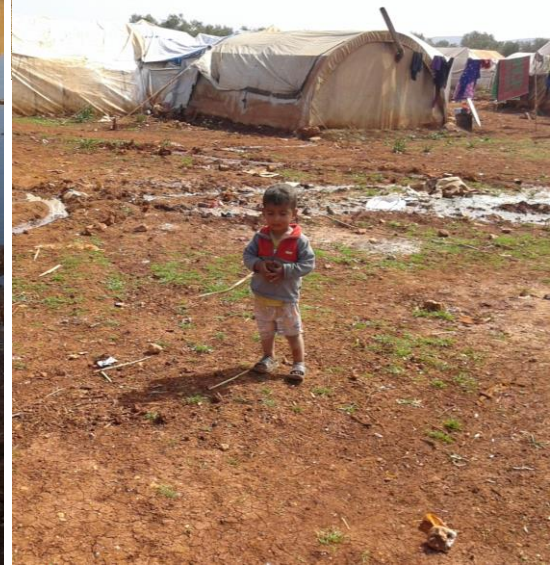


Special Report on the Spread of Contagious Diseases in Camps

ISSUE NO. 1 | May 2015



THIS REPORT CONTAINS:

- 1- Demographic Information about Camps
- 2- Spread of Leishmaniasis in Camps
- 3- Spread of Lice in Camps
- 4- Spread of Scabies in Camps
- 5- Medical Centres in Camps
- 6- Disease Vectors

Prepared by

The Information Management Unit
(IMU)

SUMMARY

Throughout northern Syria, adjacent to the Turkish border, there are approximately 200 Internally Displaced Person (IDPs) camps. Many of those displaced within the camps are suffering from difficult humanitarian conditions. The Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) through its IDP camp enumerators monitors any changes in living conditions in 160 camps, approximately 80% of the total number of camps in northern Syria. With the start of the summer and the lack of adequate support in sectors including Food Security, Health, WASH, and Education for the displaced people, a growth in the spread of diseases related to the low level of hygiene and increase in pollution has been noticed.

This study focuses on diseases where an increase in the number of people infected during the past two months has been noticed.

- **Leishmaniasis:** The number of cases in April 2015 was 614, while in May 2015, 881 new cases were recorded. This is a noticeable and worrying increase which requires a response to improve methods of prevention and treatment.
- **Lice:** The number of cases in April 2015 was 14,177, while in May 2015, 16,343 new cases were recorded. A response to this increase will require increasing the distribution of personal hygiene items and increasing water distribution.
- **Scabies:** Infection numbers decreased with the number of cases in April 2015 (499), while in May 2015, 347 new cases were recorded. Raising the level of hygiene is expected to decrease the number of scabies cases.
- **Medical Centres:** Research around the medical centres that provide treatment for residents of camps shows that most of these centres are located outside the camps, making treatment difficult to access.
- **Open Sewage:** 125 out of 160 camps suffer from the presence of an open sewage system, which is a massive risk for the spread of disease.
- **Swamps:** 65 swamps are located within or near the camps. Swamps are considered a major factor in the spread of disease.
- **Waste Management:** In most camps waste is removed periodically and this is not currently considered a significant problem. In 26 out of 160 camps waste accumulation is noted as a problem.
- **Hygiene Kits:** Only 8 camps out of 160 monitored reported receiving hygiene kits regularly. Moreover, 95% of all camp residents believe that hygiene kits are insufficient even when received. The need for hygiene items is therefore a massive gap that needs to be filled urgently.

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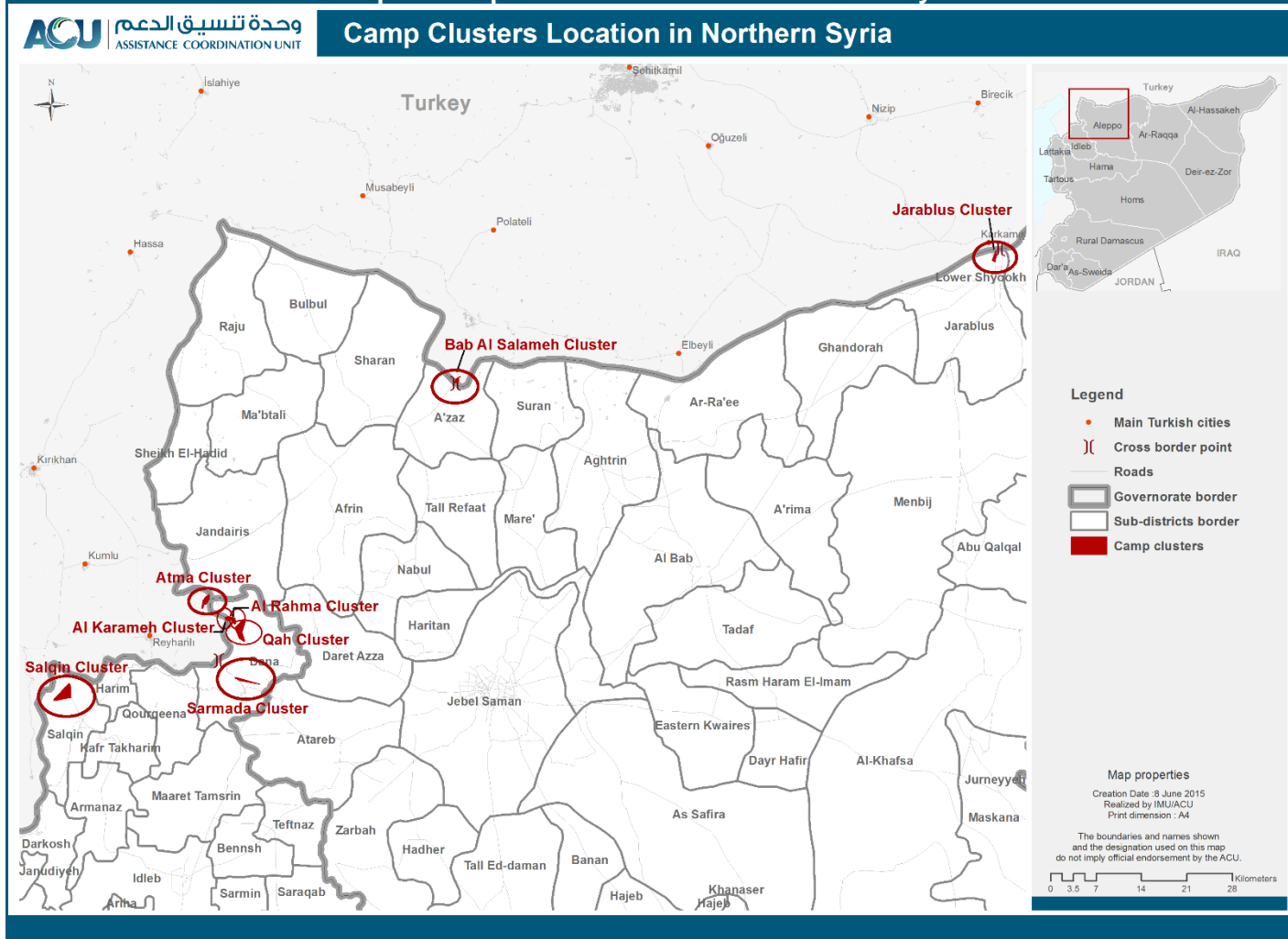
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METHODOLOGY

Assessment sample

One hundred and sixty camps were assessed in Syria in 10 camp clusters; most of them are located in the North of Syria. Annex 1 shows the camp clusters assessed.

Map 1: Camp Clusters Location in Northern Syria



Assessment Tools

The questionnaire design was based on the information received from the camps, in addition to the opinion of some doctors about common diseases in the camps adopted.

The data was collected through the KOBO program.

Data collection, management and analysis

Data collection started on the 15th of May 2015 and ended on the 25th of May 2015. Twenty IMU enumerators participated in the data collection and sent the data to one network coordinator based in Gaziantep. The debriefing process took 2 days. Next, the data analysis process started on the 28 of May.

Limitations

Random sampling took some time in addition to the difficulty of gathering information about certain diseases where some families prefer not to mention that her children infected with lice and the weakness of the Internet and equipment led to the late arrival of the data to the Centre of Data Analysis.

Analysis Tools

The IMU have been using Excel program and SPSS in data analysis.

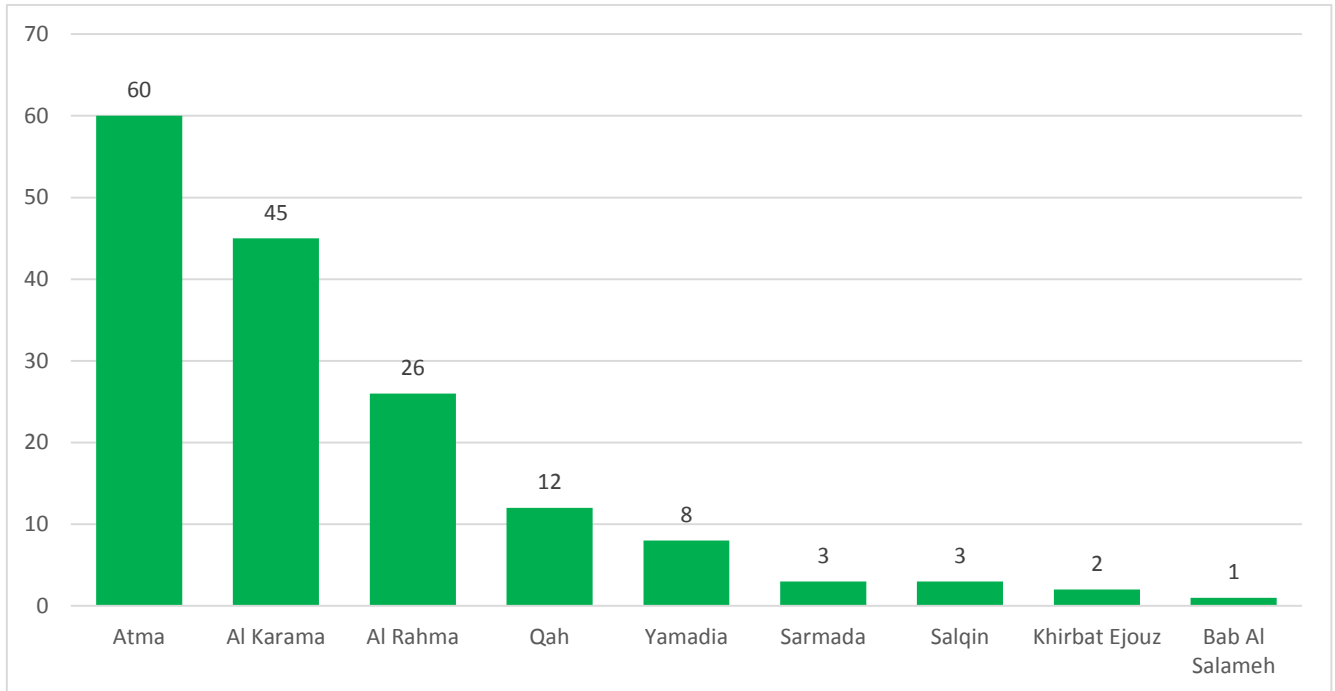
KEY FINDINGS

1. OVERVIEW OF ASSESSED CAMP CLUSTERS

1.1 Demographic data

Figure 1 shows the number of camps studied in a clusters form, whereas the Atma cluster consider one the biggest cluster and contain 60 camps while the Bab Al-Salamah cluster contain 1 camp and still consider huge because it houses 1,347 families.

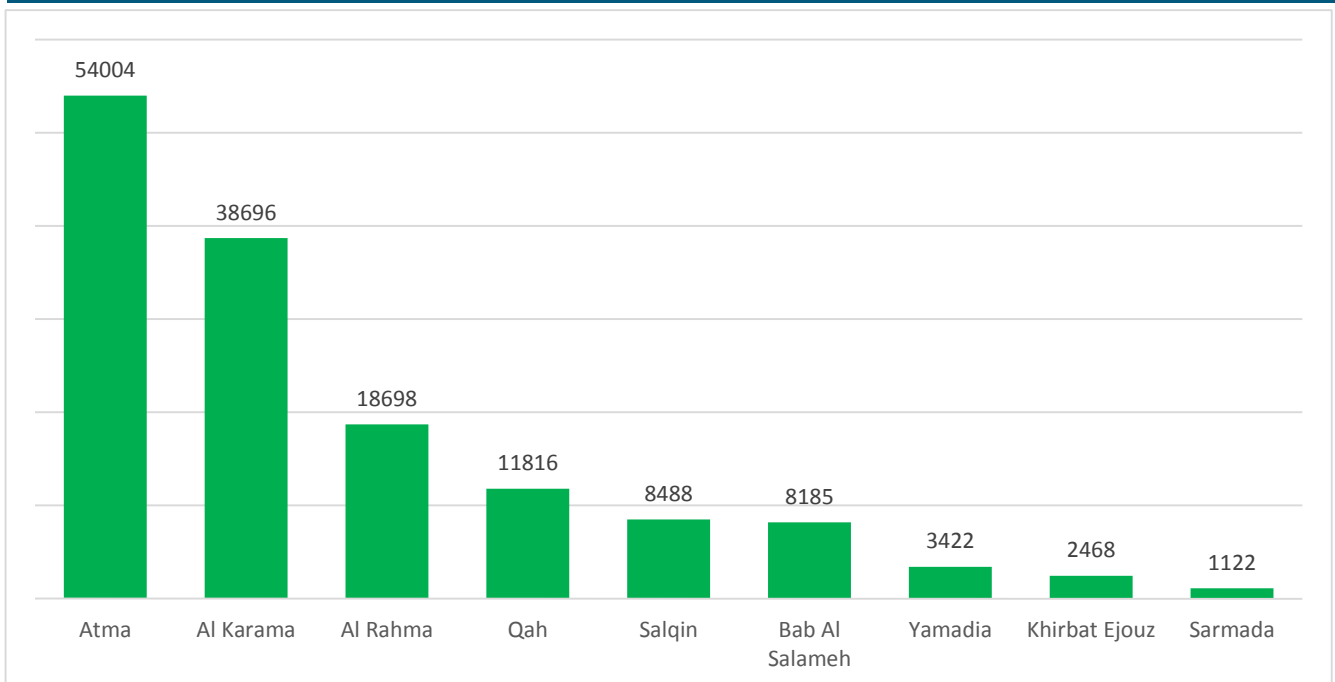
Figure 1: Number of Camps by Clusters



1.2 Individuals

The number of individuals in the camps was 146,899 people. The Atma cluster houses about 37% of the total camps residents, while the Al-karama cluster houses about 26% from total camps residents.

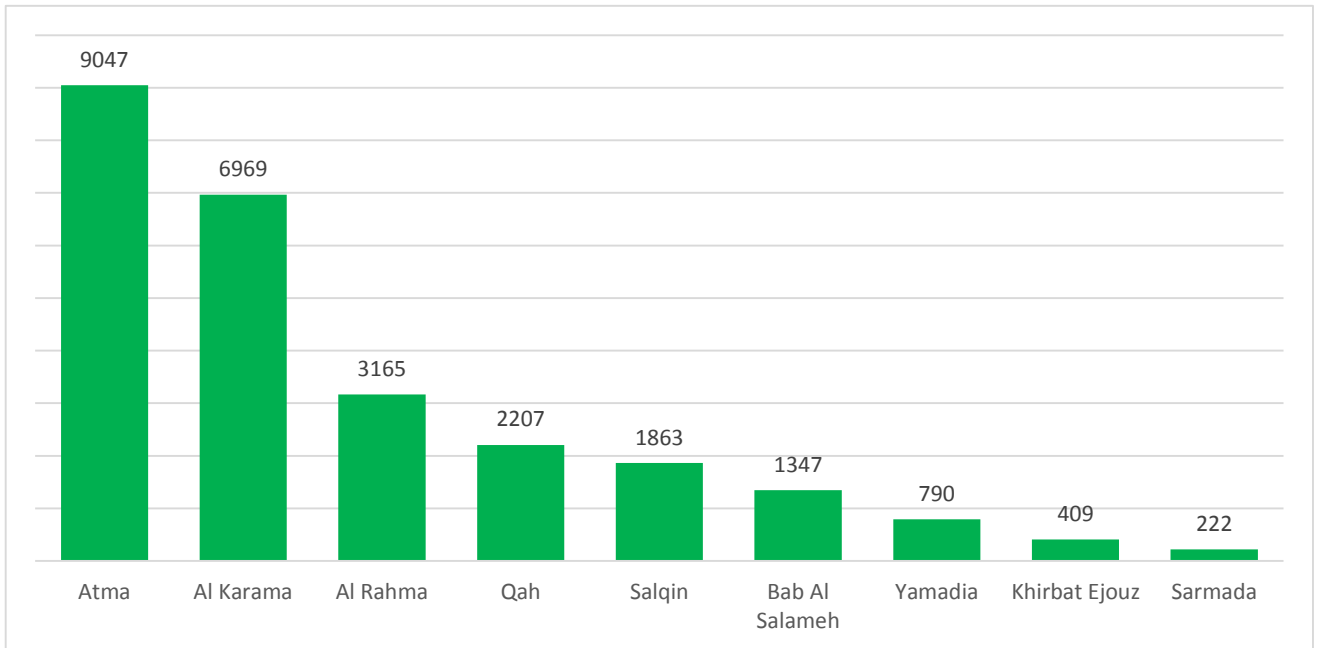
Figure 2: Number of Individuals by Clusters



1.3 Families

Figure 3 shows the number of families in accordance with the clusters, whereas the Atma cluster is the largest in terms of the number of families about 35.

Figure 3: Number of Families by Clusters



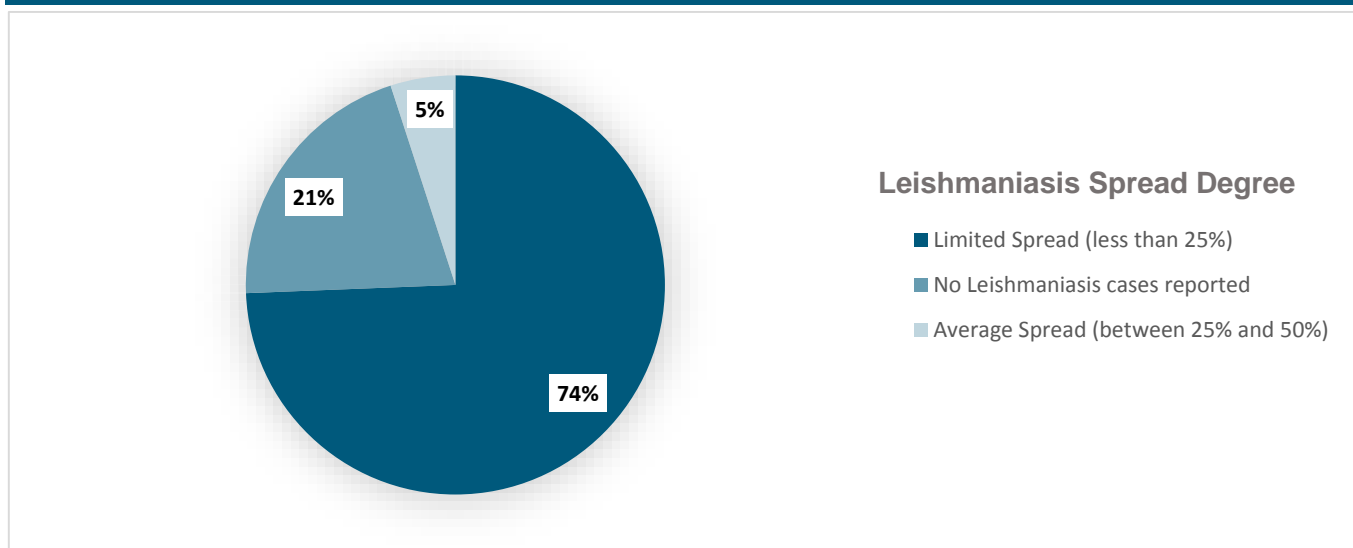
2. LEISHMANIASIS

Leishmaniasis is a skin disease that spreads in many countries of the world, especially countries with warm and moderate temperatures.

2.1 Spread of Leishmaniasis in Camps

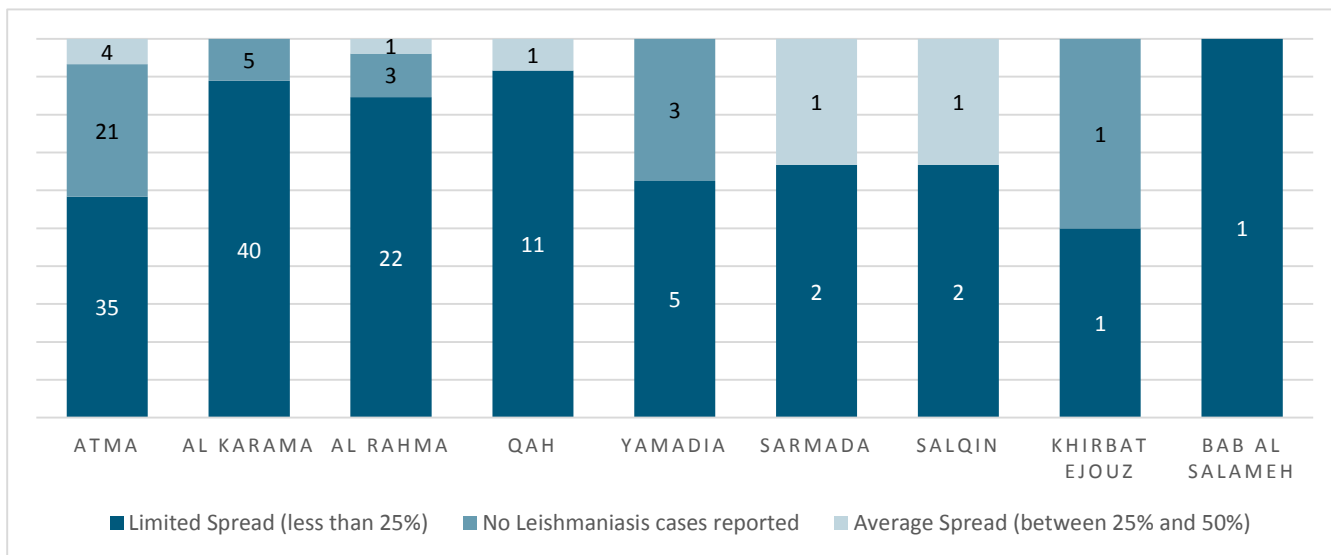
After examining the number of infected cases with Leishmaniasis we found that there are 74% of total camps have limited spread of Leishmaniasis, 21% of camps do not have Leishmaniasis cases reported, and 5% of camps have average spread of Leishmaniasis.

Figure 4: Leishmaniasis Spread Degree In The Camps



In Atma cluster, there are 35 camps that have limited spread of Leishmaniasis (see figure 5). Al Karama cluster there are 5 camps that don't have cases report of Leishmaniasis. In Sarmada cluster, there is 1 camp which sees an average spread of Leishmaniasis.

Figure 5: Leishmaniasis Spread In Camp Clusters

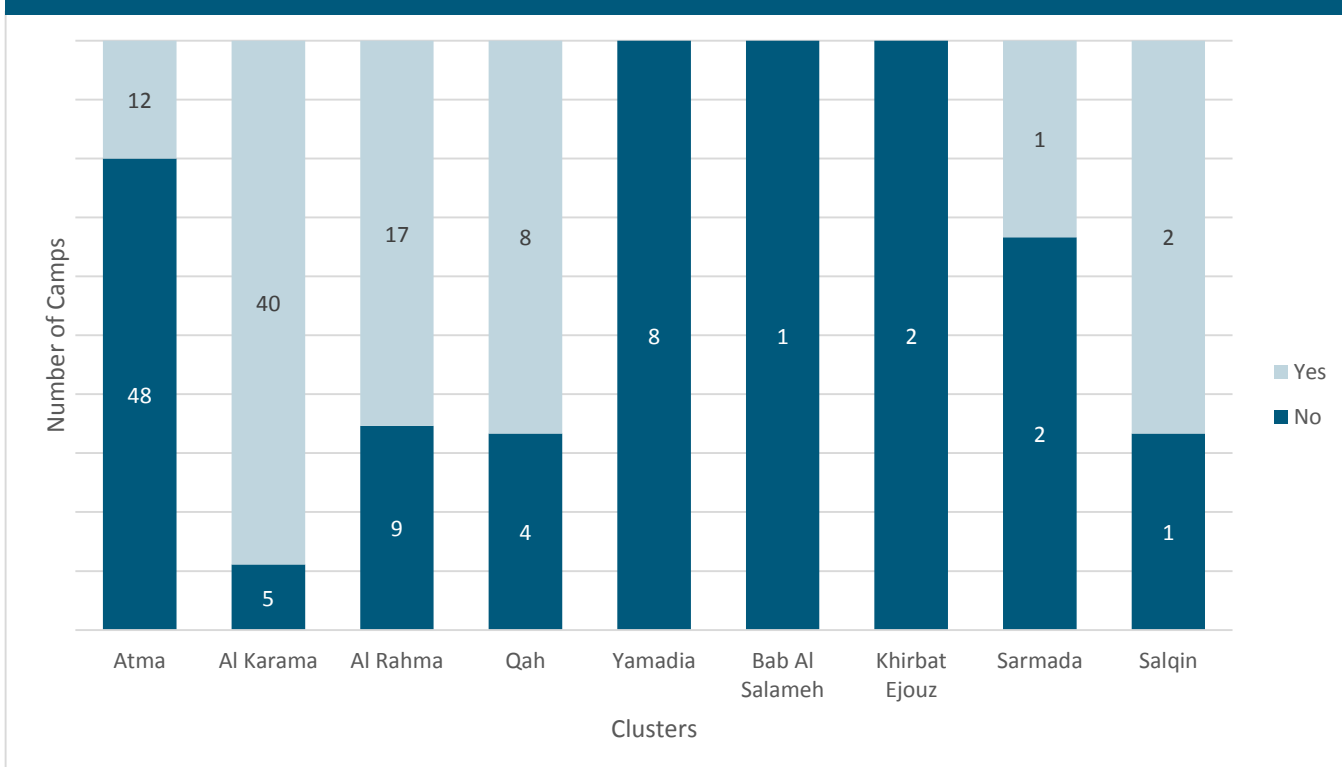


2.2 Availability of Leishmaniasis Diagnostic Centres in Camps

The Leishmaniasis disease needs specialized centres where we count the number of centres and we found that half of the camps have no specialized centres in Leishmaniasis.

In Atma cluster, there are more than 48 camps that do not have a Leishmaniasis diagnostics centre (see figure 6). Al Karama cluster has 40 camps that have Leishmaniasis diagnostic centres. In Yamadia cluster, no camp has a diagnostic centre.

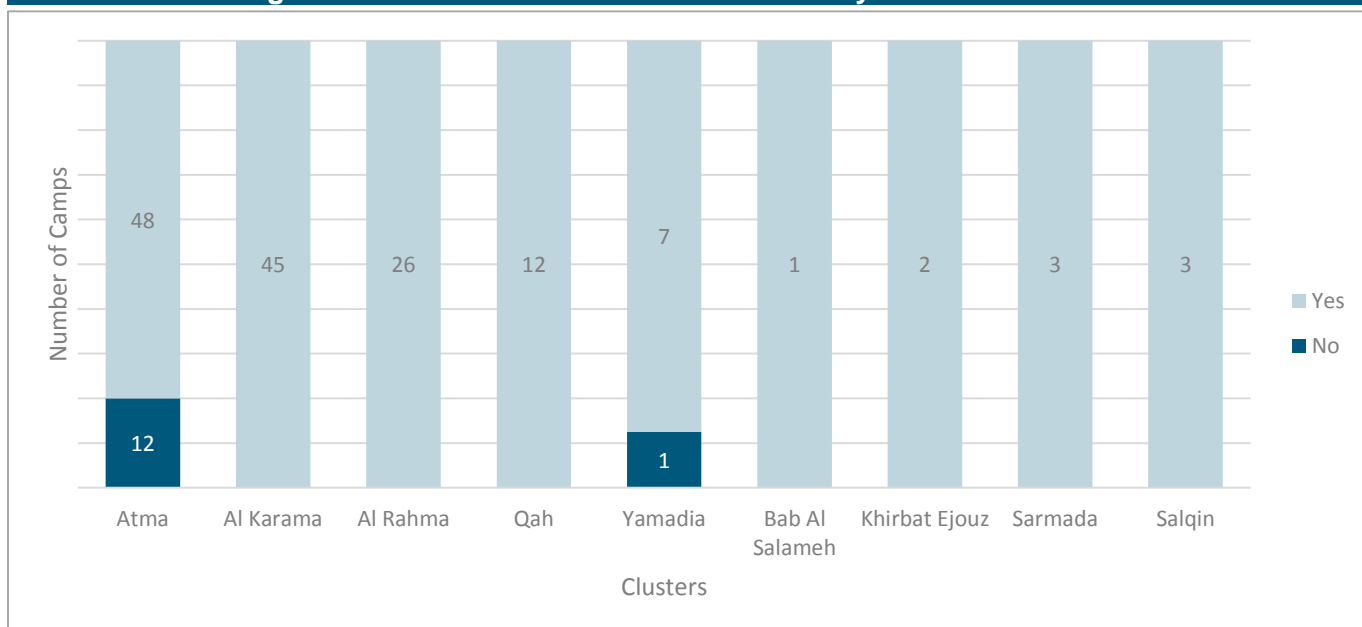
Figure 6: Leishmaniasis Diagnostic Centre Availability In The Camp



2.3 Availability of Leishmaniasis Medicine in Medical Centres

Most of the camps have drugs for the Leishmaniasis disease. Within the Atma cluster, 12 camps do not have access to Leishmaniasis medicine in their medical centres (see figure 7). Yamadia cluster has one camp without access to Leishmaniasis medicine.

Figure 7: Leishmaniasis Medicine Availability In Medical Centres



2.4 Number of Leishmaniasis Cases in Camp Clusters

Camps suffer from a higher incidence of the Leishmaniasis cases. There were a total of 614 Leishmaniasis cases reported in April among all camp clusters. In May, the number of reported cases increased, with a total of 881 additional cases. Bab Al Salameh, which did not have any cases of Leishmaniasis in April, reported a total of 62 cases in May (see table 2).

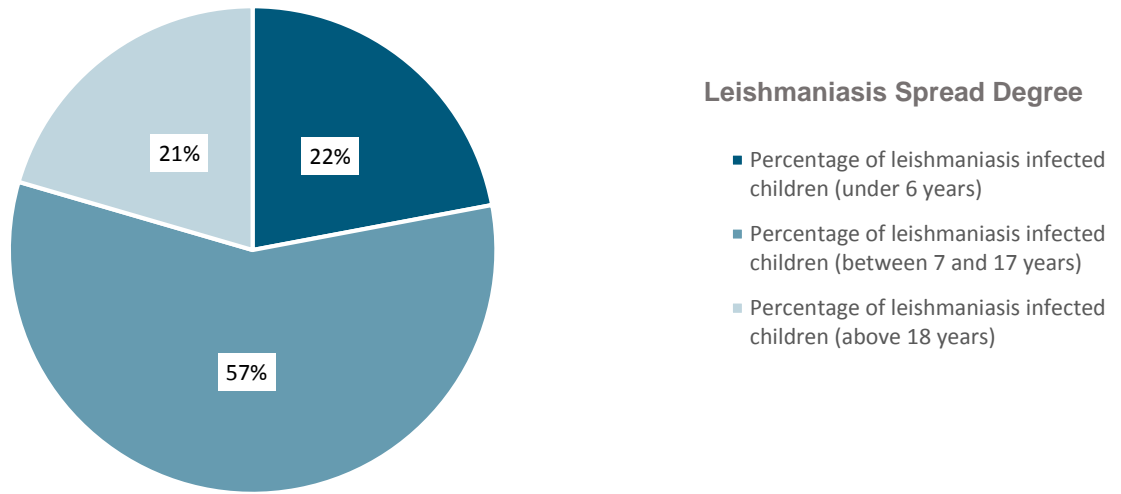
Table 1: Number of Leishmaniasis Cases In April And May in Clusters

Clusters	Number of Leishmaniasis Cases In April	Number of Leishmaniasis Cases In May	total
Al Karama	175	258	433
Al Rahma	106	240	346
Atma	141	155	296
Qah	52	83	135
Bab Al Salameh	0	62	62
Yamadia	46	29	75
Salqin	70	20	90
Sarmada	4	19	23
Khirbat Ejouz	20	15	35
Grand Total	614	881	1495

2.5 Leishmaniasis cases by age:

There are 22% of all Leishmaniasis cases under 6 years, 57% of cases is between 7 and 18 years, and 21% of cases is above 18 years.

Figure 8: Leishmaniasis Cases Among IDPs By Age



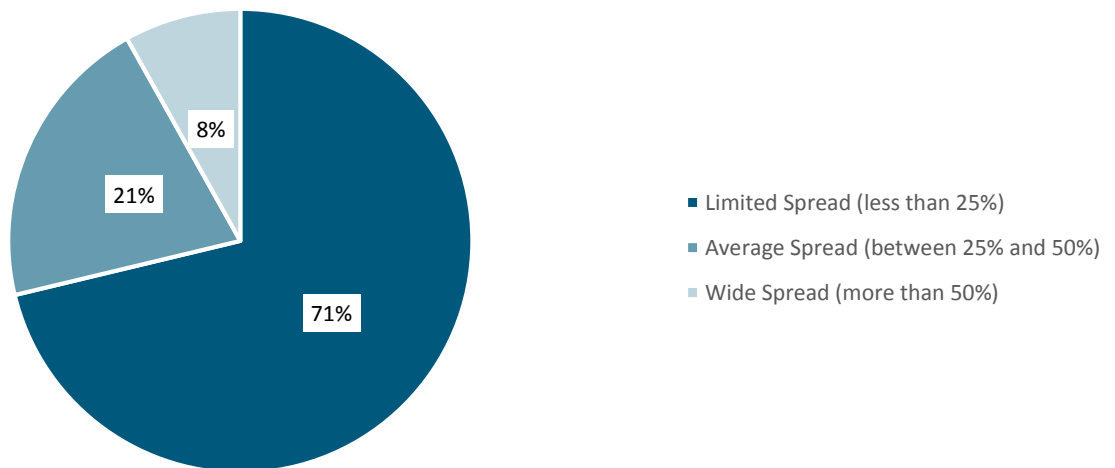
3. LICE

Lice disease is an infectious skin disease that afflict the head and body. The main carrier of the lice disease is a small insect with a length about 2.5 Mm. feeds on human blood and cling to the scalp and neck

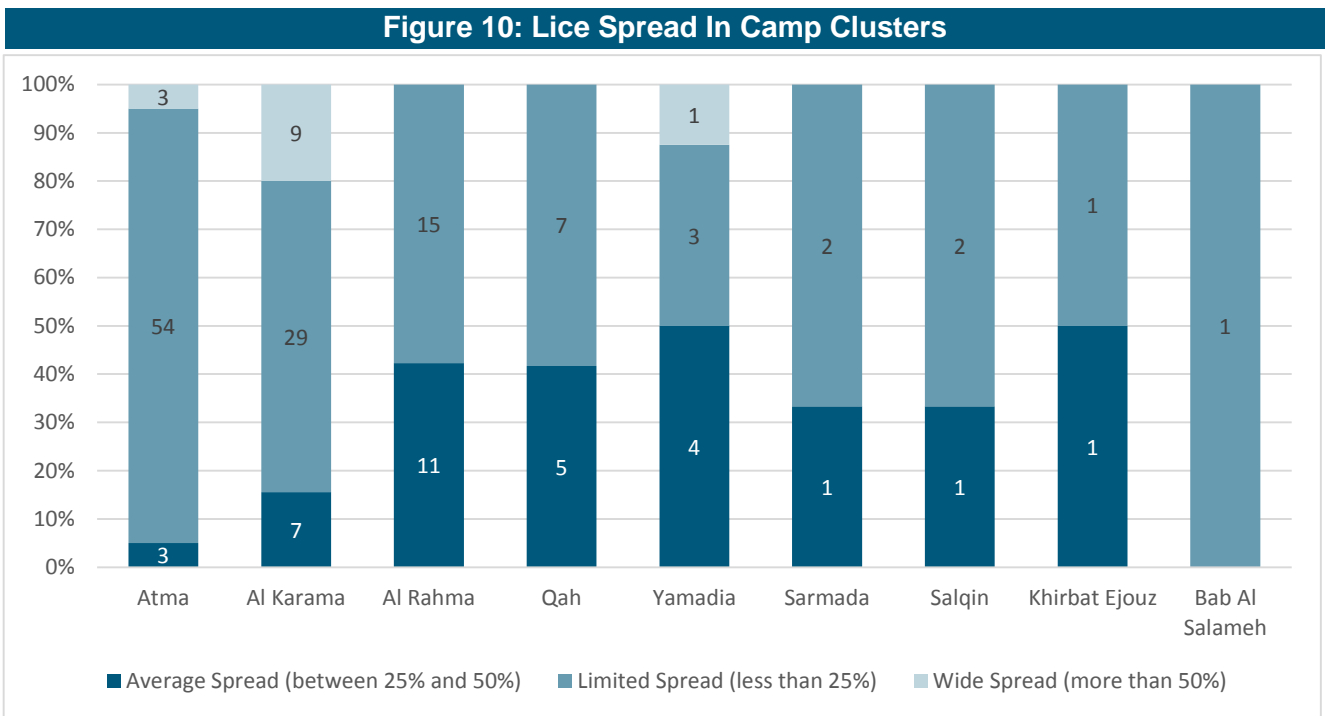
3.1 Spread of Lice in Camps

Camps suffer from a large spread of the Lice disease. There are 71% of total camps have limited spread of Lice, 21% of camps have average spread of Lice, and 8% of camps have wide spread of Lice.

Figure 9: Lice Spread In The Camps

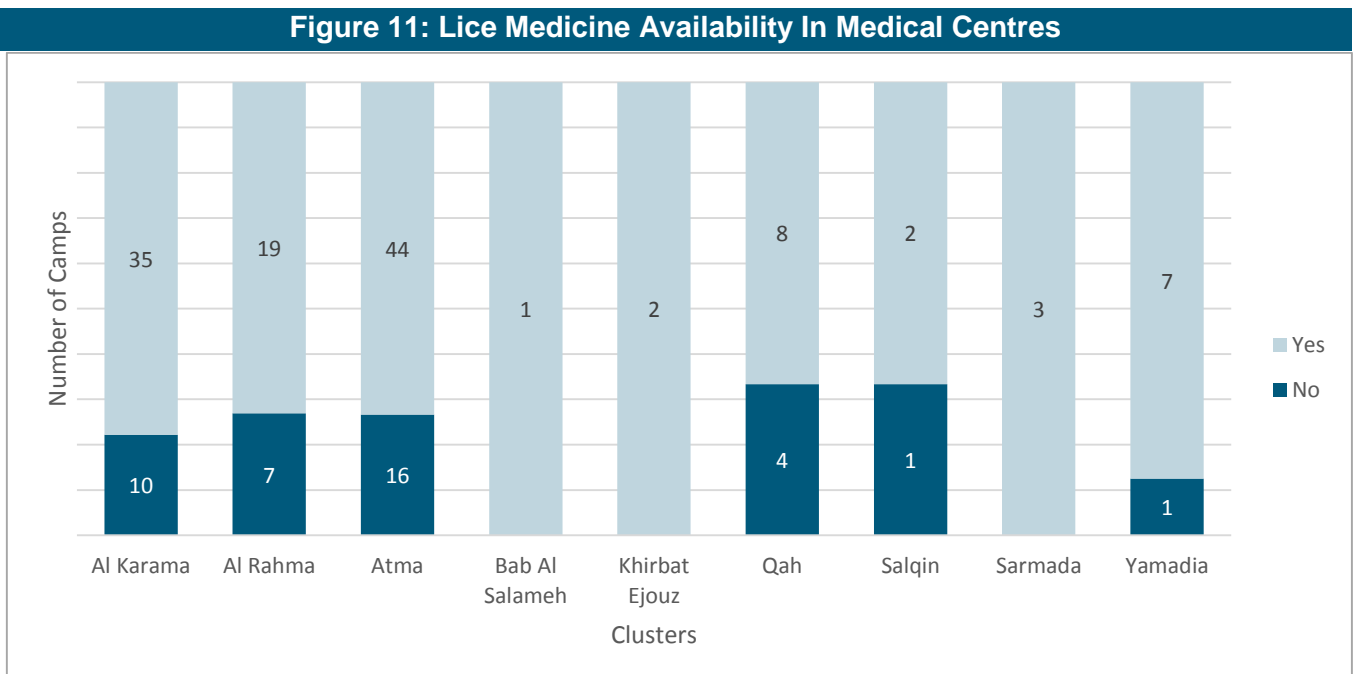


In Atma cluster, there are 3 camps that have average spread of Lice (see figure 10). Al Karama cluster there are 29 camps have limited spread of Lice. In Yamadia cluster, there are 1 camp has wide spread of Lice.



3.2 Availability of Lice Medicine in Medical Centres

About 76% of the camps possess special lice drugs. Within the Al Rahma cluster, 19 camps have access to Lice medicine in their medical centres (see figure 11). Yamadia cluster has 1 camp without access to Lice medicine.



3.3 Number of Lice Cases in Camp Clusters

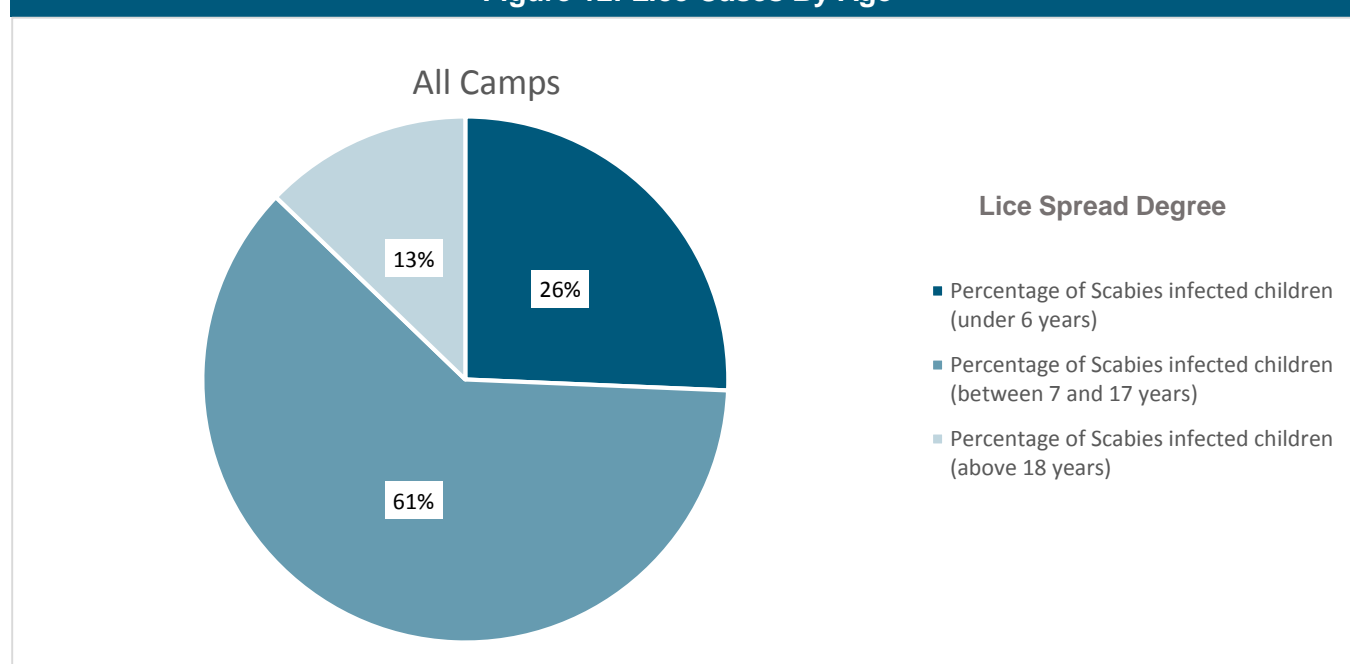
Camps suffer from a large increase in the incidence of lice, There were a total of 14177 Lice cases reported in April among all camp clusters. In May, the number of reported cases increased, with a total of 16343 additional cases. Bab Al Salameh, which did not have any cases of Lice in April, reported a total of 32 cases in May (see table 2).

Table 2 : Number of Lice Cases In April And May in Clusters

Clusters	Number of LICE Cases In April	Number of LICE Cases In May	total
Atma	5668	7285	12953
Al Karama	6857	7098	13955
Al Rahma	526	827	1353
Qah	586	696	1282
Yamadia	255	255	510
Bab Al Salameh	0	32	32
Khirbat Ejouz	85	75	160
Sarmada	11	27	38
Salqin	189	48	237
Grand Total	14177	16343	30520

3.4 Lice cases by age

There are 26% of all Lice cases under 6 years, 61% of cases is between 7 and 18 years, and 13% of cases is above 18 years.

Figure 12: Lice Cases By Age

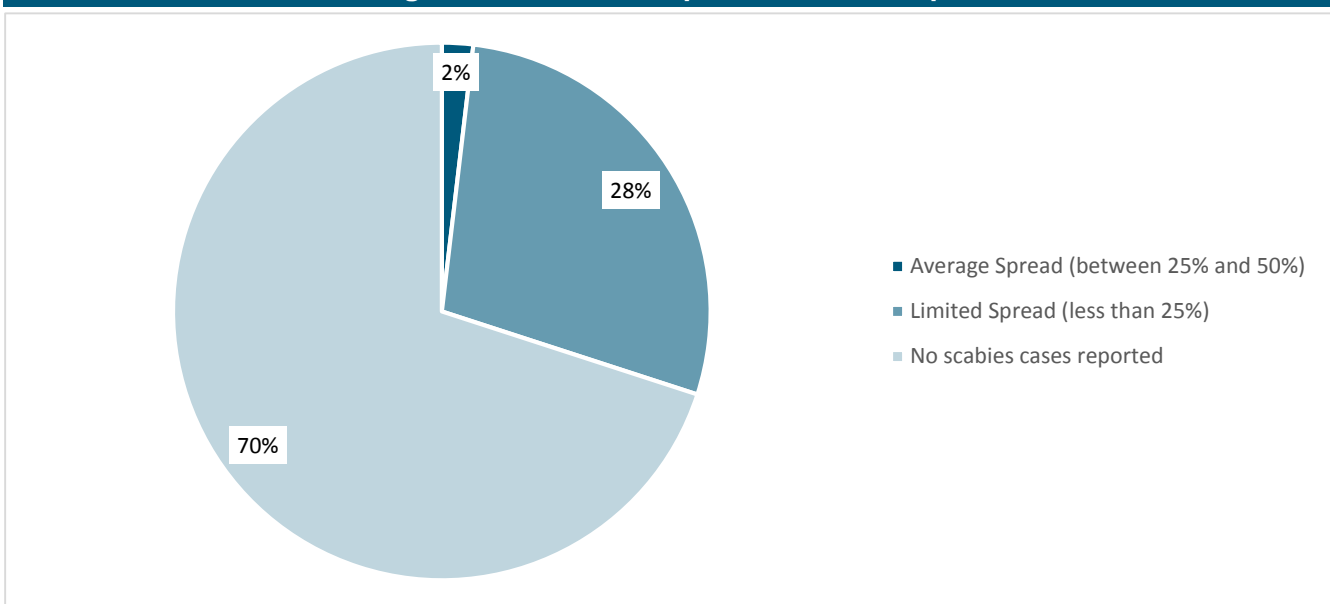
4. SCABIES

Scabies is an infectious skin disease caused by a parasite that cannot be seen with naked eye and live under the skin of the host body. Scabies caused a Strong itching caused by allergic response of the body. World Health Organization (WHO) classified scabies within the water-related diseases that transmitted from direct contact between the skin and increases the likelihood of injury by lengthening the period

4.1 Spread of Scabies in Camps

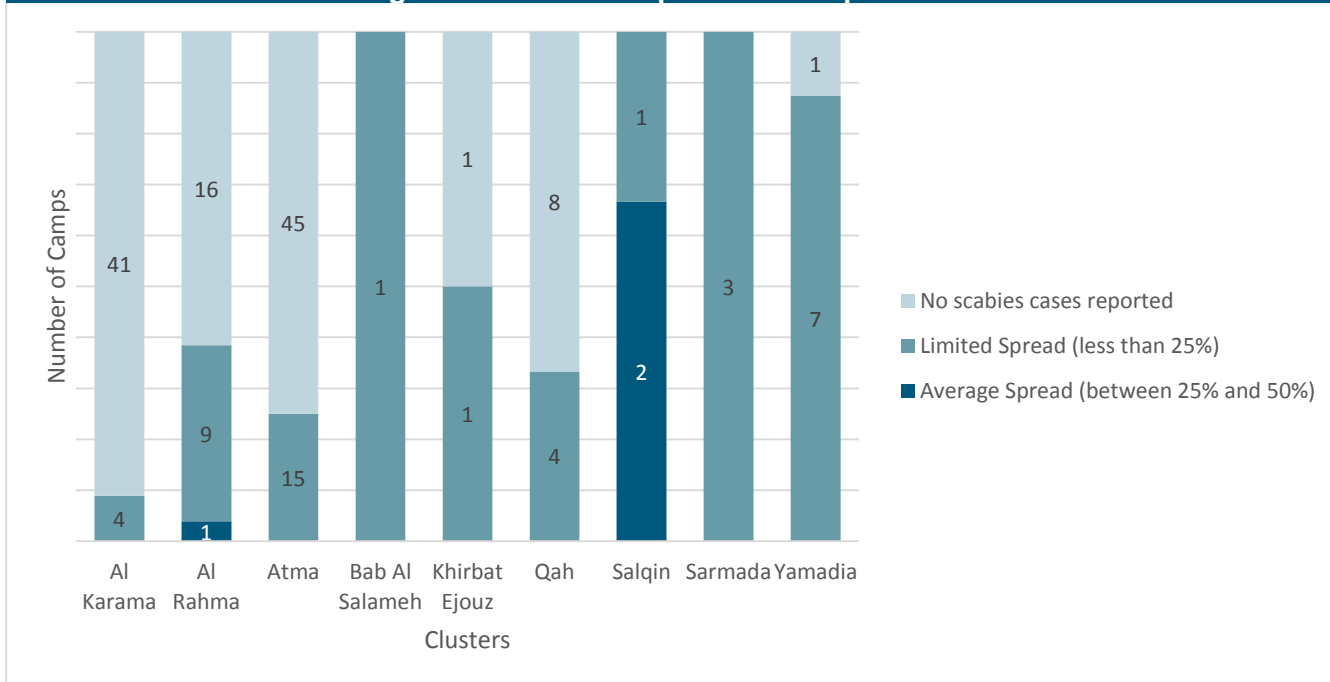
The spread of scabies in the camps has a limited spread, whereas there are 26% of total camps have limited spread of Scabies, 70% of camps do not have Scabies cases reported, and 2% of camps have average spread of Scabies.

Figure 13: SCABIES Spread In The Camps



In Salqin cluster, there are 2 camps that have average spread of Scabies (see figure 14). Al Karama cluster there are 4 camps have limited spread of Scabies. In Yamadia cluster, there is 1 camp that has no Scabies cases reported.

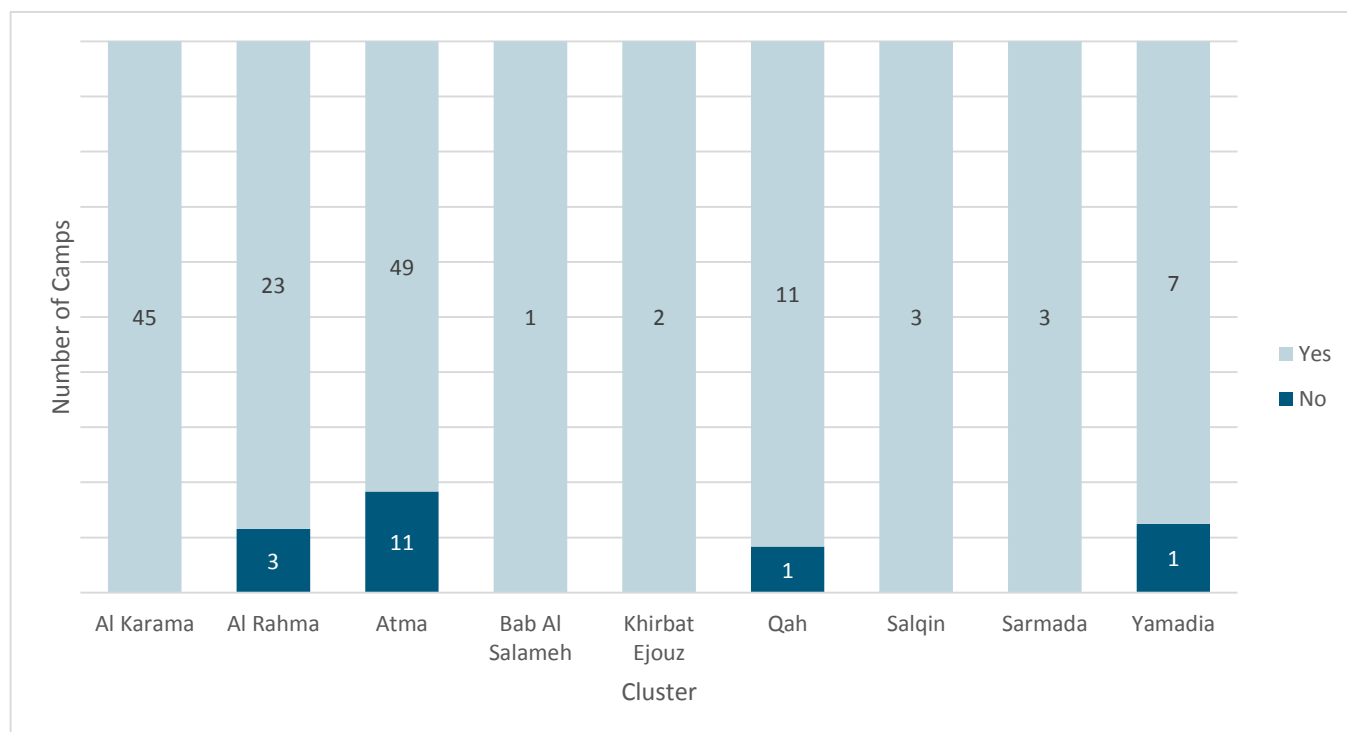
Figure 14 : Scabies Spread In Camp Clusters



4.2 Availability of Scabies Medicine in Medical Centres

After studying medicine for the presence of scabies disease in health, centres that serve the camps show that the majority of the centres has a special scabies disease drugs Within the Al Rahma cluster, 3 camps do not have access to Lice medicine in their medical centres (see figure 15). Yamadia cluster has 7 camps with access to Lice medicine.

Figure 15: Scabies Medicine Availability In Medical Centres



4.3 Number of Scabies Cases in Camp Clusters

The number of infected cases of scabies disease in the camps declined significantly, whereas there were a total of 499 Scabies cases reported in April among all camp clusters. In May, the number of reported cases decreased, with a total of 347 additional cases. Bab Al Salameh, which did not have any cases of Scabies in April, reported a total of 24 cases in May (see table 4).

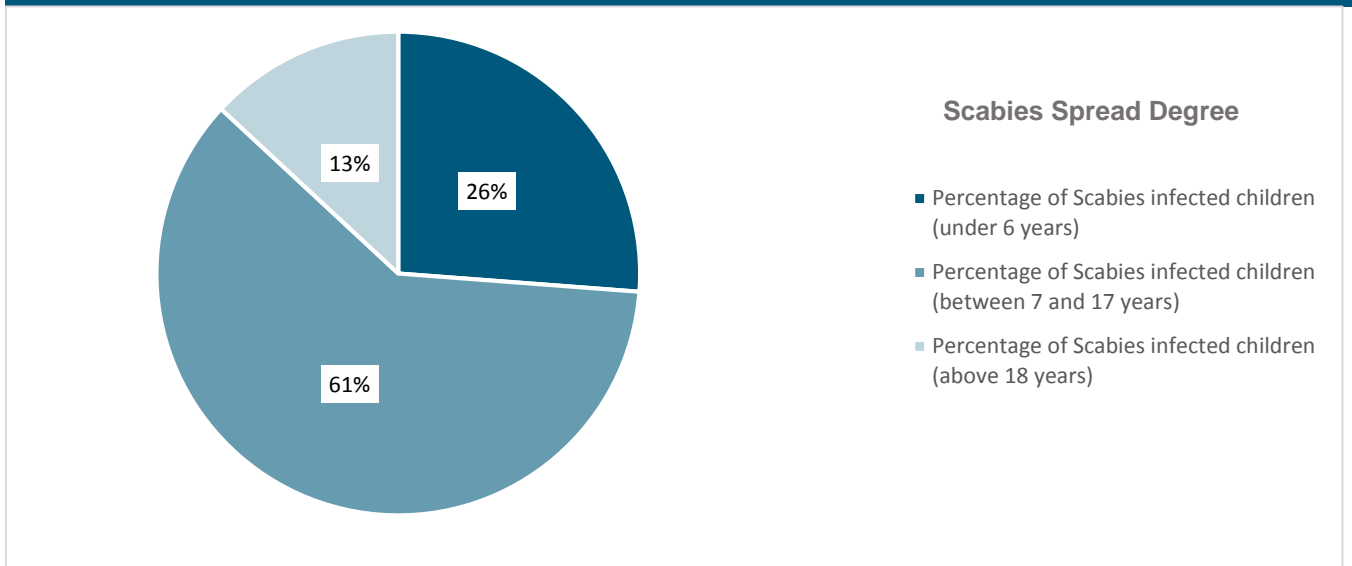
Table 3: Number of Scabies Cases In April And May in Clusters

Clusters	Number of Scabies Cases In April	Number of Scabies Cases In May	total
Atma	138	124	262
Al Karama	4	6	10
Al Rahma	13	35	48
Qah	6	12	18
Yamadia	62	51	113
Bab Al Salameh	0	24	24
Khirbat Ejouz	20	18	38
Sarmada	3	7	10
Salqin	253	70	323
Grand Total	499	347	846

4.4 Scabies cases by age

There are 26% of all Scabies cases under 6 years, 61% of cases is between 7 and 18 years, and 13% of cases is above 18 years

Figure 16: Scabies Cases By Age

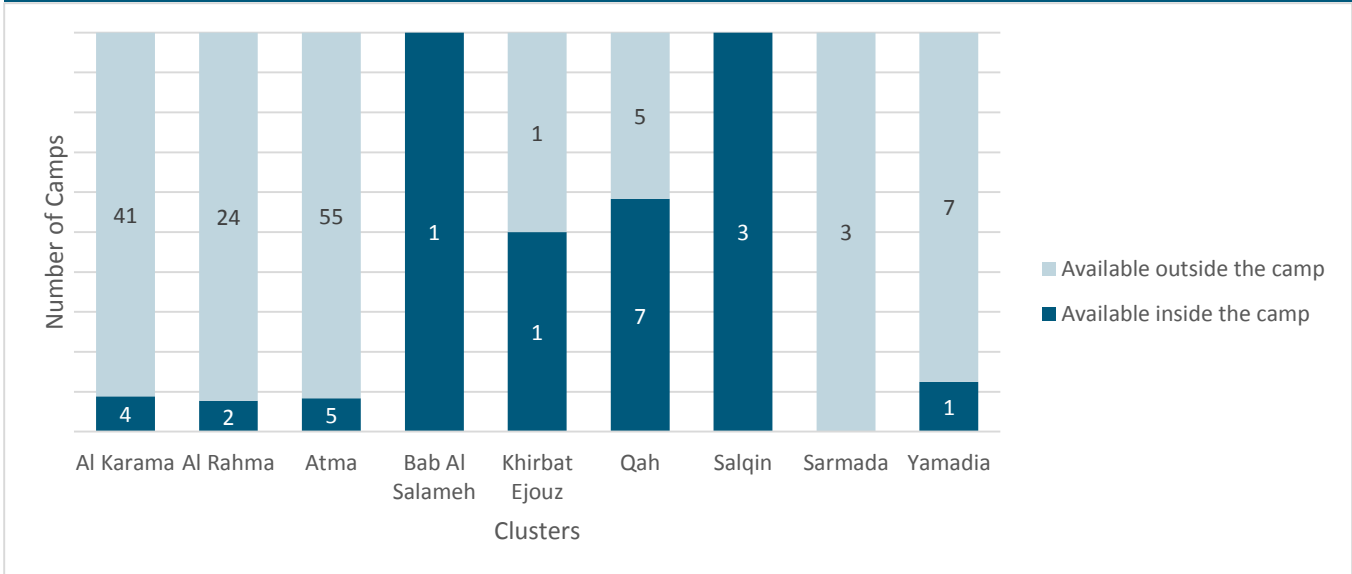


5. Medical Centres

5.1 Medical point availability in the camp:

Al Karama cluster has 41 camps with medical centres, and 4 camps without any.

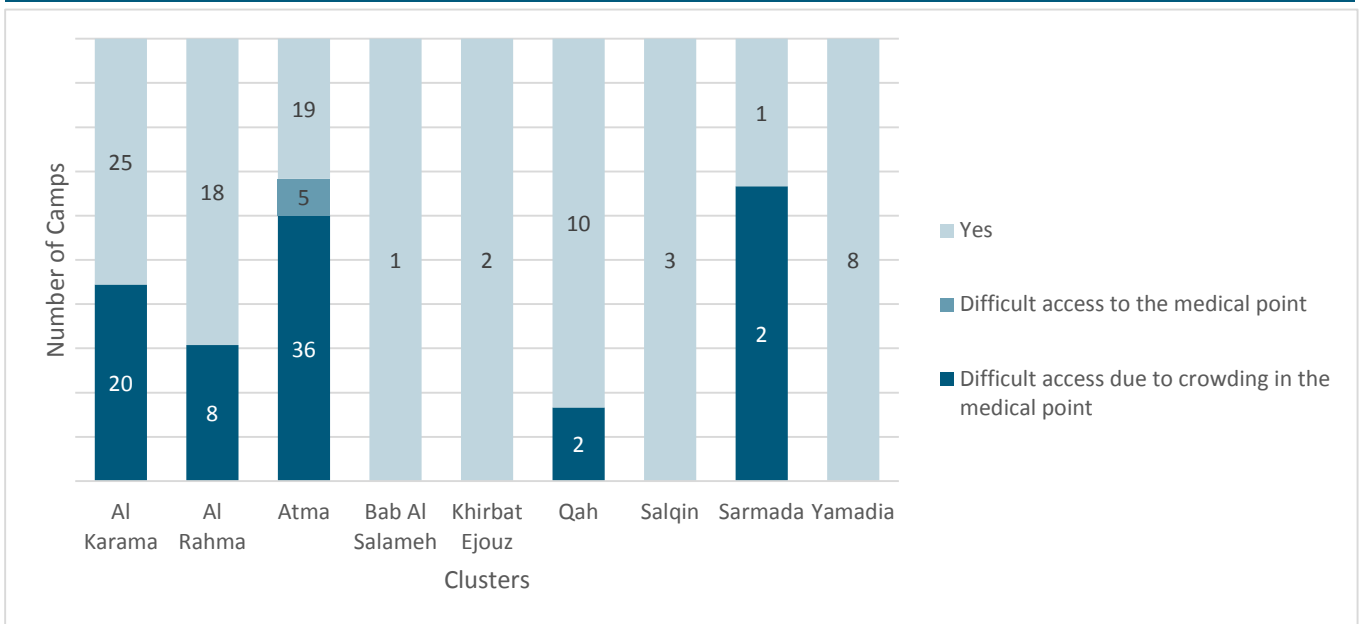
Figure 17: Number of Medical Point in the Camps



5.2 Camp population access to medical point services:

Al Karama has 20 camps that have difficult access to medical points in medical points, Atma has 5 camps with difficult access to medical points, Qah cluster has 10 camps with access to medical points.

Figure 18: Camp Population Access To Medical Point Services

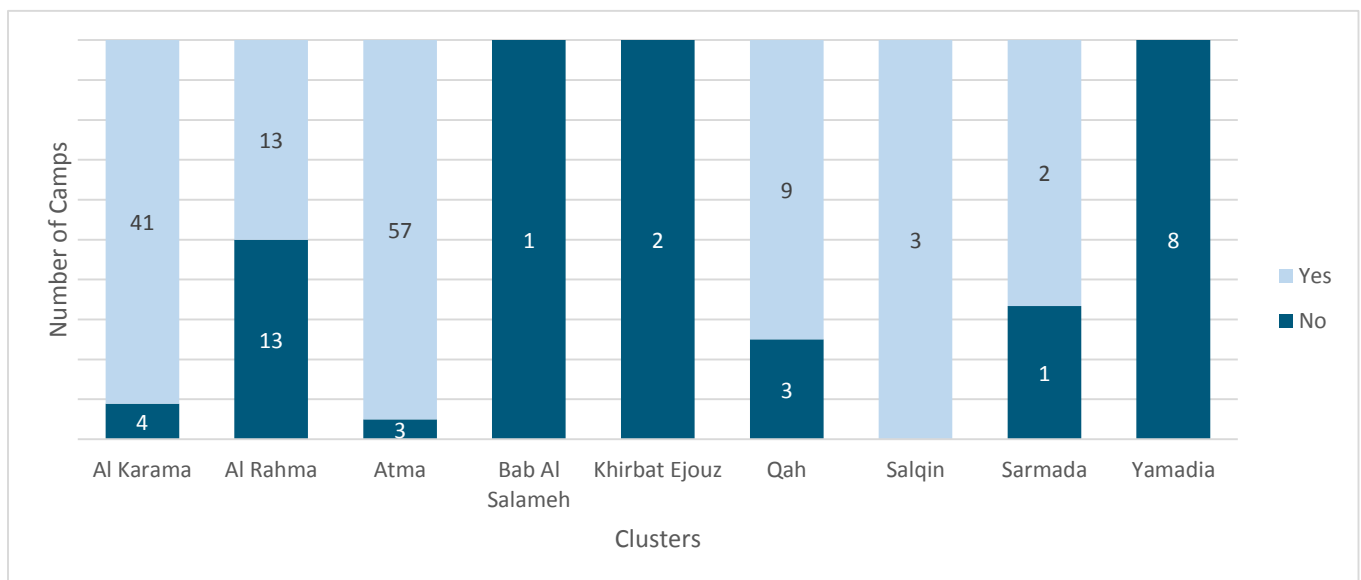


6. Disease Vectors

6.1 Sewage Network

The existence of open sewage is one of the most important reasons for the spread of disease. The data showed that many of the camps assessed suffer from this problem. The Al Karama cluster has 4 camps without an open sewage whereas Atma has 57 camps with open sewages.

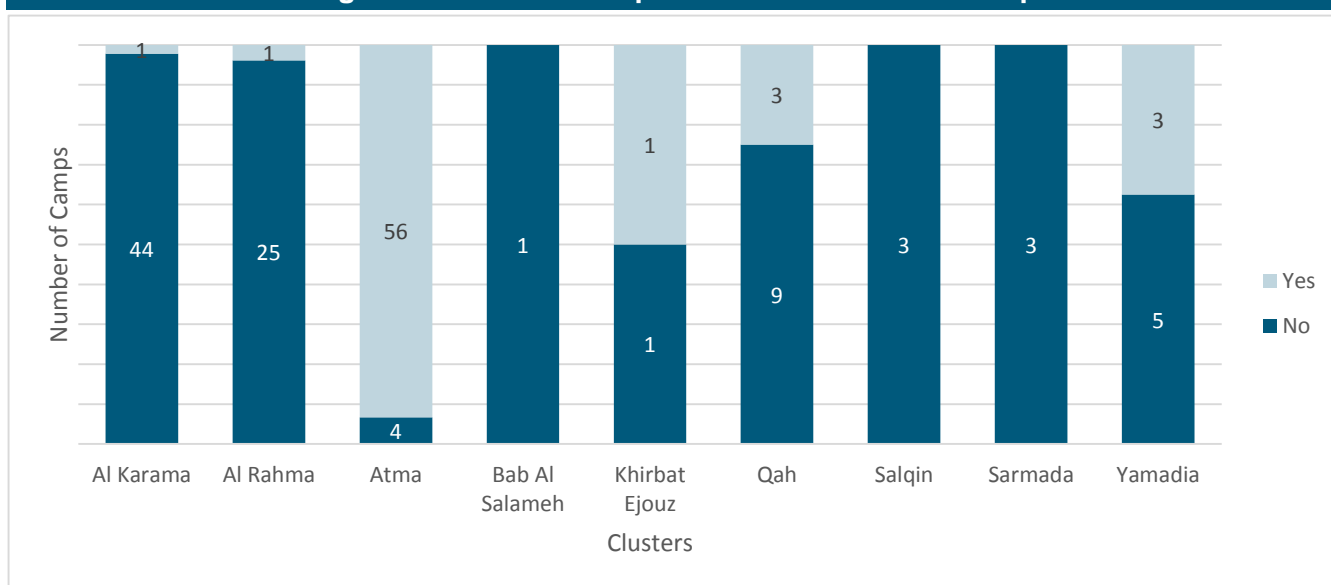
Figure 19: Open Sewage Existence in Camps



6.2 Water Swamps

The presence of the swamps near the camps will increase the spread of disease, especially in the summer. The treatment of this problem will limit the spread of the Leishmaniasis, Lice, and Scabies cases. Al Karama cluster has 44 camps without any water swamps, Atma cluster has 56 camps have a water swamps.

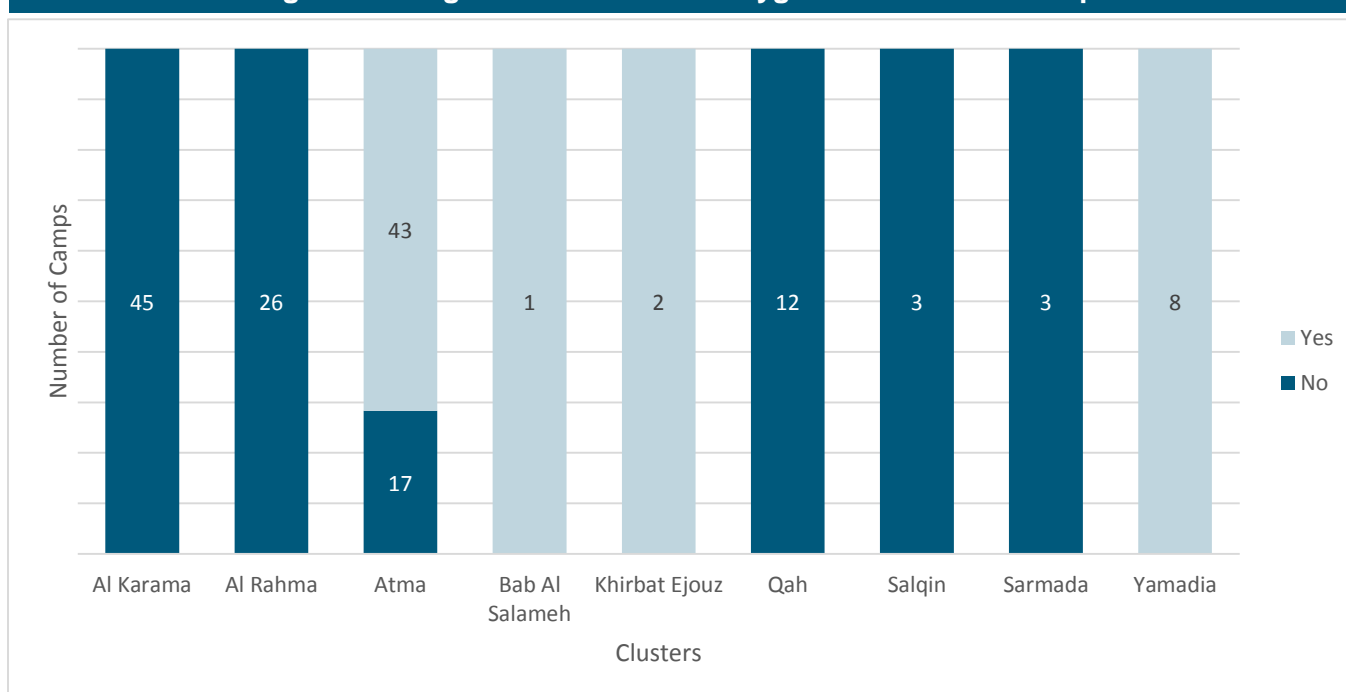
Figure 20: Water Swamps Existence Near The Camp



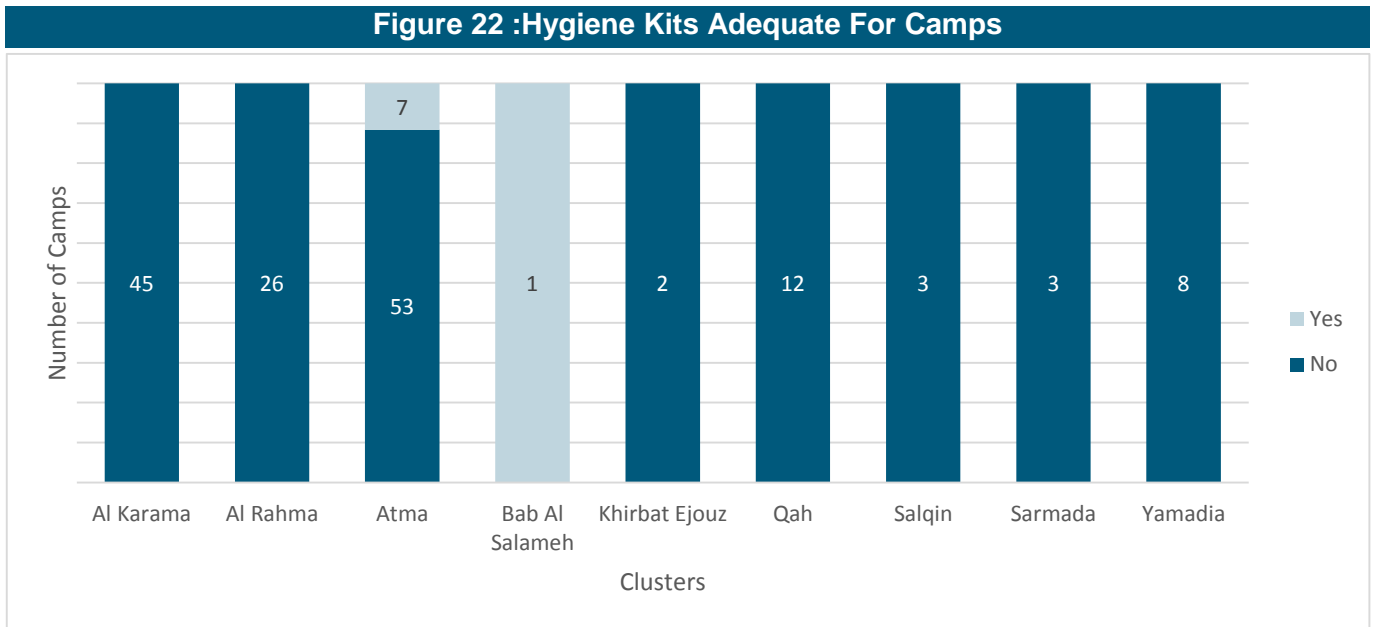
6.3 Hygiene Kits

Hygiene kits are important in the prevention of diseases. Al Karama cluster has 45 camps which do not have a regular distribution of hygiene kits. On the other hand, Atma has 43 camps which benefit from a regular distribution of hygiene kits.

Figure 21 :Regular Distribution Of Hygiene Kits In The Camps

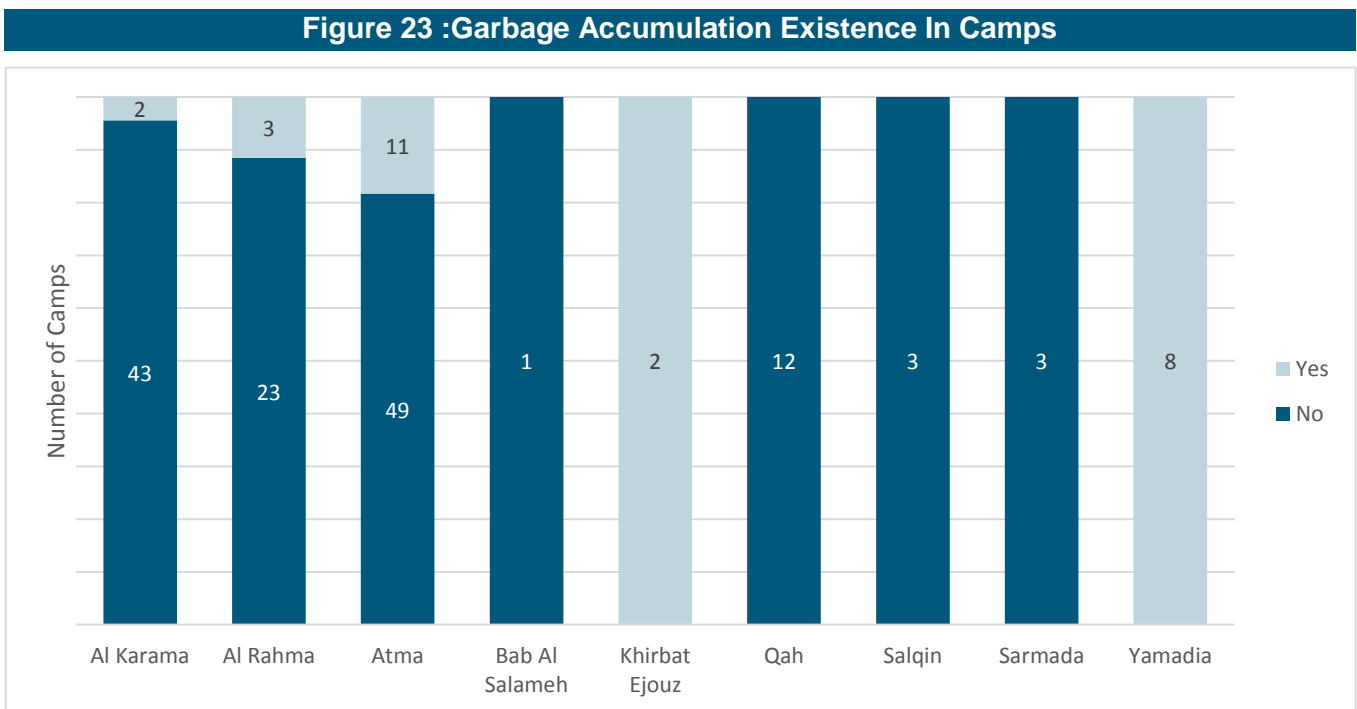


Most of camps suffer from a lack of distribution of hygiene kits. Al Karama cluster has 45 camps without adequate hygiene kits, Atma has 7 camps which receives adequate hygiene kits.



6.4 Garbage Accumulation

Waste accumulation is considered to be one of the main reasons for the spread of diseases. The assessment shows that some camps suffer from the presence of waste accumulation. Al Karama cluster has 43 camps without a garbage accumulation, Atma has 11 camps has a garbage accumulation.



ANNEXES

Table 4 : List of Camps

NO	CLUSTER	CAMP
1	Al Rahma	Al Arbaeen
2	Al Rahma	Al Muhajereen
3	Al Rahma	Ashorooq
4	Al Rahma	Al Qora Al Mankoba
5	Al Rahma	Al Intesar
6	Al Rahma	Al Immam
7	Al Rahma	Hibat Allah
8	Al Rahma	Bany Omayya
9	Al Rahma	Atfal Shuhada Al Horiaa
10	Al Rahma	Toeor Al Jana
11	Al Rahma	Qasyun
12	Al Rahma	Al Aasi
13	Al Rahma	Al Khair
14	Al Rahma	Al Qadisia
15	Al Rahma	Al Waleed
16	Al Rahma	Al Muatesm
17	Al Rahma	Abo Bkr Alseedeq
18	Al Rahma	Al Nour
19	Al Rahma	Al Fardoos
20	Al Rahma	Al Ansar 2
21	Al Rahma	Leeajlecom
22	Al Rahma	Al Nwaeer
23	Al Rahma	Al Madinah Al Monawarah
24	Al Rahma	Al Rahma
25	Al Rahma	Dar Riayet Al Aytam
26	Al Rahma	Shabab Alkhairy Alawal
27	Al Karama	Nosrat Almazlumeen
28	Al Karama	Al Sedeq
29	Al Karama	Al Rajaa
30	Al Karama	Mujama Altakwa Lilaytam
31	Al Karama	Sarkhat Tifl
32	Al Karama	Al Hejaz
33	Al Karama	Al Mahabba
34	Al Karama	Al Shaheed Saleh
35	Al Karama	Halap
36	Al Karama	Al Rawda
37	Al Karama	Noor AL Shaam
38	Al Karama	Zahret Al Madaaen
39	Al Karama	Tabarak Arrahman
40	Al Karama	Ahl Asham
41	Al Karama	Ataa
42	Al Karama	Altadamon
43	Al Karama	Al Aseel

44	Al Karama	Al Mostaqbal
45	Al Karama	Abnaa Homs
46	Al Karama	Reef Hama Al Mankopa
47	Al Karama	Noor Al Mostaqbal
48	Al Karama	Al Ikhlas
49	Al Karama	Al Islah
50	Al Karama	Alhaq
51	Al Karama	Al Farook
52	Al Karama	Al Shuhada
53	Al Karama	Noor Al Mustafa
54	Al Karama	Atfal Al Ghad
55	Al Karama	Fadl Allah
56	Al Karama	Yasmin Al Sham
57	Al Karama	Al Safa Wa Al Marwa
58	Al Karama	Wa'eetasemo
59	Al Karama	Al Aqsa
60	Al Karama	Al Faraj
61	Al Karama	Doaa Al Kuwait Wa Al Khyrat
62	Al Karama	Salah Al Dien
63	Al Karama	Al Manarah
64	Al Karama	Sahl Elghab
65	Al Karama	Al Haramyn
66	Al Karama	Al Ikhaa
67	Al Karama	Taibah
68	Al Karama	Al Doaa
69	Al Karama	Shams Al Horia
70	Al Karama	Al Karama
71	Al Karama	Al Ahrar
72	Yamadia	Assad
73	Yamadia	Kurooja
74	Yamadia	Arihaniye
75	Yamadia	Zaytona
76	Yamadia	Nahle
77	Yamadia	Yamadia
78	Yamadia	Tourous
79	Yamadia	Lattakia
80	Atma	Arrih Almorsala
81	Atma	Abi Al Fidaa
82	Atma	Om Al Qqora
83	Atma	Al Ansar
84	Atma	Al Ber Wa Al Taqwaa
85	Atma	Al Hamza
86	Atma	Al Maram
87	Atma	Al Ihsan 2
88	Atma	Ehssas1
89	Atma	Al Hassoun
90	Atma	Yad Biyad
91	Atma	Al Mutasem
92	Atma	Al Hilal
93	Atma	Baraem Kafarzeit
94	Atma	Al Resala

95	Atma	Al Ihsan 1
96	Atma	Mutowe 2
97	Atma	Al Hiba
98	Atma	Al Yarmook
99	Atma	Al Andalus
100	Atma	Al Ayadi Albaydaa
101	Atma	Ebado Allah
102	Atma	Saedoona
103	Atma	Soran
104	Atma	Rama Allah
105	Atma	Al Yamama
106	Atma	Bashaeer Al Nasser
107	Atma	Al Foqaraa Wa Al Mohtajen
108	Atma	Mutowe 1
109	Atma	Karyet Hamad Elammar
110	Atma	Reef Halap Al JaNoby
111	Atma	Al Manseen
112	Atma	Al Fadl
113	Atma	Shams Al Horia
114	Atma	Al Nada
115	Atma	Ebado Al Rhman
116	Atma	Al Baraa
117	Atma	Zamzam
118	Atma	Saberoon
119	Atma	Al Amana
120	Atma	Al Zohoor 1
121	Atma	Reef Hama Algharby
122	Atma	Al Anfal
123	Atma	Al Zohoor 2
124	Atma	Al Montaser
125	Atma	Ryad Al Haramen
126	Atma	Shaza Al Horeea
127	Atma	Al Faroq Omar
128	Atma	Al Wahda
129	Atma	Oriant
130	Atma	Ehssas2
131	Atma	Al Itehad
132	Atma	Atchan
133	Atma	Reef Hama Al Shamaly
134	Atma	Youssef wa Noura
135	Atma	Al khalil
136	Atma	Al Bayan
137	Atma	Al Jazeera
138	Atma	Al Gaith
139	Atma	Al Arabiya
140	Bab Al Salameh	Bab Al Salameh
141	Khirbat Ejouz	Salah Aldeen 1
142	Khirbat Ejouz	Salah Aldeen 2
143	Sarmada	Al Dana
144	Sarmada	Areeha
145	Sarmada	Al Shahbba

146	Salqin	Kadimon
147	Salqin	Sameddon
148	Salqin	Ayidoun
149	Qah	Al Salam
150	Qah	Al Majed
151	Qah	Bab Al Hawa Alfoqani
152	Qah	Sham Al Izza
153	Qah	Al Midan
154	Qah	Qah Camp
155	Qah	Al Nasser
156	Qah	Al Forkan
157	Qah	Al Tawheed
158	Qah	Al khalij Al Arabi
159	Qah	Dar Al Reayah
160	Qah	Al Jolan