



# IDP CAMP MONITORING REPORT

## NORTHERN SYRIA

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 more information, contact us:**

[www.acu-sy.org](http://www.acu-sy.org) +90 (34) 2220 10 77  
[imu@acu-sy.org](mailto:imu@acu-sy.org) +90 (34) 2220 10 88  
+90 (34) 2220 10 99



# **IDP CAMP MONITORING REPORT NORTHERN SYRIA**

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## List of Acronyms

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

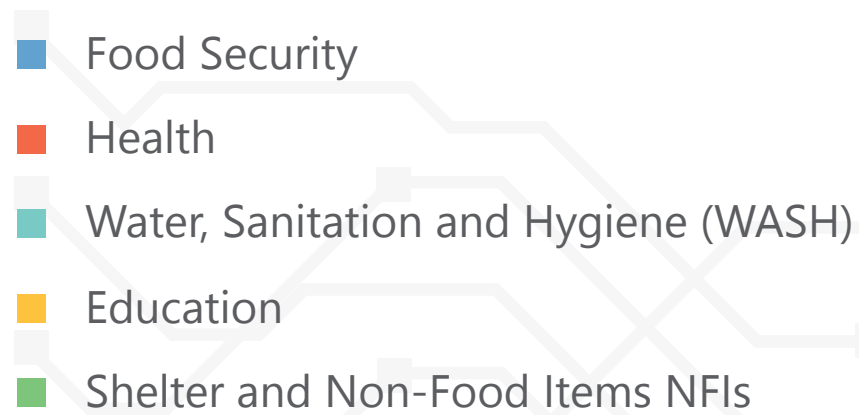
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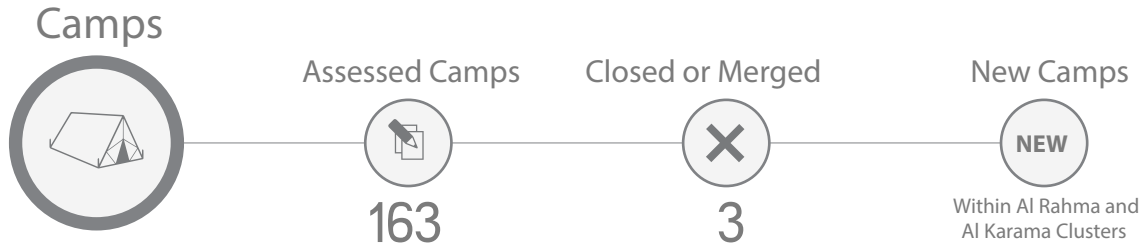
## Total Statistics



The Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) has issued the 25th 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 September 2015.

## Summary Statistics

September 2015

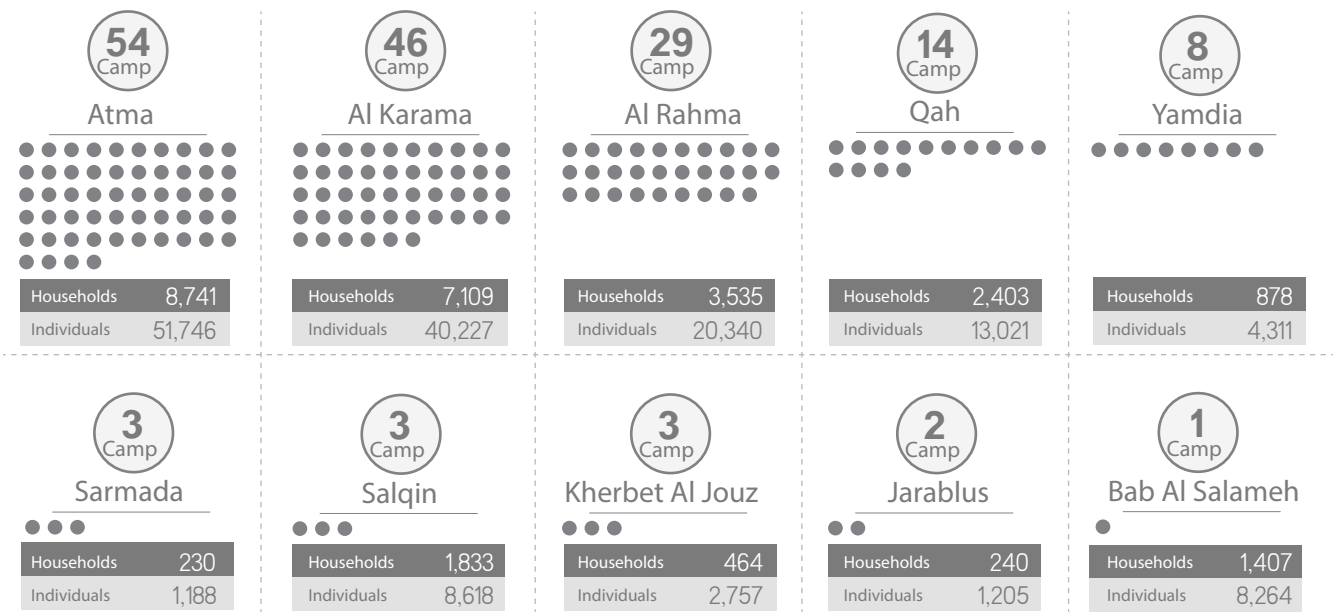


Some changes have taken place within camps this month. Whereas, several camps were established within Al Rahma and Al Karama clusters, Atma Cluster has witnessed some changes in camp structure as well. From the beginning of the month, Ebad Al Rahman camp and Al Baraa camp were merged under the name Al Baraa Camp. As well as, Al Fath Al Ziara Camp joined Atfalona Tonashedokom and Al Bayan camps, Al Resala and Al Ihsan1 camps merged within Atma Cluster, but the new camp is not stable so far. The names of some camps have also been changed. Turkish Red Crescent Camp was renamed as Al Amal Camp within Atma Cluster. Saeduna Camp was renamed as Atfalona Tonashedokom. Um Al Kora Camp was renamed as Qafelat Al Rahma within Atma Cluster too.

ACU enumerators have faced some difficulties in getting data from information sources, because IDPs' needs were not met. It is worth mentioning that many tents have burnt within Ikhaa, Kadeemoon, Qafelat Al Rahma and Shouhada Abdeen camps without casualties. However, the affected families were not provided with new tents.

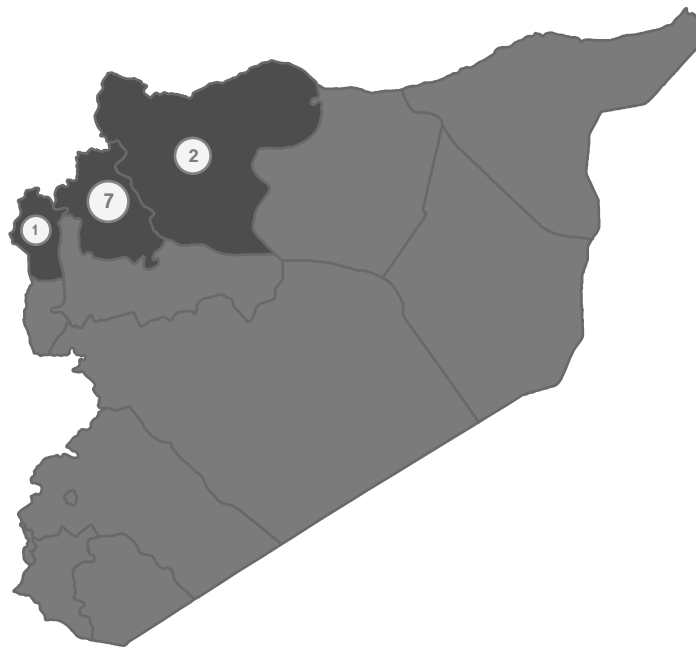
Assistance Coordination Unit enumerators could not enter Al Khames and Al Jabal camps within Jarablus Cluster because of the imposed ban by the Islamic State (ISIL). There is no management in the two camps and there are no medical points or schools there. The activities of international and local organizations have stopped since ISIL forces controlled the city. It is important to mention that Teiba Charity has built a mosque at Al Aasi Camp within Al Rahma Cluster.

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





# Camp Clusters Distribution Map

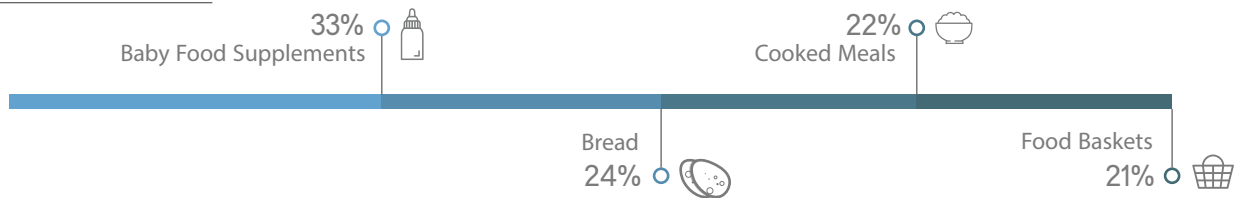


## Food Security

Donor parties and some individuals have offered Eid Al Adha oblations to all displaced families in Northern Syria camps. Human Appeal, Kader, Islamic Relief, Mercy Corps organizations and Turkish Red Crescent continued the distribution of food baskets in some camps in Atma, Al Karama, Salqin, Al Rahma and Qah clusters.

Some of the main problems the IDPs faced in September is the complete absence of baby's formula, and in case of its availability in markets, its price is too high for IDPs to buy. However, food aid provided by active organizations in this sector is insufficient compared to urgent and increasing IDP needs.

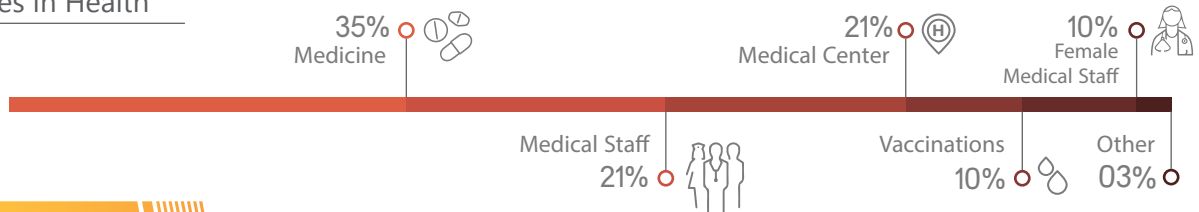
### Priorities in Food Security



## Health

There was a slight improvement within health sector during September. Where, the number of cases of infectious diseases has dropped. As well as, children under six years old in some camps were vaccinated. On the other hand, the percentage of people with respiratory diseases has increased because of the sandy dust storm that hit many clusters. Jarablus camps are left without any medical points since ISIL forces controlled the city.

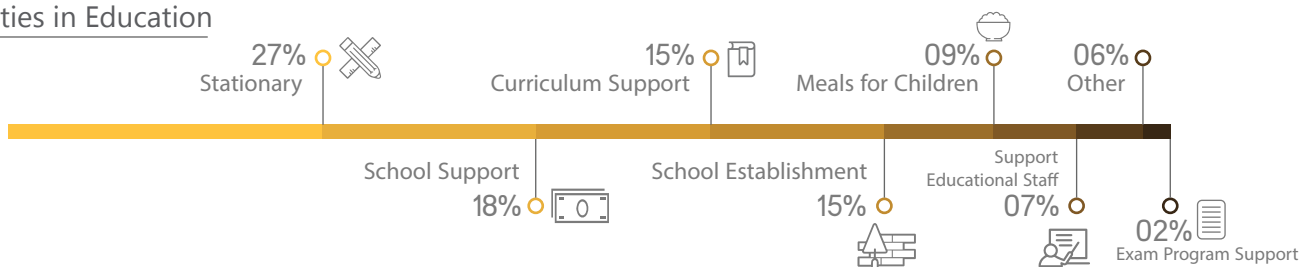
### Priorities in Health



## Education

Academic year has started in most schools in the camps. No significant changes have happened this month. Only two schools have been established in Al Aqsa and Al Aasi camps. Securing education for all IDPs' children is still an unsolved challenge. Schools are not available in all camps, so students are forced to head to schools at neighbouring camps. There is an urgent need to expand education phases to cover the secondary stage besides the elementary, because, most secondary school students have to go to the nearest villages to get education.

### Priorities in Education

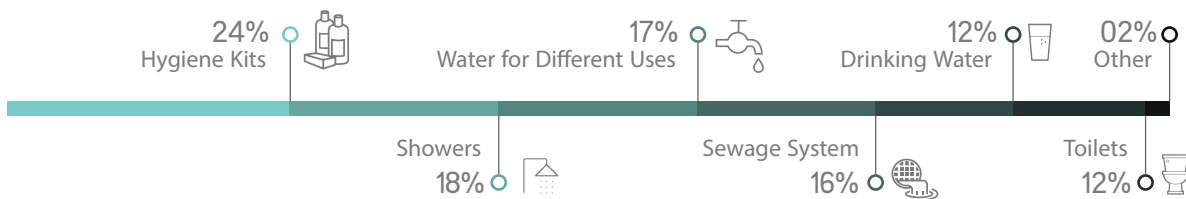


## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

IRC Organization carried out sewage network projects, distributed hygiene kits, dug wells and dumping holes, and installed toilets and emergency toilets in some camps.

Many camps suffer from sewage network problems, not emptying dumping holes and not transferring open drainage to a regular network. The portion of clean water per capita is sufficient in all clusters in September. However, many camps are either unable to provide water for other uses due to unavailability of water points in their camps or because number of water points is less than IDPs' needs.

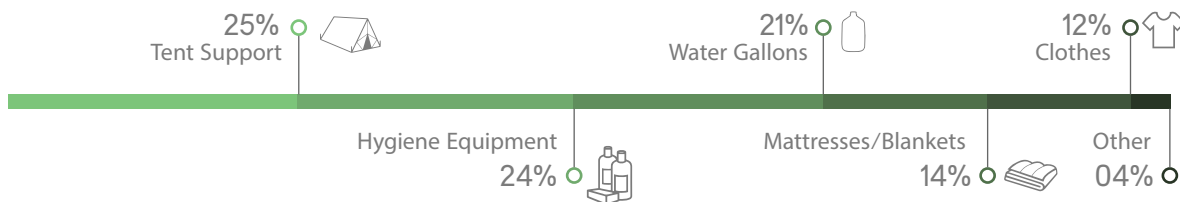
### Priorities in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)



## Shelter and Non-Food Items NFIs

Regarding Shelter and non-food items sector, the biggest challenge for IDPs is the existence of high percentage of torn out tents that need to be replaced especially with the beginning of autumn and the advent of winter season. Concerned organizations' inability to meet this need and the desire of IDPs to improve their living conditions led them to build random stony rooms. All tents need tent rain insulators to protect them from rain in winter. IDPs suffer from the lack of baby diapers within the camps because there is no support for this item except few distributions and some organizations distributed non-food items to camps such as IRC and World Vision. The IDPs priorities in this sector were the need to support tents with 25% as first priority; the second priority was providing hygiene equipment and third priority was water gallons.

### 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, Idleb and Lattakia).

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 IDPs' need priorities in camps, analyzing and classifying those needs under five categories.

Annexes contain tables with details of camps in each cluster, 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)
- 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 163 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 September and 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. 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.

## Demographics:

The number of IDPs has remained the same compared to August with minor changes in all camp clusters. Twenty-eight families have left the camps during one month. The stability in IDPs' number is an evidence of the stable situation in the areas around the camps. Within Atma Cluster Al Andalus Camp received 12 families and Al Ansar Camp received three families. It is worth mentioning that many families live in their cars around the camps of Atma Cluster.

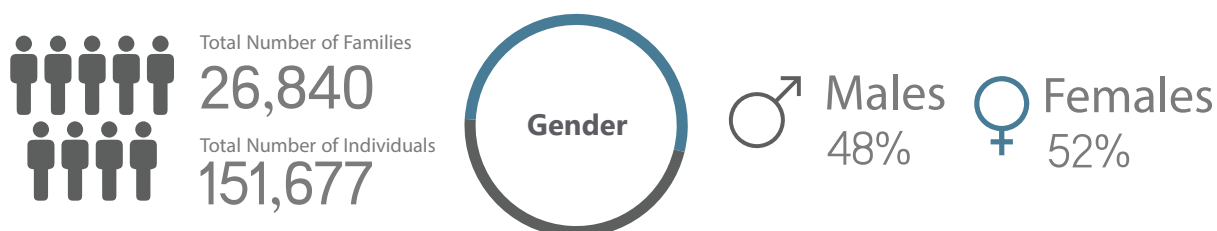


Table1. Population Distribution Table

Cluster Name	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salamhe	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Number of families	8,741	3,535	7,109	878	1,407	240	464	230	1,833	2,403	26,840
Number of members	51,746	20,340	40,227	4,311	8,264	1,205	2,757	1,188	8,618	13,021	151,677
Males (%)	%47	%50	%49	%46	%49	%48	%46	%50	%46	%49	%48
Females (%)	%53	%50	%51	%54	%51	%52	%54	%50	%54	%51	%52
Males (0-6 moths)	%1.9	%1.3	%1.9	%1.3	%1.4	%0.9	%0.6	%1.7	%3.0	%1.2	%1.7
Males (6 moths - 1 year)	%2.0	%1.8	%1.9	%1.7	%2.6	%1.2	%1.5	%1.5	%2.3	%1.6	%1.9
Males (1-2 years)	%2.8	%2.8	%2.7	%1.9	%2.7	%3.5	%2.7	%2.4	%4.2	%2.4	%2.8
Males (2-6 years)	%5.3	%6.5	%6.0	%3.9	%5.5	%5.7	%5.2	%5.7	%5.6	%6.2	%5.7
Males (6-12 years)	%6.5	%8.5	%7.8	%9.1	%9.5	%9.9	%10.3	%7.1	%7.8	%7.6	%7.6
Males (12-18 years)	%6.5	%8.3	%8.1	%11.9	%8.9	%8.7	%6.3	%8.2	%6.5	%8.9	%7.7
Males (18-50 years)	%19.2	%17.9	%17.9	%10.1	%15.6	%17.3	%17.3	%19.5	%13.7	%18.5	%17.8
Males over 50 years	%3.2	%2.6	%2.5	%5.9	%3.0	%1.2	%2.6	%3.5	%2.5	%2.5	%2.9
Females (0-6 moths)	%2.0	%1.4	%1.9	%1.7	%1.3	%1.1	%0.9	%1.9	%3.4	%1.3	%1.8
Females (6 moths-1 year)	%2.0	%1.6	%2.0	%2.2	%2.3	%1.4	%2.0	%1.6	%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	%2.5	%2.9
Females (2-6 years)	%5.8	%6.6	%6.2	%4.3	%5.4	%6.1	%6.4	%5.1	%7.1	%6.4	%6.1
Females (6-12 years)	%7.3	%8.2	%8.2	%10.5	%9.2	%10.0	%10.9	%7.2	%8.1	%8.3	%8.1
Females (12-18 years)	%7.3	%8.5	%8.8	%13.5	%8.6	%8.5	%7.1	%8.7	%7.0	%9.0	%8.3
Females (18-50 years)	%21.3	%18.8	%18.9	%11.8	%17.1	%18.6	%19.7	%19.4	%18.5	%19.6	%19.4
Females over 50 years	%3.9	%2.5	%2.6	%8.0	%3.7	%1.7	%3.4	%4.3	%3.2	%2.6	%3.3



Figure 2. Total Number of Families in Each Cluster.

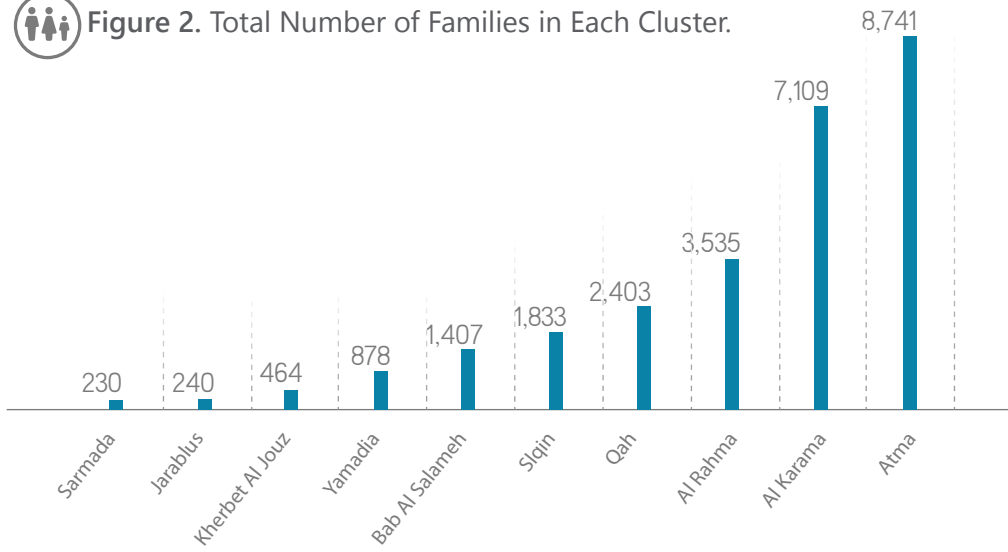
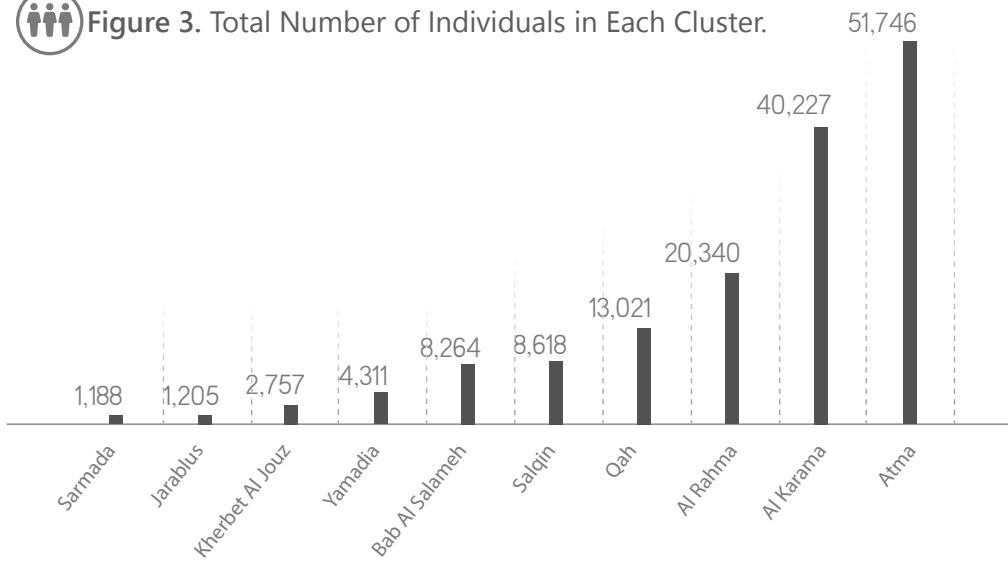


Figure 3. Total Number of Individuals in Each Cluster.



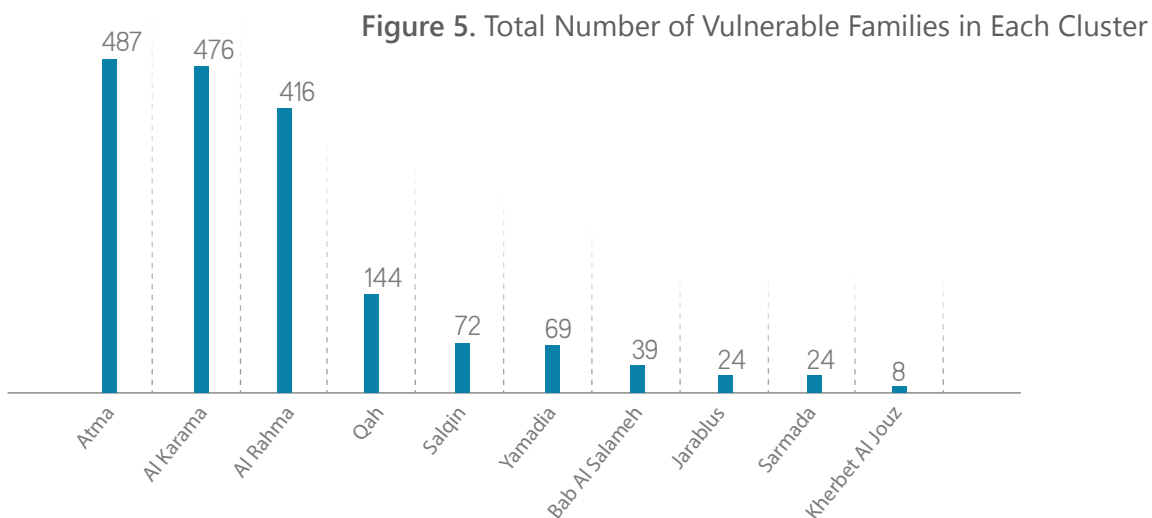
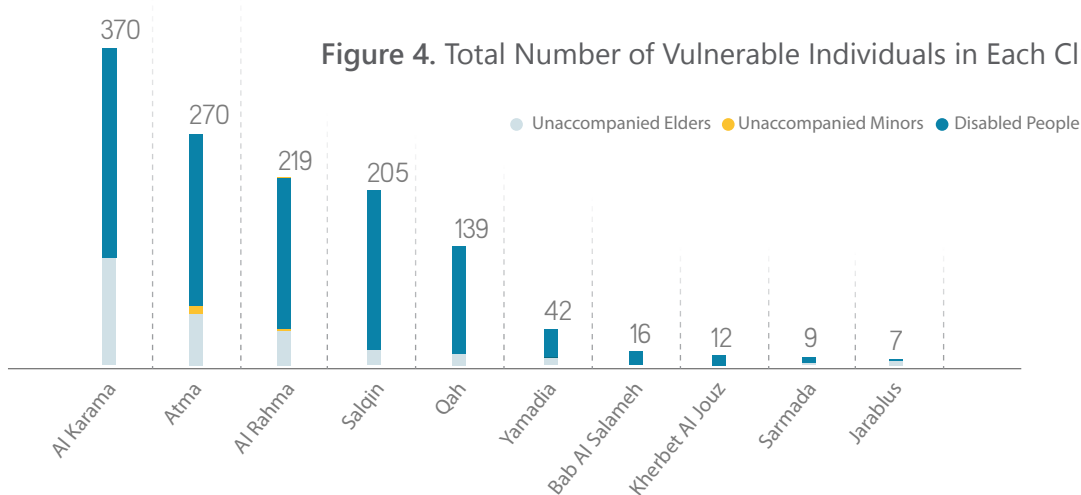
## Vulnerable Categories

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

- 1,002 IDPs suffer from physical, mental disability and disability due to injury.
- There are 273 unaccompanied elderly people and 14 unaccompanied minors.
- A total of 1,759 women are responsible of supporting their families (female headed households).

**Table 2. Vulnerable Groups within Camp Clusters During September 2015**

Cluster Name	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadiah	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Unaccompanied Elders	60	40	125	9	0	5	0	3	18	13	273
Unaccompanied Minors	10	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Disabled People	200	176	245	32	16	2	12	6	187	126	1,002
Female Headed Households	487	416	476	69	39	24	8	24	72	144	1,759







## Food Security

IDPs received generous donations of oblation meat on the occasion of Eid Al-Adha during September. Nearly all the families in all clusters got their portions of oblations. Oblations' donations were offered by individual supporters and donors. Some Charities also participated in the distribution of oblations' meat such as: Teiba, Ataa Relief, Syrian Sunrise Foundation, Turkish Red Crescent, Islamic Committee, and several organizations like Sham Al Khair, Khayrat, Violet and Al Salam.

Human Appeal is still the leading organization in providing the camps with food baskets. In addition to some other organizations like Kader, Islamic Relief, Mercy Corps and Turkish Red Crescent. Nevertheless, some camps did not receive any food baskets during September such as Al Ber Wa Al Taqwaa, Zamzam, and Al shourouk camps. While Qah Camp within Qah Cluster has not received any food baskets for seven months. It is worth mentioning that Yamadia Camps receive just some food items such as dates and sugar instead of regular complete food baskets. Hence, supporting organizations have to adopt regular distribution of food baskets there. More than 32 camps within Al Karama Cluster have not got any food baskets for almost a year ago. IHH distributed dates to Salqin camps IDPs.

Figure 6: Food Quantity Assessment on Cluster Level

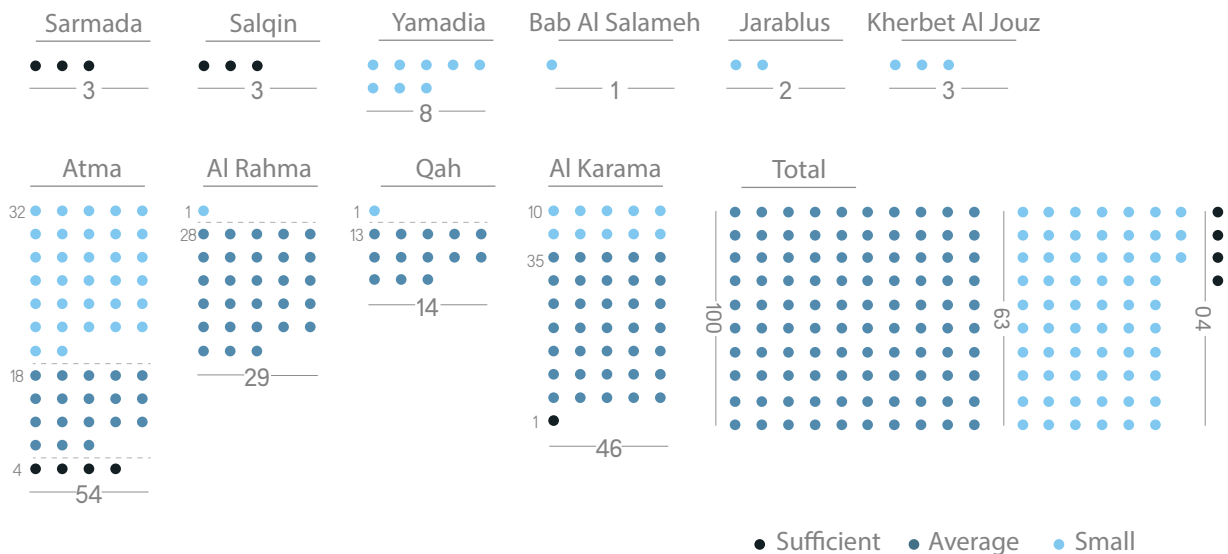
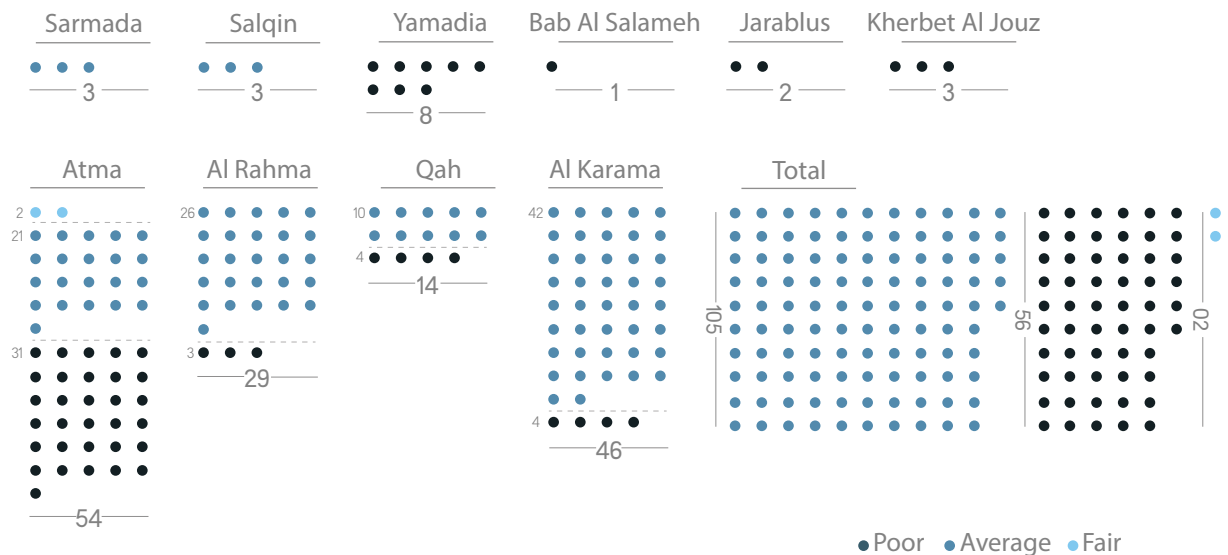


Figure 7: Food Diversity Assessment on Cluster Level



Some camps suffer a shortage of bread such as Zamzam and Yousef Wa Noura camps in Atma Cluster and Bab Al Salameh Al Hododi Camp as a result of irregular supply of flour to Al Jazeera Camp and Salah Al Deen Camp bakeries which provide some camps with bread. Table 3 shows the number of loaves of bread that each individual obtains in the clusters.

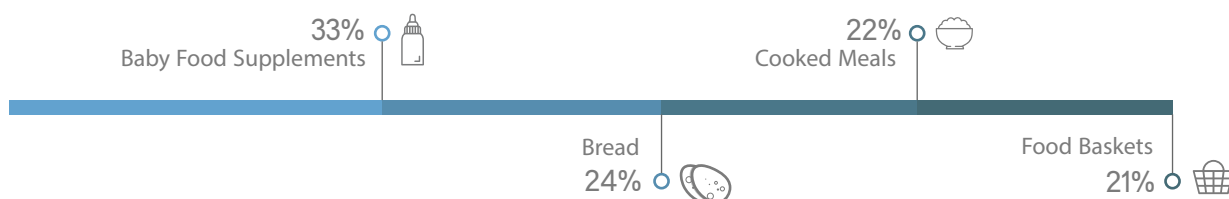
The next table shows that none of the camps was provided with cooked meals especially Atma Kitchen within Atma Cluster that stopped working completely because of the absence of financial support.

**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	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Number of daily loaves per capita	0.7	1.2	1.1	.....	1.5	.....	.....	1.2	2.8	1.1

Baby formula is an important food supplement for the babies of the camps, and the problem that it is rarely available – especially in Bab Al Salameh Al Hododi Camp. Whereas, food supplement for children came as top priority with 33% of IDPs in all clusters, as shown in Figure 8.

**Figure 8. Priorities in the Food Security Sector**





## Health Sector

Health Care team and Médecins sans frontières (MSF) Organization had vaccinated the children in Atma Cluster who are under six years old during September. Typhoid fever was spread among the IDPs in Qafelat Al Rahma and Al Ansar<sup>1</sup> camps in Atma Cluster due to water contamination. The main reasons of water contamination in those camps are the closeness of the well to sewage network and the calcareous water. As well as, several cases of suffocation happened among IDPs in nine Atma camps which are (Al Itehad, Al Arabiya, Shaza Al Horia, Reef Hama Al Shamaly, Hamad Al Ammar and Al Wafaa) due to sandy dust storm that hit those camps, fortunately without casualties. On the other hand, the percentage of respiratory diseases has increased after the storm. Two medical points in Yousef Wa Noura and Ehsas<sup>2</sup> camps are still out of order since last month due to absence of support. ISIL controlled Al Khames Camp in Jarablus Cluster and till the moment of writing this report has no medical points at all. The open drainages and water ponds form a fertile environment for disease transmitters and diseases' spread among people in the camps. Assessment findings reflect clear differences among clusters, as the graphs and tables show.

Figure 9. General Health Status Assessment in Clusters

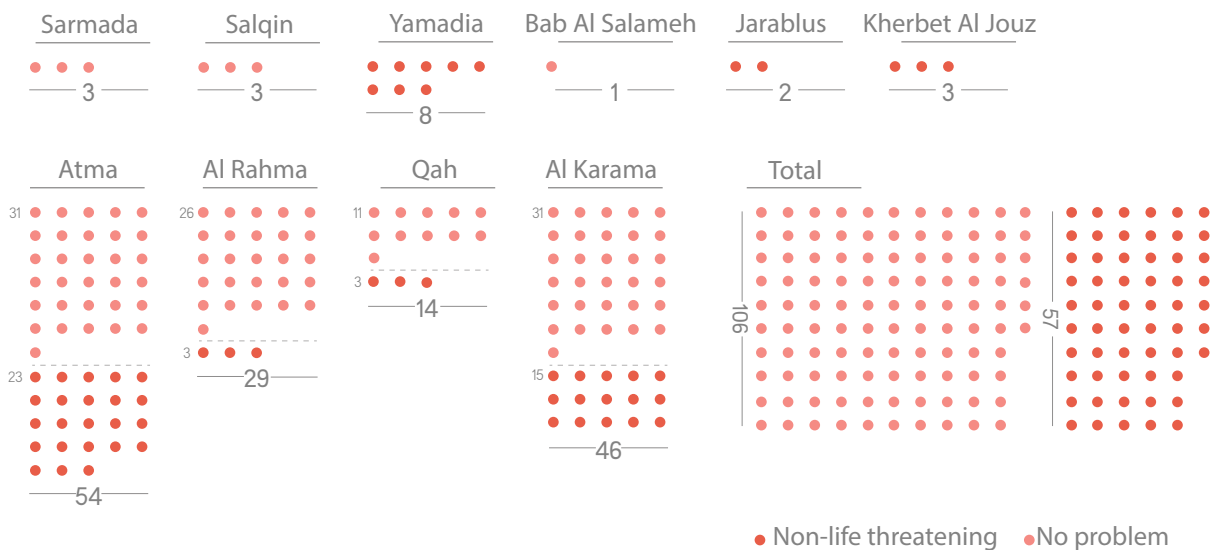
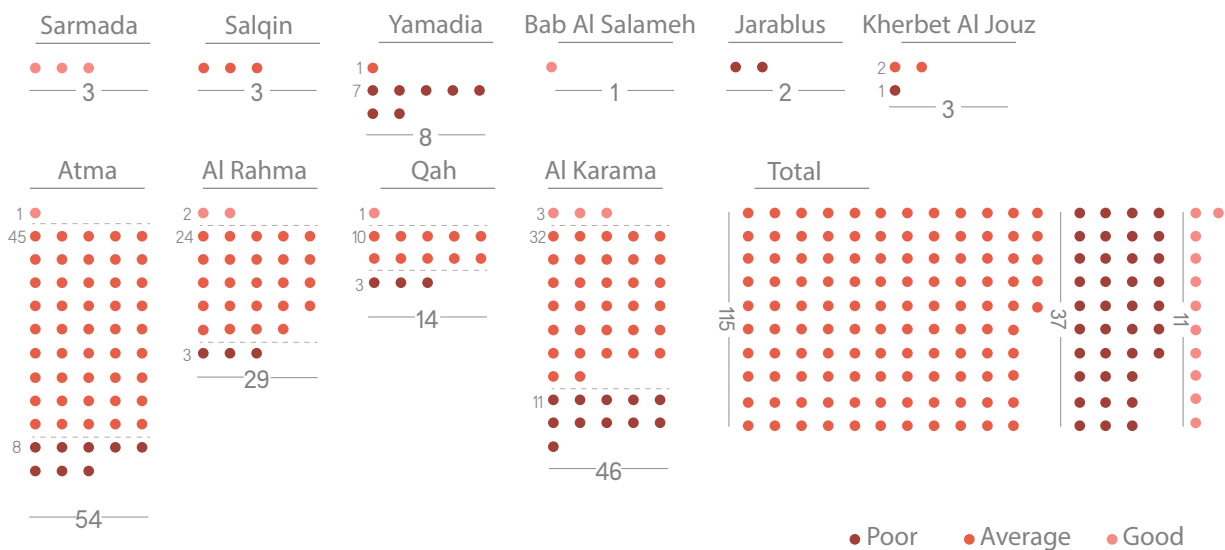
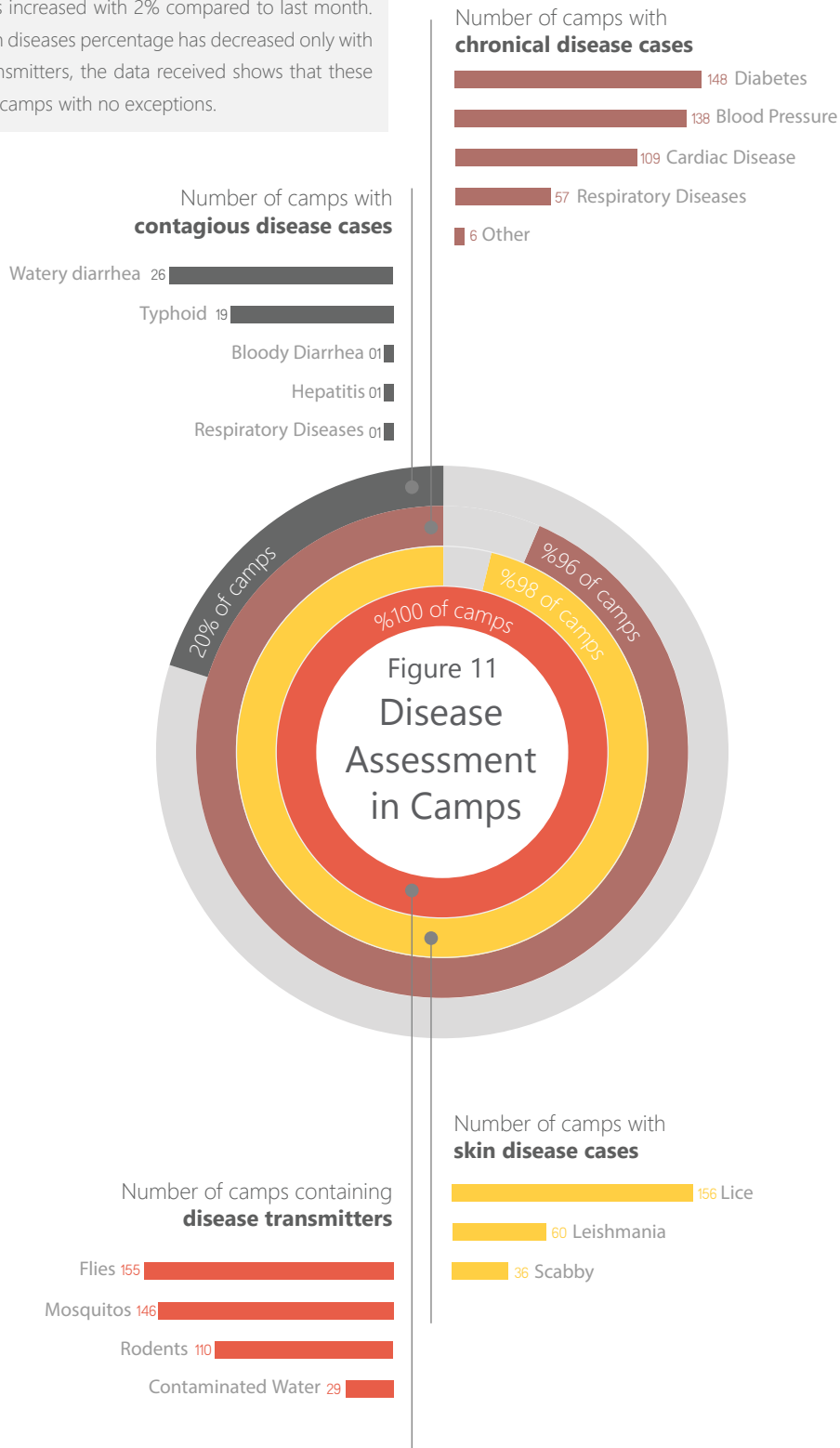


Figure 10. General Health Services Assessment in Clusters



The assessment of contagious diseases shows a minor decrease with 8% in September compared to August. Thirty-three camps suffer from the spread of typhoid fever and watery diarrhea due to contamination of drinking water in some camps and its closeness to sewage network. Regarding the chronic diseases, we can notice that its percentage has increased with 2% compared to last month. On the other hand, skin diseases percentage has decreased only with 2%. As for disease transmitters, the data received shows that these transmitters exist in all camps with no exceptions.



Sarmada and Jarablus clusters are still suffering from complete absence in health services for several months. This can be noticed clearly from the percentage of diseases that were spread among the IDPs in those clusters. 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	9	17	48	1	30	0	2	0	24	47	178
Number of medical points	4	2	3	1	2	0	1	0	3	7	23
Number of Individuals / Medical Point	12,936	10,170	13,409	4,311	4,132	N/A	2,757	N/A	2,872	1,860	52,447

Table 5 shows the incidence of diseases 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. The percentage of respiratory disease had increased in September after the sandy storm that hit some clusters in September. Number of infected people with other diseases had slightly decreased compared to last month.

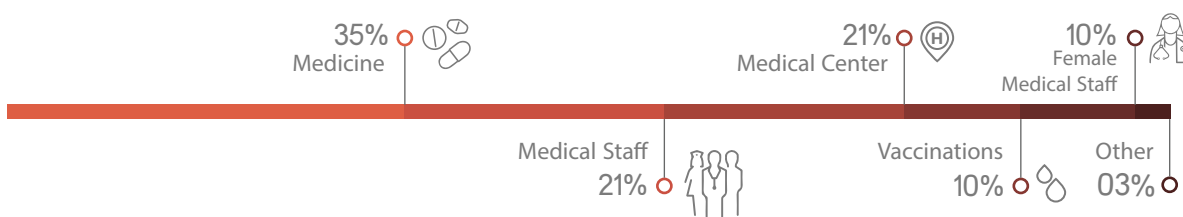
**Table 5. The Percentage of the Total Number of Individuals to Those with Cases of Diarrhea, Fever, Respiratory, Infectious and Skin Diseases**

Cluster Name	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Diarrhea	%2.2	%2.4	%2.3	%3.2	%3.9	%0.0	%2.0	%4.0	%4.3	%3.6	%2.6
Fever	%0.3	%1.1	%0.4	%1.6	%0.0	%0.0	%0.5	%3.9	%0.3	%1.6	%0.6
Respiratory diseases	%1.8	%2.6	%2.0	%3.3	%6.2	%0.0	%3.4	%4.5	%2.0	%4.1	%2.5
Contagious Diseases	%0.0	%0.2	%0.1	%0.0	%0.0	%0.0	%4.5	%0.0	%1.0	%0.2	%0.2
Skin disease	%1.1	%1.3	%1.0	%3.6	%2.9	%0.0	%3.2	%0.8	%1.7	%1.8	%1.4

**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	44	7	19	2	5	3	0	0	16	2	98
Number of Mortality Cases	14	0	8	0	2	1	0	1	2	1	29

**Figure 12. Need Priorities in Health Sector**



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

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 healthy life, and prevent possible diseases.

International Rescue Committee (IRC) continues the humanitarian works in IDP camps in northern Syria. IRC has launched sewerage projects in several camps like Noor Al Mustafa, Abnaa Homs, Al Aseel and Ahl Al Sham in AlKarama Cluster and in Al Midan Camp in Qah Cluster. It is worth mentioning that IRC is the only organization that has distributed hygiene kits to school students in Reef Hama Al Mankoob Camp in Al Karama Cluster. IRC has also started well digging projects in Sahl Al Ghab Camp, where it will serve several camps Wa'etasemo, Sahl Al Ghab, Al Hejaz, Sarkhat Tefl and Al Tadamon camps, and it also activated a well in Shouhada AlKhalij Al Arabi Camp in Qah Cluster and digged wells in Al Zouhour2, Al Aseel and Al Sideeq camps. As well as, Al Ihsan association digged a well in Al Muatasem Camp. In addition, IRC has presented sewerage project proposal in Al Forkan Camp in Qah Cluster, but the camp manager has refused the project for unknown reasons. Al Khayr and IRC organization have also participated in a project of dumping holes, installing new and urgent toilets or painting old toilets with white paint in Al Karama and Al Rahma clusters. Al Shourouk Camp suffers from complete absence of toilets; this is clearly reflected in IDP suffering especially during rainy autumn and closeness of winter season. With increased demand on hygiene kits in camps, several organizations have distributed hygiene kits together with IRC. Al Saif and Al Khayr organizations have distributed hygiene kits in Sarmada and Al Karama clusters. As well as, Al Waleed Camp in Al Rahma Cluster needs hygiene kits too.



Figure 13. Drinking Water Assessment in Clusters

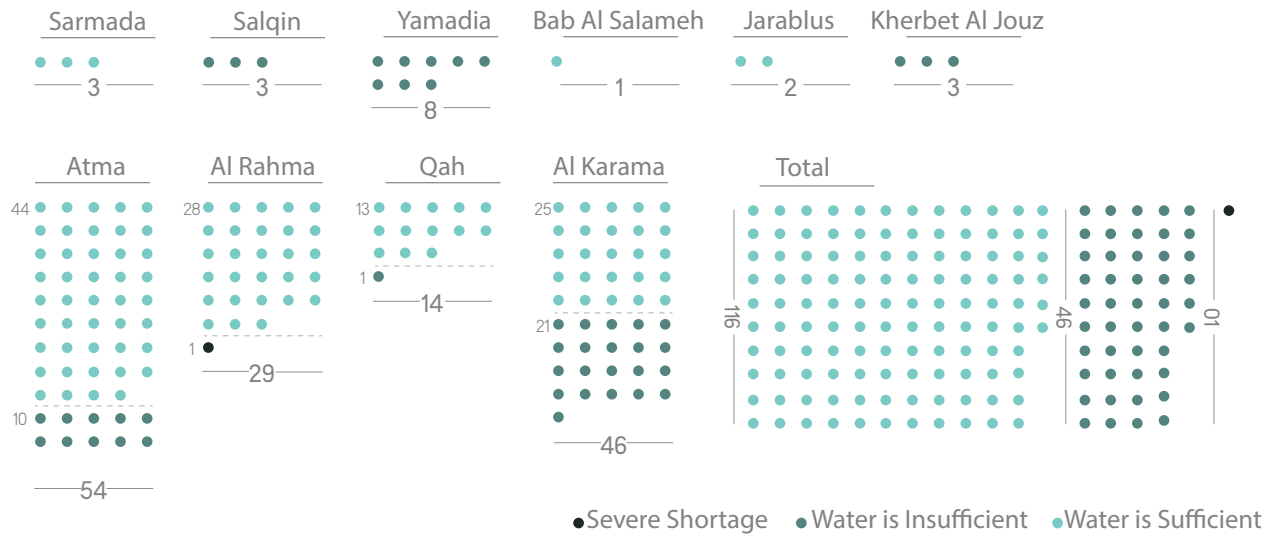
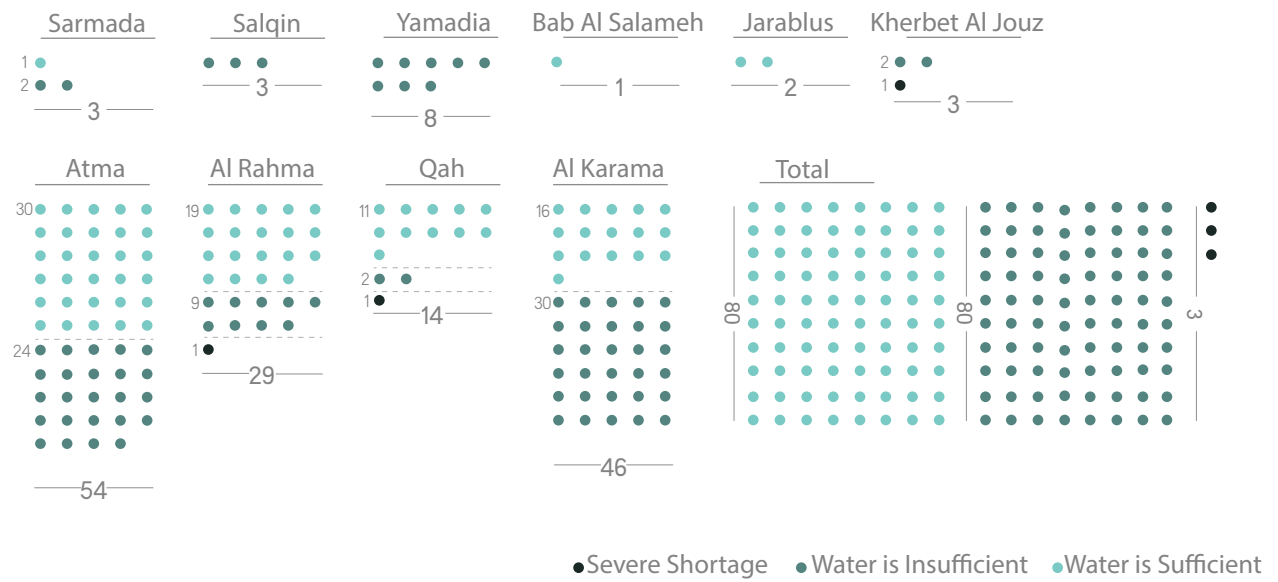


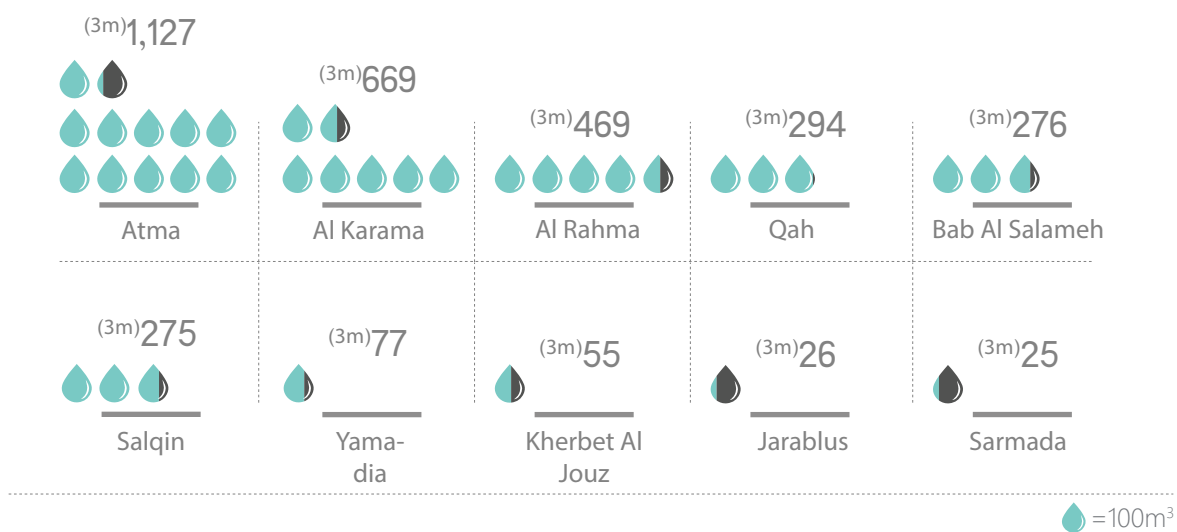
Figure 14. Water for Other Uses Assessment in Clusters



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

Several problems were reported during September, most importantly the complete absence of water points in some camps, where Al Arbayeen and Ahbab Al Rasoul camps suffer from lack in water amount and absence of supporting organizations in WASH sector there, so the water is brought at the expense of the camp. Some camps requested additional water points due to its deficiency or providing other water sources. Al Khayr Organization has provided water for Al Shourouk Camp in Al Rahma Cluster for 30 days. As well as, MRFS (Medical Relief For Syria) Organization has distributed drinking water to Atma camps, and increased water amount in Al Ansar1 Camp, but on the other hand it decreased water amount in Qafelat Al Rahma Camp which resulted to IDPs' dissatisfaction and sometimes fighting on water points. Besides, water amount was decreased in several camps in Atma Cluster like Al Zouhour, Reef Hama Al Shamaly, Al Yamama and Al Ber Wa Al Taqwaa camps.

**Figure 15. Total Daily Amount of Received Water in Clusters (m3)**

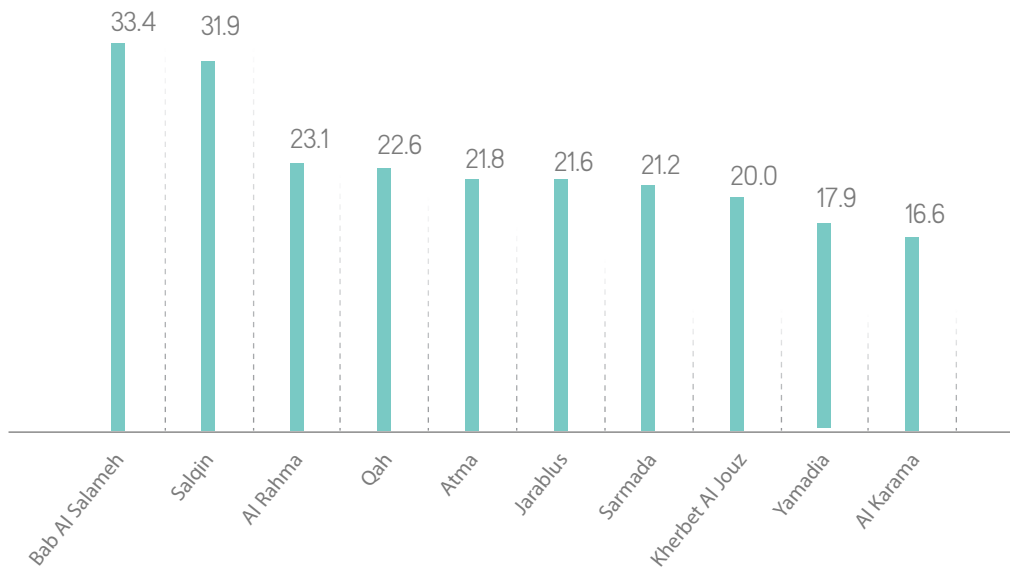


**Table 7. Water Sources in the Clusters**

Cluster Name	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
Water from tankers (treated)	903.6	274	405.6	62.28	16	0	20.2	25.2	275	36
Water from tankers (untreated)	0	44	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treated water from fixed source	223.8	151	254	15	260	26	35	0	0	0
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	0

1 m<sup>3</sup> = 1000 Liter •

**Figure 16. Daily Water Share per Capita (Litres)**



**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. The number of water points in those clusters do not meet international standards. The situation regarding water points has increased a lot in Kherbet Aljouz Cluster compared to August, 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 less than Sphere standard in terms of toilet numbers, excluding Jarablus and Salqin clusters. Slight improvement was recorded in some clusters like Atma, Al Rahma, Al Karama, Kherbet Aljouz and Bab Al Salameh regarding number of individuals per toilet, in spite of establishing new toilet blocks by some organizations. Private donor installed three new toilet blocks in Shouhada Abdeen Camp in Al Rahma Cluster. As well as, holes were dugged to install four toilet blocks in Yasmin Al Sham Camp in Al Karama Cluster. It is worth mentioning that the number of individuals per water point in Kherbet Aljouz Cluster has increased compared to August, so IDPs there suffer from water deficiency in September.

**Table 8. Number of Individuals per Each Onsite Water Point/ Toilet/ Shower**

Cluster Name	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
Number of Individuals / onsite water point	319	254	419	135	636	172	230	119	227	250
Number of Individuals / toilet	41	35	37	78	39	17	153	28	20	30
Number of of Individuals / shower	623	*	805	N/A	77	39	N/A	*	113	94

\*Statistics show the availability of showers in Al Rahma and Sarmada clusters, but all of them are out of order.

**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 table 9 are considerably less than the Sphere standards.

**Table 9. Number of Families That Use One Garbage Bin**

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

**Figure 17. Solid Waste Management and Sewage System:**

Most camps use bins for dumping garbage. As well as, some camps in Atma, Al Rahma, Al Karama, Kherbet Al Jouz and Qah use random landfills for waste disposal. Figure 17 shows general information about solid waste in camps in terms of treatment mechanisms, pest control, garbage removal and establishment of landfills near the camp. As we can notice from the figure below, there is no pesticide mechanism in places where garbage is collected in 99% of camps. This fact results in proliferation of flies and insects causing spread of diseases among IDPs. Abo Bakr Alsidq Camp in Al Rahma Cluster suffers from waste accumulation with no existing mechanism to dispose it, so IDPs have to burn the waste at the entrance of the camp.

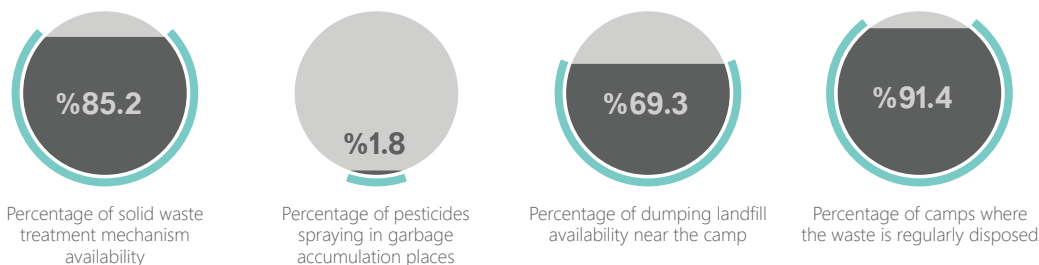
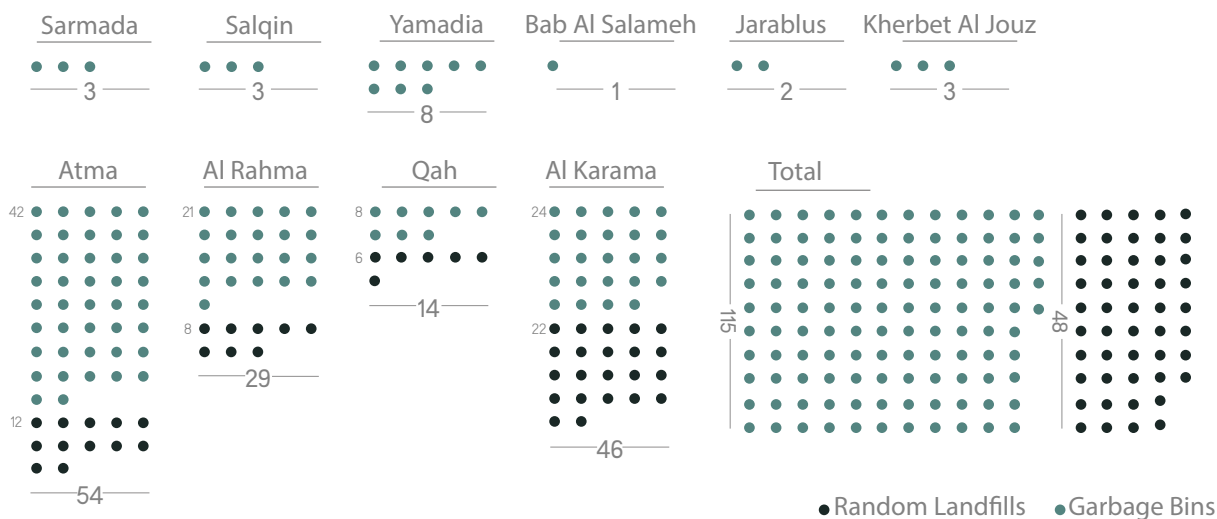


Figure 18 below presents the garbage collection mechanisms in camps, the numbers in columns represent number of camps for each case. As we can notice most of the camps use bins followed by random landfills. Holes method has stopped in September compared to last month.

**Figure 18. Garbage Collection Mechanisms in Camps**



Although dumping holes are the most common method used as a sewage system within 73 camps, complaints about not emptying these holes were reported in several camps in Atma cluster like Al Yamama, Al Zouhour2 and Al Andalus. Sixty-five camps use sewage network, while another thirty camps discharge sewage randomly.

Figure 19. Sewage Disposal Mechanisms in Camps

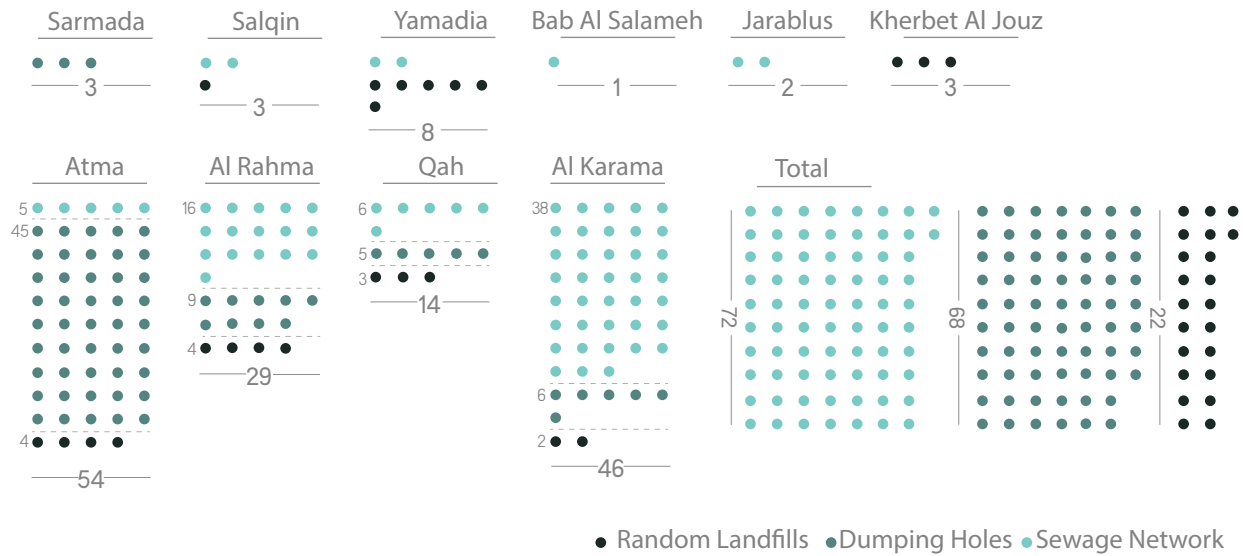
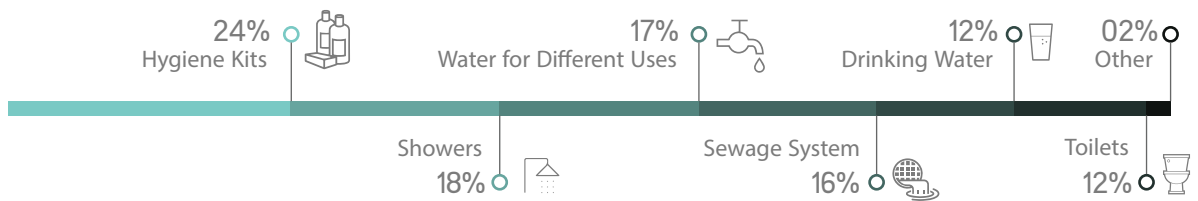


Figure 20. Need Priorities in WASH Sector

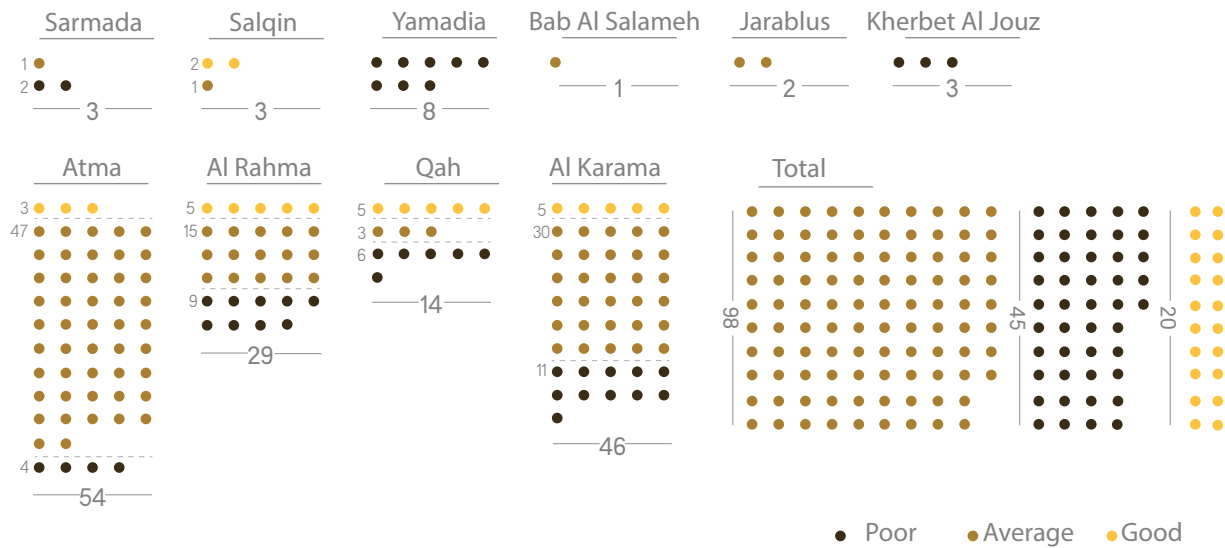




## Education

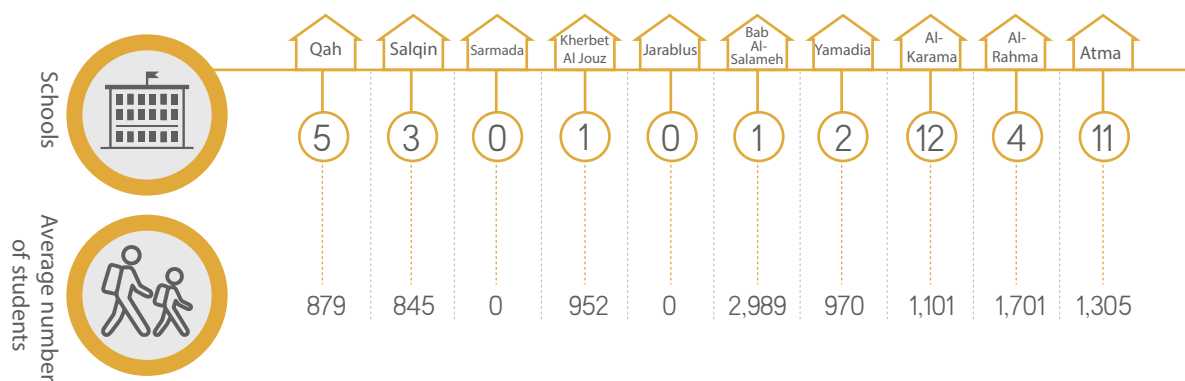
New 2015-2016 academic year has started in almost all camps. Nevertheless, the vast majority of schools had been and still suffering severe conditions, in addition to the fact that most teachers are volunteers, and are not paid. The majority of schools include elementary stage only (1-9 grades); -some schools include the secondary stage (10-12 grades) in addition to elementary stage.

**Figure 21. Assessment of the Educational Situation in Clusters**



Schools are not available in all camps, so students in some camps have to go to nearby camps to get education. Some camps have schools, but these schools do not cover the total number of students as in Yamadia Camp, where students learn in Iqraa Compound that cover all camps in this cluster. 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. The most important problem that Kherbet Al Jouz camps and Al Gaith Camp in Atma Cluster face is the distant location of schools from the cluster, and it is important to establish new school near the camps to cover all the children of the camp with the beginning of the new academic year. This is one of the reasons for parents not to allow their children to get their education, so the percentage of dropped out children increases every year. It is worth mentioning that Human Appeal Organization has established new school in Al Aqsa Camp, as well as, Teiba charity association is working on building new school in Al Asi Camp that includes 20 caravans.

**Figure 22. Number of Schools to the Average Student Number 6-18 Years for Each School**



The number of children who attend school differs according to age groups. Table 11 presents number of children who attend school inside or outside their camps according to age group. As well as, figure 23 shows the percentage of children who attend school inside the cluster according to age group in descending order.

**Table 10. 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	760	1,260	0	72	0	0	175	949	455	249
	15-12	265	264	0	0	0	0	0	151	100	132
	18-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	45
Number of children going to schools outside the camp based on age category	12-6	267	0	0	0	0	0	392	1,310	897	1,343
	15-12	143	0	0	0	0	0	105	533	171	656
	18-15	69	0	0	0	0	0	44	311	41	118

**Figure 23. Percentage of Children (6-12 years) Who Are Attending Schools According to Cluster**

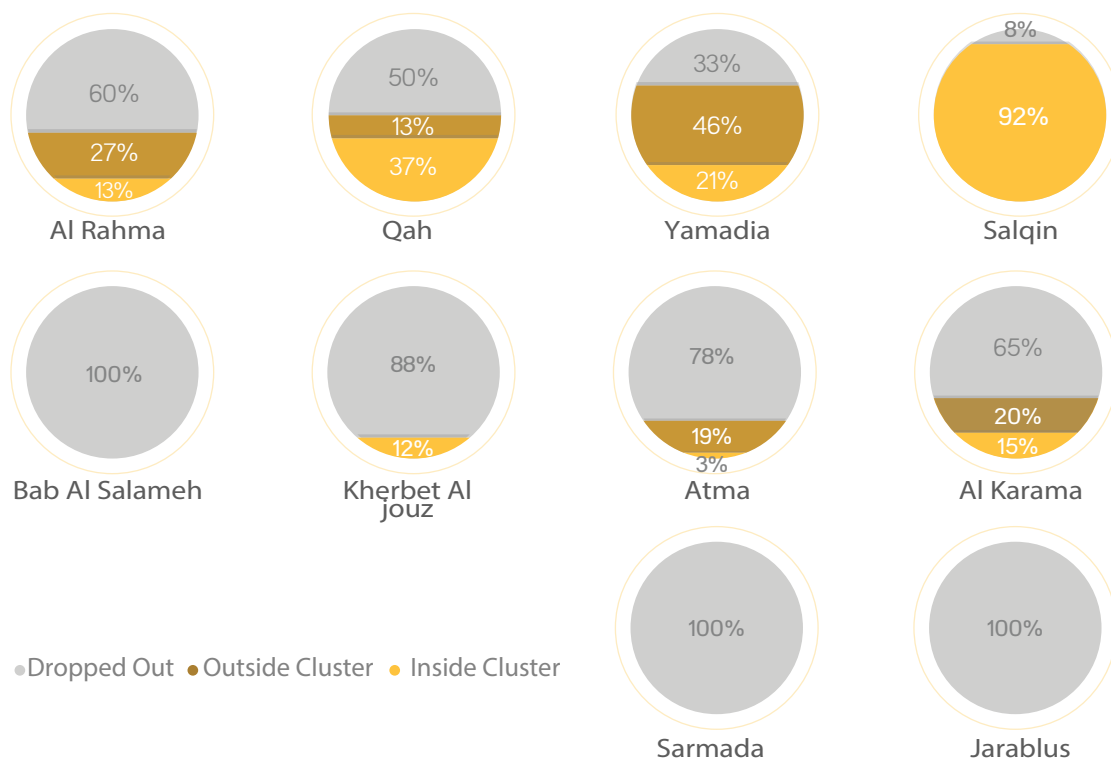




Figure 24. Percentage of Children (12-18 years) Who Are Attending Schools According to Cluster

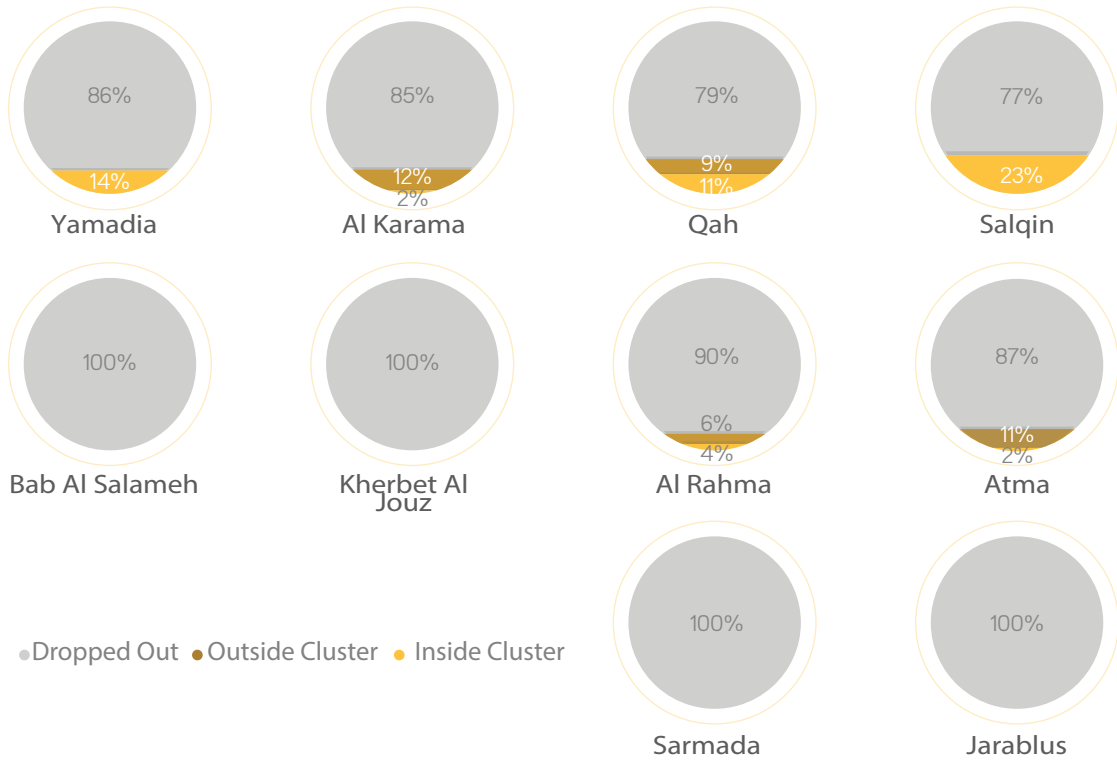
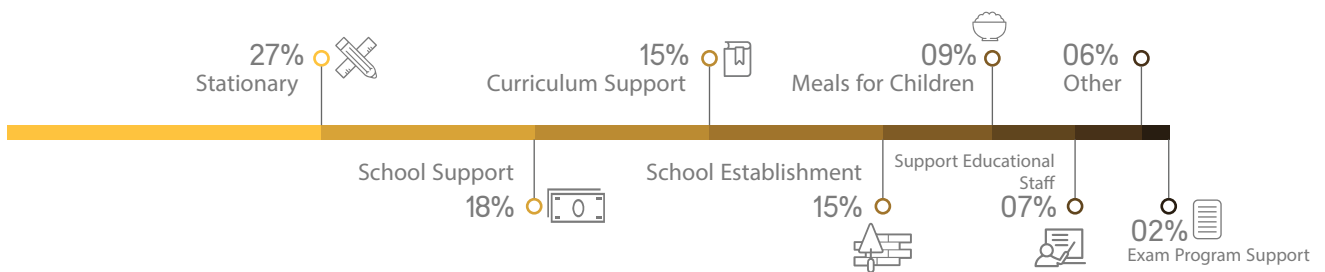


Figure 25. Need Priorities in Education Sector





## Shelter and NFIs

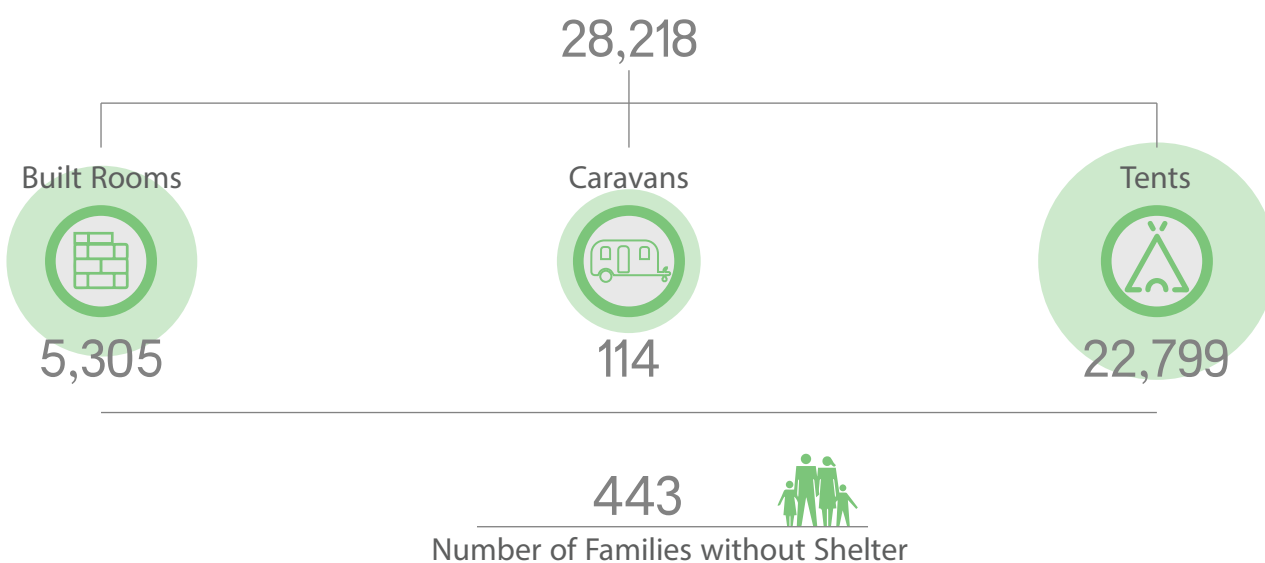
With the beginning of autumn and the advent of winter, it is crucial to concentrate on a big challenge in all camps, which is torn out and damaged tents. It is due to the lack of any serious initiative to replace tents since more than a year. There was only some limited distributions. Although, according to international standards, tent's age should not exceed 6 months and it has to be replaced after that. Violet Organization has replaced 18 tents in Aidoon Camp within Salqin Cluster. All the tents in Al Fardous camp within Al Rahma Cluster need urgent replacement.

IRC Organization extended its activities during September to implement a project of lighting columns for utilities using solar energy panels in several camps such as Al Qora Al Mankoba in Al Rahma Cluster. IRC has installed 4 solar panels in Al Salam Camp within Qah Cluster and 8 solar panels within Al Karama Cluster at Noor Al Mustafa, Ahl Al Sham, Al Doaa, Al Shaheed Saleh, Al Rawda and Al Aseel camps.

Roads within camps are in bad condition and need asphaltting. For this reason, Khayr Charity contributed in the improvement of living conditions of IDPs through paving roads with rubble between tents in many camps within Al Rahma and Atma clusters such as Qasiyoun, Leeajlecom, Al Khair , Shouhada Abdeen camps and many others. In addition to asphaltting some main roads within Atma camps to Al Jazeera Camp. Khayr also paved some sub-streets within camps with rubble. Some of the IDPs are replacing their tents with built rooms especially with the beginning of autumn and rainfall; still rainfall destroyed some built rooms.

The attached table shows the total number of living places including tents, rooms, and caravans. Four hundred and forty three families are staying in the open air without shelter so far and other families live in their cars as it was mentioned previously in the report. Compared to August, the number of built rooms increased by 371 room and the number of families that do not have shelter decreased by 28 families

**Figure 26. The Total Number of Living Places (Tents, Caravans, Rooms)**



**Table 11. 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	6,549	3,272	5,820	958	1,327	310	520	216	1,551	2,276
Caravan no	1	2	1	10	99	0	1	0	0	0
Built Room no	2,893	444	1,665	0	0	0	0	12	0	291
Total Shelter no	9,443	3,718	7,486	968	1,426	310	521	228	1,551	2,567
Families no for each shelter	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Families without Shelter no	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	314	0

Most of the camps need rain insulators to cover tents preparing for autumn and winter due to lack of response to change the tents or to provide tent insulators to protect them from rainfall. Some organizations and charities are active in Yamadia camps such as Labbayki ya Sham, Nufus Kiram, and Belgian Food Coalition, through providing clothes for children and some non-food items such as liquid soap and washing detergents to all Yamadia camps. World Vision and IRC provided Bab Al Salameh Al Hododi Camp with 135 mattresses and non-food item shares that included plastic pots, water-filled containers, towels, toothpaste and some other things. However, children at this camp suffer from lack in diapers. In general, there is a lack in mattresses, blankets and pillows. IDPs in Salqin Cluster got clothes for children and some non-food items such as mosquito nets. As well as, Binaa Alinsan Organization distributed some NFIs in Atma Cluster.

International organizations were ranked first in distributing aids to approximately 154 camps. Syrian NGOs contribution decreased this month, with aid distribution in 50 camps compared to 70 camps during August. Hosting community offered help to 12 camps. The following figure shows the percentage of interference to each of the above-mentioned parties on cluster level. Figures within columns represent the number of camps in each case.

Figure 27. Parties that Provided Non-Food Assistance on Cluster Level

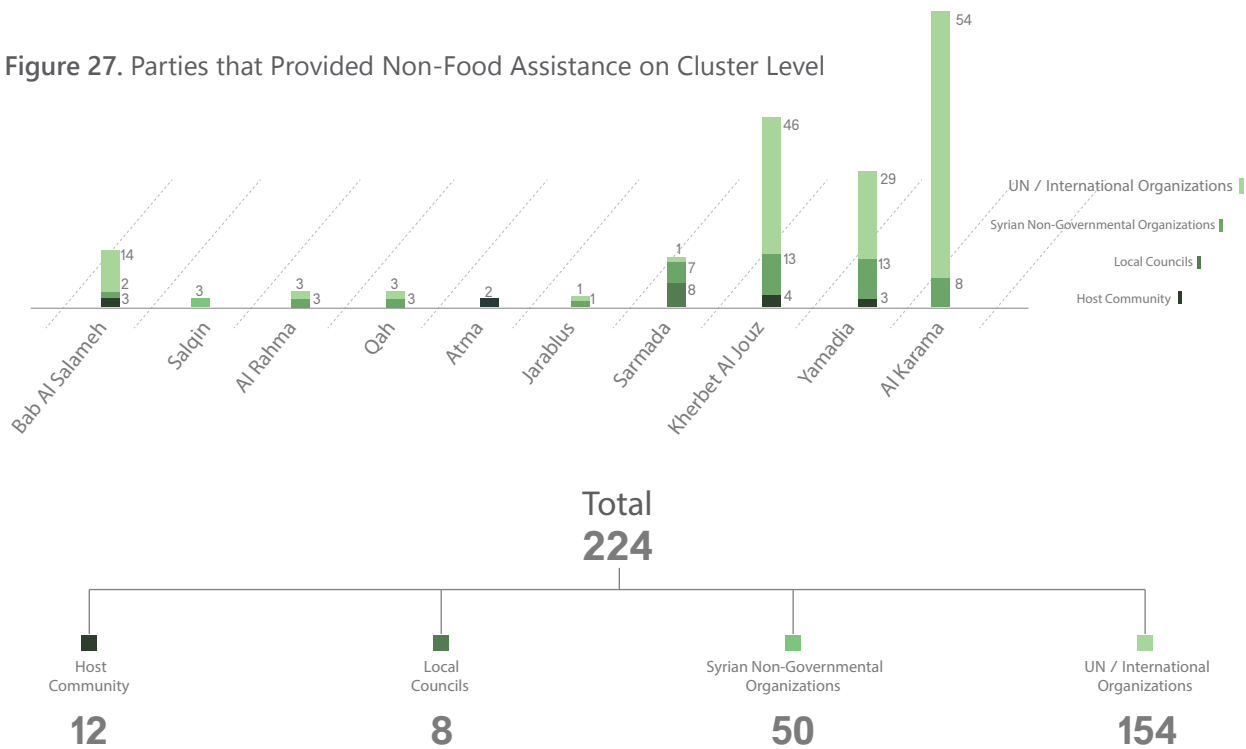
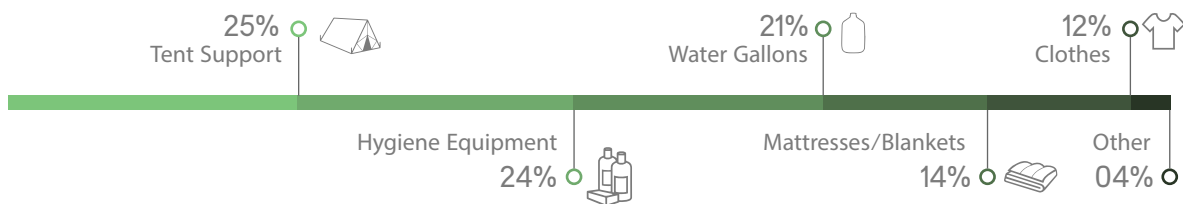


Figure 28. Priorities in Shelter and NFIs Sector

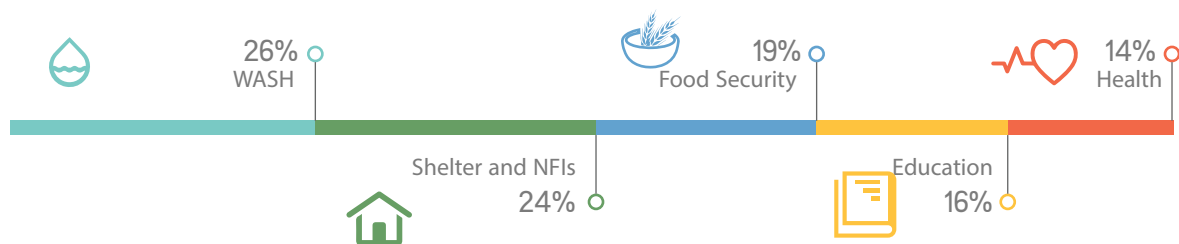


## Order of Priorities

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 the top priorities with close rates. The need for support in food security came third, followed by education and finally health as indicated in figure 29. Table 12 shows a heat map that covers need priorities on the cluster level.

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

**Figure 29. Need Prioritizing**



**Table 12. 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 NFLs	Orange	Red	Red	White	White	Orange	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Orange
Education	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Orange	Yellow	Yellow	Orange	Orange	Yellow	Red
WASH	Orange	Orange	Red	Red	White	White	Orange	Orange	Orange	Orange
Food Security	Orange	Orange	White	Yellow	Red	Red	White	Yellow	Red	Yellow
Health	Yellow	White	Yellow	Orange	Orange	White	Orange	Orange	Orange	Red



## Annexes

Table 13. 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	Hari m	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Atma	C4130	58
Al Rahma	CL0703	Idleb	SY07	Har im	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Qah	C4131	29
Al Karama	CL0702	Idleb	SY07	Har im	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	Har im	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Sarmada	C4121	14
Salqin	CL0706	Idleb	SY07	Hari m	SY0703	Salquien	SY070302	Hier Jamous Kbier	C4141	3
Qah	CL0704	Idleb	SY07	Hari m	SY0703	Dana	SY070301	Qah	C4131	3
Yam adia	CL0601	Lattakia	SY06	Lattakia center	SY0600	Rabieha	SY060002	Qasab	C3506	8

## Geographical Classifications

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

Table 14. Information on Assessed Camps in September 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

Series	Camp Name	Camp Code	Cluster Name	# of families	# of Individuals
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

Series	Camp Name	Camp Code	Cluster Name	# of families	# of Individuals
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 Mankoubeh	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 Hurriey	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



Series	Camp Name	Camp Code	Cluster Name	# of families	# of Individuals
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 Hurriey	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 Ikhlas	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 Mahabbeh	CM070220	Al-Karama	112	665
129	Al Mustaqbal	CM070221	Al-Karama	162	886
130	Salahuddin	CM070228	Al-Karama	223	1253
131	Al Karameh	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

Series	Camp Name	Camp Code	Cluster Name	# of families	# of Individuals
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

## Camp Questionnaire

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

				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.....		

<b>Food Security</b>	<b>E</b>
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<b>E1 Food security status assessment in camp</b>			
<b>1</b>	How do assess the food status in terms of quantity?	<b>2</b>	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

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

<b>E3 Prioritization</b>	
<b>1</b>	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.....

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

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

<b>F3 Students in camp</b>			
<b>1</b>	Number of children of 6-12 years going to schools inside the camp	<b>2</b>	Number of children of 6-12 years going to schools outside the camp
<b>3</b>	Number of children of 12-15 years going to schools inside the camp	<b>4</b>	Number of children of 12-15 years going to schools outside the camp
<b>5</b>	Number of children of 15-18 years going to schools inside the camp	<b>6</b>	Number of children of 15-18 years going to schools outside the camp
<b>7</b>	Number of college and university students did not graduate from camp	<b>8</b>	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

<b>Data collection method</b>	<b>H</b>
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<b>H1</b>				
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

<b>H2</b>				
1	Unaccompanied elders		2	Unaccompanied minors
3	Female headed households		4	People with special needs

<b>H3</b>				
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

<b>H4</b>				
1	Unaccompanied elders		2	Unaccompanied minors
3	Female dependent households		4	People with special needs

<b>Total population (sample examination)</b>	<b>H5</b>
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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:





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

**For more information, contact us:**

[www.acu-sy.org](http://www.acu-sy.org) +90 (34) 2220 10 77  
[imu@acu-sy.org](mailto:imu@acu-sy.org) +90 (34) 2220 10 88  
+90 (34) 2220 10 99