

IDP CAMPS MONITORING REPORT

NORTHERN SYRIA

Annexes

- ① Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
- ② Winter Needs in Northern Syria Camps



The Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) aims to strengthen the decision-making capacity of aid actors responding to the Syrian crisis. This is done through collecting, analyzing and sharing information on the humanitarian situation in Syria. To this end, the Assistance Coordination Unit through the Information Management Unit established a wide network of enumerators who have been recruited depending on specific criteria such as education level, association with information sources and ability to work and communicate under various conditions. IMU collects data that is difficult to reach by other active international aid actors, and publishes different types of information products such as maps, IDP camp monitoring reports, red flag and flash reports, monthly food price index, and thematic reports.

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IDP CAMPS MONITORING REPORT NORTHERN SYRIA

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List of Acronyms

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

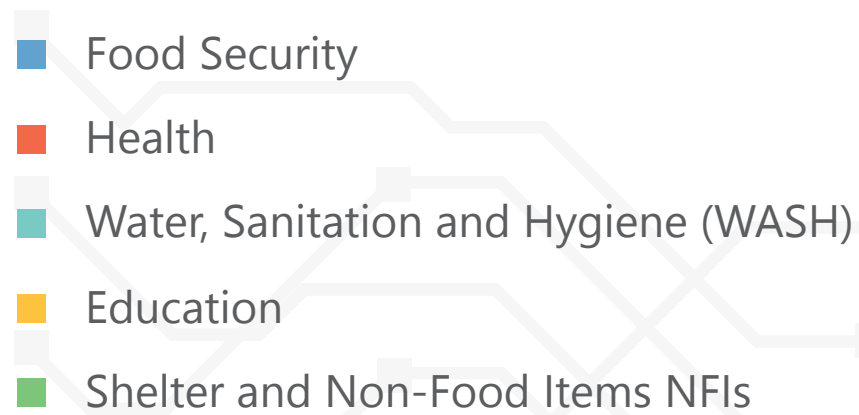
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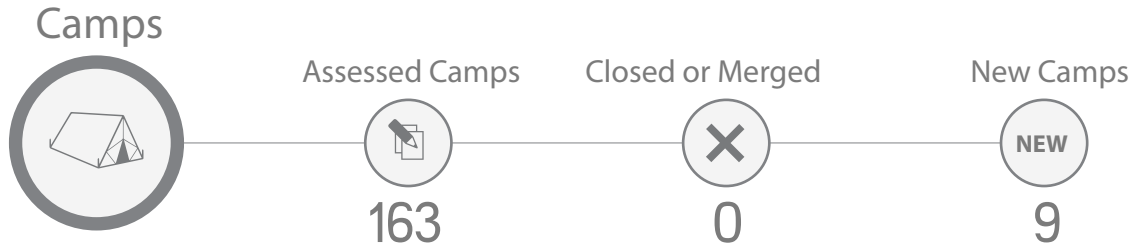
Total Statistics



The Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) has issued the 26th edition of its monthly IDP Camp Monitoring Report in northern Syria. The assessment was conducted to assess the living conditions of the IDPs in camps during October 2015.

Summary Statistics

October 2015

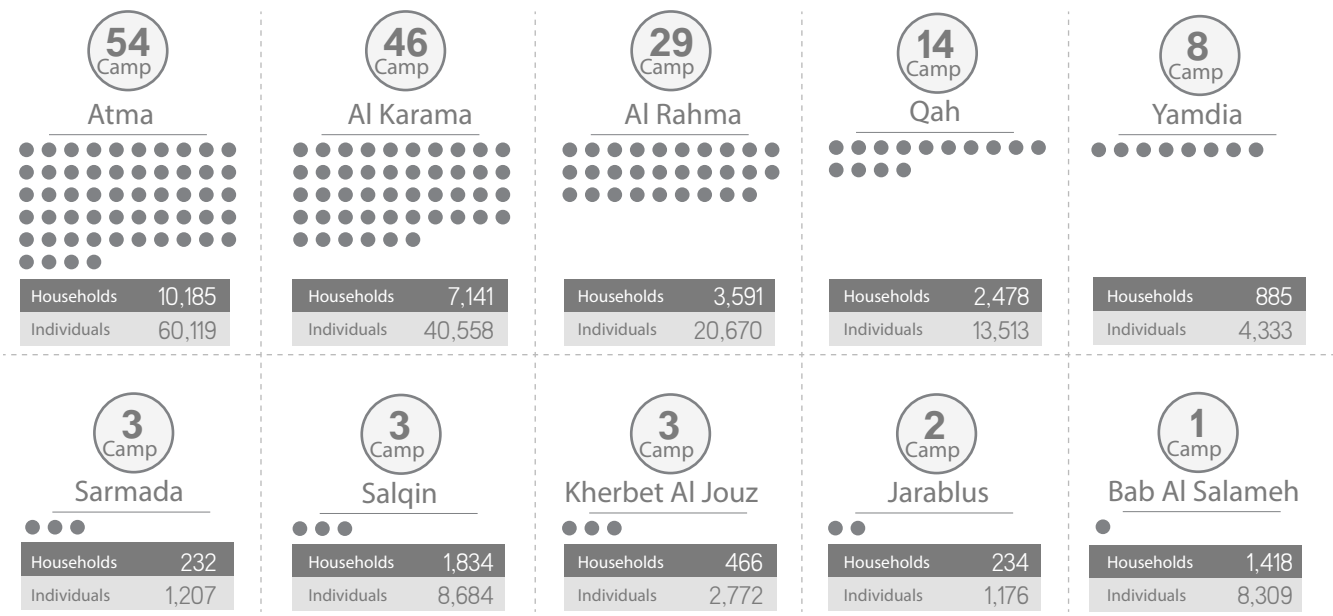


ACU's enumerators have assessed 163 camps within ten camp clusters in Northern Syria located in three governorates Aleppo, Idleb and Lattakia during October 2015. The Northern Hama countryside has witnessed massive displacement wave since the beginning of the month towards Rural Idleb camps, due to the deterioration of security situation and the intensification of bombing there.

More than 1,624 new displaced families have reached the camps, part of those families have settled down in the assessed camps of Atma and Al Karama clusters and the other part stayed within nine newly established camps most of them in Al Karama cluster. Most of new families had to build rooms roofed with an insulator due to lack of new tents distributed by humanitarian organizations for the newly displaced families. The new camps were initially named as following: Al Haneen ila Al Watan, Al Iman Billah, Al Nahda Al Islamiyah and Mulhak Yasmeen Al Sham within Al Karama cluster.

Al Hadeel camp within Atma cluster and Shuhadaa Kafrnabuda within Qah cluster. Al Huriya wa Al Adala, Al Ibaa and Sabiroon camps within Salqin cluster. There are other newly established camps but with no names yet. The humanitarian organizations tried to cover the newly displaced families' needs by increasing the amount of provided humanitarian aid including the numbers of food baskets, hygiene and emergency kits. In spite of this, the humanitarian aid is still insufficient especially number of tents and insulators needed to contain this wave of displacement.

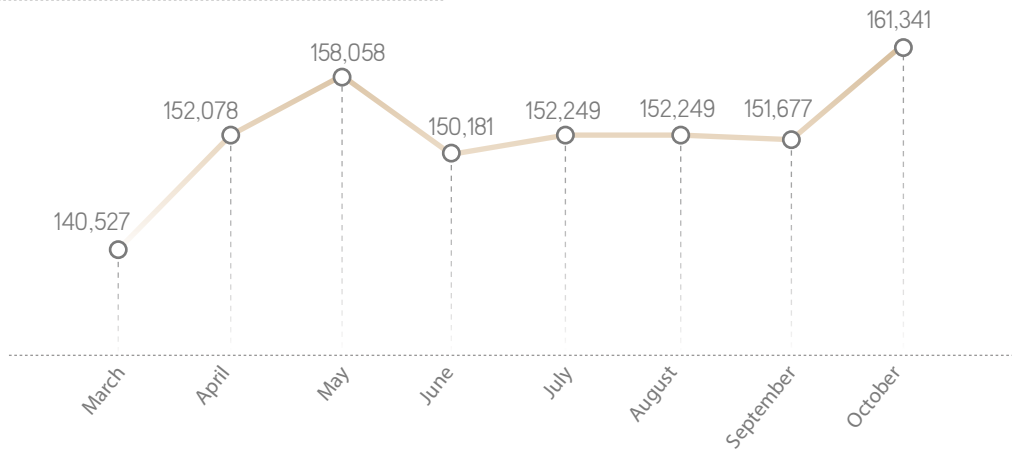
Figure 1: Assessed Clusters and Number of Camps within Each Cluster



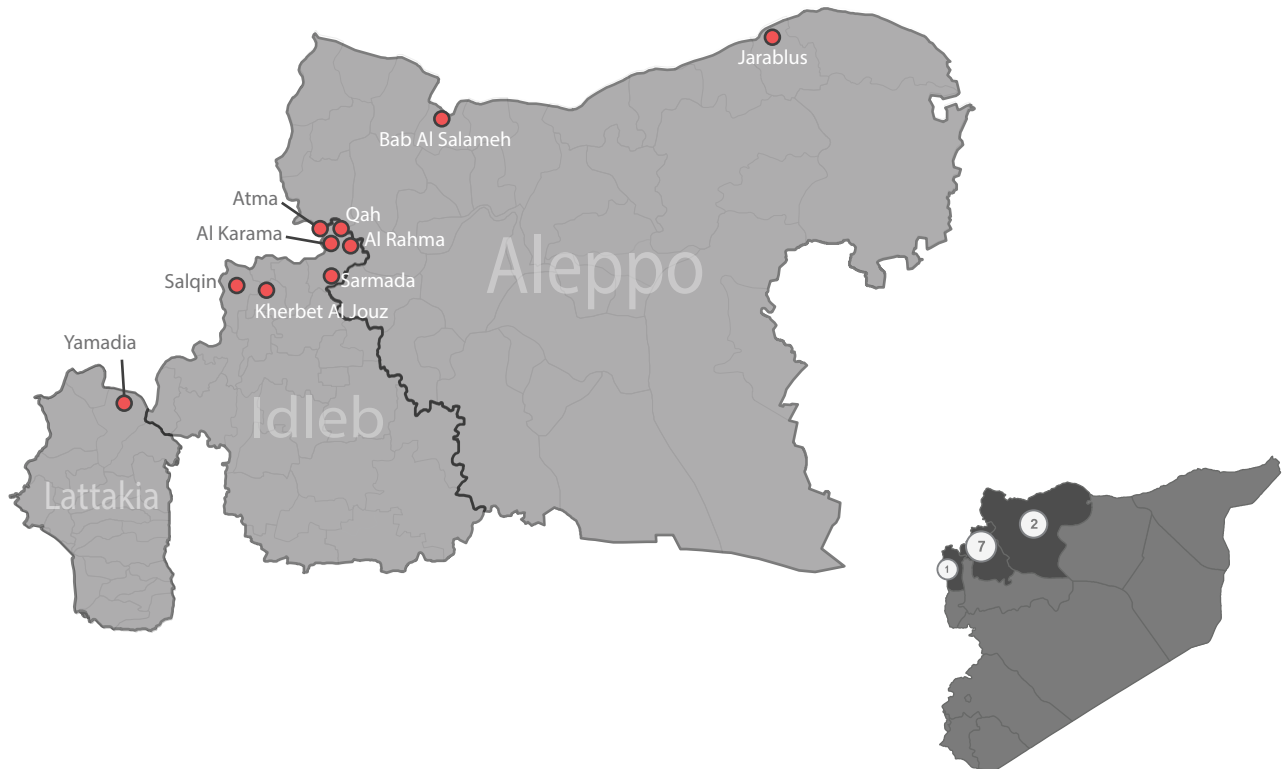
Approximately 89% of the newly displaced families have settled down in Atma camps, as of 1,444 families. As well as, the number of IDPs increased this month with 10,000 individuals comparing with September statistics. The rest of the families were distributed among other clusters, except Jarablus, where the number of families has decreased due to bad living conditions and inability of delivering the required humanitarian aid to this cluster.

A comparison between numbers of individuals in all clusters during eight months from March to October 2015 is illustrated in figure 2. The figure shows that the month of October topped the displacement movements during 2015.

Figure 2: Number of Individuals in Camps during 2015



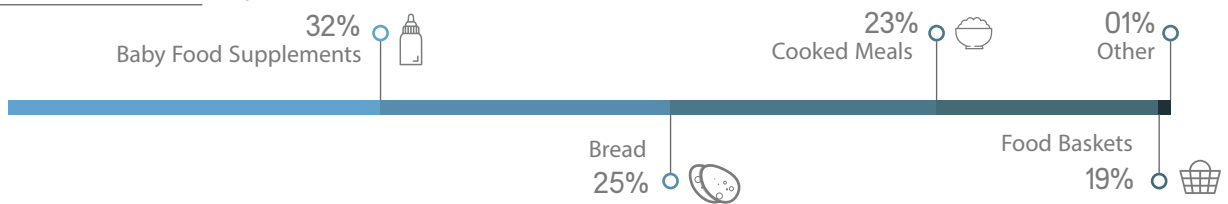
Camp Clusters Distribution Map



Food Security

The complete absence of baby formula in almost all assessed camps for several months is considered one of the most significant obstacles the food security sector has faced during October, resulting in some babies' malnutrition. As well as, bread was cut out for 15 days in many camps in addition to outage of provided support to Al-Jazeera bakery within Al-Jazeera camp in Atma cluster that supplies five camps with bread.

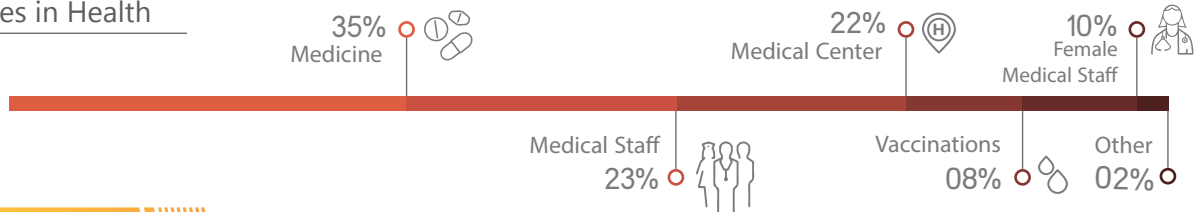
Priorities in Food Security



Health

The health sector witnessed some problems as well during October, among them the IDPs catching cold due to late arrival of winter needs aid. In addition, the problem of disease transmitters (flies, mosquitos, rodents and polluted water) has not been solved yet, where 99% of assessed camps suffer from the spread of disease transmitters especially in garbage accumulation places causing the increasing of diseases prevalence. Till now, Jarablus and Sarmada clusters have no medical points at all for several months. As well as, some organizations launched anti-polio vaccination campaign in Atma camps.

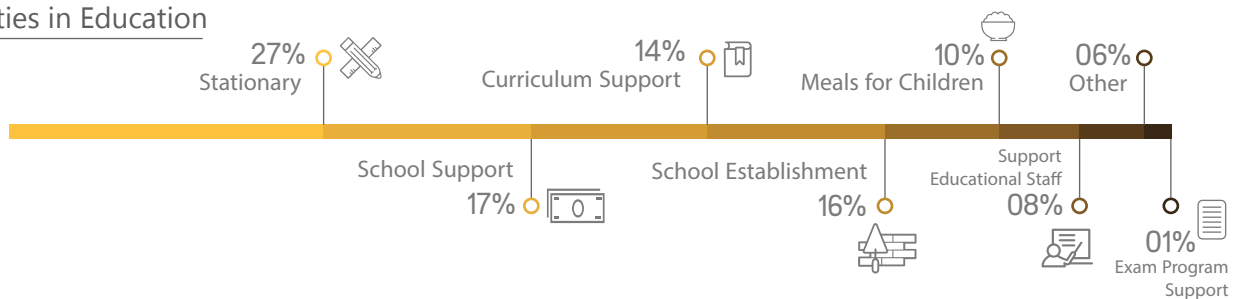
Priorities in Health



Education

Some active organizations in education sector have stopped their activities in October, thus affecting the educational services they provide in the following camps. Dar Riayet Al Ajazeh, Molhak Dar Alajaza, and Qah within Qah cluster; Al Intesar, Al Madinah Al Monawarah, Al Muatasem, Hibat Allah, Dar Riayet Alaytam, Al Imam and Shabab Al Khayr within Al Rahma cluster; Kadimoon and Aidoon camps within Salqin cluster where the two schools in the two last mentioned camps were closed. It is worth mentioning that it is important to support school teachers with monthly salaries, as most of teachers are volunteers therefore the school situation in all camps is unstable.

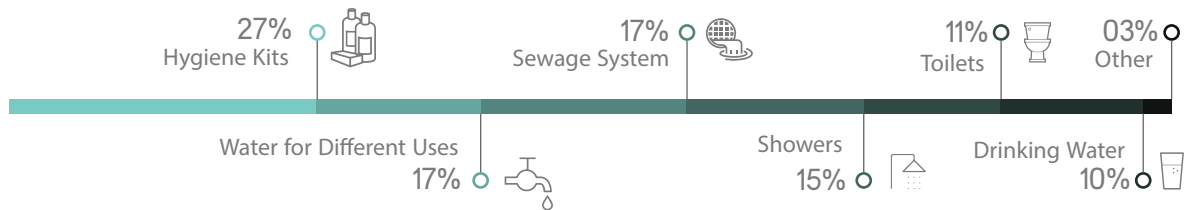
Priorities in Education



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Specialized questionnaire was launched to cover Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sector in detail during October 2015, in order to deal with the most important difficulties this important sector faces and find ways to improve its situation in camps. So, several recommendations have been added at the end of WASH sector study to provide concerned organizations with required information for intervention. Hygiene kits came as first priority for 27% of IDPs in camps.

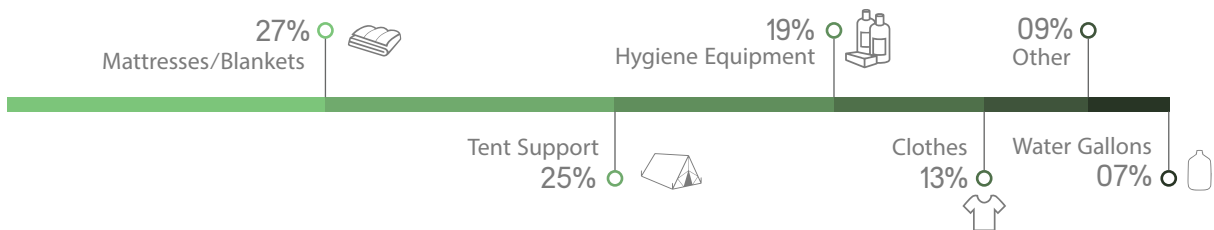
Priorities in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



Shelter and Non-Food Items NFIs

Shelter and NFIs sector did not improve during this month. As high percentage of displaced families suffer from worn out and stale tents and urgent need of rain insulators to protect the tent from rainwater. As well as, there was an increase in building cement rooms within camps where the number of built rooms has increased by 583 rooms compared to September. Emergency kits were distributed to IDPs and newly displaced families in addition to some non-food items like baby diapers and shaving blades for men and other items. Mattresses and blankets came as first priority for IDPs within this sector by 27%.

Priorities in Shelter and NFIs Sector



Introduction:

One of ACU's mandates is to coordinate humanitarian aid for affected IDPs in northern Syria camps. This duty involves collecting accurate information in certain periods about the humanitarian situation in those camps, with the aim to fill the gap in the existing information which occurs due to security disturbances and political and military changes. Therefore, the ACU releases the 25th edition of the monthly camp monitoring report; it presents the best possible picture of the humanitarian situation inside the camps and gives an assessment about the living conditions inside 163 camps in 10 different clusters in three governorates in Northern Syria (Aleppo, Idlib and Latakia).

This report first objective is to provide decision makers with comprehensive information about IDP camps, to receive the best responses about the dynamic situation of those camps and to setup a continuous monitoring and evaluation system in order to evaluate the effects of these responses on the living situations of the IDPs in those camps. Secondly, the report attempts to support the coordination between all relevant coordination agencies including communities, international NGOs and the UN that play a role in responding to Syrian crisis and to promote accountability across them. Assistance Coordination Unit through its Information Management Unit has launched detailed study on WASH sector during October. This study aims to acquire comprehensive results on the actual situation of this important sector and its effects on IDPs' living situation. The study results are presented in this report in Annex 1.

In order to avoid the tragedy that is being repeated every winter due to snowstorms and drop in temperatures, the Assistance Coordination Unit through its Information Management Unit has conducted a special research on the IDPs' winter needs. Dashboard on winter needs was produced at the end of October and sent to all interested parties and acting humanitarian organizations in northern Syria camps, in order to provide quick response and distribute the urgently required humanitarian aids to IDPs. The complete research results are presented in Annex 2.

The report is divided into three main parts:

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

Annex 1 includes the WASH study analysis and results within the assessed camps.

Annex 2 contains excessive details of IDPs' winter needs research.

Annexes 3 and 4 contain tables with details of camps in each cluster for the month of October, such as geographic location, number of families and individuals in each camp in addition to the questionnaire used to collect information in this study.

Methodology:

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

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

Assessment sample

This assessment covers 163 camps in Northern Syria, collected from ten clusters in three governorates: Aleppo, Idleb and Lattakia.

Assessment tools

The tools used in this assessment include a questionnaire based on an OCHA template. For revision, the questionnaire was sent to different ACU departments: Projects Management Department, Health Department and Humanitarian Intervention Department. Enumerators then collected data through the questionnaire via interviews made with sources of information such as the displaced people, camp managers, as well as humanitarian organization staff that have implemented response within the camps.

Data collection

Data collection phase started in early October and completed within one month. During the month of October ACU's enumerators collected raw data for three questionnaires, the regular IDPs camps monitoring questionnaire, WASH and winter needs questionnaires. The enumerators used the same approach to collect the data of the two additional studies as the regular monitoring approach. The data of these three questionnaires was collected during different time periods in October, so it may be possible that some values in the analysis may appear different due to the change in circumstances in assessed camps.

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

Data management and analysis

IMU received the questionnaires from camps electronically based on the KoBo template prepared by data analysis team and then were exported to Excel database. After that, the analysis team within the IMU used statistical program SPSS to explore missing and external values. No missing or external values have been detected. Later, the analysis team produced tables, charts and graphs that are an important part of the analysis of the results of evaluation. Excel has been used in the production of charts and figures. Enumerators traced the borders of camp clusters by the end of 2014, with no updates made so far.

Population Demography

The month of October has witnessed remarkable increase in IDPs numbers. This increase is attributed to the Regime progress in some areas with the intensification of Russian aerial bombardment. Therefore, many families were displaced from southern countryside of Aleppo mainly from Hadher and Zarbah sub-districts and from Khan Shaykun and Saraqab sub-districts in Idleb countryside and from Rural Hama in Kafr Zeita, Ziyara and Madiq Castle especially from Kafr-Nboda village. Approximately 1,624 families have arrived to northern Syria IDP camps, as well as there are nearly 387 newly displaced families who did not settle down in camps so they were not counted by the enumerators. The following table shows numbers of individuals and families who have arrived to IDP camps during October.

Table: Number of newly displaced families and individuals during October by Cluster

Cluster Name	Sarmada	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Yamadia	Bab Al Salamhe	Salqin	Qah	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Atma
Number of new families	2	-6	2	7	11	1	75	56	32	1,444
Number of new individuals	19	-29	15	22	45	66	492	330	331	8,373

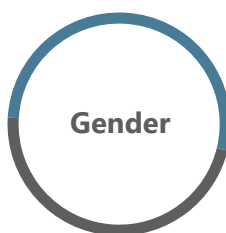


Total Number of Families

28,464

Total Number of Individuals

161,341



Males
48%

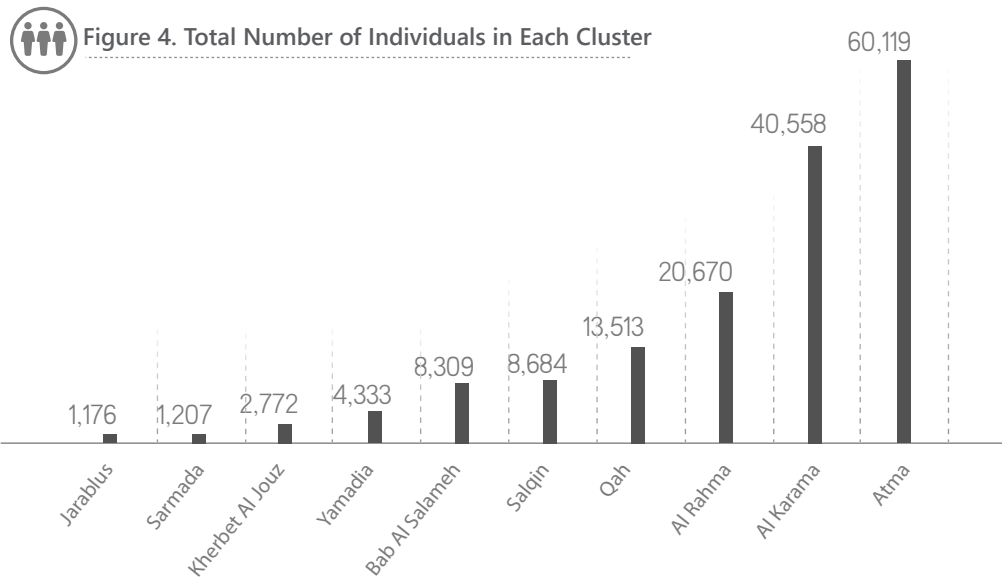
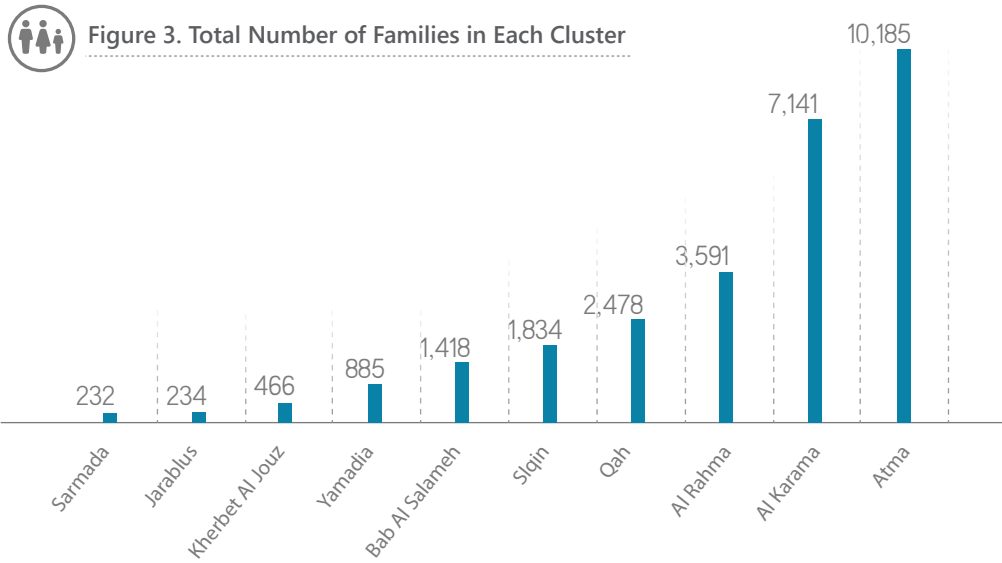


Females
52%

Table1: Population Distribution Table in Clusters during October 2015

	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salamhe	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Number of families	10,185	3,591	7,141	885	1,418	234	466	232	1,834	2,478	28,464
Number of members	60,119	20,670	40,558	4,333	8,309	1,176	2,772	1,207	8,684	13,513	161,341
Males (%)	%48	%50	%49	%46	%49	%48	%47	%50	%46	%49	%48
Females (%)	%52	%50	%51	%54	%51	%52	%53	%50	%54	%51	%52
Males (0-6 months)	%1.9	%1.3	%1.9	%1.3	%1.4	%0.8	%0.6	%1.7	%3.1	%1.4	%1.8
Males (6 months - 1 year)	%2.0	%1.8	%2.0	%1.7	%2.6	%1.1	%1.5	%1.5	%2.3	%1.6	%2.0
Males (1-2 years)	%2.7	%2.8	%2.7	%1.9	%2.8	%3.4	%2.7	%2.4	%4.2	%2.5	%2.8
Males (2-6 years)	%5.3	%6.5	%5.9	%3.9	%5.5	%5.8	%5.2	%5.7	%5.6	%6.1	%5.7
Males (6-12 years)	%6.5	%8.3	%7.7	%9.2	%9.5	%10.0	%10.2	%7.1	%7.8	%7.6	%7.5
Males (12-18 years)	%6.6	%8.3	%8.1	%11.8	%8.9	%8.8	%6.3	%8.2	%6.5	%8.8	%7.6
Males (18-50 years)	%19.4	%17.9	%17.8	%10.2	%15.7	%17.4	%17.5	%19.4	%13.7	%18.5	%18.0
Males over 50 years	%3.2	%2.6	%2.5	%5.9	%3.0	%1.2	%2.6	%3.6	%2.5	%2.4	%2.9
Females (0-6 months)	%2.0	%1.5	%1.9	%1.6	%1.4	%1.0	%0.9	%1.9	%3.7	%1.4	%1.9
Females (6 months-1 year)	%2.0	%1.6	%2.0	%2.2	%2.3	%1.3	%2.0	%1.7	%2.8	%1.5	%2.0
Females (1-2 years)	%3.0	%2.8	%2.8	%2.3	%3.2	%4.1	%3.2	%2.2	%4.1	%2.6	%3.0
Females (2-6 years)	%5.9	%6.5	%6.3	%4.3	%5.5	%6.2	%6.3	%5.1	%7.1	%6.2	%6.1
Females (6-12 years)	%7.1	%8.0	%8.2	%10.4	%9.2	%10.1	%10.8	%7.1	%8.1	%8.4	%7.9
Females (12-18 years)	%7.2	%8.5	%8.8	%13.6	%8.5	%8.6	%7.0	%8.7	%7.0	%9.0	%8.3
Females (18-50 years)	%21.2	%18.9	%18.8	%11.7	%17.1	%18.6	%19.8	%19.2	%18.4	%19.3	%19.5
Females over 50 years	%3.8	%2.5	%2.6	%7.9	%3.7	%1.6	%3.4	%4.4	%3.2	%2.7	%3.3

Figure 3 shows the total number of families in each cluster during October. Whereas, figure 4 illustrates the number of individuals in assessed clusters.



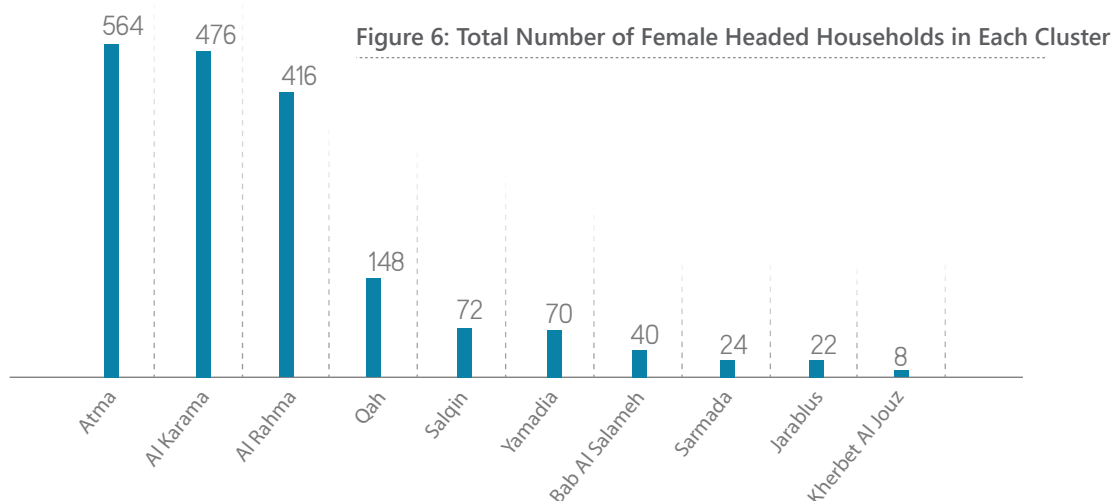
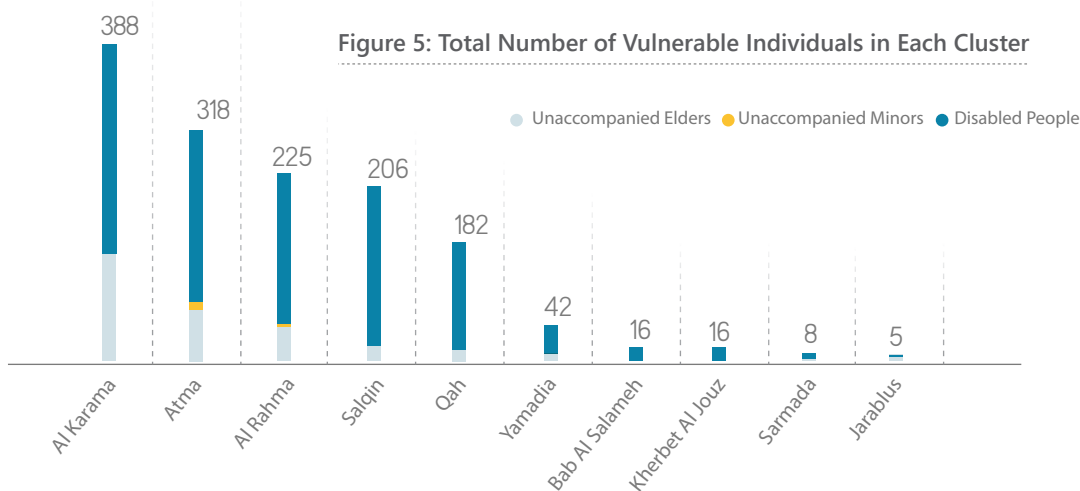
Vulnerable Categories

It is highly important to receive information on the number of individuals within vulnerable categories on a monthly basis, because there are specialized organizations that distribute aid for disabled people in camps. Vulnerable categories include people who suffer from physical, mental disabilities or disabilities due to injury, number of unaccompanied elders and minors and number of female-headed households. Comparing with IDP Camp Monitoring Report No. 25 for September, the number of female-headed households has increased by 81 families, as well as there are 13 additional individuals who suffer from disabilities this month.

Table 2: Vulnerable Groups within Camp Clusters during October 2015

Cluster Name	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Kherbet Al Jouz	Jarablus	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Unaccompanied Elders	71	40	124	9	0	4	5	3	17	13	286
Unaccompanied Minors	10	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Disabled People	237	182	264	32	16	12	0	5	189	169	1,106
Female Headed Households	564	416	476	70	40	8	22	24	72	148	1,840

Atma and Al Karama clusters include the highest number of vulnerable individuals. No significant changes occurred on the number of vulnerable individuals in Bab Al Salameh, Jarablus and Yamadia clusters. Figures 5 and 6 below show the overall number of individuals and families in vulnerable categories.





Food Security

The most significant problems that faced IDPs in the northern camps during October include the halt of Al Jazeera bakery within Atma cluster since October 7 due to interruption of financial support for unknown reasons. As, six camps in Atma cluster obtain their bread from this bakery, which are Al Jazeera, Al Bayan, Al Khalil, Al Nada, Ebado Allah and Rama Allah. Because of this bakery stop functioning, the camp management had to gather money from IDPs to buy flour in order to provide bread. Another problem is the absence of baby formula in all camps and it is sold with very high prices in markets in case of its availability, especially in the camps of Al Arabiya, Al Faroq Omar, Shaza Al Horeea, Al ltehad, Reef Hama Al Shamaly, Al Wahdah and Hamad Al Ammar within Atma cluster and Bab Al Salameh Al Hododi camp within Bab Al Salameh cluster. Some mothers were forced to feed their babies with starch, which resulted in some babies' malnutrition.

Humanitarian organizations distributed food baskets to all camps, but about two thirds of Atma camps did not receive any food baskets this month and Qadimun camp within Salqin cluster as well. Newly displaced families in Qah cluster received cooked meals from some donating organizations.

Figures 7 and 8 illustrate the food security evaluation in camp clusters by quantity and diversity.

Figure 7: Evaluation of Food Quantity on Cluster Level

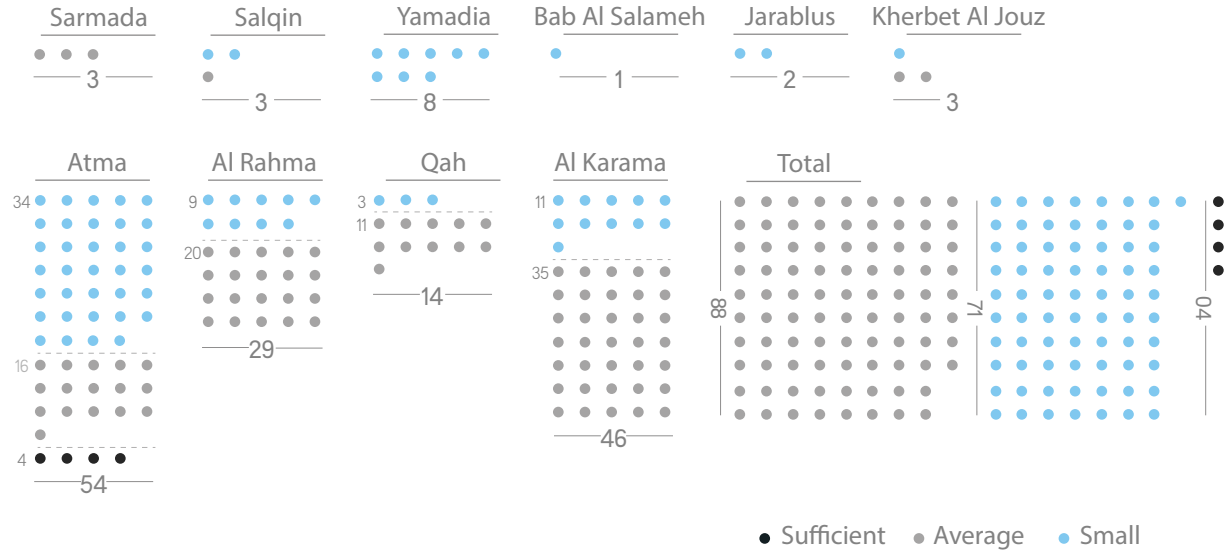
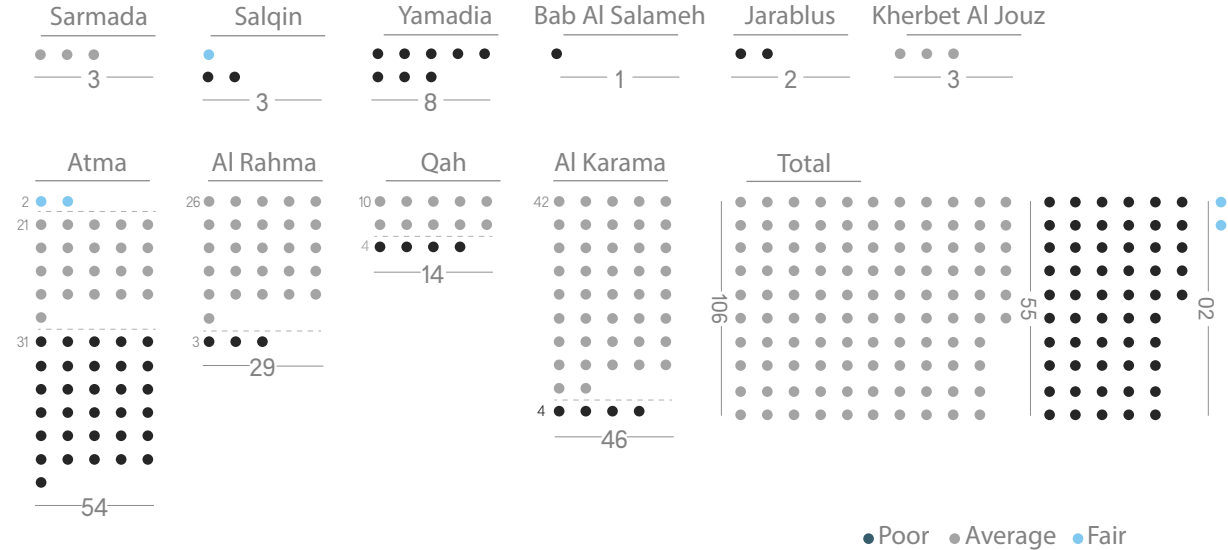


Figure 8: Evaluation of Food Diversity on Cluster Level



It is worth mentioning that some organizations have stopped distributing bread, which was reflected badly on the food security situation in camps. Overall, Sarmada camps suffer from bread deficiency this month, as well as Al Intesar, Al Aasi, Al Immam, Toeor Al Jana, Bany Omayya, Ahbab Al Rasoul and Shouhada Abdeen within Al Rahma cluster. On the other hand, Al Majed and Al Salam camps within Qah cluster and Al Mahabba, Noor Al Mustafa, Al Farook, Al Haq, Al Aqsa, Taibah and Al Safa Wa Al Marwa camps within Al Karama cluster suffered from complete bread absence this month.

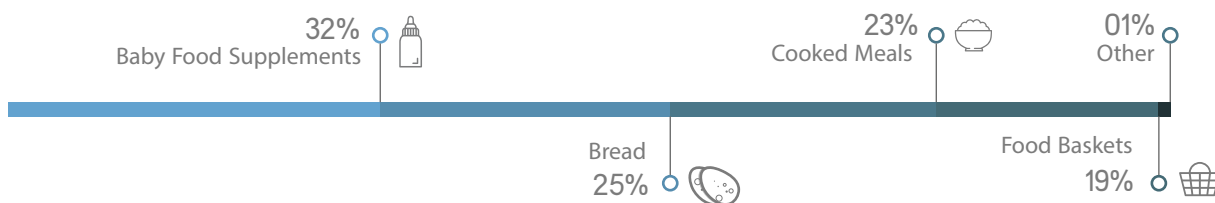
Atma kitchen is still out of order since 3 months due to absence of financial support.

Table 3: Information on Bread and Cooked Meals in Each Cluster

Cluster Name	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
% of displaced persons receiving cooked meals	.....	.....	%1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	%1
Number of daily loaves per capita	0.7	1.0	0.9	.....	1.5	.....	.....	1.1	3.3	1.0

Food security priorities remained the same as in September with slight changes. Baby food supplements topped food priorities with 32%, followed by bread support with 25%; the need for cooked meals came in the third place with 23%; fourth priority was receiving food baskets especially in camps that did not get food baskets, as shown in figure 9.

Figure 9: Priorities in the Food Security Sector





Health Sector

Health sector is relatively stable in almost all clusters and it did not witness any substantial changes comparing with September. General health situation has improved in 30 camps, and health services became better in 16 camps. It is important to mention that the delay in delivering winter needs for IDPs has caused the IDPs catching cold. Till the moment of writing this report, Jarablus cluster suffers from complete absence of health services due to inability of humanitarian organizations to deliver assistance there. Figures 10 and 11 illustrate the health sector situation and health services by cluster.

Anti-polio vaccination campaign was launched within Atma camps on October 24, to continue the vaccination campaign that was started in September in order to vaccinate the children who were not immune last month. Bad smell was spread among Atma camps that are close to sewage due to the press of olives in this season, and it may affect badly the IDPs' health. As well as, rainstorm hit few camps and resulted in flooding of some tents on October 24.

Figure 10: Evaluation of General Health Status on Cluster Level

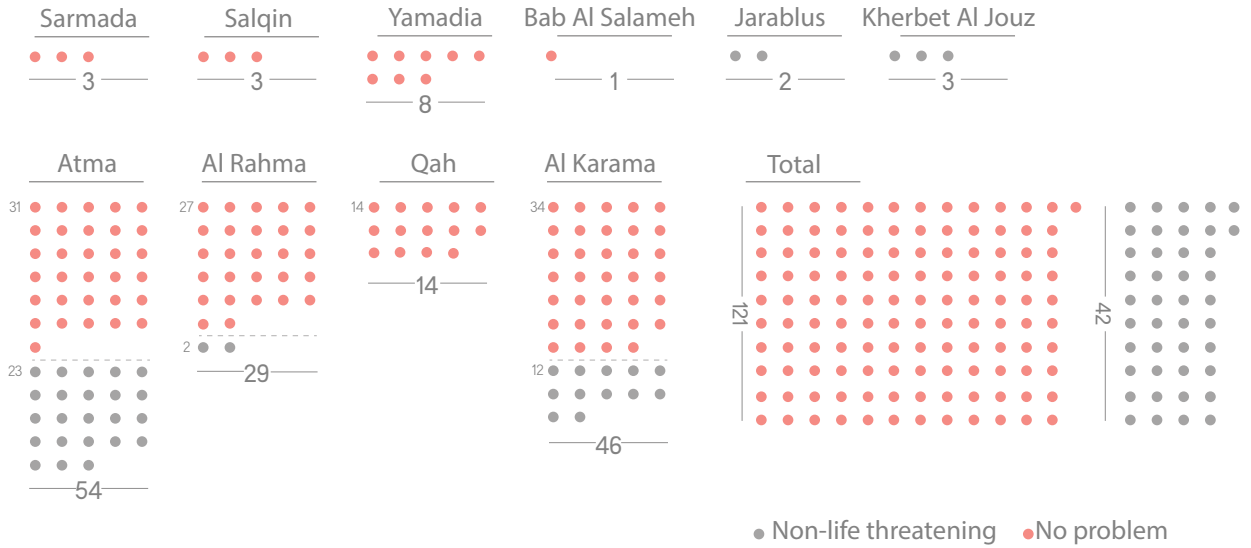
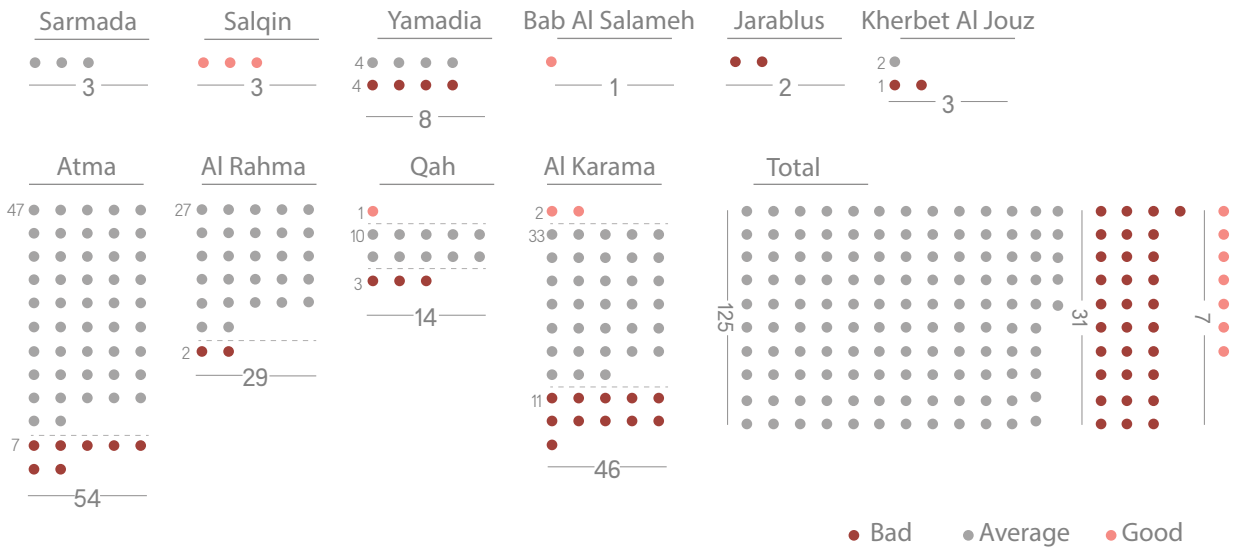
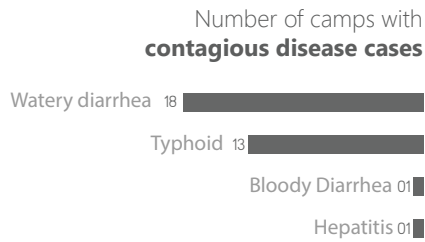


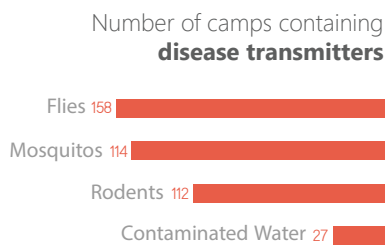
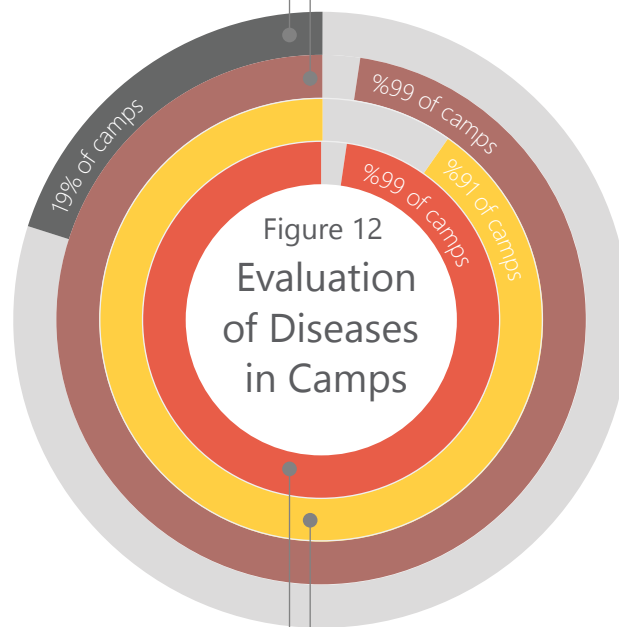
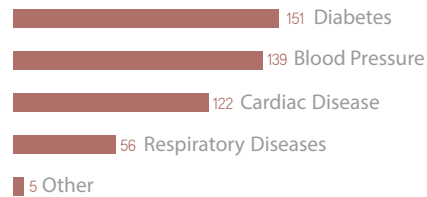
Figure 11: Evaluation of General Health Services on Cluster Level



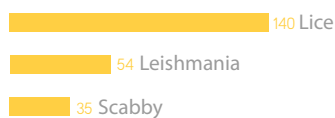
The assessment of contagious diseases shows a minor decrease with 1% in October compared to September. Eighteen camps experienced the spread of watery diarrhea due to contamination of drinking water in some camps and its closeness to sewage network and thirteen camps suffered from the spread of typhoid fever. The chronic diseases have increased with 1% compared to September. On the other hand, skin diseases percentage has decreased only with 5%. As for disease transmitters, the received data shows that these transmitters especially flies and mosquitos exist in all camps with no exceptions. Figure 12 shows detailed information on previous cases.



Number of camps with chronic disease cases



Number of camps with skin disease cases



Till the moment of writing this report, Sarmada camps are still without any medical points. This can be attributed to the long distances between the three camps of this cluster Areeha, Al Shahbba and Al Dana. Those camps' population used to attend the medical points located in neighboring villages when necessary. However, the previously mentioned reasons do not prevent the acting organizations from establishing medical points in this cluster.

ACU's enumerators have reported that Salah Al Deen2 camp within Kherbet Aljouz cluster is in need of medical point, as well as the medical point in Yousef Wa Noura camp within Atma cluster was enabled by hiring one nurse only. Table 4 shows the number of medical staff and medical points in clusters in addition to the number of individuals per point.

Table 4: Medical Staff Members and Medical Points

Cluster Name	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Number of medical staff	10	17	48	1	30	0	2	0	27	47	182
Number of medical points	3	2	3	1	2	0	1	0	3	7	22
Number of Individuals / Medical Point	20,039	10,335	13,519	4,333	4,154	N/A	2,772	N/A	2,894	1,930	

Table 5 shows the diseases incidence such as diarrhea, fever, respiratory, infectious and skin diseases among IDPs in all clusters excluding Jarablus due to inability of getting data from that cluster especially on health status. Slight changes have occurred comparing with the month of September, the percentage of fever incidence was decreased in almost all camps by 0.2%, on the other hand the percentage of respiratory disease increased in October with 0.3%, as well as skin diseases were dropped by 0.1% only.

Table 5. The Percentage of the Total Number of Individuals to Those with Cases of Diarrhea, Fever, Respiratory, Infectious and Skin Diseases

Cluster Name	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Diarrhea	%2.1	%2.5	%2.6	%1.9	%4.6	%0.0	%2.8	%3.7	%3.0	%3.3	%2.6
Fever	%0.2	%0.7	%0.3	%1.6	%0.0	%0.0	%0.2	%4.3	%0.2	%1.3	%0.4
Respiratory diseases	%1.5	%3.3	%2.2	%3.3	%7.2	%0.0	%4.0	%4.1	%6.9	%4.7	%2.8
Contagious Diseases	%0.0	%0.3	%0.1	%0.0	%0.0	%0.0	%3.8	%0.0	%1.0	%0.1	%0.2
Skin disease	%0.9	%0.8	%1.2	%3.6	%3.0	%0.0	%4.7	%0.7	%1.5	%1.5	%1.3

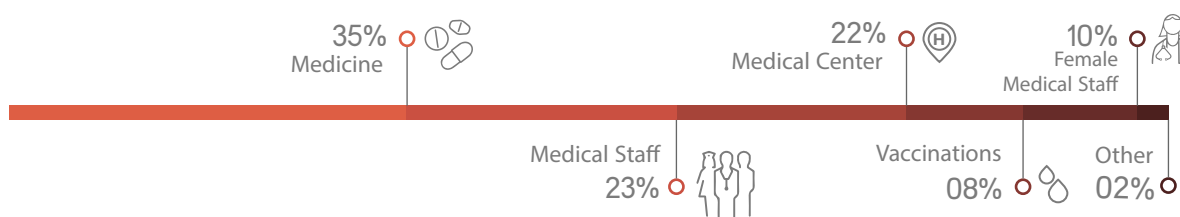
The numbers of births and deaths by cluster during October are shown in table 6 below.

Table 6. Birth and Mortality Rates in Each Cluster

Cluster Name	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Number of Birth Cases	86	34	61	1	4	0	0	2	39	17	244
Number of Mortality Cases	7	0	4	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	16

Like food security, the health sector priorities remained almost the same as for September. Figure 13 shows that increasing in medicine provision topped the health priorities with 35%, followed by the need for medical staff with 23%, and 22% of IDPs chose the need for medical center as third priority.

Figure 13. Need Priorities in Health Sector

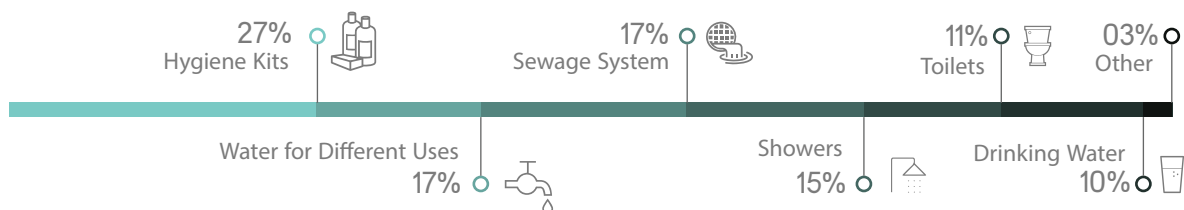


Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector is considered as one of the most important sectors especially in camps, due to harsh living conditions the IDPs face there. Clean treated water is considered a primary need for each individual to maintain healthy life free from diseases. Assistance Coordination Unit through its Information Management Unit has launched a detailed study on WASH sector during October. This study aims to acquire comprehensive results on camps' need of water; mechanisms of sewerage disposal in camps; water points, showers and toilets status; and IDPs' need of hygiene kits.

Hygiene kits came as first priority for 27% of the IDPs in WASH sector, followed by water for different uses and need for sewage system with the same percentage 17%. Need for showers came in the third place with 15%, followed by the need of toilets and drinking water with 11% and 10% respectively as shown in figure 14.

Figure 14. Need Priorities in WASH Sector



The complete results of WASH
specialized study are represented in Annex 1.

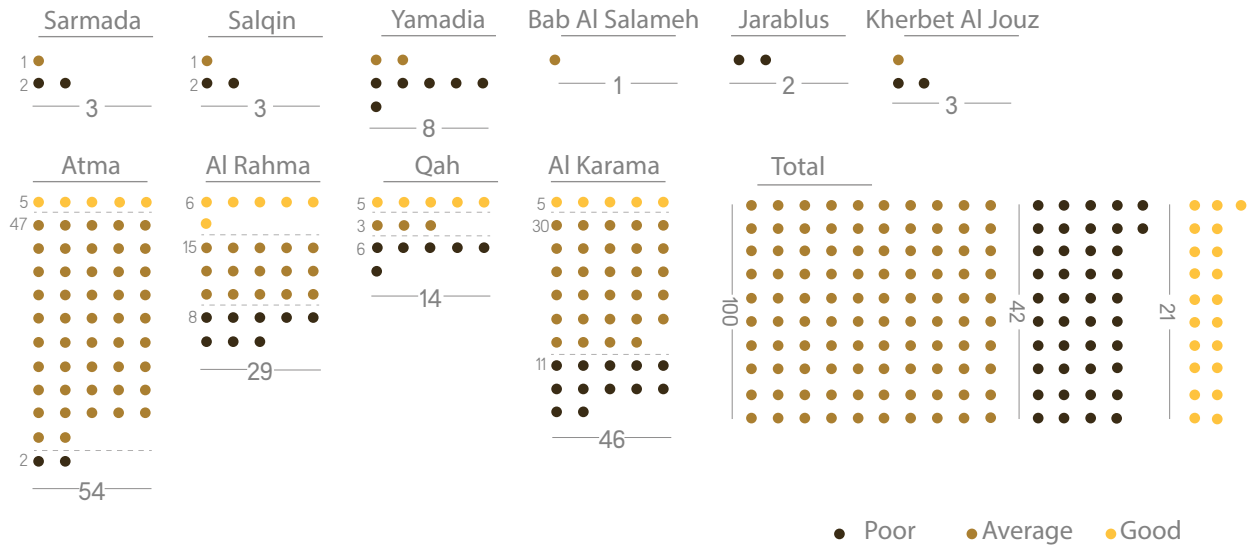


Education Sector

The study results show that only 12.8% of all assessed camps are evaluated to have good levels of education. Whereas, 61% of IDP camps are evaluated with moderate education level, but 42 camps approximately 25.7% suffer from bad education levels, as shown in figure 15.

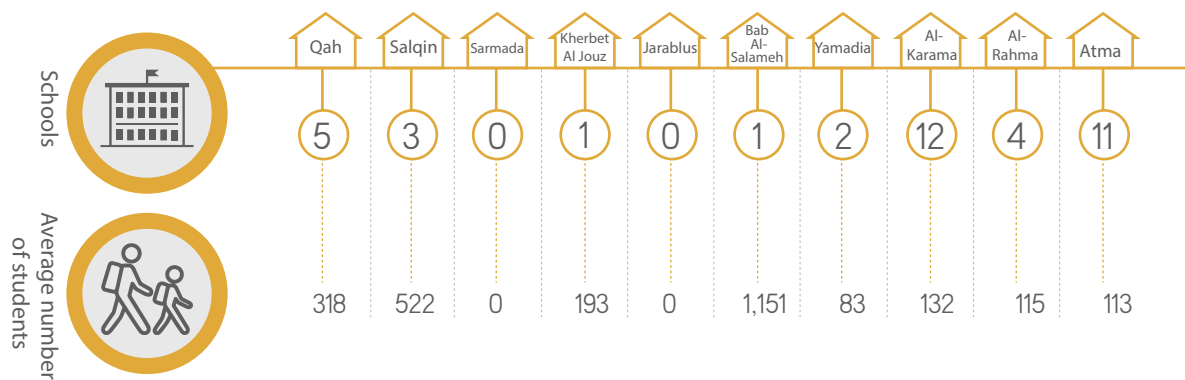
Most of the schools in camps include the elementary stage only (from grade 1 to grade 9), whereas, the upper secondary education level is available only in few schools. Therefore, the management of Salah Al Deen1 camp within Kherbet Aljouz cluster is working on establishment a school with elementary and secondary stages together in those camps. Some acting organizations in education sector have stopped providing their services during October to the following camps: Molhak Dar Alajaza, Dar Riayet Alajazeh and Qah within Qah cluster and Dar Riayet Alaytam, Hibat Allah, Al Immam, Al Intesar, Al Madinah Al Monawarah and Al Muatesm within Al Rahma cluster. As well as, the two schools of Kadimon and Ayidoun camps within Salqin cluster have been closed as a consequence for education services interruption. Al Lathikia camp within Yamadia cluster suffers from bad education level after the stop of the donating organization from providing financial support to this camp. In addition, Yamadia camp management borrowed some caravans because the camp school is still under construction, so the children can get their education there temporarily.

Figure 15. Educational Situation Evaluation on Cluster Level



It is worth mentioning that the camp schools situation is not stable because of the absence of material support for teachers, where most of the teachers are volunteers, as in Al Zouhour1 camp within Atma cluster. We can notice from table 7 the absence of schools in Jarablus and Sarmada clusters for several months. Information on the number of students and schools is illustrated in figure 16.

Figure 16. Number of Schools to the Average Student Number 6-18 Years for Each School



Number of children who attend schools inside or outside the camps differs according to their age. Since most of the schools include elementary stage only, the children between 12-18 years remain uneducated especially in Sarmada, Salqin, Bab Al Salameh Al Hododi and Kherbet Aljouz clusters as illustrated in table 7. As well as, figures 17 and 18 show the percentage of children who attend school inside the cluster according to age group.

Table 7. Number of Children Who are Attending Schools inside or outside their Camps According to Age

Cluster Name		Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	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	965	430	1,324	193	1,098	0	210	0	392	970
	15-12	217	60	231	0	127	0	0	0	0	265
	18-15	65	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of children going to schools outside the camp based on age category	12-6	3,082	1,237	1,671	390	0	0	0	10	0	317
	15-12	1,049	188	884	99	0	0	0	5	0	163
	18-15	247	39	414	58	0	0	0	0	0	70

Figure 17. Percentage of Children (6-12 years) Who Are Attending Schools According to Cluster

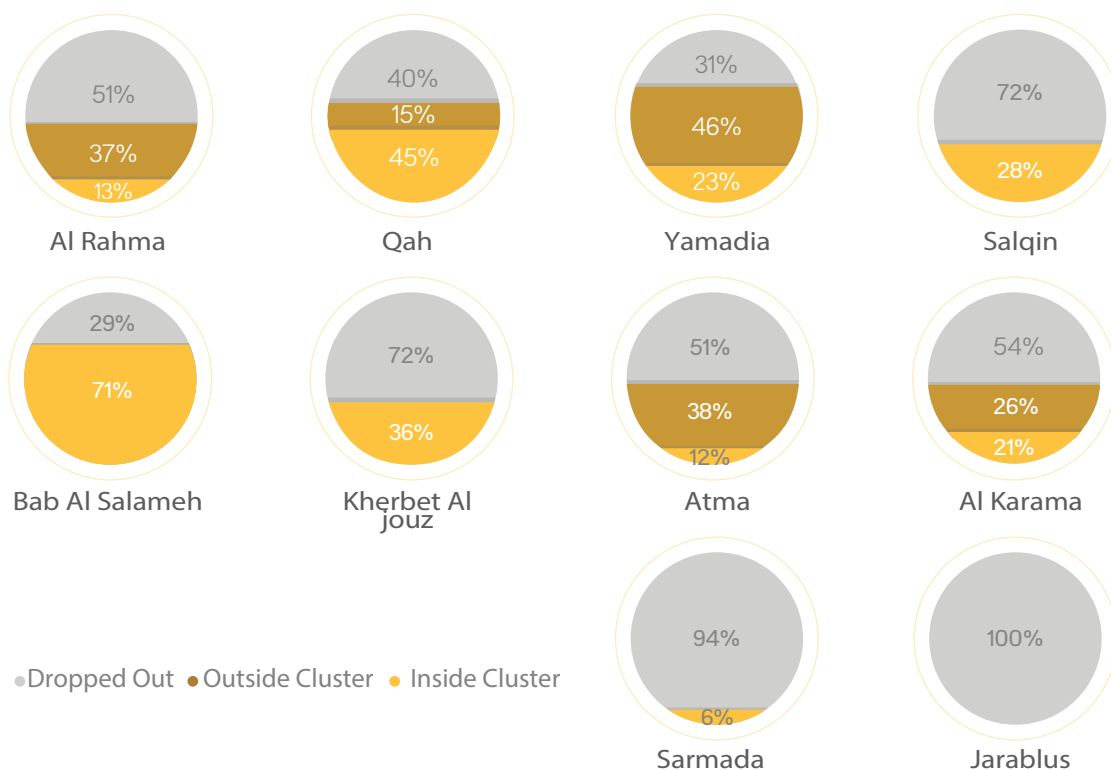
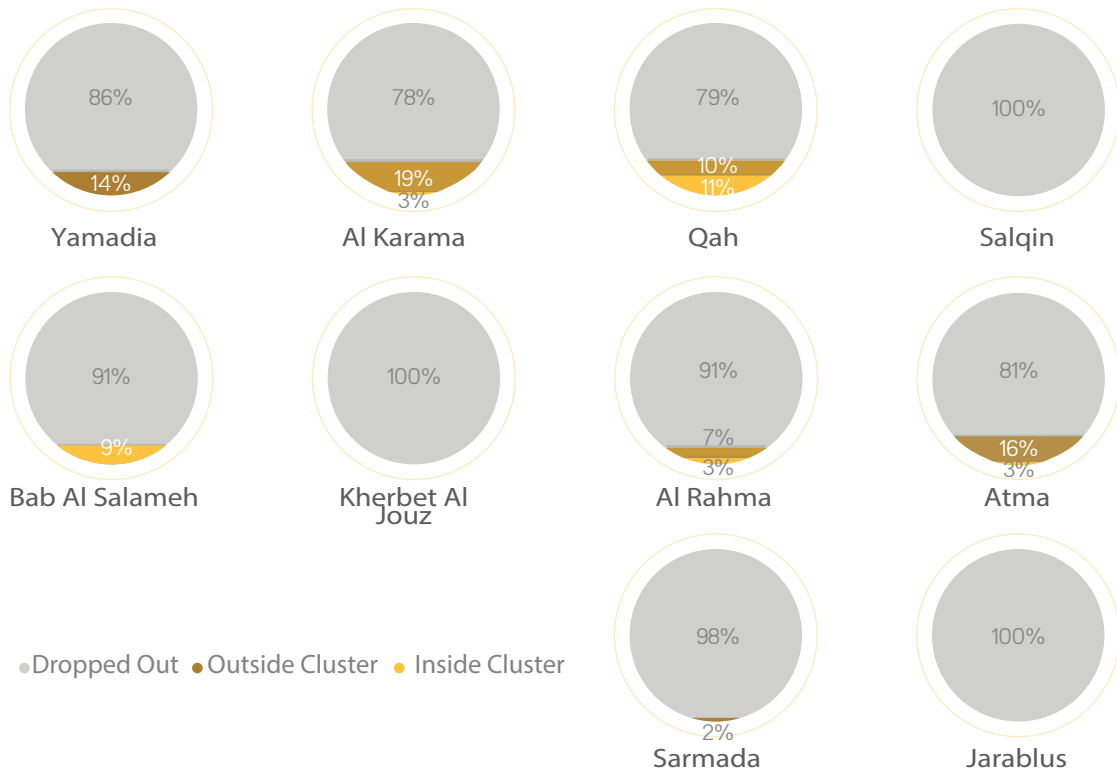
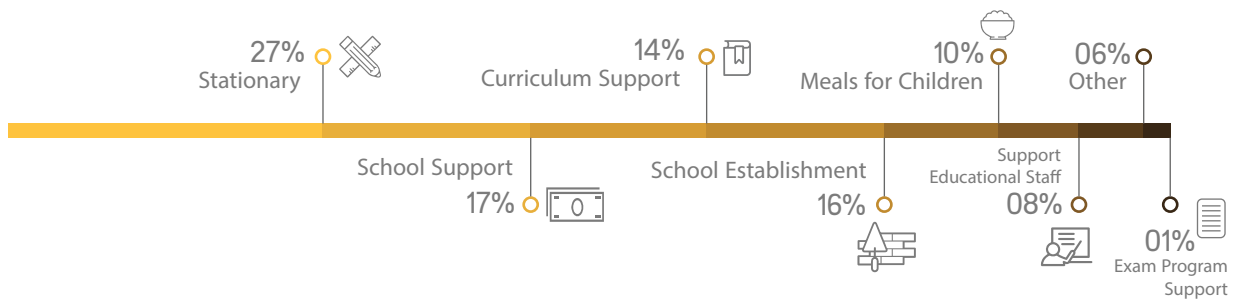


Figure 18. Percentage of Children (12-18 years) Who Are Attending Schools According to Cluster



First priority in education sector was the provision of education requirements with 27%, followed by the need to support schools with 17%. School establishment came in third place with 16%. Priorities in education sector are illustrated in figure 19.

Figure 19. Need Priorities in Education Sector





Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

The general situation of shelter sector did not significantly improve during October, especially with the existence of 1,214 families in the open air. Rains have caused IDPs' to suffer on different aspects. First of all the roads are in rough situation within camps especially Zamzam camp within Atma cluster, which cause difficulty in movement between tents due to rough roads, in spite of the intervention of several organizations with road paving projects in many camps. Some camp lands are agricultural and belong to a private owner so it is not possible to pave or asphalt those lands. Secondly, the catastrophic tents status increase IDPs suffering in winter season, where most of the tents are worn out especially in Al Asi and Ehssas 2 camps within Atma cluster. Many IDPs resort to build rooms to replace their old tents within many camps like Al Rawda in Al Karama cluster and Qah camp in Qah cluster where 20 new rooms were built there in October.

With the massive displacement wave during October, it is crucial to secure living places for newly displaced families. Some of those families stay in the same tent with their relatives and other families had to leave the camps due to shelter unavailability and proceed with their hard displacement journey. In the same context, 400 displaced families could not settle down in Reef Halap Al Janoby camp due to lack of tents. Till now, most of the camps need tent rain insulators.

Approximately all Atma camps had solar lampposts installed in addition to the following camps: Al khaliq Al Arabi, Bab Al Hawa Al Fouqani, Al Midan, Al Salam, Al Majed, Al Nasser and Al Jolan within Qah cluster and Al Arbayeen, Al Qadisias, Al Qora Al Mankoba and Al Aasi camps within Al Rahma cluster.

The attached figure shows the total number of living places including tents, rooms, and caravans in addition to the families that do not have any living place. Compared to September, the number of built rooms increased by 583 rooms and the total number of living places increased by 601 living place including tents, caravans and built rooms. Table 8 shows numbers of living places on the cluster level.

Figure 20. The Total Number of Living Places (Tents, Caravans, Rooms)

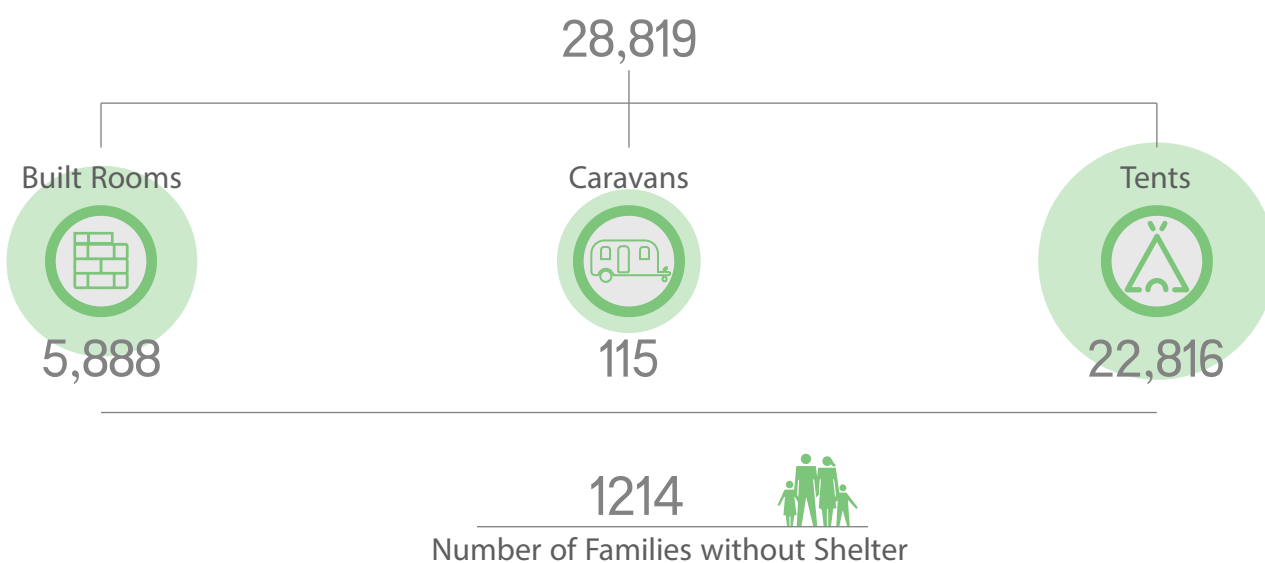


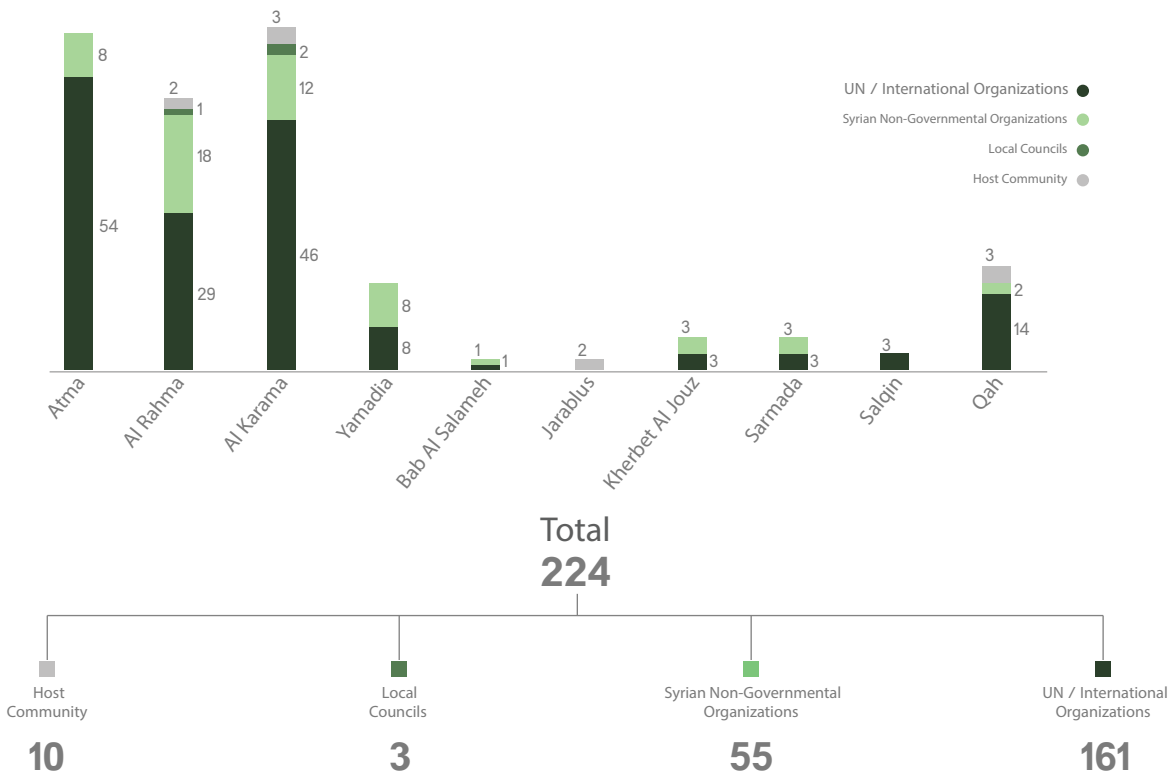
Table 8. Shelter on the Cluster Level

Cluster Name	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
Tent no	7,094	3,096	5,508	987	1,327	310	525	217	1,551	2,201
Caravan no	1	2	1	10	99	0	2	0	0	0
Built Room no	3,044	557	1,916	1	0	0	0	15	0	355
Total Shelter no	10,139	3,655	7,425	998	1,426	310	527	232	1,551	2,556
Families no for each shelter	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Families without Shelter no	846	18	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	315	25

The percentage of NFI delivery in camps have increased during October especially with high numbers of newly displaced families. Emergency kits were distributed within Atma camps taking into consideration the new families. Emergency kit in camps contains three mattresses, four blankets, cleaning equipment, cleaning materials, tent rain insulator and two floor mats. Some individual donors have granted winter clothes for Al Hassoun camp IDPs within Atma cluster and some organizations distributed old winter clothes in Atma camps as well. On the other hand, IDPs in all camp clusters and especially Atma camps demand to provide heating equipment with increasing cold and rains. Heaters and fuel are urgently needed in Samedun camp within Salqin cluster and Reef Hama Al Shamaly within Atma cluster.

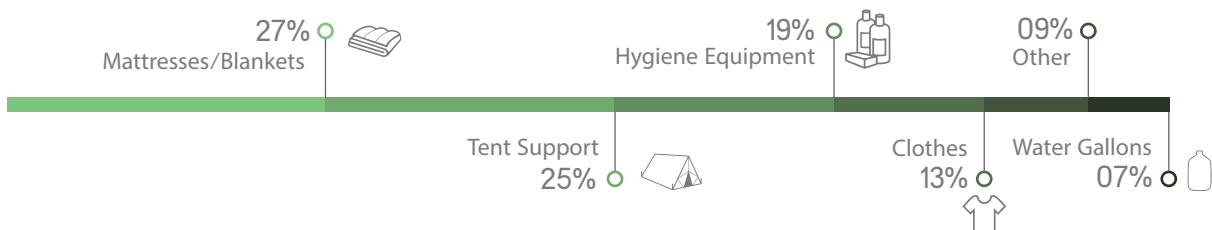
Regarding assistance provision for camps, the contribution of International and UN organizations increased in October in distributing aids to approximately 161 camps out of 163 assessed camps. Syrian NGOs contribution increased this month, with aid distribution in 55 camps compared to 50 camps during September. The following figure shows the percentage of interference to each of the above-mentioned parties on cluster level.

Figure 21. Parties that Provided Non-Food Assistance on Cluster Level



Blankets and mattresses topped the IDPs' priorities with 27% this month, whereas tent support came secondly with 25%. Hygiene equipment and winter clothes came with 19% and 13% respectively. Figure 22 shows the need priorities in shelter and NFIs sector.

Figure 22. Priorities in Shelter and NFIs Sector



Order of Priorities

Despite the intervention of many humanitarian organizations acting on Syrian lands to help Syrian IDPs in northern camps, shelter, NFIs, and WASH sectors are ranked in the first and second place with close rates 28% and 27% respectively. Needs in food security sector came thirdly followed by education and health, as shown in figure 23. Table 9 below illustrates a heatmap of priorities order on cluster level.

Figure 23. Need Prioritizing

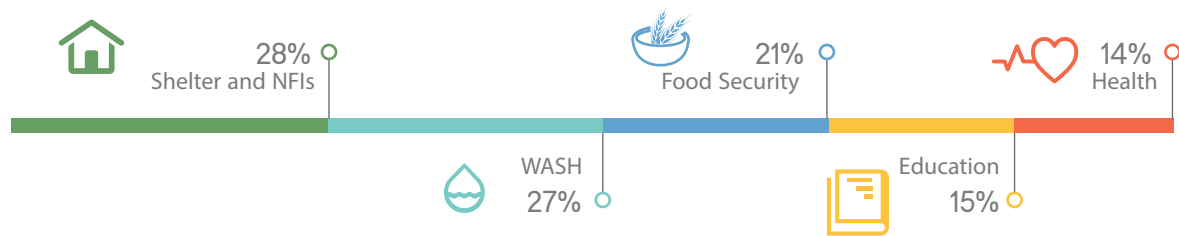


Table 9. Need Prioritizing by Sector on the Cluster Level (Heat Map)

Cluster Name	Qah	Salqin	Sarmada	Kherbet Al Jouz	Jarablus	Bab Al Salameh	Yamadia	Al Karama	Al Rahma	Atma
Shelter and NFIs	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	No Need	No Need	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent
Education	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent
WASH	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	No Need	No Need	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent
Food Security	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent
Health	Urgent	No Need	Urgent	No Need	Urgent	No Need	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent	Urgent



Annexe No (1)
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

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Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Introduction

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) is one of the most significant sectors in camps, this sector studies drinking water, water for other uses, drainage ways, hygiene and personal care.

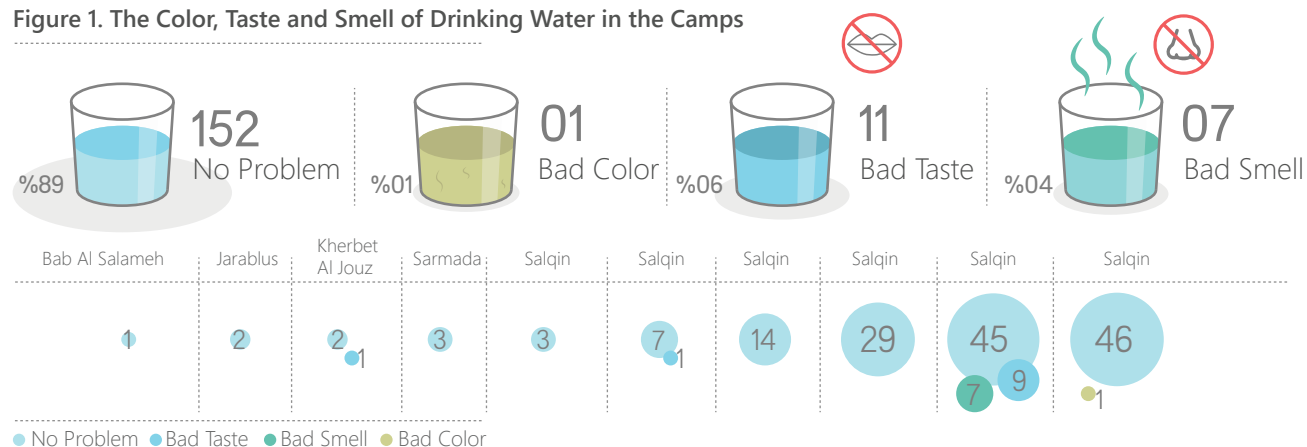
We have expanded the study of water, sanitation and hygiene and prepared a special questionnaire for it within this version in order to develop this sector and to help active organizations and relief agencies to take the appropriate decision to improve services provided in this sector and remedy existing problems within assessed camps. The data of WASH and IDP camps monitoring questionnaires was collected during different time periods in October, so it may be possible that some values in the analysis may appear different due to the change in circumstances in assessed camps.

Drinking Water and Water for Other Uses

Problems Related to Drinking Water in the Camps

The study of the taste, color and smell of water in the camps turned out with no problems in 89% of assessed camps as figure 1 shows. While in the rest of the camps: water taste was bad in nine camps, water smell was bad in seven camps within Atma cluster, and the color of water was bad in one camp within Al-Karama cluster. Complaints about an increase of chlorine in drinking water were reported in Al-Andalus camp.

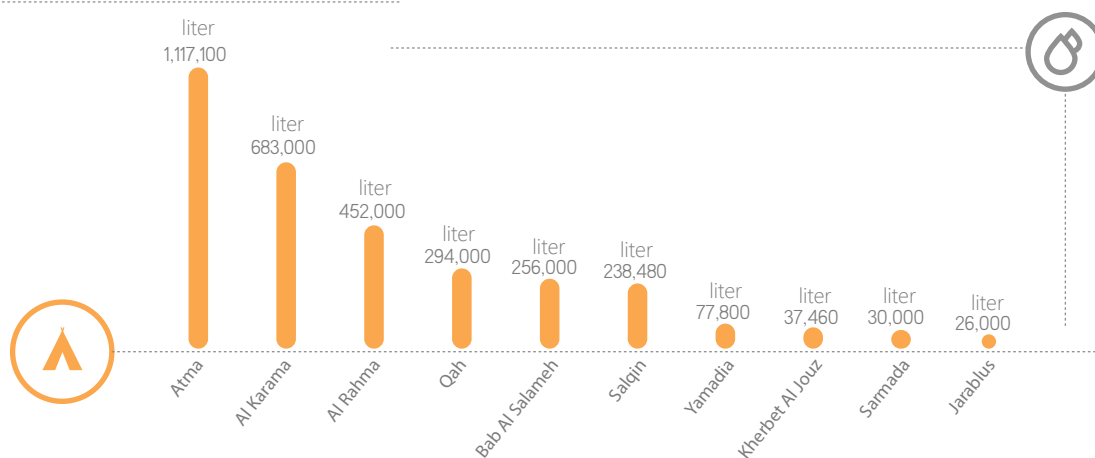
Figure 1. The Color, Taste and Smell of Drinking Water in the Camps



Total Daily Amount of Received Water in Clusters (Liters)

The study covered the total quantity of water provided to camps that includes both drinking water and water for other uses in each cluster as figure 2 shows. Numbers in each cluster refer to the sum of both drinking water and water for other uses within the camps that could estimate the provided amount of water.

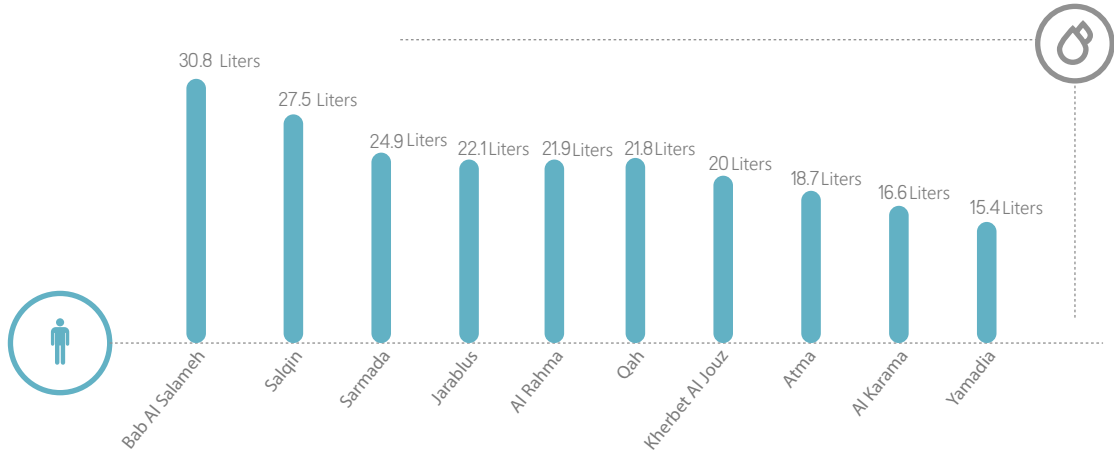
Figure 2. Total Daily Amount of Received Water in Clusters (Liters)



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

Although most of the camps could not estimate the exact amount of received water, we calculated the average per capita amount in each cluster. The study indicated that all the clusters meet Sphere standards except Kherbet Al-Jouz cluster where the average daily water share per capita is 13.5 liter. The fact that the three camps of Kherbet Al-Jouz cluster provided information about the amount of received water shows the need to increase the amount of provided drinking water.

Figure 3. Daily Water Share per Capita (Liters)



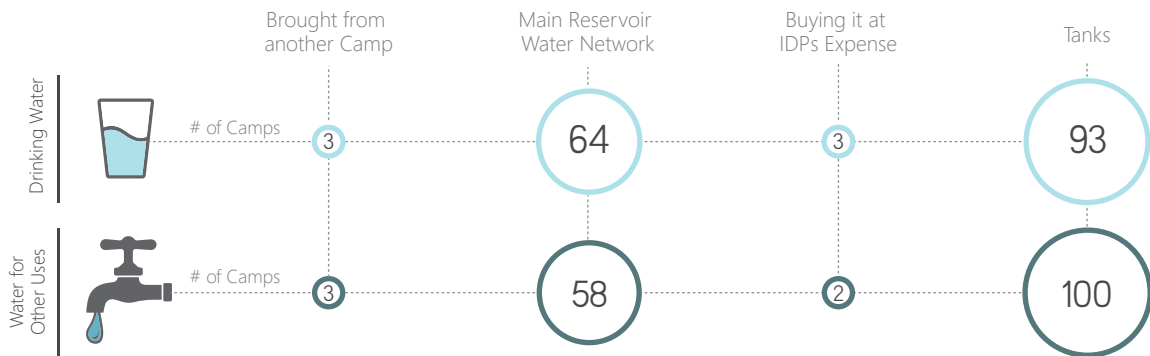
Results of the study showed that all the camps use the same source for drinking water and water for other uses (i.e. for cleaning and bathing) without separating them.



Methods to Supply Camps with Water

Tanks are considered the best method to provide camps with drinking water. It accounted for 57% of the total methods used, the second more frequently used method was main tank water network by 39%. Although wells are the source of most of reservoirs' water in those camps. Whereas for water for other uses tanks are the most used method too by more than 60%.

Figure 4. Methods of Access to Drinking Water



Heat map. Methods of Access to Drinking Water

Tanks	Main Reservoir Water Network	Buying it at IDPs Expense	Brought from another Camp	Cluster Name	Tanks	Main Reservoir Water Network	Buying it at IDPs Expense	Brought from another Camp
	10		44	Atma		16		38
3	11	1	14	Al Rahma	3	11	2	13
	16	1	29	Al Karama		16	1	29
	1		7	Yamadia		1		7
	1			Bab Al Salameh		1		
	2			Jarablus		2		
	2		1	Kherbet Al Jouz		2		1
	2		1	Sarmada		2		1
			3	Salqin				3
	13		1	Qah		13		1

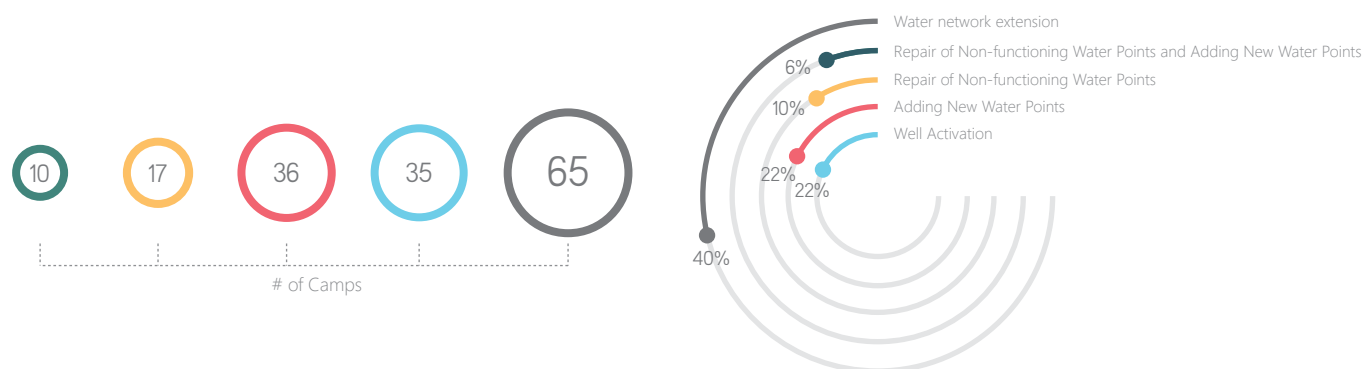
Water for Other Uses
Drinking Water

Mechanisms for developing drinking water sector in the camps

Camps management were asked about their suggestions for developing drinking water sector in all clusters. Results showed that 65 of the total assessed camps proposed an extension of water network, while 35 other camps suggested activating wells, and 36 camps such as Al Hamza, Al Tawheed, and Halap camps demanded adding new water points.

Figure 5 shows the percentage of each proposed development of drinking water sector, whereas heatmap shows the number of camps that have submitted proposals for the development of this sector in each cluster.

Figure 5. Proposals for the Development of Drinking Water Sector



Heatmap. Proposals for the Development of Drinking Water Sector by Cluster.

Cluster Name	Repair of Non-functioning Water Points and Adding New Water Points	Repair of Non-functioning Water Points	Adding new Water Points	Well Activation	Water network extension
Atma	2	1	12	2	37
Al Rahma	2	8	5	3	11
Al Karama	2	4	10	26	4
Yamadia				1	7
Bab Al Salameh			1		
Jarablus	2				
Kherbet Al Jouz			2		1
Sarmada		2			1
Salqin				3	
Qah	2	2	6		4

The Status of Bathrooms, Toilets and Water Points in the Camps

Living places in camps are tents, cement rooms and caravans, and private bathrooms vary according to living place as follows:

Private tent bath: A small part of the tent contains simple bath tools because of the difficulty to access public bathrooms.

Private bath: A small area next to the living place of the displaced family .

Figure 6 shows the number of private and public bathrooms in each cluster, where Kherbet Aljouz and Al-Yamadia clusters do not contain any public baths and Atma cluster contains a small number of non-functioning public bathrooms.

Figure 6. The Number of Bathrooms and Their Status.

	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
Number of Private Bathrooms	1172	66	412	881	0	0	466	15	0	35
Number of Non-functioning Public Bathrooms	32	136	136	0	0	3	0	0	0	88
Number of Functioning Public Bathrooms	0	32	34	0	108	31	0	6	95	126

The absence of water, the breakdown in sanitary fitting and bathroom fixtures are the main reasons for non-functioning public bathrooms.

Heatmap. Reasons for Non-functioning Bathrooms

	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Breakdowns in Sanitary Fittings	0	2	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	16
Breakdowns in Bathrooms Fixtures	1	8	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	34
Absence of Water	2	8	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	33
Bathroom Place is Unsuitable (far away from cluster or in a crowded place.)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3

The tent toilet: A small tent containing dumping hole linked to a random sewage. It is used because of the difficulty of accessing public toilets.



The private toilet: A small area attached to the living place of the displaced family contains a dumping hole linked to random sewage.

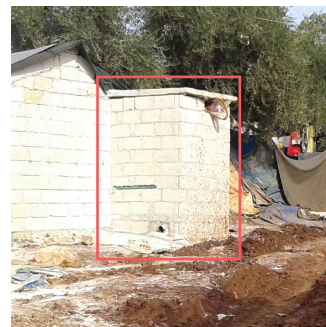


Figure 7 shows the number and status of public toilets in each cluster. We note that private toilets are the mostly used.

Figure 7. Number and Status of Toilets.

	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	# of Camps
Number of Private Toilets	1968	250	466	602	0	0	325	22	0	155	
Number of Non- functioning Public Toilets	104	84	49	19	0	3	4	2	0	64	
Number of Functioning Public Toilets	737	556	1083	50	212	71	15	46	438	424	

The main reasons for non-functioning toilets were breakdowns of toilet fixtures in 57% and the breakdown of sanitary fitting in 24% as shown in heatmap.

Heatmap. Reasons for Toilets Non-functionality

	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Breakdowns in Sanitary Fittings	7	3	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	17
Breakdowns in Toilet Fixtures	19	5	13	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	40
Absence of Water	2	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	9
Toilet exists in crowded place or far from cluster	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4

Analysis showed that 12% of the water points are non-functioning as shown in figure 8.

Figure 8. Number and Status of Water Points

	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	# of Camps
Number of Non-functioning Water Points	2	18	32	1	0	0	0	0	38	61	
Number of Functioning Water Points	163	400	108	32	15	7	8	10	38	500	

The reasons for non-functioning water points were absence of water with 46%, breakdowns in toilet fixtures with 31%, and breakdowns in sanitary fittings with 23%.

Heatmap. Reasons for Non- functioning Water Points

	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Breakdowns in Water Points Sanitary Fittings	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Breakdowns in Water Point Equipment	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
Absence of Water	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	12

Studying the number of individuals for each water point, toilet and bath is very important to know the adequacy of the number of toilets and baths to everyone in the camp, and the extent of its consistency with the Sphere standards. Results show that Atma, Al-Yamadia, and Kherbet Al-Jouz do not include public bathrooms at all, and they use only private bathrooms, while 1,186 IDPs share one bathroom in Al-Karama cluster and 648 IDPs share one bathroom in Al-Rahma cluster.

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

Atma, Al-Karama, and Kherbet Al-Jouz clusters exceeded Sphere standards, and the worst situation was in Bab Al Salameh Al Hododi camp where 554 individuals share one water point due to lacking of water points.

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

The table below shows that Al-Rahma, Al-Karama, Bab Al Salameh Al Hododi, and Qah clusters did not meet Sphere standards.

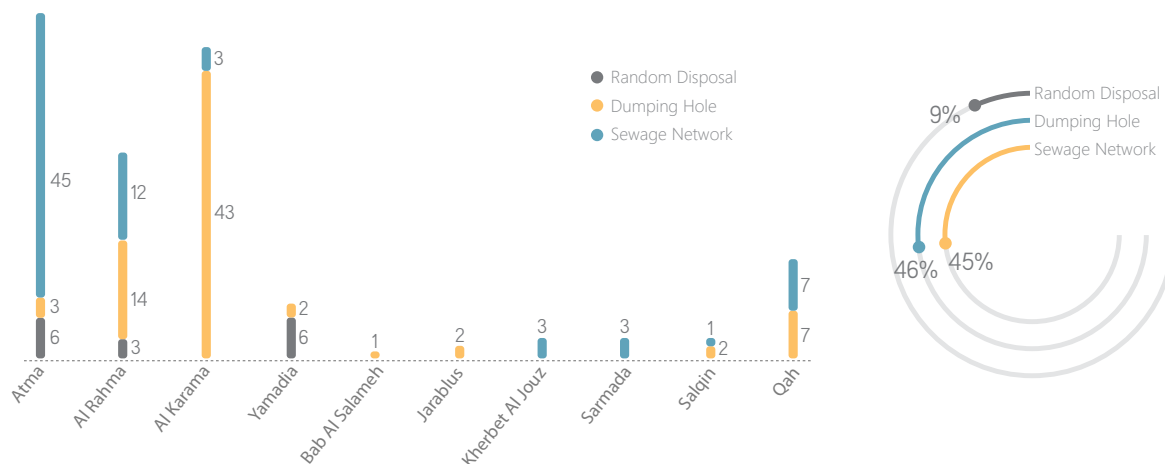
Number of Individuals per Each Onsite Water Point/ Toilet/ Bathroom

	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
Number of Individuals for each onsite public bathroom	There is no Baths	648	1186	There is no Baths	77	38	There is no Baths	201	91	106
Number of Individuals for each onsite (private and public) toilet	46	212	90	5	77	38	6	57	91	83
Number of Individuals for each public toilet	74	37	37	87	39	17	185	26	20	31
Number of Individuals for each onsite (public and private bathroom)	20	26	26	7	39	17	8	18	20	23
Number of Individuals for each onsite drinking water point	371	258	390	135	554	168	347	121	229	265

Water Sewage Disposal Mechanism in the Camps

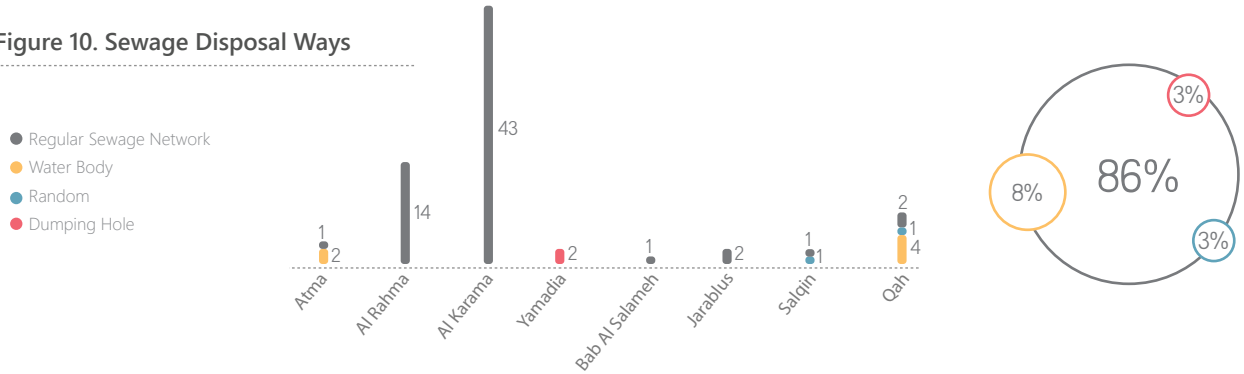
Most camps use dumping holes and sewage networks. Only 9% of the camps disposes sewage randomly. It is worth mentioning that using dumping holes and random sewage for disposal increases pollution and causes the spread of diseases among IDPs. Figure 9 shows sewage system mechanisms in the camps.

Figure 9. Sewage Disposal Mechanism in the Camps



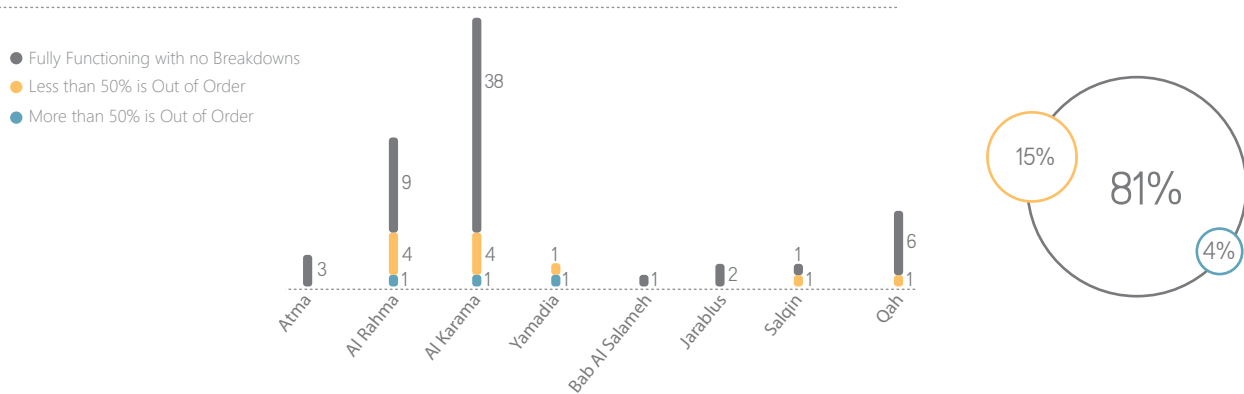
The final downstream of the sewage network in camps that use regular sewage network is the sewage network itself in 86% of the camps, while 8% ends up in water bodies as figure 10 shows.

Figure 10. Sewage Disposal Ways



The study covered the sewerage network situation in camps that use water drainage network; the results showed that water drainage network is fully operating in 81% of the camps, while the network was partially off in 15% of the camps. Figure 11 shows the situation of drainage network in camps.

Figure 11. Sewerage Network Situation in Camps that Use Water Drainage Network

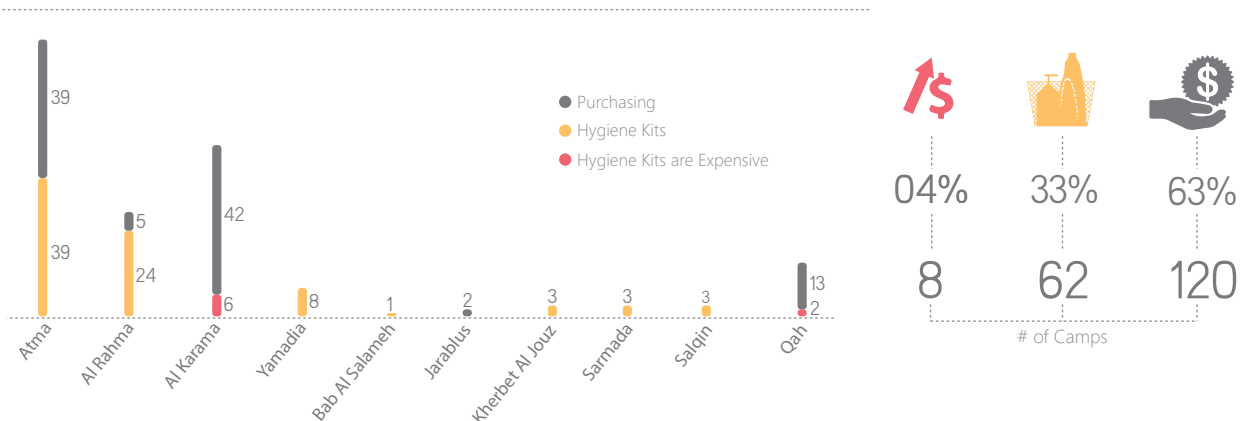


Assistance provided in hygiene field

Humanitarian organizations and active relief agencies distribute hygiene kits to camp residents. Each hygiene kit contains set of materials used for personal care and hygiene like toothpaste, toothbrushes, soap, shampoo, washing powder and washing liquid.

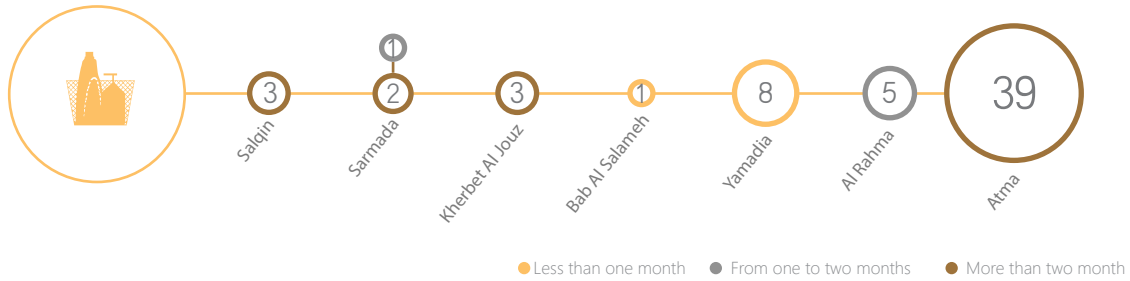
Only 33% of IDPs got hygiene kits from active relief agencies, therefore it is necessary to increase the amount of hygiene kits provided by humanitarian organizations to IDPs in order to increase the hygiene level and prevent the spread of diseases. On the other hand, 63% of the IDPs have to buy hygiene needs from the market, while 4% could not get hygiene needs because of the high prices and the low level of income of the individuals

Figure 12. Means of getting Hygiene Needs in Camps



The assessed camps did not get enough hygiene kits support. Only 62 out of 163 camps received hygiene kits from active humanitarian organizations. Figure 23 shows that only nine camps received hygiene kits since less than a month whereas 76% of these camps have not received hygiene kits for more than two months. It is worth mentioning that many camps have not received any hygiene kits for more than eight months.

Figure 13. Time Periods of Last Distribution of Hygiene Kits



Solid Waste Management and Sewage System

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

Number of garbage bins is insufficient in all clusters except Sarmada. The numbers indicated in the table are considerably less than the Sphere standards.

Number of families / Garbage Bin

Cluster Name	Qah	Salqin	Sarmada	Kherbet Al Jouz	Jarablus	Bab Al Salameh	Yamadia	Al Karama	Al Rahma	Atma
Number of Families That Use One Garbage Bin	39	12	10	17	30	12	25	83	21	28

The results of the analysis showed that waste is regularly disposed in 91% of the camps; solid waste treatment mechanism is available in 85% of the camps, whereas there is no nearby trash container in 31% of the camps which results in waste accumulation at the camp entrance. Therefore, IDPs have to burn the waste.

Nine percent of the camps suffer from waste accumulation and not disposing them regularly by the concerned authorities such as in Shouhada Abdeen, Ahbab Al Rasoul, Bany Omayya camps within Al-Rahma cluster. Atshan camp IDPs dispose dumping holes on their own account and no organization disposes garbage there. There is no pesticide mechanism in places where garbage is collected in most of the camps. This fact results in proliferation of flies and insects causing spread of diseases among IDPs

Figure 14. Solid Waste Management

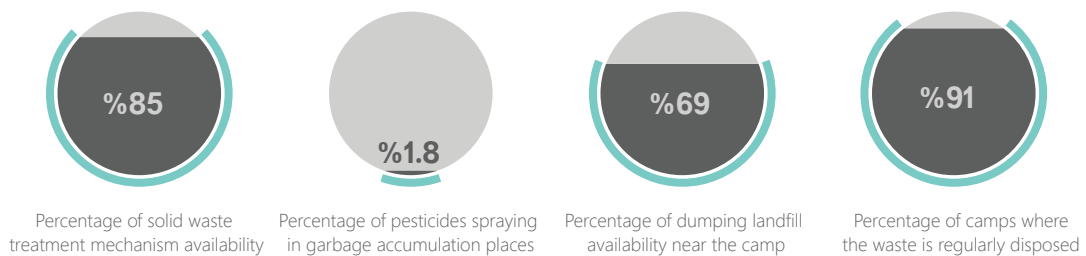
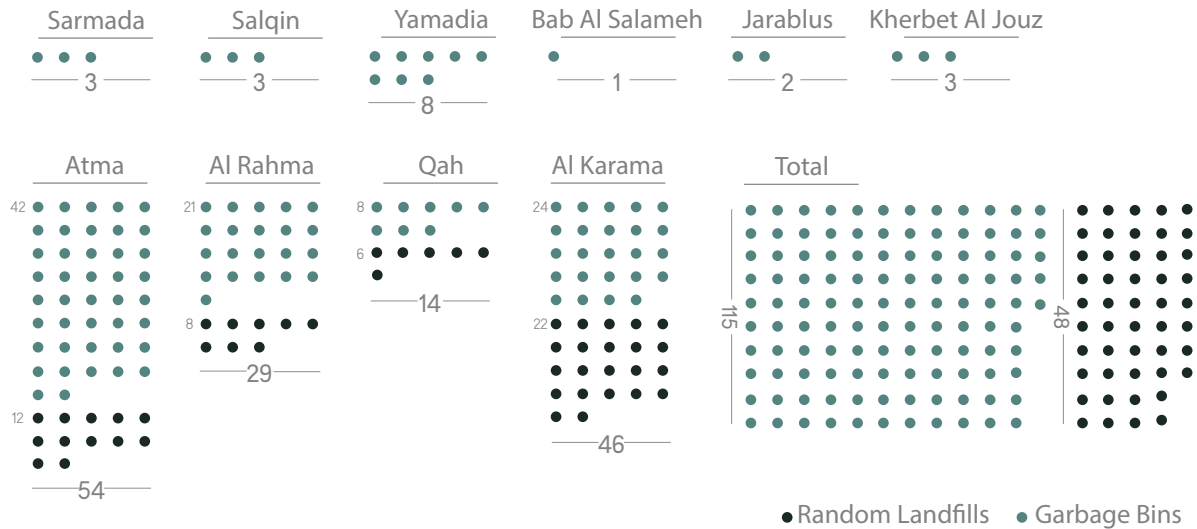


Figure 15 below presents the garbage collection mechanisms in camps, the numbers in columns represent number of camps for each case. As we can notice most of the camps use bins followed by random landfills. Holes method has stopped in October.

Figure 15. Garbage Collection Mechanisms in Camps



Recommendations

After reviewing the findings of this study, some recommendations are suggested to solve the most crucial problems that IDPs face in camps.

- Most camps need water network, new water points, and activating available wells such as Bab Al Hawa Al Fouqani camp within Qah cluster.
- Shouhada AlKhalij AlArabi camp within Qah cluster needs fuel to run well generators.
- Most of the assessed camps need more public toilets and bathrooms and to repair the non-functioning toilets and bathrooms.
- Most of the toilets and showers sewage disposal is random, which contributes in increasing pollution and the spread of diseases, so there is an urgent need for regular sewage network in the camps.
- More than 65% of the IDPs need hygiene kits.
- 10% of the camps need regular waste disposal.
- There is an urgent need to support dumping holes disposal especially within Motawe2, Al Zouhour1, and Atchan camps within Atma cluster therefore most IDPs have to empty dumping holes on their own expense.
- There is a need to loosen the blockage in sanitary fittings in Lattakia camp within Al-Yamadia cluster.
- There is a need to change the location of sewage disposal in Zamzam camp within Atma cluster to more distant place from the camp because of the emission of bad smell and the spread of insects.

Annexe No (2) Winter Needs in Northern Syria Camps

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Winter Needs in Northern Syria Camps

Introduction

IDPs in Northern Syria camps suffer from extremely difficult living conditions especially with the advent of winter season, as well as, their increasing numbers make the provided aid by humanitarian organizations insufficient and does not cover all IDPs needs, especially after two active international organizations have stopped working.

Information Management Unit of the Assistance Coordination Unit has prepared a study about the most important IDPs needs for winter season in 163 camps within 10 different clusters in Northern Syria. This study aims to strengthen the decision-making capacity of aid actors responding to IDPs crisis and provide humanitarian aid that meets all the needs. The data of winter needs and IDP camps monitoring questionnaires was collected during different time periods in October, so it may be possible that some values in the analysis may appear different due to the change in circumstances in assessed camps.

Number of Heaters and Living Places

Heaters are the only heating method in camps, so it is highly important to know the IDPs exact need of them. As the following figure shows, there is a big lack in number of heaters in tents. Whereas, the need for heaters has appeared through the study of need priorities in camps where the heaters came in the second place.

Figure 1. The Total Number of Heaters and Living Places (Tents, Built Rooms and Caravans)

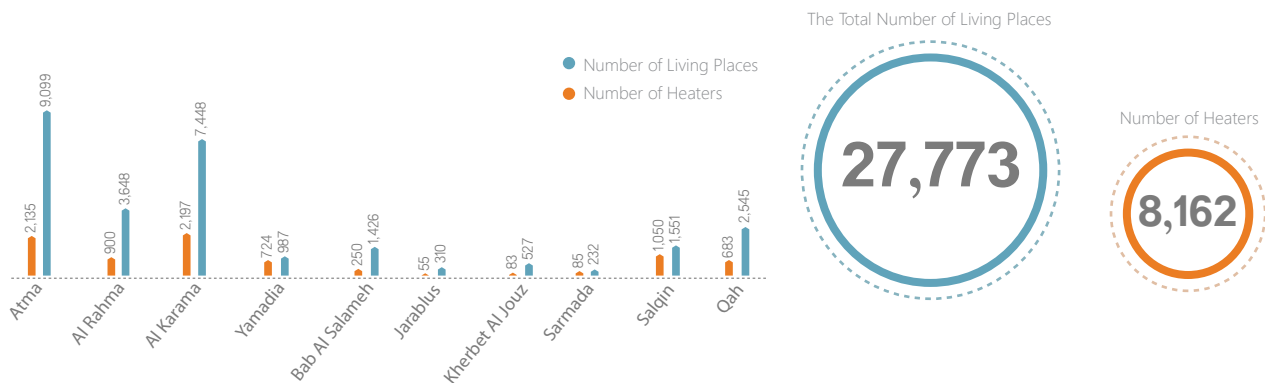
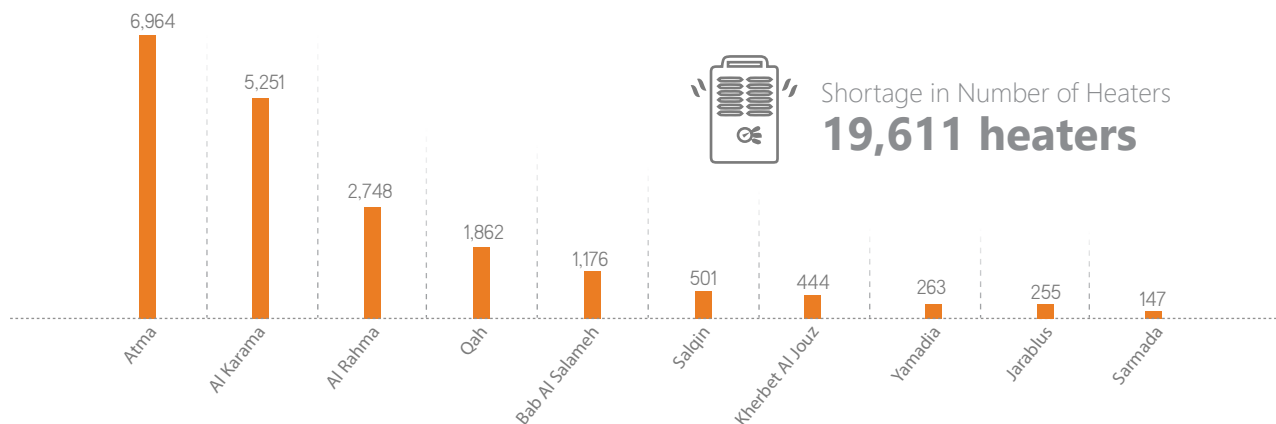


Figure 2. Shortage in Number of Heaters by Cluster



The Type of Fuel Used in Camps and the Average Required Quantity

Consumed fuel type is related to the heaters type used in camps ; therefore, The current study cover the consumed fuel type during last winter in order to provide them with the appropriate fuel that matches used heaters. The study indicates that 108 out of 163 camps use coal oil, 38 camps use diesel and only 17 camps use firewood for heating.

Figure 3. The Total Number of Heaters and Living Places (Tents, Built Rooms and Caravans)

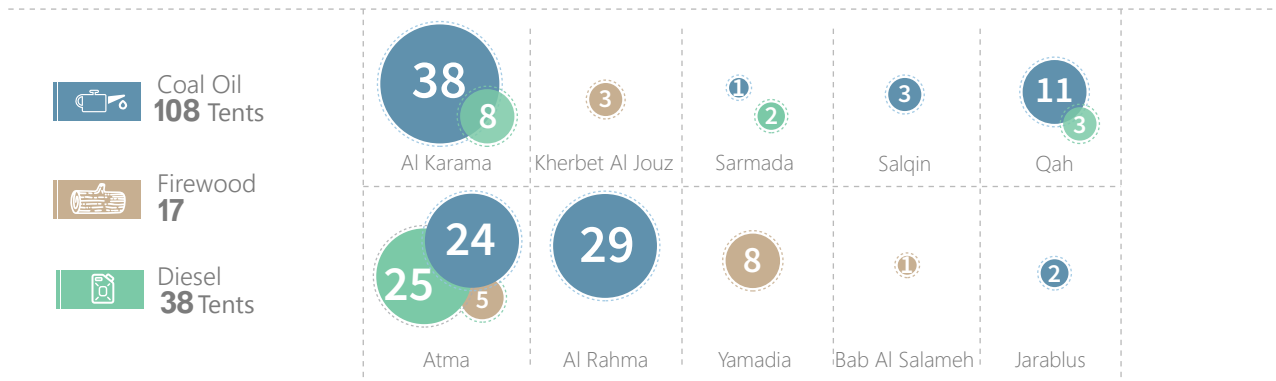
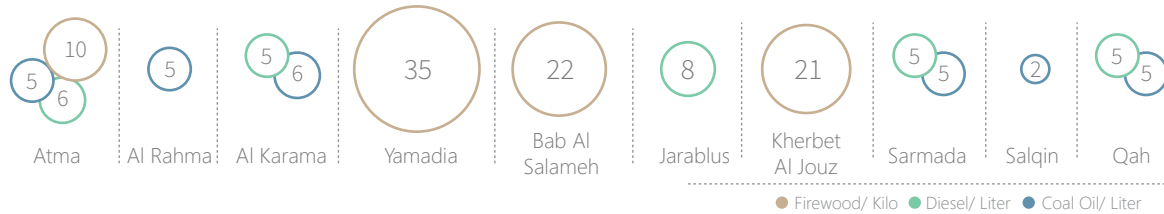


Figure 4. The daily amount of (fuel per tent) by Cluster



Blankets Need

This assessment indicated that there are up to five blankets in each tent within eight of the ten assessed clusters with an average of 5 IDPs in each tent. . Most of the available blankets are damaged or low quality. Therefore, there is critical need for an urgent distribution of blankets considering that the last distribution took place more than six months ago in most of the clusters.

Figure 5. The Average Number of Blankets in Each Tent by Cluster

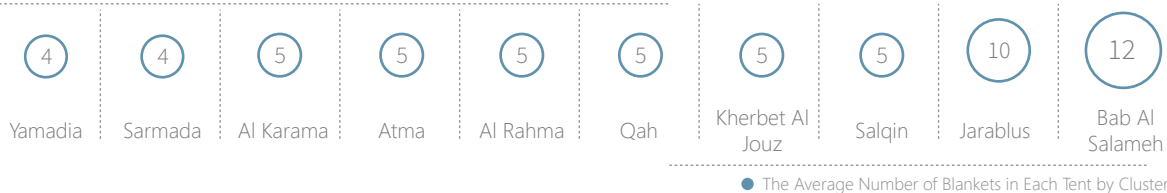
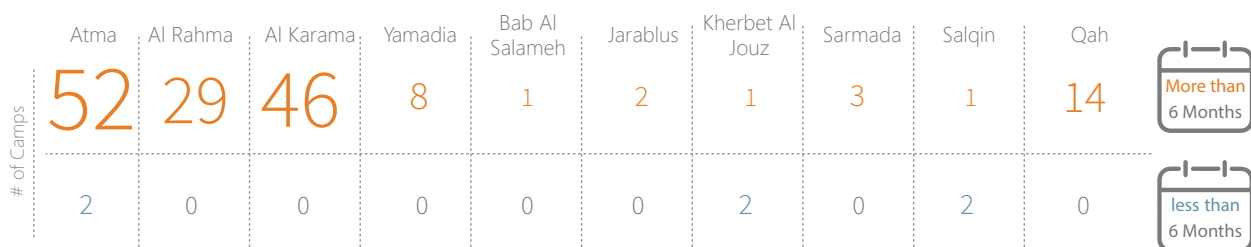


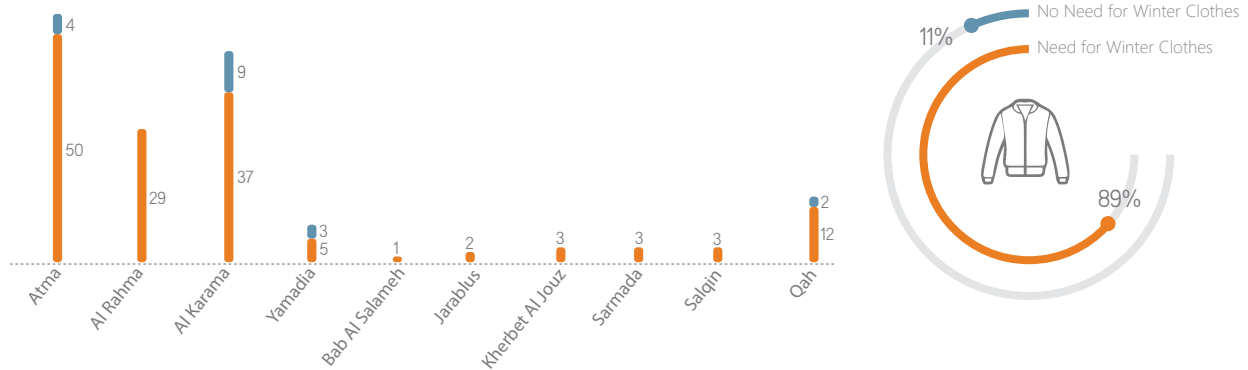
Figure 6. The Last Distribution of Blankets by Cluster



Need for Winter Clothes

The study results indicated that winter clothes are one of the basic needs for IDPs 145 camps out of 163 during winter. The following figure shows the number of camps that need winter clothes in each cluster.

Figure 7. Need for Winter Clothes by Cluster



Need for Living Places and Rain Insulators

Providing tent rain insulators is considered a main winter priority in camps. (A tent rain insulator is a plastic cover that is installed above the tent or the room to prevent rainwater leak). The results of the study show that 74% of tents and 73% of built rooms in all clusters need rain insulators, while 20% of the tents needs replacement and 20% of tents need rehabilitation.

Heatmap. The Needs of Living Places, Rooms, and Caravans.

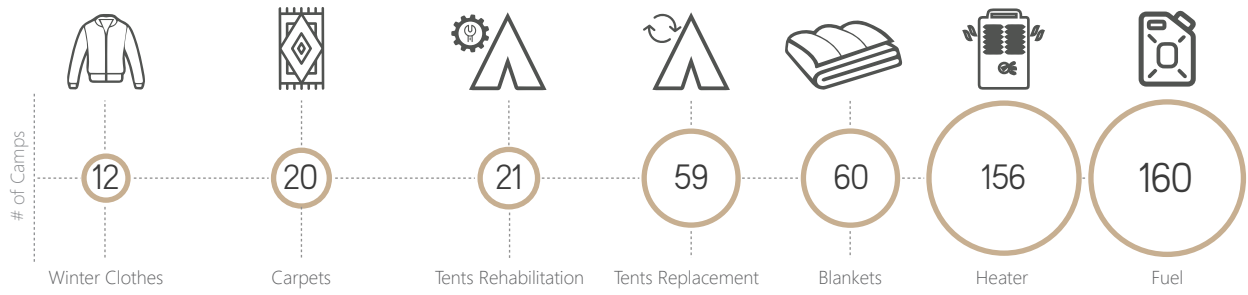
	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
Number of Tents that Need Replacement	1,277	840	715	138	150	36	22	61	388	644
Number of Tents that Need Rain Insulators	3,069	2,747	5,087	987	750	123	525	161	665	2,128
Number of Rooms That Need Rain Insulators	1,722	551	1,685	0	0	0	0	10	0	289
Number of Caravans That Need Rain Insulators	1	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Number of Tents that Need Rehabilitation	1,721	811	763	173	130	20	63	73	0	661



Winter Needs Support Priorities

The need for fuel and heaters topped winter support needs nearly in all camps by the advent of winter, followed by the need for blankets, changing tents, winter clothes and tents rehabilitation.

Figure 8. The Most Important Support Priorities



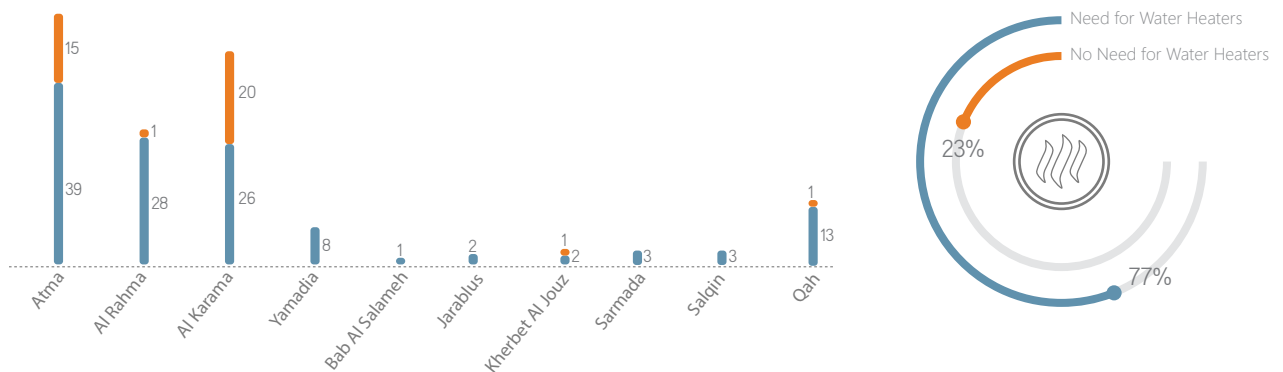
Heatmap. The Most Important Support Priorities by Cluster

Cluster Name	Carpets	Blankets	Fuel	Winter Clothes	Heater	Tents Rehabilitation	Tents Replacement
Atma	13	22	52	2	51	2	20
Al Rahma	3	6	29	0	29	4	16
Al Karama	2	24	46	1	44	8	13
Yamadia	0	1	8	1	8	4	2
Bab Al Salameh	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Jarablus	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Kherbet Al Jouz	1	1	2	2	3	0	0
Sarmada	1	1	3	0	3	0	1
Salqin	0	1	3	2	2	0	1
Qah	0	1	14	4	13	3	6

Needs for Water Heaters

Water heaters are necessary with the advent of winter especially that 77 % of camps still need water heaters.

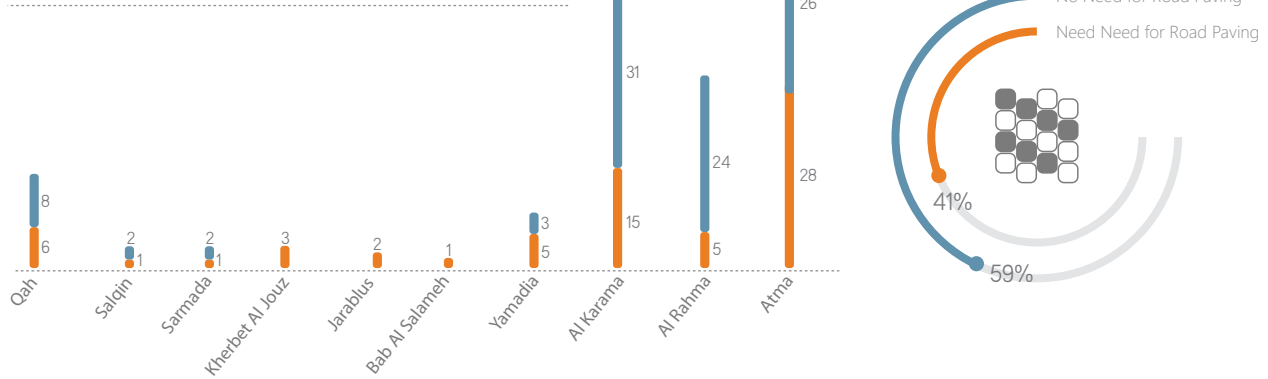
Figure 9. Camps Needs of Water Heaters by Cluster



Need for Road Paving

According to IDP Camps Monitoring Report v. 25 issued by ACU, roads were paved with rubble in some camps by several humanitarian organizations. However, the need for paved roads still exists in 41% of camps as shown in the following figure.

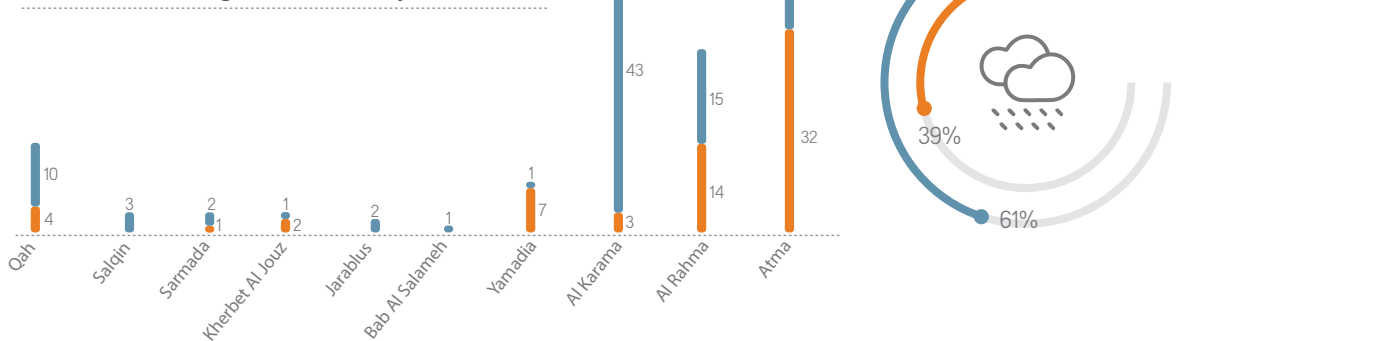
Figure 10. Camps Needs for Road Paving by Cluster



Problems Related to Rain Water Drainage

Last winter 39% of the camps faced difficulties related to rainwater drainage. For this reason, rainwater drainage canals should be provided in order to avoid torrents that led to floods in many tents and damages in the roads during last winter and October this year.

Figure 11. Camps that Faced Problems Related to Rain Water Drainage Last Winter by Cluster



Most important obstacles faced the camps last winter.

This study focused on the most important obstacles challenged the IDPs during last winter in order to avoid them and find possible solutions. The following figure shows that most of the camps suffer from lack of fuel and therefore IDPs' deprivation of the only way of heating. The second obstacle that IDPs encountered is aid insufficiency or unavailability in camps. The rest of problems are shown in the figure below.

Figure 12. Most important obstacles faced the camps last winter



Heatmap. Most important obstacles faced the camps last winter.

	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
Torrents	21	9	8	8	0	0	1	0	0	4
Fire in the Camp	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Unequal Distribution of Aid	5	6	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Fuel Lack Lack of Fuel	52	27	45	8	1	1	3	3	3	14
Offered Aid Does not Meet the Requirement	4	16	5	0	0	0	1	3	0	7
Offered aid is insufficient or unavailable	47	15	30	8	1	2	3	0	3	10
Lack of Tents	34	5	19	0	1	0	1	0	0	1

Emergency Displacement Situations in the Camps during Last Winter

Snowstorms last winter forced 42% of IDPs to move to neighboring villages despite the security risks they may face there.

Figure 13. Most important obstacles faced the camps last winter

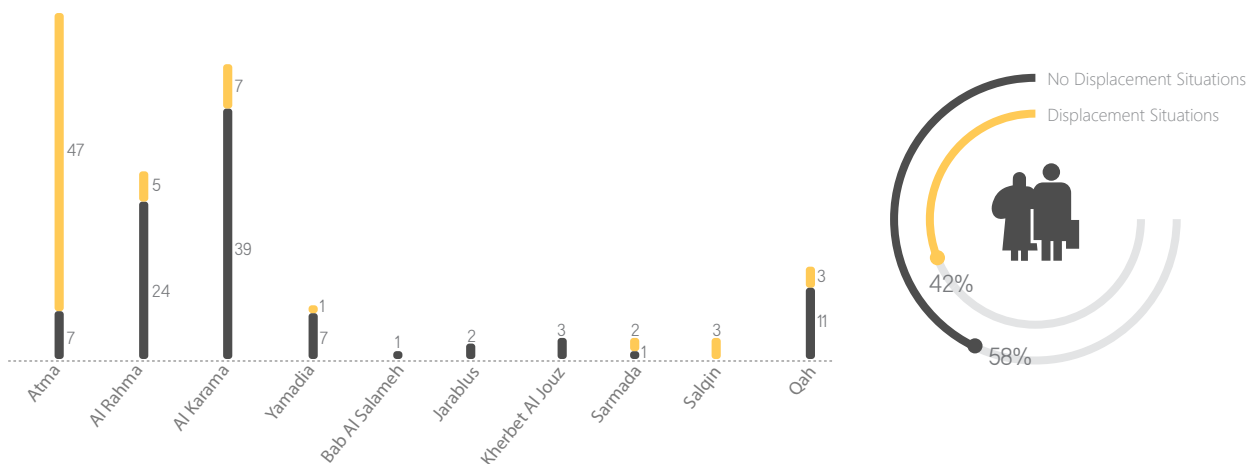


Table. Assessed Camp Clusters in September 2015

Cluster	Cluster Code	Governorate	Governorate code	District	District Code	Sub-District	Sub-District code	Community	Community Code	# of camps
Bab Al Salameh	CL0201	Aleppo	SY02	Izzaz	SY0204	Izzaz center	SY020400	Salamah	C1561	1
Jarablus	CL0202	Aleppo	SY02	Jarablus	SY0208	Jarablus center	SY020800	Jarablus	C2227	2
Atma	CL0701	Idleb	SY07	Harim	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Atma	C4130	58
Al Rahma	CL0703	Idleb	SY07	Harim	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Qah	C4131	29
Al Karama	CL0702	Idleb	SY07	Harim	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	Harim	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Sarmada	C4121	14
Salqin	CL0706	Idleb	SY07	Harim	SY0703	Salquien	SY070302	Hier Jamous Kbier	C4141	3
Qah	CL0704	Idleb	SY07	Harim	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Qah	C4131	3
Yamadia	CL0601	Lattakia	SY06	Lattakia center	SY0600	Rabieha	SY060002	Qasab	C3506	8

Geographical Classifications

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

Table 14. Information on Assessed Camps in September 2015

Series	Camp Name	Camp Code	Cluster Name	# of families	# of Individuals
1	Omar Al Farouq	CM070703	Kherbet Aljouz	54	313
2	Salah Al Deen2	cm070702	Kherbet Aljouz	228	1450
3	Salah Al Deen1	cm070701	Kherbet Aljouz	184	1009
4	Sameddon	cm070603	Salqin	598	2630
5	Kadimon	cm070602	Salqin	408	2180
6	Ayidoun	cm070601	Salqin	828	3874
7	Areeha	CM070503	Sarmada	63	321
8	Al Shahbba	CM070502	Sarmada	114	633
9	Al Dana	CM070501	Sarmada	55	253
10	Molhak Dar Alajaza	CM070415	Qah	140	734
11	Shouhada AlKhalij AlArabi	CM070414	Qah	110	738
12	Sham Al Izza	CM070413	Qah	83	384

Series	Camp Name	Camp Code	Cluster Name	# of families	# of Individuals
13	Al khalij Al Arabi	CM070412	Qah	80	420
14	Al Tawheed	CM070411	Qah	41	226
15	Al Majed	CM070410	Qah	105	501
16	Dar Riayet Alajazeh	CM070409	Qah	202	1007
17	Al Forkan	CM070408	Qah	245	1455
18	Qah	CM070407	Qah	263	1321
19	Bab Al Hawa Al Fouqani	CM070406	Qah	110	574
20	Al Midan	CM070405	Qah	200	1127
21	Al Salam	CM070404	Qah	338	1886
22	Al Nasser	CM070403	Qah	299	1593
23	Al Jolan	CM070401	Qah	262	1547
24	Shouhada Abdeen	CM070329	Al Rahma	95	534
25	Sahl Al ghab Al Awal	CM070328	Al Rahma	75	500
26	Ahbab Al Rasoul	CM070327	Al Rahma	95	480
27	Qasiyoun	CM070326	Al Rahma	120	482
28	Al shourouk	CM070325	Al Rahma	80	402
29	Al Khair	CM070324	Al Rahma	125	729
30	Al Arbayeen	CM070323	Al Rahma	80	456
31	Bany Omayya	CM070322	Al Rahma	73	410
32	Al Qadisia	CM070321	Al Rahma	155	721
33	Al Mohajerin	CM070320	Al Rahma	112	648
34	Abo Bkr Alseedeq	CM070319	Al Rahma	125	846
35	Toeor Al Jana	CM070318	Al Rahma	137	852
36	Shabab Al Khayr	CM070317	Al Rahma	197	1152
37	Dar Riayet Alaytam	CM070316	Al Rahma	132	646
38	Hibat Allah	CM070315	Al Rahma	117	667
39	Atfal Shuhada Al Horiaa	CM070314	Al Rahma	79	546
40	Al Qora Al Mankoba	CM070313	Al Rahma	97	582
41	Al Immam	CM070312	Al Rahma	155	795
42	Al Anssar	CM070311	Al Rahma	132	638
43	Al Aasi	CM070310	Al Rahma	143	769
44	Al Nwaeer	CM070309	Al Rahma	275	1595
45	Al Intesar	CM070308	Al Rahma	98	638
46	Al Fardoos	CM070307	Al Rahma	150	1025
47	Leeajlecom	CM070306	Al Rahma	185	1154
48	Al Muatesm	CM070305	Al Rahma	75	388
49	Al Waleed	CM070304	Al Rahma	104	674
50	Al Rahma	CM070303	Al Rahma	138	733
51	Al Nour	CM070302	Al Rahma	145	1019
52	Al Madinah Al Monawarah	CM070301	Al Rahma	97	589
53	AL Amal BilAwdeh	CM070246	Al Karama	74	398
54	Sarkhat tifi	CM070245	Al Karama	86	483

Series	Camp Name	Camp Code	Cluster Name	# of families	# of Individuals
55	Al Tadamon	CM070244	Al Karama	63	427
56	Sahl Al ghab	CM070243	Al Karama	220	1330
57	Nasret Al Mazloumeen	CM070242	Al Karama	145	793
58	Tabarak Al Rahman	CM070241	Al Karama	42	248
59	Al Ikhlas	CM070240	Al Karama	108	669
60	Mogamaa Al taaqwaa	CM070239	Al Karama	169	880
61	Salah Al Dien2	CM070238	Al Karama	137	834
62	Noor Al Mostaqbal	CM070237	Al Karama	159	808
63	Zahret Al Madaaeen	Cm070236	Al Karama	141	776
64	Yasmin Al Sham	Cm070235	Al Karama	230	1520
65	Noor AL Shaam	CM070234	Al Karama	91	565
66	Fadl Allah	CM070233	Al Karama	103	553
67	Atfal Al Ghad	CM070232	Al Karama	104	511
68	Al Rawda	Cm070231	Al Karama	95	504
69	Al Manarah	CM070230	Al Karama	135	765
70	Al Rajaa	CM070229	Al Karama	167	945
71	Salah Al Dien	CM070228	Al Karama	225	1241
72	Reef Hama Al Mankop	CM070227	Al Karama	114	647
73	Abnaa Homs	CM070226	Al Karama	82	489
74	Halap	CM070225	Al Karama	111	708
75	Doaa Al Kuwait Wa Al Khyrat	CM070224	Al Karama	145	751
76	Ataa	CM070223	Al Karama	118	731
77	Al Shaheed Saleh	Cm070222	Al Karama	129	799
78	Al Mostaqbal	CM070221	Al Karama	161	914
79	Al Mahabba	Cm070220	Al Karama	113	663
80	Al Hejaz	CM070219	Al Karama	88	519
81	Noor Al Mustafa	Cm070218	Al Karama	213	1138
82	Al Sedeq	CM070217	Al Karama	48	268
83	Al Haramyn	CM070216	Al Karama	166	745
84	Al Aseel	Cm070215	Al Karama	154	903
85	Al Ahrar	CM070214	Al Karama	220	1215
86	Ahl Al Sham	Cm070213	Al Karama	140	761
87	Al Shuhada	CM070212	Al Karama	112	526
88	Al Ikhaa	CM070211	Al Karama	293	1537
89	Al Farook	CM070210	Al Karama	150	959
90	Al Haq	CM070209	Al Karama	114	575
91	Al Faraj	CM070208	Al Karama	160	1082
92	Al Aqsa	CM070207	Al Karama	135	700
93	Shams Al Horia	CM070206	Al Karama	230	1438
94	Al Doaa	Cm070205	Al Karama	345	1475
95	Wa'eetasemo	CM070204	Al Karama	170	1087
96	Taibah	CM070203	Al Karama	211	1399

Series	Camp Name	Camp Code	Cluster Name	# of families	# of Individuals
97	Al Safa Wa Al Marwa	CM070202	Al Karama	170	798
98	Al Karama	Cm070201	Al Karama	555	3481
99	Al Wafaa	cm070170	Atma	335	1768
100	AlAmal	CM070168	Atma	119	685
101	AmAlshohadaa	CM070167	Atma	284	1623
102	Alfath Almoben	CM070166	Atma	46	435
103	Yad BiYad	CM070163	Atma	110	638
104	Al Hiba	CM070162	Atma	268	1541
105	Moutawa2	CM070161	Atma	110	651
106	Hamad Al Ammar	cm070160	Atma	100	547
107	Atfalona Tonashedokom	CM070157	Atma	236	1387
108	Zamzam	CM070156	Atma	240	1595
109	Reef Hama Al Gharbi	CM070155	Atma	114	583
110	Al Wahdah	cm070153	Atma	181	1086
111	Al Mountaser	CM070151	Atma	190	1026
112	#N/A	CM07015	#N/A	196	1132
113	Al Maram	CM070149	Atma	132	843
114	Al Fadl	CM070148	Atma	70	415
115	Al Zouhour2	CM070147	Atma	190	988
116	Al Zouhour1	CM070146	Atma	162	860
117	Yousef Wa Noura	CM070164	Atma	190	945
118	Al Reeh Al Moursalah	CM070145	Atma	79	310
119	Al Hassoun	CM070144	Atma	118	641
120	Al Reh Al Morsalah	CM070143	Atma	114	604
121	Al Andalus	CM070142	Atma	108	601
122	Al Wahdah	CM070141	Atma	91	923
123	Zamzam	CM070140	Atma	180	1078
124	Reef Halap Al Janoby	CM070138	Atma	289	1861
125	Reef Hama Al Shamaly	cm070137	Atma	200	1299
126	Al Hiba	CM070139	Atma	62	413
127	Al Yamama	CM070136	Atma	129	796
128	Al Itihad	cm070135	Atma	264	1528
129	Shaza Al Horeea	cm070134	Atma	150	859
130	Rama Allah	CM070132	Atma	101	765
131	Oriant	CM070131	Atma	368	2150
132	Qalfelat Al Rahma	CM070130	Atma	107	668
133	Ebado Allah	CM070129	Atma	50	266
134	Atchan	CM070126	Atma	292	1619
135	Al Resala	CM070123	Atma	94	585
136	Al Nada	CM070122	Atma	105	636
137	Al khalil	CM070119	Atma	277	1708
138	Al Hamza	CM070118	Atma	121	619

Series	Camp Name	Camp Code	Cluster Name	# of families	# of Individuals
139	Al Gaith	CM070117	Atma	288	1720
140	Al Foqaraa Wa Al Mohtajen	CM070116	Atma	147	899
141	Al Faroq Omar	cm070115	Atma	155	886
142	Al Ber Wa Al Taqwaa	CM070114	Atma	142	807
143	Al Bayan	CM070113	Atma	595	3784
144	Al Arabiya	cm070112	Atma	592	3251
145	Al Ansar	CM070111	Atma	128	734
146	Al Anfal	CM070110	Atma	186	1243
147	Al Amana	CM070109	Atma	190	1071
148	Abi Al Fidaa	CM070108	Atma	305	1705
149	Ehssas2	CM070107	Atma	275	1538
150	Ehssas1	CM070106	Atma	185	1194
151	Al Jazeera	CM070105	Atma	335	2069
152	Shams Al Horia	CM070102	Atma	90	541
153	Qorouja	cm060110	Yamadia	49	174
154	Al Lathikia	cm060109	Yamadia	243	1193
155	Al Rayhania	cm060108	Yamadia	70	270
156	Toroos	cm060107	Yamadia	101	771
157	Al Sad	cm060106	Yamadia	34	125
158	Zaytona	cm060104	Yamadia	114	464
159	AL Nahleh	cm060103	Yamadia	115	559
160	Al Yamadia	cm060101	Yamadia	159	777
161	Al Jabal	CM020206	Jarablus	140	695
162	AL Khames	CM020205	Jarablus	94	481
163	Bab Al Salameh Al Hododi	CM020101	Bab Al Salameh	1418	8309

Annexe No (4)

General Information

A

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

Population

B

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	

WASH

C

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

					O Leishmania
					O Others, identify.....
7	Are there any disease transmitters? (yes, no)		8	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 rates		2	Number of death rates	
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.....

Food Security	E
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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.....		

Education	F
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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

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

Data collection method	H
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H1					
1	Total number of families 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					
1	Unaccompanied elders		2	Unaccompanied minors	
3	Female headed households		4	People with special needs	

H3					
1	Total number of families 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					
1	Unaccompanied elders		2	Unaccompanied minors	
3	Female dependent households		4	People with special needs	

Total population (sample examination)	H5
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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 elders		2	Unaccompanied minors
3	Female Headed households		4	People with special needs

H7	What are the data sources met while collecting the data from the following sectors:	
	Population Demography	
	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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