

IDP CAMP MONITORING REPORT

North of Syria

Prepared by
ACU - IMU

Information Management Unit
Assistance Coordination Unit

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This report covers:

- Demography
- Food Security
- WASH Sector
- Education
- Health Sector
- Shelter & NFI
- Prioritization



وحدة تنسيق الدعم
ASSISTANCE COORDINATION UNIT

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	0
Summary	1
List of Acronyms	2
List of Tables	2
Introduction	4
Methodology	4
Demographics.....	5
Humanitarian Situation	9
.....	9
.....	11
FOOD SECURITY	15
HEALTH	20
WASH	23
EDUCATION	24
Order of Priorities	24
Annex 1	26
Annex 2	26
Annex 3	31

The Information Management Unit (IMU) 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 Information Management Unit has 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.

For further information and to access 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 24th monthly monitoring report on the internally displaced People's (IDPs) camps in northern Syria. The assessment was conducted to assess the living conditions of the IDPs in camps during July 2015.

The total number of covered camps in July was 167 camps. During this month seven camps were closed or merged and six new camps were established.

The acting IRC organization had to pause all its activities for 17 days in camps, this led to a critical situation there with halting of all services and increasing the suffering of IDPs. Demographically, the number of IDPs remained almost the same, except some of them returned to their homes due to lack of services and high living expenses inside the camps.

Regarding food security sector, Human Appeal Organization, Kader, and Turkish IHH continued to distribute food baskets in some camps in Atma, Al-Karama, Salqin, Al-Rahma and Qah clusters. However, the food aid provided by active organizations in this sector is insufficient compared to the urgent IDP needs.

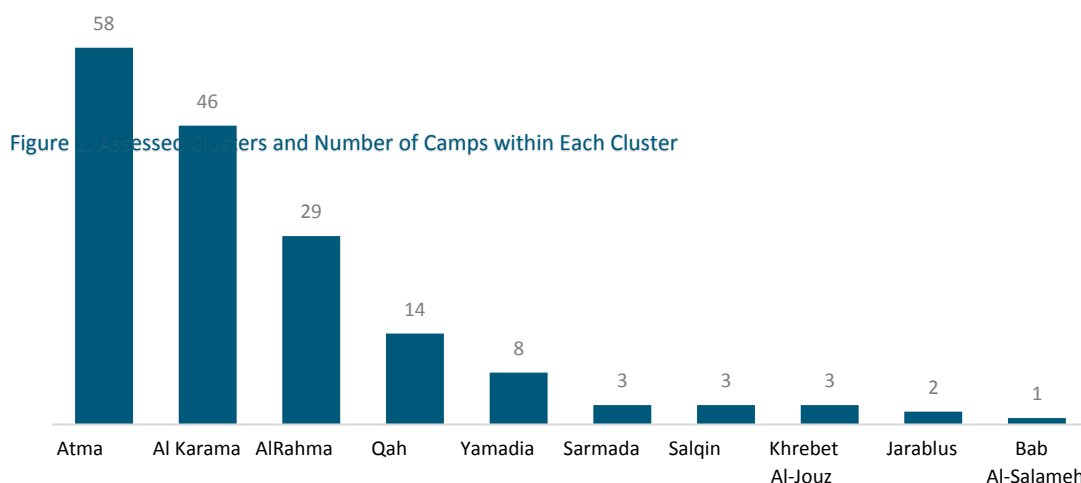
The Blue Crescent Organization distributed 1,342 medical treatment boxes for lice and allergy, because of wide spread of skin diseases among the IDPs, due to unprecedented high temperatures. However, Jarablus camps are left without any medical points since ISIL forces controlled the city.

Medical Corps Organization has distributed 1,359 hygiene kits in Bab Al Salameh border camp. Camps' IDPs are suffering from many obstacles in WASH sector like sewage issues, ignorance of dumping holes, discharging and turning open sewers into regular networks. Many camps could not meet the needs of their populations of water, either because of the absence of water points in the camps, or the existing water points are insufficient. Another problem is the presence of inoperative water networks and taps, which are not supported by any related organizations.

No significant changes happened in education sector compared to June. Schools are still closed since the end of past academic year, and IRC supported schools halted its activities for 17 days in July. Securing education for all children in the camps is still an unsolved challenge. Schools are not available in all camps, so the students are forced to head to neighbouring camps' schools, or refrain from going to school under parental pressure.

Regarding shelter and NFIs, the biggest challenge that faces the IDPs is the high rate of worn-out tents that need replacement, which exceeded 80% in some camps. This violates the Sphere standards which state that a tent's age should not exceed 6 months. The concerned organizations' inability to cover this need, and the people's aspiration to improve their lives, pushed them to construct stone rooms randomly. The IDP's top priority for NFIs was water gallons, tent support as second priority and cleaning tools as third priority.

Regarding the IDP's top priorities, WASH needs came first with 25%, followed by food security, then shelter and NFIs as third priority after being second priority in June statistics.



List of Acronyms

ACU	Assistance Coordination Unit
IHH	Human Rights and Freedom (İnsan Hak ve Hürriyetleri)
IMU	Information Management Unit
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISIL	Islamic State in Iraq and Levant
KoBo	E-Reading application for smart phones and computers
MRFS	Medical Relief for Syria
NFI	Non-Food Item
OCHA	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
UN	United Nations

List of Tables

Table 1. Population within Camp Clusters During July 2015.....	6
Table 2. Vulnerable Groups Within Camp Clusters During June 2015.....	8
Table 3. Information On Bread and Cooked Meals in Each Cluster.....	10
Table 4. Medical Staff Members and Medical Points	13
Table 5. The Percentage of the Total Number of Individuals to Those with Cases of Diarrhea, Fever, Respiratory, Infectious and Skin Diseases.....	13
Table 6. Birth and Mortality Rates in Each Cluster	13
Table 7. Water sources in the Clusters (m ³)	16
Table 8. Number of Persons Per Each Onsite Water Point/ Toilet/ Shower	17
Table 9. Number of Families Sharing One Garbage Bin.....	17
Table 10. The Number of Schools and Children in School age (6-18) on the Cluster Level.....	20

Table 11. Number of children who are attending schools inside or outside their camps according to age ...	21
Table 12. Shelter on the Cluster Level	23
Table 13. Order of Priorities According to Sectors on the Cluster Level	25
Table 14. Assessed Camp Clusters in July 2015.....	26
Table 15. Information on Assessed Camps in July 2015.....	26

List of Figures

Figure 1. Assessed Clusters and Number of Camps within Each Cluster	1
Figure 2. Total Number of Families in Each Cluster	7
Figure 3. Total Number of Individuals in Each Cluster	7
Figure 4. Total Number of Vulnerable Individuals in Each Cluster	8
Figure 5. Total Number of Vulnerable Families in Each Cluster	8
Figure 6. Food Quantity Assessment on Cluster Level	9
Figure 7. Food Diversity Assessment on Cluster Level	9
Figure 8. Priorities in the Food Security Sector	10
Figure 9. General Health Status Assessment in Clusters	11
Figure 10. Assessment of Health Services in Clusters	11
Figure 11. Assessment of Status of On-Camp Contagious, Chronic and Skin Diseases and Disease Transmitters	12
Figure 12. Priorities in Health Sector	14
Figure 13. Assessment of Drinking Water in Clusters	15
Figure 14. Assessment of Water Status for Other Uses in Clusters	16
Figure 15. Total Daily Amount of Water Received in Clusters (m ³).....	16
Figure 16. Daily Water Share per Capita (Litres).....	17
Figure 17. Status of Solid Wastes in Camps	18
Figure 18. Garbage Collection Method Adopted in Camps.....	18
Figure 19. Sewage Disposal Mechanisms in Camps	19
Figure 20. Priorities in WASH Sector	19
Figure 21. Assessment of the Educational Situation in Clusters	20
Figure 22. Percentage of Children Who Are Attending Schools According to Cluster and Age	22
Figure 23. Priorities in Education Sector	22
Figure 24. Parties That Provided Non-Food Assistance	24
Figure 25. Priorities in Shelter and NFIs Sector	24
Figure 26. Need Priorities in All Sectors.....	25

Introduction

One of ACU's mandates is to coordinate humanitarian aid for affected IDPs in northern Syria camps. This duty involves collecting accurate information in certain periods about the humanitarian situation in those camps, with the aim to fill the gap in the existing information which occurs due to security disturbances. Therefore, the ACU releases the 21st 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 167 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.

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 need priorities in camps, analyzing them, then classifying those needs under five categories.

Annexes II and I contain tables with details of camps in each cluster, such as geographic location, number of families and individuals in each camp.

Annex III includes the used questionnaire 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. The assessment includes:

(1) Interviews with key informants and those in charge of camps, updates on the available recorded and statistical information; (2) Statistical information gathered by enumerators (tent to tent technique); (3) cross-checking 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 167 camps in Northern Syria, collected from ten clusters in three governorates: Aleppo, Idlib and Latakia.

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. A number of questions have been added for further clarification. 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 July and was completed within one month. In tent-by-tent procedure, each enumerator collects data from 1,000 families within the camps at an average of 250 families per week. Data collection was carried out through IMU's network of enumerators in ACU who are based in camps in northern Syria. In total, 22 enumerators, who are camp residents, took part in the assessment, compared to 21 enumerators in previous months. 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 has 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 values have been detected, but some external values were observed. Later, the analysis team produced tables, charts and graphs which 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.

Demographics

The number of IDPs has remained almost the same compared to June with minor changes in all camp clusters except Atma; where the number of families continued to decrease in this cluster with 305 families compared to June. The reason for this decrease is the families' return to their homes with relatively more stable situation there and in addition to high living expenses in camps. The IDPs movement within camps causes some camps to be closed, other camps to be merged and establishment of new camps in the same clusters.

Cluster Name	Qah	Salqin	Sarmada	Kherbet Al-Jouz	Jarablus	Bab Al-Salameh	Yamadia	Al-Karama	Al-Rahma	Atma	Total
# of families	2,413	1,853	224	457	249	1,359	842	7,166	3,537	8,695	26,795
# of individuals	13,010	8,558	1,129	2,736	1,251	8,141	4,170	40,122	20,288	50,991	150,396
% of Male	%49	%46	%50	%47	%48	%49	%46	%49	%50	%47	%48
% of Female	%51	%54	%50	%53	%52	%51	%54	%51	%50	%53	%52
Male (0-6 moths)	%1.3	%2.9	%1.5	%0.6	%1.0	%1.3	%1.3	%1.8	%1.3	%1.9	%1.7
Male (6 moths – 1 year)	%1.5	%2.3	%1.6	%1.5	%1.3	%2.6	%1.7	%1.9	%1.7	%1.9	%1.9
Male (1– 2 years)	%2.4	%4.2	%2.3	%2.7	%3.7	%2.7	%1.9	%2.7	%2.7	%2.8	%2.8
Male (2– 6 years)	%6.2	%5.7	%5.8	%5.2	%5.7	%5.5	%3.9	%6.1	%6.5	%5.4	%5.8
Male (6 – 12 years)	%7.7	%7.9	%7.4	%10.3	%9.8	%9.6	%9.2	%7.7	%8.5	%6.6	%7.7
Male (12 – 18 years)	%8.9	%6.6	%8.1	%6.3	%8.6	%8.9	%12.0	%8.2	%8.3	%6.5	%7.7
Male (18 - 50 years)	%18.5	%13.9	%19.7	%17.3	%17.2	%15.5	%10.1	%17.7	%18.0	%18.9	%17.7
Male over 50 years	%2.4	%2.5	%3.1	%2.6	%1.2	%3.1	%6.1	%2.6	%2.5	%3.3	%2.9
Female (0-6 moths)	%1.3	%3.1	%1.7	%0.8	%1.3	%1.3	%1.7	%1.9	%1.3	%2.0	%1.8
Female (6 moths – 1 year)	%1.4	%2.8	%1.5	%2.0	%1.4	%2.4	%2.3	%2.0	%1.5	%2.0	%1.9
Female (1– 2 years)	%2.4	%4.1	%2.1	%3.2	%4.2	%3.2	%2.3	%2.9	%2.7	%3.1	%3.0
Female (2– 6 years)	%6.5	%7.1	%5.0	%6.3	%6.2	%5.4	%4.2	%6.3	%6.7	%5.9	%6.2
Female (6 – 12 years)	%8.4	%8.1	%7.6	%11.1	%9.8	%9.3	%10.5	%8.2	%8.2	%7.3	%8.1
Female (12 – 18 years)	%9.0	%7.1	%8.6	%6.9	%8.6	%8.6	%13.4	%8.8	%8.6	%7.4	%8.3
Female (18 - 50 years)	%19.3	%18.7	%19.7	%19.7	%18.5	%17.0	%11.5	%18.7	%18.8	%21.0	%19.3
Female over 50 years	%2.7	%3.1	%4.2	%3.4	%1.6	%3.7	%7.8	%2.7	%2.5	%3.9	%3.3

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

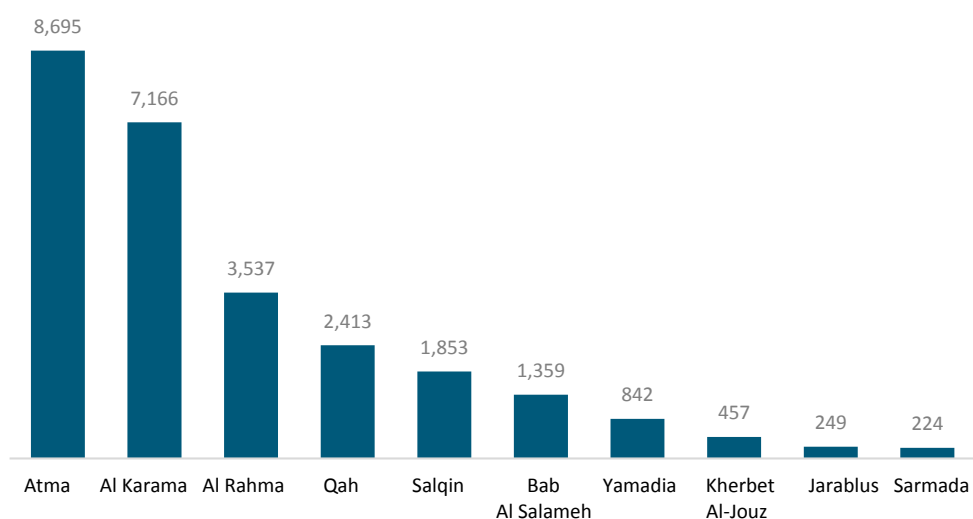


Figure 3. Total Number of Individuals in Each Cluster

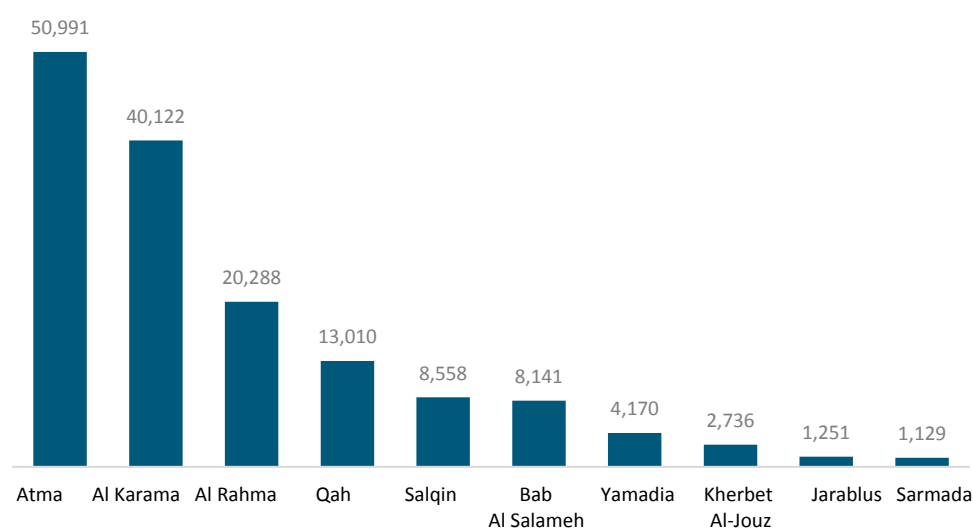


Table 2 below refers to the number of individuals/families in each vulnerable category in camps.

- A total of 994 displaced people suffer from physical, mental disability and disability due to injury.
- A total of 295 unaccompanied elderly people and 13 unaccompanied minors.
- A total of 1,748 women are responsible for supporting their families (female headed households).

Cluster Name	Qah	Salqin	Sarmada	Jarablus	Kherbet Al-Jouz	Bab Al-Salameh	Yamadia	Al-Karama	Al-Rahma	Atma	Total
Unaccompanied elders	13	25	3	4	5	6	9	131	40	59	295
Unaccompanied minors	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	11	13
Disables	124	181	5	11	2	16	30	247	176	202	994
Female-headed households	145	73	24	8	27	37	64	473	402	495	1,748

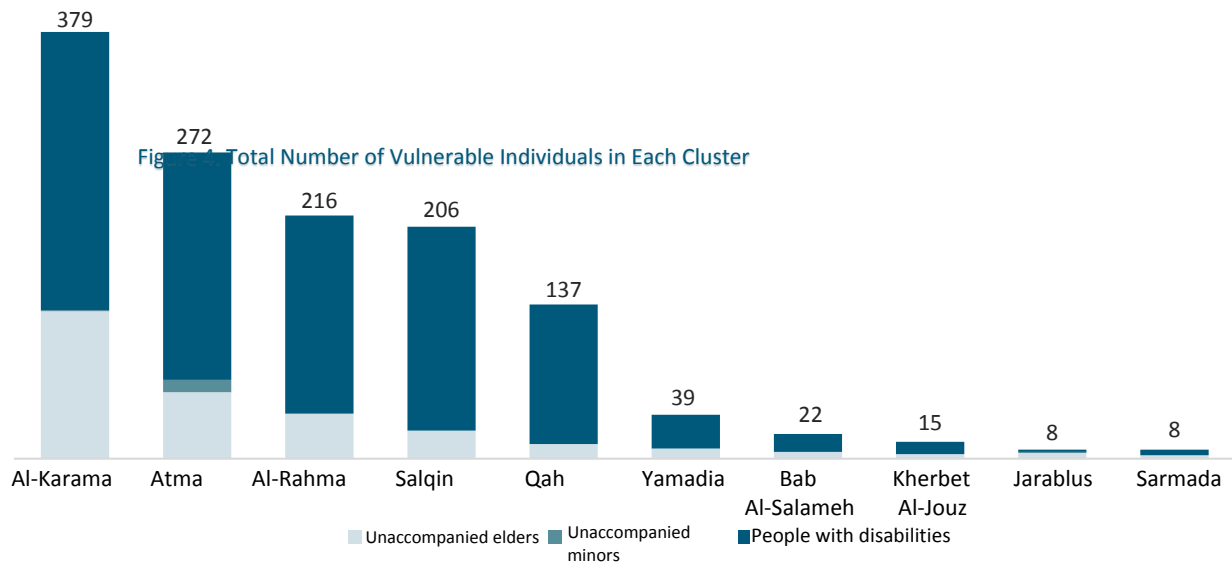
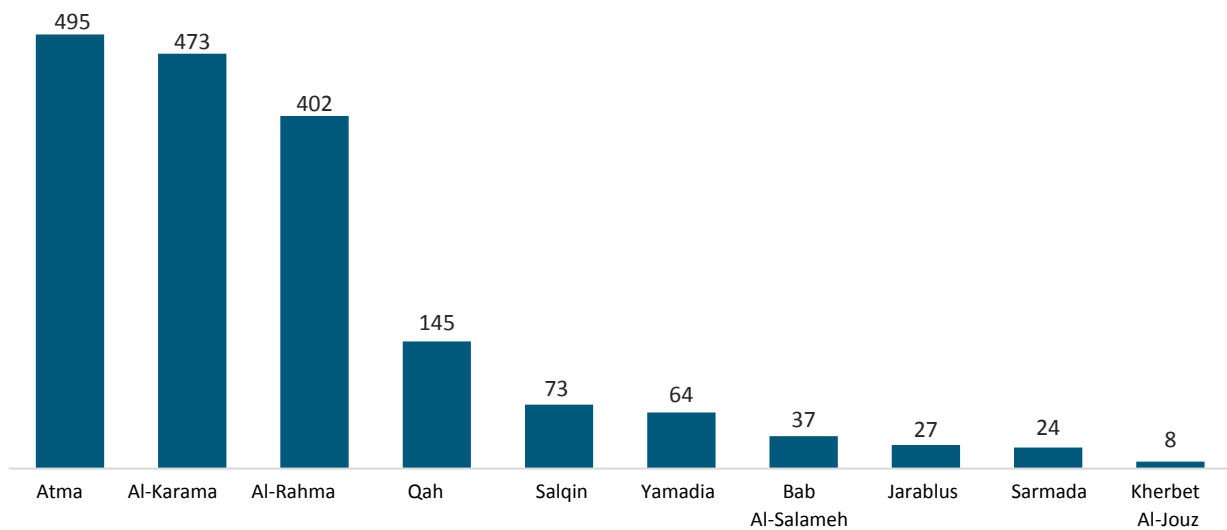


Figure 5. Total Number of Vulnerable Families in Each Cluster



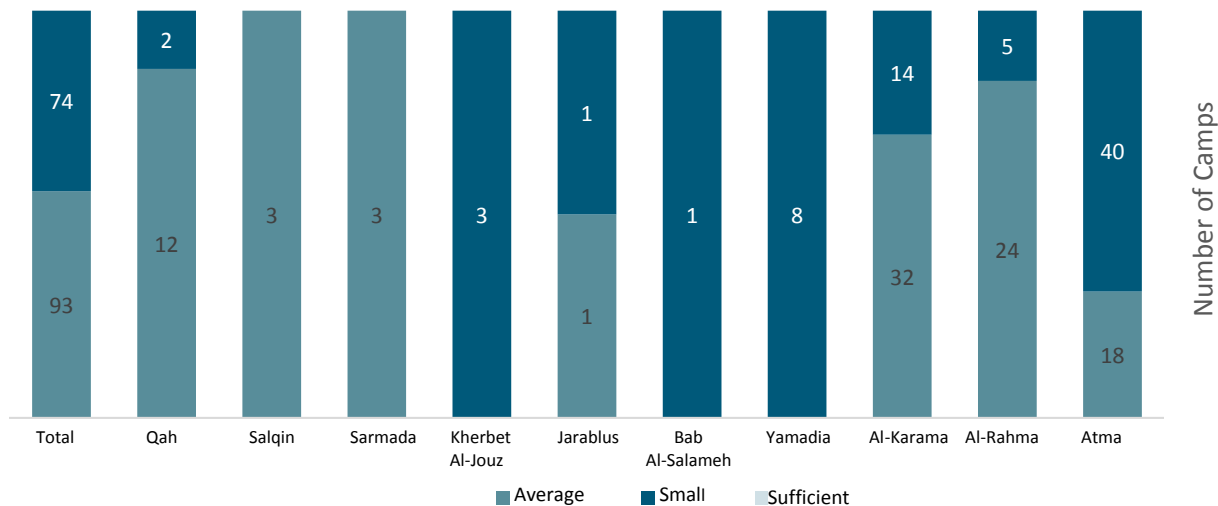
Humanitarian Situation

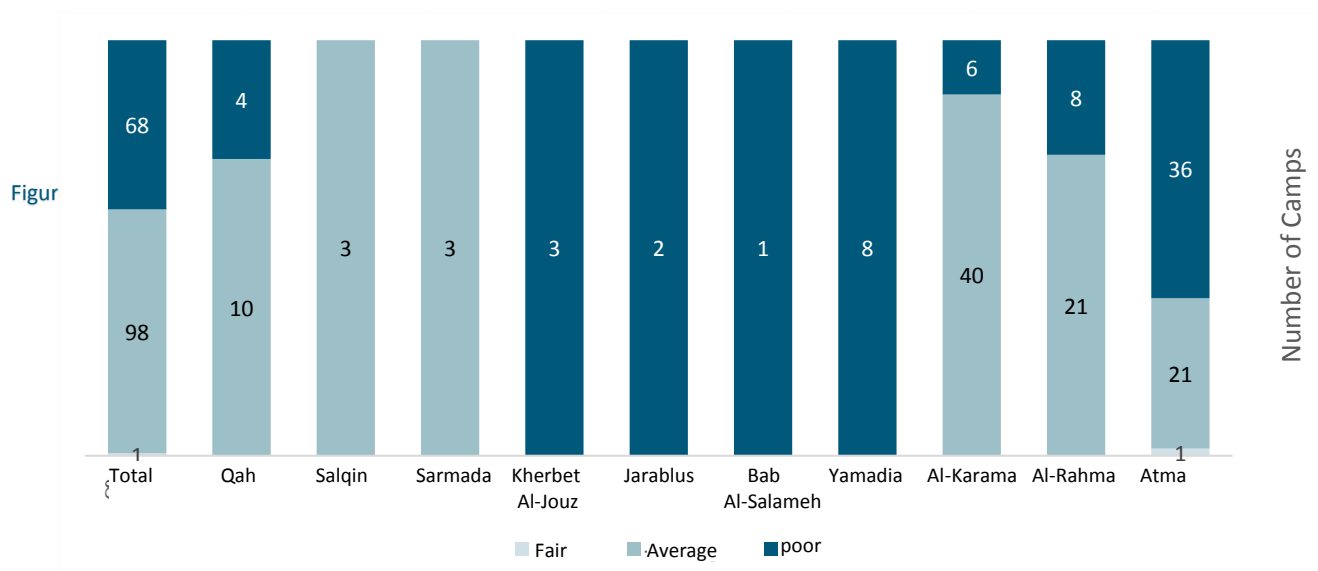
This section presents the key findings from the assessment. It covers the humanitarian situation analysis in the camps and provides updated information on five sectors: food security; health; WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene); education; shelter and NFIs (non-food items).



Human Appeal Organization continued to distribute food baskets in some camps in Al-Karama, Atma, Salqin, Al-Rahma, and Qah clusters. Other organizations like Kader also distributed food baskets in the clusters of Qah, AL-Karamah, Al-Rahma, and Sarmada. Turkish IHH distributed food baskets on Shuhada'a and Mujamma' Al-Taqla in Al-Karama cluster. Regarding the cooked meals, an independent donoring party provided cooked meals for one month to Shuhada'a and Mujamma' Al-Taqla in Al-Karama cluster. The camps in this cluster are generally suffering from inoperative kitchens due to lack of support, as in Al-Risala and Zamzam camps in Atma cluster. People in some camps of Atma cluster like Mutawa'a 2 and Qah cluster like Qah camp, are suffering from insufficient food baskets provided by concerned organizations, in addition to the urgent need of baby formula, especially in Zamzam camp in Atma. The situation's assessment is illustrated in figures 6 and 7, which give a general view on the food security situation on the cluster level. The numbers in the column represent the number of camps for each case.

Figure 6. Food Quantity Assessment on Cluster Level



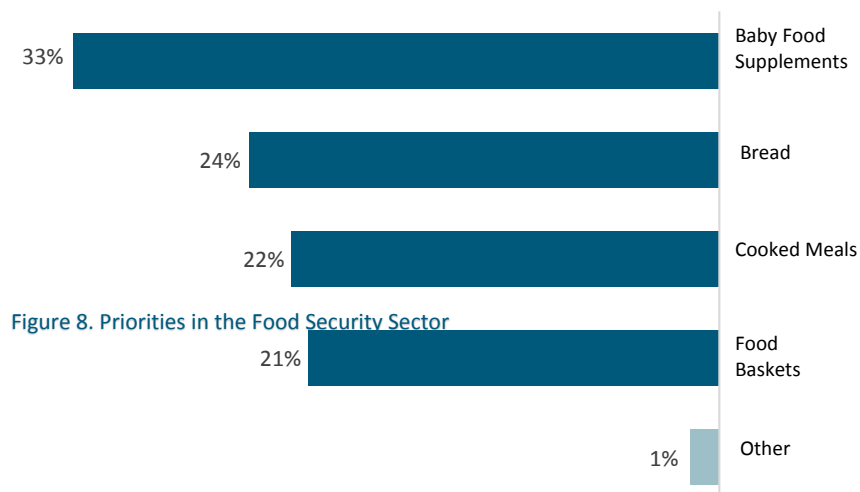


Some camps in Atma cluster witnessed the return of bread distribution with same amounts before fuel crisis, while other camps are still suffering the lack of support needed to operate inactive bakeries as in Hamad Al-Ammar and Yusuf & Noura camps in Atma.

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

Cluster Name	Qah	Salqin	Sarmada	Kherbet Al-Jouz	Jarablus	Bab Al-Salameh	Yamadia	Al-Karama	Al-Rahma	Atma
% of IDPs who received cooked meals	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	%3	%5	---
# of daily loaves per capita	1.0	4.0	1.2	---	---	1.5	---	1.1	1.2	0.7

The need for baby food supplements like baby formula was the top priority for 33% of IDPs in all clusters, while increasing bread support came in the second place with 24%, and the need for cooked meals came as third priority for 22% of IDPs as illustrated in figure 8.





The Blue Crescent Organization has distributed 1,342 boxes of lice and allergy medicaments during July 2015. It is noted that most Atma camps like Al-Jazeera, Al-Bayan, Sabiroun, and Ziyara suffer from the spread of scorpions and snakes, with

no solution looming. As well as there isn't any medical points in the 5th camp in ISIL-controlled Jarablus until publishing this report. The medical point in Yusuf & Noura camp in Atma has no medical staff due to lack of support. The unprecedented high temperatures caused the spread of skin diseases among people in Ihsas2 camp in Atma Cluster. The open drainages and water ponds form a fertile environment for disease transmitters and diseases' spread among people in the camps. Atma camps like Al-Bayan, Sabiroun, and Turkish Red Crescent are the most affected. Assessment findings reflect clear differences among camps as figures 9 and 10 show. The numbers in columns represent the number of camps for each case.

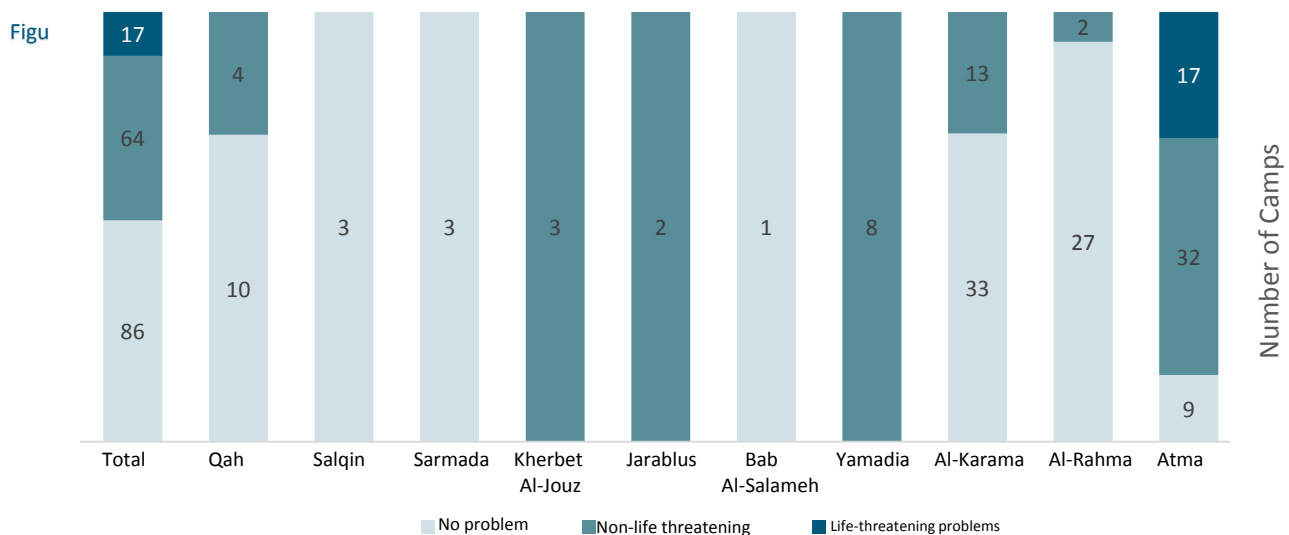
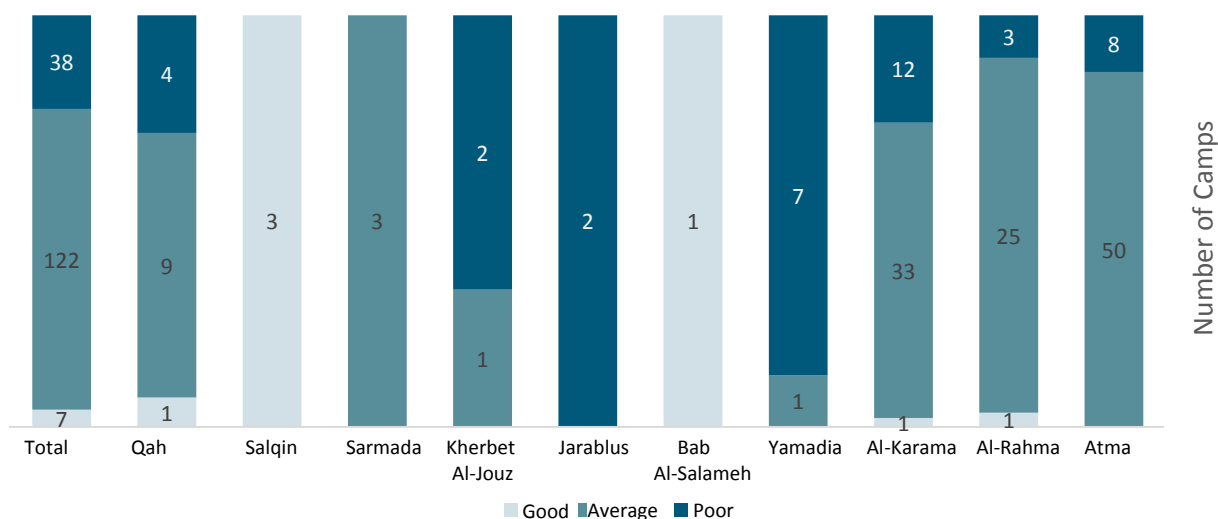
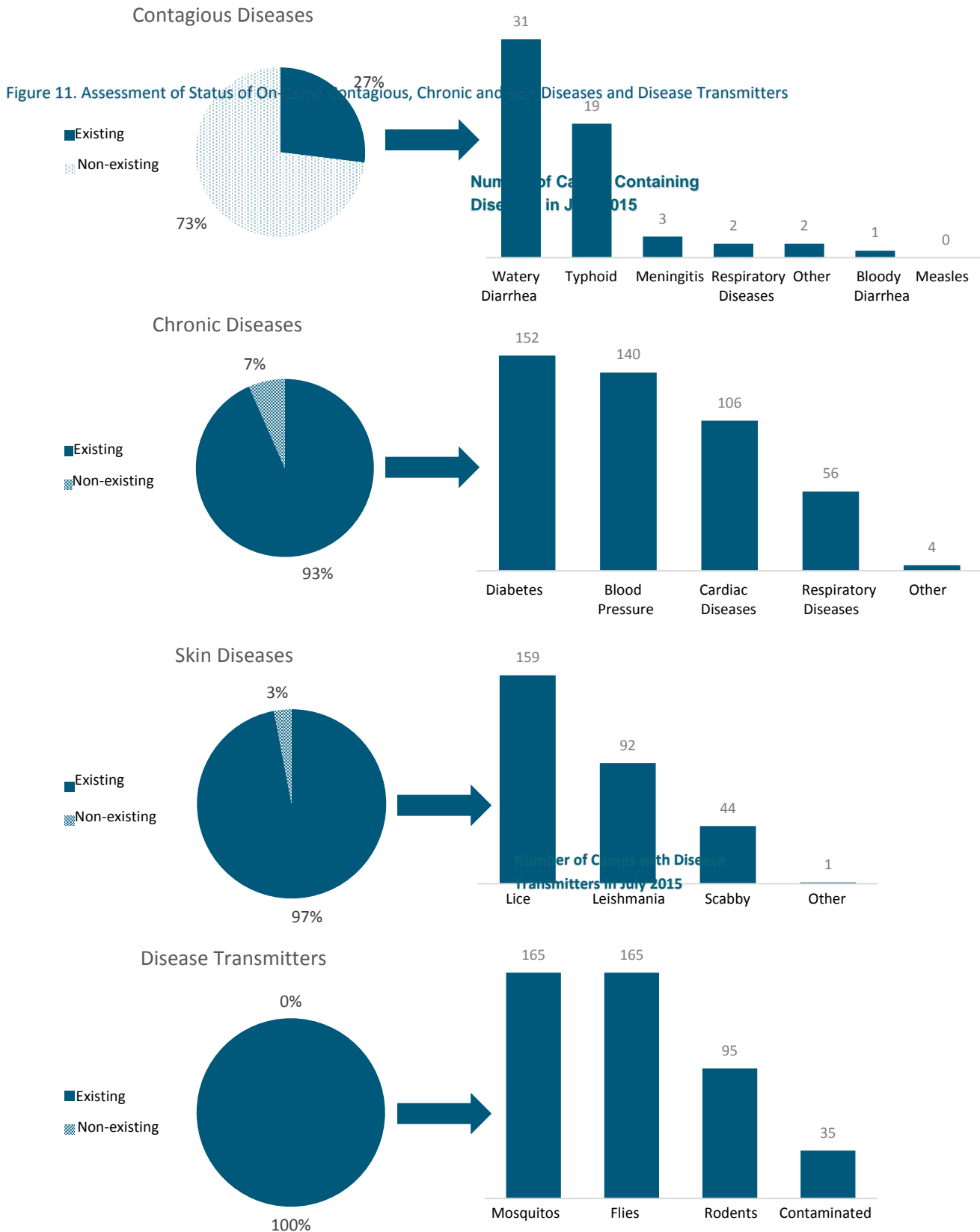


Figure 10: Stacked bar chart showing the number of camps categorized by living conditions across various locations.



The assessment of contagious, chronic, and skin diseases reflected a relative decrease with 2% compared to June. As for disease transmitters, the data received shows that these transmitters exist in all camps with no exceptions. Figure 11 includes details on all previous cases.



Sarmada and Jarablus clusters still suffer a complete lack of medical services. This is clearly reflected in the outbreak of diseases among displaced people in those clusters. Table 4 shows the number of medical staff members and medical points in clusters, as well as the number of staff for each medical point.

Cluster Name	Qah	Salqin	Sarmada	Kherbet Al-Jouz	Jarablus	Bab Al-Salameh	Yamadia	Al-Karama	Al-Rahma	Atma	Total
# Medical staff	45	24	0	2	0	30	1	48	2	12	164
# Medical points	7	3	0	1	0	2	1	3	2	4	22
# Staff in each medical point	1,858	2,852	N/A	2,736	N/A	4,070	4,170	13,374	10,144	12,747	51,951

Table 5 shows the percentage of diseases such as diarrhea, fever, respiratory, infectious and skin diseases among camp dwellers excluding Jarablus due to lack of data on the health status there. People have generally suffered more diseases compared to last month, the decrease in skin disease patients was an exception though.

Table 5. The Percentage of the Total Number of Individuals to Those with Cases of Diarrhea, Fever,

Cluster Name	Qah	Salqin	Sarmada	Kherbet Al-Jouz	Jarablus	Bab Al-Salameh	Yamadia	Al-Karama	Al-Rahma	Atma	Total
Diarrhea	%3.0	%4.3	%3.3	%1.9	N/A	%3.1	%3.5	%2.8	%2.5	%2.2	%2.7
Fever	%1.6	%1.4	%3.7	%0.7	N/A	%0.0	%2.9	%0.4	%0.7	%0.4	%0.7
Respiratory Diseases	%4.1	%11.6	%4.8	%2.4	N/A	%4.8	%2.6	%1.9	%1.9	%1.2	%2.6
Contagious Diseases	%0.2	%5.0	%0.0	%3.3	N/A	%0.0	%2.2	%0.3	%0.2	%0.0	%0.5
Skin Diseases	%2.1	%1.9	%1.7	%3.9	N/A	%2.8	%4.5	%0.9	%1.0	%1.6	%1.6

Table 6. Birth and Mortality Rates in Each Cluster

Birth and mortality rates in clusters are shown in table 6 below.

Cluster Name	Qah	Salqin	Sarmada	Kherbet Al-Jouz	Jarablus	Bab Al-Salameh	Yamadia	Al-Karama	Al-Rahma	Atma	Total
Birth Rates	6	27	0	0	3	4	1	31	14	55	141
Mortality Rates	0	1	2	0	3	2	0	8	2	1	19

The increasing demand for medication came as a top priority in the health sector with 35%, while rehabilitation/establishment of medical centers came as second priority with 21%. Need for medical staff came in the third place with 19%. As well as, 5% of the IDPs had other priorities such as providing medical equipment and special medications for scorpion and snake bite treatment.

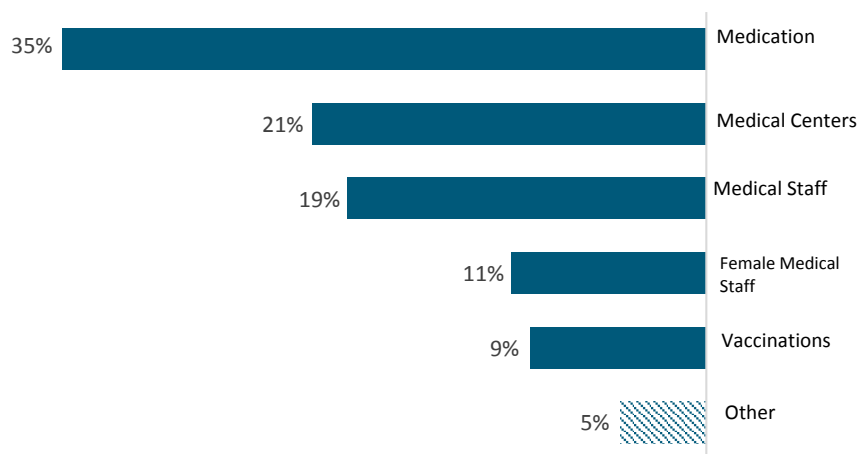
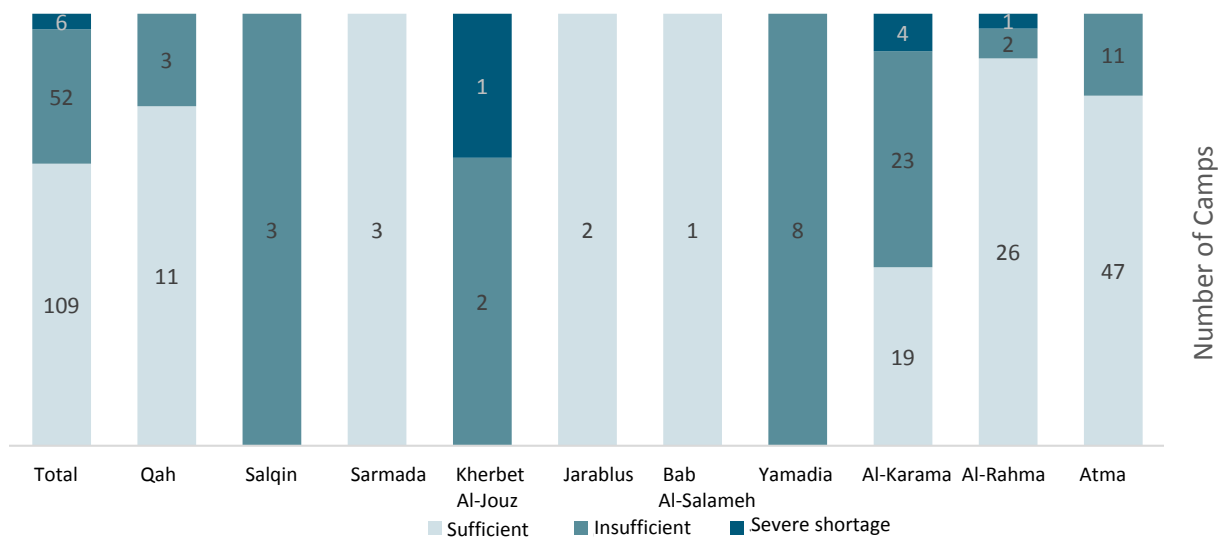


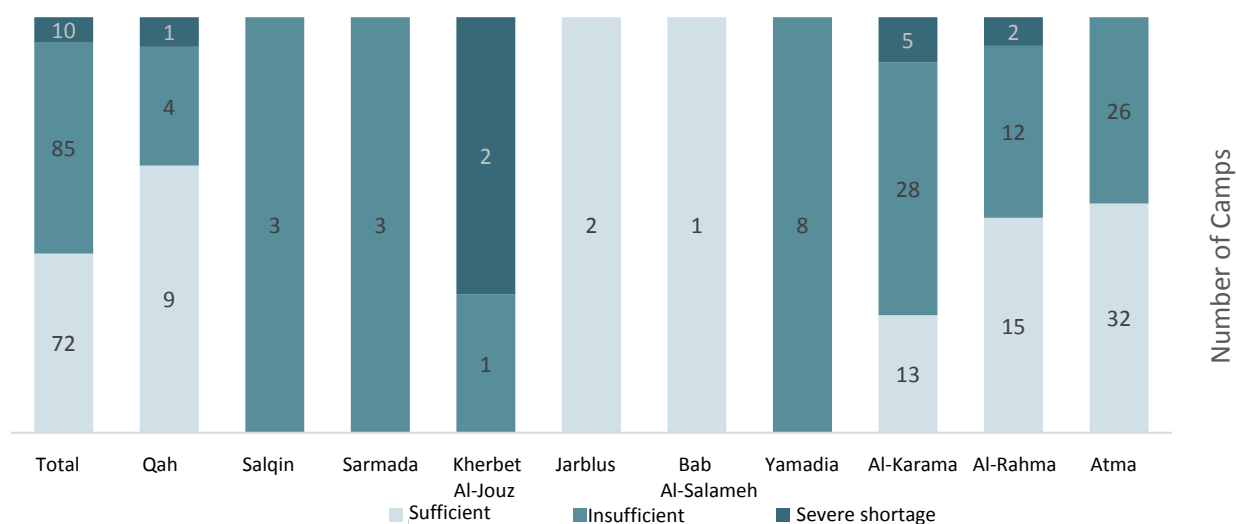
Figure 12. Priorities in Health Sector



Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) 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 to maintain a clean and healthy

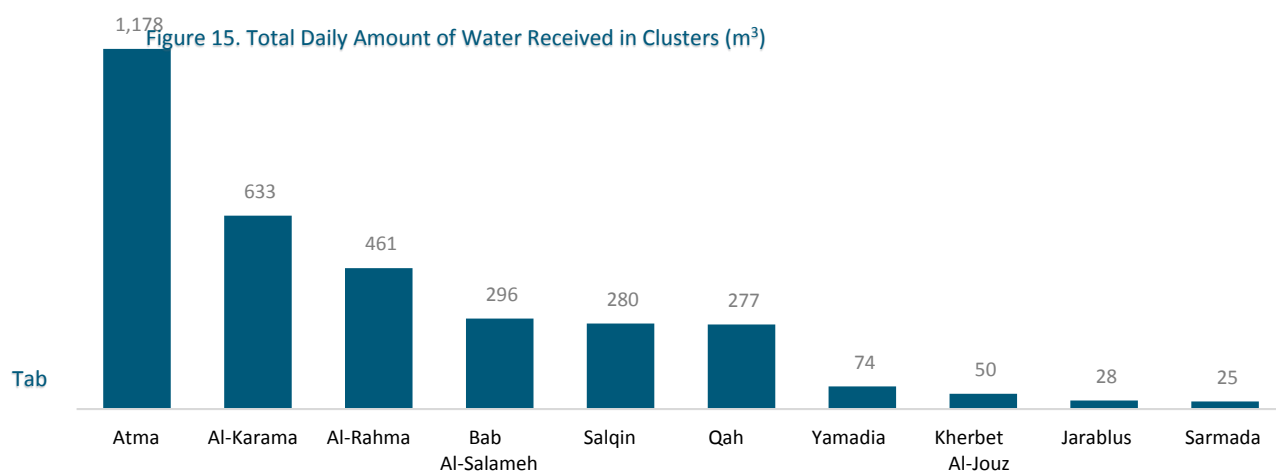
life, and prevent possible diseases. As the need of hygiene kits increased among the people in camps, Medical Corps Organization has distributed 1,359 hygiene kits in Bab Al-Salameh border camp. Many camps such as Ihsan1 and Zuhoor2 are still suffering difficulties in sewage system, for example ignoring emptying dumping holes and turning open sewers into regular sewage network. Another issue is the insufficient number of toilets and showers in general, and the lack of women toilets in particular as in Yamama, Rif Halab Al-Janoubi, and Mutawa'a2 in Atma cluster, and Nawa'eer camp in Al-Rahma cluster. The problem of piling garbage in the middle of camps without discharging is pushing people sometimes to dump it on their expense. This is found in Zuhoor2 and Hilal camps in Atma cluster, and Zahrat Al-Madaen in Al-Karama cluster. Kherbet Al-Jouz in particular suffers badly from insufficient water supply with no response from concerned organizations. Figures 13 and 14 show the assessment of drinking and other-purposes water status on the cluster level. The numbers in the columns represent the number of camps for each case.





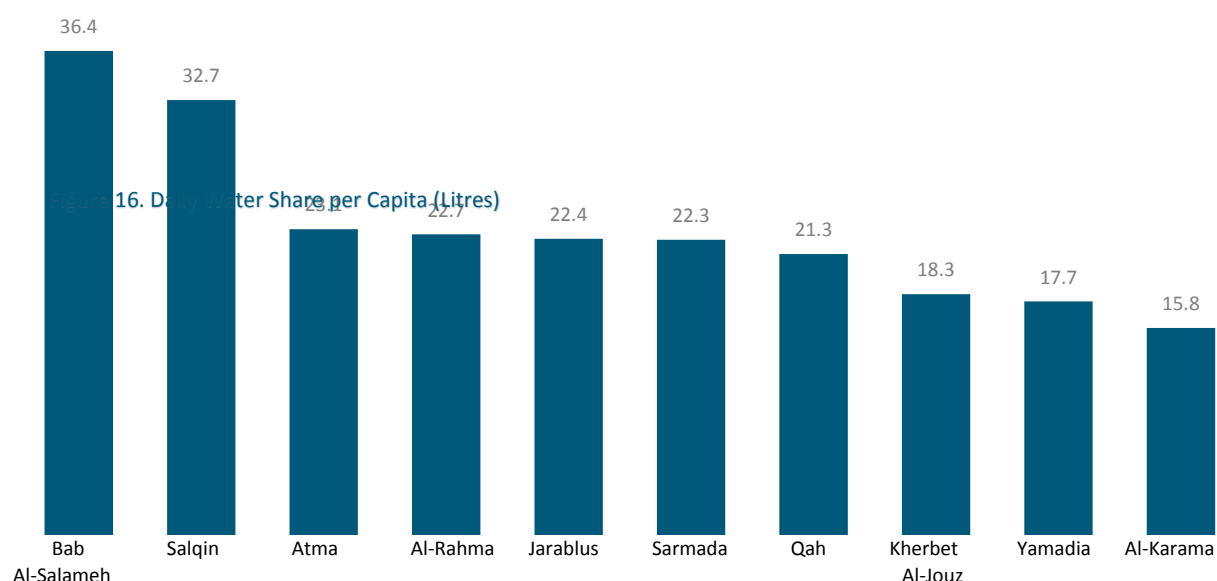
According to Sphere standards, each person needs (15 L) of clean water per day.

Figure 15 shows the daily amount of water (m³) that every cluster receive from all available sources. The table also shows 7 sources of water in each cluster. Some issues were reported in July, most importantly the complete absence of water points in some camps like Yamama and Zamzam in Atma cluster. Another issue is the increasing need for more water points or new water sources in some camps.



Cluster Name	Qah	Salqin	Sarmada	Kherbet Al-Jouz	Jarablus	Bab Al-Salameh	Yamadia	Al-Karama	Al-Rahma	Atma
Water from tankers (treated)	48	279.8	25.2	0	0	16	58.96	533.5	256	931.6
Water from tankers (untreated)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	16	0
Treated water from fixed source	228.5	0	0	50	28	280	15	95	189	243.4
Untreated water from fixed source	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bottled water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.168

The portion of clean water per capita is sufficient in all clusters as indicated in figure 16. The IDPs in Jarablus and Kherbet Al-Jouz clusters receive treated water only through fixed sources due to the inability of providing water via tankers. Some camps in Atma cluster like Um Al-Qura and Al-Reeh Al-Mursala received bottled mineral water after a four-month stop.



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

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

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

The numbers indicated in table 8 are way less than Sphere standard in terms of toilet numbers, excluding Jarablus and Salqin clusters. Mutawaa2 in Atma cluster is still suffering from the lack of public toilets, as there are only 10 private toilets there. As for Ansar1 in the same cluster, people resort to neighboring camps' toilets.

Table 8. Number of Persons Per Each Onsite Water Point/ Toilet/ Shower

Al-Karama and Sarmada clusters' showers are still out of order.

Cluster Name	Qah	Salqin	Sarmada	Kherbet Al-Jouz	Jarablus	Bab Al-Salameh	Yamadia	Al-Karama	Al-Rahma	Atma
# of persons/ onsite water point	250	225	113	274	179	626	130	375	254	309
# of persons/ toilet	31	20	26	161	18	38	74	39	42	40
# of persons/ shower	136	94	*	N/A	39	77	N/A	2006	*	614

*Statistics show that showers are available in both clusters of Al Rahma and Sarmada, but are out of order.

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

A shortage in the number of garbage bins has been observed in all clusters except for Bab Al Salameh. Numbers are considerably less than the Sphere standards recommendations. This is indicated in table 9. Some camps have been using random landfills for solid waste disposal, while others use holes to do so. No

organizations in this area are sponsoring Zuhoor 2 and Hilal camps in Atma cluster, and Zahret Al-Madaen in Al-Karama cluster.

Cluster Name	Qah	Salqin	Sarmada	Kherbet Al-Jouz	Jarablus	Bab Al-Salameh	Yamadia	Al-Karama	Al-Rahma	Atma
# of families for each garbage bin	40	13	12	20	31	9	24	72	23	28

Table 9. Number of Families Sharing One Garbage Bin

Solid Waste Management and Sewage System:

The vast majority of people in camps use bins for dumping garbage. Some camps in the clusters of Atma, Al Rahma, Al Karama, Kherbet Al-Jouz and Qah use random landfills for waste disposal. Figure 17 gives an overview of the status of solid wastes in camps in terms of treatment mechanisms, pest control, garbage removal and establishment of close-from-camp landfills.

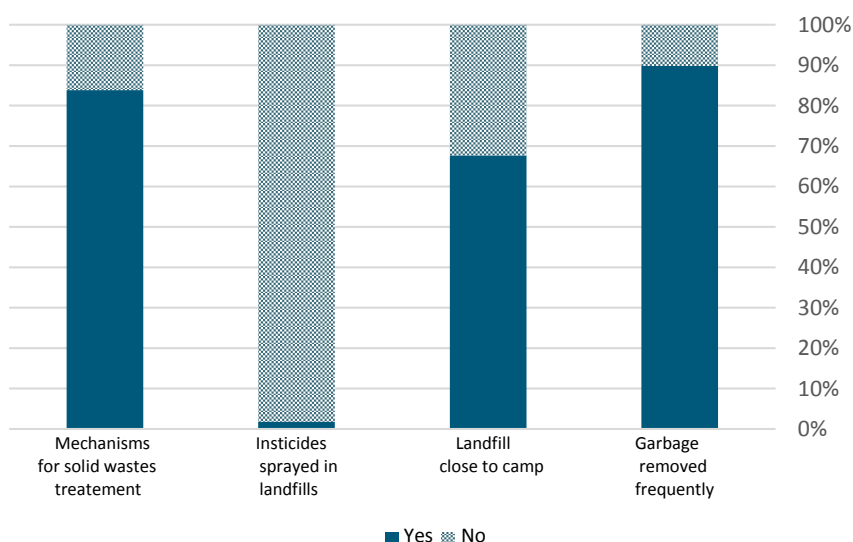
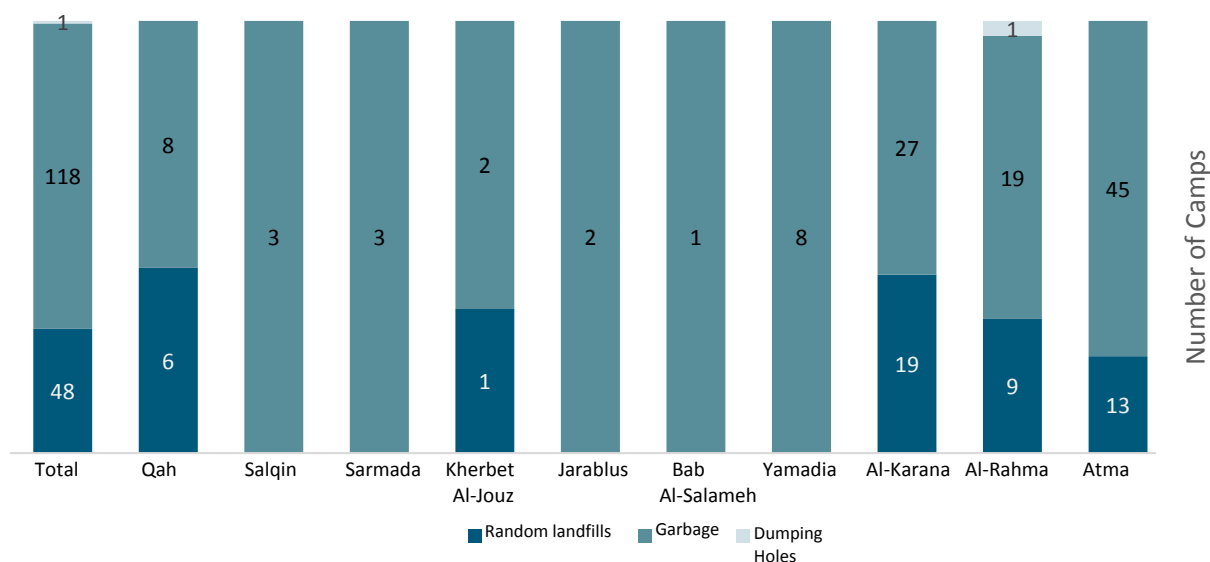
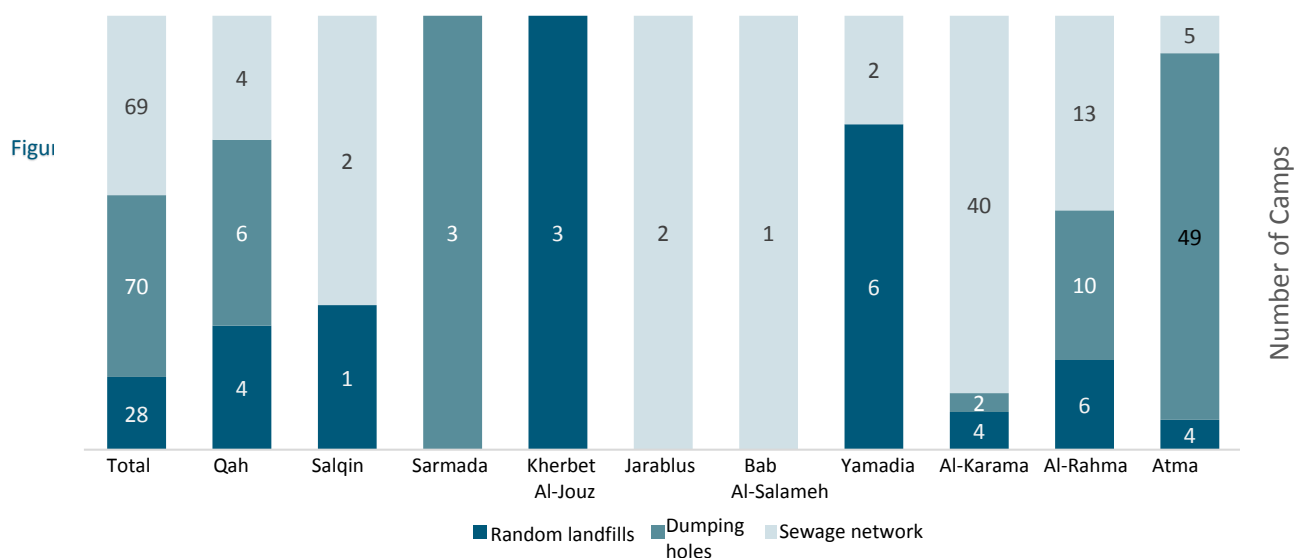


Figure 17. Status of Solid Wastes in Camps

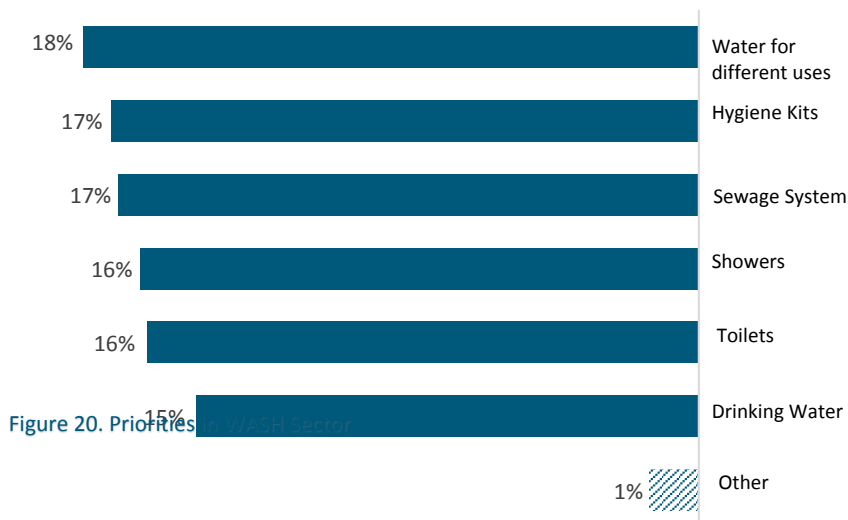
Figure 18 shows the method of garbage collection in camps. Most camps use bins or random landfills. As for disposing garbage in holes, this method is only used in Shabab Al-Kheir camp.



Although dumping holes are the most common method used as a sewage system within 70 camps, complaints about not emptying these holes were reported in several camps in Atma cluster. As for the sewage network, 69 camps use it, while 30 camps discharge sewage randomly. The distribution on the cluster level is illustrated in figure 19, where numbers in the columns represent the number of camps for each case.



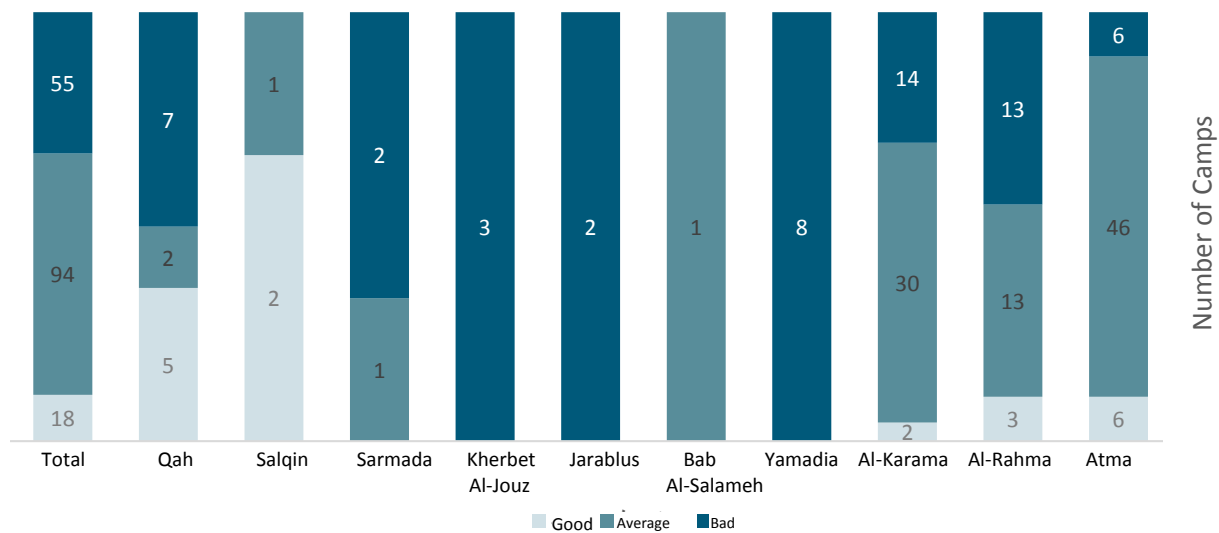
The top priority for all IDPs in camps is water for different uses with 18%, then comes the need for hygiene kits with 17%. Some camps had different priorities like activating non-functioning wells, providing a sewage system among camps, and installing water tanks. Priorities are shown in figure 20.





Most schools are still closed with the end of the academic year, or because the donors stopped their support as in Yasmin camp in Al-Karama cluster after IRC organization halted its activities temporarily for 17 days. Until the

end of the academic year, most schools had been suffering severe conditions, in addition to the fact that most teachers are volunteers and are not paid. The majority of schools include elementary stage only (1-9 grades), some schools include the secondary stage (10-12 grades) in addition to basic learning stage Figure 21 shows an assessment of the educational situation on the cluster level, where numbers in the column represent the number of camps for each case.



Schools are not available in all camps. Students in certain camps have to go to other camps to receive education. Some camps have schools, but these schools do not cover the total number of students as in Yamadia camp, where there is only one school for all the camps in the area. Similarly, the management of Salahiddin2 Camp is planning to open a new school in the camp to cover all students. Human Appeal Organization has also established a new school in Yasmin camp in Al-Karama cluster, in addition to supporting Samidoun camp school in Salqin cluster with large tents to add more classes and increase the school's capacity. Table 10 shows the number of schools, and the number of children in school age (6-18) for each school on the cluster level.

Table 10. The Number of Schools and Children in School age (6-18) on the Cluster Level

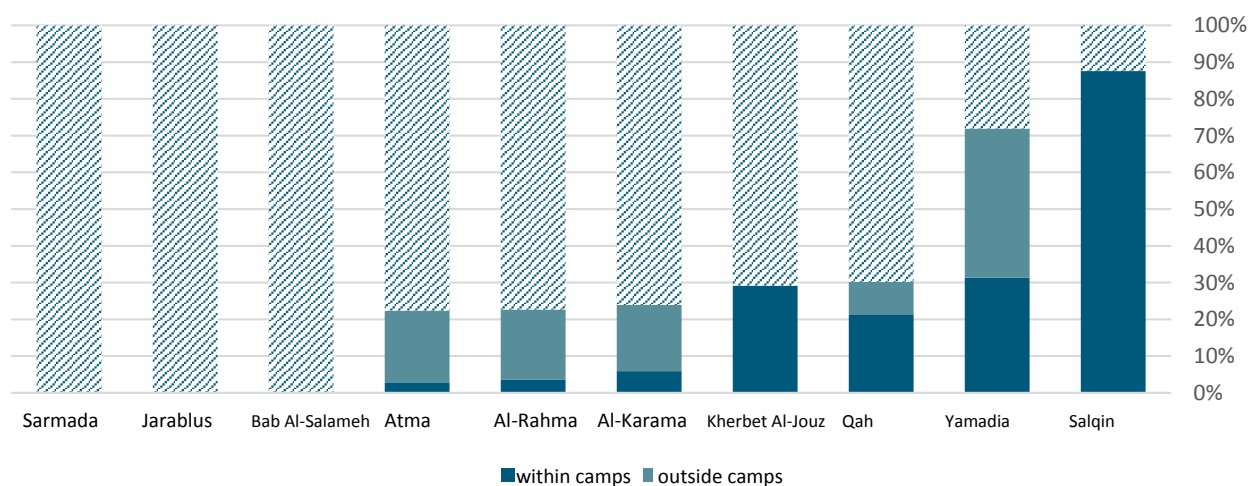
Cluster Name	Qah	Salqin	Sarmada	Kherbet Al-Jouz	Jarablus	Bab Al-Salameh	Yamadia	Al-Karama	Al-Rahma	Atma	Total
Total number of schools	8	3	0	1	0	1	3	8	3	9	36
Students' average for each school (6-18)	552	845	N/A	948	N/A	2,967	627	1,647	2,278	1,581	1,328

The number of children going to school differs according to age groups. The camps of Jarablus cluster are still suffering from the lack of all sorts of services including education, and consequently the children of this cluster have not received any education since ISIL took over the area. Table 11 shows the number of children going to school inside or outside their camps according to their age group, taking into consideration the fact that schools are still closed during summer vacation. Figure 22 shows a descending order of children's percentages, who still go to school within their age group.

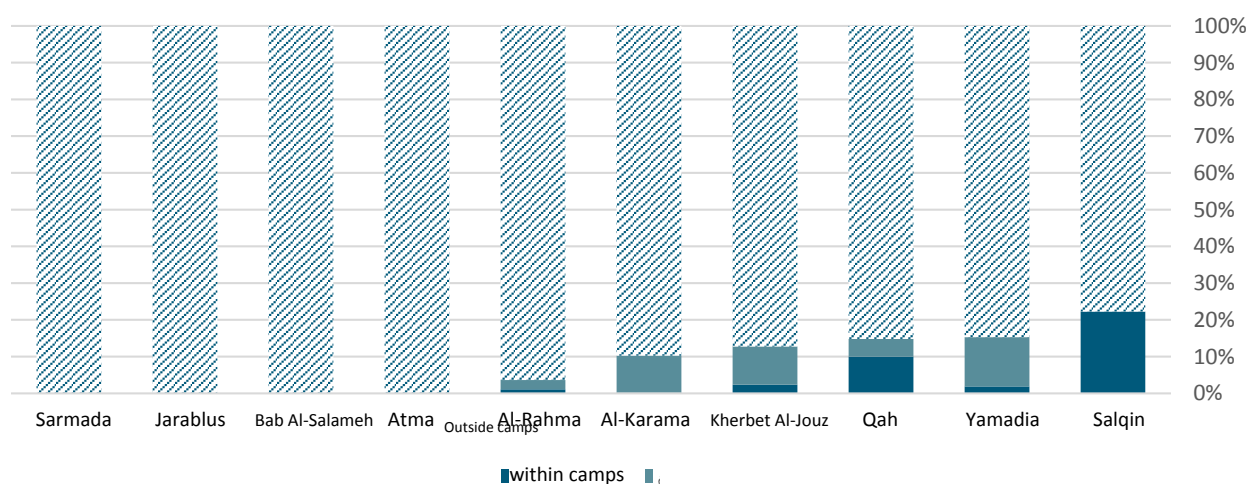
Table 11. Number of children attending school inside or outside their camps according to age

Cluster Name	Qah	Salqin	Sarmada	Kherbet Al-Jouz	Jarablus	Bab Al-Salameh	Yamadia	Al-Karama	Al-Rahma	Atma	
Number of children attending school inside their camps	447	1,199	0	171	0	0	257	377	120	203	6-12
	232	235	0	0	0	0	20	12	10	126	12-15
	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	42	15-18
Number of children attending school outside their camps	184	0	0	0	0	0	333	1,151	650	1,387	6-12
	64	0	0	0	0	0	89	452	73	625	12-15
	48	0	0	0	0	0	53	235	15	114	15-18

Children aged 6-12



Children aged 12-18



The need to provide stationary came as first priority for 25% of IDPs, followed by the need to support existing schools with 19%, then the need to build new schools came in the third place with 16%. Some camps had other priorities like expanding schools to include all stages, applying educational activities during summer

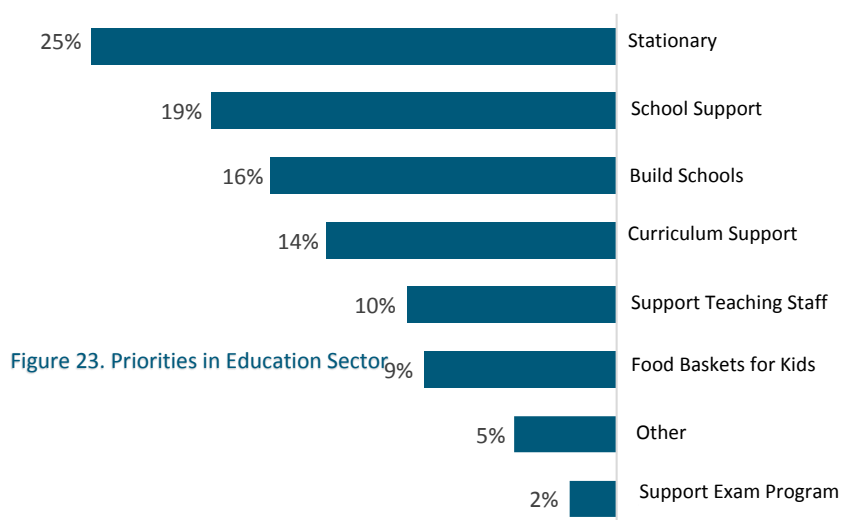


Figure 23. Priorities in Education Sector

break, in addition to raising awareness on drop out students. All priorities are illustrated in figure 23.



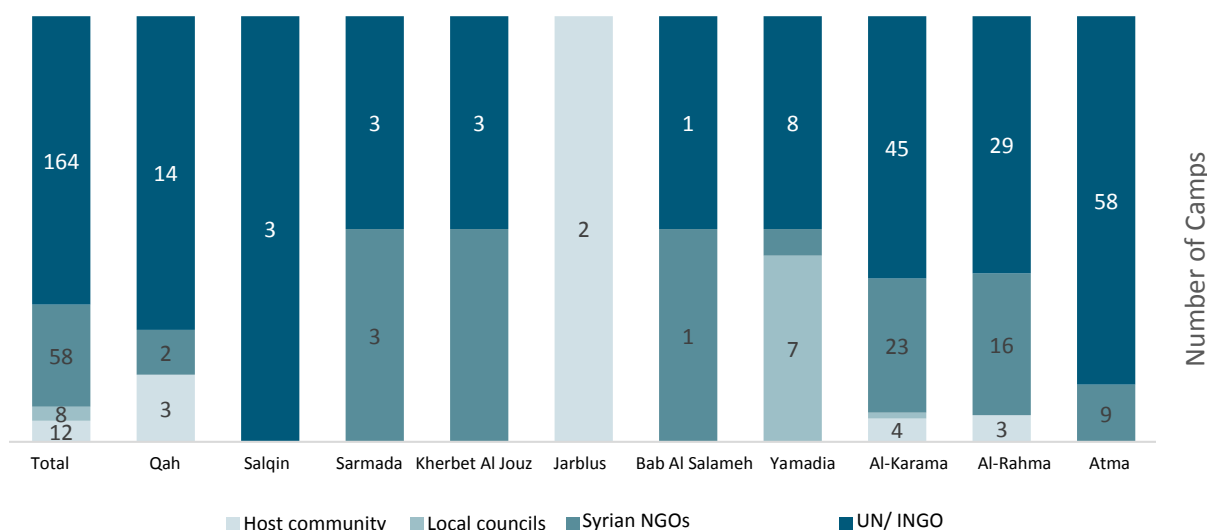
The problem of tents is still topping the sector of shelter, especially after the large displacement wave during the last couple of months. Some camps have already started to replace

their tents with built rooms, due to poor response from the organizations concerned in shelter. Some people resort to fix old tents despite the fact that a tent's age should not exceed 6 months according to the international standards. The camps of Ikha'a and Raja'a in Al-Karama cluster are the worst, as 80% of Al-Raja'a tents are totally worn-out, and 50 tents need immediate replacement in Ikha'a camp. Table 12 shows the different shelter places including caravans, tents and built rooms, in addition to families with no homes yet. The total number of tents has increased to 16 tents compared to June, while 43 constructed rooms were newly built compared to last month. However, the number of homeless families has decreased to 61 families compared to June, as some families returned to their homes after relatively more stable conditions, or headed to the newly-established Turkish Red Crescent camp, but the main reason remains the failure in meeting their needs.

Table

Name of camp	Qah	Salqin	Sarmada	Kherbet Al-Jouz	Jarablus	Bab Al-Salameh	Yamadia	Al-Karama	Al-Rahma	Atma	Total
Tents no.	2,270	1,533	213	514	310	1,308	946	6,126	3,243	6,766	23,229
Caravans no.	0	0	0	2	0	99	15	4	2	0	122
Built rooms no.	103	0	10	0	0	0	0	1,394	326	2,359	4,192
Total shelters no.	2,373	1,533	223	516	310	1,407	961	7,524	3,571	9,125	27,543
Families no. for each shelter	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Homeless families no.	22	333	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	237	598

Regarding the humanitarian aid that was provided in this sector, the international organizations came first, followed Syrian NGOs, then the host community that helped 12 camps. Figure 24 shows the contribution of each party on the cluster level, where the numbers in the columns represent the number of camps for each case.



The need for water gallons continued to be as a top priority with 29%, followed by the priority of supporting tents 26%. Other priorities were present in the shelter sector like paving camps with stones, providing mosquito nets, in addition to baby diapers. Figure 25 shows the priorities in the shelter and NFIs sector.

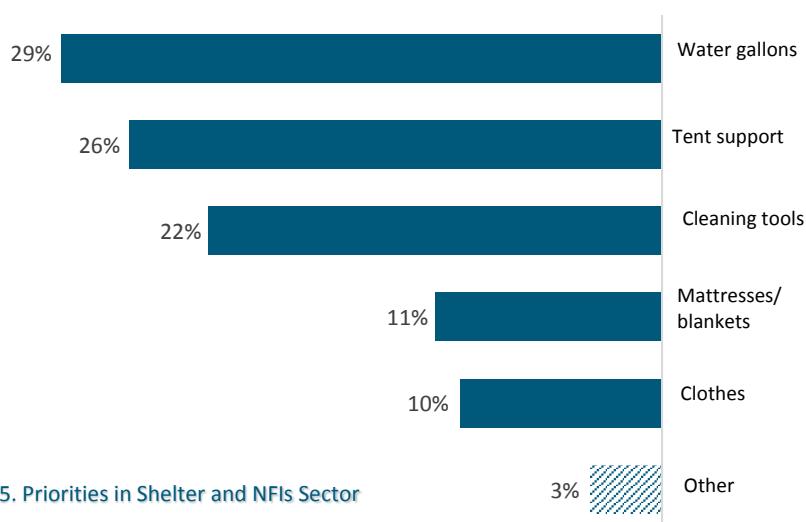
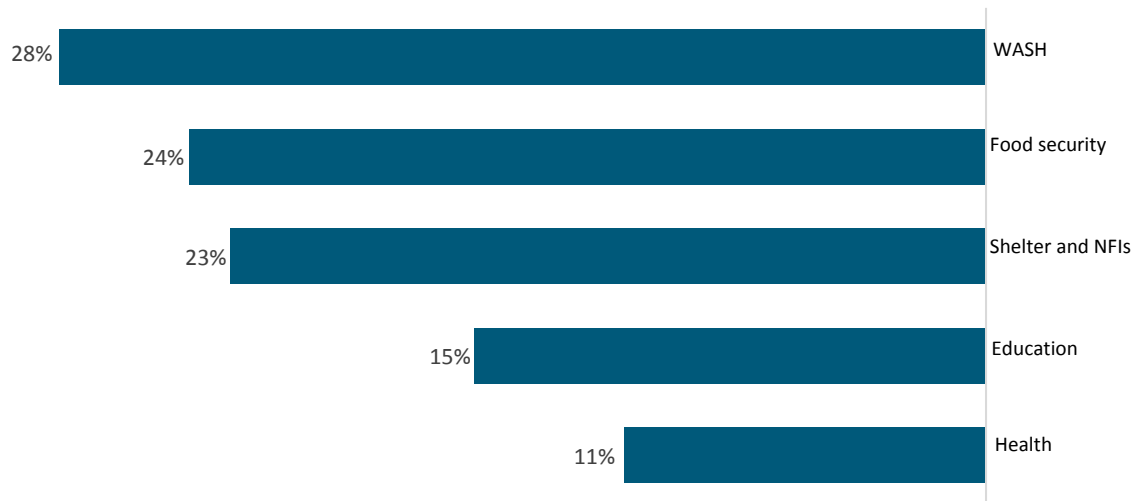


Figure 25. Priorities in Shelter and NFIs Sector

Order of Priorities

As the Syrian crisis has entered its fifth year, and despite the intervention of several humanitarian organizations working on the Syrian territories to help the afflicted Syrian people, the problems of shelter and WASH are still occupying the top priorities with close rates. The need for support in food security came third, followed by education and finally the health as indicated in figure 26. Table 13 shows a heat map that covers the needs priority on the cluster level.

The terrible living conditions of IDPs could be easily spotted, since the basic needs, particularly the increasing need for food, have not been met. This indicates the failure of humanitarian aid systems to facilitate the living conditions of the crisis-afflicted Syrian people.



Cluster Name	Qah	Salqin	Sarmada	Kherbet Al-Jouz	Jarablus	Bab Al-Salameh	Yamadia	Al-Karama	Al-Rahma	Atma
Shelter and NFIs				----	----		----			
Education										
WASH					----	----				
Food security										
Health		----		----		----				

Annex 1

Table

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

Annex 2

Information on Assessed Camps in July 2015

Series	Camp Name	Camp Code	Cluster Name	# of families	# of Individuals
1	Abi El Fida	CM070108	Atma	122	825
2	Itihad	CM070135	Atma	250	1406
3	Al Amana	CM070109	Atma	140	866
4	Al Andalus	CM070142	Atma	75	343
5	Al Bir wa Attaqwa	CM070114	Atma	68	322
6	Al Bara'	CM070143	Atma	59	317
7	Al Bayan	CM070113	Atma	432	2844
8	Al Jazeera	CM070105	Atma	647	3454
9	Al Hassoun	CM070144	Atma	98	534
10	Al Hamzeh	CM070118	Atma	98	536
11	Al Khalil	CM070119	Atma	271	1696
12	Al Risaleh	CM070123	Atma	60	371

13	Al Rih Al Mursaleh	CM070145	Atma	79	308
14	Al Zuhour 1	CM070146	Atma	132	698
15	Al Zuhour 2	CM070147	Atma	127	533
16	Al Arabiyeh	CM070112	Atma	886	4802
17	Al Ghaith	CM070117	Atma	331	2027
18	Al Farouq Omar	CM070115	Atma	138	760
19	Al Fadil	CM070148	Atma	74	445
20	Al Fuqara wa Al Muhtajin	CM070116	Atma	136	881
21	Al Maram	CM070149	Atma	126	838
22	Al Mutasim	CM070150	Atma	28	205
23	Al Muntasir	CM070151	Atma	157	846
24	Al Mansiyien	CM070120	Atma	47	352
25	Annadah	CM070122	Atma	120	726
26	Al Hilal	CM070152	Atma	93	572
27	Al Wahda	CM070153	Atma	166	1041
28	Al Yarmouk	CM070125	Atma	56	367
29	Al Yamama	CM070136	Atma	106	587
30	Um Al Qura	CM070130	Atma	120	925
31	Baraim Kafar Zieta	CM070154	Atma	37	219
32	Bashair Annasr	CM070127	Atma	79	485
33	Ram Allah	CM070132	Atma	117	717
34	Riahd Al Haramayn	CM070133	Atma	97	582
35	South Aleppo countryside	CM070138	Atma	66	361
36	West Hama countryside	CM070155	Atma	121	741
37	Zamzam	CM070156	Atma	122	746
38	Saidouna	CM070157	Atma	232	1355
39	Shaza Al Hurriey	CM070134	Atma	138	803
40	Shams Al Hurriey	CM070102	Atma	71	438
41	Sabiroun	CM070158	Atma	182	1036
42	Soran	CM070159	Atma	51	327
43	Ibad Arrahman	CM070128	Atma	66	324
44	Ibad Allah	CM070129	Atma	61	324
45	Atshan	CM070126	Atma	255	1419
46	Hamad Alammar village	CM070160	Atma	100	543
47	Mutawa' 1	CM070139	Atma	65	423
48	Mutawa' 2	CM070161	Atma	99	579
49	Yad biyad	CM070163	Atma	42	264
50	Al Hiba	CM070162	Atma	263	1550
51	Al Ayadi Al Bayda	CM070165	Atma	94	555
52	Ihsan 1	CM070140	Atma	85	519
53	Al Anfal	CM070110	Atma	152	1027
54	Ihsas 2	CM070107	Atma	206	1145

55	Ihsas 1	CM070106	Atma	185	1198
56	Ansar 1	CM070111	Atma	168	1073
57	Ihsan 2	CM070141	Atma	50	629
58	North Hama countryside	CM070137	Atma	138	896
59	Yusuf Wa Nura	CM070164	Atma	192	950
60	Orient	CM070131	Atma	224	1235
61	Al Arbaïen	CM070323	Al-Rahma	80	441
62	Al Intisar	CM070308	Al-Rahma	93	603
63	Al Khair	CM070324	Al-Rahma	137	744
64	Arrahma	CM070303	Al-Rahma	138	741
65	Ashurouq	CM070325	Al-Rahma	74	356
66	Al Assi	CM070310	Al-Rahma	140	753
67	Alfardous	CM070307	Al-Rahma	150	1025
68	Alqadisieyh	CM070321	Al-Rahma	151	729
69	Al Qura Al Mankoubah	CM070313	Al-Rahma	97	583
70	Al Madineh Al Munawarah	CM070301	Al-Rahma	97	591
71	Al Mutasem Billah	CM070305	Al-Rahma	75	386
72	Al Nawair	CM070309	Al-Rahma	275	1596
73	Annour	CM070302	Al-Rahma	145	1019
74	Al Walid	CM070304	Al-Rahma	104	673
75	Bani Ummayah	CM070322	Al-Rahma	71	385
76	Toyour Ajjanneh	CM070318	Al-Rahma	106	651
77	Qasiyoun	CM070326	Al-Rahma	110	442
78	Hibatu Allah	CM070315	Al-Rahma	117	660
79	Atfal Shuhada Al Hurriy	CM070314	Al-Rahma	78	539
80	Al Imam	CM070312	Al-Rahma	155	790
81	Ahbab Al Rasoul	CM070327	Al-Rahma	95	478
82	Sahl Al Ghab 1	CM070328	Al-Rahma	47	365
83	Suhada' Abdin	CM070329	Al-Rahma	70	373
84	Liajlikum	CM070306	Al-Rahma	185	1150
85	Ansar 2	CM070311	Al-Rahma	112	574
86	Dar Al Aytam	CM070316	Al-Rahma	132	625
87	Shabab Al Khair	CM070317	Al-Rahma	210	1184
88	Al Muhajirin	CM070320	Al-Rahma	112	638
89	Abu Bakir Assidiq	CM070319	Al-Rahma	125	845
90	Atfal Al Ghad	CM070232	Al-Karama	104	511
91	Al Aqsa	CM070207	Al-Karama	130	672
92	Attadamun	CM070244	Al-Karama	63	425
93	Al Hijaz	CM070219	Al-Karama	88	517
94	Al Haramain	CM070216	Al-Karama	166	741
95	Al Haq	CM070209	Al-Karama	114	574
96	Addua'	CM070205	Al-Karama	348	1482

97	Ashuhada'	CM070212	Al-Karama	112	526
98	Ashahid Saleh	CM070222	Al-Karama	129	793
99	Assidiq	CM070217	Al-Karama	48	267
100	Assafa wa Al Marwa	CM070202	Al-Karama	170	795
101	Al Farouq	CM070210	Al-Karama	150	959
102	Al Faraj	CM070208	Al-Karama	158	1070
103	Al Manara	CM070230	Al-Karama	135	764
104	Tabarak Arrahman	CM070240	Al-Karama	108	664
105	Halab	CM070225	Al-Karama	111	704
106	Zahret Al Madain	CM070236	Al-Karama	136	753
107	Sahl Al Ghab	CM070243	Al-Karama	200	1227
108	Shams Al Hurriy	CM070102	Al-Karama	230	1437
109	Sarkhet Tifl	CM070245	Al-Karama	80	454
110	Teibah	CM070203	Al-Karama	211	1399
111	Ata	CM020301	Al-Karama	118	731
112	Fadlu Allah	CM070233	Al-Karama	103	550
113	Mujama Taqua Al Aytam	CM070241	Al-Karama	42	248
114	Nur Asham	CM070234	Al-Karama	91	565
115	Nur Al Mustafa	CM070218	Al-Karama	213	1140
116	Waitasimu	CM070204	Al-Karama	170	1085
117	Yasmin Asham	CM070235	Al-Karama	225	1205
118	Al Ikhlās	CM070238	Al-Karama	127	803
119	Abna' Homs	CM070226	Al-Karama	81	475
120	Al Ahrar	CM070214	Al-Karama	223	908
121	Al Assil	CM070215	Al-Karama	153	878
122	Ahl Al Sham	CM070213	Al-Karama	140	753
123	Al Amal Bil Awdeh	CM070246	Al-Karama	125	659
124	Al Ikha'	CM070211	Al-Karama	293	1535
125	Al Islah	CM070239	Al-Karama	165	902
126	Arraja'	CM070229	Al-Karama	165	893
127	Arrouda	CM070231	Al-Karama	95	484
128	Al Mahabbah	CM070220	Al-Karama	112	665
129	Al Mustaqbal	CM070221	Al-Karama	162	886
130	Salahuddin	CM070228	Al-Karama	223	1253
131	Al Karamah	CM070201	Al-Karama	545	3441
132	Rief Hama Al Mankoub	CM070227	Al-Karama	107	599
133	Nasret Al Mazloumin	CM070242	Al-Karama	145	794
134	Nur Al Mustaqbal	CM070237	Al-Karama	153	782
135	Duat Al Kuwait wa Al Kheirat	CM070224	Al-Karama	150	738
136	Arrihania	CM060108	Yamadia	65	240
137	Azzaytouneh	CM060104	Yamadia	94	420
138	Al Sad	CM060106	Yamadia	33	115

139	Al Ladikia	CM060109	Yamadia	240	1180
140	Al Yamdia	CM060101	Yamadia	133	669
141	Torus	CM060107	Yamadia	94	740
142	Qrouja	CM060110	Yamadia	33	139
143	Annahleh	CM060103	Yamadia	117	570
144	Bab Al Salameh	CM020101	Bab Al-Salameh	1342	8066
145	Ajjabal	CM020206	Jarablus	151	755
146	Al Khames	CM020205	Jarablus	102	521
147	Omar Al Faruq	CM070703	Kherbet Al-Jouz	47	276
148	Salahuddin 1	CM070701	Kherbet Al-Jouz	175	970
149	Salahuddin 2	CM070702	Kherbet Al-Jouz	217	1397
150	Addana	CM070501	Sarmada	53	243
151	Ashahba	CM070502	Sarmada	106	563
152	Ariha	CM070503	Sarmada	63	319
153	Samidoun	CM070603	Salqin	653	2872
154	Aidoun	CM070601	Salqin	752	3335
155	Qadimoun	CM070602	Salqin	422	2179
156	Attawhid	CM070411	Qah	41	226
157	Ajoulan	CM070401	Qah	237	1415
158	Al Khalij Al Arabi	CM070412	Qah	80	428
159	Assalam	CM070404	Qah	350	1922
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	Al Maydan	CM070405	Qah	200	1125
165	Dar Riayet Al Ajazeh	CM070409	Qah	202	1024
166	Al Khalij Al Arabi martyrs	CM070414	Qah	105	719
167	Qah	CM070407	Qah	260	1317
162	Bab Al Hawa (upper)	CM070406	Qah	110	555

Annex 3

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="radio"/> Drinking water
	<input type="radio"/> Household use water
	<input type="radio"/> Garbage bins
	<input type="radio"/> Showers
	<input type="radio"/> Toilets
	<input type="radio"/> Sewage network
	<input type="radio"/> 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="radio"/> zero problems		<input type="radio"/> good
	<input type="radio"/> non-life threatening problem		<input type="radio"/> average
	<input type="radio"/> life threatening problem		<input type="radio"/> poor

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

				<input type="checkbox"/> Leishmania <input type="checkbox"/> Others, identify.....
7	Are there any disease transmitters? (yes, no)		8	If yes, identify one or more: <input type="checkbox"/> mosquitos <input type="checkbox"/> flies <input type="checkbox"/> rodents <input type="checkbox"/> contaminated water <input type="checkbox"/> 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		
	<input type="checkbox"/> vaccines		
	<input type="checkbox"/> medication		
	<input type="checkbox"/> medical staff		
	<input type="checkbox"/> female medical staff		
	<input type="checkbox"/> medical center		
	<input type="checkbox"/> others, identify.....		

Food Security

E

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

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	
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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	
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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	
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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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