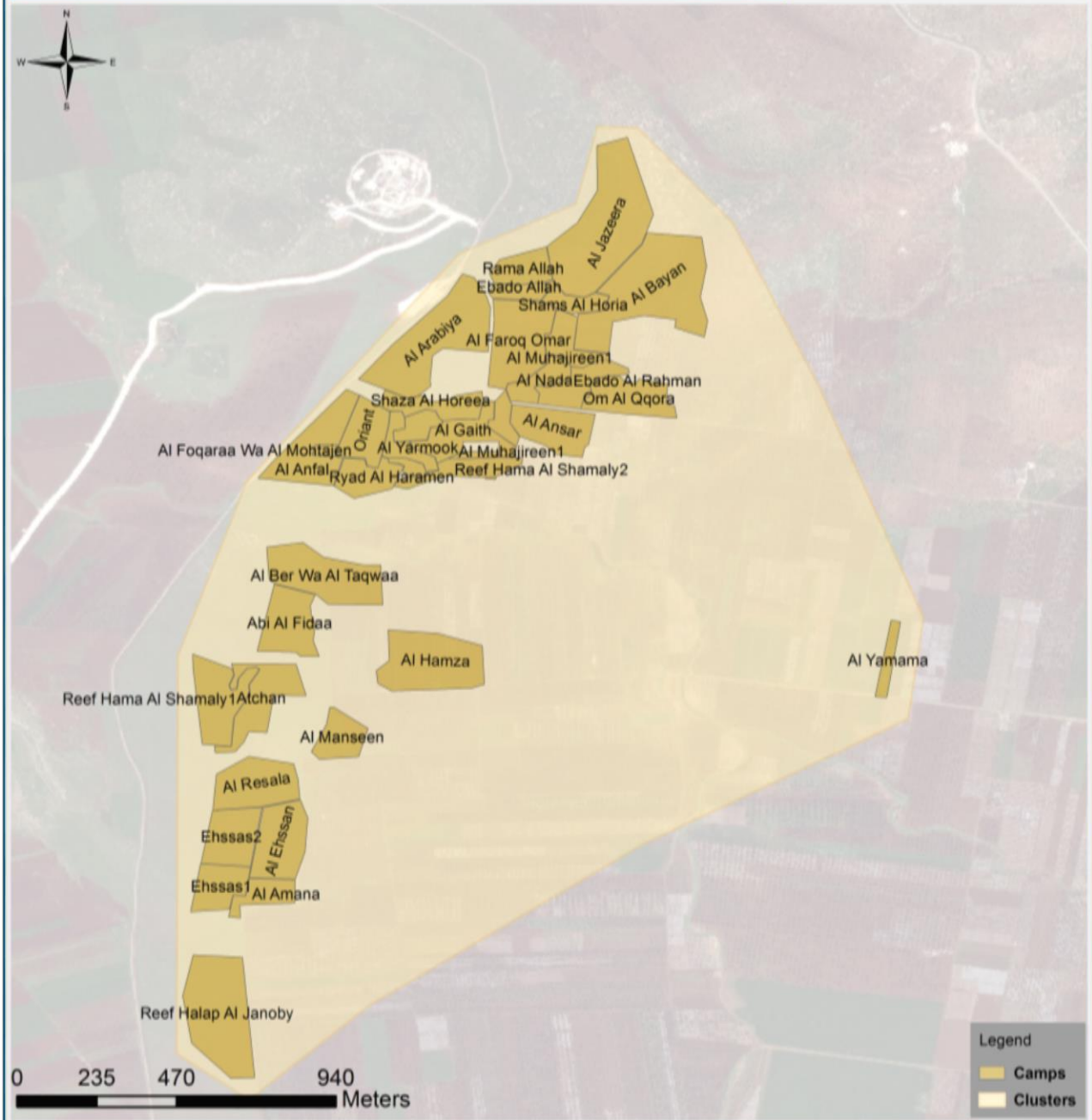
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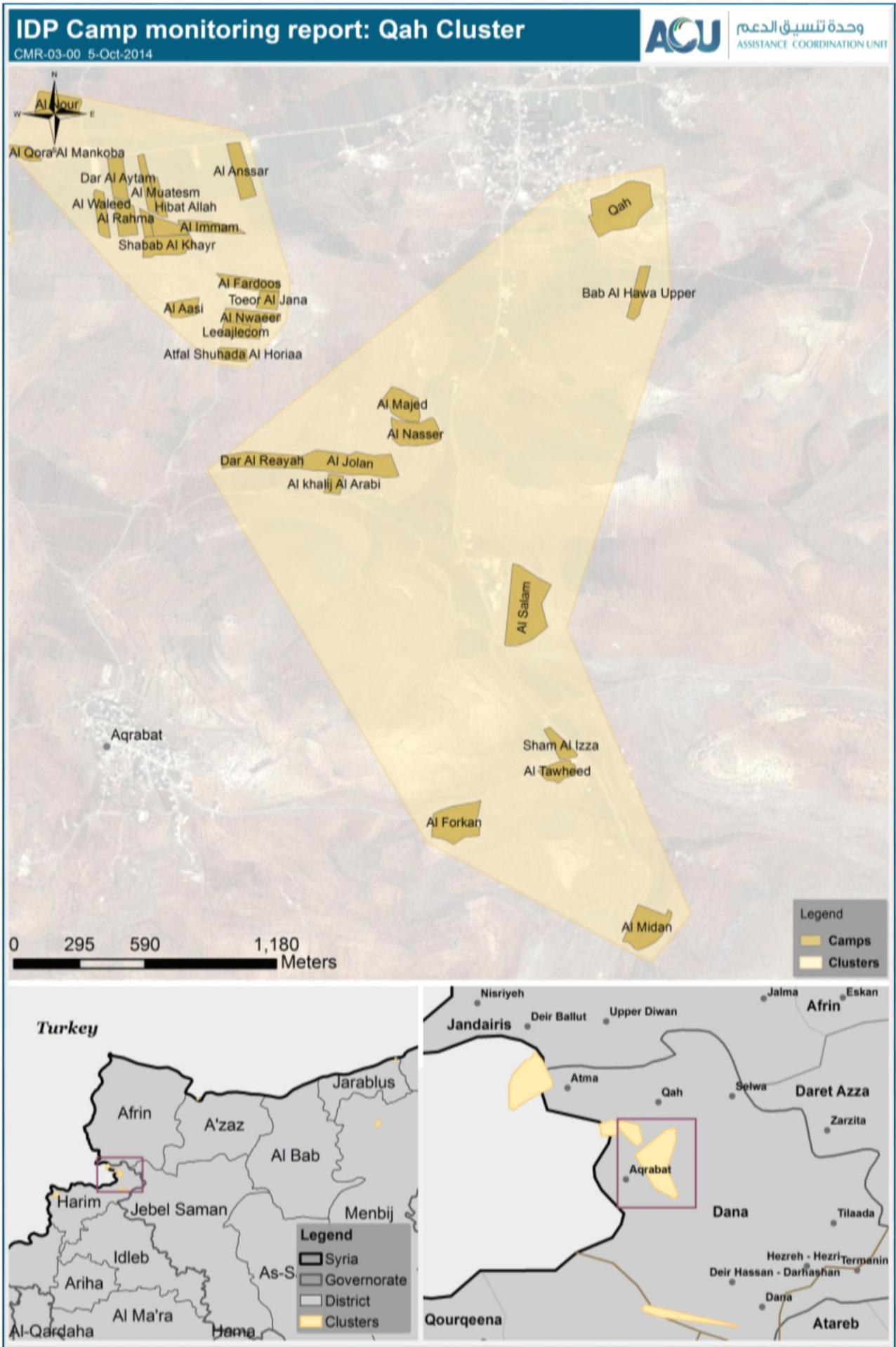


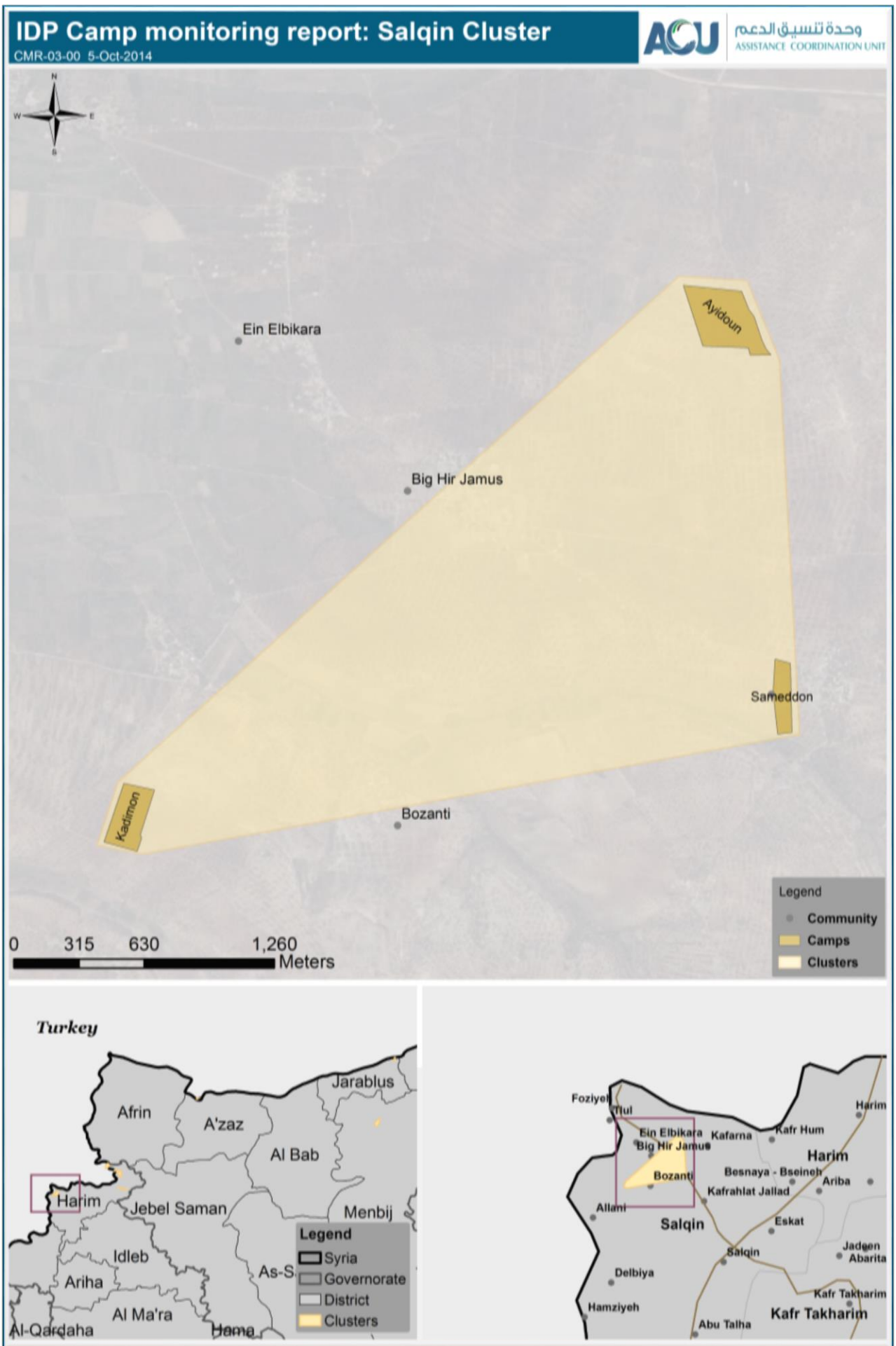
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ASSISTANCE COORDINATION UNIT

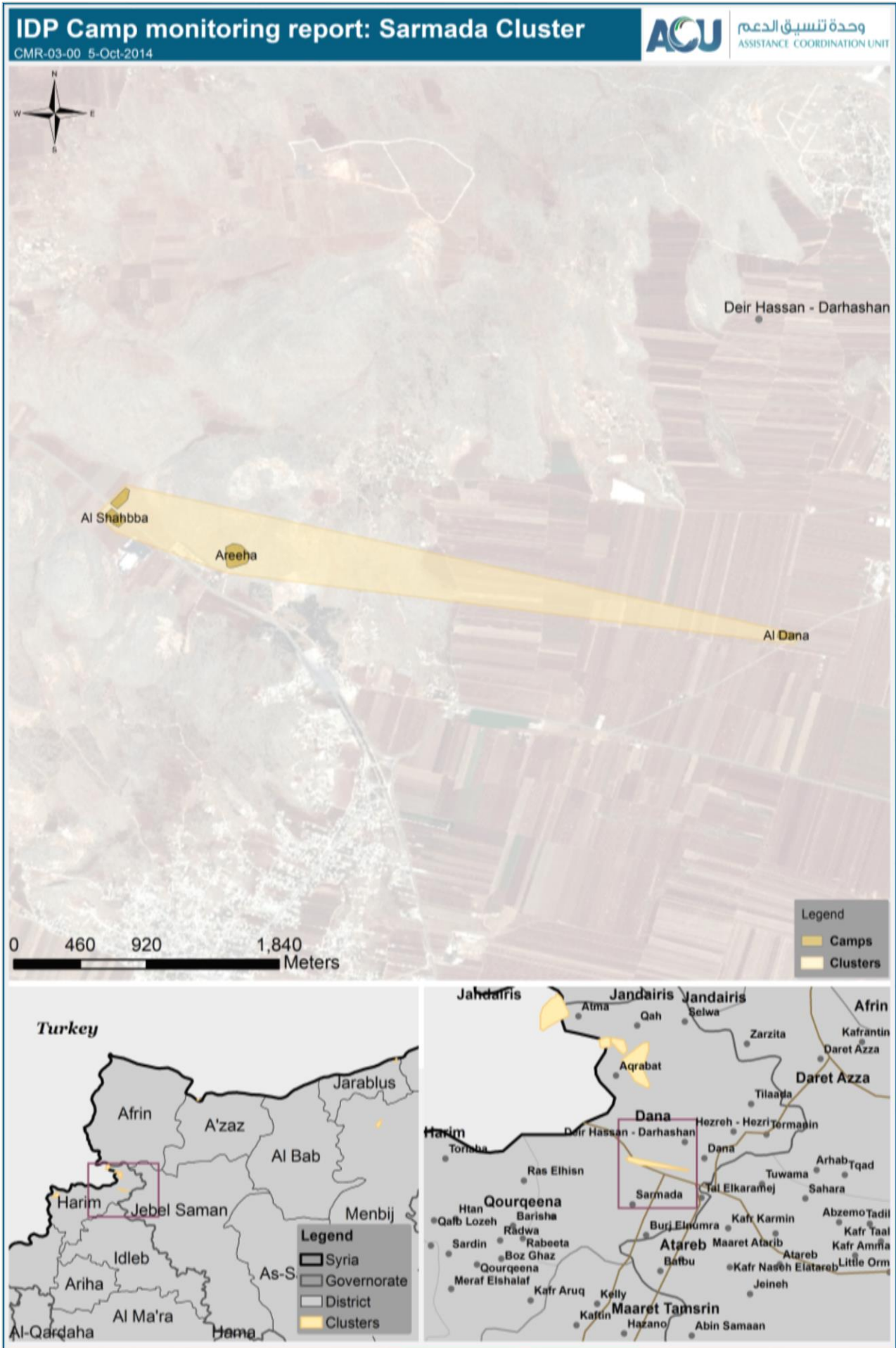


**IDP Camp monitoring report: Atma Cluster** ACU **وحدة تنسيق الدعم**  
ASSISTANCE COORDINATION UNIT









# IDP Camp monitoring report: Jarablus Cluster

CMR-03-00 5-Oct-2014



وحدة تنسيق الدعم  
ASSISTANCE COORDINATION UNIT

