



THE REPORT COVERS:

DEMOGRAPHICS

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

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

PRIORITIES

ANNEXES

- CLUSTERS' LOCATIONS AND CODES
- LIST OF COVERED CAMPS
- THE SURVEY USED IN EVALUATION

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

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

Summary

The Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) has issued the 23rd monthly monitoring report on the internally displaced People's (IDPs) camps in the north of Syria. Assessment has been made to capture the living conditions of the IDPs in camps during June 2015.

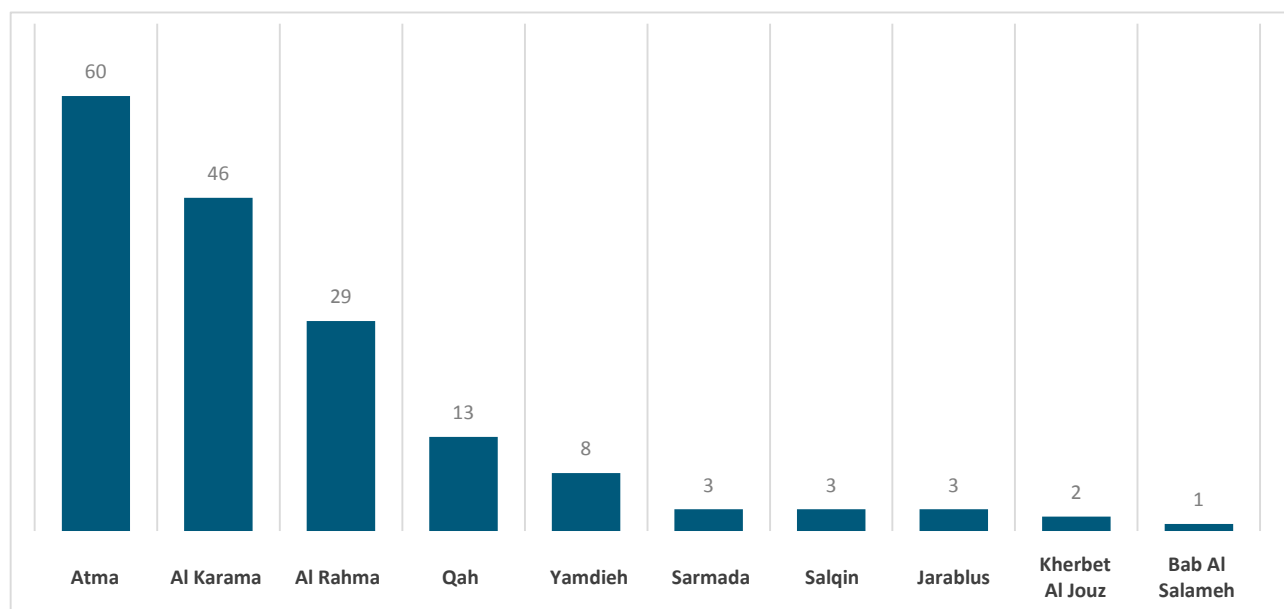
The total number of the assessed camps has not changed from May, where 168 camps have been assessed. However, two camps separated from Aljazeera camp; Um Al-shuhada'a camp with a population of 239 families, and Al-Fatih camp with a population of 63 families. The number of families remaining in Aljazeera camp became 345. The same happened to Al-Arabiya camp where Al-Wafaa camp with its 329 families separated, leaving Al-Arabiya camp with 557 families. Data was collected separately for each of the mentioned camps, but processed and analyzed on the camps' original formation until separated camps gain an independent status.

The major displacement wave in the last couple of months, and the camps' failure to embrace the increasing number of IDPs pushed many of these IDPs to return to their homes regardless of the security conditions there. The movement was mostly within Atma cluster. Many others left towards the Turkish Red Crescent camp established a while ago in the same cluster.

The Islamic State in Iraq and Levant (ISIL) is still controlling Jarablus cluster with services prevented from reaching the camp dwellers. This status has affected various sectors in general. Human Appeal Organization provided food baskets to some camps as well as 25 tents to Bab Al Salameh camp via IHH, which also distributed 2600 Iftar packs for IDPs in the camp, in addition to 2642 food baskets from Mercy Corps, and 1397 hygiene kits from MRFS organization.

In the last week of June, the Islamic Board, the civil judicial body in Idlib, had serious attempts to resettle the situation in Atma and practice censorship on the managers' work. These attempts led to establishing a statistical office within the cluster to check the true number of IDPs, and put an end to corruption where false figures are provided to organizations to get more assistance.

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



List of Acronyms

ACU	Assistance Coordination Unit
IHH	Human Rights and Freedom (İnsan Hak ve Hürriyetleri)
IMU	Information Management Unit
IRC	International Rescue Commission
KoBo	E-reading application for smart phones and computers
NFI	Non-food Item
OCHA	Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
SPSS¹	Statistical Package for Social Science
UN	United Nations

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Introduction

Among the tasks carried out by the Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) is the coordination of humanitarian aid to be provided to the afflicted displaced people in camps located in the north of Syria. As part of this task, ACU collects meticulous information on the humanitarian status in camps within a specific time frame, to bridge the information gap resulting from security chaos. Therefore, we publish this report on a monthly basis, to best reflect the situation on the ground.

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

First, the report aims at providing decision makers with comprehensive information on IDPs' camps, to receive the best response concerning the changing conditions in those camps in Syria. It also aims at providing a monitoring system and an ongoing assessment of the impact of response on the living standards within those camps. Second, the report attempts to support coordination among various parties working on the humanitarian aspects in Syria, including societies, non-governmental organizations and UN agencies. This will reinforce the accountability of parties working in the humanitarian sector and responding to the Syrian crisis. The report consists of three key sections:

- **Demographic distribution:** Highlighting the demographic constitution and distribution of the displaced people, including the vulnerable ones.
- **Humanitarian status:** Covering food security, health services, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, shelter and NFIs items.
- **Prioritization:** Deals with needs prioritization and analysis IDPs' camps, classifying those needs under five categories.

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

Annex 3 includes a questionnaire used to collect related data.

Methodology

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

(1) Interviews with sources of information and those in charge of camps, updates on the available recorded and statistical information; (2) statistical information gathered by researchers (tent to tent technique); (3) cross-checking information of random sampling, which leads to highly accurate data, with the needs priority assessed by means of collective discussion and views with camp residents and various sources of information.

Assessment sample

This assessment covers 168 camps in the north of Syria, collected from ten clusters in three provinces: Aleppo, Idleb and Lattakia.

Assessment tools

Tools utilized in the assessment include a questionnaire based on an OCHA template. For revision, the questionnaire was sent to different ACU departments: Projects Management Department, Medical Department and Humanitarian Intervention Department. A number of questions have been added for further clarification. Researchers then collected data through the questionnaire via interviews made with information providers such as the displaced people, camp managers, as well as the staff of the responding organizations in the camps.

Data collection

Data collection phase started in early June for a full month. Each researcher collects data on one thousand families within the camp, at an average of 250 families per week, adopting the tent to tent statistical data collection method. Data is collected by the research team of the ACU's Information Management Unit (IMU) located in the camps in the north of Syria. Some 22 researchers living in camps took part in the assessment, compared to 21 in March. A research-coordinator collects and sends questionnaires with field supervision over researchers' work. Researchers hired by Information Management Unit (IMU) have been recruited based on their education background, social network especially with the local community, camp managers and other key sources of information. Researchers' ability to work under pressure with efficient communication skills has also been considered in selection.

Data management and analysis

Questionnaires carried out in camps were sent to the Information Management Unit electronically, based on the KoBo template prepared by the information analysis team and were then exported to Excel database. SPSS statistical program has been used by the analysis team in the IMU to detect missing values. No missing values have been detected, but some outliers were observed. Later, the analysis team produced tables and plans that constitute a significant section of the results' analysis assessment process. Excel has been used in the production of plans and figures. Researchers demarcated the borders of camp clusters by the end of 2014, with no updates made so far.

Demographics

The number of IDPs has remained the same as last month with minor changes in all camp clusters except for Atma; where the camp lost 1099 families compared with May. This drop is due to families' return to their homes with relatively more stable situation there. Added to it are the soaring living expenses in camps, and the movement of people to the newly established Turkish Red Crescent Camp and Al-Wafaa camp within the same cluster, as older camps became extremely crowded.

Table 1. Demographic distribution within camp clusters during June 2015

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yandia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Number of families	9,000	3,481	7,117	809	1,342	253	439	222	1,827	2,308	26,798
Number of individuals	52,890	19,939	39,706	4,073	8,066	1,276	2,643	1,125	8,386	12,651	150,755
Males (%)	%47	%50	%49	%46	%49	%48	%47	%50	%46	%49	%48
Females (%)	%53	%50	%52	%54	%51	%52	%53	%50	%54	%51	%52
Males (0-6 moths)	%1.9	%1.3	%1.8	%1.3	%1.3	%1.2	%0.6	%1.5	%2.9	%1.3	%1.7
Males (6 moths – 1 year)	%1.9	%1.7	%1.9	%1.7	%2.6	%1.3	%1.6	%1.6	%2.4	%1.5	%1.9
Males (1– 2 years)	%2.9	%2.6	%2.8	%1.9	%2.7	%3.8	%2.8	%2.4	%4.3	%2.4	%2.8
Males (2– 6 years)	%5.4	%6.5	%6.1	%3.9	%5.5	%5.6	%5.2	%5.9	%5.7	%6.1	%5.8
Males (6 – 12 years)	%6.7	%8.6	%7.8	%9.1	%9.7	%9.7	%10.4	%7.5	%8.2	%7.7	%7.7
Males (12 – 18 years)	%6.5	%8.5	%8.2	%12.1	%8.9	%8.5	%6.3	%8.4	%6.2	%8.8	%7.7
Males (18 - 50 years)	%18.5	%18.0	%17.4	%10.3	%15.4	%17.1	%17.3	%19.3	%13.9	%18.5	%17.5
Males over 50 years	%3.2	%2.4	%2.5	%6.1	%3.1	%1.3	%2.7	%3.3	%2.4	%2.4	%2.9
Females (0-6 moths)	%2.0	%1.3	%1.8	%1.7	%1.3	%1.3	%0.8	%1.6	%2.9	%1.3	%1.8
Females (6 moths – 1 year)	%2.0	%1.5	%1.9	%2.2	%2.4	%1.5	%1.9	%1.6	%3.0	%1.5	%2.0
Females (1– 2 years)	%3.2	%2.6	%2.9	%2.3	%3.2	%4.2	%3.3	%2.0	%3.9	%2.4	%3.0
Females (2– 6 years)	%6.0	%6.8	%6.4	%4.1	%5.4	%6.2	%6.2	%5.1	%7.0	%6.4	%6.2
Females (6 – 12 years)	%7.6	%8.3	%8.2	%10.5	%9.3	%9.7	%11.2	%7.6	%8.0	%8.3	%8.2
Females (12 – 18 years)	%7.4	%8.6	%8.8	%13.6	%8.7	%8.5	%6.6	%8.8	%6.8	%9.1	%8.3
Females (18 - 50 years)	%20.6	%18.8	%18.7	%11.6	%16.9	%18.5	%19.7	%19.5	%19.0	%19.4	%19.3
Females over 50 years	%3.8	%2.4	%2.7	%7.8	%3.6	%1.6	%3.5	%4.2	%3.3	%2.7	%3.3

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

Figure 2. Total number of families in each cluster

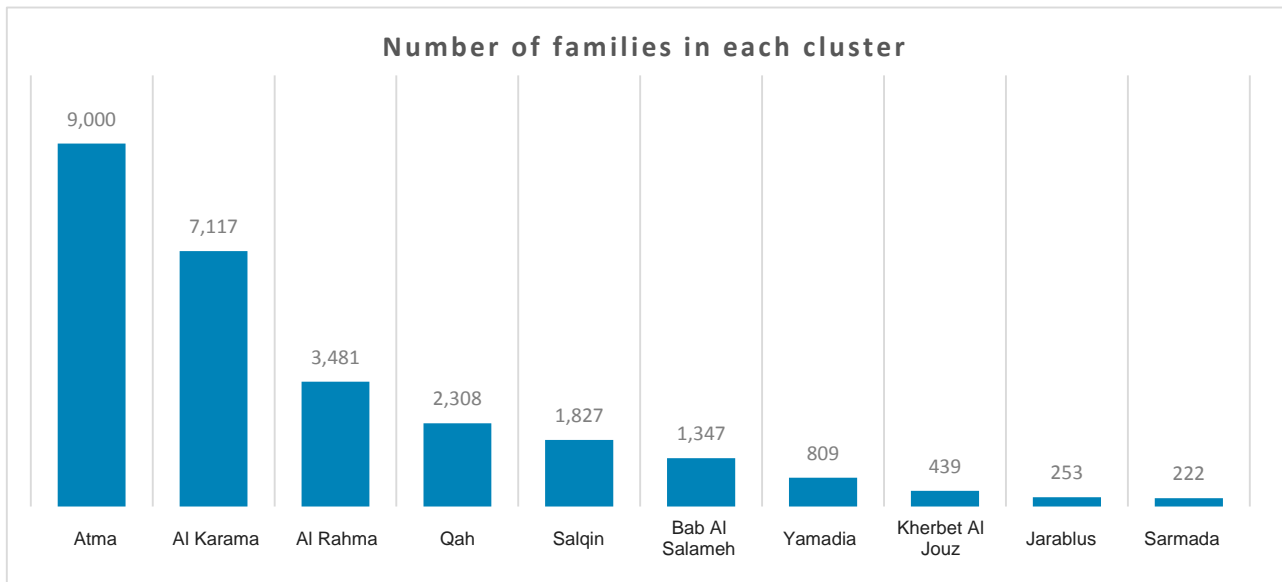


Figure 3. Total number of individuals in each cluster

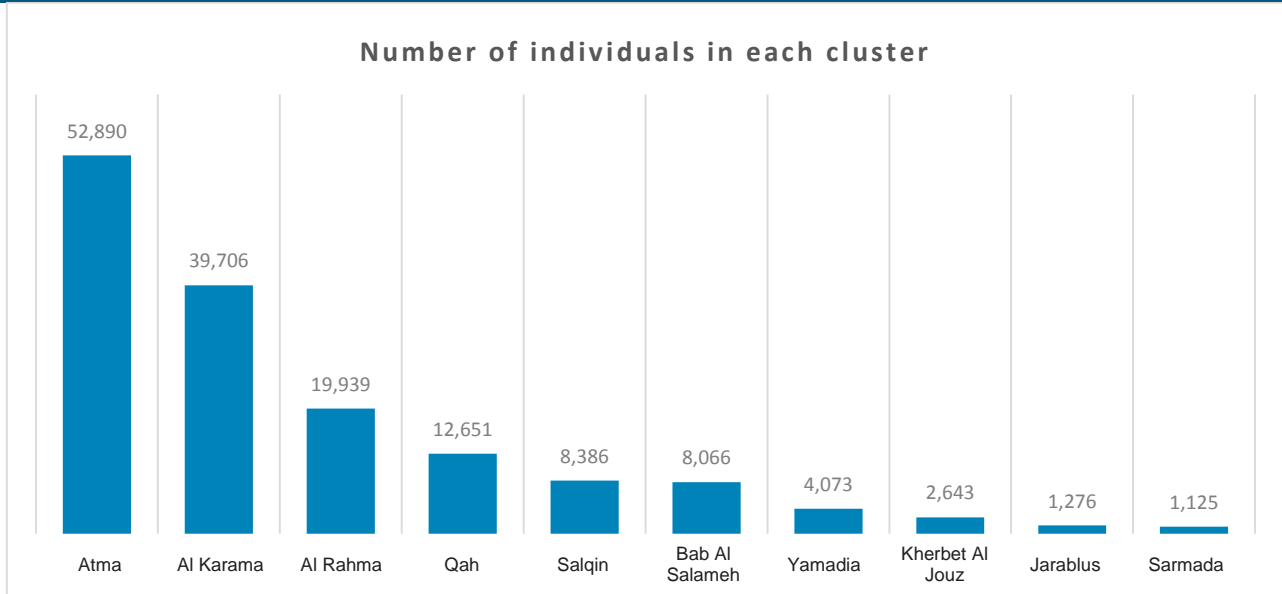
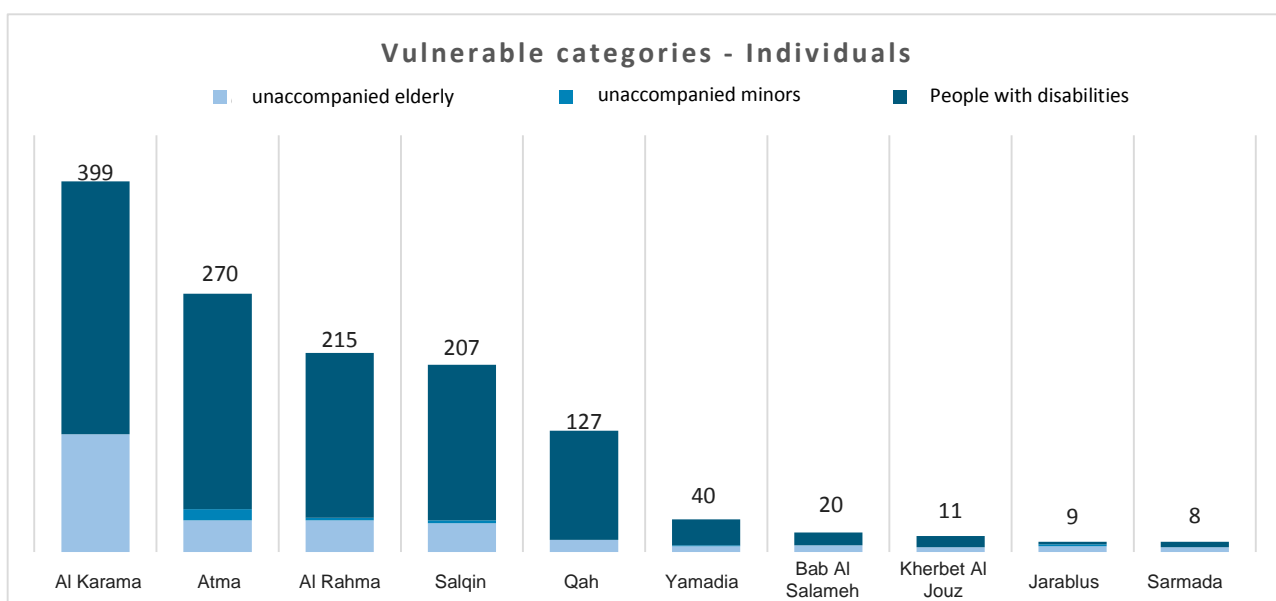
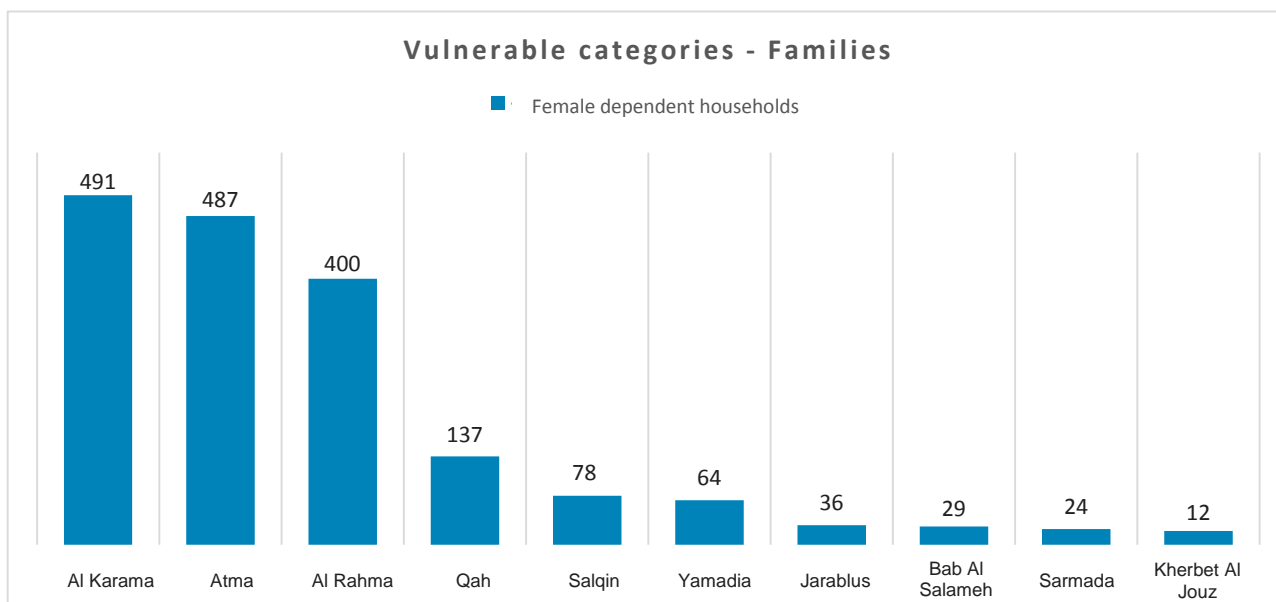


Table 2 shows the number of individuals within the vulnerable category in camps.

- 986 displaced people with physical, mental or injury-related disabilities
- 298 unaccompanied elderly, 21 unaccompanied minors
- 1,758 female-dependent households

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

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdia	Bab Al Salameh	Al Jouz	Kherbet	Jarablus	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Unaccompanied elderly	57	34	142	9	6	5	0	3	29	13	298	
Unaccompanied minors	14	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	22	
Special needs	199	178	257	30	14	2	11	5	176	114	986	
Female-dependent families	487	400	491	64	36	29	12	24	78	137	1,758	

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

Humanitarian Status

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



Food security

Human Appeal continued the distribution of food baskets in some cluster camps like Fardos and Ataa camps, Qadimoon and Samidoun in Salqin cluster, and Furqan camp in Qah cluster. Other organizations did the same like Kader, which distributed food baskets in Al-Walid camp, and Turkish IHH, which distributed food baskets for IDPs in Al-Shuhadaa camp in Atma cluster. The Islamic Relief has also distributed Ramadan food baskets to families in Zamzam camp in the same cluster. The latter did not receive any food baskets throughout the last six months. In the holy month of Ramadan, cooked meals were distributed in some camps through independent donors or humanitarian actors like Taiba and Tawasalo charity associations. The assessment of the situation in terms of quantity and diversity is illustrated in figures 6 and 7, giving a general view on the situation of food security on the cluster level. The figures in the columns represent the number of the cases for each camp.

Figure 6. Cluster level food quantity assessment

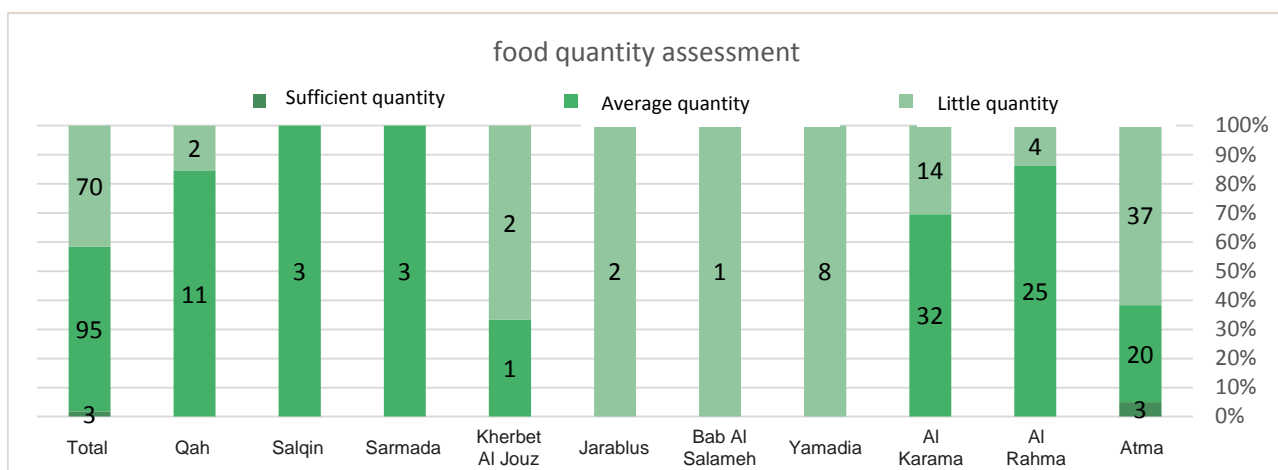
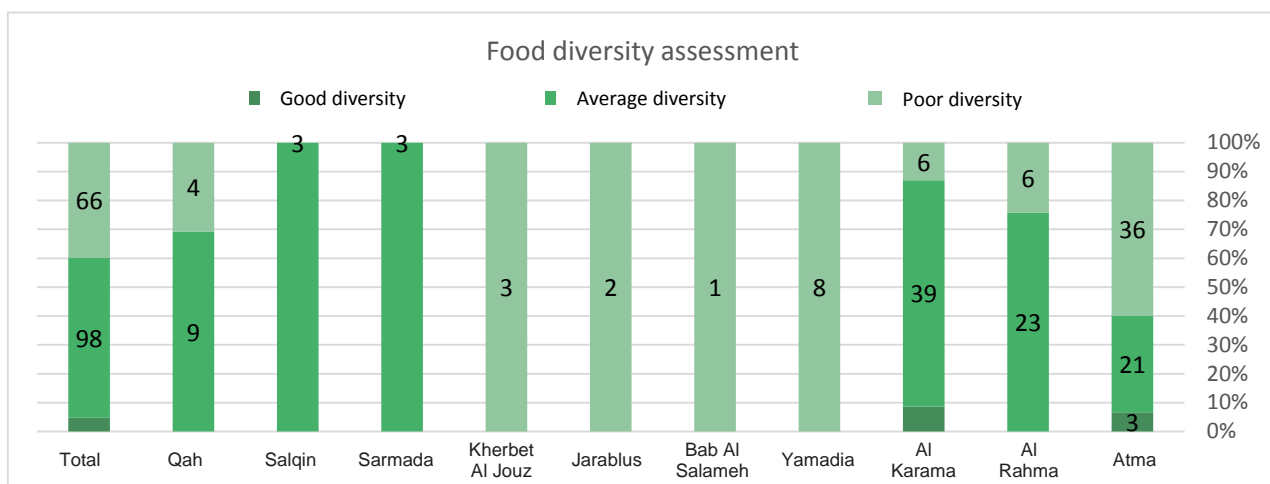


Figure 7. On-cluster food diversity assessment



The amount of bread is reduced to half in some camps in Atma cluster, like Ihsas1, Abilfidaa, Um Al-Qura, Ansar1, Al-Hamza, and Al-Maram camps due to either the high cost of fuel needed to operate bakeries, or the availability of fuel intermittently. A bakery has been set up in Zuhoor1 camp in the same cluster but needs support in fuel and flour.

As for the kitchens, the Atma kitchens are still out of order due to the lack of support. As for Aljazeera camp kitchen, it was set back to work after an independent donor secured the baking requirements to operate the bakery. Many parties have also provided iftar meals for IDPs in various camps like Fardos camp in Al-Rahma cluster, Al-Shuhadaa camp in Al-Karama cluster, Lattakia camp in Yamadia cluster, Al-Bayan and Al-Khalil camps in Atma cluster, and Bab Al-Salama camp in Bab Al-Salama border cluster.

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

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
% of displaced people receiving cooked meals	---	%9	%2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Number of daily loaves per capita	0.7	1.1	1.1	---	1.5	---	---	1.2	3.0	0.9

Food supplements like baby milk came on top of the priorities for IDPs with %32 in all clusters in general, while bread support came second with %23. (Figure 8). %3 of IDPs had other priorities like the distribution of food items including vegetables, fruit, olive oil, margarine, and tea in order to get more diversity in their meals.

Figure 8. Priority needs in the food security sector





Health

The Atma camps are still suffering the spread of scorpions and snakes with no solution looming for this problem. A young man has been stung by a scorpion in Mansiyeen camp in Atma and was rescued in the last minute to Atma hospital. The absence of any medical points in the ISIL-controlled fifth camp in Jarablus poses a serious challenge with no solution until the moment of issuing this report. The assessment outcomes reflected clear differences among camps as figures 9 and 10 show. The numbers in the columns represent the number of camps for each case.

Figure 9. On-cluster general health status assessment

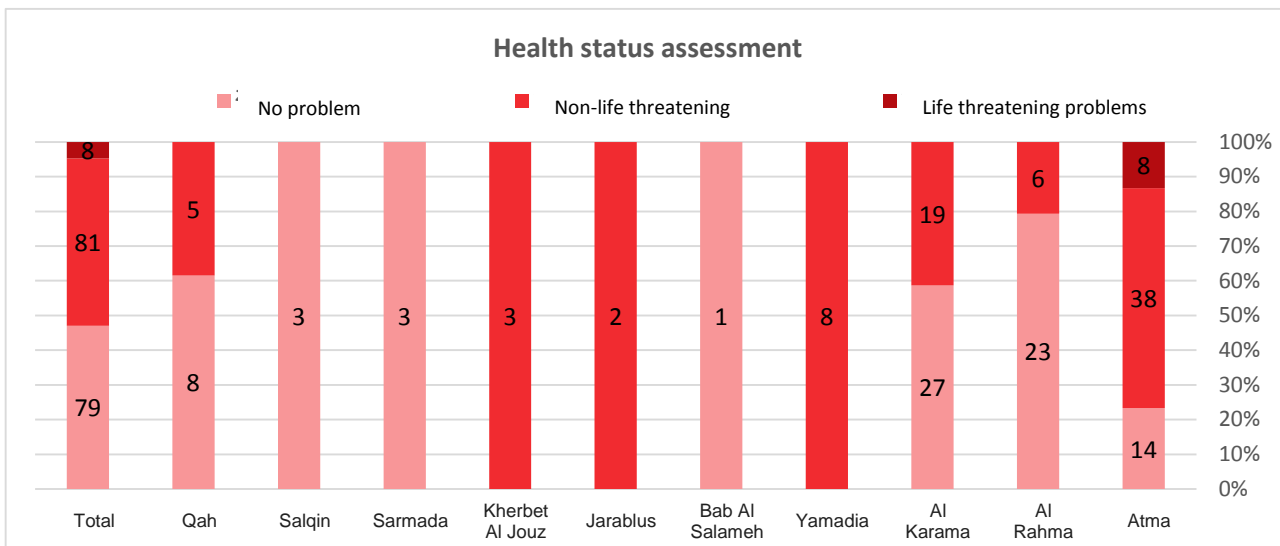
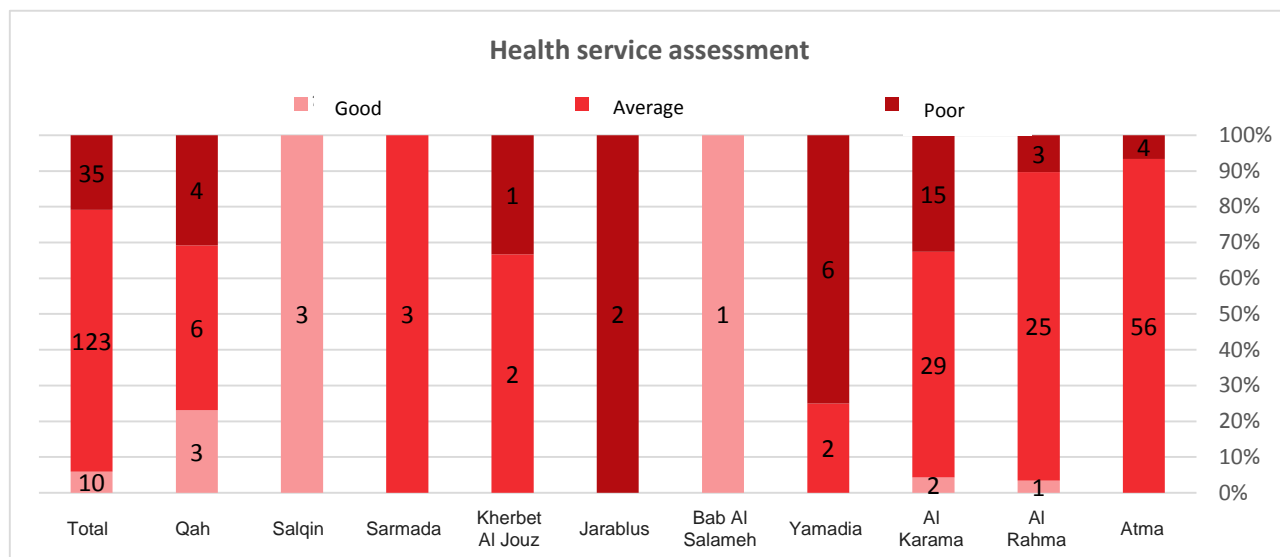
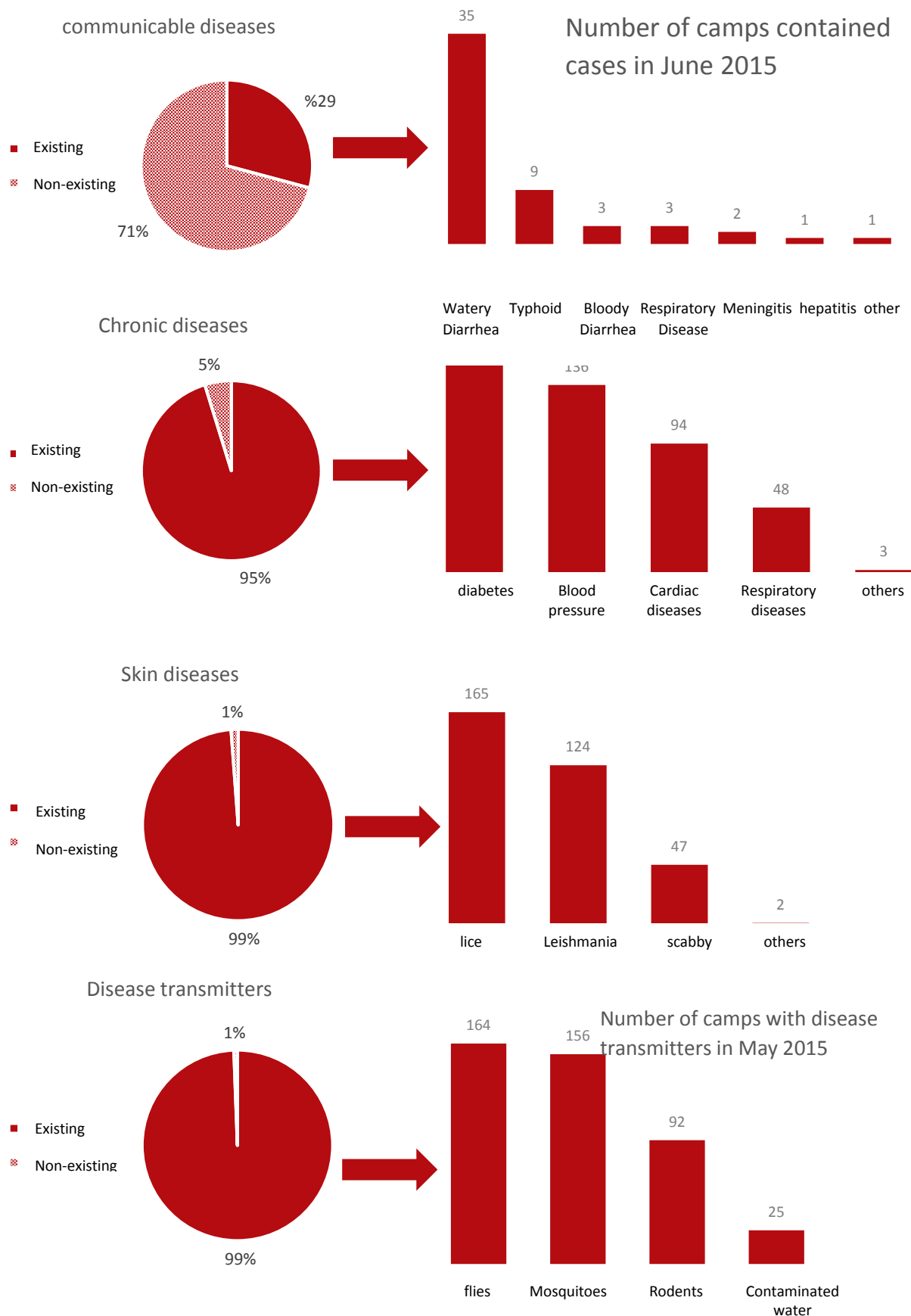


Figure 10. On-cluster assessment of health services



The assessment of the infectious and chronic diseases showed relative increase compared to May, as the number of camps with chronic and skin diseases' patients had increased, with some cases of meningitis, hepatitis, and respiratory diseases. A minor improvement in the skin diseases %1 was noted. As for disease transmitters, the figures below show the camps where disease transmission factors exist, and to our notice, they are present in all IDPs camps. Figure 11 illustrates all of the above.

Figure 11. Assessment of status of on-camp infectious, chronic and skin diseases and disease transmitters



Sarmada and Jarablus clusters still suffer a complete lack of medical services. This is clearly reflected in the outbreak of diseases among displaced people in those clusters. In Salqin, a new medical service point has been established in Yamadia cluster. 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.

Table 4. Medical staff members and medical points

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Number of medical staff	14	17	48	6	30	0	2	0	24	43	184
Number of medical points	5	2	3	2	2	0	1	0	3	7	24
Number of staff in each medical point	13,222	9,969	13,235	2,036	4,033	NA	2,643	NA	2,795	1,807	49,740

Table 5 shows the percentage of infections 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. Rate of total individuals to those with cases of diarrhea, fever, respiratory, infectious and skin diseases

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Diarrhea	%2.3	%2.5	%2.4	%4.1	%2.8	----	%3.1	%3.5	%4.9	%2.8	%2.6
Fever	%0.3	%0.8	%0.1	%1.5	%0.1	----	%1.8	%5.9	%2.1	%1.7	%0.6
Respiratory diseases	%1.3	%2.6	%2.1	%4.2	%5.4	----	%2.0	%6.7	%34.7	%4.1	%4.1
Infectious diseases	%0.0	%0.4	%0.4	%1.5	%0.0	----	%4.0	%0.0	%12.0	%0.4	%1.0
Skin disease	%1.9	%2.1	%1.3	%9.0	%2.7	----	%3.0	%2.0	%2.9	%1.9	%2.1

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

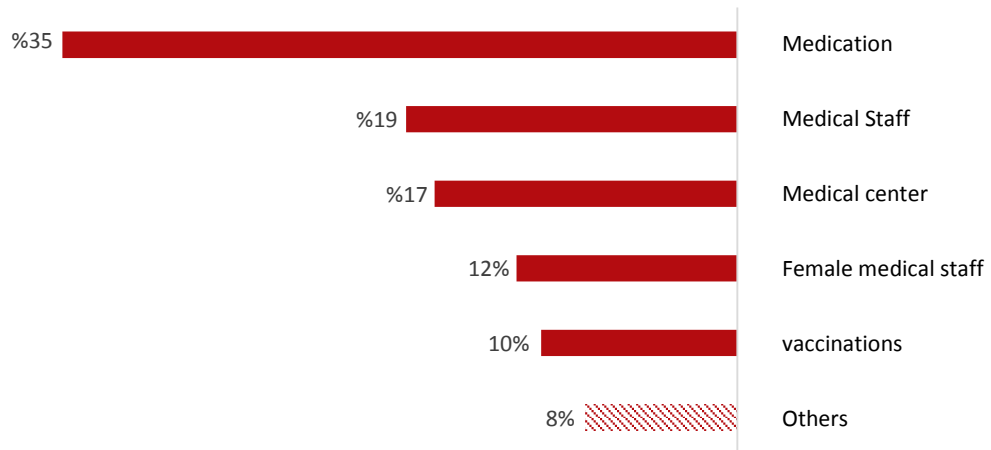
Table 6. Number of birth/mortality rates in each cluster

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Number of birth rates	59	8	15	5	7	3	0	6	15	2	120
Number of death rates	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	10

The increasing demand for medication came as a top priority in the health sector with 35%, while rehabilitation/establishment of medical centers and support of medical staff came second at 19%. Some 8%

of IDPs had other priorities such as finding medical test labs, procurement of medications against scorpion and snake venom inside the clusters. Priorities are presented in figure 12.

Figure 12. Priority needs 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 a clean and healthy life, and prevent possible diseases.

The need for hygiene kits has increased in some camps, while others still suffer difficulties in the sewage system and discharge holes, in addition to the reluctance in turning the open sewage holes into regular sewage system. The complaints regarding the lack of bathrooms and separate toilets are still the same in all assessed camps. The period IRC was temporarily unavailable posing a negative influence on the water status in camps served by this organization. Another issue is the piles of garbage people in camps sometimes have to dump on their own expense as in Andalus camp in Atma cluster.

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.

Figure 13. Assessment of drinking water in clusters

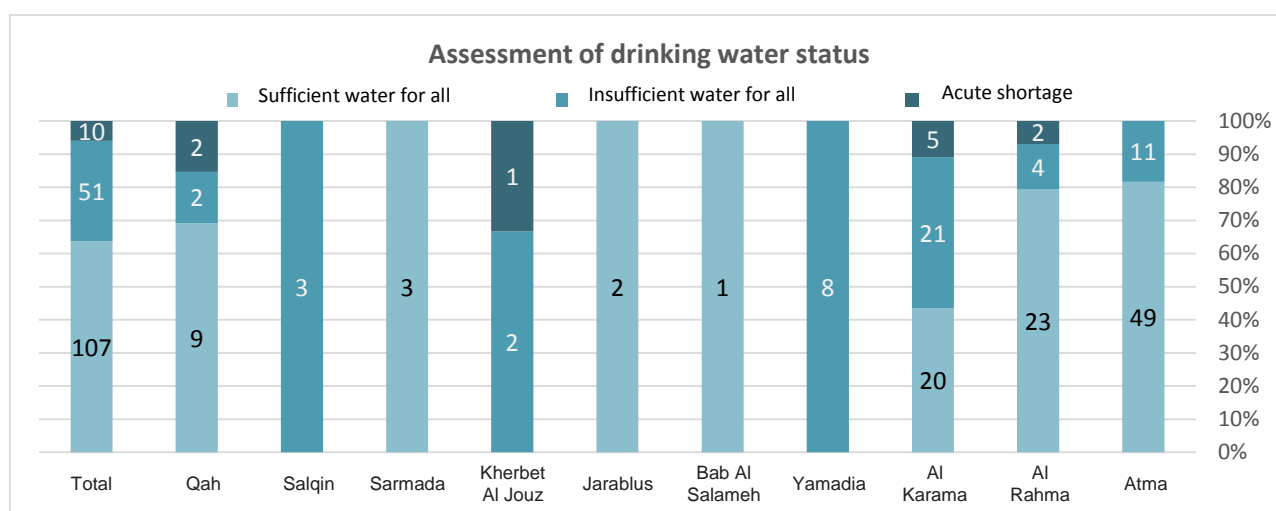
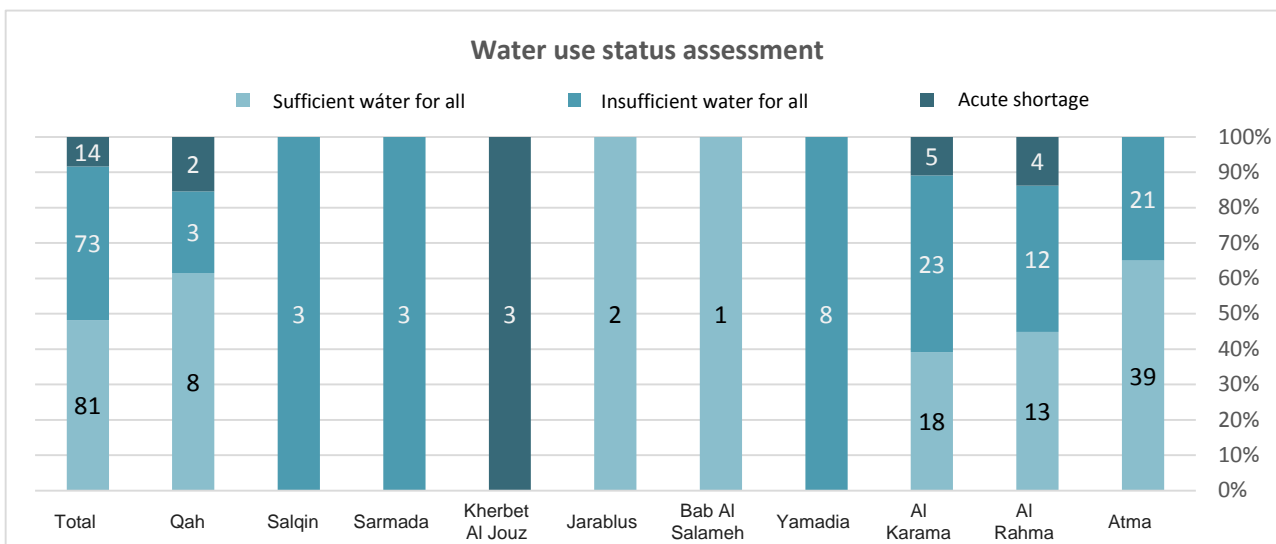


Figure 14. Assessment of water status for uses other than drinking in clusters



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

Figure 15 shows the daily amount of water (m³) reaching each cluster from all available sources. The table also shows 7 sources of water in each cluster.

No serious problems were reported in June, except for some camps' request to increase water points or find new sources of water to meet their needs.

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

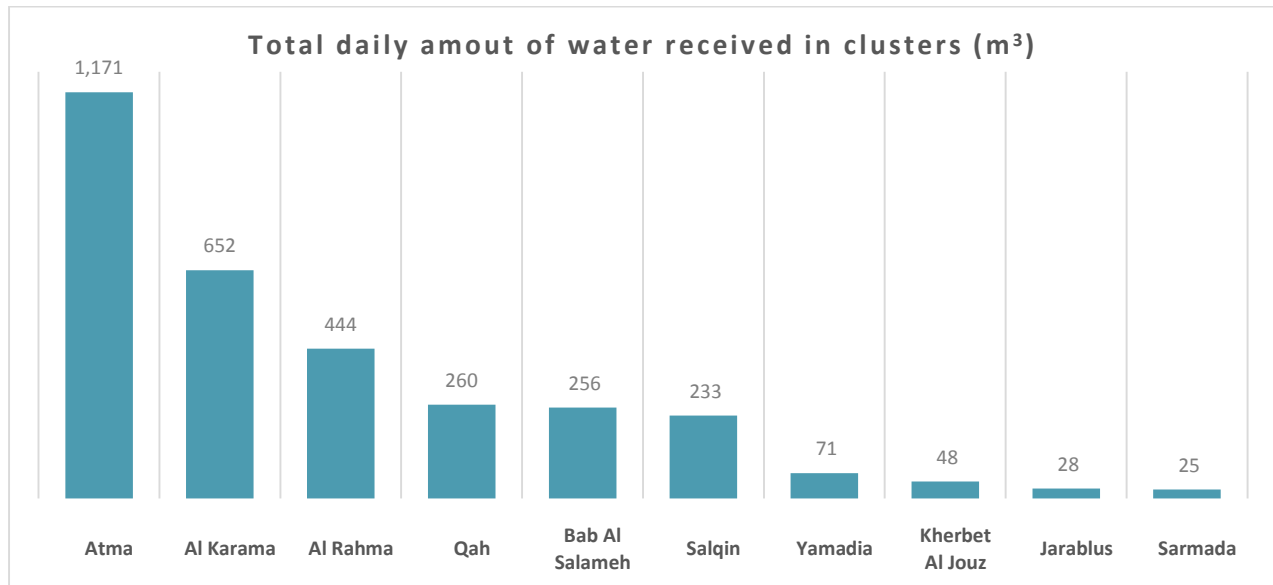
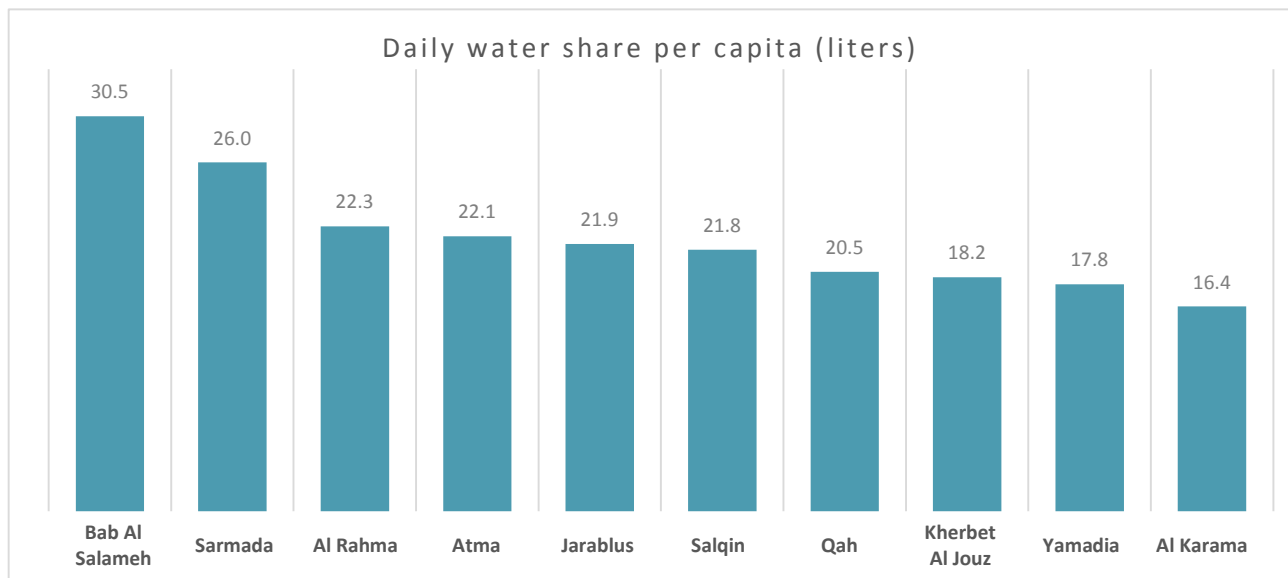


Table 7. Water sources in the clusters (m³)

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Saleme	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
Water from tankers (treated)	902	225	431.5	55.98	16	0	0	25.2	233.2	30
Water from tankers (untreated)	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water from fixed sources (drinking)	240.5	187	210	15	240	28	48	0	0	234
Water from fixed sources (not for drinking)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
bottled water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The per capita share of clean water is sufficient in all clusters as indicated in figure 16. The IDPs in Jarablus and Khurbat Al-Joz clusters receive treated water only through fixed sources due to the inability of providing water via tankers. All clusters have not received any bottled water for over 4 months.

Figure 16. Daily water share per capita (liters)

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

The results of the study show that Bab Al Salameh cluster suffers from severe shortage of water points. This also applies to the clusters of Atma, Al Rahma, Al Karama, Qah and Kherbet Al Jouz. The numbers of water points in those clusters do not meet international standards. The situation has worsened in Al-Rahma camp since May as table 8 shows.

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

Al-Karamah and Sarmada clusters' bathrooms are still out of order. As for Al-Karamah cluster, there has been a minor improvement as the number of functioning bathrooms in June was 30 instead of 16 in May which reduced the capacity for each bathroom from 2474 to 1324 people.

Table 8. Number of people sharing each drinking point/toilet/bathroom

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
People per drinking point	321	269	401	127	672	182	330	113	221	258
People per each toilet	39	36	38	73	39	18	165	26	20	31
People per each bathroom	669	*	1324	NA	81	40	NA	*	84	113

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

According to Sphere standards, every 10 households must 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. In June, Kheir organization sponsored Qasiyoun camp in Al-Rahma cluster in terms of water supply and garbage

disposal. As for Sham Al-Izza camp, it is still suffering the absence of any organization in this regard, forcing people there to discharge their garbage themselves, which is still inefficient.

Table 9. Number of households sharing one garbage bin

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
Number of households sharing one garbage bin	28	23	84	22	8	32	32	18	14	37

Management of solid wastes and sewage system:

The vast majority of people in camps use bins to dump garbage. Some camps in the clusters of Atma, Al Rahma, Al Karama, Khurbat Al-Jouz and Qah use random landfills for waste disposal. Table 17 gives an overview on the status of solid waste in camps in terms of processing mechanisms, pest control, garbage removal and establishment of close-from-camp landfills.

Figure 17. Status of solid wastes in camps

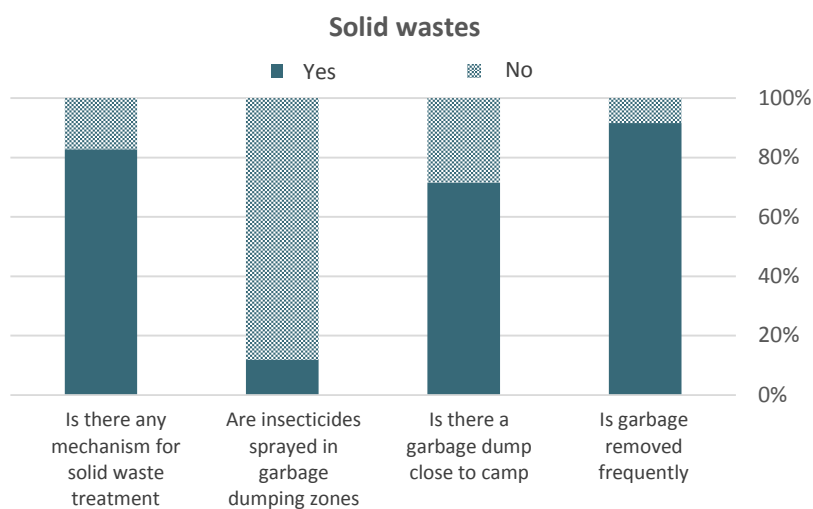
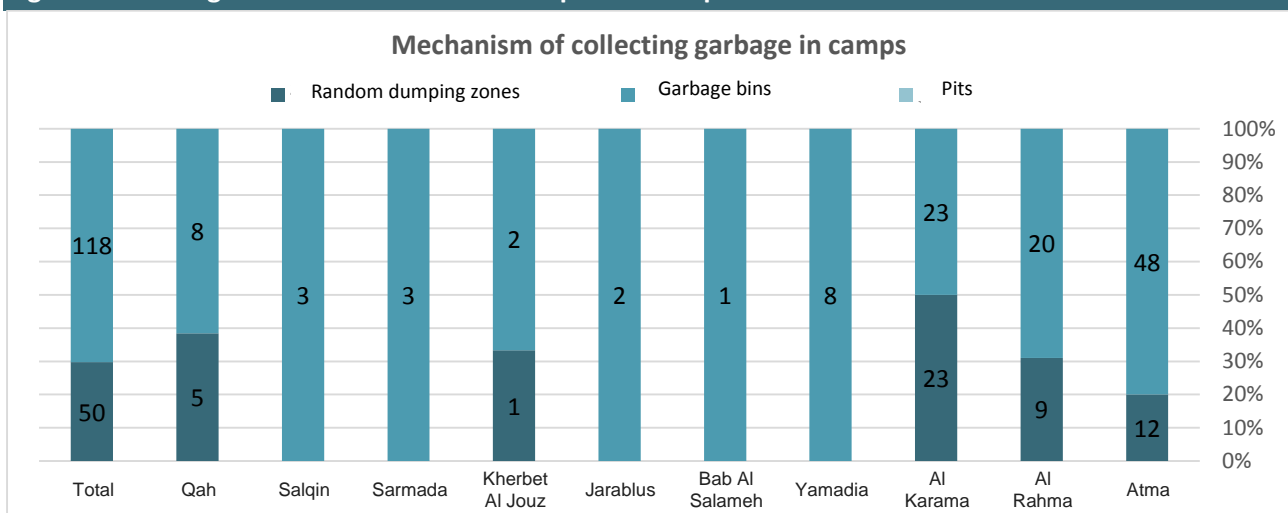


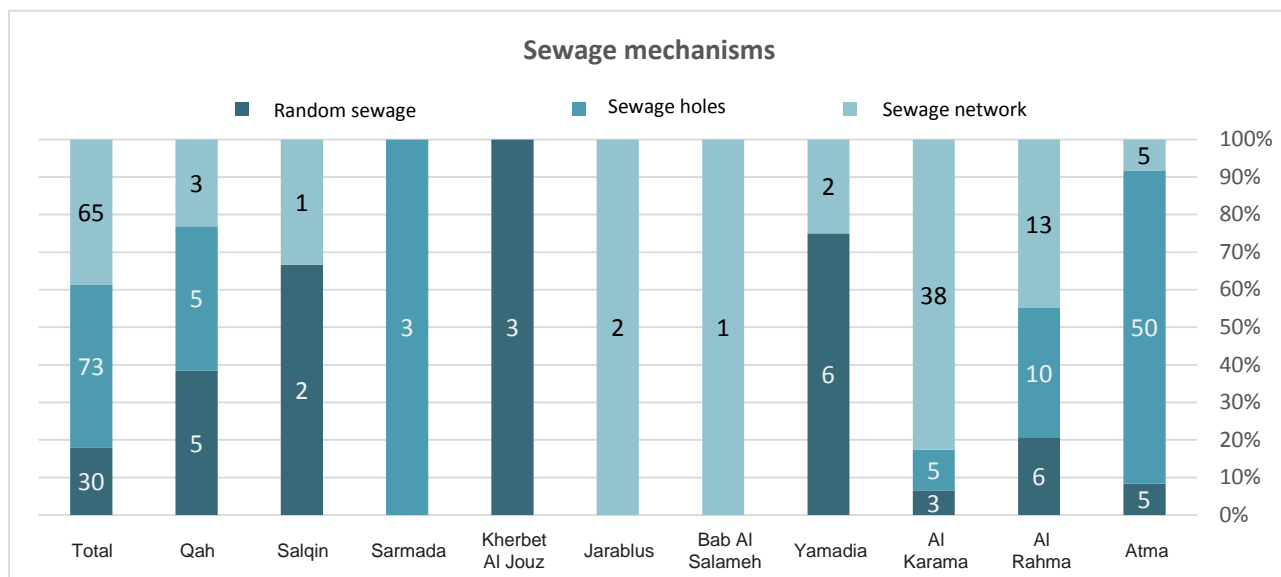
Figure 18 shows the mechanism of collecting garbage in camps. Most camps use bins or random landfills. Collecting garbage in holes was used by people in Omar Al-Farouq camp in May. However, people started to use random landfills in June after all holes became full.

Figure 18. Garbage collection mechanism adopted in camps



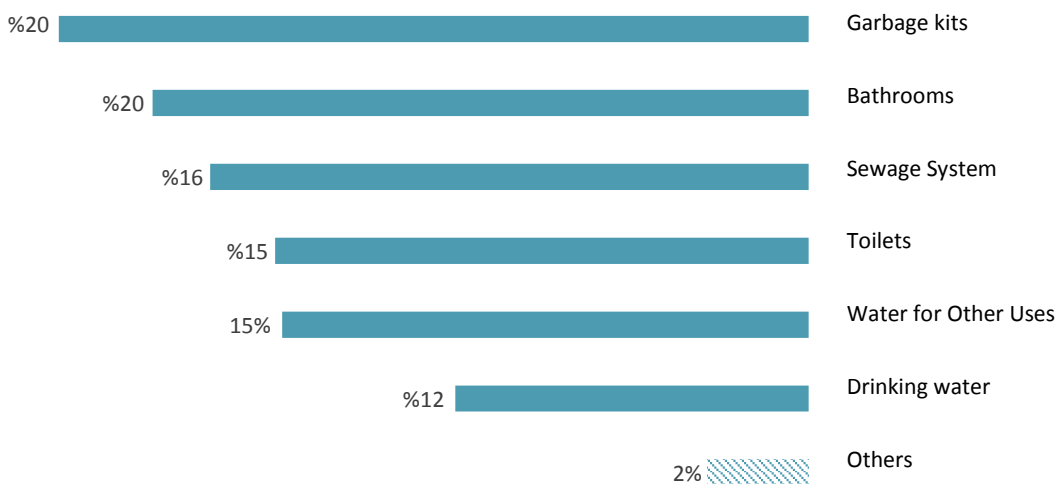
Although discharge holes are the most common method used as a sewage system within 73 camps, complaints about not emptying these holes were reported in Yamama, Andalus, and Zuhoor 2 camps in Atma cluster. As for the sewage network, 65 camps use it, while 30 camps discharge sewage randomly. The distribution on the cluster level is illustrated in figure 19, where numbers in the columns represent the number of camps for each case.

Figure 19. Sewage water draining system in camps



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

Figure 20. Needs priority in water, sanitation and hygiene sector

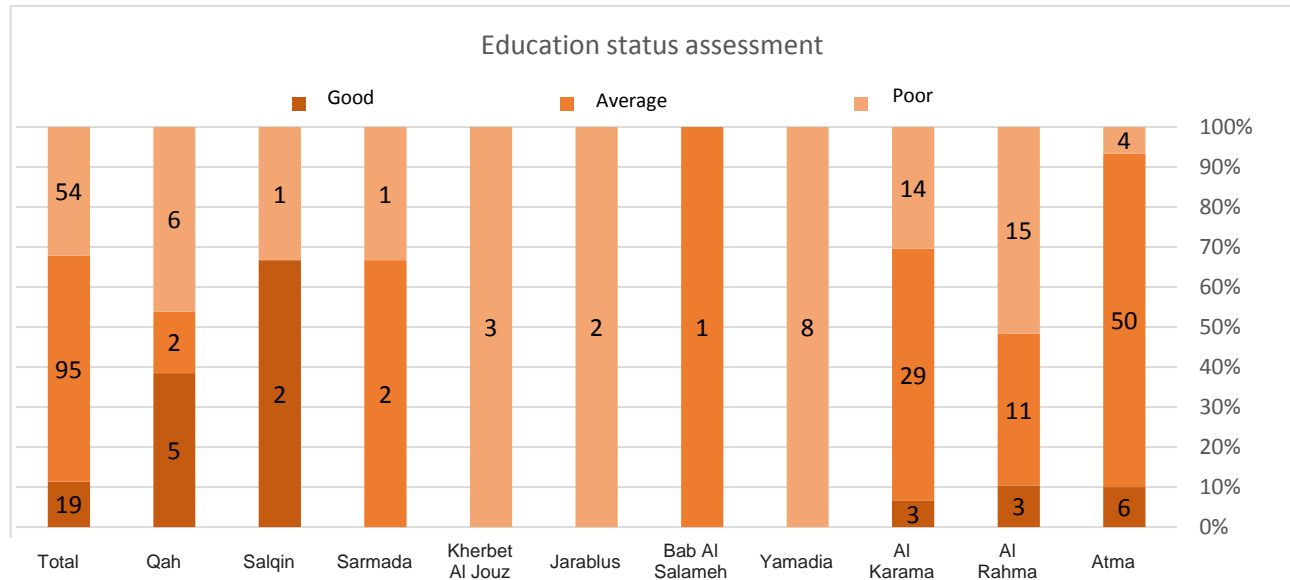




Education

All schools closed down in June as the academic year had come to an end. Until the end of the academic year, schools had suffered extreme conditions. Most teachers in camps are working voluntarily. Most schools in camps have only basic learning stage (Grades 1 to 9), while few schools have secondary learning stage (Grades 10 to 12) in addition to the basic learning stage. Figure 21 illustrates the education status on the cluster level, where numbers in the columns represent the number of camps for each case.

Figure 21. Education status assessment in clusters



Schools are not available in all camps. This pushed students to move to other camps to receive education. Table 10 shows the number of schools with a heat map to the average number of students aged 6-18 for each school on the cluster level.

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

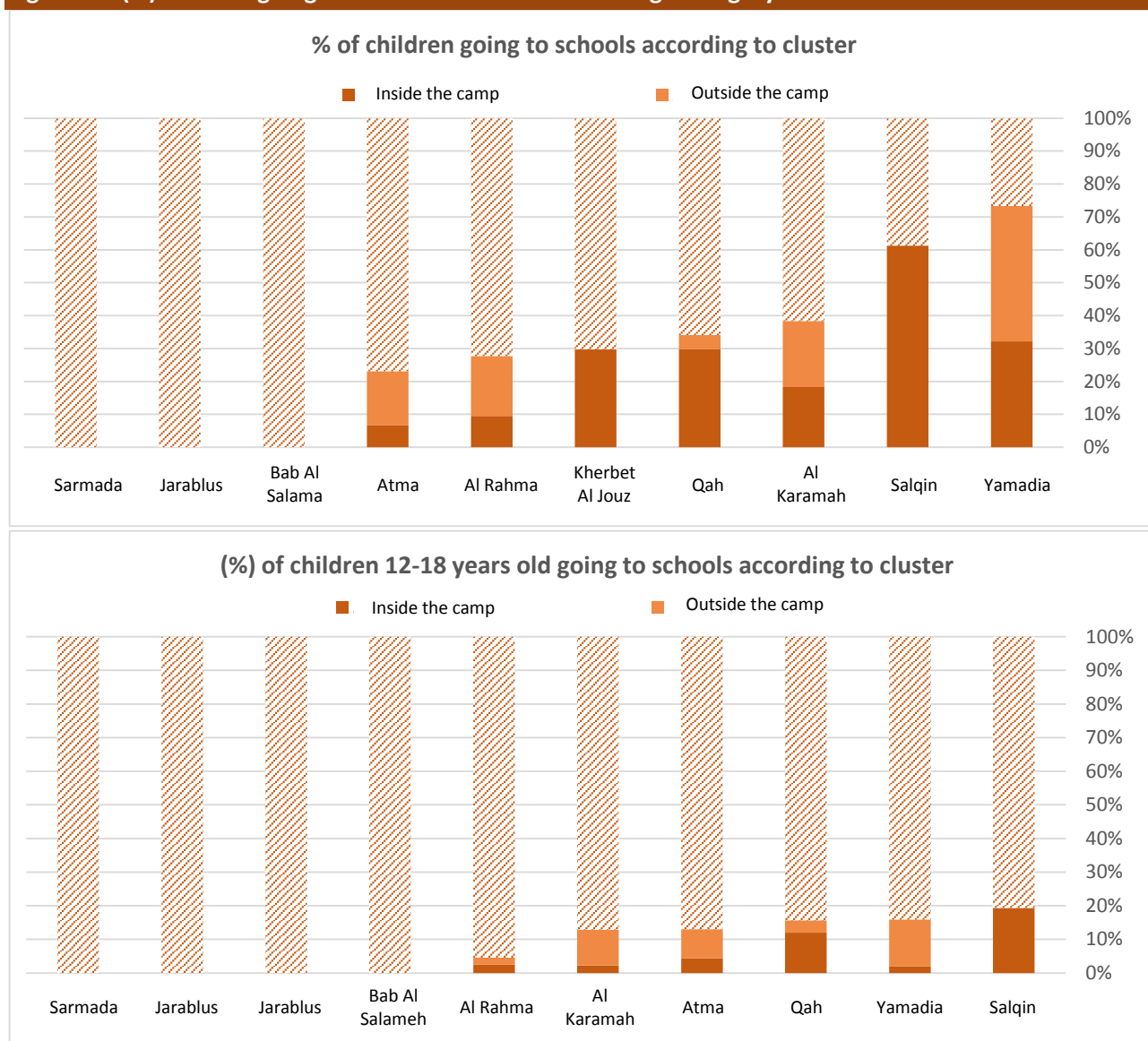
Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamadia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	Total
Total number of schools	9	3	12	3	1	0	1	0	2	8	40
Average number of students of 6-18 years old	1,496	2,259	1,091	615	2,952	NA	913	NA	1,226	537	1,203

The number of children going to schools inside/outside the camp varies according to age groups. Camps of Jarablus cluster are still out of order, not to mention the closure of schools, i.e. the children of Jarablus cluster haven't received education since ISIL took over the city. Table 11 shows the number of children going to schools within or outside their camps according to age groups, provided that schools are currently over. Figure 22 illustrates, in descending order, the rates of children going to school in clusters according to their age group.

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

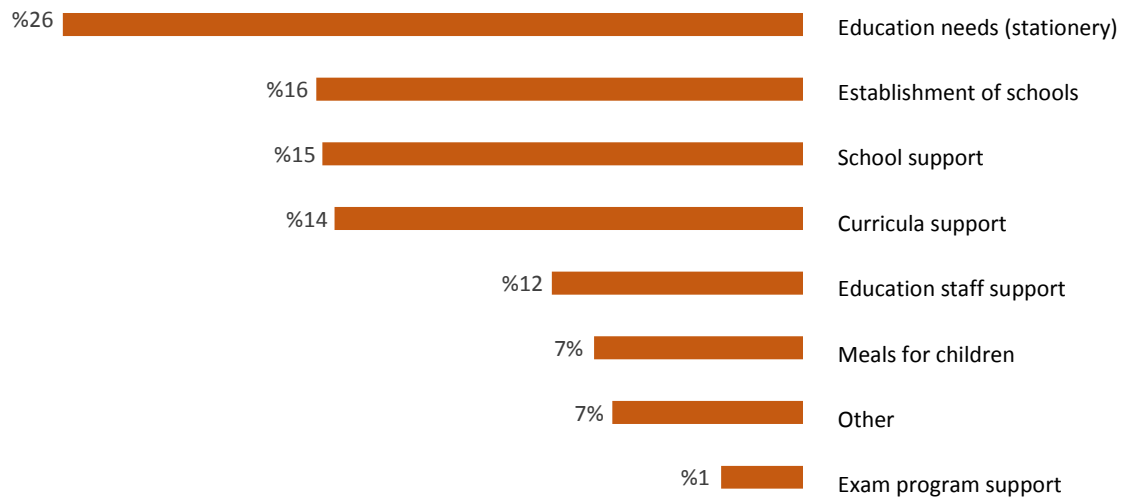
Name of cluster		Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
Number of children going to schools inside the camp based on age category	12-6	506	320	1,065	257	0	0	170	0	833	607
	15-12	274	50	154	20	0	0	0	0	188	272
	18-15	50	37	0	0	8	0	0	0	23	0
Number of children going to schools outside the camp based on age category	12-6	1,245	616	1,272	329	0	0	0	0	0	87
	15-12	515	53	475	86	0	0	0	0	0	44
	18-15	122	15	235	60	0	0	0	0	0	38

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



The need for education was a top priority 26%, followed by the need to establish a school 16%, with the need to support the existing schools coming as a third priority 15%. Other camps had other priority demands such as expanding the existing schools so that they include secondary learning stage, as well as providing summer activities and raising awareness towards the problem of drop-out students. All priorities are indicated in figure 23.

Figure 23. Priority needs in education sector



**Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

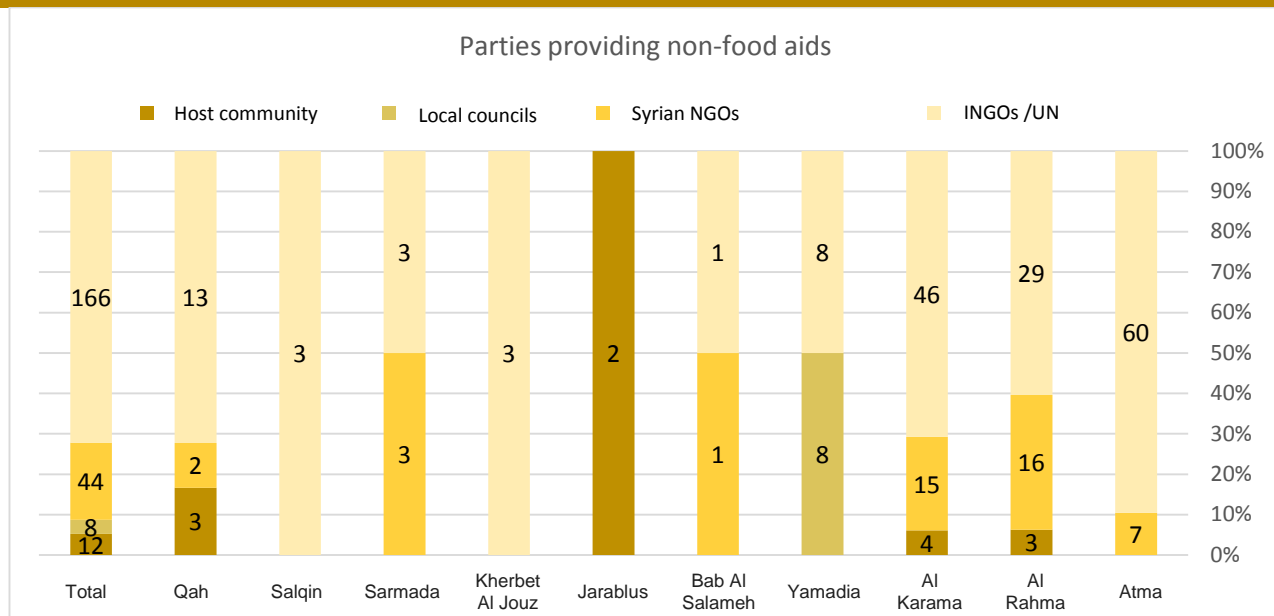
The problem of tents availability is still a top priority in terms of shelter. Some camps started the replacement of tents with constructed rooms. This came as a result of the absence of response by organizations to the urgent need for tent replacement. Some families tend to repair their tents, while, according to the international standards, tents must be replaced every six months. Table 12 shows the total housing (tents, rooms, caravans) in addition to the number of families with no place yet. The number of tents has decreased by 449 tents compared to May, while the number of constructed rooms increased by 469 rooms in Atma cluster. However, the number of homeless families has decreased by 673 families, as some families returned home after relatively safer living conditions, other families moved to the newly-established Turkish Red Crescent camp, but the main reason was the failure in responding to their needs in the camps they left.

Table 12. Status of residential sites on the cluster level

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Jouz	Kherbet Al	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah	total
Number of tents	7,033	3,199	5,953	901	1,395	310	490	211	1,533	2,188	23,213	
Number of caravans	0	2	1	15	99	0	2	0	0	0	119	
Number of constructed rooms	2,417	287	1,255	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	4,149	
Number of total housing places (tents, caravans, rooms)	9,450	3,488	7,209	916	1,494	310	492	211	1,533	2,378	27,481	
number of households for each residential place	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Number of households with no place of residence	377	14	0	0	0	0	0	2	307	13	659	

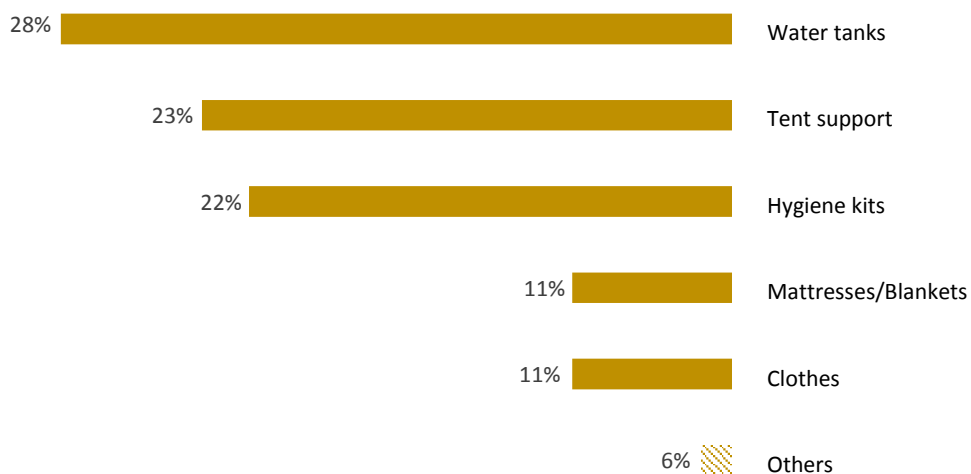
As for aid provision, the international organizations came first, followed by Syrian NGOs, then came the host society which provided aid to 12 camps. Local councils, on the other hand, took the Syrian NGOs' role in Yamadia cluster compared to May. Figure 24 illustrates the intervention rates for each party on the cluster level. The numbers in the columns represent the number of camps for each case.

Figure 24. Parties providing NFIs on the cluster level



The need for water tanks was the top priority, while supporting tents moved down the list as a third priority after coming first in May. There were other needs in shelter sector like paving the camps floors with crushed stones and providing mosquito nets with the beginning of summer. Added to them is the need for baby diapers. Figure 25 shows the needs priority in the NFIs and shelter sectors.

Figure 25. Needs priority related to shelters and non-food items sectors



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 covering 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.

Figure 26. Priority needs in various sectors

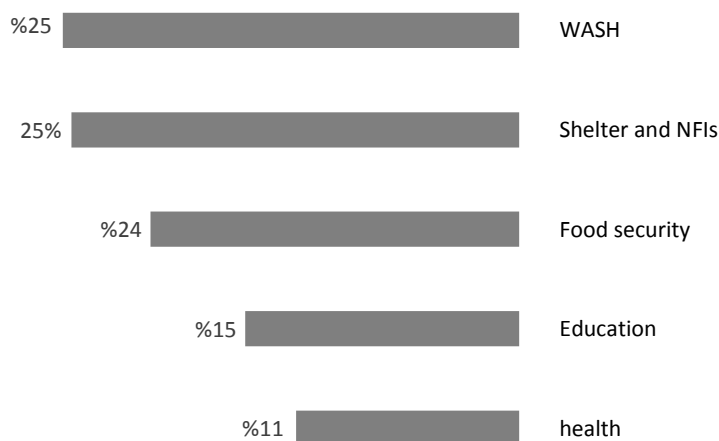


Table 13. Sector-based prioritization in each cluster

Name of cluster	Atma	Al Rahma	Al Karama	Yamdia	Bab Al Salameh	Jarablus	Kherbet Al Jouz	Sarmada	Salqin	Qah
Shelter and NFIs	High	High	Very High	High	High	Low	High	High	High	Very High
Education	Very High	High	High	High	High	High	High	Very High	High	High
Water and sanitations	High	High	High	Very High	Low	Low	High	High	Very High	High
Food security	High	Very High	High	High	Very High	Very High	Very High	Low	High	High
Health	High	Very High	High	High	Low	High	Very High	High	Low	High

Annex 1

Table 14. Camp clusters assessed in June 2015

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

Administrative division

Governorate/ Province: Highest administrative division in Syria

District: Division of a governorate/ province where governmental institutions work

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

Village: The smallest administrative unit

Annex 2

Table 15. Information on camps assessed in June 2015

serial	Camp name	Camp code	Name of sector	Number of families	No. 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 Ansar 1	CM070111	Atma	168	1073
6	Al Bir wa Attaqwa	CM070114	Atma	68	322
7	Al Bara'	CM070143	Atma	59	317
8	Al Bayan	CM070113	Atma	432	2844
9	Al Jazeera	CM070105	Atma	647	3454
10	Al Hassoun	CM070144	Atma	98	536
11	Al Hamzeh	CM070118	Atma	98	536

serial	Camp name	Camp code	Name of sector	No. of families	No. of individuals
12	Al Khalil	CM070119	Atma	271	1696
13	Al Risaleh	CM070123	Atma	60	371
14	Al Rih Al Mursaleh	CM070145	Atma	79	308
15	Al Zuhour 1	CM070146	Atma	132	698
16	Al Zuhour 2	CM070147	Atma	127	533
17	Al Arabiyeh	CM070112	Atma	886	4802
18	Al Ghaith	CM070117	Atma	331	2027
19	Al Farouq Omar	CM070115	Atma	138	760
20	Al Fadil	CM070148	Atma	74	445
21	Al Fuqara wa Al Muhtajin	CM070116	Atma	136	881
22	Al Maram	CM070149	Atma	126	838
23	Al Mutasim	CM070150	Atma	28	205
24	Al Muntasir	CM070151	Atma	157	846
25	Al Mansiyien	CM070120	Atma	47	352
26	Annadah	CM070122	Atma	120	726
27	Al Hilal	CM070152	Atma	93	572
28	Al Wahda	CM070153	Atma	166	1041
29	Al Yarmouk	CM070125	Atma	56	367
30	Al Yamama	CM070136	Atma	106	587
31	Um Al Qura	CM070130	Atma	120	925
32	Orient	CM070131	Atma	224	1235
33	Baraim Kafar Zieta	CM070154	Atma	37	219
34	Bashair Annasr	CM070127	Atma	79	485
35	Ram Allah	CM070132	Atma	117	717
36	Riahd Al Haramayn	CM070133	Atma	97	582
37	South Aleppo countryside	CM070138	Atma	66	361
38	North Hama countryside	CM070137	Atma	138	896
39	West Hama countryside	CM070155	Atma	121	741
40	Zamzam	CM070156	Atma	122	746
41	Saidouna	CM070157	Atma	247	1355
42	Shaza Al Hurriey	CM070134	Atma	138	803
43	Shams Al Hurriey	CM070102	Atma	71	438
44	Sabiroun	CM070158	Atma	182	1036
45	Soran	CM070159	Atma	51	327
46	Ibad Arrahman	CM070128	Atma	66	324
47	Ibad Allah	CM070129	Atma	61	324
48	Atshan	CM070126	Atma	255	1419
49	Hamad Alammar village	CM070160	Atma	100	543
50	Mutawa' 1	CM070139	Atma	65	423
51	Mutawa' 2	CM070161	Atma	99	579
52	Yad biyad	CM070163	Atma	42	264

serial	Camp name	Camp code	Name of sector	No. of families	No. of individuals
53	Yusuf Wa Nura	CM070164	Atma	197	975
54	Al Hiba	CM070162	Atma	263	1550
55	Ihsas 1	CM070106	Atma	185	1198
56	Ihsas 2	CM070107	Atma	206	1145
57	Ihsan 1	CM070140	Atma	85	519
58	Ihsan 2	CM070141	Atma	50	629
59	Al Anfal	CM070110	Atma	152	1027
60	Al Ayadi Al Bayda	CM070165	Atma	94	555
61	Abu Bakir Assidiq	CM070319	Al Rahma	125	845
62	Al Arbaïen	CM070323	Al Rahma	80	441
63	Al Intisar	CM070308	Al Rahma	93	603
64	Al Khair	CM070324	Al Rahma	137	744
65	Arrahma	CM070303	Al Rahma	138	741
66	Ashurouq	CM070325	Al Rahma	74	356
67	Al Assi	CM070310	Al Rahma	140	753
68	Alfardous	CM070307	Al Rahma	150	1025
69	Alqadisieyh	CM070321	Al Rahma	151	729
70	Al Qura Al Mankoubeh	CM070313	Al Rahma	97	583
71	Al Madineh Al Munawarah	CM070301	Al Rahma	97	591
72	Al Mutasem Billah	CM070305	Al Rahma	75	386
73	Al Muhajirin	CM070320	Al Rahma	112	638
74	Al Nawair	CM070309	Al Rahma	275	1596
75	Annour	CM070302	Al Rahma	145	1019
76	Al Walid	CM070304	Al Rahma	104	673
77	Bani Ummayah	CM070322	Al Rahma	71	385
78	Shabab Al Khair	CM070317	Al Rahma	210	1184
79	Toyour Ajjanneh	CM070318	Al Rahma	106	651
80	Qasiyoun	CM070326	Al Rahma	110	442
81	Hibatu Allah	CM070315	Al Rahma	117	660
82	Atfal Shuhada Al Hurriy	CM070314	Al Rahma	78	539
83	Al Ansar 2	CM070311	Al Rahma	112	574
84	Al Imam	CM070312	Al Rahma	155	790
85	Ahbab Al Rasoul	CM070327	Al Rahma	95	478
86	Dar Al Aytam	CM070316	Al Rahma	132	625
87	Sahl Al Ghab 1	CM070328	Al Rahma	47	365
88	Suhada' Abdin	CM070329	Al Rahma	70	373
89	Liajlikum	CM070306	Al Rahma	185	1150
90	Atfal Al Ghad	CM070232	Al Karama	104	511
91	Al Ahrar	CM070214	Al Karama	223	908
92	Al Ikha'	CM070211	Al Karama	293	1535
93	Al Ikhlas	CM070239	Al Karama	127	803

serial	Camp name	Camp code	Name of sector	No. of families	No. of individuals
94	Al Aqsa	CM070207	Al Karama	130	672
95	Attadamun	CM070244	Al Karama	63	425
96	Al Hijaz	CM070219	Al Karama	88	517
97	Al Haramain	CM070216	Al Karama	166	741
98	Al Haq	CM070209	Al Karama	114	574
99	Addua'	CM070205	Al Karama	348	1482
100	Arraja'	CM070229	Al Karama	165	893
101	Arrouda	CM070231	Al Karama	95	484
102	Ashuhada'	CM070212	Al Karama	112	526
103	Ashahid Saleh	CM070222	Al Karama	129	793
104	Assidiq	CM070217	Al Karama	48	267
105	Assafa wa Al Marwa	CM070202	Al Karama	170	795
106	Al Farouq	CM070210	Al Karama	150	959
107	Al Faraj	CM070208	Al Karama	158	1070
108	Al Karamah	CM070201	Al Karama	545	3441
109	Al Mahabbah	CM070220	Al Karama	112	665
110	Al Mustaqbal	CM070221	Al Karama	162	886
111	Al Manara	CM070230	Al Karama	135	764
112	Tabarak Arrahman	CM070240	Al Karama	108	664
113	Halab	CM070225	Al Karama	111	704
114	Duat Al Kuwait wa Al Kheirtat	CM070224	Al Karama	150	738
115	Rief Hama Al Mankoub	CM070227	Al Karama	107	599
116	Zahret Al Madain	CM070236	Al Karama	136	753
117	Sahl Al Ghab	CM070243	Al Karama	200	1227
118	Shams Al Hurriy	CM070102	Al Karama	230	1437
119	Sarkhet Tifl	CM070245	Al Karama	80	454
120	Salahuddin	CM070228	Al Karama	223	1253
121	Teibah	CM070203	Al Karama	211	1399
122	Ata	CM020301	Al Karama	118	731
123	Fadlu Allah	CM070233	Al Karama	103	550
124	Mujama Taqua Al Aytam	CM070241	Al Karama	42	248
125	Nasret Al Mazloumin	CM070242	Al Karama	145	794
126	Nur Asham	CM070234	Al Karama	91	565
127	Nur Al Mustaqbal	CM070237	Al Karama	153	782
128	Nur Al Mustafa	CM070218	Al Karama	213	1140
129	Waitasimu	CM070204	Al Karama	170	1085
130	Yasmin Asham	CM070235	Al Karama	225	1205
131	Al Ikhlas	CM070238	Al Karama	127	803
132	Al Assil	CM070215	Al Karama	153	878
133	Al Amal Bil Awdeh	CM070246	Al Karama	125	659
134	Ahl Al Sham	CM070213	Al Karama	140	753

serial	Camp name	Camp code	Name of sector	No. of families	No. of individuals
135	Abna' Homs	CM070226	Al Karama	81	474
136	Arrihania	CM060108	Yamdia	65	240
137	Azzaytouneh	CM060104	Yamdia	94	420
138	Al Sad	CM060106	Yamdia	33	115
139	Al Ladikia	CM060109	Yamdia	240	1180
140	Al Yamdia	CM060101	Yamdia	133	669
141	Torus	CM060107	Yamdia	94	740
142	Qrouja	CM060110	Yamdia	33	139
143	Annahleh	CM060103	Yamdia	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	Salahuddin 1	CM070701	Kherbet Al Jouz	175	970
148	Salahuddin 2	CM070702	Kherbet Al Jouz	217	1397
149	Omar Al Faruq	CM070703	Kherbet Al Jouz	47	276
150	Ariha	CM070503	Sarmada	63	319
151	Addana	CM070501	Sarmada	53	243
152	Ashahba	CM070502	Sarmada	106	563
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	Qah	CM070407	Qah	260	1317
165	Al Maydan	CM070405	Qah	200	1125
166	Bab Al Hawa (upper)	CM070406	Qah	110	555
167	Dar Riyet Al Ajzeh	CM070409	Qah	202	1024
162	Al Khalij Al Arabi martyrs	CM070414	Qah	105	801

Annex 3

A General Information

A1 Questionnaire data					
1	Questionnaire number		2	Code of researcher	
3	Date of starting data collection		4	Date of ending data collection	

A2 Data on camp					
1	Governorate		2	District	
3	Sub-district		4	Village	
5	Cluster		6	Camp	
7	Longitude		8	Latitude	
9	Camp area m ²		10	gradient	O suitable O flat O bad

B Population number

B1 Total number of population					
1	Total number of households living in camp		2	Total number of individuals living in camp	
3	Total number of males		4	Total number of females	
3-1	0-6 month old males		4-1	0-6 month old females	
3-2	6-12 month old males		4-2	6-12 month old females	
3-3	1-2 year old males		4-3	1-2 year old females	
3-4	2-6 year old males		4-4	2-6 year old females	
3-5	6-12 year old males		4-5	6-12 year old females	
3-6	12-18 year old males		4-6	12-18 year old females	
3-7	18-50 year old males		4-7	18-50 year old females	
3-8	Males over 50 years		4-8	Females over 50 years	

B2 Vulnerable groups					
1	Unaccompanied elderly		2	Unaccompanied minors	
3	Female dependent households		4	People with special needs	
5	Number of violence cases				

B3 Demographic changes					
1	Number of individuals came to camp in the last 30 days		2	Number of individuals left the camp in the last 30 days	

B4 People living outside the camp area					
1	Number of individuals living in the surrounding area of camp		2	Number of households living in the surrounding area of camp	

C	Water and Sanitation
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C1	Drinking water assessment			
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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			
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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			
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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			
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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			
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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

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

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

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

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

D4		Number of birth/death/disease cases last month	
1	Number of birth 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.....	

E	Food Security			
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E1	Food security status assessment in camp			
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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			
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1	Number of distributed bread loaves	2	Number of individuals receiving cooked meals
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E3	Prioritization			
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1	Identify the most significant three priorities to support food security sector			
	<input type="radio"/> cooked meals			
	<input type="radio"/> food baskets			
	<input type="radio"/> bread			
	<input type="radio"/> food supplements for children			
	<input type="radio"/> others, identify.....			

F	Education			
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F1	Assessment of education status			
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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			
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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			
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1	Number of children of 6-12 years going to schools inside the camp	2	Number of children of 6-12 years going to schools outside the camp
3	Number of children of 12-15 years going to schools inside the camp	4	Number of children of 12-15 years going to schools outside the camp
5	Number of children of 15-18 years going to schools inside the camp	6	Number of children of 15-18 years going to schools outside the camp

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

G Shelter and non-food items

G1		Status of shelter	
1	Total number of tents	2	Number of caravans
3	Number of tents need fixing	4	Number of tents need immediate replacement
5	Number of rooms built instead of tents	6	Number of households with no tents or caravans

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H8	What are the difficulties faced during this assessment?

H9	Other notes:

CAMP MONITORING REPORT NORTHERN SYRIA

Issue No.23
June 2015

