

# CAMP MONITORING REPORT NORTHERN SYRIA

Issue 21  
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## Report Covers:

Demographic distribution

Humanitarian status

- Food security
- Health
- Water, Sanitation and hygiene
- Education
- Shelters and non-food items (NFIs)

Priorities

Annexes

- Locations and codes of clusters
- List of camps
- Maps of camps

Prepared by  
Information Management Unit (IMU)  
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The Information Management Unit (IMU) seeks to build stronger capacities of active parties for decision making in the Syrian crisis. This is done through collecting, analyzing and sharing information on the humanitarian status in Syria. To this end, the Information Management Unit has established a huge network of researchers selected on the basis of specific criteria such as level of , association with information sources and ability to work and communicate under various conditions. IMU collects information that is difficult to be reached by the active international parties, produces different types of outputs such as maps, daily reports, case-specific distress calls, reports on camp monitoring, a monthly food item price index and thematic reports.

For further information and reception of products of Information Management Unit, you may visit ([www.acu-sy.org](http://www.acu-sy.org)) or directly contact us via email ([imu@acu-sy.org](mailto:imu@acu-sy.org)) or call us on (+90-342-22-010/77/88/99).

## Abstract

The Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) has issued the 21<sup>st</sup> monthly monitoring report on the displaced persons camps in the north of Syria. Assessment has been made to characterise the living conditions of those displaced persons within the camps during April 2015.

The total number of the camps that have been subjected to assessment in April has increased, compared to that of a month earlier, March, in that 162 camps instead of 158 have been subjected to assessment. The “Ayadi Al Beyda” camp of Atma cluster has been separated from “Bashair Annasir” camp, and therefore, the former turned an independent camp. This also applies to Sahl Al Ghab, Tadamun and Sarkhet Tifl camps, of Al-Karameh cluster. New two camps, Salahuddin 1 and Salahuddin 2, have been opened near the village of Khirbet Al Jouz. The two camps now constitute the Khirbet Al Jouz cluster, which is named after the village.

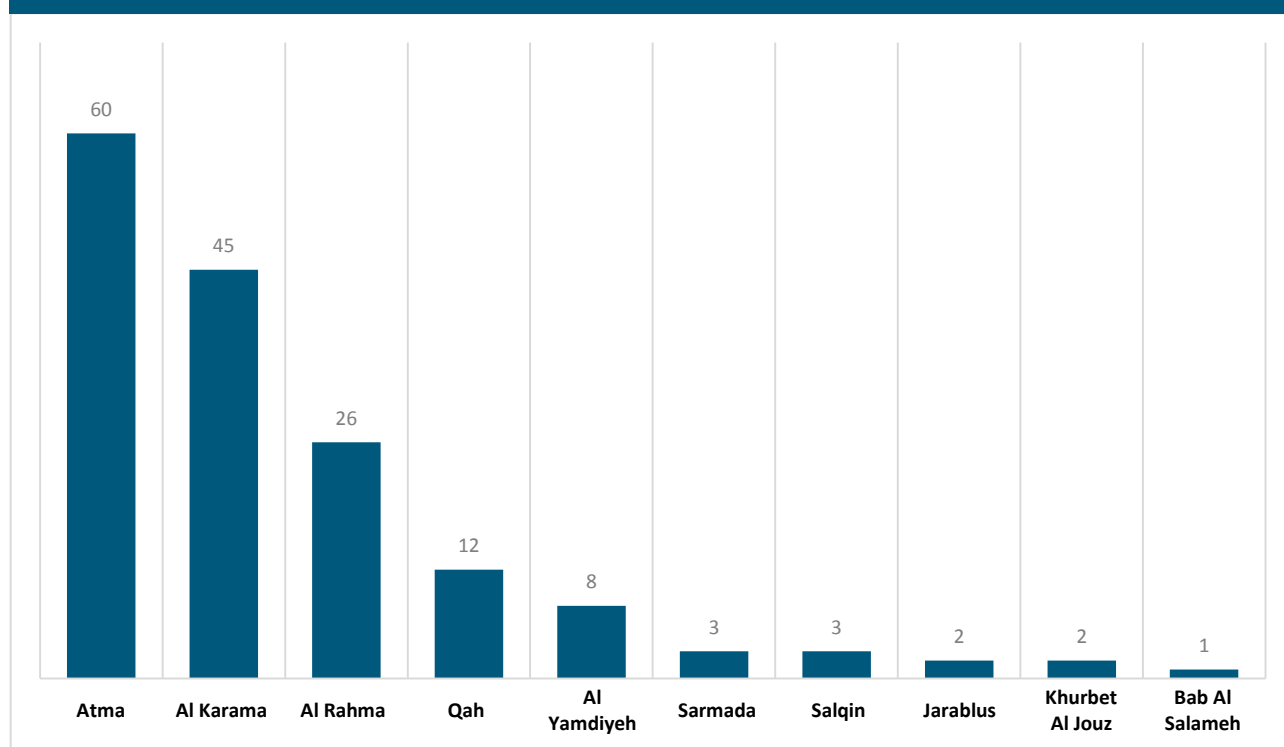
On the other hand, two camps in Jarablus, Shabiebeh and Mala’ab, have been closed, with their residents displaced to the two camps of Jarablus 5 and Al Jabal within the same cluster due to engagements in the neighborhood.

The displacement surge continued during April, with some 981 households moving from Hama province, 271 from Idleb province and 8 from Aleppo. Most of those households moved to Atma cluster which has received 400 tents provided by Banafsaj Organisation. However, those tents have not been sufficient in number to meet the needs of the displaced households in that period. 32 households have left Bashair Al Nasir camp to Sabiroun camp located within Atma cluster due to the lack of enough space.

On 22<sup>nd</sup> of April, a fierce rain storm hit Idleb camps, leaving behind a huge number of damaged tents. A mumps infected child lost his life according to the Administration of Al Bayan camp of Atma cluster. A female child died due to malnutrition as reported by Anfal camp Administration; while in Upper Bab Hawa camp, Qah cluster, a child died post falling in a sewerage manhole.

The organizations working in camps maintained the process of aid provision in terms of water, sanitation and hygiene, such as the construction of sewage system, building new toilets and procurement of water bladders. Other organizations paved roads with pebbles to ensure smoother rides and to avoid problems that hinder the access of rescue and ambulance cars, as well as to put an end to the problem of muddy swamps forming in winter.

Figure 1. Assessed clusters and number of camps within each cluster



### List of Acronyms

<b>ACU</b>	Assistance Coordination Unit
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>IHH</b>	Human Rights and Freedom (İnsan Hak ve Hürriyetleri)
<b>IMU</b>	Information Management Unit
<b>INGO</b>	International Non-governmental Organizations
<b>IRC</b>	International Rescue Commission
<b>KoBo</b>	E-reading application for smart phones and computers
<b>MRFS</b>	Medical Relief for Syria
<b>NFI</b>	Non-food Item
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental organization
<b>OCHA</b>	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>SPSS</b>	Statistical Package for Social Science
<b>UN</b>	United Nations

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## Introduction

Among the tasks carried out by the Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) is the coordination of humanitarian aids to be provided to the afflicted displaced persons in camps located in the north of Syria. As part of this task, ACU collects minutely detailed information on the humanitarian status in camps within a specific time frame with an aim to bridge in the information gap due to security unrest. Therefore, this report has been produced to give, on a monthly basis, the best possible representation of the status.

In this report, ACU gives an overview of the assessment of current status in 162 camps within 10 different clusters in three provinces (Idleb, Aleppo and Lattakia) located in the north of Syria

Primarily, this report aims at providing the decision makers with comprehensive information on the displaced persons' camps to help them offer the best possible responses concerning the volatile status in the displaced person camps in Syria. It also aims at providing a monitoring system and continuous assessment of the impact of response on the living standards within those camps. On another level, the report attempts to support coordination among various parties working on the humanitarian aspects in Syria, including communities, non-governmental organizations and UN agencies. This will reinforce the accountability of parties working in the humanitarian sector and responding to the Syrian crisis.

The report consists of three key sections:

- **Demographic distribution:** Showing the impact of war on the displaced persons;
- **Humanitarian status:** Including food security; health services; water, sanitation and hygiene; education, shelter and non-food items;
- **Prioritization:** Deals with needs prioritization and analysis at the displaced person camps, setting those needs under five categories.

Appendices 1 and 2 are tables on camp-related details within each cluster such as the geographic location and the number of households and individuals in each camp.

Annex 3 includes detailed maps of geographic locations of the majority of camps in the north of Syria. Researchers at the ACU demarcate the borders of these camps to determine their geographic locations, therefore facilitate the missions of humanitarian organizations interested in carrying aids to the displaced person camps.

## Methodology

In this section, an overview of the methodology adopted in the assessment process is presented. The methodology contains quantitative and qualitative techniques. Assessment includes:

- 1) Interviews with information providers and those in charge of the camps and reviews of the recorded and statistical information they have; 2) statistical information gathered by researchers (tent by tent technique); 3) crosscutting information by random sampling, which leads to highly thorough information, with the priority needs assessed by means of collective discussion and views with camp residents and various sources of information.

### Assessment sample

This assessment covers 162 camps in the north of Syria, collected from ten clusters in three provinces: Aleppo, Idleb and Lattakia.

### Assessment tools

Tools utilized in the assessment include a questionnaire designed based on a sample adopted by OCHA. For revision, the questionnaire has been sent to the departments of ACU: Project Management Department, Medical Department and Humanitarian Intervention Department. A number of questions has been added for further clarification. Researchers then collected data through the questionnaire by interviewing information providers such as the displaced persons, camp managers, as well as the responding organizations staff in the camps.

### Data collection

Data collection phase started early April for a full month. Each researcher collects data on a thousand households within the camp, an average of 250 family weakly by adopting the technique of tent by tent statistical data collection. The camp researcher network of the Information Management Unit in ACU in the north of Syria collected the data. 22 researchers living in camps took part in the assessment, compared to 21 in March, in addition, a researcher coordinator who collects and sends questionnaires with field supervision over researchers also participated. The researchers have been hired by Information Management Unit (IMU) based on a set of specific criteria such as the researcher's educational background and their social network, especially with the local cluster individuals, camp managers and other key information providers. Researcher capacity to work under pressure and efficient communication skills has been taken into consideration.

### Data management and analysis

Questionnaires carried out in camps were sent to the Information Management Unit electronically based on the KoBo template prepared by information analysis team and were then exported to Excel database. SPSS statistical program has been used by the analysis team within the IMU to detect missing or aberrant values. No missing values have been detected, but some aberrant ones have been noticed. After validation, they turned to be realistic values which appeared abnormal due to the huge size of camps and immense number of displaced persons occupying them. Later, the analysis team produced tables and plans that constitute a significant section of result analysis assessment process. Excel has been used in the production of plans and figures. Researchers demarcated the borders of camp clusters by the end of 2014, with no updates made so far.



## Demographics

An increased number of displaced persons has been noticed within the assessed camps to reach 152,078 displaced persons located in ten clusters. The displacement of new families in April concentrated mainly in Atma and Al Karama clusters. The two-camp cluster in Jarablus has been suffering from insufficient management and lack of structure for several months, coupled with the discontinuation of humanitarian aids reaching those camps due to ISIL control over that region. It is worth taking into consideration that Jarablus cluster was one of the best clusters in terms of quality of services and the work of various organizations prior to ISIL control over the cluster and the resultant prevention of all aids from reaching it. It is normal for the number of displaced persons in Jarablus cluster to decrease due to the reasons which pushed them to move inside the Turkish territory or to other clusters.

Table 1. Demographic distribution within camp clusters during April 2015

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdiyeh	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Khurbet Al Jouz	Sarrada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Number of families	9,464	3,262	6,980	790	1,379	245	409	222	1,863	2,207	26,821
Number of members	57,049	18,737	38,779	3,922	8,408	1,236	2,468	1,122	8,488	11,869	152,08
Males (%)	%47	%50	%48	%46	%49	%48	%46	%50	%46	%49	%48
Females (%)	%53	%50	%52	%54	%51	%52	%54	%50	%54	%51	%52
Males (0-6 moths)	%1.8	%1.4	%1.8	%1.6	%1.3	%0.9	%0.6	%1.2	%2.8	%1.4	%1.7
Males (6 moths – 1 year)	%1.8	%1.7	%1.9	%1.9	%2.6	%1.1	%1.5	%1.7	%2.4	%1.6	%1.9
Males (1– 2 years)	%2.9	%2.7	%2.7	%2.1	%2.7	%3.7	%2.7	%2.5	%4.4	%2.4	%2.8
Males (2– 6 years)	%5.4	%6.7	%6.1	%4.5	%5.5	%5.6	%4.5	%5.8	%5.7	%6.2	%5.8
Males (6 – 12 years)	%6.9	%8.7	%7.7	%8.4	%9.7	%10.0	%10.5	%7.7	%8.2	%7.6	%7.7
Males (12 – 18 years)	%6.7	%8.6	%8.2	%10.8	%8.9	%8.7	%6.0	%8.3	%6.3	%8.6	%7.7
Males (18 - 50 years)	%18.0	%17.8	%17.2	%10.9	%15.4	%17.5	%17.3	%19.5	%14.1	%18.9	%17.3
Males over 50 years	%3.4	%2.2	%2.6	%6.2	%3.1	%0.8	%2.9	%3.3	%2.5	%2.5	%2.9
Females (0-6 moths)	%2.0	%1.3	%1.8	%1.9	%1.3	%1.2	%0.9	%1.5	%2.7	%1.3	%1.8
Females (6 months – 1 year)	%2.0	%1.5	%1.9	%2.3	%2.4	%1.4	%1.9	%1.8	%3.1	%1.4	%2.0
Females (1– 2 years)	%3.3	%2.6	%2.9	%2.4	%3.2	%4.3	%3.4	%2.0	%3.8	%2.3	%3.0
Females (2– 6 years)	%6.1	%6.8	%6.5	%4.3	%5.4	%6.2	%5.6	%5.2	%7.1	%6.4	%6.3
Females (6 – 12 years)	%7.8	%8.3	%8.3	%10.0	%9.3	%10.0	%11.4	%7.3	%8.0	%8.3	%8.2
Females (12 – 18 years)	%7.8	%8.7	%8.8	%12.6	%8.7	%8.7	%6.6	%8.8	%6.9	%8.8	%8.4
Females (18 - 50 years)	%20.2	%18.7	%18.7	%12.2	%16.9	%19.1	%20.3	%19.7	%19.0	%19.6	%19.1
Females over 50 years	%4.0	%2.3	%2.8	%8.0	%3.6	%1.0	%4.0	%3.7	%3.3	%2.7	%3.4

Figure 2 shows the total number of households in each cluster in April. Figure 3 shows the number of individuals in those clusters.

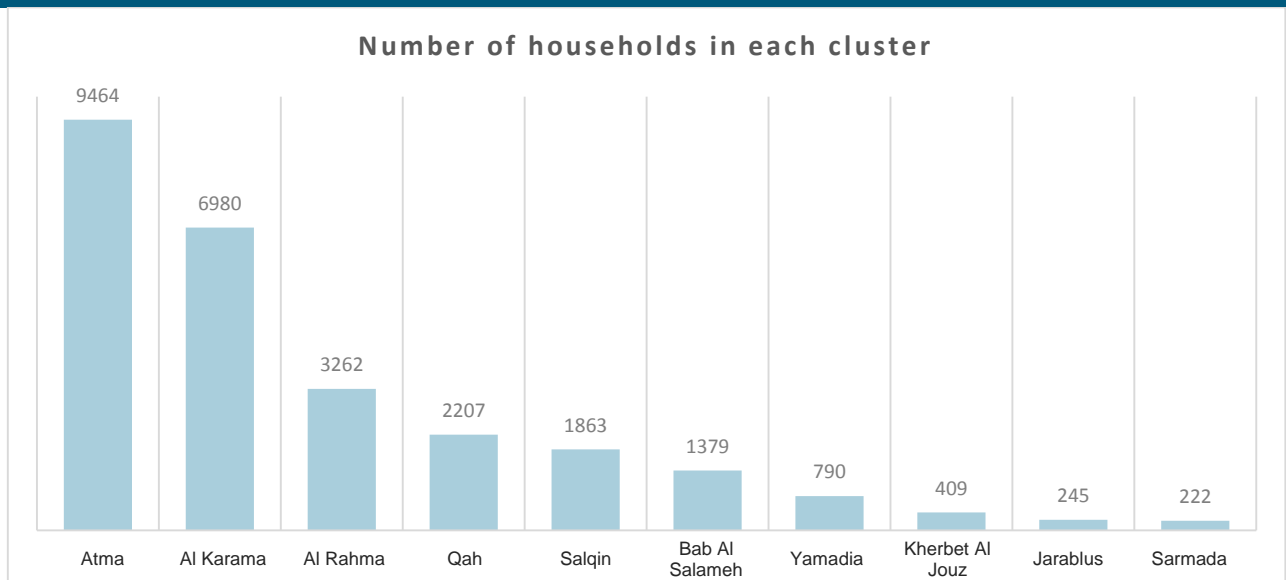
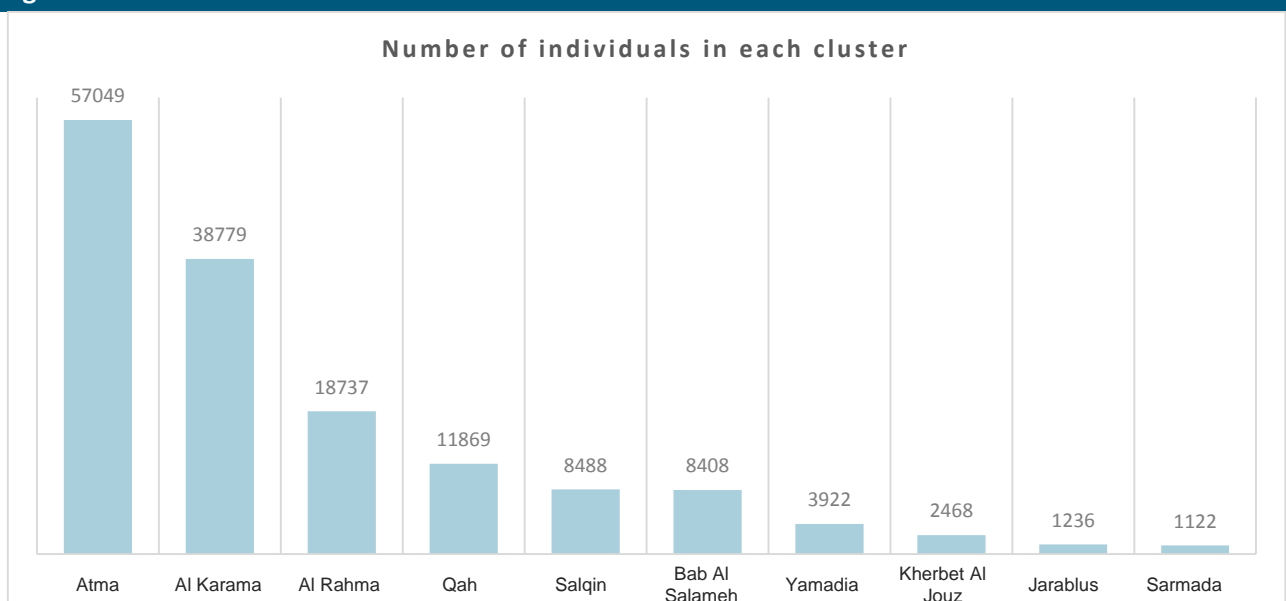
**Figure 2. Total number of households in each cluster****Figure 3. Total number of individuals in each cluster**

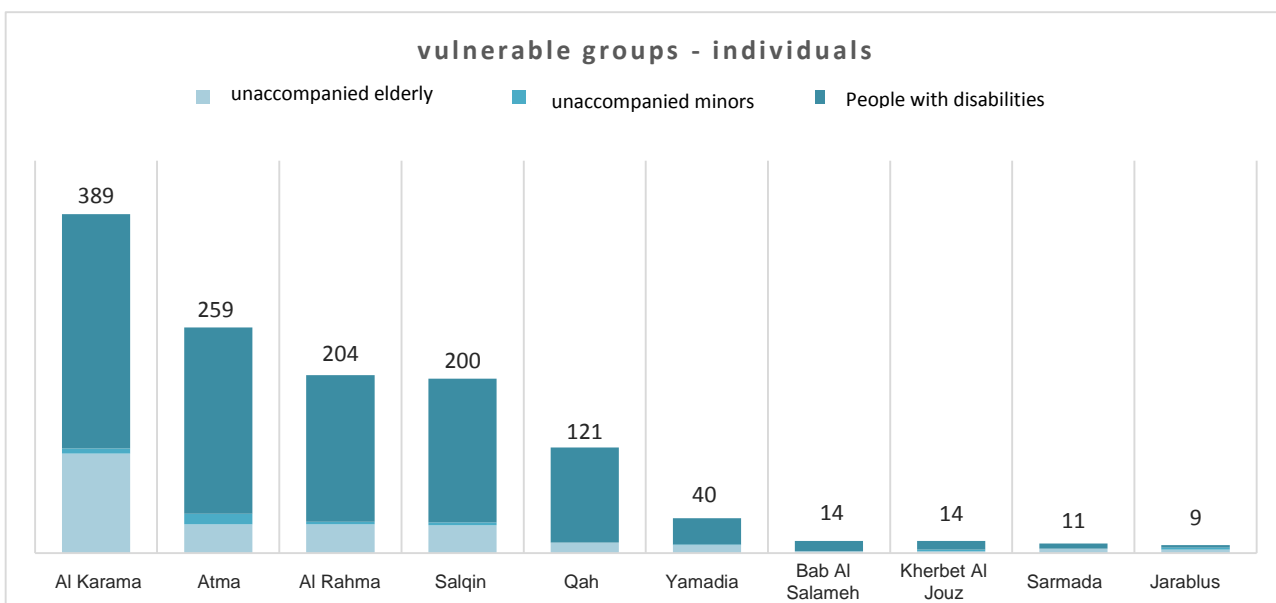
Table 2 shows the number of individuals within the vulnerable category in camps.

- 986 displaced persons with physical, mental or injury-related disabilities
- 246 un-accompanied elderly, 29 un-accompanied minors
- 1789 female-dependent households

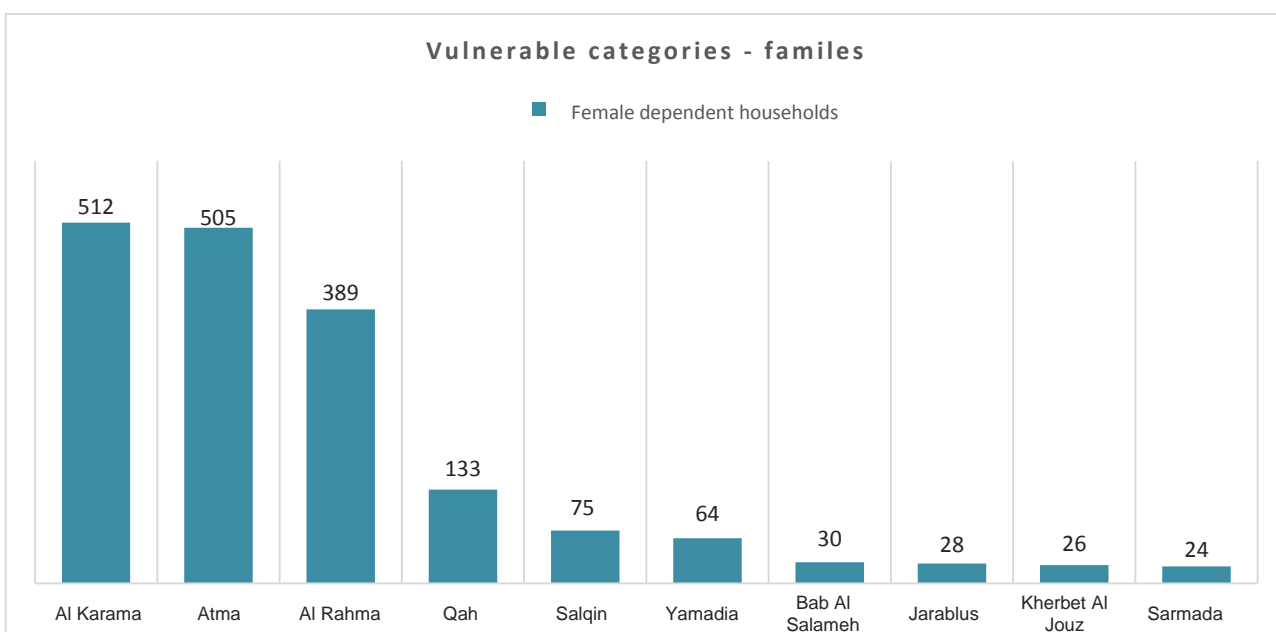
**Table 2. Vulnerable groups within the camp clusters during April 2015**

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdiyeh	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Khurbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Un-accompanied elderly	33	33	114	9	2	2	4	5	32	12	246
Un-accompanied minors	12	3	6	1	0	2	2	0	3	0	29
Special needs	214	168	269	30	12	10	3	6	165	109	986
Female-dependent households	505	389	512	64	30	26	28	24	75	133	1,786

**Figure 4. Total number of individuals under vulnerable groups in each cluster**



**Figure 5. Total number of households under vulnerable groups in each cluster**



## Humanitarian Status

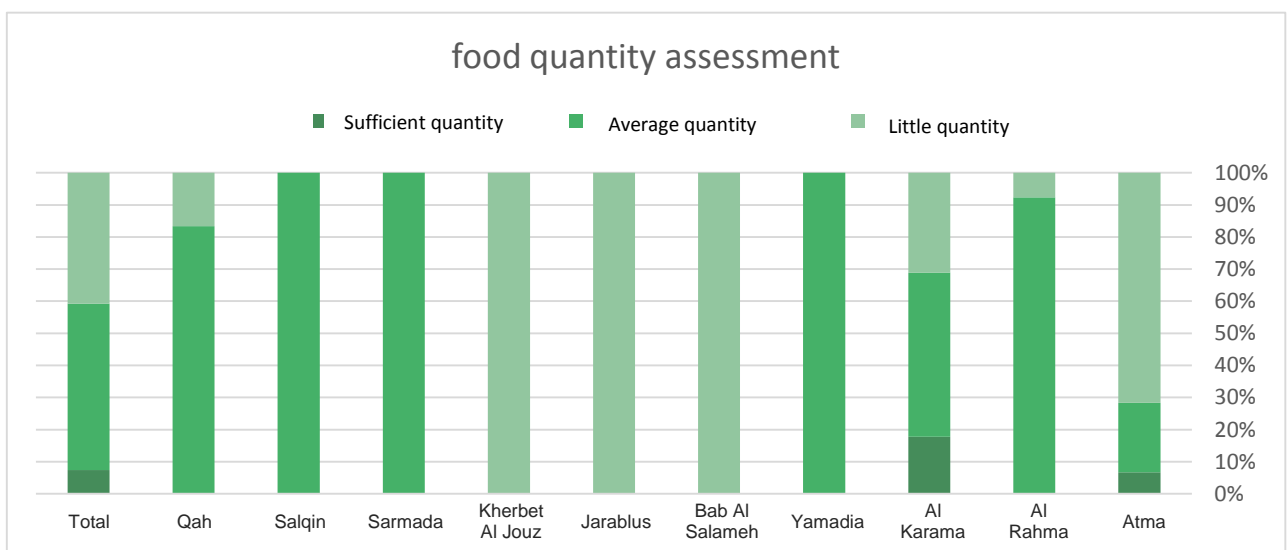
This section presents the results of humanitarian status analysis in camps, with monthly-basis updated information in five sectors: food security sector; health sector; water, sanitation and hygiene sector; education sector; shelter and non-food items sector.



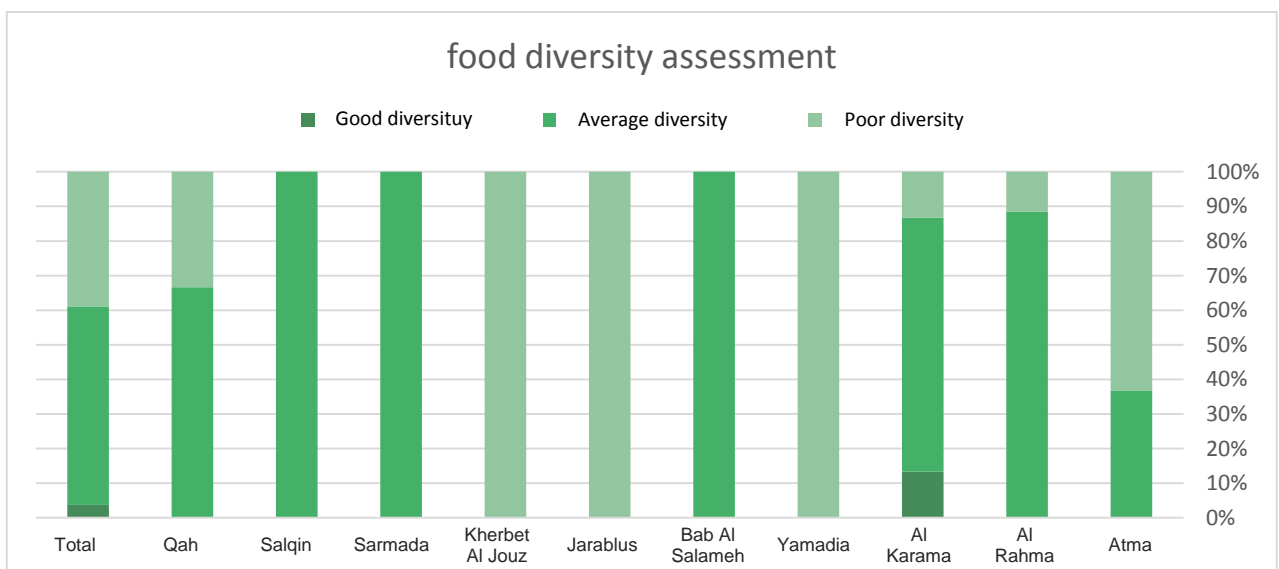
### Food security

Excluding some problems, food security status showed some stability during April. For example, Nasret Al-Mazloumin camp in Al Karama cluster and Qah camp in Qah cluster have not received any food baskets within the last six months. A number of other camps in the above clusters, as well as in Atma and Al Rahma clusters have not received food baskets for a long time. The bakery in Hamad Al-Ammar camp of Atma cluster has stopped working due to the scarcity of flour procurement. The qualitative and quantitative assessment is presented in figures 6 and 7 which show on-cluster general view on the food security status.

**Figure 6. On-cluster food quantity assessment**



**Figure 7. On-cluster food diversity assessment**



In terms of bread distribution, no change has been noticed, with Yamdiah and Jarablus clusters remaining without bread distribution for months; this applies to the newly-established Khirbet Al Jouz cluster. The bakery of Al Jazeera camp is not working anymore in Atma cluster due the shortage of flour, taking into consideration that this bakery serves Al Jazeera camp, in addition to four other camps in Atma cluster. It is worth mentioning that the provision of flour to Hamad Ammar village camp has also stopped in Atma since a month.

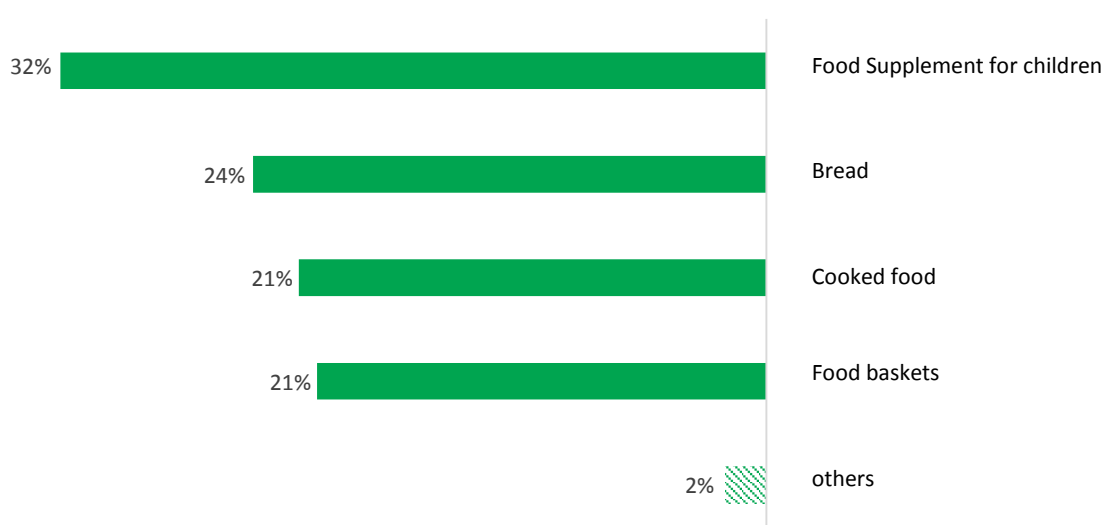
Cuisine status in camps, in general and in Atma cluster in specific, has deteriorated. The cluster cuisine has stopped working due to insufficient funding. The cuisine in Bab Al Salameh cluster, on the other hand, is well supported by the Turkish IHH, where all displaced persons received cooked meals on a daily basis in April. Table 3 shows the percentage of those received cooked meals and number of loaves allotted per capita per day.

**Table 3. Information on bread and cooked meals in each cluster**

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdiyeh	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Khurbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
% of displaced persons receiving cooked meals	---	---	---	---	%100	---	---	---	---	---
Number of daily loaves per capita	0.9	1.2	1.2	---	1.5	---	---	1.8	4.0	1.2

Amongst all the displaced persons, the need for food supplements for children received first priority with a percentage of 32% in all clusters in general, while subsidizing bread received the second priority with 24% as indicated in figure 8. Some 2% of all displaced persons had other priorities such as the need to receive other food items like meat, vegetables and fruits to ensure nourishment with better diversified nutritional value.

**Figure 8. Priority needs in the food security sector**

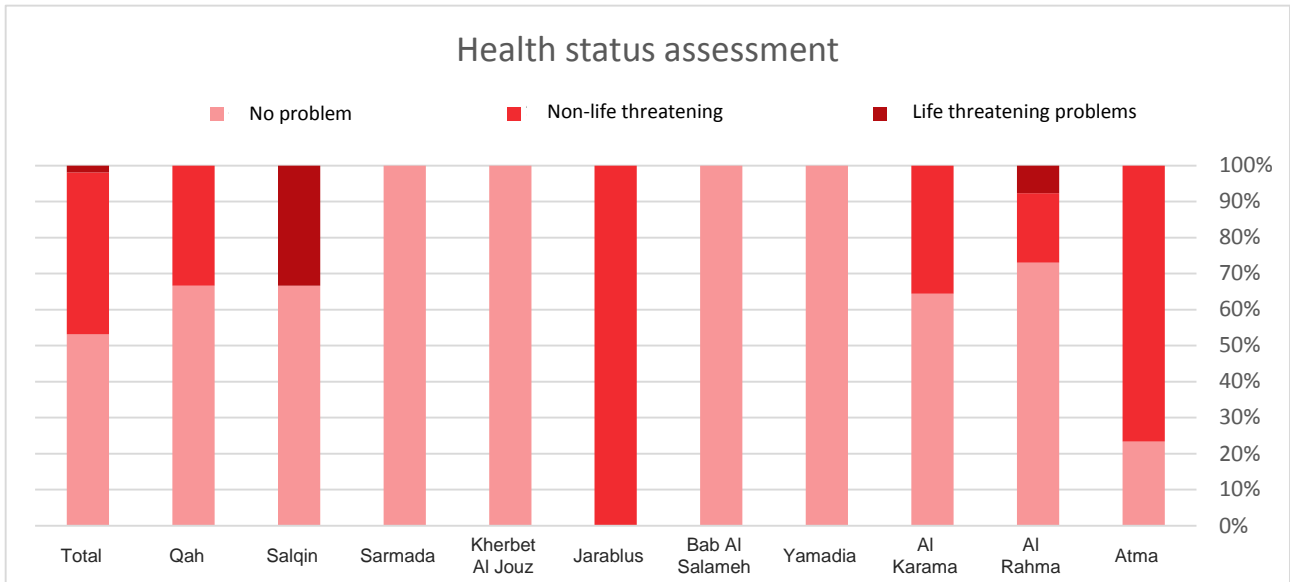




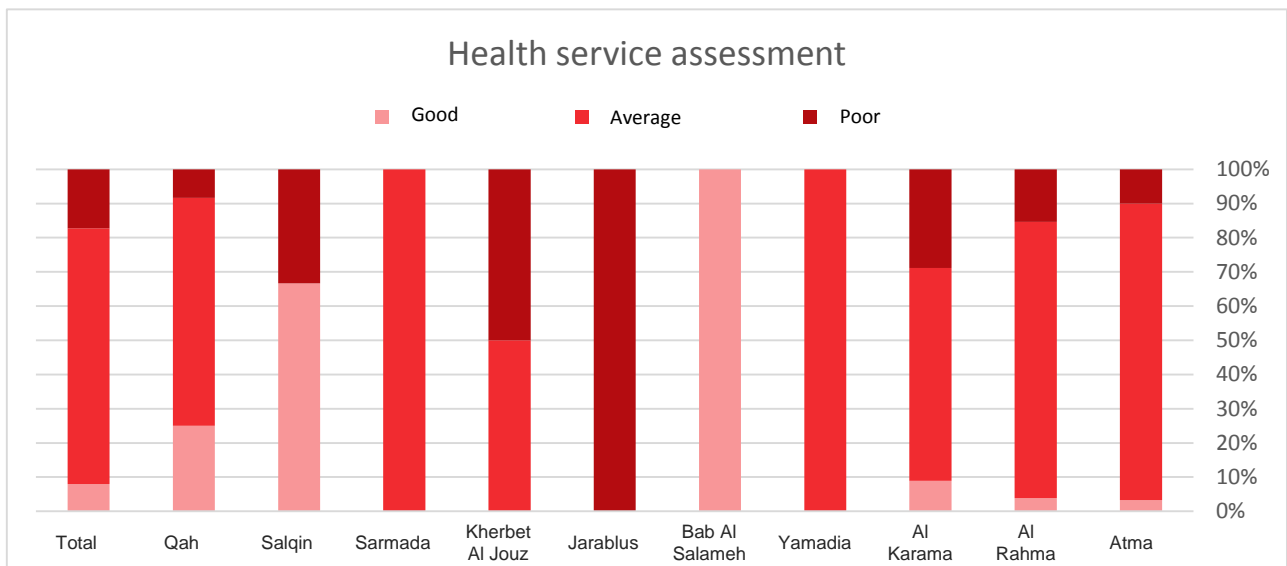
**Health**

The health status witnessed clear improvement compared to previous months. However, a new problem has emerged – the outbreak of scorpions and snakes. This needed urgent treatment and procurement of suitable drugs to those injured. The resulting assessment showed variation in status among clusters as shown in figures 9 and 10.

**Figure 9. On-cluster general health status assessment**

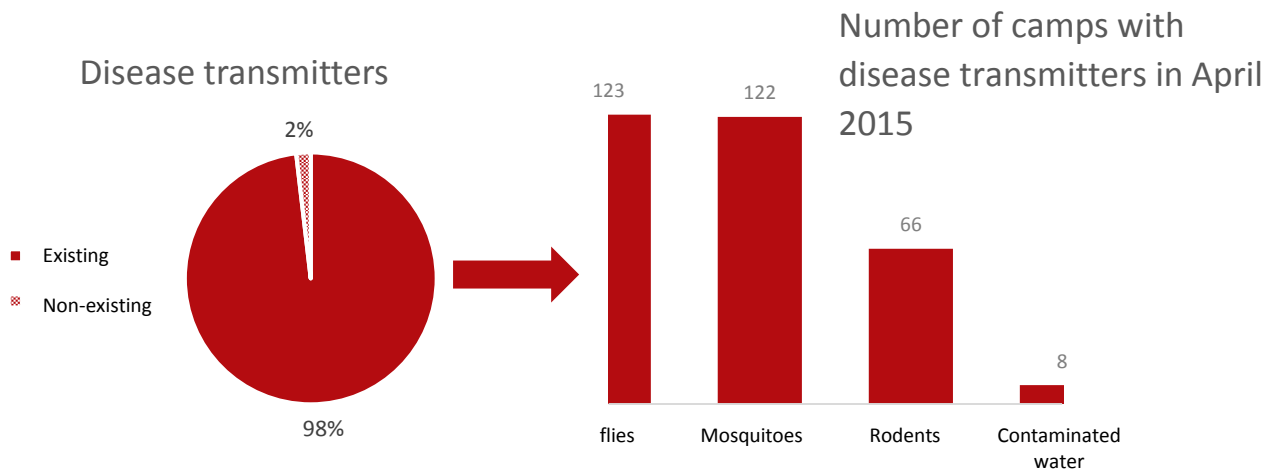
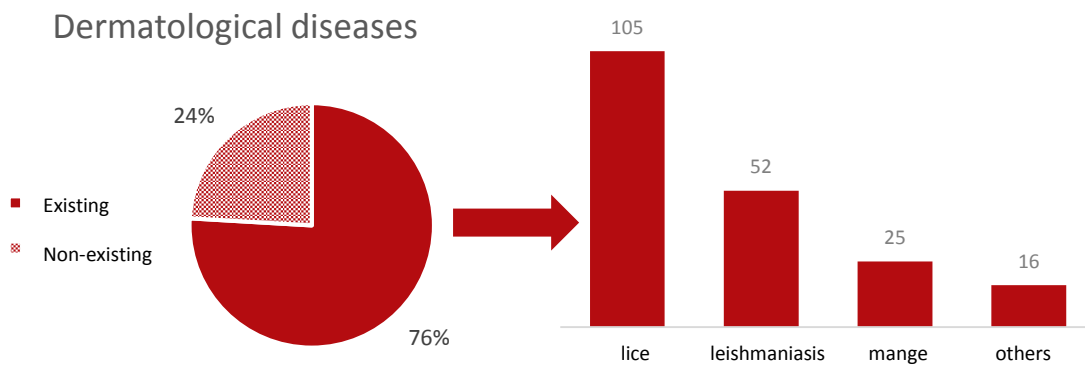
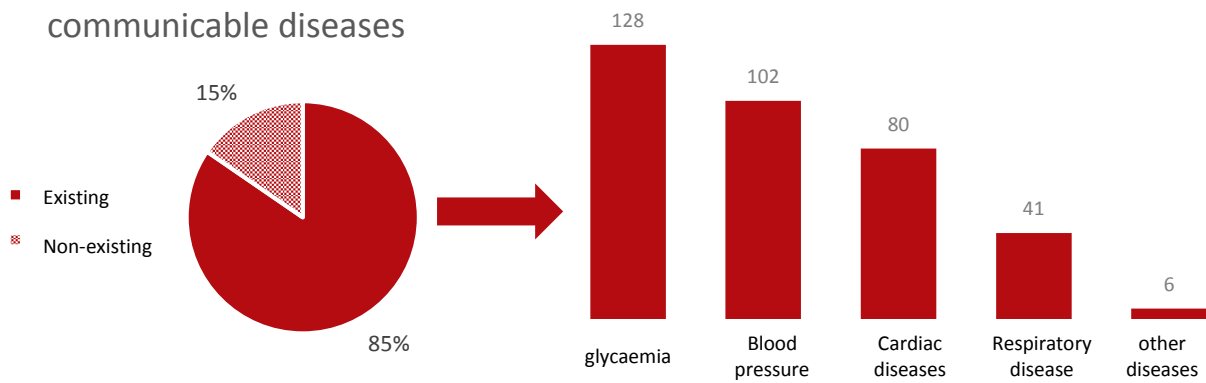
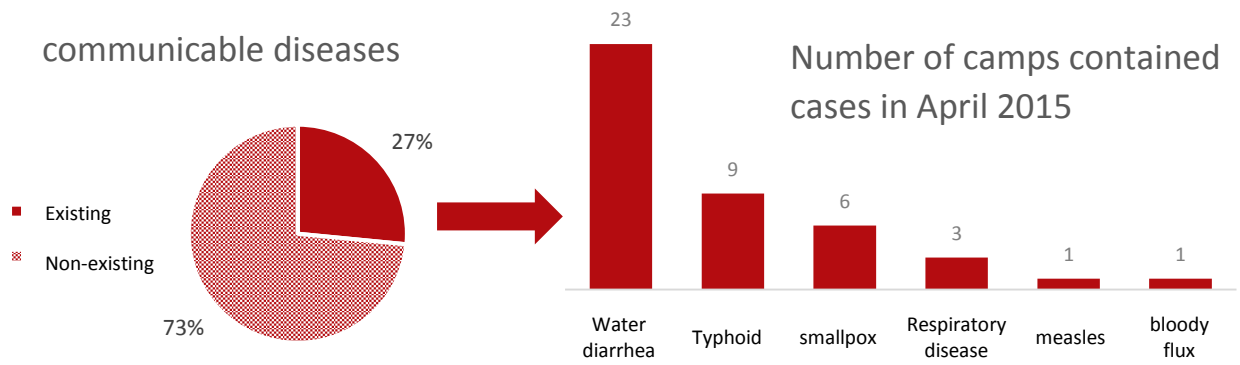


**Figure 10. On-cluster assessment of health services**



In April, the status of communicable, chronic and dermatological diseases, as well as the disease transmitters has been assessed in terms of level of existence and the total number of incidents in each camp assessed. For disease transmitters, detailed data reflects the number of camps in which the transmitters exist. Figure 11 shows a number of graphs that cover the details of the above.

**Figure 11. Assessment of status of on-camp communicable, chronic and dermatological diseases and disease transmitter**



The status of health sector showed relative improvement in April in Atma and Al Rahma clusters, with an increased number of medical points in both clusters. On the other hand, clusters such as Sarmada, Yamdiah and Jarablus are still suffering from almost a full lack of health services. This is clearly reflected in the percentage of diseases spreading among displaced persons in those clusters. Table 4 shows the number of medical staff members and medical points in clusters, as well as number of staff of each medical point.

**Table 4. Medical staff members and medical points**

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdiyeh	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Khurbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Number of medical staff	17	17	45	1	30	0	2	0	17	26	155
Number of medical points	5	2	3	1	2	0	1	0	2	7	23
Number of staff in each medical point	11,409	9,368	12,926	3,922	4,204	NA	2,468	NA	4,244	1,695	50,236

Table 5 shows the percentage of infections such as diarrhea, fever, respiratory, gastric and skin diseases among camp dwellers excluding Jarablus due the non-availability of data on health status there. A high rate of diseases has been noticed in Salqin, with respiratory diseases in those over 5 years of age were specifically high in Aidoun camp.

**Table 5. Rate of total individuals to those with incidents of diarrhea, fever, respiratory, gastric and skin diseases**

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdiyeh	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Khurbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
diarrhea	%1.1	%1.9	%2.5	%1.7	%2.1	---	%0.4	%3.3	%1.8	%2.6	%1.8
fever	%0.2	%1.2	%0.6	%1.3	%0.0	---	%0.2	%2.1	%2.5	%2.7	%0.8
Respiratory diseases	%1.1	%1.7	%2.5	%1.3	%9.8	---	%0.4	%5.9	%16.4	%3.7	%3.1
Gastric disease	%0.0	%0.5	%1.0	%1.0	%0.0	---	%0.5	%0.0	%0.8	%0.8	%0.5
Skin disease	%0.4	%1.2	%1.6	%1.6	%2.6	---	%0.6	%2.0	%2.6	%1.6	%1.2

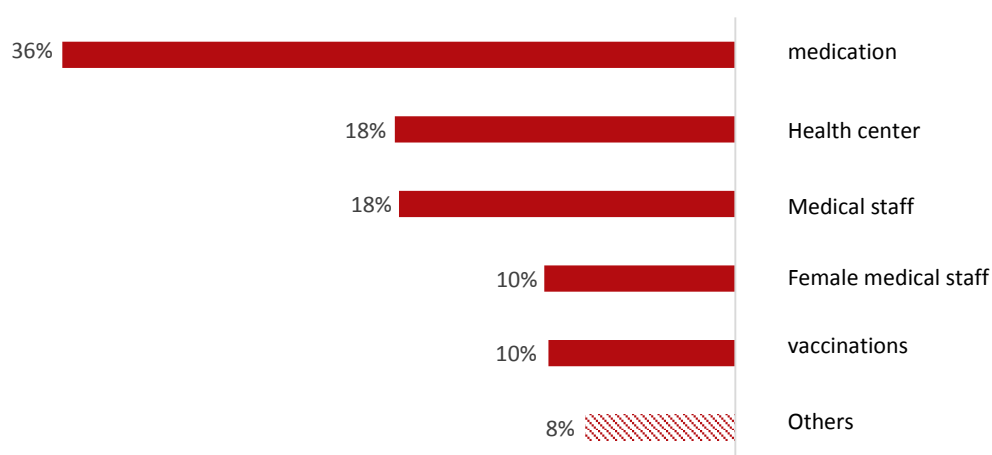
Numbers of on-cluster birth and death incidents are shown in table 6.



**Table 6. Number of birth/death incidents in each cluster**

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdiyeh	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Khurbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Number of birth incidents	55	5	21	13	5	3	11	0	18	6	137
Number of death incidents	3	0	16	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	26

The demand for increasing medicaments came as a top priority in the health sector at 36%, while rehabilitation/establishment of medical centre and support of medical staff came in second and third respectively at 18%. 2% of displaced persons had other priorities such as finding medical test labs, procurement of scorpion and snake antidotes inside the clusters. Priorities are set in figure 12.

**Figure 12. Priority needs in health sector**



## Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

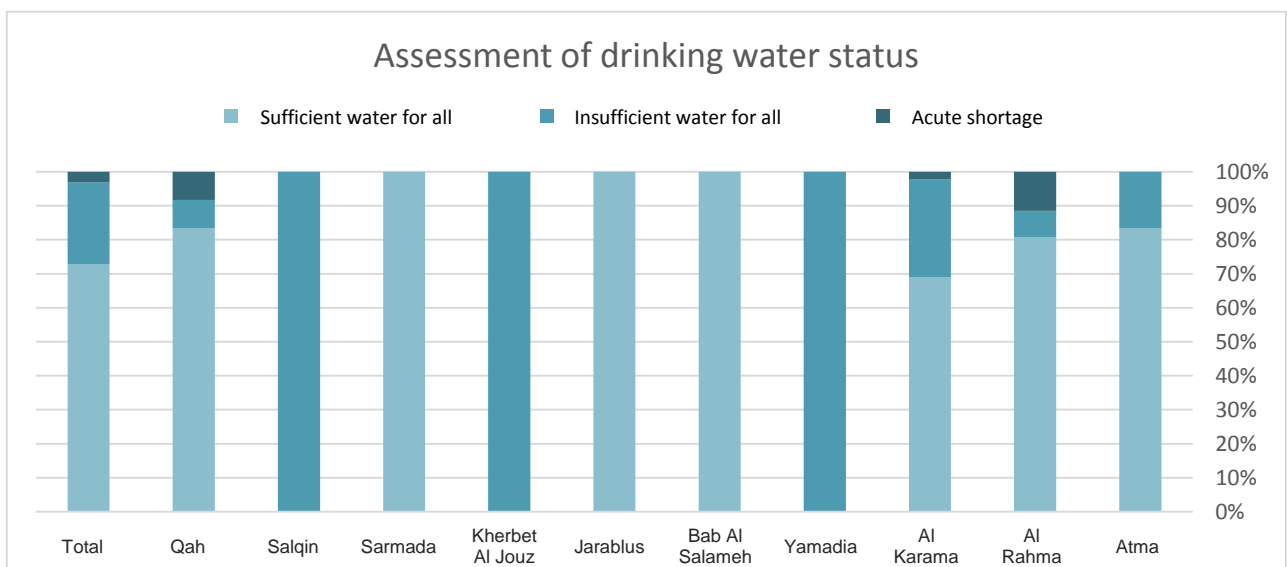
Water, sanitation and hygiene is one of the most significant sectors, especially in camps, due to the dire living conditions experienced by IDPs. Clean treated water is a basic need for each individual needed to persevere a healthy and hygienic status and to prevent possible diseases.

The sector is under ongoing improvement, thanks to the intervention of several organizations associated with providing proper response to camps. Although the international standards were not reached in all domains of this sector, the numbers indicate clear improvements in all camps.

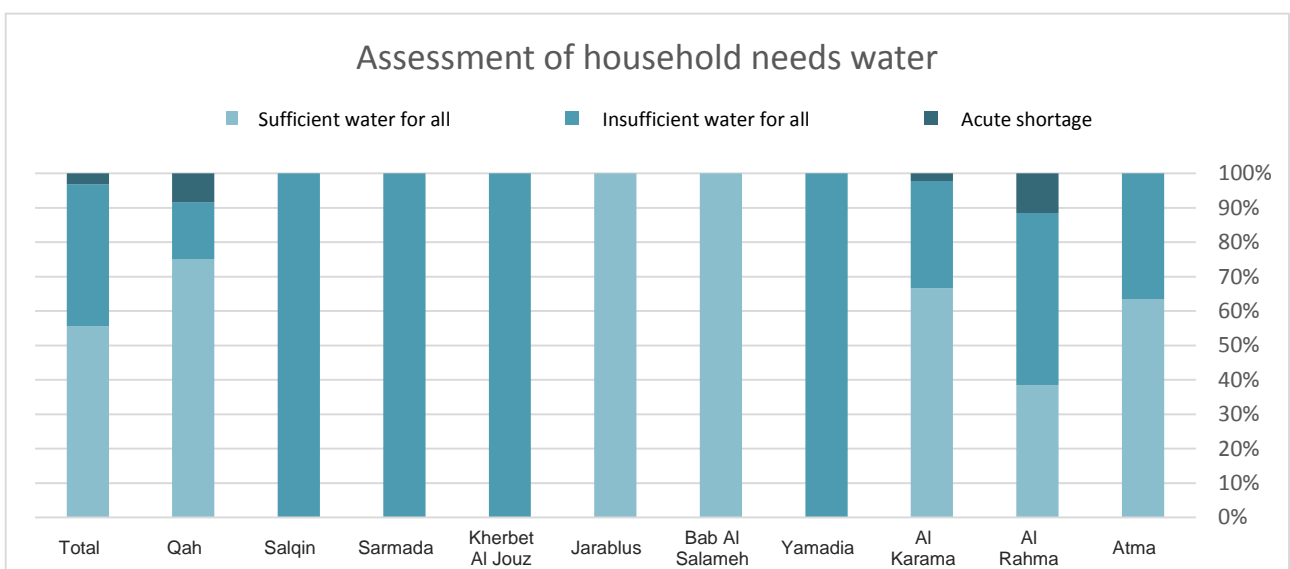
IRC constructed sewage network system in Nur Al Mustafa camp of Atma cluster. Watan organization also provided toilets in Arba'een camp of Rahma cluster. In addition, MRFS built toilets and provided water bladders in Al Birr wa Attaqwa and Al-Hamzeh camps of Atma cluster.

Figures 13 and 14 show the on-cluster assessment of the status of drinking and household needs water

**Figure 13. Assessment of drinking water in clusters**



**Figure 14. Assessment of status of water for uses other than drinking in clusters**

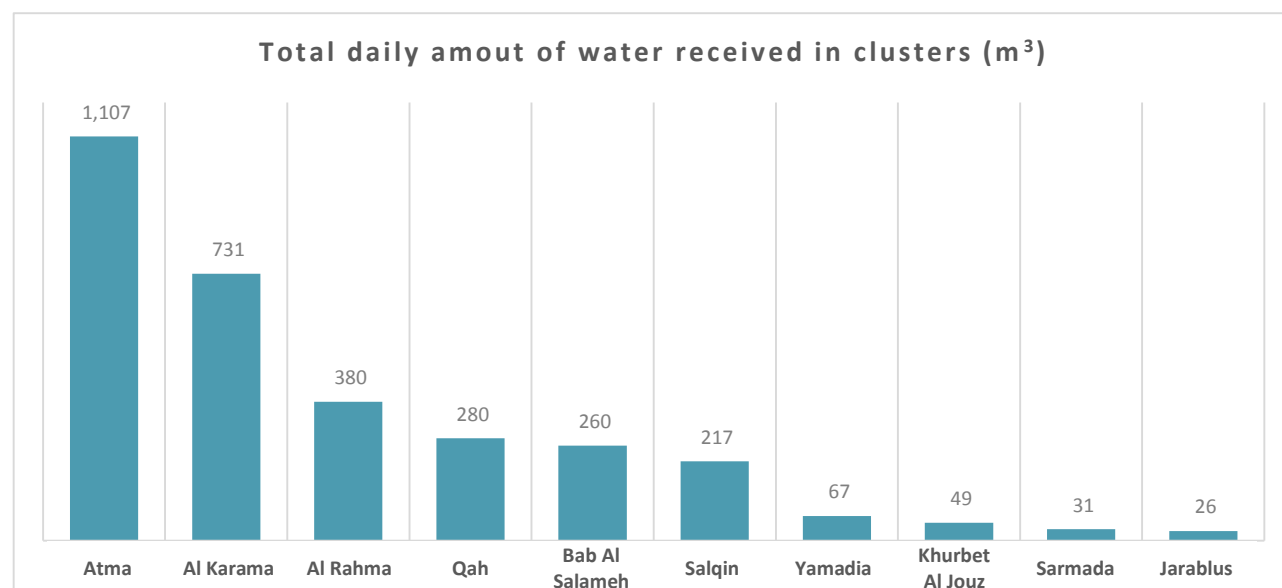


*According to Sphere project criteria, the daily per capita need for clean water is 15 liters.*

Figure 15 shows the daily amount of water (m<sup>3</sup>) reaching each cluster from all available sources; table 6 shows water sources in each cluster.

It is worth mentioning that Al Shurouq and Bani Ummaya camps of Al Rahma cluster are not served by any of the organizations in terms of water, sanitation and hygiene sector. A reduced amount of water provided by IRC from 8000 to 6000 liter/day has been reported in Al Arba'een camp of Rahma cluster.

**Figure 15. Total daily amount of water received in clusters (m<sup>3</sup>)**

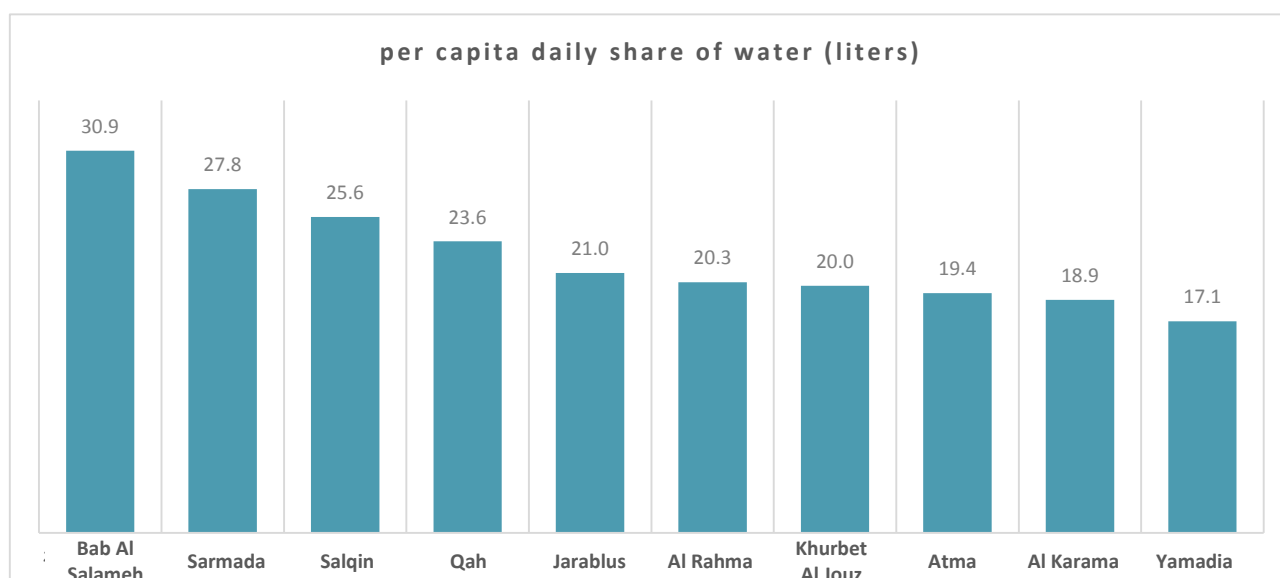


**Table 7. Water sources in the clusters (m<sup>3</sup>)**

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdi yeh	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Khurbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
Water from tankers (treated)	840.2	154	579	52.18	20	0	0	31.2	217	20
Water from tankers (untreated)	20	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water from fixed sources (drinking)	246.7	190	152	15	240	26	49.36	0	0	260
Water from fixed sources (not for drinking)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
bottled water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

It is good to have a sufficient per capita daily share of clean water. This is clarified in figure 16. The displaced persons in Jarablus cluster receive treated water only through fixed sources due to the inability of providing water via tankers or in bottles.

Figure 16. Per capita daily water share (liters)



**According to Sphere criteria, every 250 persons must have access to one water point inside the place in which s/he lives.**

The result of study shows that Bab Al Salameh cluster suffers from severe shortage of water points. This also applies to the clusters of Atma, Al Rahma, Al Karama, Qah and Kherbet Al Jouz. The numbers of water points in those clusters do not meet those indicated in international standards. This is shown in table 8.

**According to Sphere criteria, every 20 persons must have access to one suitable toilet.**

The numbers indicated in table 8 are by far less than Sphere criteria in terms of number of toilets, excluding Jarablus and Salqin clusters. Until the end of the study period, some camps have still been relying on emergency toilets, such as the camps of Tabarak Arrahman and Ikhlas of Al Karama cluster; and Ariha camp of Sarmada cluster.

Most camps subject to assessment lack sufficient showers, in that for bathing, 848 persons share only one shower in Qah camp, while in Yamdiyh and Khurbet Al Jouz showers are completely lacking.

Table 8. Number of persons sharing each drinking point/toilet/shower

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdiyh	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Khurbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
Persons per drinking point	336	264	431	123	701	177	309	112	223	258
Persons per each toilet	52	42	38	69	37	17	165	26	20	28
Persons per each shower	483	335	*	NA	74	36	NA	*	100	848

**\*Statistics show that showers are available in both clusters of Al Karama and Sarmada, however those showers are out of service.**

**According to Sphere criteria, every 10 households must be provided with on garbage bin.**

A shortage in the number of garbage bins has been observed in all clusters excluding Bab Al Salameh. Numbers are by far less than Sphere criteria. This is indicated in table 9. Some camps have been using some random dumping zones for solid wastes disposal. The camp of Khurbet Al Jouz still does not have any garbage bins.

**Table 9. Number of households sharing garbage bin**

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdiyeh	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Khurbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
Number of households sharing one garbage bin	29	26	80	21	4	31	NA	12	13	36

**Management of solid wastes and sewage system**

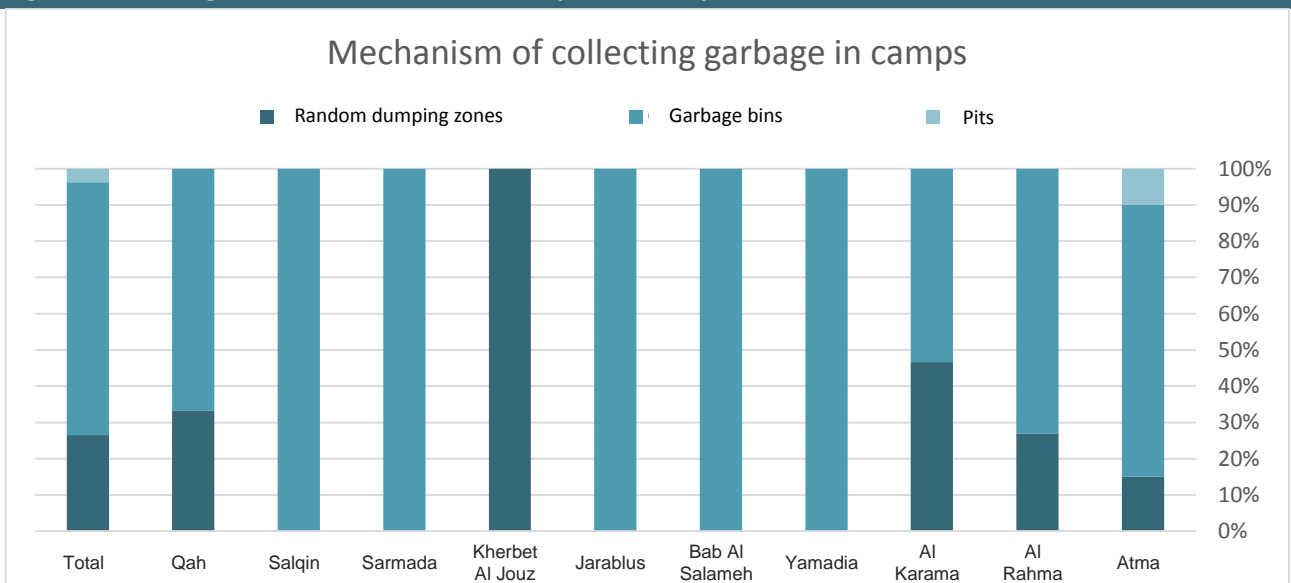
The vast majority of persons in camps use bins to dispose of garbage. Some camps in the clusters of Atma, Al Rahma and Al Karama use random dumping zones for waste disposal. Table 17 gives an overview on the status of solid wastes in camps in terms of the treatment mechanisms, spraying insecticides, garbage removal and existence of a nearby dumping zone.

**Figure 17. Status of solid wastes in camps**



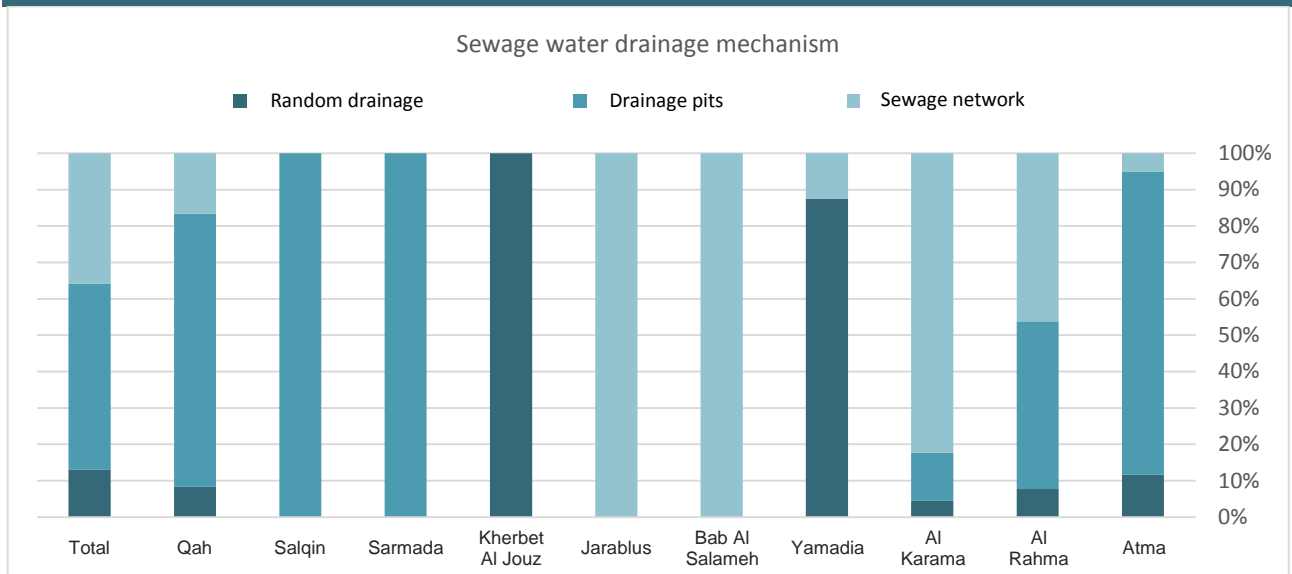
Figure 18 shows the mechanism adopted in camps to collect garbage. Most camps use bins or random dumping zones mainly in Khurbet Al Jouz. Collecting garbage in pits is used on a small scale and restricted to Atma cluster.

**Figure 18. Garbage collection mechanism adopted in camps**



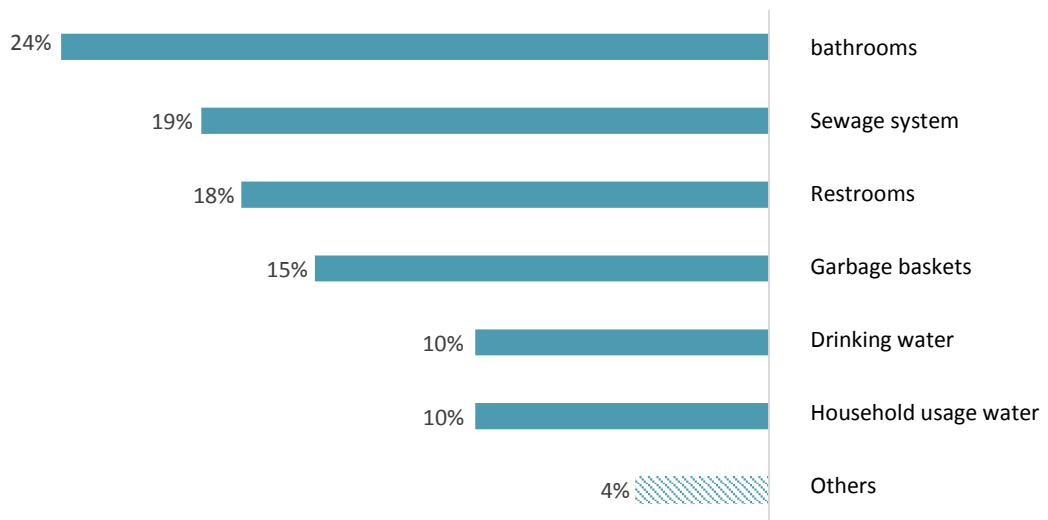
Drainage pits are the most common method used as a sewage system within 83 camps. 58 camps use sewage network. On the other hand, 21 camps have random drainage system. On-cluster distribution of sewage water systems is shown in figure 19.

**Figure 19. Sewage water draining system in camps**



The top priority for all displaced persons in camps is the need for further showers, while supporting the drainage network comes in second. Other camps had other priorities such as maintain/operating deserted wells, installing water bladders, spraying insecticides, carrying out awareness campaigns, in addition to paving some roads for water tankers to be able to reach the camp. Priorities are indicated in figure 20.

**Figure 20. Priority needs in water, sanitation and hygiene sectors**

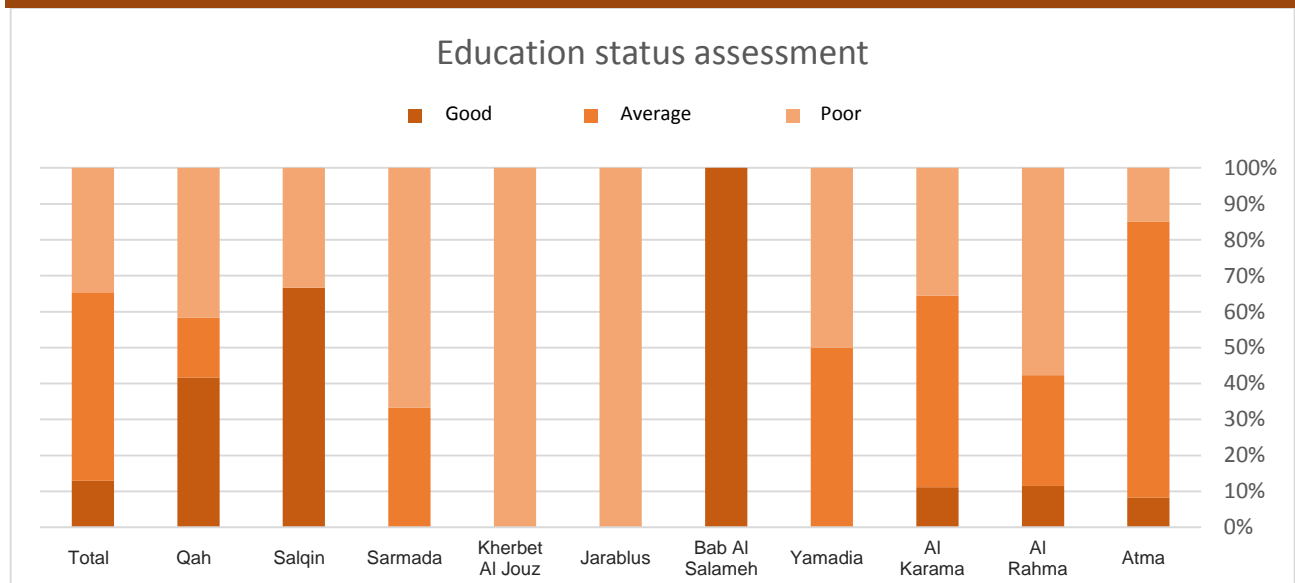




## Education

Students receive education in field schools established within the camps, some of which are tents, others are caravan vehicles. Most schools suffer from poor conditions, not to mention the volunteer teachers who receive no salaries. Most schools are restricted to primary education stage (from 1-9 grades). Others include high school (10-12 grades). Figure 21 shows on-cluster assessment of education status.

**Figure 21. Education status assessment in clusters**



Schools are available in all camps. This drives students to move to different camps to receive education. Table 10 shows the number of schools with a thermal map to the average number of on-cluster students of 6-18 years for each school.

**Table 10. Number of schools with a thermal map for the average number of students of 6-18 year old in each school**

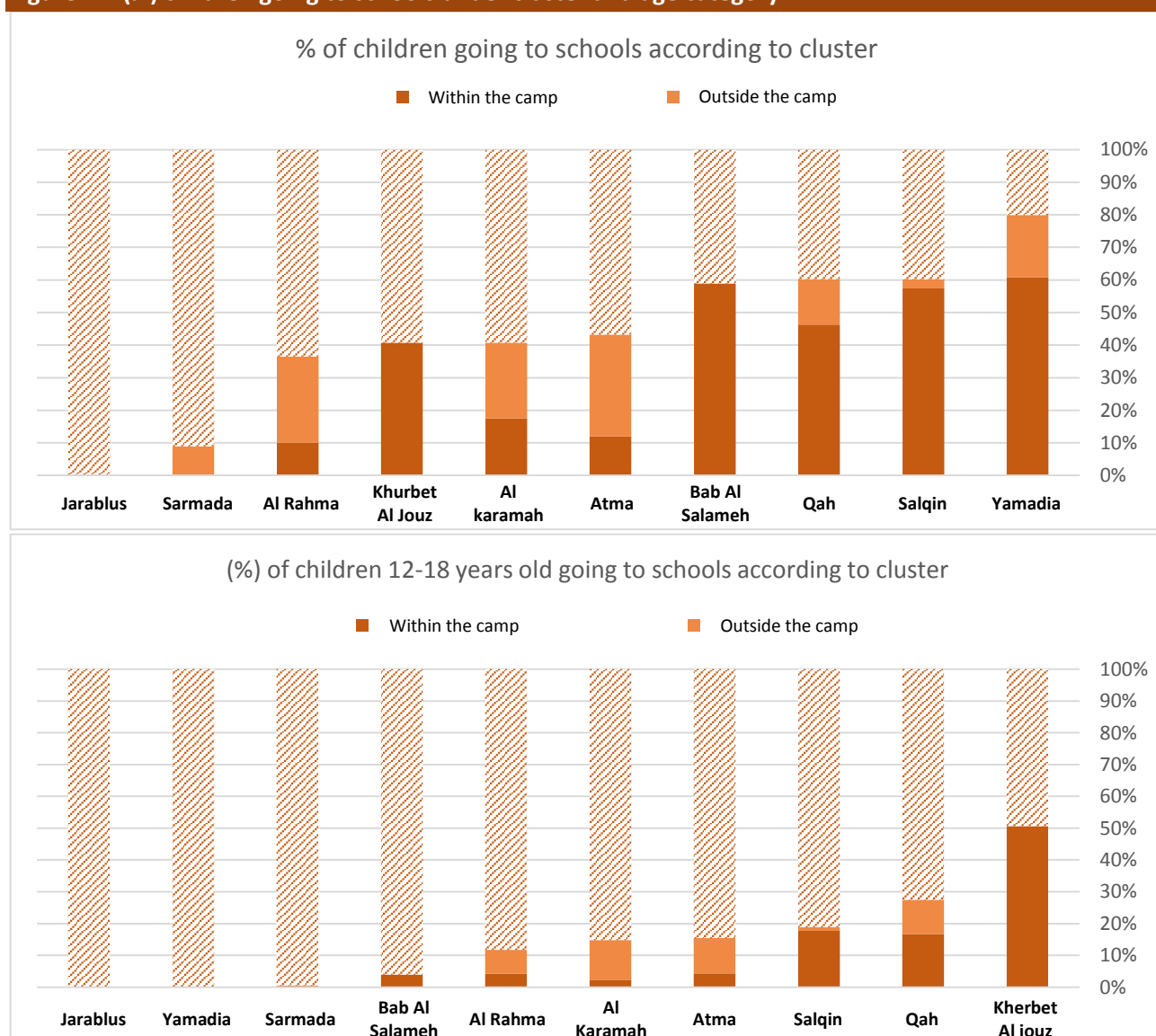
Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdiyeh	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Khurbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	total
Total number of schools	10	3	11	4	1	0	1	0	2	8	40
Average number of students of 6-18 years old	1,660	2,140	1,165	410	3,073	NA	850	NA	1,246	496	1,217

The number of children going to schools inside/outside the camp varies according to age group. Camps of Jarablus cluster are still suffering from a state of paralysis in all services, not to mention the closure of schools, i.e. the children of Jarablus cluster do not receive education anymore. Sarmada cluster is not different from that of Jarablus's, in that there are only 15 students of age group 6-12 years going to schools outside the camp. Table 11 shows the number of children going to schools inside/outside their camps based on the age group. Figure 22 indicates the descending order of rates of students going to schools within the cluster based on age category.

**Table 11. number of students going to schools within or outside their camps based on age category**

Name of cluster		Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdiyeh	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Khurbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
Number of children going to schools inside the camp based on age category	12-6	1,001	320	1,087	439	942	0	220	0	790	877
	15-12	298	100	154	0	46	0	110	0	177	327
	18-15	54	37	0	0	12	0	47	0	20	18
Number of children going to schools outside the camp based on age category	12-6	2,609	844	1,445	138	0	0	0	15	38	262
	15-12	776	203	576	0	0	0	0	1	14	158
	18-15	145	39	247	0	0	0	0	0	0	65

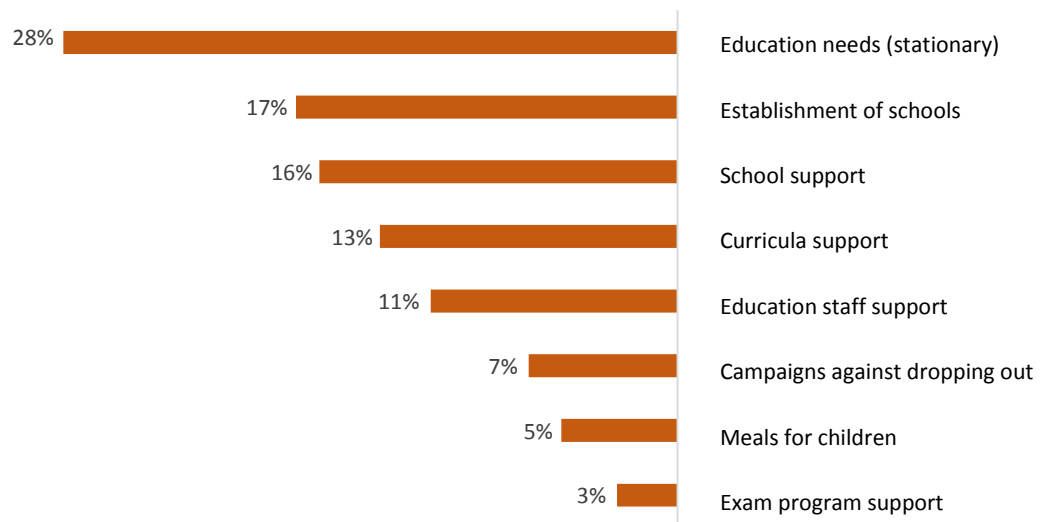
**Figure 22. (%) children going to schools under cluster and age category**





The need for education provision occupied the top of the list of priorities, at 28%, followed by the need to establish a school at 17%, with the need to support the existing schools coming as a third priority at 16%. All priorities are indicated in figure 23.

**Figure 23. Priority needs in education sector**





## Shelter and Non-Food Items NFIs

The problem of tent availability is still a top priority in terms of shelter sector. Some camps started the replacement of tents with constructed rooms. This came as a result of the absence of response by organizations to the urgent need for tent replacement. Some households tend to repair the tents, while, according to the international standards, tents must be replaced every six months. The need to repair or replace the tents in a number of camps has been reported, such as Arrajaa camp of Al Karama cluster which needs to urgently replace 65 tents. Table 12 shows the total residence (tents, rooms, caravans) in addition to the number of households with no residence so far.

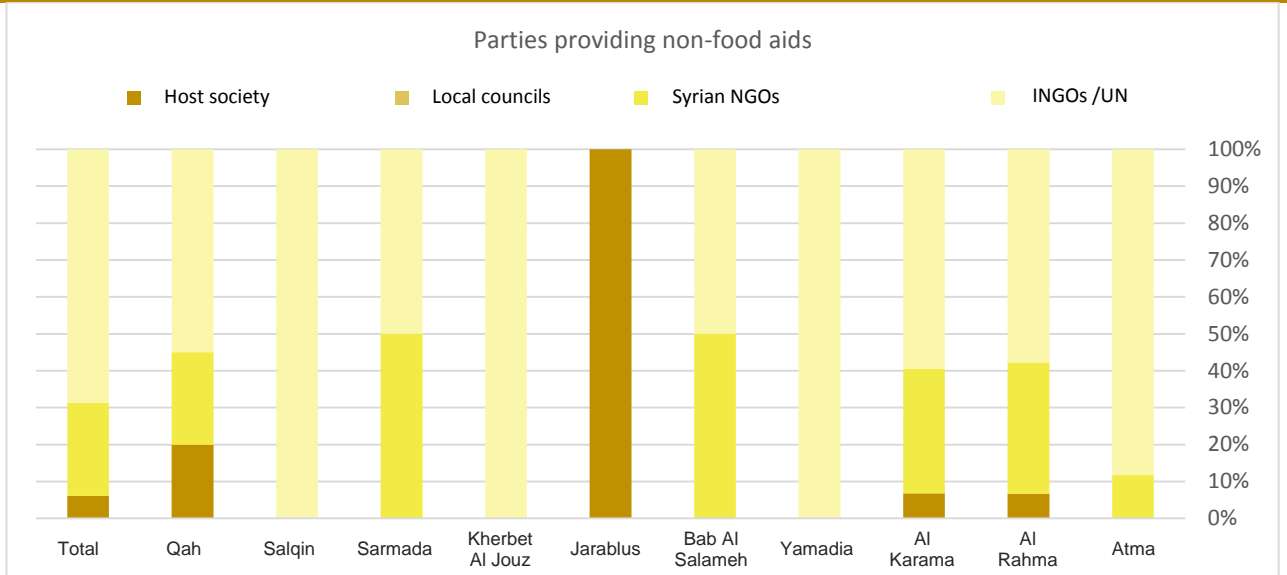
**Table 12. On-cluster status of residential sites**

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdiyeh	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Khurbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	total
Number of tents	7,339	3,105	6,163	863	1,409	310	444	221	1,523	2,120	23,497
Number of caravans	0	2	1	20	99	0	2	1	0	0	125
Number of constructed rooms	1,676	345	1,147	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	3,334
Number of total residential places (tents, caravans, rooms)	9,015	3,452	7,311	883	1,508	310	446	222	1,523	2,286	26,956
number of households for each residential place	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Number of households with no place of residence	783	8	0	64	0	0	0	2	340	1	1,198

In response to the terrible road conditions, Kader Organization laid a road cover in the camps of Golan, Dar Al Riayah, Al Khaliej Al Arabi, Watasimo, Halab, Al Mustaqbal, Nur Al Mustaqbal.

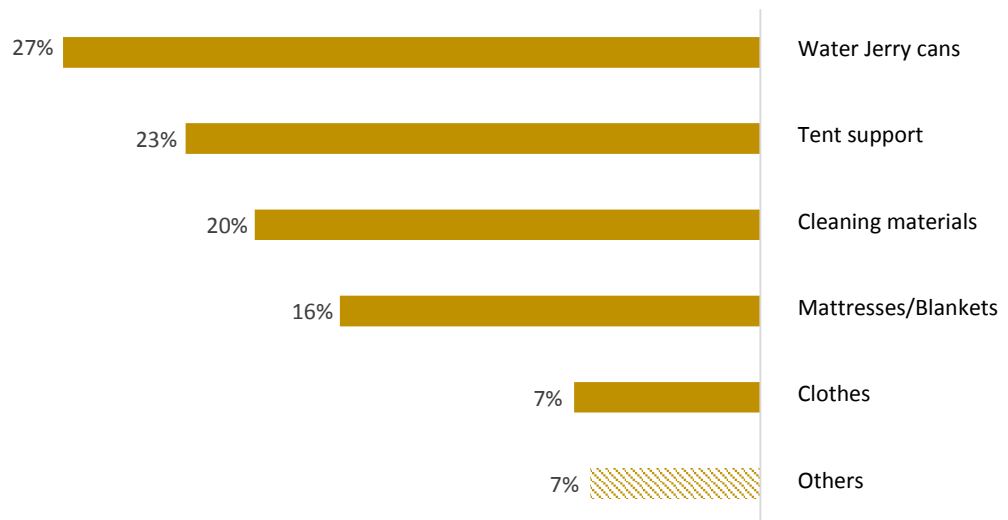
As for aid provision, the international organizations came in first, followed by Syrian non-governmental organizations, then by the host society which provided aids to 14 camps. Local councils, on the other hand, have not made any significant interventions during April. Figure 24 clarifies the percentage of on-cluster intervention of each party.

**Figure 24. On-cluster parties providing non-food aids**



There is a huge and urgent need for jerry cans for water storage. In April, this need surpassed that of supporting the tents, which then came as a second priority. There are other needs related to the shelter sector such as paving roads with pebbles, provision of mosquito meshes for protection against insects particularly with the advent of summer. Figure 25 shows the priorities in the shelter and food security sectors.

**Figure 25. Priority needs related to shelters and non-food items sectors**

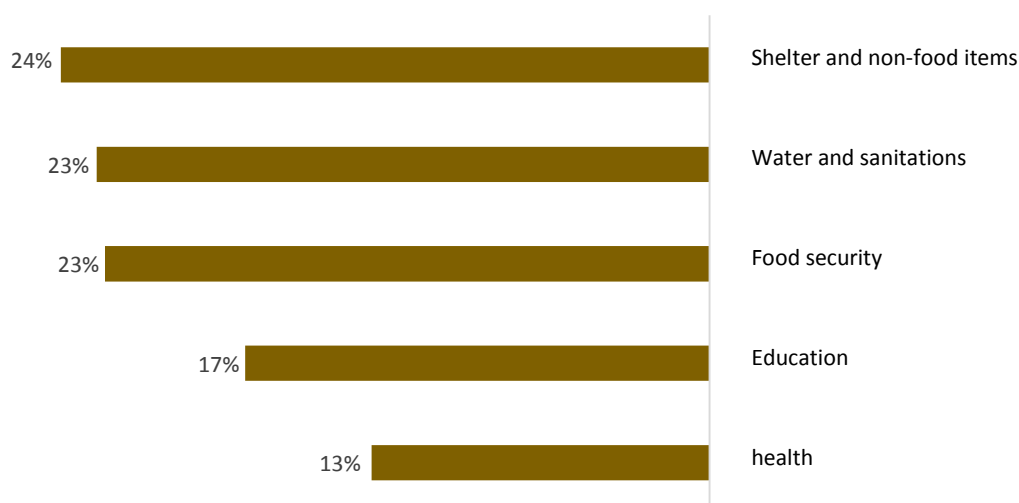


## Prioritization

The Syrian crisis has entered its fifth year. Despite the intervention of several humanitarian organizations working on the Syrian territories to help the afflicted Syrian people, the problem of shelter is still occupying top priority for 24% of camps. This percentage is close to that of 23% regarding the need for support in the water, sanitation and food security sectors as indicated in figure 26. Table 13 shows a thermal map covering the on-cluster need priorities.

The terrible living conditions of displaced persons could be easily observed, since the basic needs have not been met, especially the increasing need for food. This indicates the failure of humanitarian aid systems to facilitate the living conditions of the crisis-impacted Syrian people.

**Figure 26. Priority needs in various sectors**



**Table 13. Sector-based prioritization in each cluster**

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdiyeh	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Khurbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
Shelter and non-food items	High	High	High	Low	High	Low	Low	High	High	High
Education	Low	High	High	High	Low	High	High	High	High	High
Water and sanitations	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	High
Food security	High	Low	High	High	High	High	High	Low	High	Low
Health	Low	High	High	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	High

## Annex 1

Table 14. Camp clusters assessed in April 2015

Cluster	Cluster code	province	Province code	district	district code	Sub-district	Sub-district code	Village	Village code	Number of camps
<b>Bab Al Salameh</b>	CL0201	Aleppo	SY02	Izzaz	SY0204	Izzaz center	SY020400	Salamah	C1561	1
<b>Jarablus</b>	CL0202	Aleppo	SY02	Jarablus	SY0208	Jarablus center	SY020800	Jarablus	C2227	2
<b>Atma</b>	CL0701	Idleb	SY07	Harem	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Atma	C4130	60
<b>Al Rahma</b>	CL0703	Idleb	SY07	Harem	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Qah	C4131	26
<b>Al Karama</b>	CL0702	Idleb	SY07	Harem	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Qah	C4131	45
<b>Khurbet Al Jouz</b>	CL0707	Idleb	SY07	Jisr Shughour	SY0704	Bdama	SY070401	Khurbet Al Jouz	C4231	2
<b>Sarmada</b>	CL0705	Idleb	SY07	Harem	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Sarmada	C4121	3
<b>Salqin</b>	CL0706	Idleb	SY07	Harem	SY0703	Salquien	SY070302	Hier Jamous Kbier	C4141	3
<b>Qah</b>	CL0704	Idleb	SY07	Harem	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Qah	C4131	12
<b>Yamdiyeh</b>	CL0601	Lattakia	SY06	Lattakia center	SY0600	Rabieha	SY060002	Qasab	C3506	8

## Administrative division

Province: Highest administrative division in Syria

District: Division of a province where governmental institutions work

Sub-district: Further division of the district, consists of villages and towns

Village: The smallest administrative unit

## Annex 2

Table 15. Information on camps assessed in April 2015

Serial	Camp name	Camp code	Name of sector	No. of households	No. of persons
1	Abi El Fida	CM070108	Atma	96	683
2	Ihsas 1	CM070106	Atma	227	1565
3	Ihsas 2	CM070107	Atma	201	1117
4	Ihsan 1	CM070140	Atma	67	378
5	Ihsan 2	CM070141	Atma	76	694
6	Itihad	CM070135	Atma	113	676
7	Al Amana	CM070109	Atma	125	797
8	Al Andalus	CM070142	Atma	82	550
9	Al Ansar 1	CM070111	Atma	169	1073
10	Al Anfal	CM070110	Atma	172	1130
11	Al Ayadi Al Bayda	CM070165	Atma	103	604
12	Al Bir wa Attaqwa	CM070114	Atma	83	603

Serial	Camp name	Camp code	Name of sector	No. of households	No. of persons
13	Al Bara'	CM070143	Atma	72	532
14	Al Bayan	CM070113	Atma	437	3075
15	Al Jazeera	CM070105	Atma	508	2613
16	Al Hassoun	CM070144	Atma	49	270
17	Al Hamzeh	CM070118	Atma	127	821
18	Al Khalil	CM070119	Atma	278	1682
19	Al Risaleh	CM070123	Atma	77	508
20	Al Rih Al Mursaleh	CM070145	Atma	104	423
21	Al Zuhour 1	CM070146	Atma	120	635
22	Al Zuhour 2	CM070147	Atma	94	565
23	Al Arabiyeh	CM070112	Atma	1122	5977
24	Al Ghaith	CM070117	Atma	389	2478
25	Al Farouq Omar	CM070115	Atma	174	967
26	Al Fadil	CM070148	Atma	107	631
27	Al Fuqara wa Al Muhtajin	CM070116	Atma	136	881
28	Al Maram	CM070149	Atma	129	846
29	Al Mutasim	CM070150	Atma	30	218
30	Al Muntasir	CM070151	Atma	159	847
31	Al Mansiyien	CM070120	Atma	54	385
32	Annadah	CM070122	Atma	139	856
33	Al Hilal	CM070152	Atma	81	499
34	Al Wahda	CM070153	Atma	181	1205
35	Al Yramouk	CM070125	Atma	118	733
36	Al Yamama	CM070136	Atma	150	1031
37	Um Al Qura	CM070130	Atma	120	910
38	Orient	CM070131	Atma	223	1231
39	Baraim Kafar Zieta	CM070154	Atma	36	213
40	Bashair Annasr	CM070127	Atma	92	571
41	Ram Allah	CM070132	Atma	117	717
42	Riahd Al Haramayn	CM070133	Atma	139	900
43	South Aleppo countryside	CM070138	Atma	115	922
44	North Hama countryside	CM070137	Atma	229	1376
45	West Hama countryside	CM070155	Atma	120	730
46	Zamzam	CM070156	Atma	129	727
47	Saidouna	CM070157	Atma	144	836
48	Shaza Al Hurriey	CM070134	Atma	156	933
49	Shams Al Hurriey	CM070102	Atma	108	689
50	Sabiroun	CM070158	Atma	160	926
51	Soran	CM070159	Atma	52	329
52	Ibad Arrahman	CM070128	Atma	91	506
53	Ibad Allah	CM070129	Atma	87	426

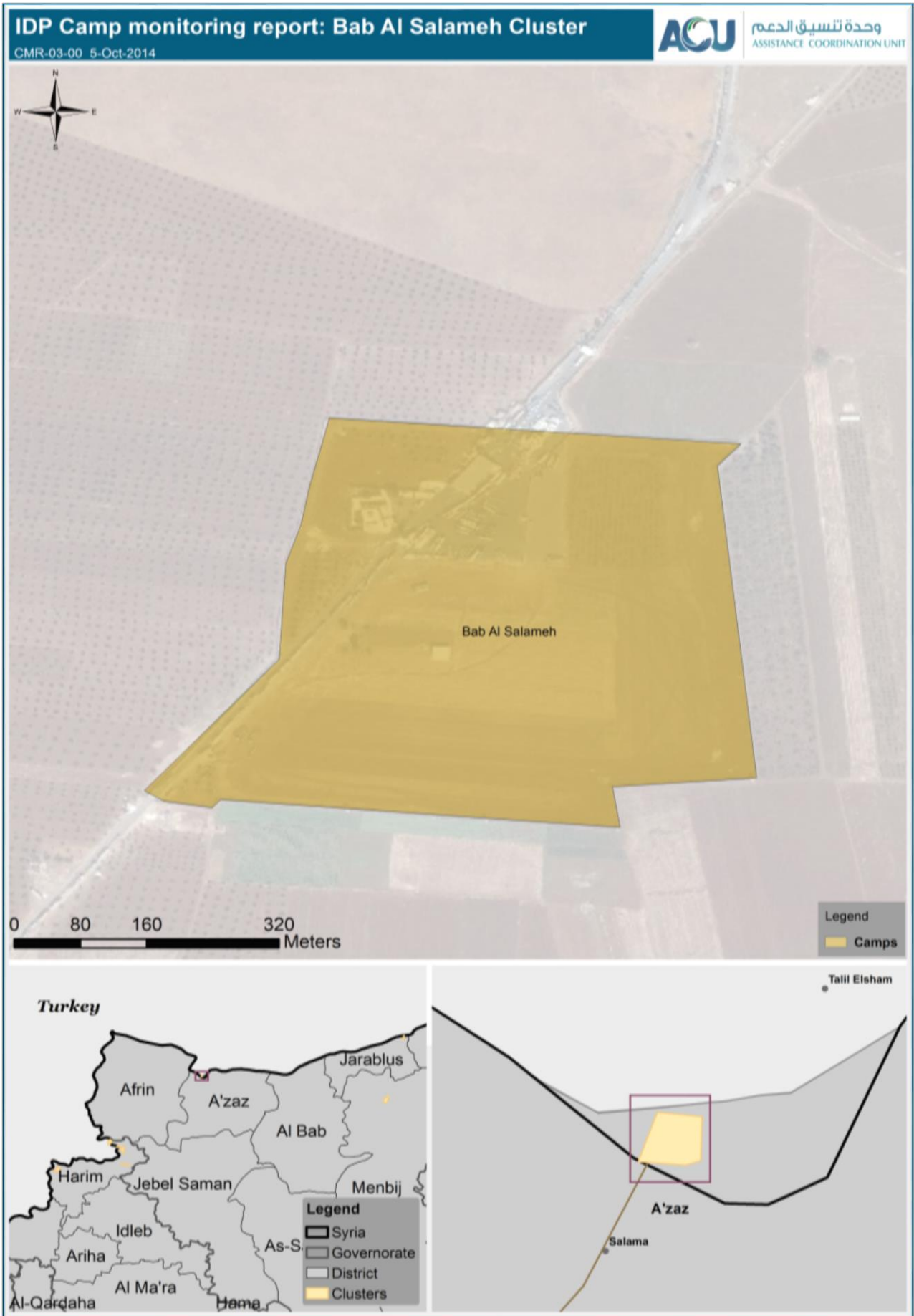
Serial	Camp name	Camp code	Name of sector	No. of households	No. of persons
54	Atshan	CM070126	Atma	254	1412
55	Hamad Alammar village	CM070160	Atma	100	532
56	Mutawa' 1	CM070139	Atma	65	423
57	Mutawa' 2	CM070161	Atma	99	577
58	Al Hiba	CM070162	Atma	212	1198
59	Yad Biyad	CM070163	Atma	60	369
60	Yusuf Wa Nura	CM070164	Atma	207	1048
61	Abu Bakir Assidiq	CM070319	Al Rahma	125	838
62	Atfal Shuhada Al Hurriey	CM070314	Al Rahma	78	539
63	Al Arbaien	CM070323	Al Rahma	78	425
64	Al Imam	CM070312	Al Rahma	160	823
65	Al Intisar	CM070308	Al Rahma	93	601
66	Al Ansar 2	CM070311	Al Rahma	112	577
67	Al Khier	CM070324	Al Rahma	137	744
68	Arrahma	CM070303	Al Rahma	138	744
69	Ashurouq	CM070325	Al Rahma	74	355
70	Al Assi	CM070310	Al Rahma	133	726
71	Alfardous	CM070307	Al Rahma	150	1024
72	Alqadisieyh	CM070321	Al Rahma	148	741
73	Al Qura Al Mankoubeh	CM070313	Al Rahma	97	579
74	Al Madineh Al Munawarah	CM070301	Al Rahma	97	603
75	Al Mutasem Billah	CM070305	Al Rahma	75	389
76	Al Muhajirin	CM070320	Al Rahma	112	635
77	Al Nawair	CM070309	Al Rahma	275	1590
78	Annour	CM070302	Al Rahma	145	1019
79	Al Walid	CM070304	Al Rahma	104	670
80	Bani Ummayah	CM070322	Al Rahma	71	388
81	Dar Al Aytam	CM070316	Al Rahma	132	652
82	Shabab Al Khier	CM070317	Al Rahma	210	1182
83	Toyour Ajjanneh	CM070318	Al Rahma	106	651
84	Qasiyoun	CM070326	Al Rahma	110	431
85	Liajlikum	CM070306	Al Rahma	185	1152
86	Hibatu Allah	CM070315	Al Rahma	117	659
87	Atfal Al Ghad	CM070232	Al Karama	96	468
88	Al Ahrar	CM070214	Al Karama	223	908
89	Al Ikha'	CM070211	Al Karama	290	1511
90	Al Ikhlas	CM070238	Al Karama	127	803
91	Al Islah	CM070239	Al Karama	167	863
92	Al Assil	CM070215	Al Karama	153	867
93	Al Aqsa	CM070207	Al Karama	130	672
94	Attadamun	CM070244	Al Karama	63	425

Serial	Camp name	Camp code	Name of sector	No. of households	No. of persons
95	Al Hijaz	CM070219	Al Karama	88	517
96	Al Haramain	CM070216	Al Karama	166	741
97	Al Haq	CM070209	Al Karama	114	573
98	Addua'	CM070205	Al Karama	348	1459
99	Arraja'	CM070229	Al Karama	165	923
100	Arrouda	CM070231	Al Karama	95	484
101	Ashuhada'	CM070212	Al Karama	112	526
102	Ashahid Saleh	CM070222	Al Karama	129	811
103	Assidiq	CM070217	Al Karama	48	266
104	Assafa wa Al Marwa	CM070202	Al Karama	170	795
105	Al Farouq	CM070210	Al Karama	150	957
106	Al Faraj	CM070208	Al Karama	158	1068
107	Al Karameh	CM070201	Al Karama	545	3440
108	Al Mahabbbeh	CM070220	Al Karama	112	674
109	Al Mustaqbal	CM070221	Al Karama	163	903
110	Al Manara	CM070230	Al Karama	135	764
111	Ahl Asham	CM070213	Al Karama	140	742
112	Tabarak Arrahman	CM070240	Al Karama	108	664
113	Halab	CM070225	Al Karama	111	704
114	Homs	CM070226	Al Karama	81	481
115	Duat Al Kuwait wa Al Kheirtat	CM070224	Al Karama	150	744
116	Rief Hama Al Mankoub	CM070227	Al Karama	107	602
117	Zahret Al Madain	CM070236	Al Karama	136	750
118	Sahl Al Ghab	CM070243	Al Karama	200	1227
119	Shams Al Hurriey	CM070102	Al Karama	230	1437
120	Sarkhet Tifl	CM070245	Al Karama	80	454
121	Salahuddin	CM070228	Al Karama	224	1205
122	Teibah	CM070203	Al Karama	211	1399
123	Ata	CM020301	Al Karama	118	719
124	Fadlu Allah	CM070233	Al Karama	103	550
125	Mujama Taqua Al Aytam	CM070241	Al Karama	42	248
126	Nasret Al Mazloumin	CM070242	Al Karama	145	778
127	Nur Asham	CM070234	Al Karama	91	565
128	Nur Al Mustaqbal	CM070237	Al Karama	158	740
129	Nur Al Mustafa	CM070218	Al Karama	212	1144
130	Waitasimu	CM070204	Al Karama	170	1085
131	Yasmin Asham	CM070235	Al Karama	216	1123
132	Arrihaniyeh	CM060108	Yamdiyeh	65	240
133	Azzaytouneh	CM060104	Yamdiyeh	90	380
134	Al Sad	CM060106	Yamdiyeh	33	115
135	Alladikiyeh	CM060109	Yamdiyeh	245	1313



Serial	Camp name	Camp code	Name of sector	No. of households	No. of persons
136	Al Manhaleh	CM060103	Yamdiyeh	115	510
137	Al Yamdieh	CM060101	Yamdiyeh	125	605
138	Torus	CM060107	Yamdiyeh	84	620
139	Qrouja	CM060110	Yamdiyeh	33	139
140	Bab Al Salameh	CM020101	Bab Al Salameh	1379	8408
141	Ajjabal	CM060105	Jarablus	145	725
142	Jarablus 5	CM020205	Jarablus	100	511
143	Salahuddin 1	CM070701	Khurbet Al Jouz	175	970
144	Salahuddin 2	CM070702	Khurbet Al Jouz	234	1498
145	Ariha	CM070503	Sarmada	63	312
146	Addana	CM070501	Sarmada	53	241
147	Ashahba	CM070502	Sarmada	106	569
148	Samidoun	CM070603	Salqin	668	2939
149	Aidoun	CM070601	Salqin	765	3361
150	Qadimoun	CM070602	Salqin	430	2188
151	Attawhid	CM070411	Qah	41	226
152	Ajoulani	CM070401	Qah	237	1409
153	Al Khalij Al Arabi	CM070412	Qah	80	421
154	Assalam	CM070404	Qah	354	1941
155	Al Furqan	CM070408	Qah	245	1448
156	Al Majd	CM070410	Qah	105	501
157	Al Maydan	CM070405	Qah	200	1124
158	Annasr	CM070403	Qah	280	1518
159	Bab Al Hawa (upper)	CM070406	Qah	110	561
160	Dar Arriaieh	CM070409	Qah	202	1013
161	Sham Al Izzeh	CM070413	Qah	83	378
162	Qah	CM070407	Qah	270	1329

Annex 3

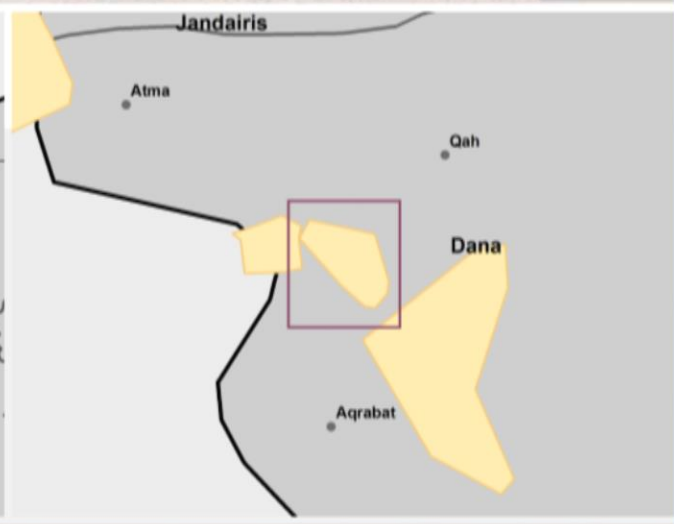
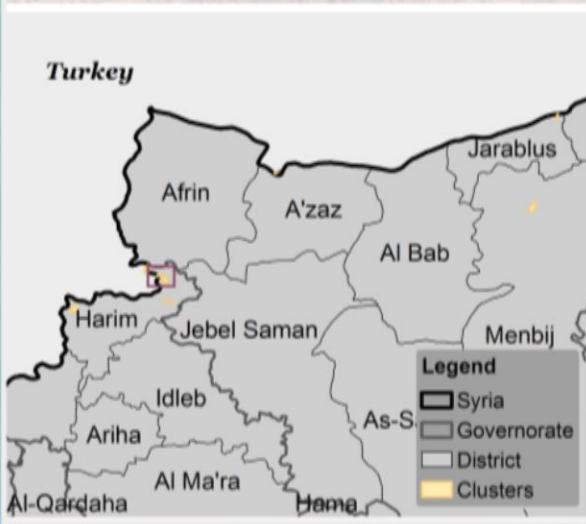
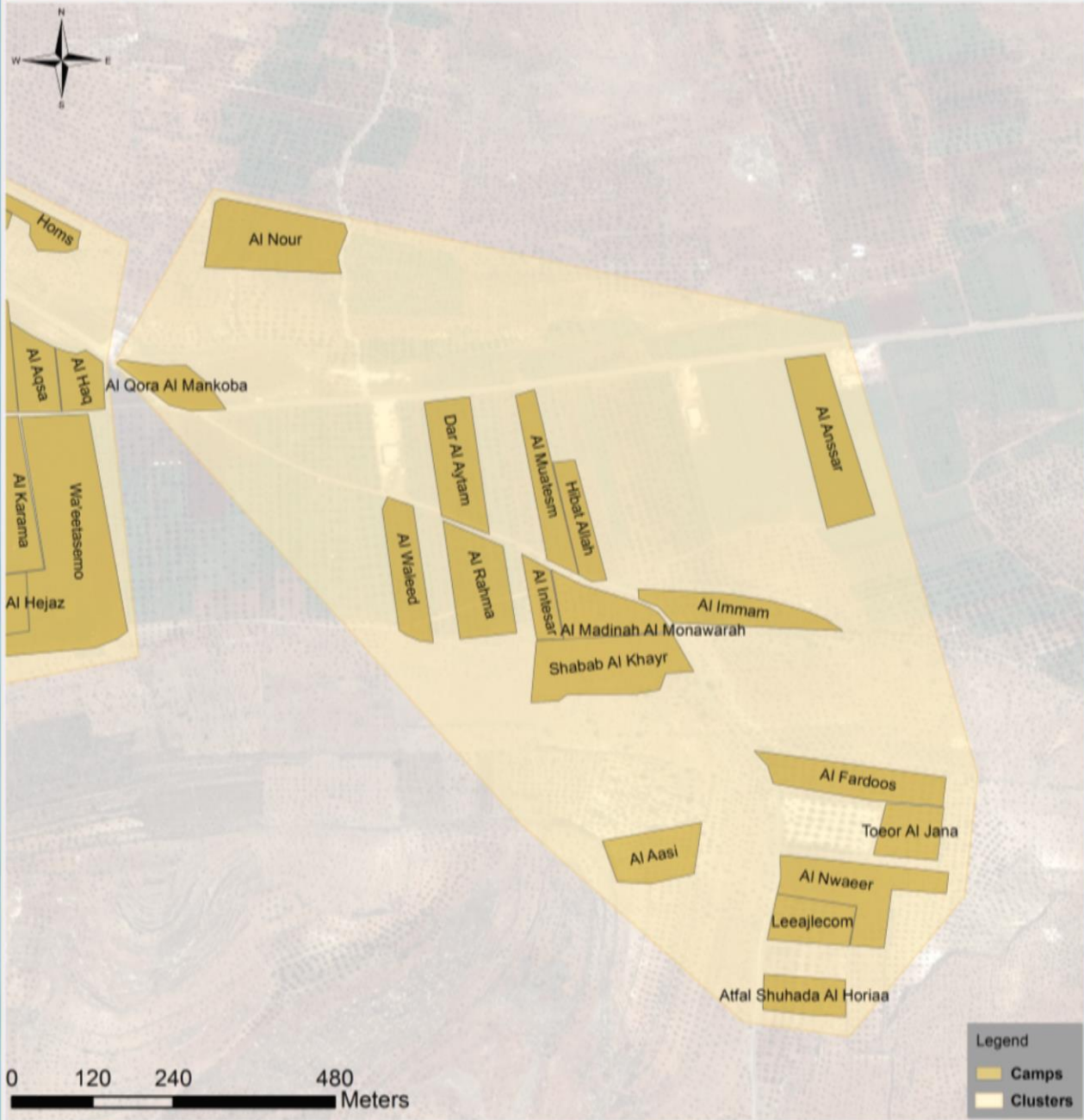


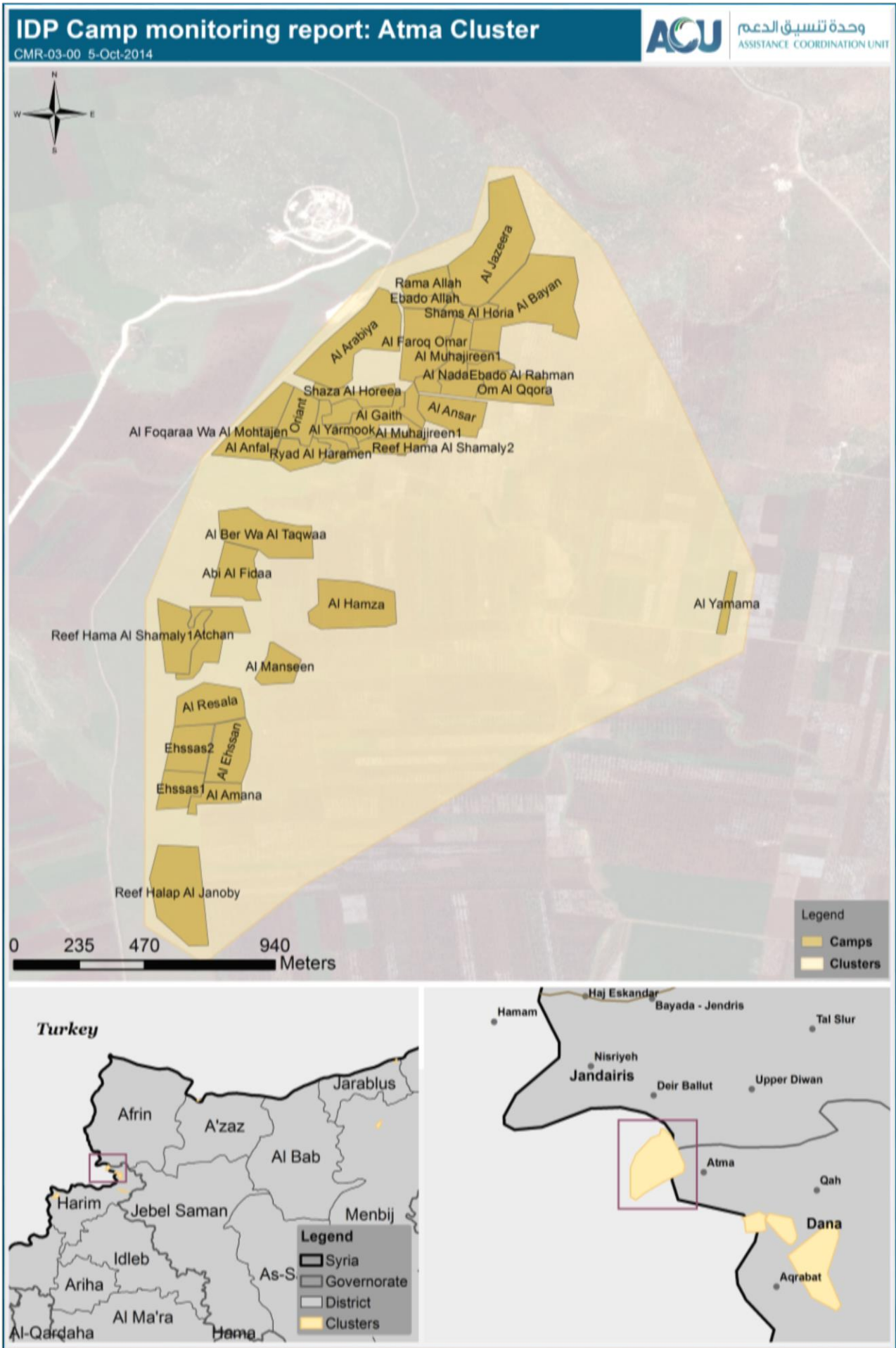
# IDP Camp monitoring report: Al Rahma Cluster

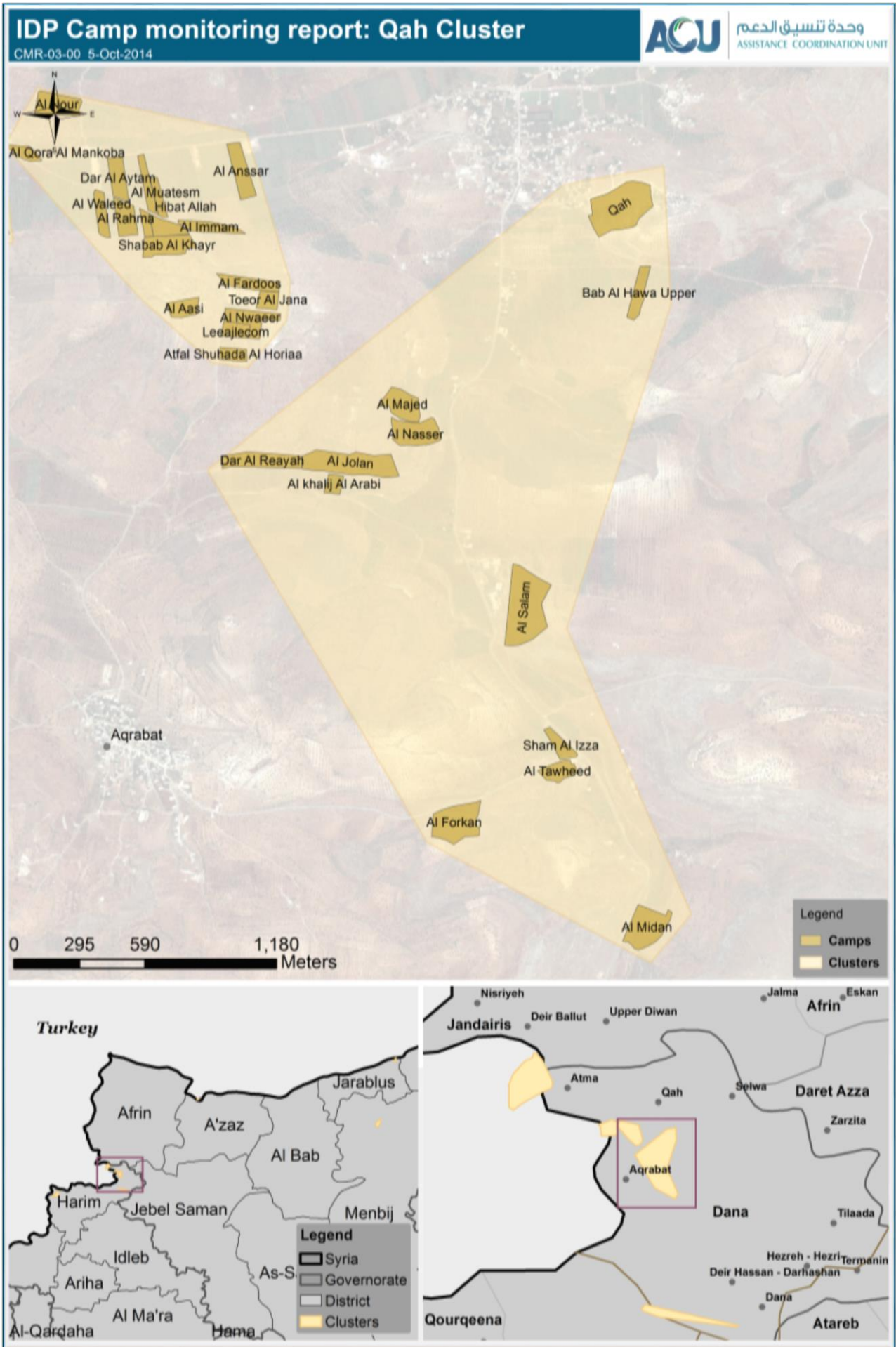
CMR-03-00 5-Oct-2014

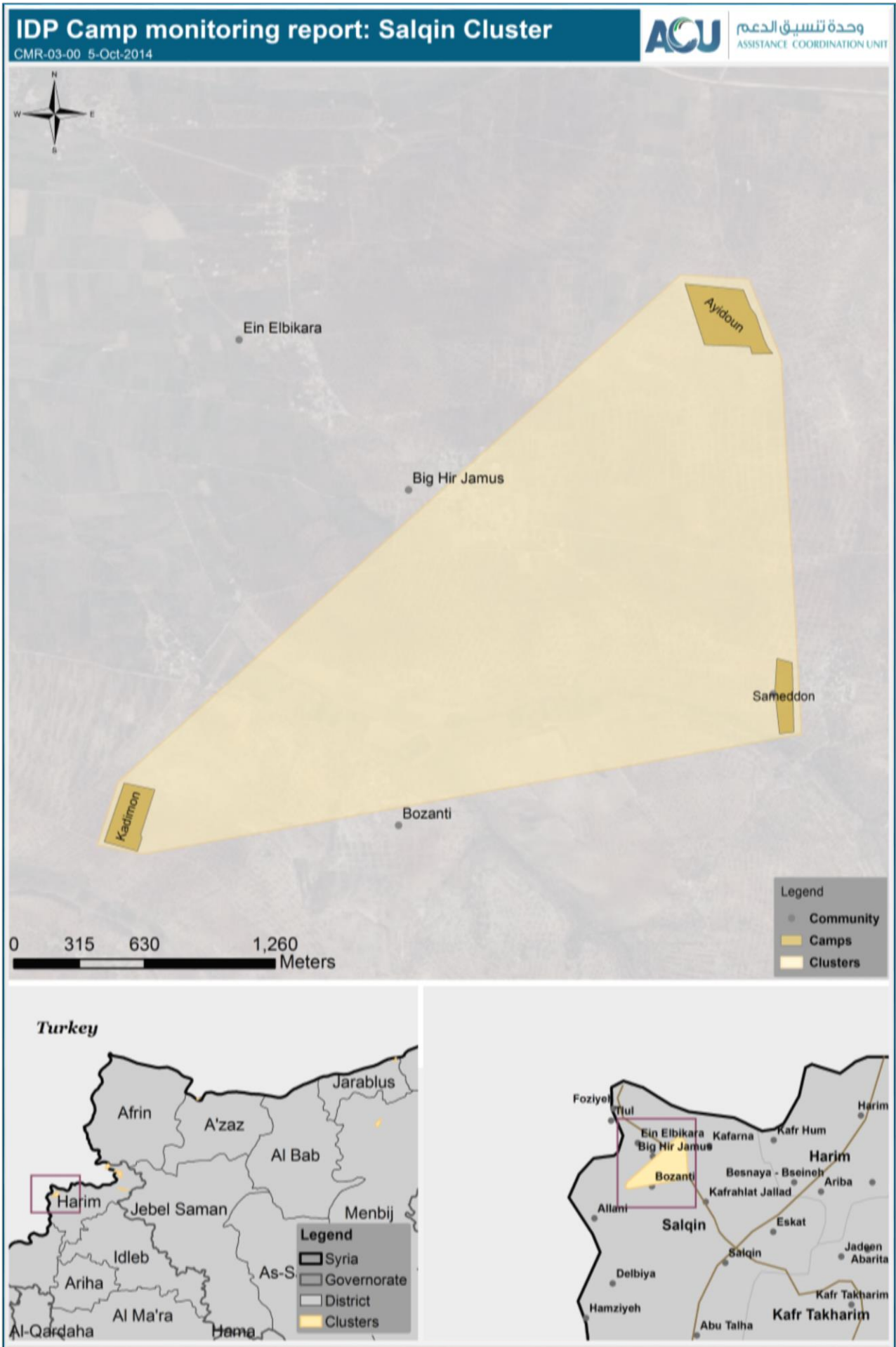


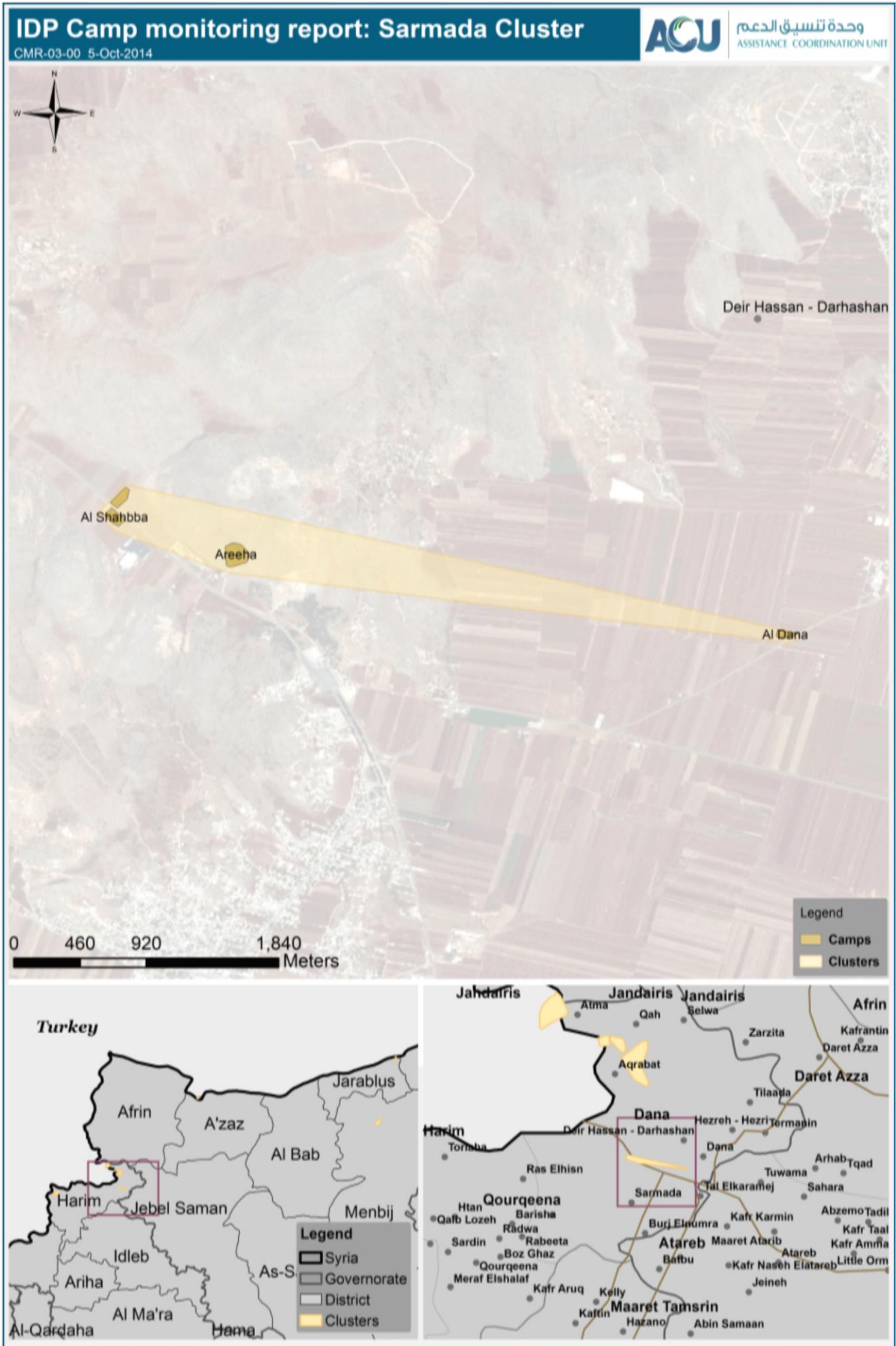
وحدة تنسيق الدعم  
ASSISTANCE COORDINATION UNIT









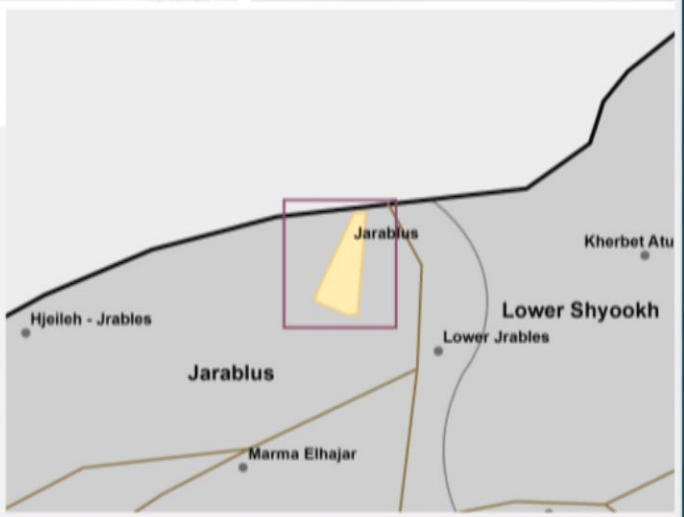
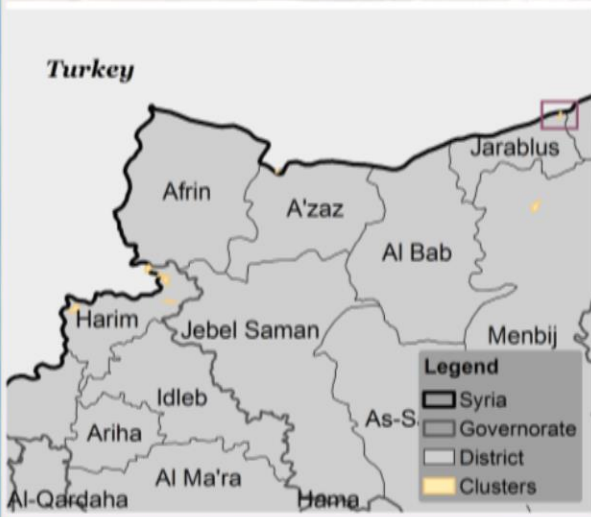
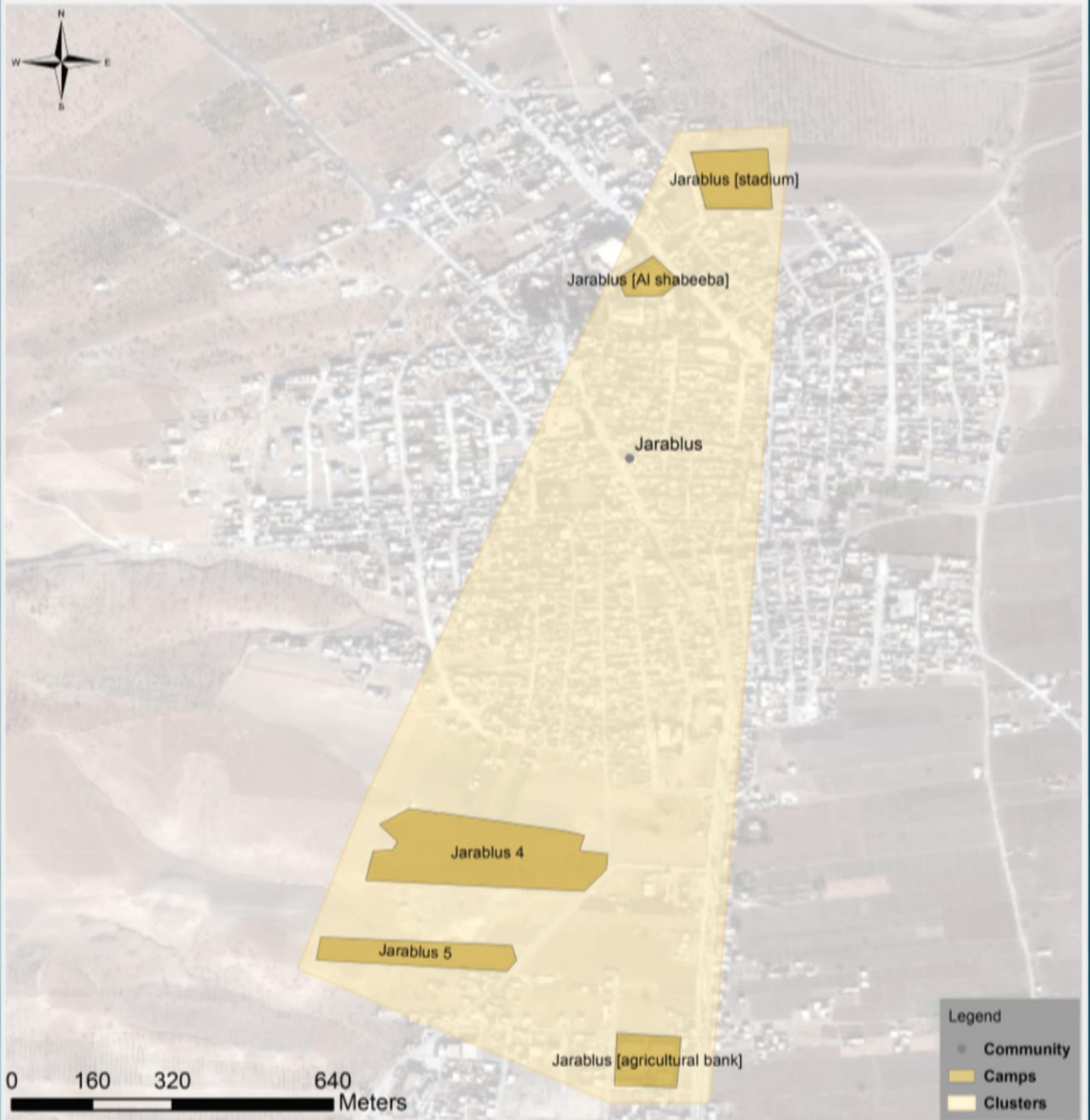


# IDP Camp monitoring report: Jarablus Cluster

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Camp monitoring report in northern Syria

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