



THE REPORT COVERS:

DEMOGRAPHICS

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

- FOOD SECURITY
- HEALTH
- WASH
- EDUCATION
- SHELTER AND NFIS

PRIORITIES

ANNEXES

- CLUSTER LOCATIONS AND CODES
- LIST OF COVERED CAMPS
- CAMP MAPS

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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 education level, 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) or directly contact us via email (imu@acu-sy.org) or call us on (+90-342-22-010/77/88/99).

Summary

The Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) has issued the 22nd monthly monitoring report on the internally displaced persons (IDPs) camps the north of Syria. Assessment has been made to characterize the living conditions of those displaced persons within the camps during May 2015.

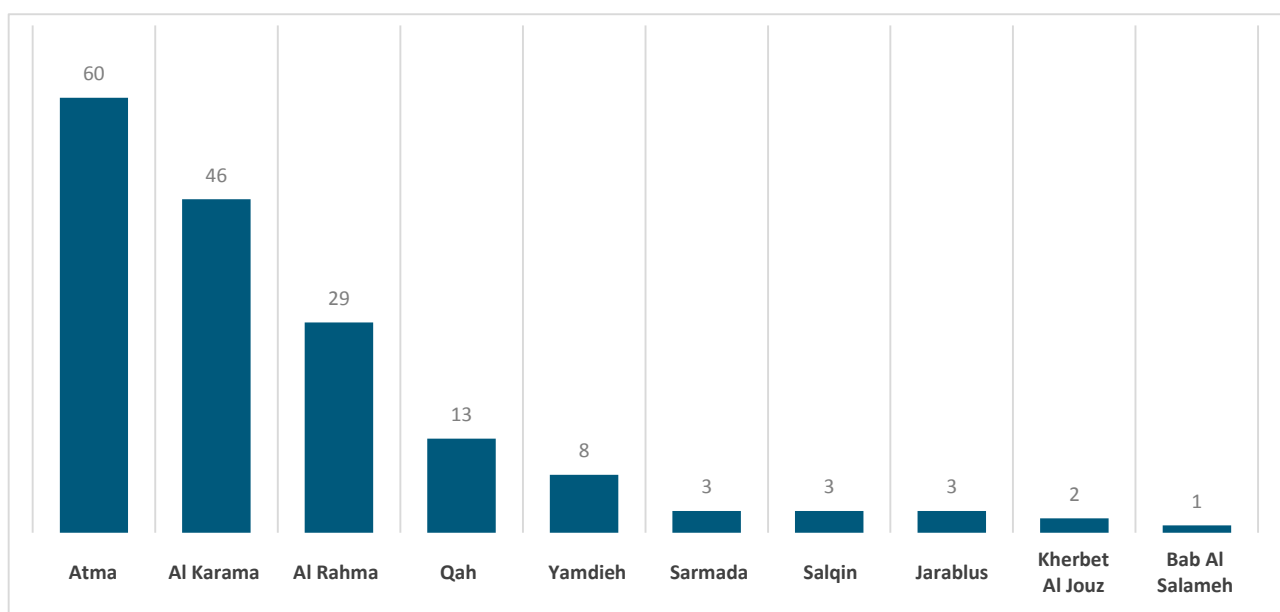
The total number of assessed camps has increased during May compared to April, in that 168 instead of 162 camps have been assessed. The research team covered 6 additional camps – Shuhada' Abdien, Sahl Al Ghab I, Ahbab Al Rasoul in Al Rahmeh cluster, Al Khaliej Al Arabi Martyr camp in Qah cluster, Amal Al Awdeh camp in Al Karameh cluster and Omar Al Faruq camp in Kherbet Al Jouz cluster.

The displacement surge goes on in May, with approximately 423 households from Hama governorate, 312 from Idleb and 4 from Aleppo. The total number of displaced persons has been around 3930 individuals. Most households have moved to Atma cluster, same as last months. An additional number of 280 households from Sahl Alghab in both Hama and Idleb governorates have been displaced to Salqin cluster due to battles observed in the region during May.

The Islamic State (ISIL) is still controlling Jarablus cluster with services prevented from reaching the camp dwellers. This status has many impacts on the various sections in general. Human Appeal Organization provided food baskets to some camps. 165 tents have been supplied to the Bab Salameh camp via IHH. The British Monitor Organization sprayed insecticides in a number of camps to curb the Leishmania outbreak, which has already spread over 138 camps out of 168 assessed camps.

Snakes and scorpion eruption phenomenon still exists in quite a large number of camps which calls for urgent response to this ever exacerbating blight. A number of newly founded camps, such as Omar Al Farouq of Kherbet Al Jouz cluster and Sahl Al Ghab I of Al Rahmeh cluster, need to be taken care of by stakeholders of organizations and local councils through the provision of the simplest life essentials, such as water, food and shelter.

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



List of Acronyms

ACU	Assistance Coordination Unit
IHH	Human Rights and Freedom (İnsan Hak ve Hürriyetleri)
IMU	Information Management Unit
IRC	International Rescue Commission
KoBo	E-reading application for smart phones and computers
NFI	Non-food Item
OCHA	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
SPSS¹	Statistical Package for Social Science
UN	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 meticulous information on the humanitarian status in camps within a specific time frame, with an aim to bridge the information gap existing as a result of security disorder. Therefore, this report has been issued to give, on a monthly basis, the best possible representation of the status.

In this report, the ACU gives an overview of the assessment of current status in 168 camps within 10 different clusters located in three governorates in north of Syria – Idleb, Aleppo and Lattakia.

First, the report aims at providing the decision makers with comprehensive information on IDP camps, seeking to receive the best response concerning the changing status in those camps in Syria. It also aims at providing a monitoring system and a continuous assessment of the impact of response on the living standards within those camps. Second, the report attempts to support coordination among various parties working on the humanitarian aspects in Syria, including societies, 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:** Highlighting the demographic constitution and distribution of the displaced persons, including the vulnerable ones;
- **Humanitarian status:** Covering 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.

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

Annex 3 includes a questionnaire used to collect related data.

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. Assessment includes:

(1) Interviews with information providers and those in charge of the camps, updates on the available recorded and statistical information; (2) statistical information gathered by researchers (tent to tent technique); (3) crossing information by random sampling, which leads to highly accurate data, 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 168 camps in the north of Syria, collected from ten clusters in three governorates: Aleppo, Idleb and Lattakia.

Assessment tools

Tools utilized in the assessment include a questionnaire based on an OCHA template. For revision, the questionnaire was sent to different ACU departments: 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 via interviews made with information providers such as the displaced persons, camp managers, as well as the staff of the responding organizations in the camps.

Data collection

Data collection phase started in early May for a full month. Each researcher collects data on one thousand households within the camp, at an average of 250 households per week, adopting the tent to tent statistical data collection mechanism. Data is collected by the camp researcher network of Information Management Unit, ACU in the north of Syria. Some 22 researchers living in camps took part in the assessment, compared to 21 in March. A researcher-work coordinator who collects and sends questionnaires with field supervision over researchers also participated. Hired by Information Management Unit (IMU), researchers have been selected based on specific criteria such as their education background, 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 also 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 outliers. No missing values have been detected, but some outliers were observed. 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 IDPs has been noticed within the assessed camps to currently reach 158,058 IDPs located in ten clusters. The displacement of new families concentrated mainly in Atma and Al Karameh clusters during May. The two-camp cluster in Jarablus has been suffering from insufficient management 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 provided services and the work of various organizations prior to ISIL control over the cluster and the resultant prevention of all aids from reaching it.

Table 1. Demographic distribution within camp clusters during May 2015

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yandia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Number of families	10,099	3,475	7,112	800	1,347	255	432	228	1,850	2,316	27,914
Number of members	60,266	19,903	39,578	3,949	8,185	1,286	2,590	1,117	8,442	12,742	158,058
Males (%)	%47	%50	%48	%46	%49	%48	%47	%50	%46	%49	%48
Females (%)	%53	%50	%52	%54	%51	%52	%53	%50	%54	%51	%52
Males (0-6 months)	%1.9	%1.4	%1.8	%1.3	%1.3	%1.2	%0.6	%1.3	%2.8	%1.3	%1.7
Males (6 months – 1 year)	%1.9	%1.7	%1.9	%1.7	%2.6	%1.3	%1.5	%1.5	%2.4	%1.6	%1.9
Males (1– 2 years)	%2.9	%2.6	%2.7	%2.0	%2.7	%3.8	%2.7	%2.4	%4.3	%2.5	%2.8
Males (2– 6 years)	%5.3	%6.5	%6.1	%4.0	%5.5	%5.7	%5.0	%5.8	%5.7	%6.1	%5.7
Males (6 – 12 years)	%6.7	%8.7	%7.7	%8.9	%9.7	%9.7	%10.5	%7.6	%8.2	%7.7	%7.7
Males (12 – 18 years)	%6.6	%8.5	%8.3	%12.0	%8.9	%8.5	%6.3	%8.2	%6.3	%8.9	%7.7
Males (18 - 50 years)	%18.3	%18.0	%17.3	%10.1	%15.5	%17.0	%17.4	%19.5	%14.0	%18.5	%17.4
Males over 50 years	%3.3	%2.4	%2.7	%5.8	%3.1	%1.2	%2.8	%3.1	%2.4	%2.4	%2.9
Females (0-6 months)	%2.0	%1.4	%1.8	%1.7	%1.3	%1.3	%0.8	%1.4	%2.9	%1.3	%1.8
Females (6 months – 1 year)	%2.0	%1.5	%1.9	%2.3	%2.4	%1.5	%1.9	%1.7	%3.0	%1.5	%2.0
Females (1– 2 years)	%3.4	%2.6	%2.9	%2.3	%3.2	%4.3	%3.3	%2.1	%3.8	%2.5	%3.1
Females (2– 6 years)	%6.0	%6.7	%6.4	%4.2	%5.4	%6.2	%6.0	%5.2	%7.1	%6.3	%6.2
Females (6 – 12 years)	%7.6	%8.3	%8.2	%10.5	%9.3	%9.7	%11.2	%7.5	%8.0	%8.5	%8.2
Females (12 – 18 years)	%7.7	%8.5	%8.8	%13.7	%8.7	%8.5	%6.5	%8.8	%6.8	%8.9	%8.3
Females (18 - 50 years)	%20.6	%18.8	%18.7	%11.6	%16.9	%18.5	%19.8	%19.8	%19.0	%19.2	%19.3
Females over 50 years	%3.9	%2.4	%2.8	%7.7	%3.6	%1.6	%3.6	%3.9	%3.2	%2.7	%3.4

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

Figure 2. Total number of households in each cluster

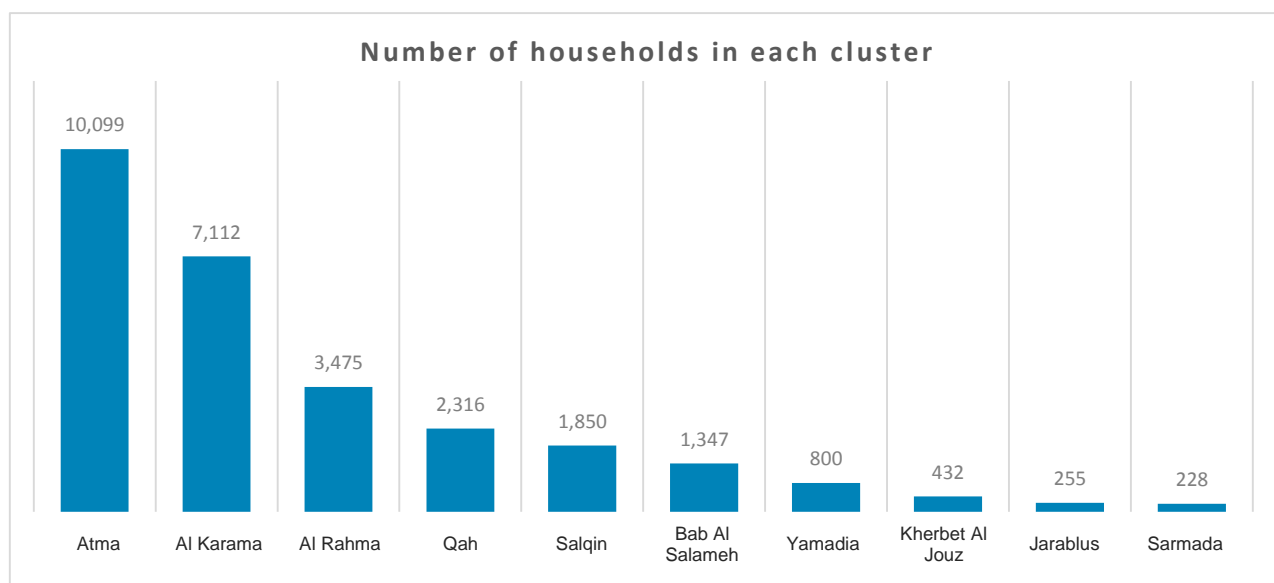


Figure 3. Total number of individuals in each cluster

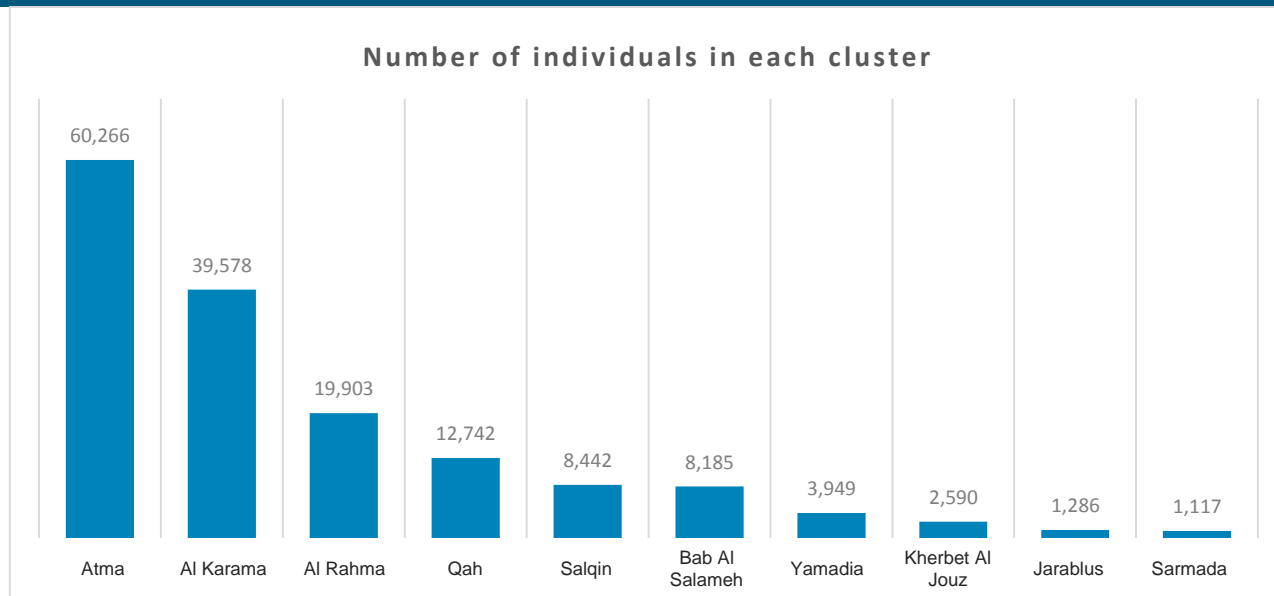
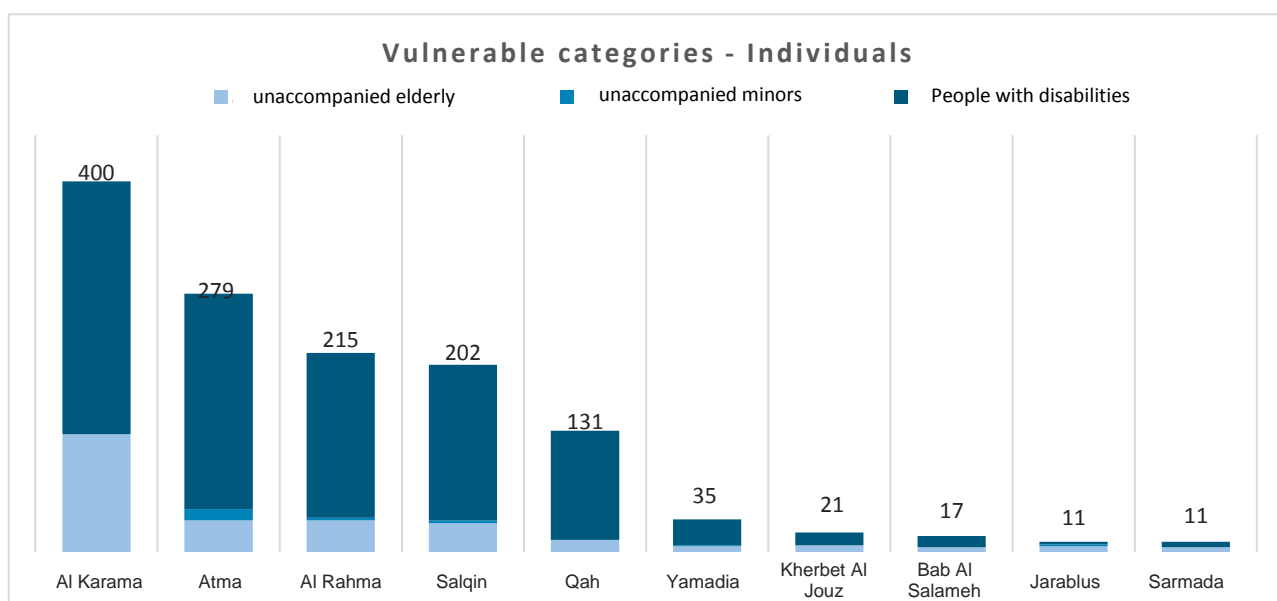
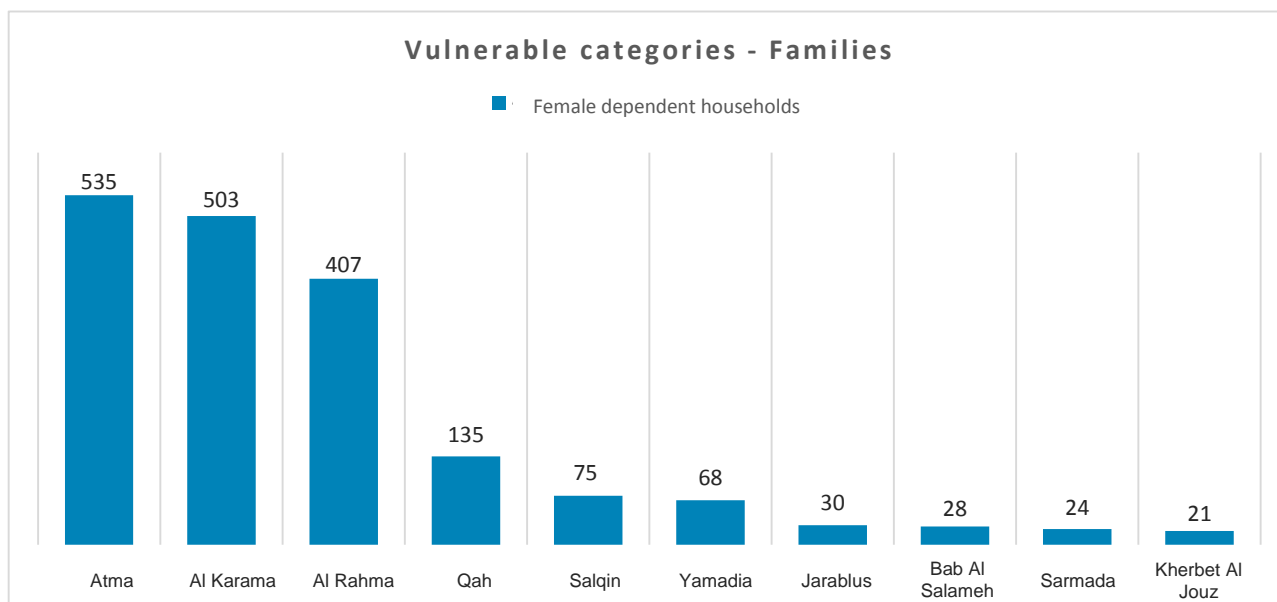


Table 2 shows the number of individuals within the vulnerable category in camps.

- 1033 displaced persons with physical, mental or injury-related disabilities
- 268 unaccompanied elderly, 21 unaccompanied minors
- 1826 female-dependent households

Table 2. Vulnerable groups within the camp clusters during May 2015

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Unaccompanied elderly	34	34	127	6	5	7	6	5	31	13	268
Unaccompanied minors	12	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	21
Special needs	233	178	273	28	12	14	3	6	168	118	1,033
Female-dependent households	535	407	503	68	28	21	30	24	75	135	1,826

Figure 4. Total number of individuals under vulnerable categories in each cluster**Figure 5. Total number of households under vulnerable categories in each cluster**

Humanitarian Status

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



Food security

In May, Human Appeal Organization distributed food baskets in Ihsan 1 camp, Anfal camp and Al Risaleh camp of Atma cluster. On the other hand, the camp IDPs demanded the distribution of food baskets in a number of camps of Atma cluster, in addition to the increasing demand on babies' formula compared to last month. The problem of bread and culinary items still exists and frequently reported in several camps. The reason for this has been the cessation of support to bakeries and kitchens. Assessment of the quantitative and qualitative status is shown in figures 6 and 7 which give a general overview of on-cluster food security.

Figure 6. On-cluster food quantity assessment

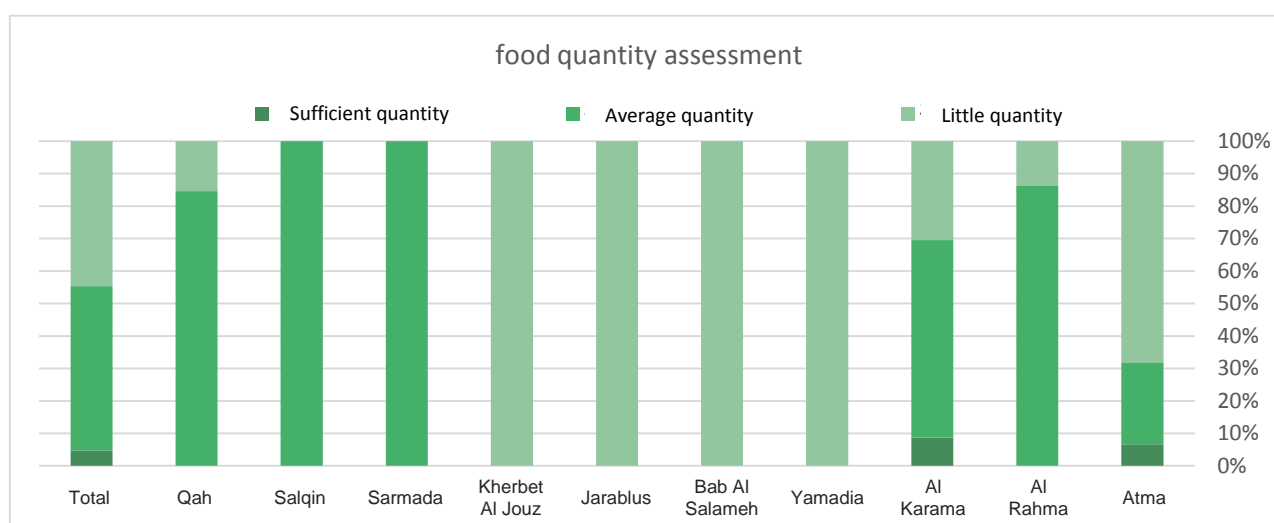
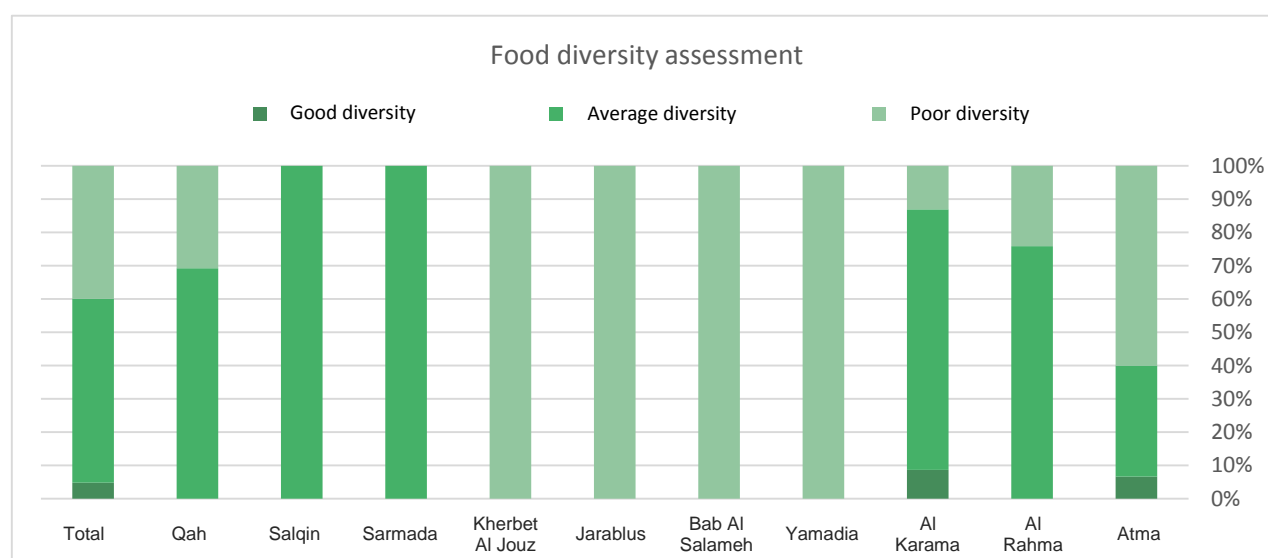


Figure 7. On-cluster food diversity assessment



Insufficient amount of bread has been reported in the majority of camps of Atma cluster, other camps are no exception. The main reason for this is that bakeries are poorly provided with flour.

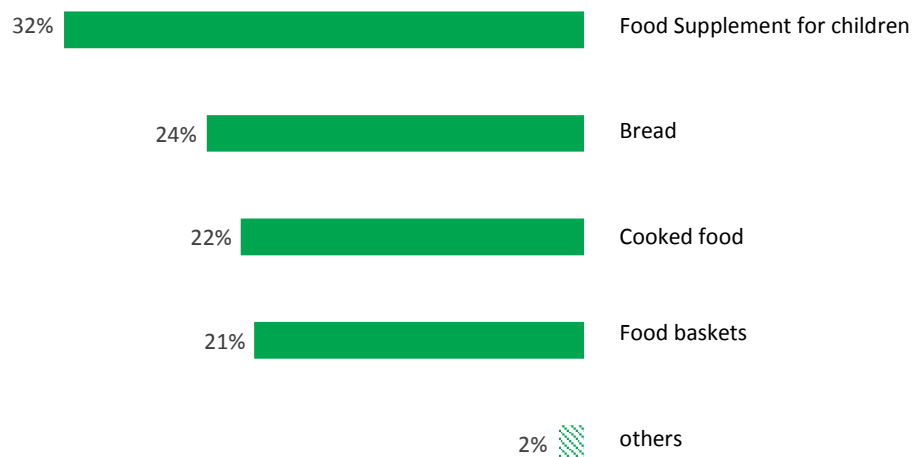
Kitchen status in camps declined, in that no cooked meals have been distributed in May. This also applies to Bab Al Salameh cluster, since the distribution of food provided by IHH has stopped until further notice. The reason for this goes back to the cut of due funding.

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

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
% of displaced persons receiving cooked meals	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Number of daily loaves per capita	0.8	1.2	1.1	---	1.5	---	---	1.2	4.0	1.1

The need for child food supplements was the IDPs first priority with 32% in all clusters in general, while subsidizing bread occupied the second priority with 24%, as indicated in figure 8. However, 2% of IDPs had other priorities such as the need to receive other food items like potatoes, chicken and olive oil to ensure nourishment with more diversified nutritional value.

Figure 8. Priority needs in the food security sector





Health

The exacerbating problem of snakes and scorpion proliferation still requires a solution and provision of suitable antidotes for those injured, especially in Atma cluster. The absence of medical points has been reported in the camps of Yusuf, Nura, Ihsas II of Atma cluster. This also applies to the fifth camp of Jarablus cluster controlled by ISIL. The resulting assessment showed variation in status among clusters as shown in figures 9 and 10.

Figure 9. On-cluster general health status assessment

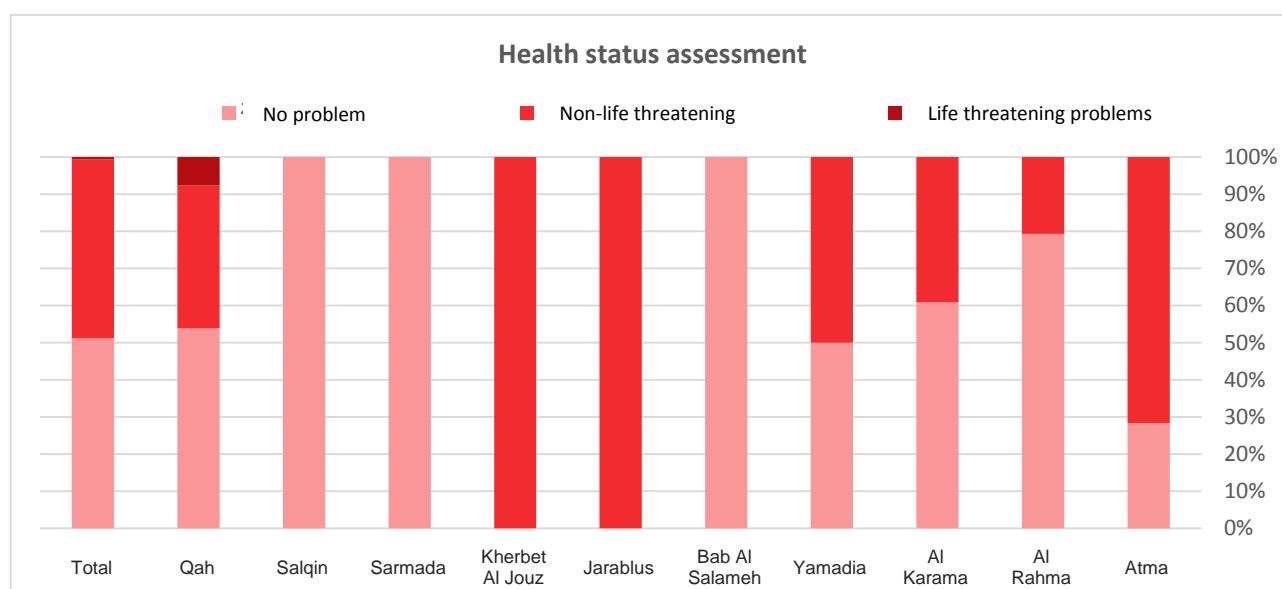
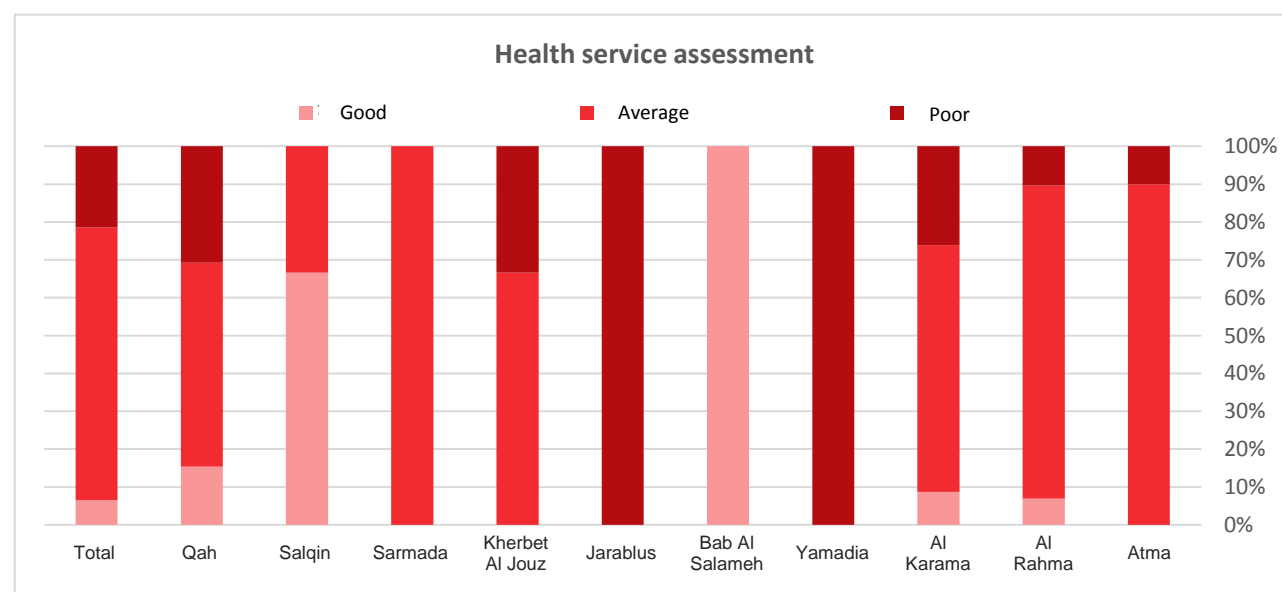
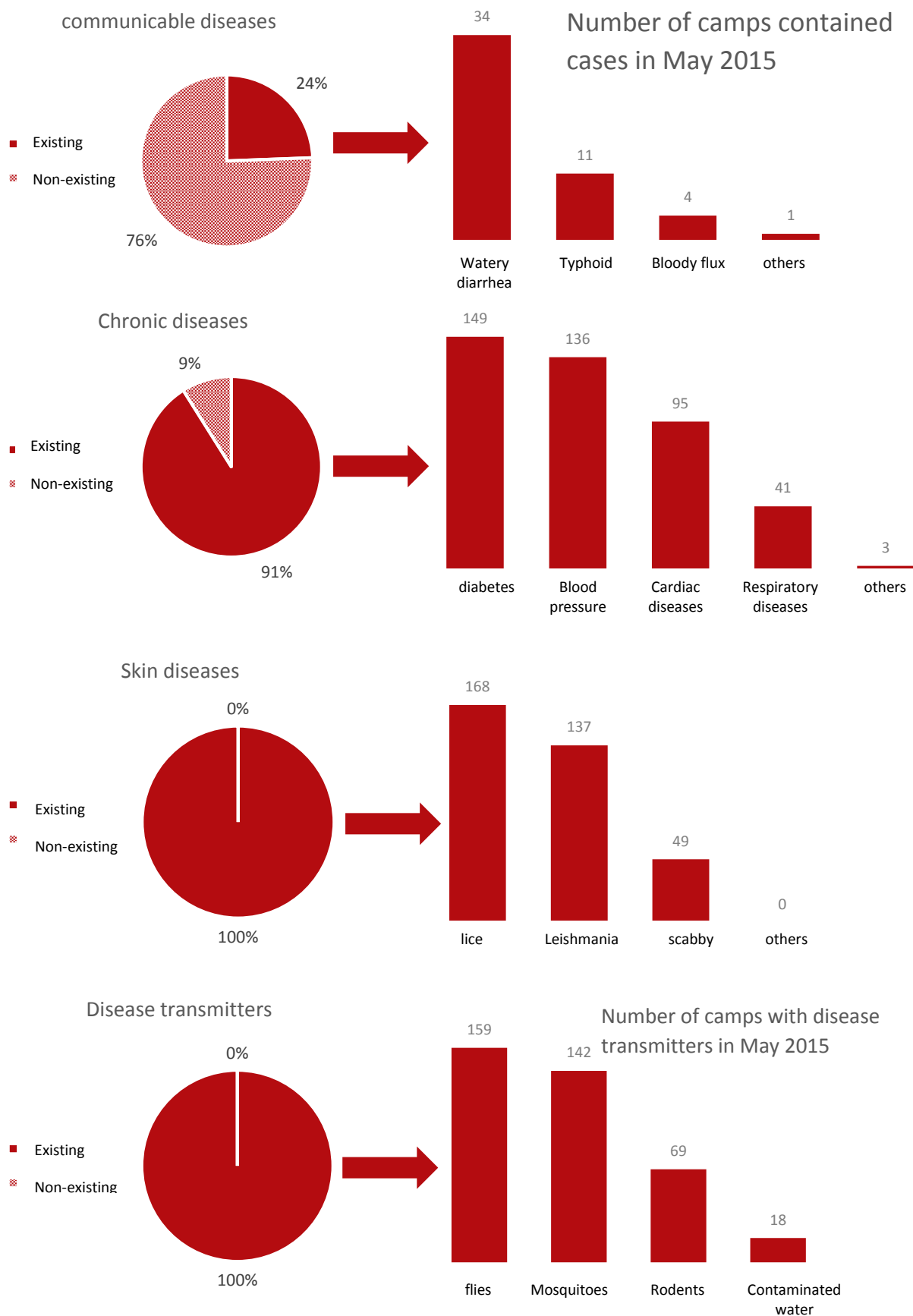


Figure 10. On-cluster assessment of health services



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 infectious, chronic and skin diseases and disease transmitters

Sarmada and Jarablus clusters still suffer from the full lack of medical services. This is clearly reflected in the outbreak of diseases among displaced persons in those clusters. In Salqin, one further medical service point has been added with 7 extra medical staff compared to last April. 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	Yamdia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Number of medical staff	13	17	48	1	30	0	2	0	24	43	178
Number of medical points	5	2	3	1	2	0	1	0	3	7	24
Number of staff in each medical point	12,053	9,951	13,192	3,949	4,092	NA	2,590	NA	2,814	1,820	50,461

Table 5 shows the percentage of infections such as diarrhea, fever, respiratory, infectious and skin diseases among camp dwellers excluding Jarablus due the non-availability of data on health status there. An improvement has been noticed among infected persons in Salqin compared to last April due to the establishment of a medical point in the cluster. In general, skin diseases have increased, while respiratory diseases decreased compared to last April.

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

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Diarrhea	%1.4	%1.9	%2.4	%3.0	%1.6	----	%3.0	%4.0	%2.2	%2.2	%1.9
Fever	%0.2	%0.8	%0.2	%0.4	%0.0	----	%0.6	%3.1	%0.7	%1.9	%0.5
Respiratory diseases	%1.2	%1.9	%2.1	%2.5	%5.9	----	%2.7	%5.4	12.8 %	%2.9	%2.6
Infectious diseases	%0.0	%0.1	%0.4	%0.2	%0.0	----	%2.4	%0.0	%0.7	%0.1	%0.2
Skin disease	%1.8	%3.1	%2.1	%5.7	%1.8	----	%4.5	%2.5	%2.0	%2.4	%2.2

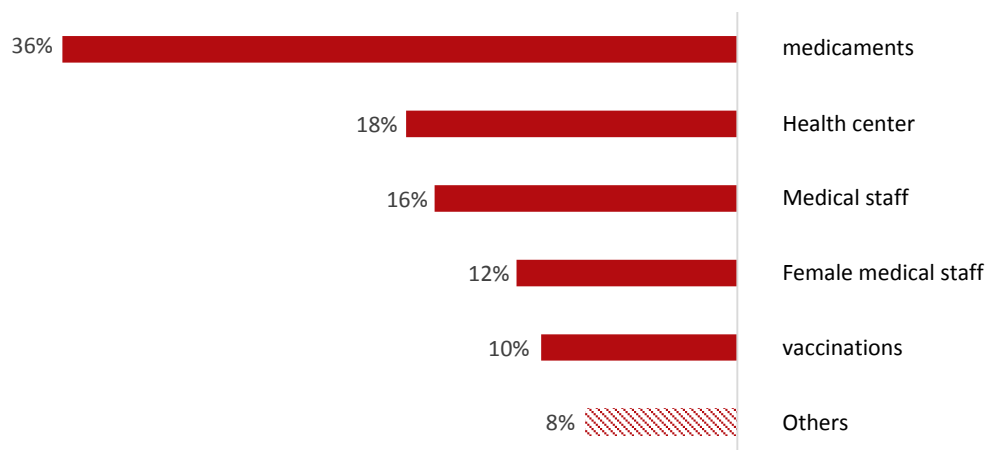
Numbers of on-cluster birth and death incidents are shown in table 6.

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

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Number of birth incidents	48	20	30	13	1	1	2	1	17	4	137
Number of death incidents	3	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	5	0	14

The increasing demand for medication came on top priority in the health sector at 36%, while rehabilitation/establishment of medical centres and support of medical staff came in second and third respectively at 18%. Some 8% of displaced persons had other priorities such as finding medical test labs, procurement of treatments against scorpion and snake venom 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 maintain a healthy and hygienic status and to prevent possible diseases.

The status of Kherbet Al Jouz showed some improvement in May compared to April in terms of the management of solid waste. The water issue collapsed in all clusters with the advent of summer and the increasing demand on drinking water and household use water. It is worth mentioning that small ruminant breeding in camps became more common, leading to offensive smells, as well as the outbreak of flies and insects within the camps.

As a response to the increasing numbers of insects at this time of year, insecticides have been sprayed in a number of camps of Al Karameh cluster. In that cluster, IRC embarked on digging a well at Atfal Al Ghad camp, while a sewage network was installed at Nur Al Mustaqbal camp.

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

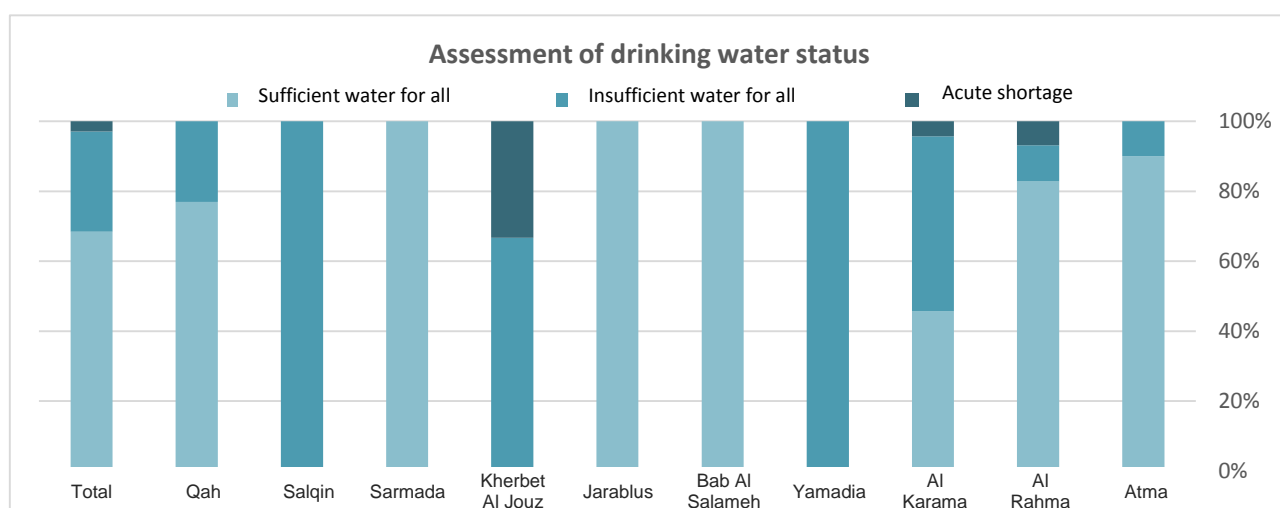
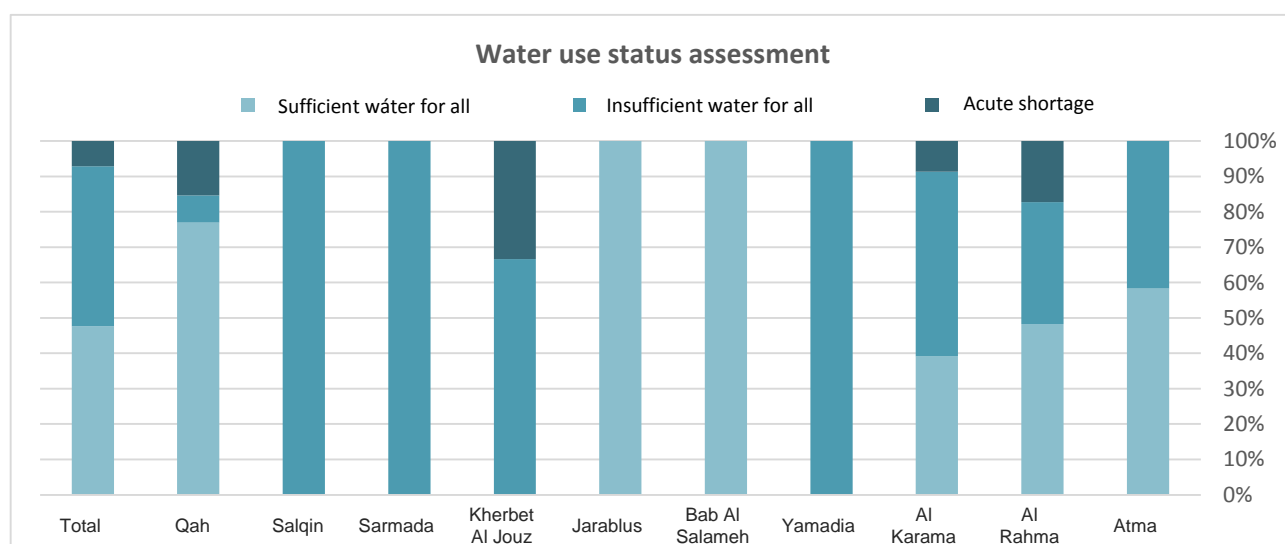


Figure 14. Assessment of status of water for uses other than drinking in clusters



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

Figure 15 shows the daily amount of water (m³) reaching each cluster from all available sources; table 6 shows water sources in each cluster.

A severe water shortage has been reported in the two camps of Ata' and Majma' Al Taqwa of Al Karama cluster, and in Furqan camp of Qah cluster. Dwellers in Al Khaliej Al Arabi martyrs camp have to buy water their own water since it is not being provided by any entity.

Figure 15. Total daily amount of water received in clusters (m³)

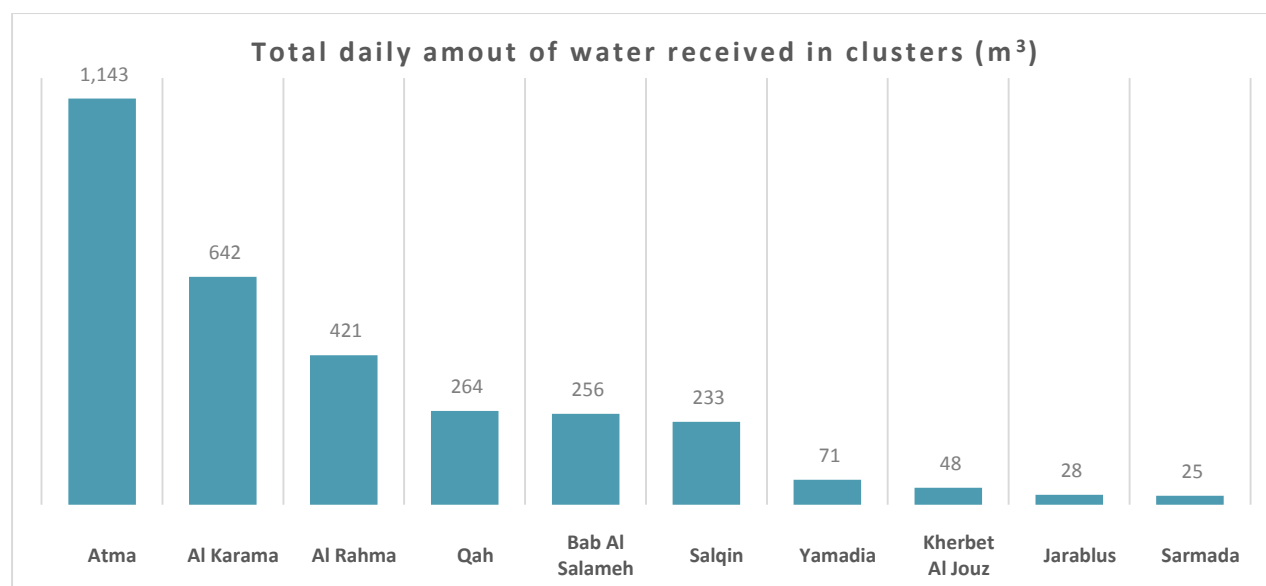
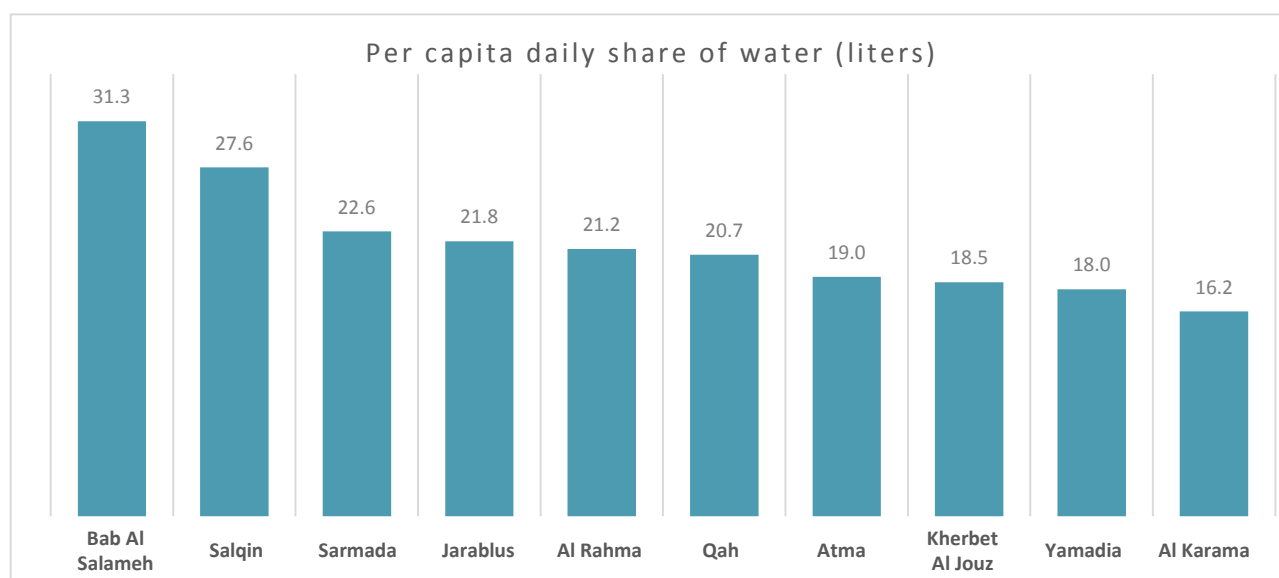


Table 7. Water sources in the clusters (m³)

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
Water from tankers (treated)	902	225	431.5	55.98	16	0	0	25.2	233.2	30
Water from tankers (untreated)	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water from fixed sources (drinking)	240.5	187	210	15	240	28	48	0	0	234
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

The per capita share of clean water is sufficient in all clusters as indicated in figure 16. The IDPs in Jarablus cluster receive treated water only through fixed sources due to the inability of providing water via tankers. Clusters have not received any bottled water for over 3 months.

Figure 16. Per capita daily water share (liters)

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

The result of the 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. Status has showed improvement in Al Rahma cluster compared to last April as indicated in table 8.

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

The numbers indicated in table 8 are by far less than Sphere standard in terms of number of toilets, excluding Jarablus and Salqin clusters. A clear deterioration in Yamadia cluster has been noticed from one toilet for 69 individuals in April to one toilet for 82. Mutawe II camp of Atma cluster lacks public WCs, while only 10 private toilets are available. Al Khaliej Al Arabi camp suffers from a complete lack of toilets or showers.

Compared to last month, a clear improvement has been observed in Qah camp in terms of the number of individuals per shower which shows a decrease from 848 in April to 114 in May. On the other hand, there are only 16 operating showers out of 182 in Karamah cluster. This indicates an early warning regarding the personal hygienic status and the possibility of spreading of skin and infectious diseases.

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

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
Persons per drinking point	357	243	408	132	682	184	324	112	222	265
Persons per each toilet	51	39	39	82	40	18	162	26	20	31
Persons per each shower	511	*	2474	NA	72	40	NA	*	87	114

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

According to Sphere standards, 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 the Sphere standard recommendations. This is indicated in table 9. Some camps

have been using some random dumping zones for solid waste disposal. The camp of Kherbet Al Jouz observed some improvement, in that currently there are 16 garbage bins, while those bins were completely absent last month.

Table 9. Number of households sharing garbage bin

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
Number of households sharing one garbage bin	30	23	77	22	4	32	27	13	14	37

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, Al Karama and Qah use random dumping zones for waste disposal. Table 17 gives an overview on the status of solid waste in camps in terms of the treatment mechanisms, pest control, garbage removal and establishment of a nearby dumping zone.

Figure 17. Status of solid wastes in camps

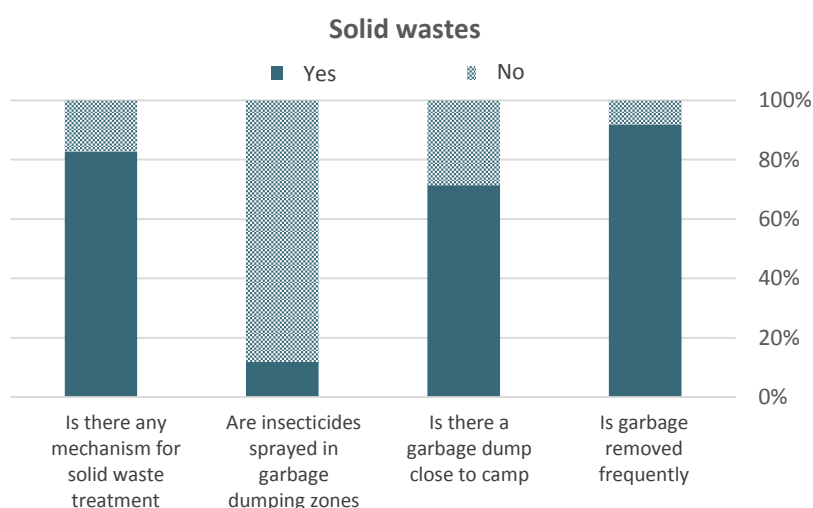
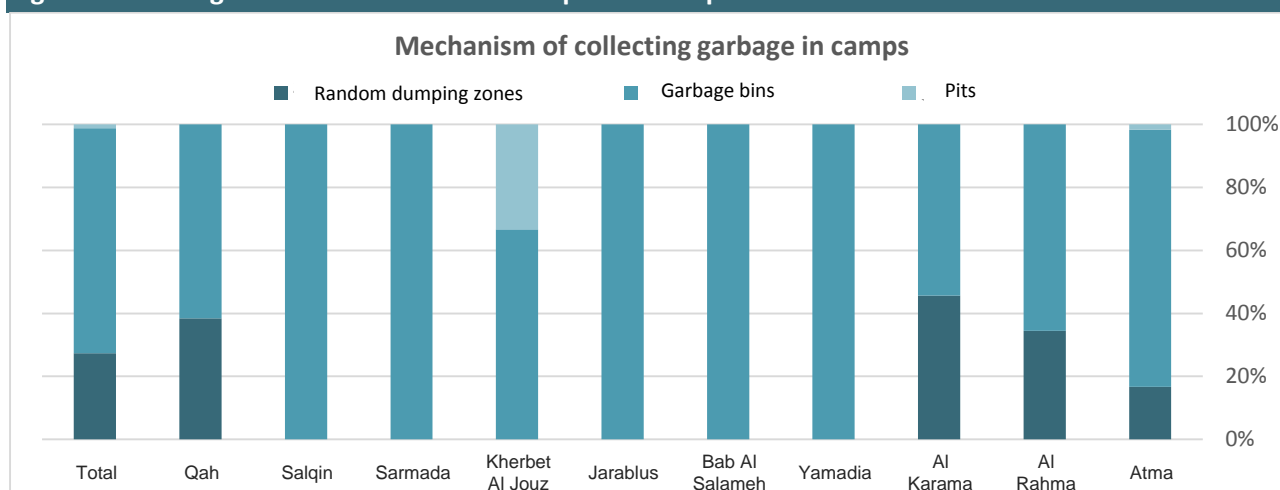


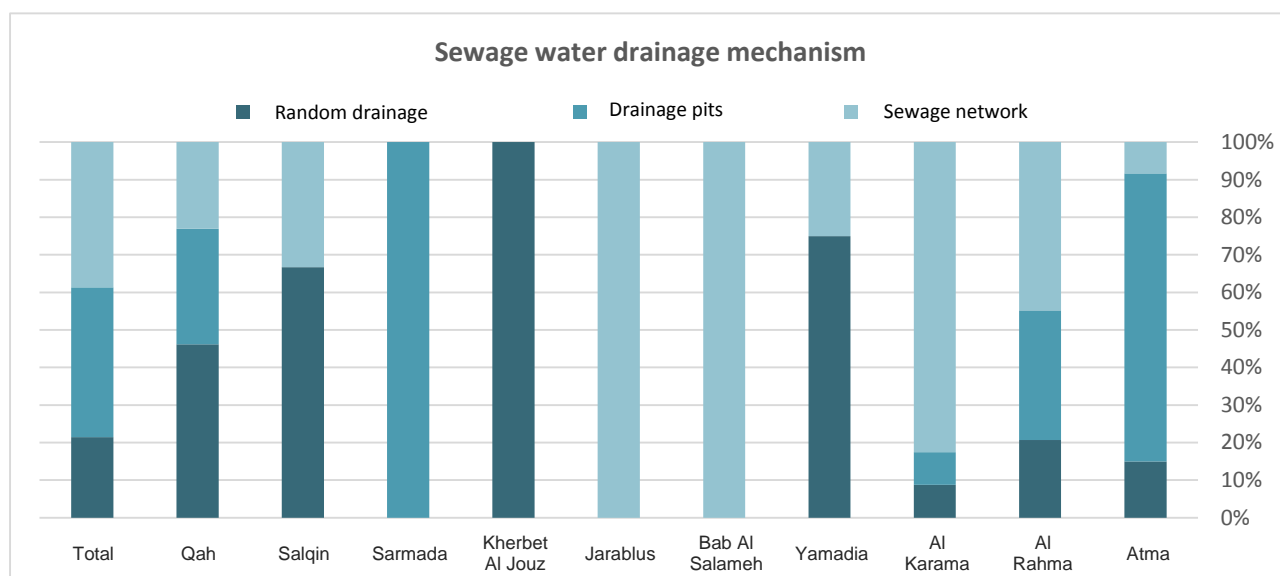
Figure 18 shows the mechanism adopted in camps to collect garbage. Most camps use bins or random dumping zones. Collecting garbage in pits is used on a small scale and restricted to Atma cluster.

Figure 18. Garbage collection mechanism adopted in camps



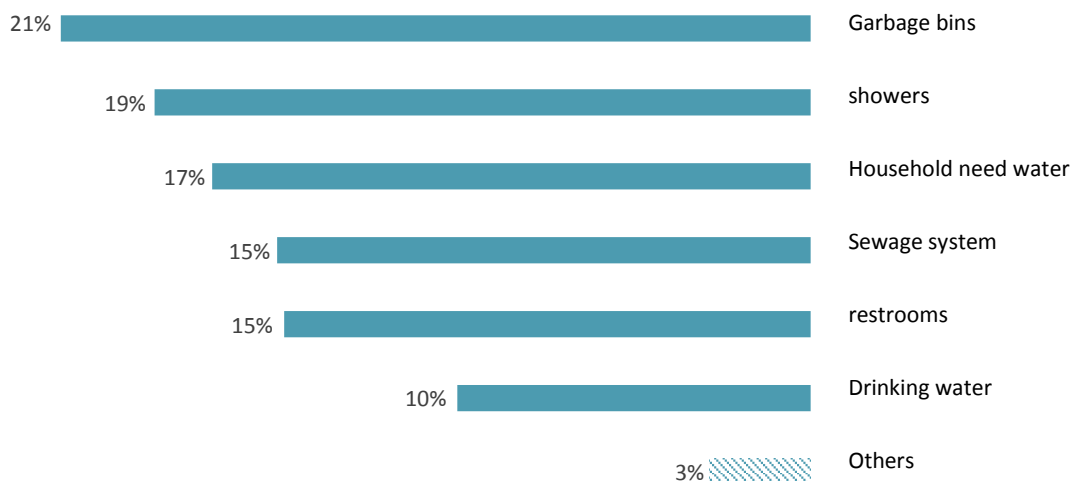
Drainage pits are the most common method used as a sewage system within 67 camps. 65 camps use a sewage network. On the other hand, 36 camps have random drainage system, i.e. 15 camps over the last month. On-cluster distribution of sewage water systems is shown in figure 19.

Figure 19. Sewage water draining system in camps



The top priority for all IDPs in camps is the need for garbage bins, while the need for showers came in second. Other camps had other priorities such as maintaining/operating deserted wells, installing water bladders, spraying insecticides and carrying out awareness campaigns. Priorities are indicated in figure 20.

Figure 20. Priority needs in water, sanitation and hygiene sector

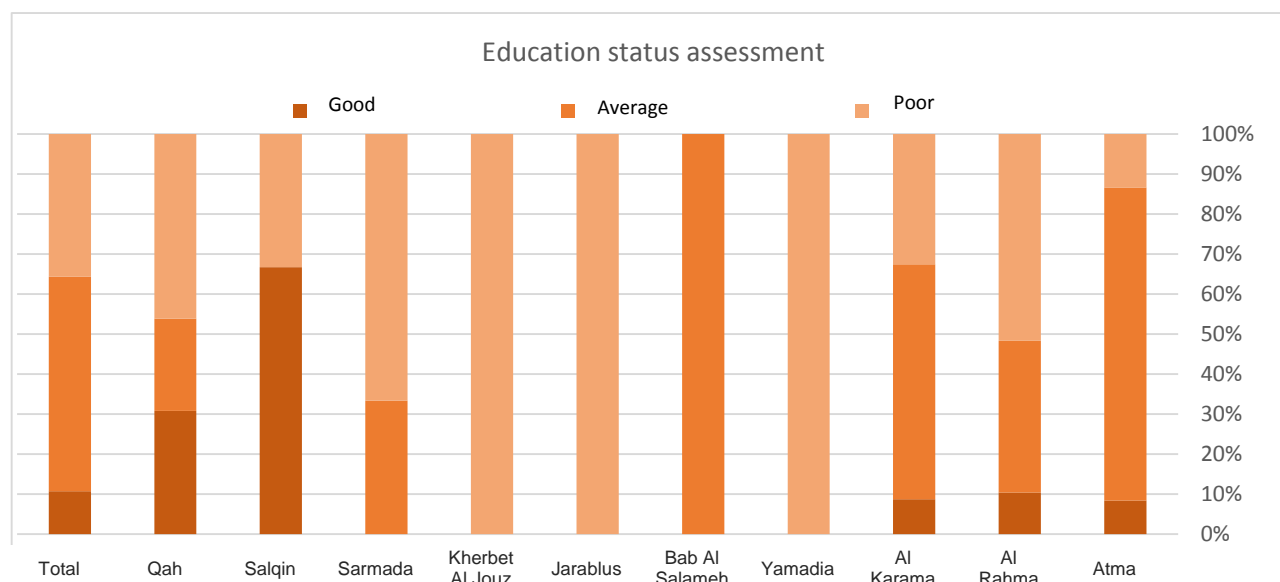




Education

No change has been detected compared to last month. Students receive education in field schools established within the camps, some of which are tents, others are solid caravans. 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 not available in all camps. This drives students 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.

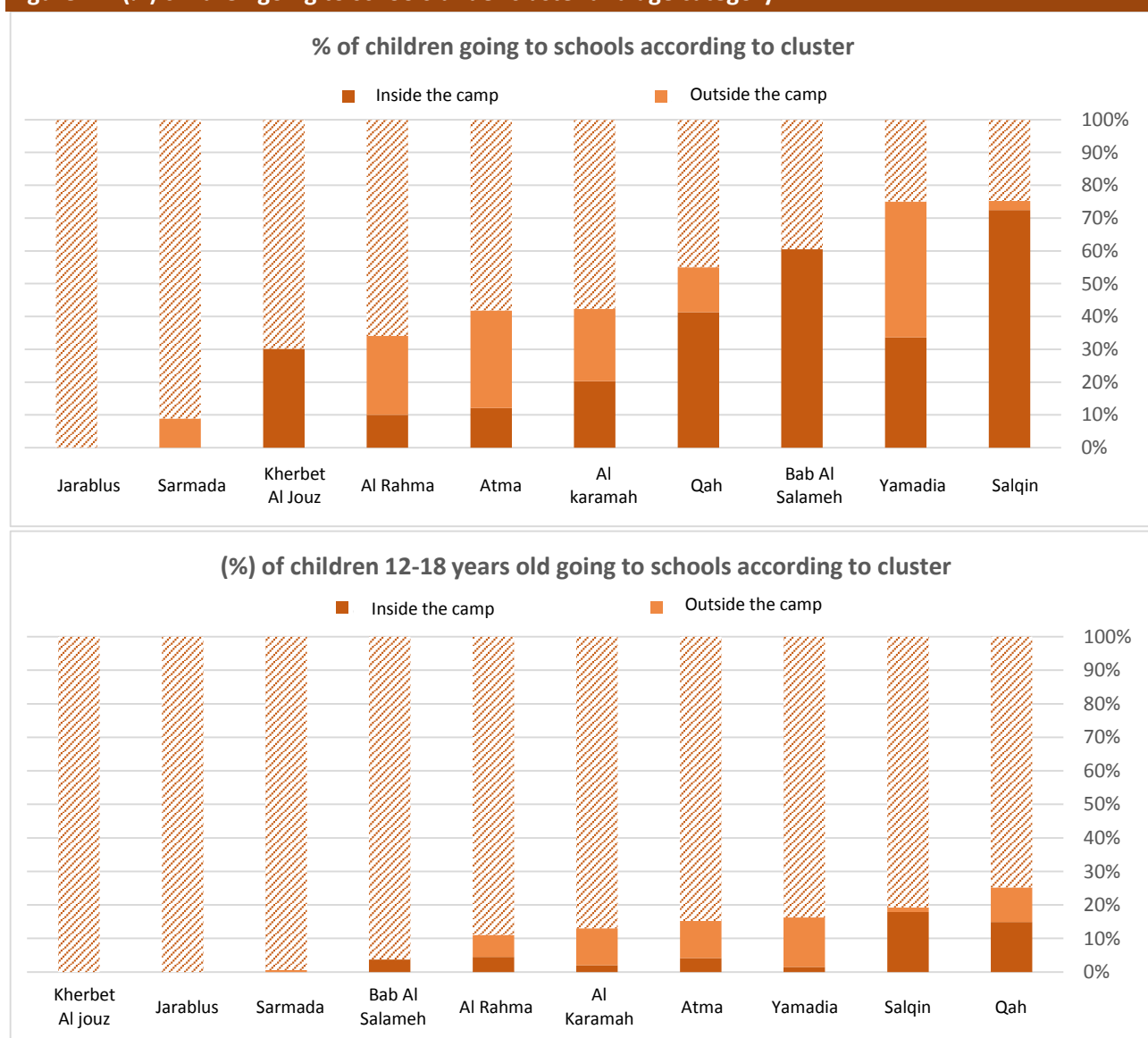
Table 10. Number of schools with a thermal map for the average number of students of 6-18 year old in each school

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Total number of schools	9	3	12	3	1	0	1	0	2	8	39
Average number of students of 6-18 years old	1,911	2,255	1,091	594	2,993	NA	895	NA	1,235	542	1,291

The number of children going to schools inside/outside the camp varies according to age groups. 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.

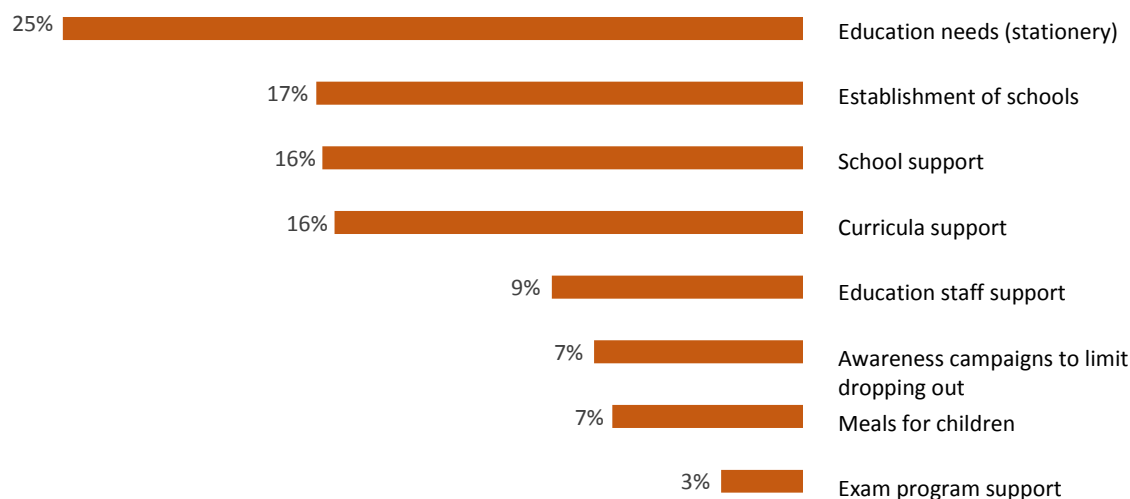
Table 11. Number of students going to schools within or outside their camps based on age category

Name of cluster		Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
Number of children going to schools inside the camp based on age category	12-6	1,043	340	1,285	259	942	0	170	0	990	857
	15-12	298	110	139	15	46	0	0	0	177	3,514
	18-15	54	42	0	0	8	0	0	0	20	43
Number of children going to schools outside the camp based on age category	12-6	2,564	816	1,390	318	0	0	0	15	38	282
	15-12	803	181	491	99	0	0	0	1	15	173
	18-15	151	41	250	51	0	0	0	0	0	60

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%. Other camps had other priority demands such as expanding the existing school so that it includes high school stage, as well as the delivery of encouraging gifts for students to keep attending. All priorities are indicated in figure 23.

Figure 23. Priority needs in education sector





Shelter and Non-Food Items NFIs

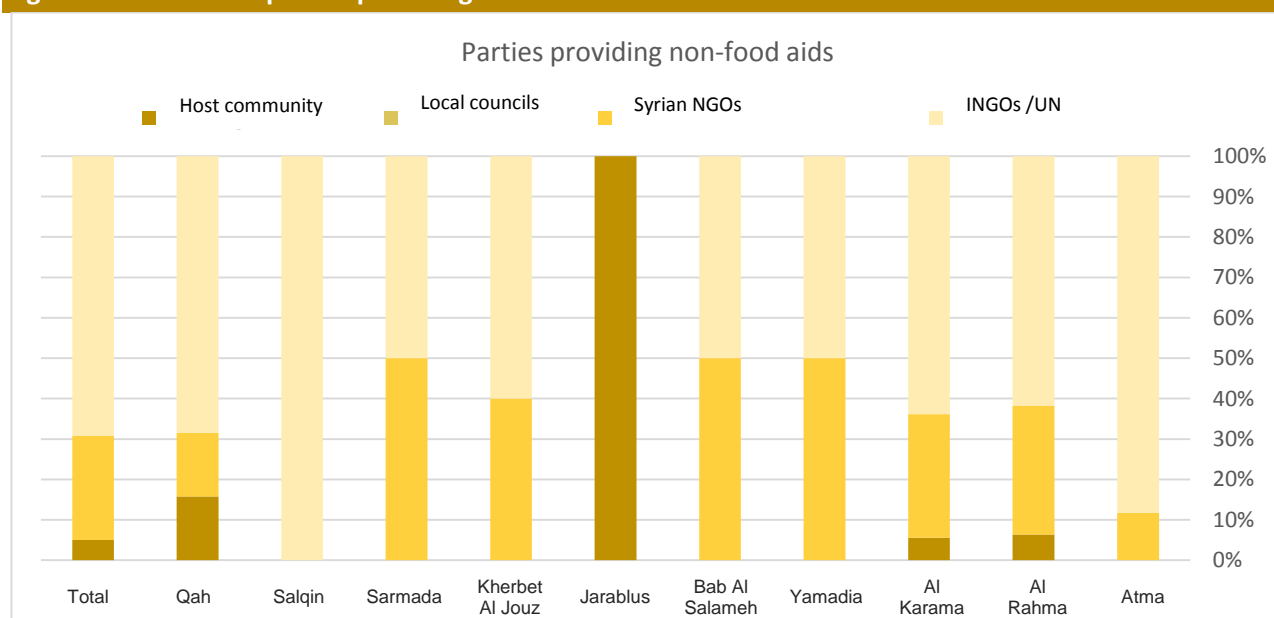
The problem of tent availability is still a top priority in terms of shelter. Some camps started the replacement of tents with constructed rooms. This came as a result of the absence of response by organizations to the urgent need for tent replacement. Some households tend to repair the tents, while, according to the international standards, tents must be replaced every six months. Table 12 shows the total residence (tents, rooms, caravans) in addition to the number of households with no residence yet. The number of tents has increased by 123 tents compared to last month. Also the number of constructed rooms has increased by 300 rooms, while caravan cars decreased by 5. On the other hand, households with no residence increased by 134 due to the new displacement surge.

Table 12. On-cluster status of residential sites

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Jouz	Kherbet Al	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	total
Number of tents	7,482	3,202	5,945	897	1,380	310	475	219	1,523	2,187		23,620
Number of caravans	0	0	1	15	99	0	2	1	0	0		118
Number of constructed rooms	1,948	300	1,199	0	0	0	0	0	0	187		3,634
Number of total residential places (tents, caravans, rooms)	9,430	3,502	7,145	912	1,479	310	477	220	1,523	2,374		27,372
number of households for each residential place	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0
Number of households with no place of residence	963	14	0	0	0	0	7	2	327	19		1,332

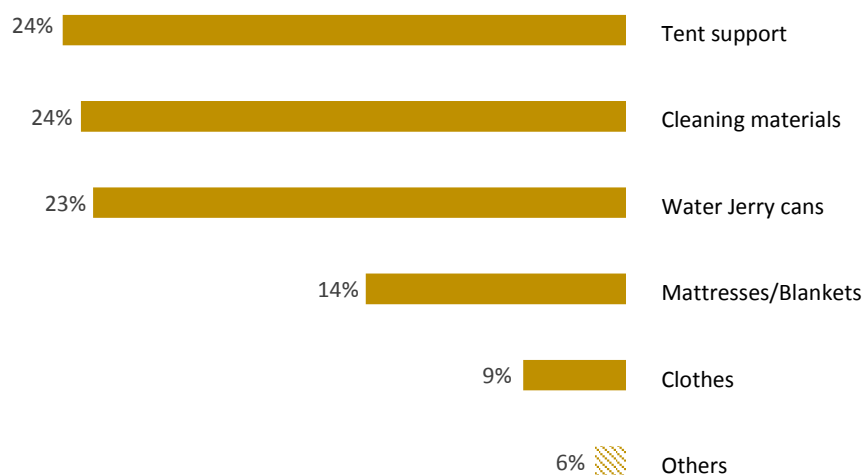
As for aid provision, the international organizations came in first, followed by Syrian non-governmental organizations, then by the host society which provided aids to 12 camps. Local councils, on the other hand, have not made any interventions during May. No change has been observed compared to last month. Figure 24 clarifies the percentage of on-cluster intervention of each party.

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



The need for tents in May superseded all other needs and thereby came in the first position, while the need for jerry cans for water storage moved from the first to the third 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, in addition to the need for baby diapers. Figure 25 shows the priorities in the shelter and food security sectors.

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



Priorities

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 26% of camps. The need for support in food security came in second, followed by 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, particularly the increasing need for food, have not been met. This indicates a failure of humanitarian aid systems to facilitate the living conditions of the crisis-afflicted Syrian people.

Figure 26. Priority needs in various sectors

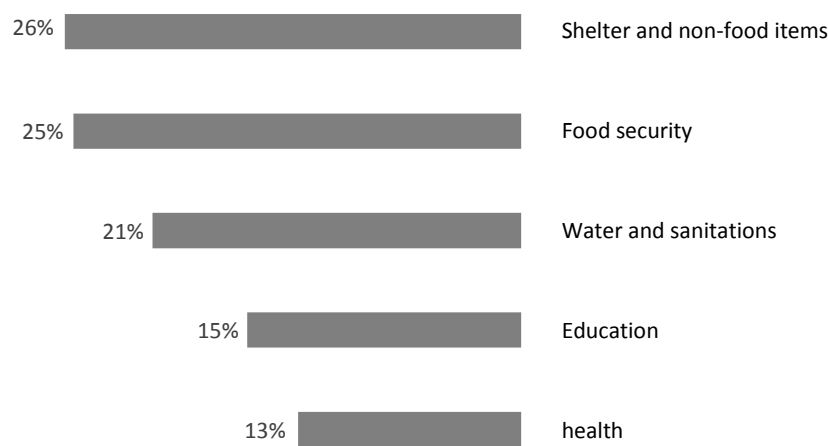


Table 13. Sector-based prioritization in each cluster

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

Annex 1

Table 14. Camp clusters assessed in May 2015

Cluster	Cluster code	Governorate	Governorate code	District	District code	Sub-district	Sub-district code	Village	Village code	Number of camps
Bab Al Salameh	CL0201	Aleppo	SY02	Izzaz	SY0204	Izzaz center	SY020400	Salamah	C1561	1
Jarablus	CL0202	Aleppo	SY02	Jarablus	SY0208	Jarablus center	SY020800	Jarablus	C2227	2
Atma	CL0701	Idleb	SY07	Harem	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Atma	C4130	60
Al Rahma	CL0703	Idleb	SY07	Harem	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Qah	C4131	29
Al Karama	CL0702	Idleb	SY07	Harem	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Qah	C4131	46
Kherbet Al Jouz	CL0707	Idleb	SY07	Jisr Shughour	SY0704	Bdama	SY070401	Kherbet Al Jouz	C4231	3
Sarmada	CL0705	Idleb	SY07	Harem	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Sarmada	C4121	3
Salqin	CL0706	Idleb	SY07	Harem	SY0703	Salquien	SY070302	Hier Jamous Kbier	C4141	3
Qah	CL0704	Idleb	SY07	Harem	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Qah	C4131	13
Yamdia	CL0601	Lattakia	SY06	Lattakia center	SY0600	Rabieha	SY060002	Qasab	C3506	8

Administrative division

Governorate: Highest administrative division in Syria

District: Division of a governorate 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 May 2015

serial	Camp name	Camp code	Name of sector	Number of households	No. of individuals
1	Abi El Fida	CM070108	Atma	109	745
2	Itihad	CM070135	Atma	113	687
3	Al Amana	CM070109	Atma	151	921
4	Al Andalus	CM070142	Atma	80	384
5	Al Ansar 1	CM070111	Atma	168	1076
6	Al Bir wa Attaqwa	CM070114	Atma	64	463
7	Al Bara'	CM070143	Atma	72	528
8	Al Bayan	CM070113	Atma	504	3529
9	Al Jazeera	CM070105	Atma	660	3338
10	Al Hassoun	CM070144	Atma	98	534
11	Al Hamzeh	CM070118	Atma	120	727
12	Al Khalil	CM070119	Atma	313	1902

serial	Camp name	Camp code	Name of sector	Number of households	No. of individuals
13	Al Risaleh	CM070123	Atma	79	511
14	Al Rih Al Mursaleh	CM070145	Atma	104	431
15	Al Zuhour 1	CM070146	Atma	120	635
16	Al Zuhour 2	CM070147	Atma	93	565
17	Al Arabiyeh	CM070112	Atma	1130	6007
18	Al Ghaith	CM070117	Atma	414	2591
19	Al Farouq Omar	CM070115	Atma	174	964
20	Al Fadil	CM070148	Atma	105	620
21	Al Fuqara wa Al Muhtajin	CM070116	Atma	136	881
22	Al Maram	CM070149	Atma	144	906
23	Al Mutasim	CM070150	Atma	31	222
24	Al Muntasir	CM070151	Atma	185	980
25	Al Mansiyien	CM070120	Atma	54	386
26	Annadah	CM070122	Atma	139	855
27	Al Hilal	CM070152	Atma	81	501
28	Al Wahda	CM070153	Atma	182	1204
29	Al Yramouk	CM070125	Atma	117	731
30	Al Yamama	CM070136	Atma	150	1035
31	Um Al Qura	CM070130	Atma	120	920
32	Orient	CM070131	Atma	224	1235
33	Baraim Kafar Zieta	CM070154	Atma	39	226
34	Bashair Annasr	CM070127	Atma	91	565
35	Ram Allah	CM070132	Atma	170	1009
36	Riahd Al Haramayn	CM070133	Atma	139	902
37	South Aleppo countryside	CM070138	Atma	115	924
38	North Hama countryside	CM070137	Atma	229	1379
39	West Hama countryside	CM070155	Atma	121	741
40	Zamzam	CM070156	Atma	129	735
41	Saidouna	CM070157	Atma	247	1393
42	Shaza Al Hurriy	CM070134	Atma	157	945
43	Shams Al Hurriy	CM070102	Atma	119	733
44	Sabiroun	CM070158	Atma	166	960
45	Soran	CM070159	Atma	52	325
46	Ibad Arrahman	CM070128	Atma	90	489
47	Ibad Allah	CM070129	Atma	87	424
48	Atshan	CM070126	Atma	254	1413
49	Hamad Alammar village	CM070160	Atma	100	541
50	Mutawa' 1	CM070139	Atma	65	423
51	Mutawa' 2	CM070161	Atma	99	578
52	Yad Biyad	CM070163	Atma	60	369
53	Yusuf Wa Nura	CM070164	Atma	197	975

serial	Camp name	Camp code	Name of sector	Number of households	No. of individuals
54	Al Hiba	CM070162	Atma	274	1607
55	Ihsas 1	CM070106	Atma	225	1544
56	Ihsas 2	CM070107	Atma	206	1143
57	Ihsan 1	CM070140	Atma	68	374
58	Ihsan 2	CM070141	Atma	84	756
59	Al Anfal	CM070110	Atma	179	1174
60	Al Ayadi Al Bayda	CM070165	Atma	103	605
61	Abu Bakir Assidiq	CM070319	Al Rahma	125	844
62	Al Arbaien	CM070323	Al Rahma	80	439
63	Al Intisar	CM070308	Al Rahma	93	602
64	Al Khair	CM070324	Al Rahma	137	744
65	Arrahma	CM070303	Al Rahma	138	733
66	Ashurouq	CM070325	Al Rahma	74	356
67	Al Assi	CM070310	Al Rahma	134	715
68	Alfardous	CM070307	Al Rahma	150	1025
69	Alqadisieyh	CM070321	Al Rahma	151	729
70	Al Qura Al Mankoubah	CM070313	Al Rahma	97	582
71	Al Madineh Al Munawarah	CM070301	Al Rahma	97	589
72	Al Mutasem Billah	CM070305	Al Rahma	75	386
73	Al Muhajirin	CM070320	Al Rahma	112	639
74	Al Nawair	CM070309	Al Rahma	275	1596
75	Annour	CM070302	Al Rahma	145	1019
76	Al Walid	CM070304	Al Rahma	104	673
77	Bani Ummayah	CM070322	Al Rahma	71	385
78	Shabab Al Khair	CM070317	Al Rahma	210	1181
79	Toyour Ajjanneh	CM070318	Al Rahma	106	651
80	Qasiyoun	CM070326	Al Rahma	110	442
81	Hibatu Allah	CM070315	Al Rahma	117	657
82	Atfal Shuhada Al Hurriy	CM070314	Al Rahma	78	539
83	Al Ansar 2	CM070311	Al Rahma	112	574
84	Al Imam	CM070312	Al Rahma	155	790
85	Ahbab Al Rasoul	CM070327	Al Rahma	95	477
86	Dar Al Aytam	CM070316	Al Rahma	132	646
87	Sahl Al Ghab 1	CM070328	Al Rahma	47	365
88	Suhada' Abdin	CM070329	Al Rahma	70	375
89	Liajlikum	CM070306	Al Rahma	185	1150
90	Atfal Al Ghad	CM070232	Al Karama	104	512
91	Al Ahrar	CM070214	Al Karama	223	908
92	Al Ikha'	CM070211	Al Karama	293	1494
93	Al Ikhlas	CM070239	Al Karama	164	920
94	Al Aqsa	CM070207	Al Karama	130	672

serial	Camp name	Camp code	Name of sector	No.of households	No. of individuals
95	Attadamun	CM070244	Al Karama	63	425
96	Al Hijaz	CM070219	Al Karama	88	517
97	Al Haramain	CM070216	Al Karama	166	741
98	Al Haq	CM070209	Al Karama	114	573
99	Addua'	CM070205	Al Karama	348	1488
100	Arraja'	CM070229	Al Karama	165	906
101	Arrouda	CM070231	Al Karama	95	490
102	Ashuhada'	CM070212	Al Karama	112	526
103	Ashahid Saleh	CM070222	Al Karama	129	797
104	Assidiq	CM070217	Al Karama	48	267
105	Assafa wa Al Marwa	CM070202	Al Karama	170	795
106	Al Farouq	CM070210	Al Karama	150	959
107	Al Faraj	CM070208	Al Karama	158	1070
108	Al Karamah	CM070201	Al Karama	545	3448
109	Al Mahabbah	CM070220	Al Karama	112	675
110	Al Mustaqbal	CM070221	Al Karama	162	864
111	Al Manara	CM070230	Al Karama	135	764
112	Tabarak Arrahman	CM070240	Al Karama	108	664
113	Halab	CM070225	Al Karama	111	704
114	Duat Al Kuwait wa Al Kheirtat	CM070224	Al Karama	150	744
115	Rief Hama Al Mankoub	CM070227	Al Karama	107	596
116	Zahret Al Madain	CM070236	Al Karama	136	751
117	Sahl Al Ghab	CM070243	Al Karama	200	1227
118	Shams Al Hurriy	CM070102	Al Karama	230	1437
119	Sarkhet Tifl	CM070245	Al Karama	80	454
120	Salahuddin	CM070228	Al Karama	224	1214
121	Teibah	CM070203	Al Karama	211	1399
122	Ata	CM020301	Al Karama	118	731
123	Fadlu Allah	CM070233	Al Karama	103	550
124	Mujama Taqua Al Aytam	CM070241	Al Karama	42	248
125	Nasret Al Mazlounin	CM070242	Al Karama	142	786
126	Nur Asham	CM070234	Al Karama	91	565
127	Nur Al Mustaqbal	CM070237	Al Karama	158	774
128	Nur Al Mustafa	CM070218	Al Karama	213	1142
129	Waitasimu	CM070204	Al Karama	170	1085
130	Yasmin Asham	CM070235	Al Karama	218	1146
131	Al Ikhlās	CM070238	Al Karama	127	803
132	Al Assil	CM070215	Al Karama	153	873
133	Al Amal Bil Awdeh	CM070246	Al Karama	125	649
134	Ahl Al Sham	CM070213	Al Karama	140	751
135	Abna' Homs	CM070226	Al Karama	81	474

serial	Camp name	Camp code	Name of sector	Number of households	No. of individuals
136	Arrihania	CM060108	Yamdia	65	240
137	Azzaytouneh	CM060104	Yamdia	90	380
138	Al Sad	CM060106	Yamdia	33	115
139	Al Ladikia	CM060109	Yamdia	230	1140
140	Al Yamdia	CM060101	Yamdia	130	645
141	Torus	CM060107	Yamdia	94	700
142	Qrouja	CM060110	Yamdia	33	139
143	Annahleh	CM060103	Yamdia	125	590
144	Bab Al Salameh	CM020101	Bab Al Salameh	1347	8185
145	Ajjabal	CM020206	Jarablus	152	760
146	Al Khames	CM020205	Jarablus	103	526
147	Salahuddin 1	CM070701	Kherbet Al Jouz	175	970
148	Salahuddin 2	CM070702	Kherbet Al Jouz	217	1397
149	Omar Al Faruq	CM070703	Kherbet Al Jouz	40	223
150	Ariha	CM070503	Sarmada	69	315
151	Addana	CM070501	Sarmada	53	241
152	Ashahba	CM070502	Sarmada	106	561
153	Samidoun	CM070603	Salqin	663	2919
154	Aidoun	CM070601	Salqin	760	3348
155	Qadimoun	CM070602	Salqin	427	2175
156	Attawhid	CM070411	Qah	41	226
157	Ajoulan	CM070401	Qah	237	1409
158	Al Khalij Al Arabi	CM070412	Qah	80	420
159	Assalam	CM070404	Qah	348	1925
160	Al Furqan	CM070408	Qah	245	1455
161	Al Majd	CM070410	Qah	105	501
162	Annasr	CM070403	Qah	280	1518
163	Sham Al Izzeh	CM070413	Qah	93	446
164	Qah	CM070407	Qah	270	1356
165	Al Maydan	CM070405	Qah	200	1124
166	Bab Al Hawa (upper)	CM070406	Qah	110	555
167	Dar Riayet Al Ajazeh	CM070409	Qah	202	1006
162	Al Khalij Al Arabi martyrs	CM070414	Qah	105	801

Annex 3

A						General Information					
A1		Questionnaire data									
1	Questionnaire number		2	Code of researcher							
3	Date of starting data collection		4	Date of ending data collection							
A2		Data on camp									
1	Governorate		2	District							
3	Sub-district		4	Village							
5	Cluster		6	Camp							
7	Longitude		8	Latitude							
9	Camp area m ²		10	gradient		O suitable	O flat	O bad			
B		Population number									
B1		Total number of population									
1	Total number of households living in camp		2	Total number of individuals living in camp							
3	Total number of males		4	Total number of females							
3-1	0-6 month old males		4-1	0-6 month old females							
3-2	6-12 month old males		4-2	6-12 month old females							
3-3	1-2 year old males		4-3	1-2 year old females							
3-4	2-6 year old males		4-4	2-6 year old females							
3-5	6-12 year old males		4-5	6-12 year old females							
3-6	12-18 year old males		4-6	12-18 year old females							
3-7	18-50 year old males		4-7	18-50 year old females							
3-8	Males over 50 years		4-8	Females over 50 years							
B2		Vulnerable groups									
1	Unaccompanied elderly		2	Unaccompanied minors							
3	Female dependent households		4	People with special needs							
5	Number of violence cases										
B3		Demographic changes									
1	Number of individuals came to camp in the last 30 days		2	Number of individuals left the camp in the last 30 days							
B4		People living outside the camp area									
1	Number of individuals living in the surrounding area of camp		2	Number of households living in the surrounding area of camp							

C	Water and Sanitation
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C1 Drinking water assessment			
1	How do you assess drinking water in camp	2	How do you assess household use water in camp
	<input type="radio"/> water sufficient to all <input type="radio"/> water insufficient to all <input type="radio"/> acute shortage exist		<input type="radio"/> water sufficient to all <input type="radio"/> water insufficient to all <input type="radio"/> acute shortage exist

C2 Water reaching the camp on a daily basis					
1	Liters of treated water reaching the camp by tankers		2	Liters of untreated water reaching the camp by tankers	
3	Number of liters of drinking water coming from fixed sources		4	Number of liters of not-for-drinking water coming from fixed sources	
5	Water liters in bottles				

C3 Water service points and personal hygiene					
1	Number of points for drinking		2	Number of taps	
3	Number of operating toilets		4	Number of broken-down toilets	
5	Number of operating showers		6	Number of showers with no access to bathing water	
7	Number of broken-down showers		8	Number of showers designated for females	
9	Are showers used by females (yes, no)				

C4 Solid wastes					
1	Is garbage removed regularly		2	Is there any nearby garbage dumping zone?	
3	Are insecticides sprayed in garbage dumping zones?		4	Is there any mechanism for solid garbage treatment?	
5	What is the garbage collection mechanism adopted in the camp? (choose one only)				
	<input type="radio"/> Bins, number.....				
	<input type="radio"/> Pits				
	<input type="radio"/> Random dumping zones				

C5 Water drainage in camp					
1	Is camp prone to floods? (yes, no)		2	Has the camp been hit by flood? (yes, no)	
3	What is the usual way for water draining in camp? (choose one only)				
	<input type="radio"/> Sewage network				
	<input type="radio"/> drainage pits				
	<input type="radio"/> random drainage				

C6	Prioritization
1	Define the three most significant priorities to support water and sanitation sector
	<input type="checkbox"/> Drinking water
	<input type="checkbox"/> Household use water
	<input type="checkbox"/> Garbage bins
	<input type="checkbox"/> Showers
	<input type="checkbox"/> Toilets
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sewage network
	<input type="checkbox"/> Others, identify?

D	Health Sector
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D1	Assessment of health status	
1	How do you assess the health status in camp?	2 How do you assess health services provided in camp?
	<input type="checkbox"/> zero problems	<input type="checkbox"/> good
	<input type="checkbox"/> non-life threatening problem	<input type="checkbox"/> average
	<input type="checkbox"/> life threatening problem	<input type="checkbox"/> poor

D2	Diseases and disease transmitters in camp	
1	Any infectious diseases?	2 If yes, identify one or more:
		<input type="checkbox"/> measles
		<input type="checkbox"/> cholera
		<input type="checkbox"/> bloody diarrhea
		<input type="checkbox"/> watery diarrhea
		<input type="checkbox"/> viral liver
		<input type="checkbox"/> typhoid
		<input type="checkbox"/> tuberculous
		<input type="checkbox"/> meningitis
		<input type="checkbox"/> respiratory disease
		<input type="checkbox"/> rabies
		<input type="checkbox"/> others, identify.....
3	Are there any chronic diseases? (yes, no)	4 If yes, identify one or more:
		<input type="checkbox"/> diabetes
		<input type="checkbox"/> blood pressure
		<input type="checkbox"/> cardiac diseases
		<input type="checkbox"/> respiratory disease
		<input type="checkbox"/> Others, identify.....
5	Are there any skin diseases? (yes, no)	6 If yes, identify one or more:
		<input type="checkbox"/> scabby
		<input type="checkbox"/> lice

7	Are there any disease transmitters? (yes, no)		8	O Leishmania
				O Others, identify.....
				If yes, identify one or more:
				O mosquitos
				O flies
				O rodents
				O contaminated water
				O Others, identify.....

D3		Medical services	
1	Number of medical points in camp		2
			Number of staff working in all medical points
3	In case no medical point exists in camp, are there any ones outside the camp to serve it? (yes, no)		

D4		Number of birth/death/disease cases last month	
1	Number of birth cases		2
			Number of death cases
3	Number of diarrhea cases below 5 years of age		4
			Number of diarrhea cases over 5 years of age
5	Number of skin disease cases below 5 years of age		6
			Number of skin disease cases over 5 years of age
7	Number of fever cases below 5 years of age		8
			Number of fever cases over 5 years of age
9	Number of respiratory disease cases below 5 years of age		10
			Number of respiratory disease cases over 5 years of age
11	Number of infectious disease cases below 5 years of age		12
			Number of infectious disease cases over 5 years of age

D5		Prioritization	
1	Identify the most significant three priorities in health sector		
	O vaccines		
	O medication		
	O medical staff		
	O female medical staff		
	O medical center		
	O others, identify.....		

E	Food Security			
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E1 Food security status assessment in camp			
1	How do assess the food status in terms of quantity?	2	How do assess the food status in terms of diversity?
	<input type="radio"/> sufficient		<input type="radio"/> good diversity
	<input type="radio"/> average		<input type="radio"/> average diversity
	<input type="radio"/> insufficient		<input type="radio"/> poor diversity

E2 Daily food support in camp			
1	Number of distributed bread loaves	2	Number of individuals receiving cooked meals

E3 Prioritization	
1	Identify the most significant three priorities to support food security sector
	<input type="radio"/> cooked meals
	<input type="radio"/> food baskets
	<input type="radio"/> bread
	<input type="radio"/> food supplements for children
	<input type="radio"/> others, identify.....

F	Education			
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F1 Assessment of education status	
1	How do you assess education status in camp?
	<input type="radio"/> good
	<input type="radio"/> average
	<input type="radio"/> poor

F2 Status of camp schools			
1	Number of camp schools	2	Total number of staff working in camp schools
3	In case no school exists in camp, how far is the nearest one (km)		

F3 Students in camp			
1	Number of children of 6-12 years going to schools inside the camp	2	Number of children of 6-12 years going to schools outside the camp
3	Number of children of 12-15 years going to schools inside the camp	4	Number of children of 12-15 years going to schools outside the camp
5	Number of children of 15-18 years going to schools inside the camp	6	Number of children of 15-18 years going to schools outside the camp

7	Number of college and university students did not graduate from camp	8	Number of college and university students graduated from camp
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F4	Prioritization
1	Identify the most significant three priorities to support education sector
	<input type="checkbox"/> education needs (stationery)
	<input type="checkbox"/> exam schedule support
	<input type="checkbox"/> curricula support
	<input type="checkbox"/> construction of schools
	<input type="checkbox"/> school support
	<input type="checkbox"/> education staff support
	<input type="checkbox"/> food meals for children
	<input type="checkbox"/> others , identify.....

G	Shelter and non-food items
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G1	Status of shelter				
1	Total number of tents		2	Number of caravans	
3	Number of tents need fixing		4	Number of tents need immediate replacement	
5	Number of rooms built instead of tents		6	Number of households with no tents or caravans	

G2	Non-food aids
1	Identify the body providing non-food aids to camp (select the suitable one)
	<input type="checkbox"/> local councils
	<input type="checkbox"/> host society
	<input type="checkbox"/> Syrian non-governmental orgs.
	<input type="checkbox"/> UN/ international organizations.

G3	Prioritization
1	Identify the three most significant priorities to support the shelter and non-food items sector:
	<input type="checkbox"/> cleaning items
	<input type="checkbox"/> tent support
	<input type="checkbox"/> jerry cans
	<input type="checkbox"/> mattresses and blankets
	<input type="checkbox"/> clothes
	<input type="checkbox"/> others, identify

A3	Sector-based priorities of camp
1	Identify the three most significant priorities based on sector to support camp
	_____water and sanitation
	_____health
	_____food security
	_____education
	_____shelter and non-food items

H	Data collection mechanism
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H1	Total population (tent to tent)				
1	Total number of households living in camp		2	Total number of individuals living in camp	
3	Total number of males		4	Total number of females	
3-1	0-6 month old males		4-1	0-6 month old females	
3-2	6-12 month old males		4-2	6-12 month old females	
3-3	1-2 year old males		4-3	1-2 year old females	
3-4	2-6 year old males		4-4	2-6 year old females	
3-5	6-12 year old males		4-5	6-12 year old females	
3-6	12-18 year old males		4-6	12-18 year old females	
3-7	18-50 year old males		4-7	18-50 year old females	
3-8	Males over 50 years		4-8	Females over 50 years	

H2	Vulnerable groups (tent to tent)				
1	Unaccompanied elderly		2	Unaccompanied minors	
3	Female dependent households		4	Persons with special needs	

H3	Total number of population/camp managers				
1	Total number of households living in camp		2	Total number of individuals living in camp	
3	Total number of males		4	Total number of females	
3-1	0-6 month old males		4-1	0-6 month old females	
3-2	6-12 month old males		4-2	6-12 month old females	
3-3	1-2 year old males		4-3	1-2 year old females	
3-4	2-6 year old males		4-4	2-6 year old females	
3-5	6-12 year old males		4-5	6-12 year old females	
3-6	12-18 year old males		4-6	12-18 year old females	
3-7	18-50 year old males		4-7	18-50 year old females	
3-8	Males over 50 years		4-8	Females over 50 years	

H4	Vulnerable groups (tent to tent)				
1	Unaccompanied elderly		2	Unaccompanied minors	
3	Female dependent households		4	Persons with special needs	

H5	Total population (sample examination)			
1	Total number of households living in camp		2	Total number of individuals living in camp
3	Total number of males		4	Total number of females
3-1	0-6 month old males		4-1	0-6 month old females
3-2	6-12 month old males		4-2	6-12 month old females
3-3	1-2 year old males		4-3	1-2 year old females
3-4	2-6 year old males		4-4	2-6 year old females
3-5	6-12 year old males		4-5	6-12 year old females
3-6	12-18 year old males		4-6	12-18 year old females
3-7	18-50 year old males		4-7	18-50 year old females
3-8	Males over 50 years		4-8	Females over 50 years

H6	Vulnerable groups (tent to tent)			
1	Unaccompanied elderly		2	Unaccompanied minors
3	Female dependent households		4	Persons with special needs

H7	What are the data sources met while collecting the data from the following sectors:	
	people	
	Water and sanitation	
	health	
	Food security	
	education	
	Shelter and non-food items	

H8	What are the difficulties faced during this assessment?

H9	Other notes:

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NORTHERN SYRIA

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