

September 2022



WINTER NEEDS IN NORTHWESTERN SYRIA CAMPS

Seventh Edition

The Information Management Unit (IMU) of Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) produced the Seventh Edition of the “Winter Needs in Northwest Syria Camps” report. It sheds light on the reality of displacement camps in Northwest Syria, the numbers of IDPs and their age groups, the nature of IDPs’ shelters, their most urgent needs for the coming winter, and the top priorities of the needs. The report also highlights shows the availability of civil defense centers at the camps. The report presents recommendations for humanitarian actors to respond to the most urgent and life-saving response to be provided based on the findings of the study.



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ACU aims to strengthen the capacity of actors in the Syrian crisis to make decisions, by collecting data on the humanitarian situation in Syria, analyzing it, and sharing it. For this purpose, through the Information Management Unit, ACU established a huge network of enumerators selected based on certain criteria such as the education level, their relations with various sources of information, their ability to work in different circumstances, and their ability to communicate in all situations. The Information Management Unit collects data that is difficult for international actors to obtain. It also issues different types of products, including needs assessments, thematic reports, maps, flash reports, and interactive reports.

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Acronyms

ACU	Assistance Coordination Unit
IMU	Information Management Unit
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
HH	Households
NWS	Northwest Syria
NES	Northeast Syria
KIs	Key Informants

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Winter Needs

in Northwestern Syria Camps

September 2022 Seventh Edition



First: Executive Summary

1. Introduction

- The Seventh edition of the “Winter Needs in Northwestern Syria Camps” report sheds light on the situation of the displacement camps. It highlights the number of displaced people at the camps and the most important winter needs of these people. The report covered 935 camps in Aleppo and Idlib governorates.

2. Methodology

- For the purpose of the study, 935 interviews were conducted with Key informants (KIs) with knowledge of the situation of the camps, including camp management, staff of humanitarian organizations, community leaders, local council members, and displaced people living in the assessed camps.
- Data collection began on 25 August 2022 and was completed on 07 September 2022.

3. General information about the Camps

- The study covered 935 camps; of them, 673 are located in Idlib governorate, and 262 are located in Aleppo governorate.
- The study found that 78% of the camps have paved or asphalted roads, while 22% (n=202) do not. Of the camps with asphalted or paved roads, 35% have more than 70% of the roads paved or asphalted, 31% have between 36%-70% of the roads asphalted or paved, in 21% have 1%-35% of the roads paved or asphalted.
- The study found that 41% of the assessed camps have problems with water drainage.
- The study found that the land is rocky in 280 assessed camps, agricultural in 623, and sandy in 32 camps.
- About 55% of the camp lands are not suitable for establishing camps because they do not facilitate the drainage of water, and thus make the camps vulnerable to floods in winter.

4. Demographics in NWS Camps

- The study found that the assessed camps host 1,092,352 people comprising 198,100 families. Females constituted 53%, while males accounted for 47%. The highest percentage of the camps population is children (0-18 years of age) at about 49% of the total population. The elderly people accounted for 5%. This means that more than 54% of the IDPs living in the assessed camps are vulnerable people.
- The KIs reported the death of 33 people due to the cold weather across the assessed IDP camps.

5. Shelters at the Camps

- There are four main types of shelters at the assessed camp, including tents, rooms, caravans, and better shelter caravans. It was found that about 61% of the shelters are tents, 35% are rooms (concrete and clay), 4% are caravans, and less than 1% are better shelter caravans.
- Overall, 262,942 tents need a form of support; 42% of them need rain isolators, 29% need floor isolators, and 11% need repair. The study found that 18% of the tents need to be replaced with new tents.
- The study found that 97,088 rooms at the assessed IDP camps need different types of repairs. Of them, 44% need rain isolators, 40% need flood isolators, and 14% need repairs and renovation.
- The study found that 9,038 caravans need support; 74% need repairs, and 26% need rain isolators.
- It was found that in 28% of the camps (n=265), the IDPs must leave their shelters in case of floods. The residents of 152 camps vulnerable to floods resort to the nearby camps; in 60, they resort to the neighboring villages, and in 25 camps, they resort to mosques.
- The total number of families without independent shelters accounted for 1190 families.

6. Winter Needs of the Camps

- The study found that the assessed camps need a total of 169,828 heaters of various types.
- The study found that 73% (n=147,447) of IDP families in the assessed camps need blankets.

7. Civil Defense Centers in Camps

- The study found that 95% (n=892 camps) of the assessed camps are served by Civil Defense Centers, while only 5% (n= 43 camps) are not.
- The study found that 59% (n= 548) of the assessed camps have fire extinguishers. 41% (n=787 camps) do not, which pose a risk of spreading fires to more tents at these camps.
- It was found that 52% (n= 482) of the IDP camps in NWS do not have volunteers trained on fire extinguishers, while only 48% do.

8. Priorities of the Camps

- It was found that heating fuel occupied the first priority at 40%, followed by heaters at 25%, rain isolators, and ground isolators at 12%.

9. Recommendations

- Families without independent shelters should be provided with shelters that preserve their dignity.
- The humanitarian actors need to set up a strategy to improve the quality of shelters for the IDPs to preserve their dignity and ensure the minimum level of privacy according to the SPHERE standards. While tents are used as emergency shelters in crises, a better form of shelter needs to be provided to mitigate the suffering of the affected communities.
- Humanitarian actors should work to ensure drainage systems at all camps to protect them from floods in winter and wastewater in summer.

- Humanitarian actors working on the provision of winter needs should work to provide heaters with suitable fuel to protect the IDPs from the extremely cold winters, especially children and elderly persons who are the most affected by the cold weather.
- Suitable numbers of blankets of sound quality should be provided to the families, especially those still in tents.
- Sufficient numbers of fire extinguishers should be provided to the camps where tents are still used as shelters. In addition, sufficient numbers of volunteers should be trained in using fire extinguishers to mitigate the risk of spreading fires in winter.

Second: Introduction

By the end of winter 2022-2023, the war in Syria will complete its twelfth year. Despite the tremendous efforts by the UN agencies and local and international organizations working in Syria, the situation of the IDPs and refugees inside Syria and the neighboring countries continues to be one of the most challenging environments for the residents¹.

As northwest Syria started to recover from COVID-19, the Cholera epidemic hit large areas under government control and areas under opposition control in Northwest Syria (NWS) as well as Northeast Syria (NES). By drafting this report, the number of lab-confirmed cases in NWS has reached five.

The Information Management Unit (IMU) of the Assistance Coordination Unit (ACU) issues the 7th edition of the "Winter Needs in Northwestern Syria Camps" report. In this report, IMU sheds light on the reality of the camps, the nature of IDPs' shelters, and their age groups. The report also includes the most critical needs and priorities for the coming winter.

Third: Methodology

For the purpose of the study, ACU's IMU developed a questionnaire specific to this research based on previous editions of this report. IMU issued five editions of the Winter Needs report in 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2020. In 2019, IMU issued a Dynamo report on northern Syria camps; the report included the winter needs of the camps. The 6th edition of the report was produced by the IMU and released in October 2021.

In this edition of the study, 64 enumerators participated in data collection, and they were distributed in 673 camps in 19 camp clusters² in the governorates of Aleppo and Idlib. All enumerators reside in the camps where they work, making it easier for them to access accurate information and rely on their first-hand observation. The enumerators conducted interviews with various key informants (KIs) represented by the camp management, humanitarian organizations operating in northern Syria camps, community leaders, local councils, and IDPs living at the camp. The IDPs' opinions were surveyed about their most critical needs. A comprehensive survey of the camps was completed to conduct a counting of the population, record the different age groups, and determine the reality of the camps.

In total, 935 interviews were conducted with various KIs. During data collection, the enumerators used paper-based questionnaires, which were later matched on electronic KoBoCollect forms. Data collection began on 25 August 2022 and was completed on 07 September 2022. The report was issued in early October 2021.

¹ For more information, please contact IMU of ACU at: imu@acu-sy.org.

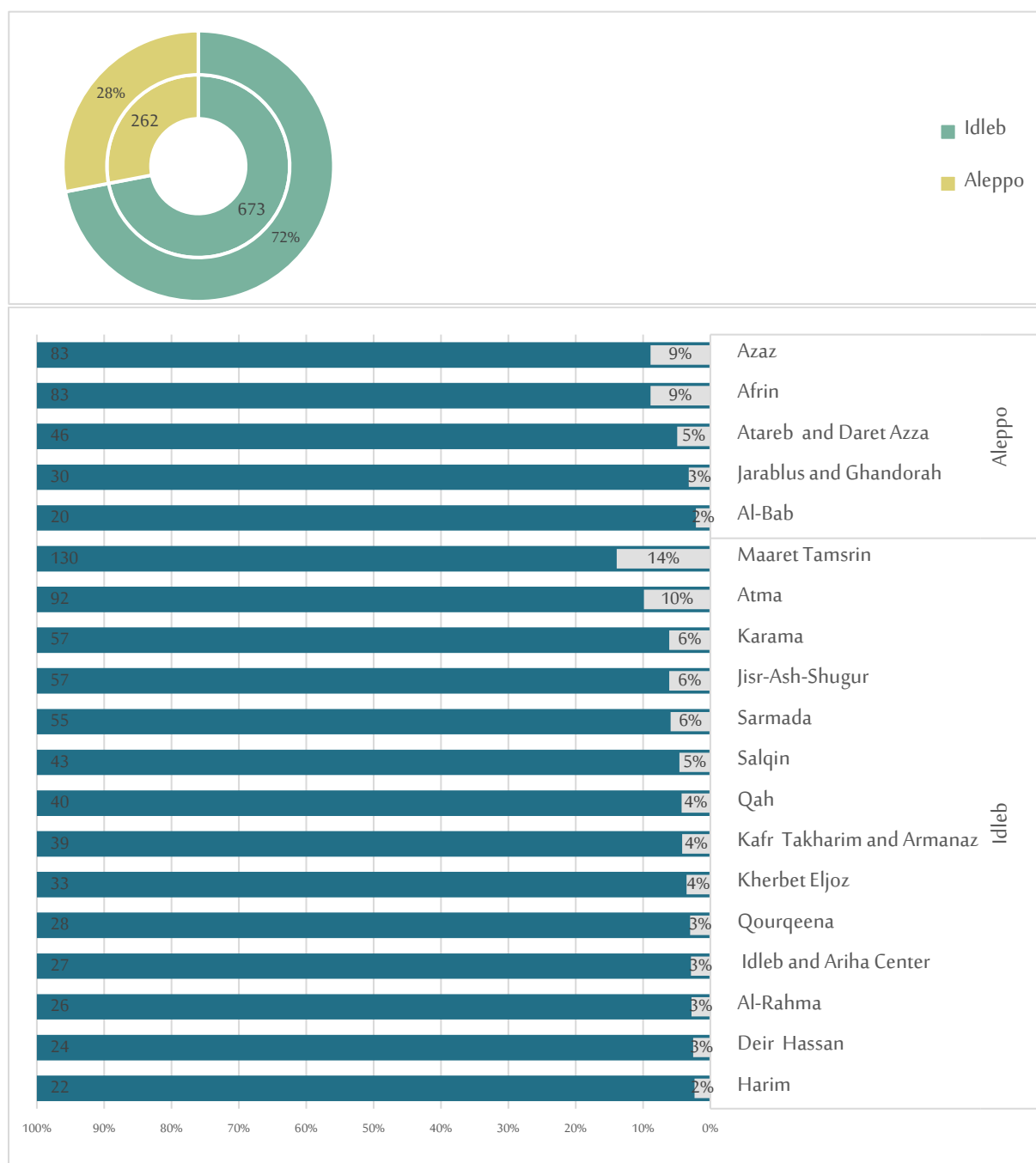
² In this edition of the report, the camps were grouped according to the clusters adopted by the CCCM cluster. Camps that are not grouped by the CCCM cluster were grouped according to the nearest district or sub-district.

Fourth: General Information About the Camps

4.1 Number of assessed camps

For the current edition of the report, the ACU's IMU enumerators visited 935 camps distributed in Idleb and Aleppo governorates. 673 of the assessed camps are located in Idleb governorate, and 262 are in Aleppo governorate. The camps were grouped according to the clusters adopted by the CCCM cluster where they apply, and for camps not classified into clusters by the CCCM cluster, they were classified according to the nearest district or sub-district. Accordingly, camps were grouped into 19 clusters; 14 in Idleb and 5 in Aleppo.

Figure 1 Numbers and percentages of assessed camps by governorate and cluster



The term 'camp' refers to a group of temporary residence places, including tents, caravans, and rooms. The term 'cluster' refers to each group of camps that share a set of similar criteria such as access, terrain, and geographical location. The size of clusters varies according to the number of camps and the number of IDP families in these camps. The main camp clusters that fall under the previous definition are the following: Azaz, Afrin, Atareb and Daret Azza, Jarablus and Ghandorah, Al-Bab, Maaret Tamsrin, Atmeh, Al-Karama, Jisr-Ash-Shugur, Sarmada, Qah, Kafr Takharim and Armanaz, Khirbet al-Jouz, Qourqeena, Idleb center and Ariha, Al-Rahma, Deir Hassan, and Harim.

4.2 Roads at the Camps

The study looked at the availability and nature of roads within the assessed IDP camps in NWS. It was found that 78% (n=733) of the camps have paved or asphalted roads, while 22% (n=202) do not.

Figure 2 Situation of roads at the assessed IDP camps

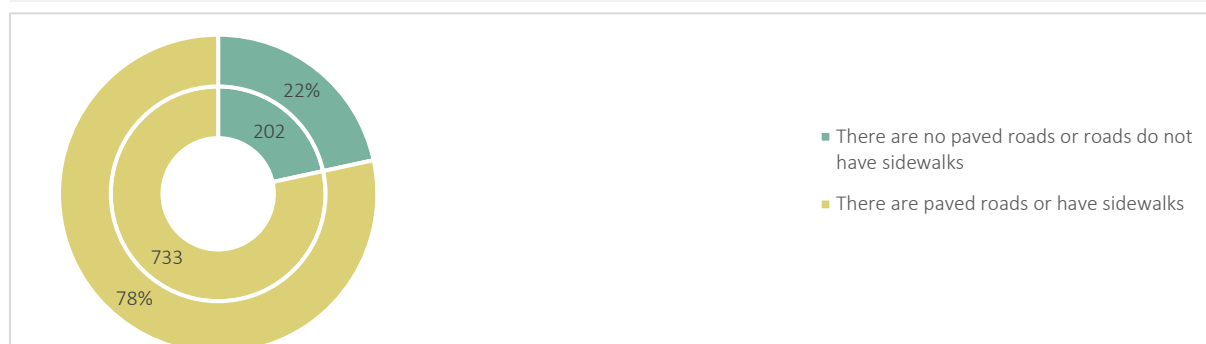
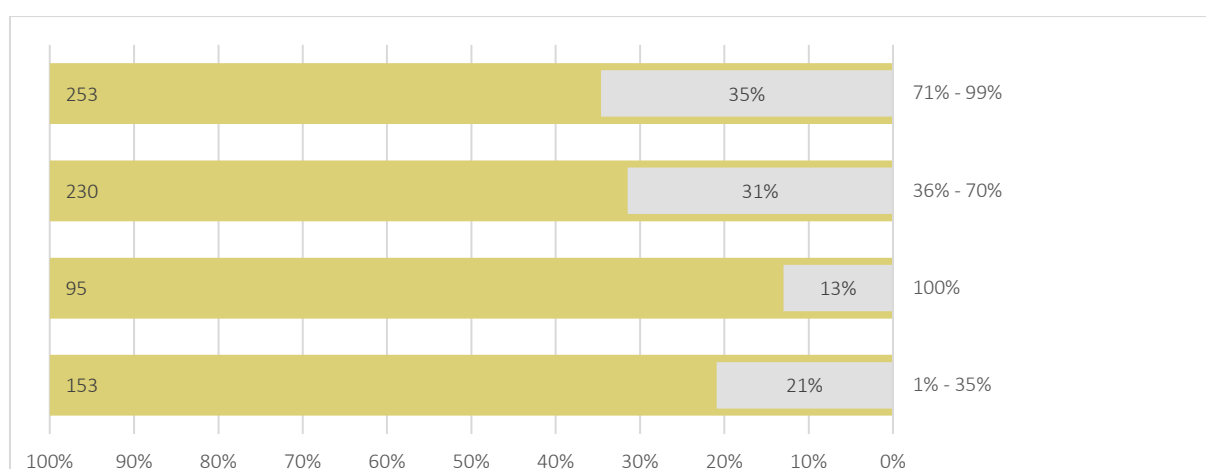


Figure 3 Percentages of asphalted and paved roads at the camps



Of the camps that have paved or asphalted roads, 35% (n=253 camps) have more than 70% of the roads paved or asphalted, 31% (n=230 camps) have between 36%-70% of the roads asphalted or paved, in 21% (n=153 camps) have 1%-35% of the roads paved or asphalted. 13% (n= 95) of the assessed camps have all the roads paved or asphalted.

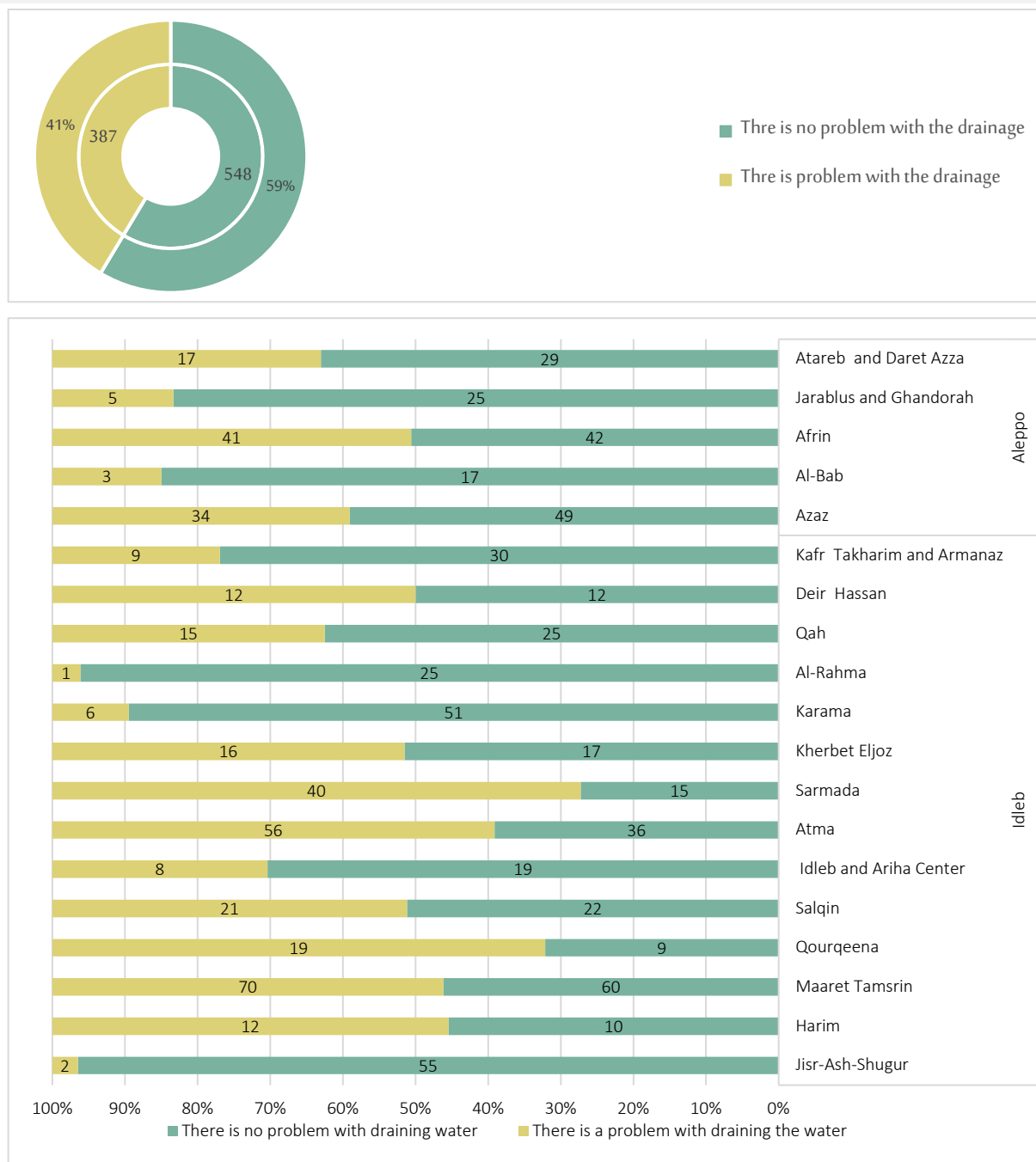
According to Sphere standards, "Access: Consider the condition of local roads and the proximity to transport hubs for the supply of relief assistance and other goods. The supply of relief assistance must avoid damaging the local road infrastructure. Consider seasonal constraints, hazards, and security risks. The site and any primary storage and food distribution points must be accessible by heavy trucks from an all-weather road."³

³ https://handbook.spherestandards.org/?handbook=Sphere&lang=english&chapter_id=ch008§ion_id=ch008_004&match=roads

4.3 Water Drainage at Camps

For this edition of the report, the study looked if the camp faces a problem with water drainage, which may cause floods in winter. The study found that 41% (n=387 camps) of the assessed camps have problems with water drainage.

Figure 4 The situation of wastewater and rainwater at the camps



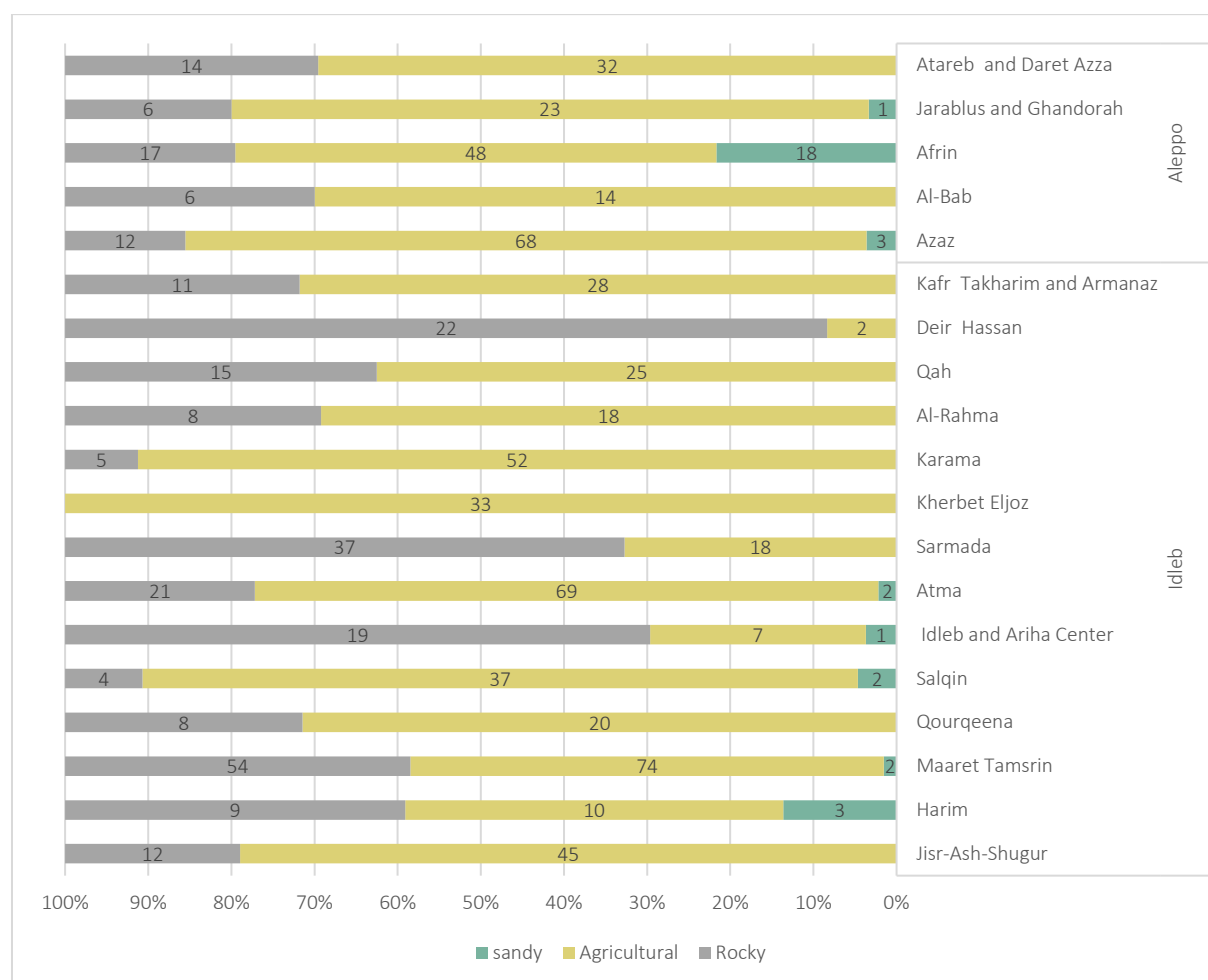
The largest number of camps with a problem in the drainage of sanitation and rainwater was found in 70 camps in Marrat Tamisrin cluster and 56 camps in Atmeh cluster in Idlib Governorate. KIs indicated that the roads might be closed in 302 IDP camps in case of rainfall. The study found that in case of floods, the IDPs resort to the nearby camps in 152 camps, while they resort to the nearby villages in 60 camps.

4.4 Nature of the Camp Land

In this edition of the report, the study looked at the nature of the land where IDP camps are located. The results show that the land is rocky in 280 of the assessed camps, agricultural in 623, and sandy in 32 camps.

Agricultural and sandy lands are more vulnerable to floods if they do not have suitable slope or water drainage systems.

Figure 5 Nature of the lands of the camps



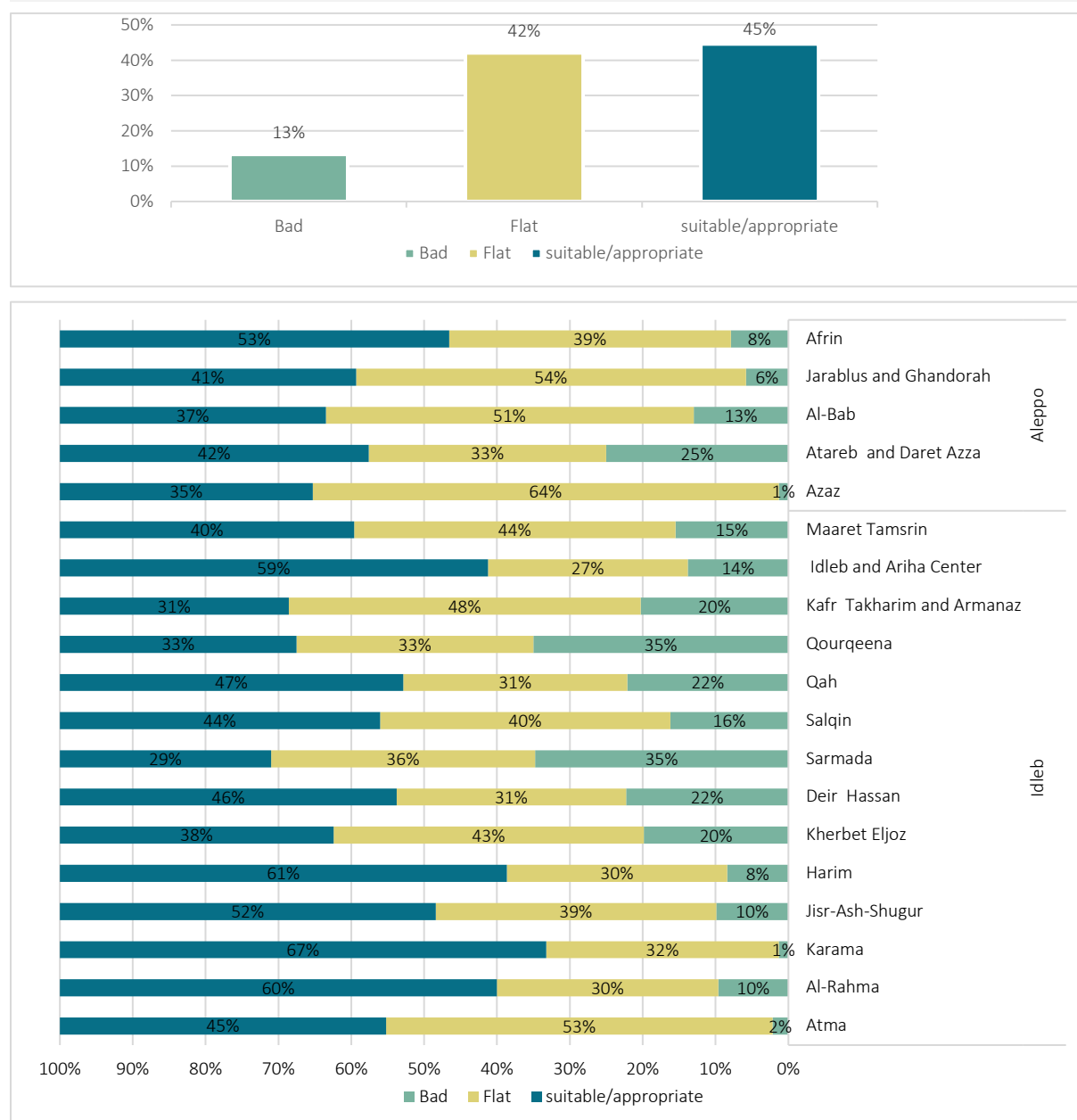
4.5 The Gradient of the Camp Lands

According to Sphere standards, "Surface water drainage and the risks of ponding or flooding should be assessed when selecting sites and planning temporary communal settlements. The site gradient should not exceed 5% unless extensive drainage and erosion control measures are taken or less adequate drainage."⁴

⁴ https://handbook.spherestandards.org/?handbook=Sphere&lang=english&chapter_id=ch008§ion_id=ch008_009&match=drainage

The study found that, on average, 45% of the lands where camps are established have a suitable gradient, which allows the drainage of rainwater and wastewater. 42% of the land is flat, and 13% is a gradient that hinders the drainage of rainwater and wastewater. This means that about 55% of the camp lands are not suitable for establishing camps because they do not facilitate the drainage of water, and thus make the camps vulnerable to floods in winter.

Figure 6 The level of gradient of the camp lands



Fifth: Demographics in NWS Camps

5.1 Families and individuals in NWS camps

The IMU enumerators counted the numbers of IDPs in the assessed camps in Aleppo and Idleb governorates. The study found that the number of individuals at the camps accounted for 1,092,352 people. Females constituted 53% (n= 578,100) of the total population, while males accounted for 47% (n=514,252).

Map 1: Numbers of Individuals within the assessed camps

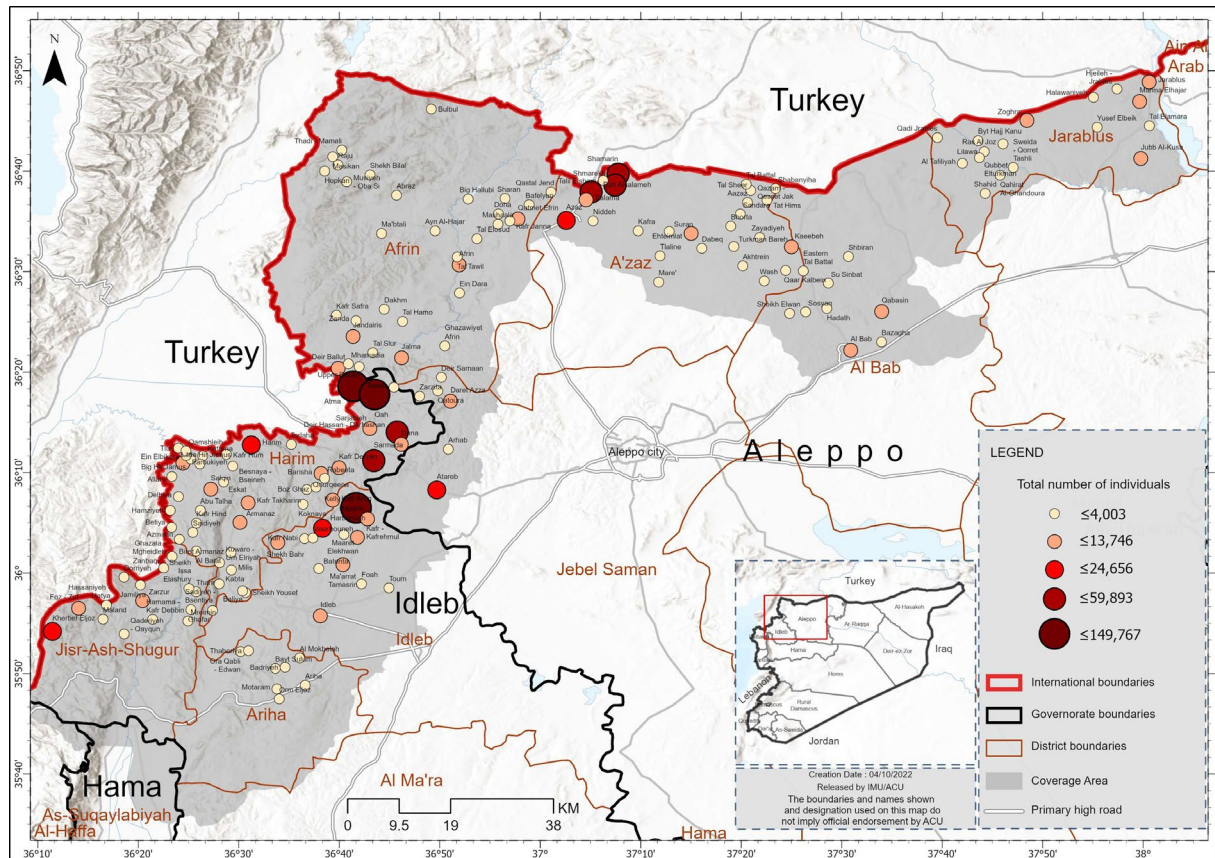
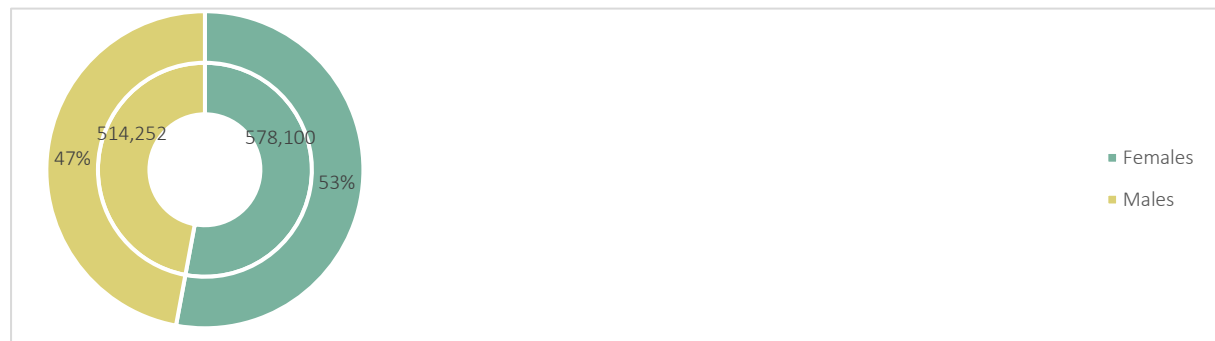
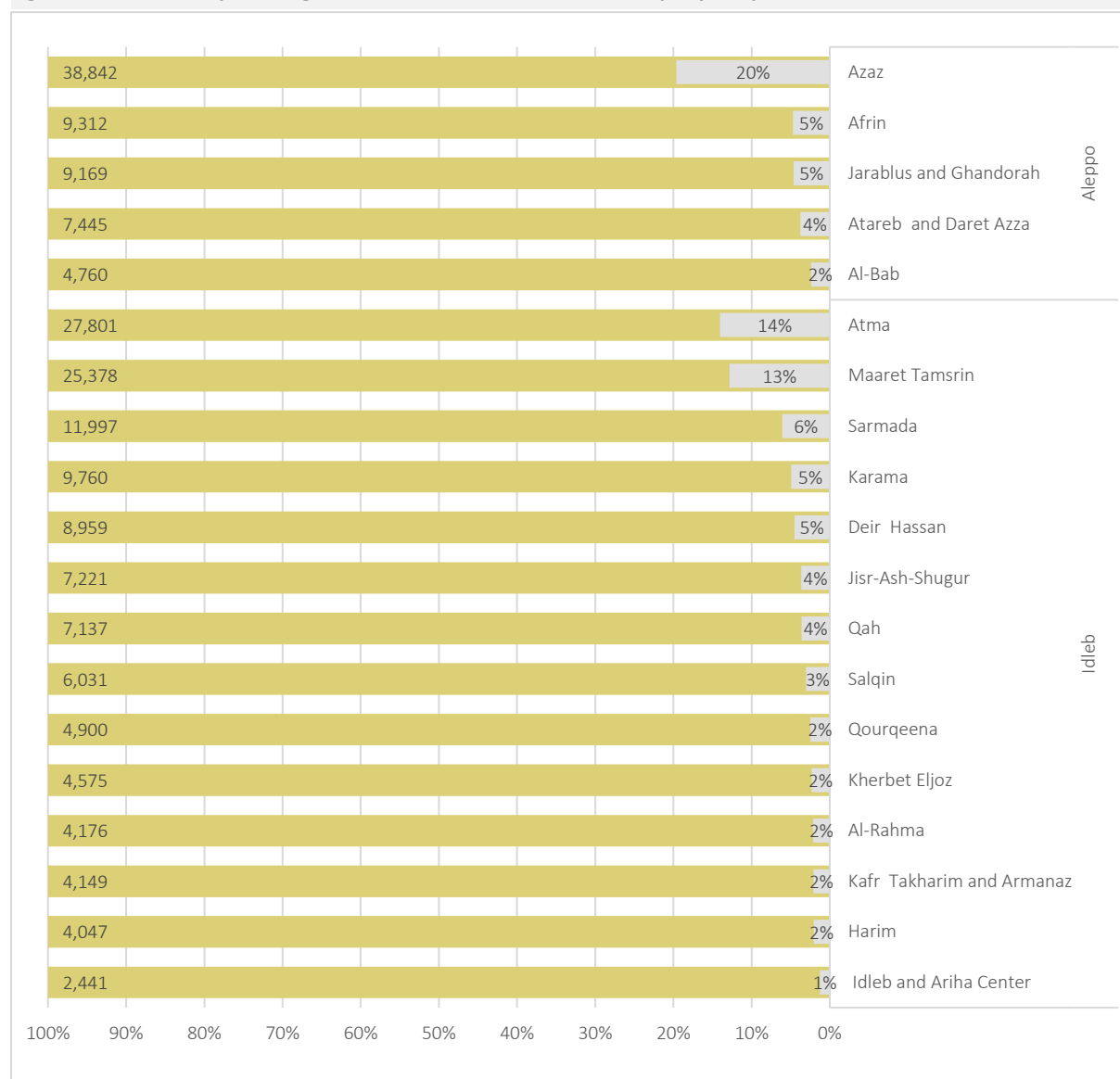


Figure 7 Numbers and percentages of IDPs in the assessed camps by gender



The study found that the numbers of families at the assessed camps is 198,100 families. The largest number of IDP families living in camps is in Azaz district at 20% (n=38,842) of the total number of families. Atmeh cluster hosts the second largest number of IDP families living in camps, at 14% (n=27,801). In third place comes Maaret Tamsrin district by, hosting 13% (n=25,378) IDP families in the camps distributed in the district.

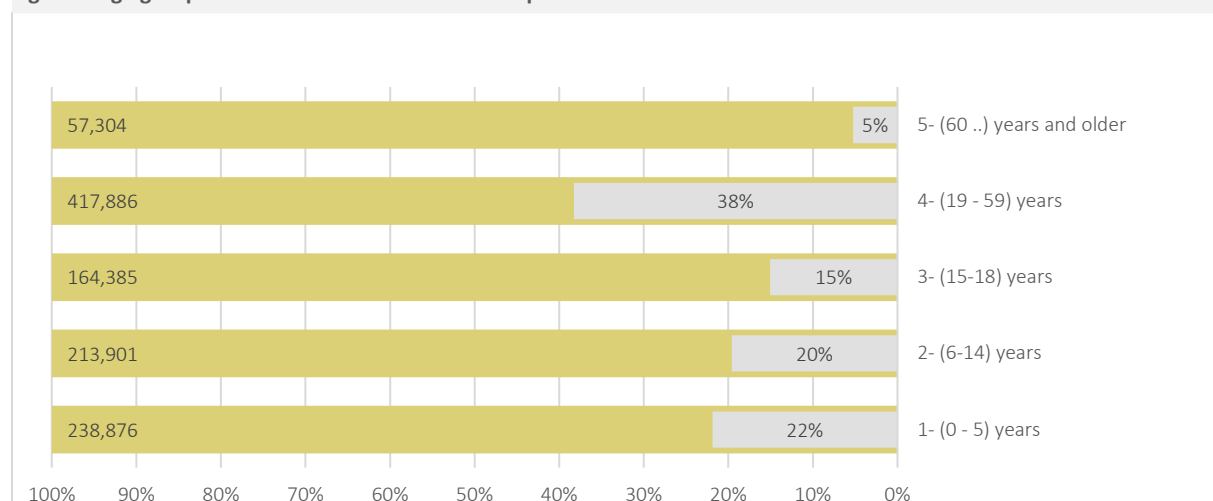
Figure 8 Numbers and percentages of families at the assessed IDP camps by camp cluster



5.2 Age groups of IDPs in the camps

In terms of age groups of the IDPs living in camps, the study found that the largest group of the population is children between 0-14 years of age at 42% (children between 0-5 accounted for 22% and children between 6-14 years of age accounted for 20%). Persons between 19-59 years of age accounted for 38% (n=417,886). Adolescents between 15-18 years of age accounted for 15% (n=164,385). Older adults above 60 constituted 5% (n=57,304) of the population.

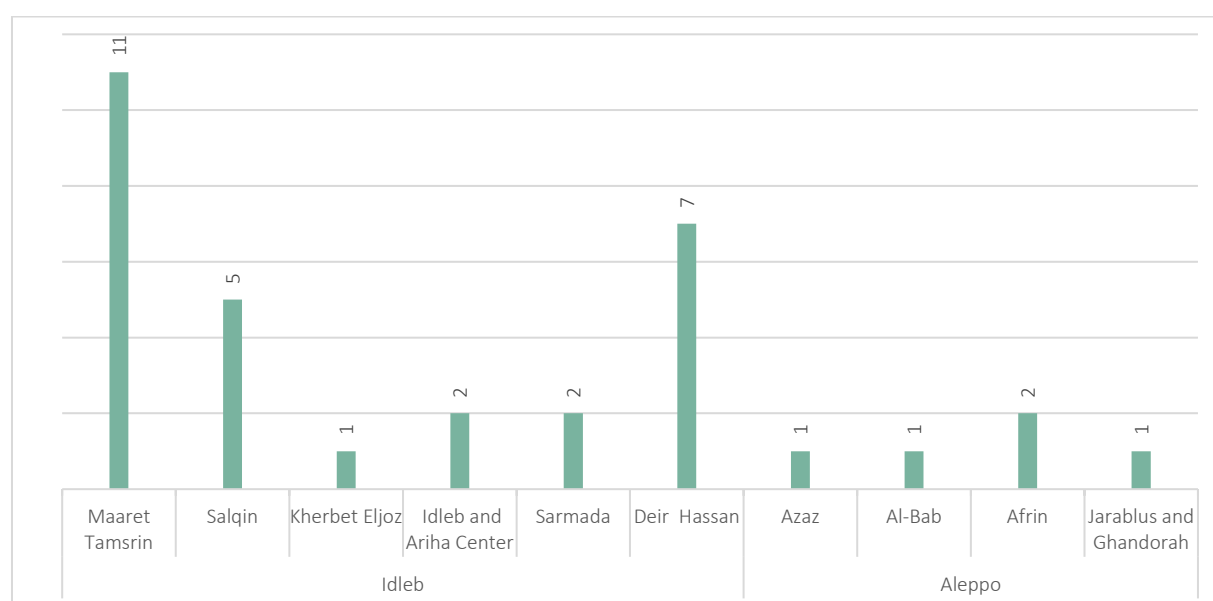
Figure 9 Age groups of the IDPs at the assessed camps



5.3 Death Cases due to the Cold Weather during the Last Winter

The IMU enumerators asked the KIs about death cases at the assessed camps because of the cold weather. The KIs reported the death of 33 people due to the cold weather across the assessed IDP camps. The highest number was reported in Marrat Tamisrin cluster in Idleb governorate at 11 death cases, followed by seven cases in Deir Hassan and five cases in Salqin cluster.

Figure 10 Number of Death cases last winter due to the cold

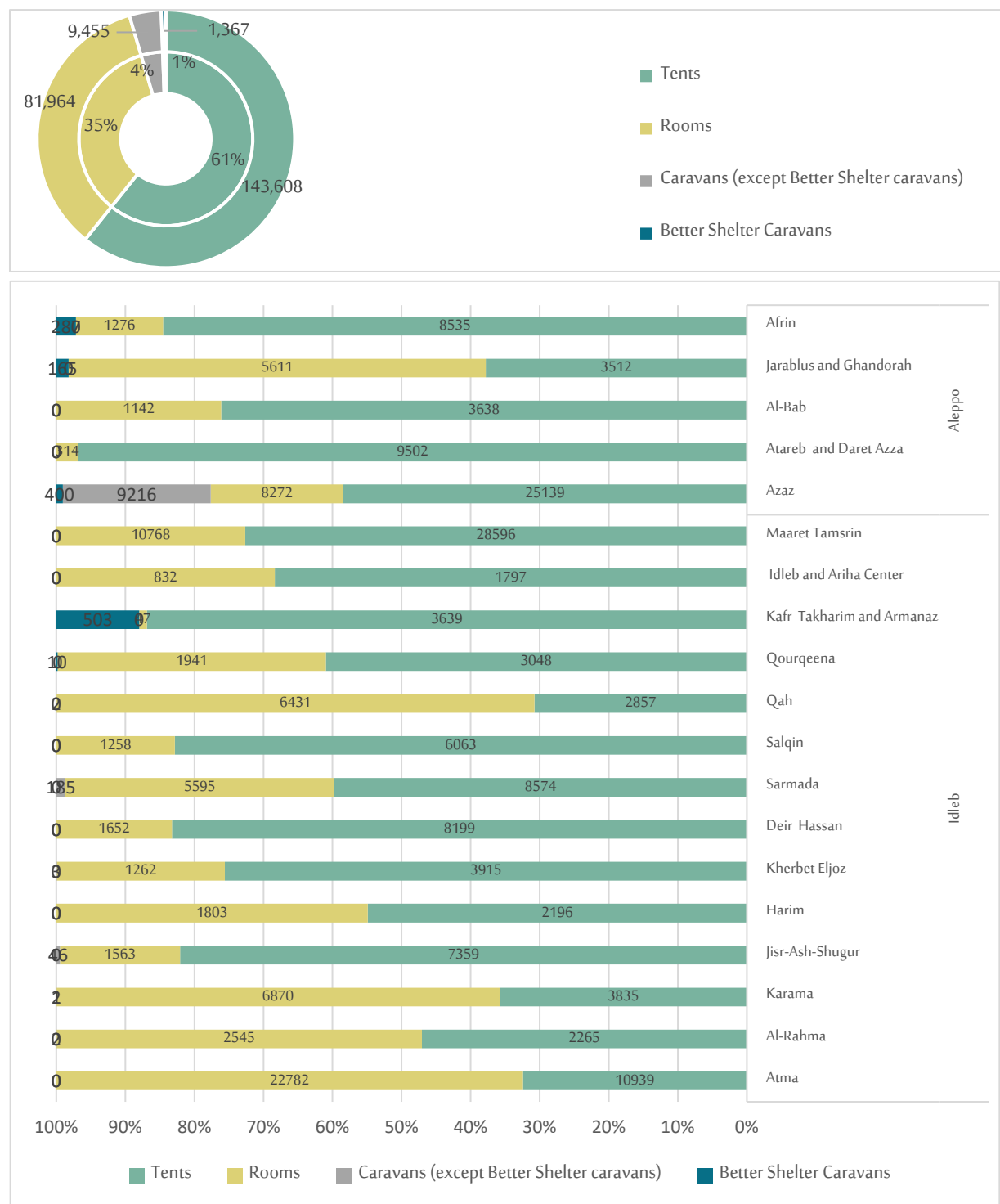


Sixth: Shelter Types at Camps

6.1 Types of IDPs Shelters

The study found that there were four main types of shelters at the IDP camps in NWS, tents, rooms, caravans, and better shelter caravans. The study results show that the most significant percentage of IDP shelters at camps were still tents at 61% (n=143,608 tents) of the total number of shelters within the assessed camps. Rooms of different materials constituted 35% (n=81,964 shelters) of the total number of shelters. Caravans accounted for 4% (n=9,455 shelters), and better shelter caravans accounted for about 1% (n=1,367 shelters) of the total shelters at the assessed camps.

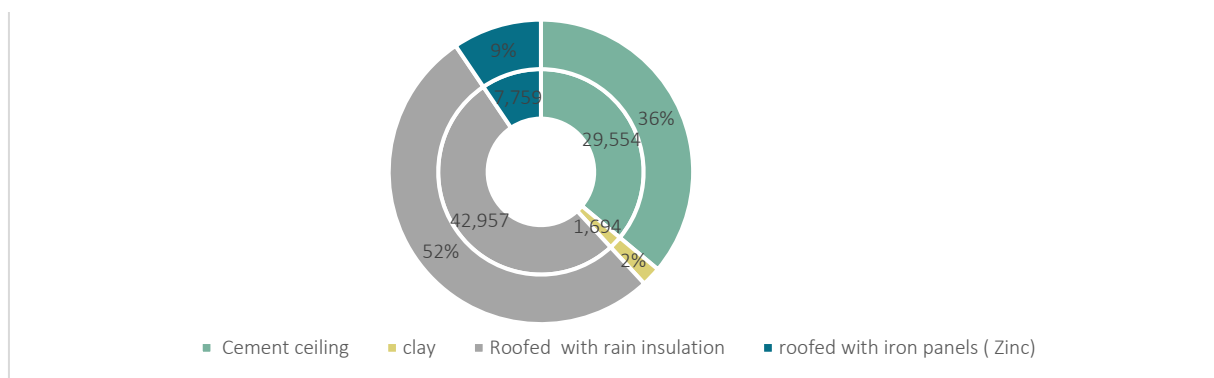
Figure 11 Types of shelters within the assessed camps



The study found that Al-Atareb and Darat Izza cluster has the largest percentage of tents used as shelters for IDPs in camps at 97% (n=9,502 tents) of the total number of shelters at the cluster. The largest number of tents was found in Marrat Tamisrin cluster in Idlib governorate at 28,596 tents, followed by Azaz cluster in Aleppo governorate at 28,596 tents.

The study also looked at the types of rooms at the IDP camps. It was found that there were four main types; clay rooms, brick walls with concrete roofs, brick walls with a roof of zinc sheets, and brick walls roofed with rain isolators (mainly rug fabric). The study found that the largest percentage of rooms were rooms with brick walls and rain isolators at 52% (n=42,957) of the total number of rooms across the assessed IDP camps. Rooms with brick walls and concrete roofs accounted for 36% (n=29,554) of the total number of rooms. Rooms with brick walls and zinc sheet roofs accounted for 9% (n=7,759), while clay rooms accounted for about 2% (n=1,694) of the total number of rooms across the assessed camps.

Figure 12 Types of room shelters at the assessed camps



According to Sphere standards⁵, “Initial shelter responses typically only provide a minimum level of covered or enclosed living space. However, the initial construction methods and materials should enable HHs to maintain, adapt or upgrade the shelter to meet their longer-term needs.” With the Syrian crisis approaching the end of its twelfth year with no political solution in the foreseen future, the Syrian IDPs try to upgrade the temporary shelters to provide more privacy and protect them from the weather conditions.

Compared to other room types, concrete rooms with concrete roofs are more insulating to extreme weather conditions. Still, they do not provide sufficient insulation, as the rooms' separate blocks allow wind to blow between them, reducing the degree of insulation compared to residential buildings. In NWS camps, concrete rooms roofed with metal sheets (known as zinc sheets) were found. Zinc sheets protect the rooms from rainwater leakage. However, they do not insulate winter's cold weather, mainly when snow builds on them.

Most concrete rooms in NWS camps are without roofs and are covered with rain insulators (tarps) only. These rooms need to replace the rain insulators at least twice a year. By the end of the summer, the rain insulator will have dried up and worn out due to the sun's heat, and by the end of the winter, it will have worn out due to the accumulation of snow and rainwater on it. In camps with strong winds, this insulation may not endure the winter.

There are about 1694 clay rooms in NWS camps. These rooms are more insulating to weather conditions, provided that the following are applied: the clay room ground is insulated with a layer of concrete, in addition to plastering the walls with an insulating material of asphalt and some fibers. The walls should be painted from the ground up to a height of 50 cm since the soil in most camps is

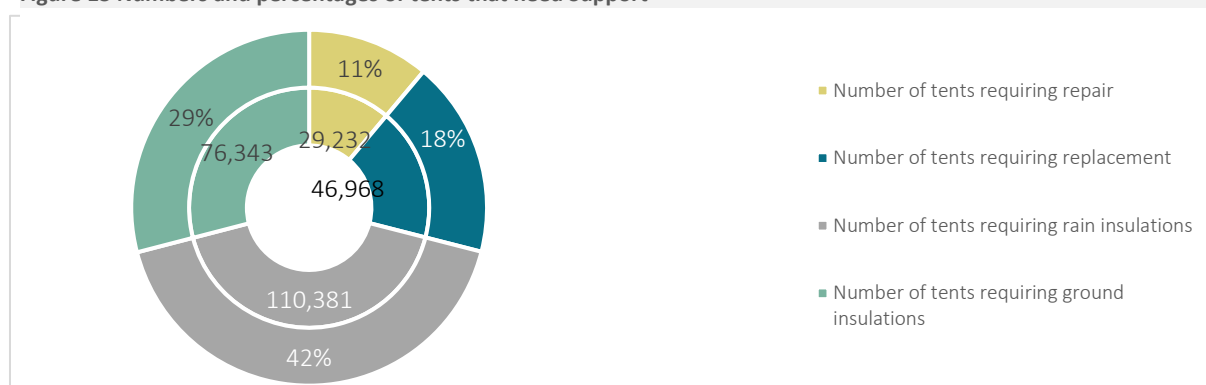
⁵ <https://handbook.spherestandards.org/en/sphere/#ch008>

agricultural and may cause the walls to collapse due to moisture. A wood-burning stove should be provided in the body of the concrete rooms in 1 % to provide and keeping it constantly burning prevents humidity from forming in the room body. Also, the roof should be insulated using insulation with a fiber material that ensures the roof does not collapse during rainfall or snowfall. These rooms require constant maintenance, making them very expensive to establish and regularly maintain. This is the reason why there are very few rooms of this type. Residents of this type of room resort to gradually converting them into concrete rooms depending on their capabilities.

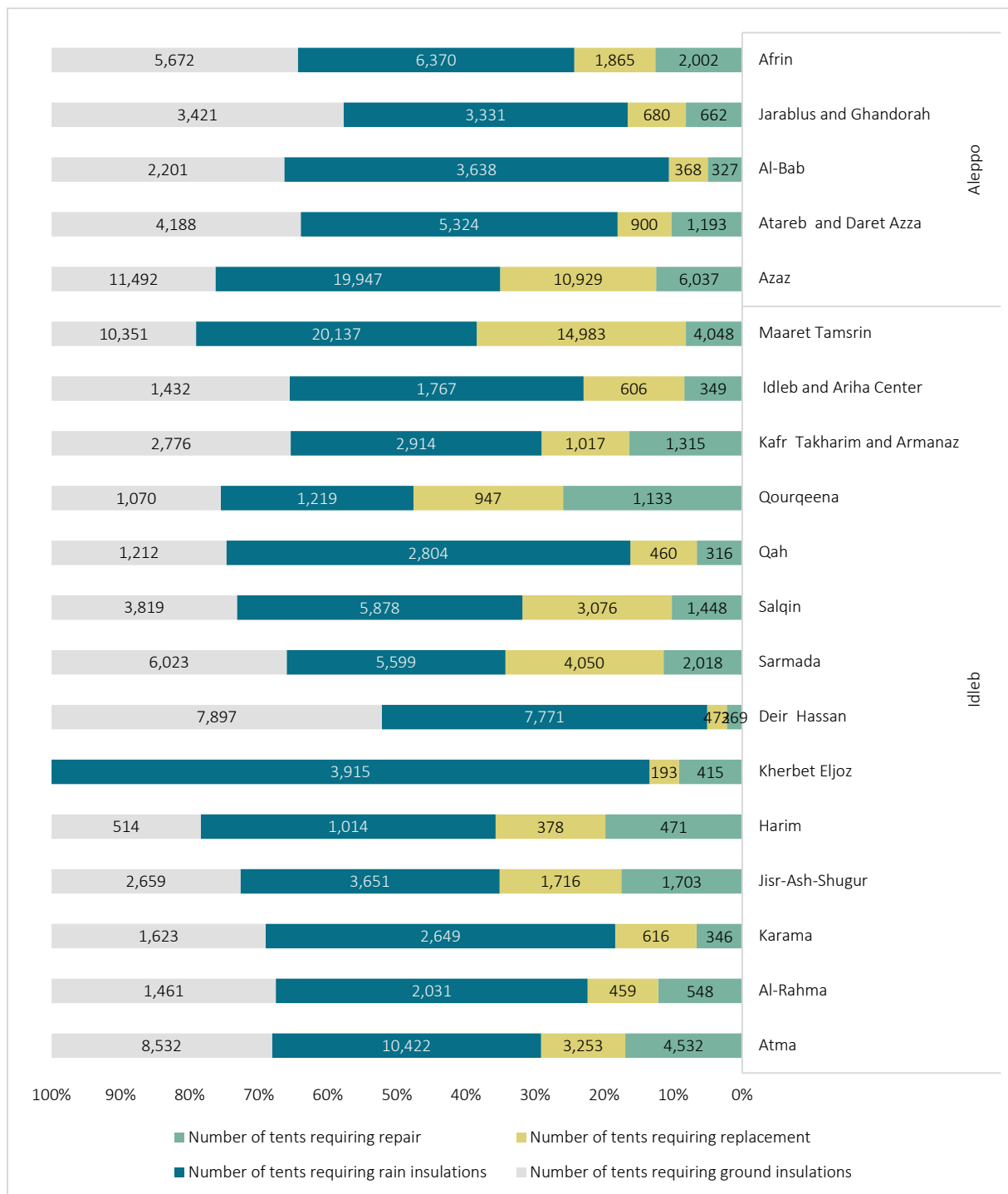
6.2 Shelters requiring repair or replacement

The study found that the number of tents that need support in the assessed camps in NWS reached 262,924. 64% (n= 110,381) of the tents that need support in the assessed IDP camps in NWS need rain isolators, 29% (n= 76,343) need floor isolators, and 11% (n=29,232) need repairs. It was found that 18% (n=46,968) of the tents need to be replaced with new tents.

Figure 13 Numbers and percentages of tents that need Support



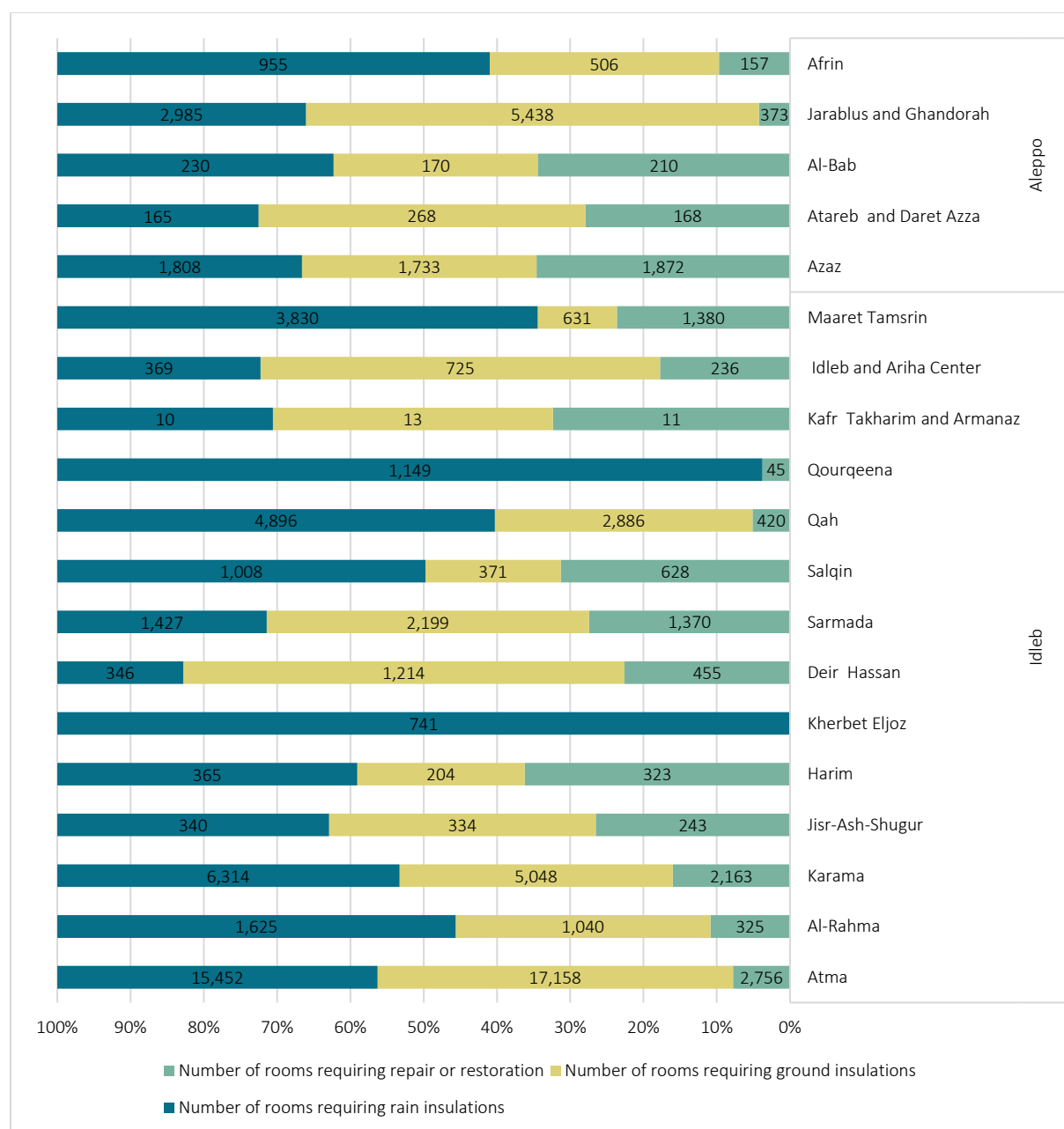
⁶ The number is greater than the total number of tents because some tents need require more than one type of support.



The study found that 970,887 rooms at the IDP camps need different types of repairs. About 44% (n= 44,015) rooms need rain isolators, 40% (n= 39,938) need flood isolators, and 14% (n= 13,135) need repairs and renovation of the total number of rooms⁸.

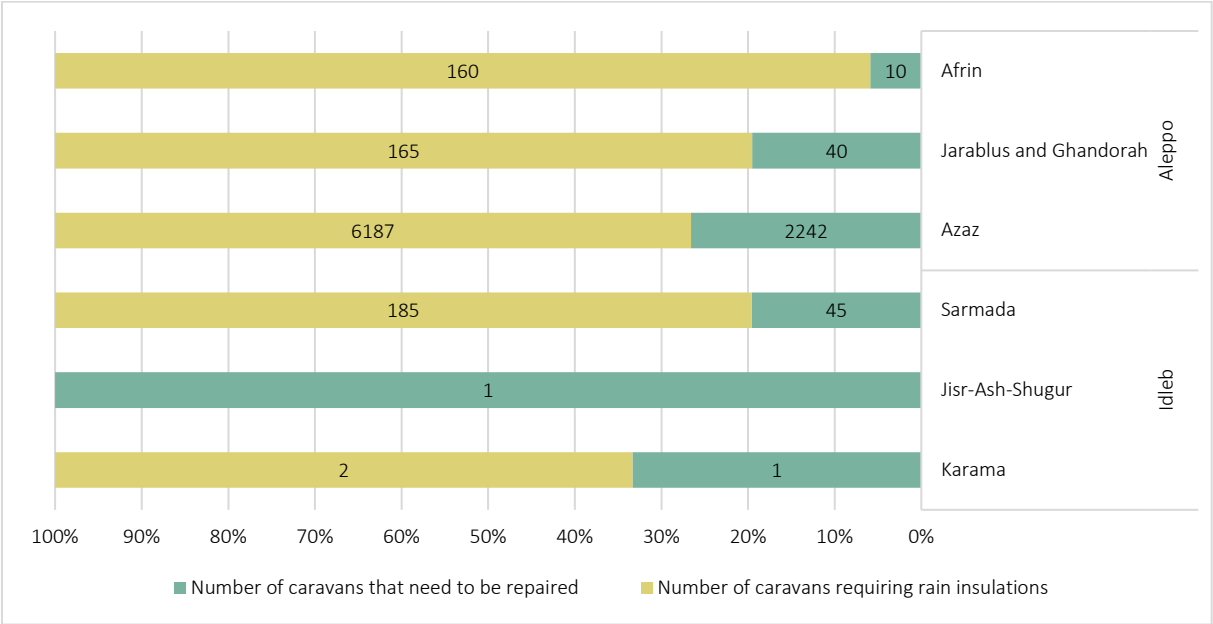
⁷ The number is larger than the total number of rooms as some rooms require more than one type of repair.

Figure 14 Numbers and Percentages of rooms that need support



The study also found that the number of caravans that needed support reached 9,038. 74% of these caravans need repairs, and 26% (n= 2,339) need rain isolators.

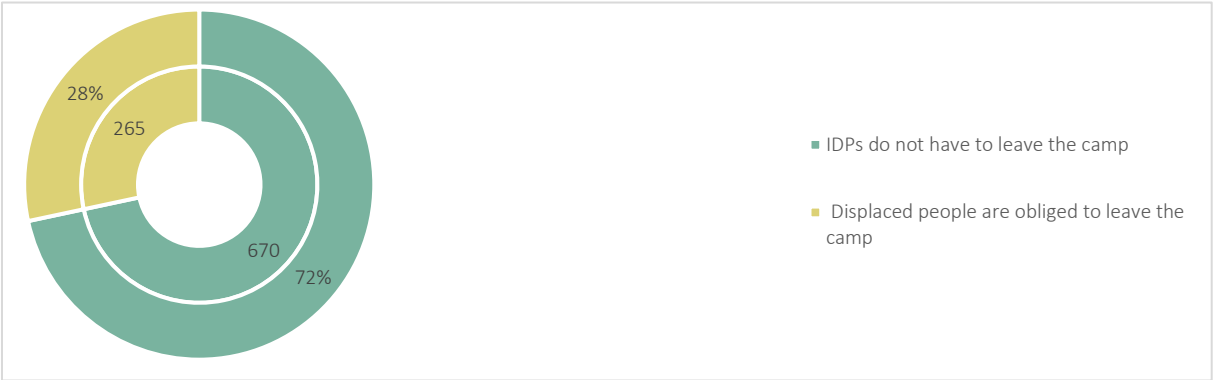
Figure 15 Numbers of caravans that need support

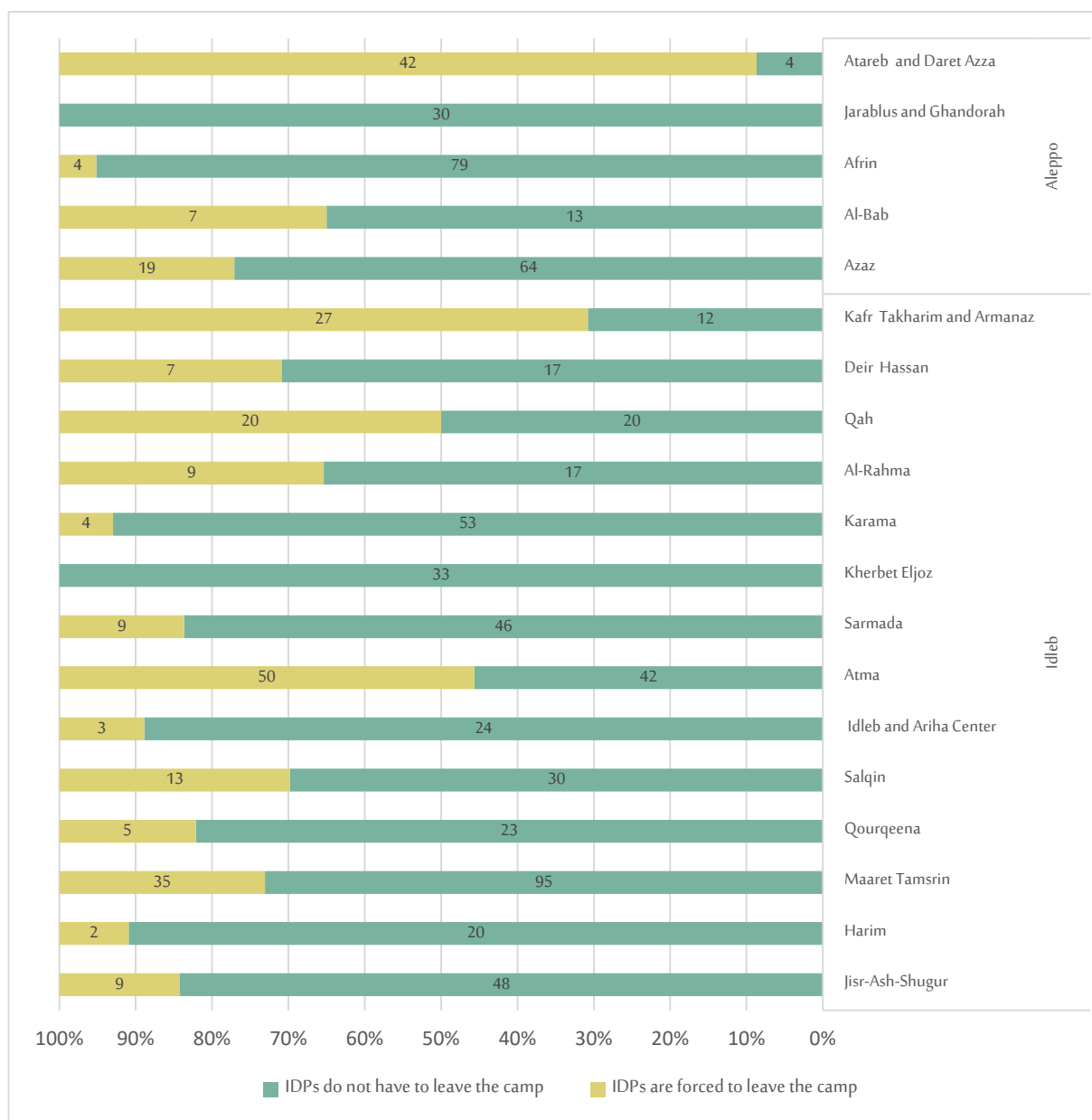


6.3 Alternative Emergency Shelter

The study looked at the percentage of IDP camps where the residents have to leave the camps in case of floods in winter. It was found that in 28% of the camps (n=265), the IDPs must leave their shelters in case of floods. The highest number was found in Atmeh cluster in Idlib governorate of 50 camps, and then Atareb and Daret Azza cluster in Aleppo governorate of 42 camps.

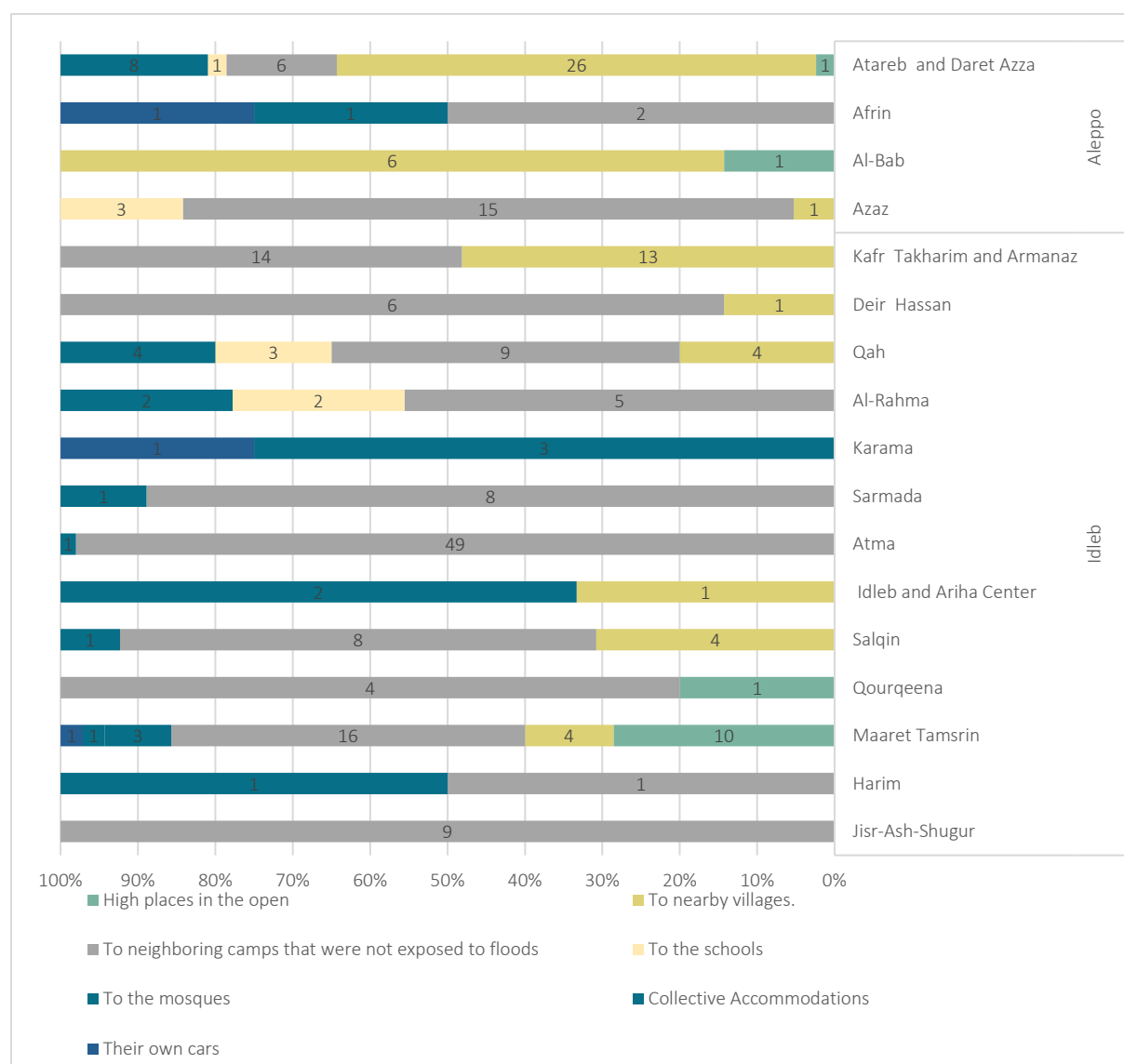
Figure 16 Number of camps where people leave the camp in case of floods by cluster





The study asked about the places where IDPs who have to leave the camps resort to in case of floods. It was found that the residents of 57% (n=152 camps) of the camps vulnerable to floods resort to the nearby camps in case of floods. In 23% (n=60) of the vulnerable camps, the IDPs resort to the neighboring villages, and 9% (n=25) resort to mosques.

Figure 17 The destination of IDPs in case of floods at their camps



6.4 Families without Independent Shelter

The study found that 9% of the camps (n=87) hosted families without an independent shelter. The total number of families without independent shelters accounted for 1190 families. Of these families, 83% (n=993 families) were hosted by other families in the camp, 16% (n=192 families) lived in empty camps left by their owners, and less than 1% (n=5 families) lived in the open without any shelter.

Figure 18 Number and Percentage of families without shelter by their place of stay

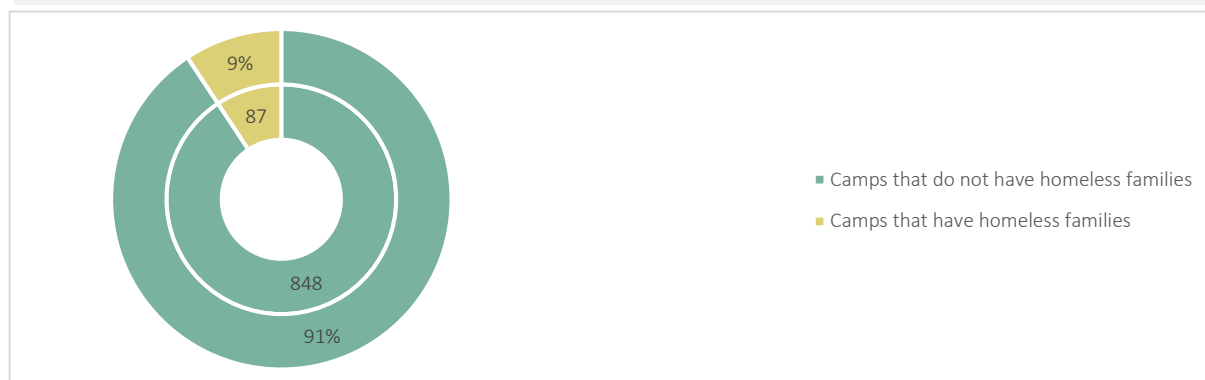


Figure 19 Numbers and percentages of IDP camps accommodating families without shelters

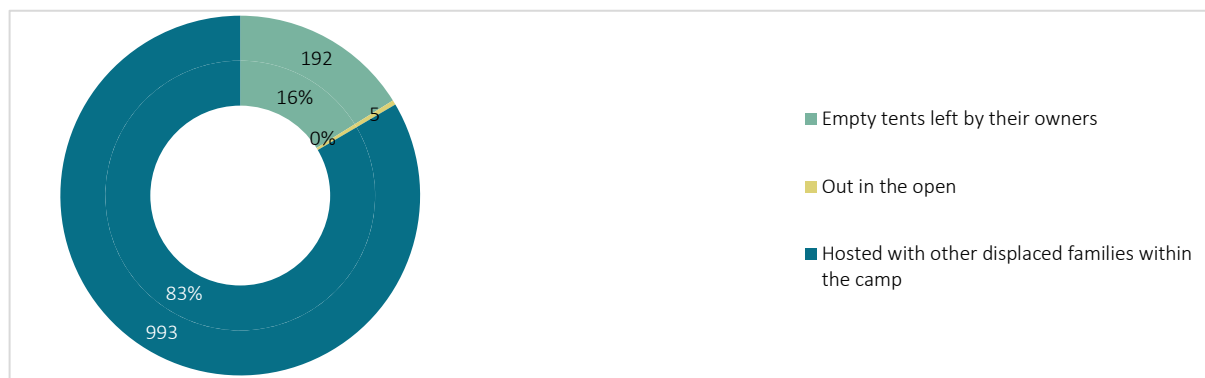
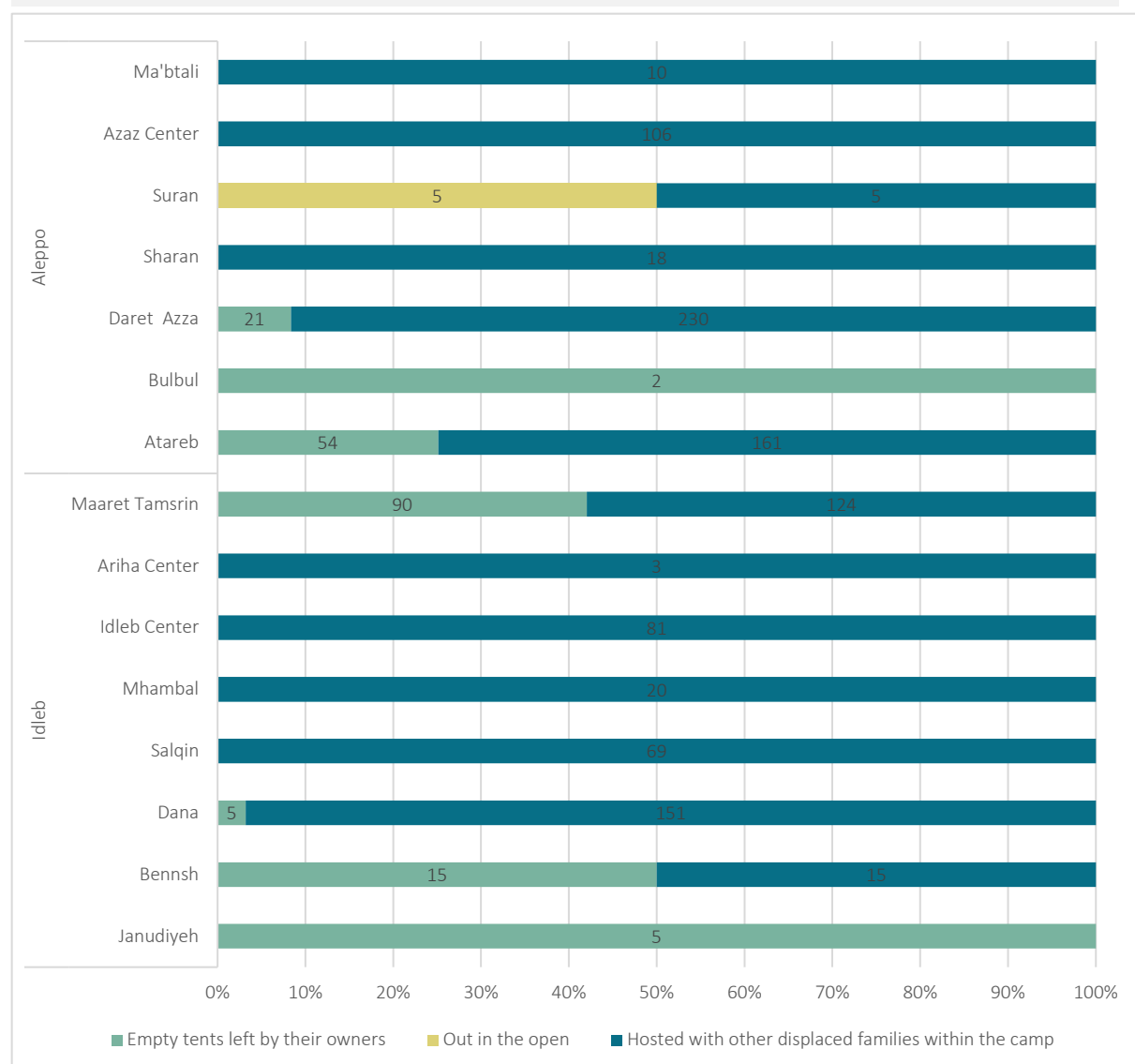


Figure 20 Number of families without independent shelter by their place of stay by cluster

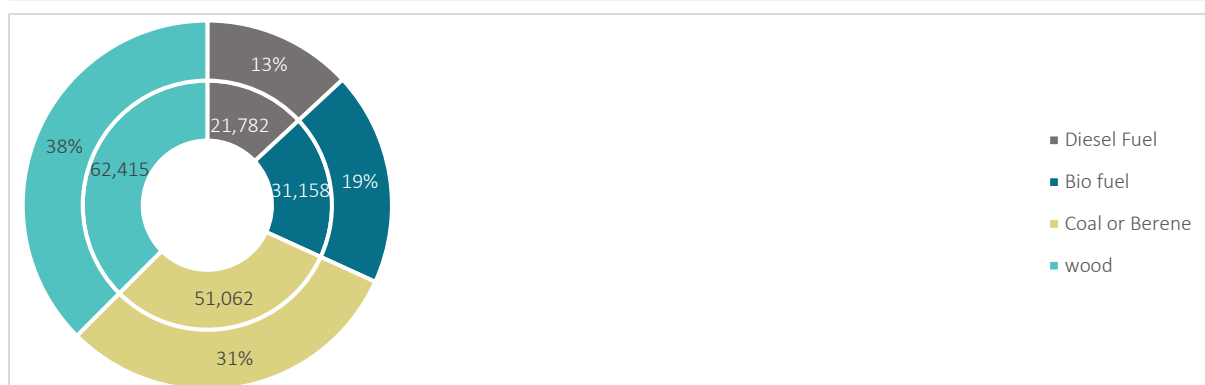


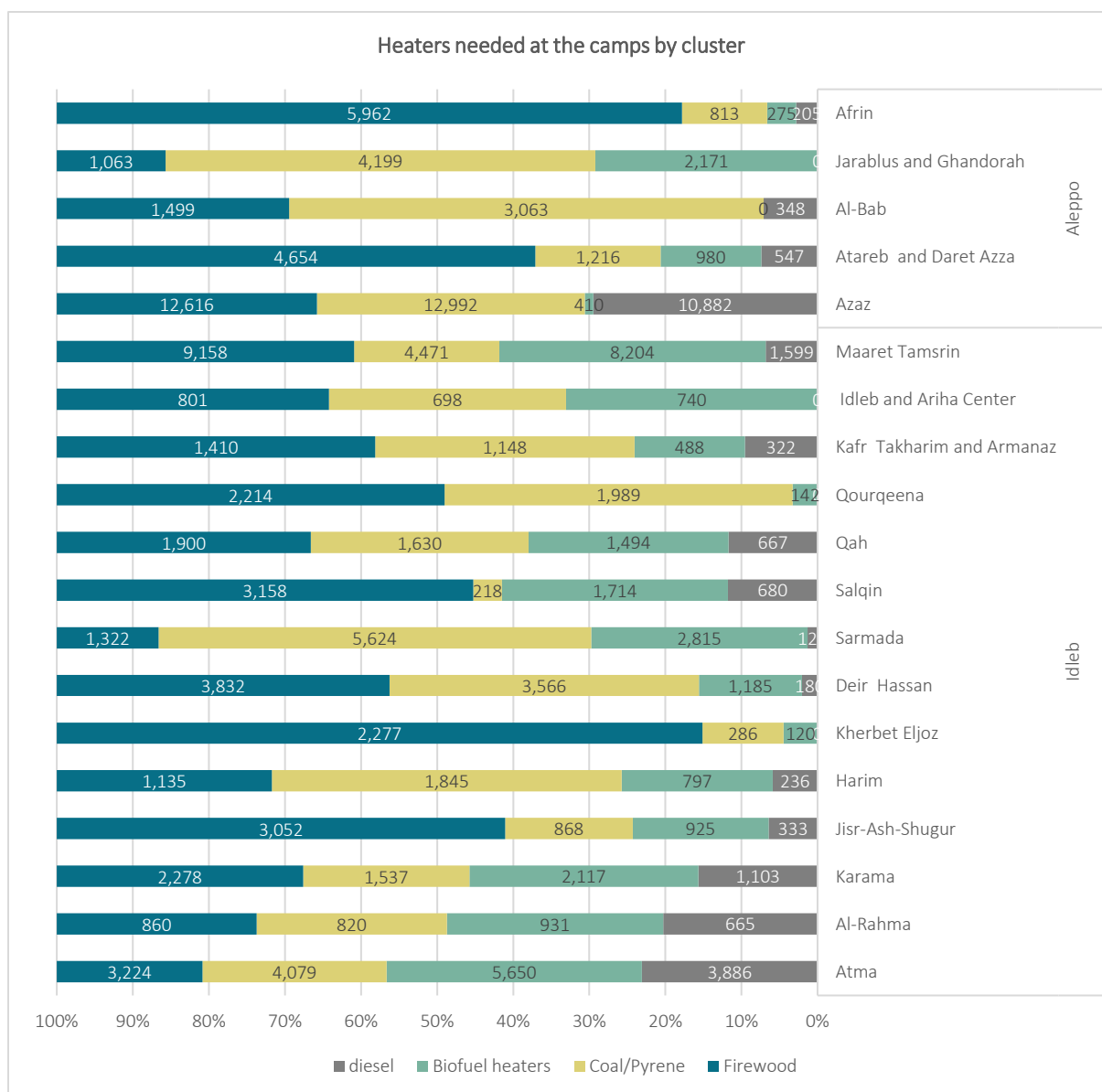
Seventh: Winter Needs of the Camps

7.1 Heaters in the camps

The study found that the assessed camps needed 169,828 heaters in total. IDPs in NWS camps use various types of heaters in winter based on the availability and prices of fuel used to heat their residents. Heaters that use wood were found to be the most commonly used by IDPs, and they were found to be 38% (n= 62,415 heaters) of the total needed heaters at the IDP camps. Heaters that use coal or residuals of olive oil production came in second place of the total heaters needed at the camps at 31% (n= 51,932 heaters). Heaters that use biofuel started to be used on a large scale in NWS in general and IDP camps in particular, given the lower cost compared with other types of heaters and the lower amounts of smoke and smell they produce as a result of burning. These heaters are made locally, and they use materials like the shells of pistachios, almonds, walnuts, and other types of shells to burn and heat. These types of heaters constituted 19% (n= 32,178) of the total needed heaters at IDP camps. Diesel fuel heaters constituted 13% (n= 22,052 heaters), as fuel prices have been increasing and their cost is becoming high.

Figure 21 Numbers and types of heaters needed at the camps



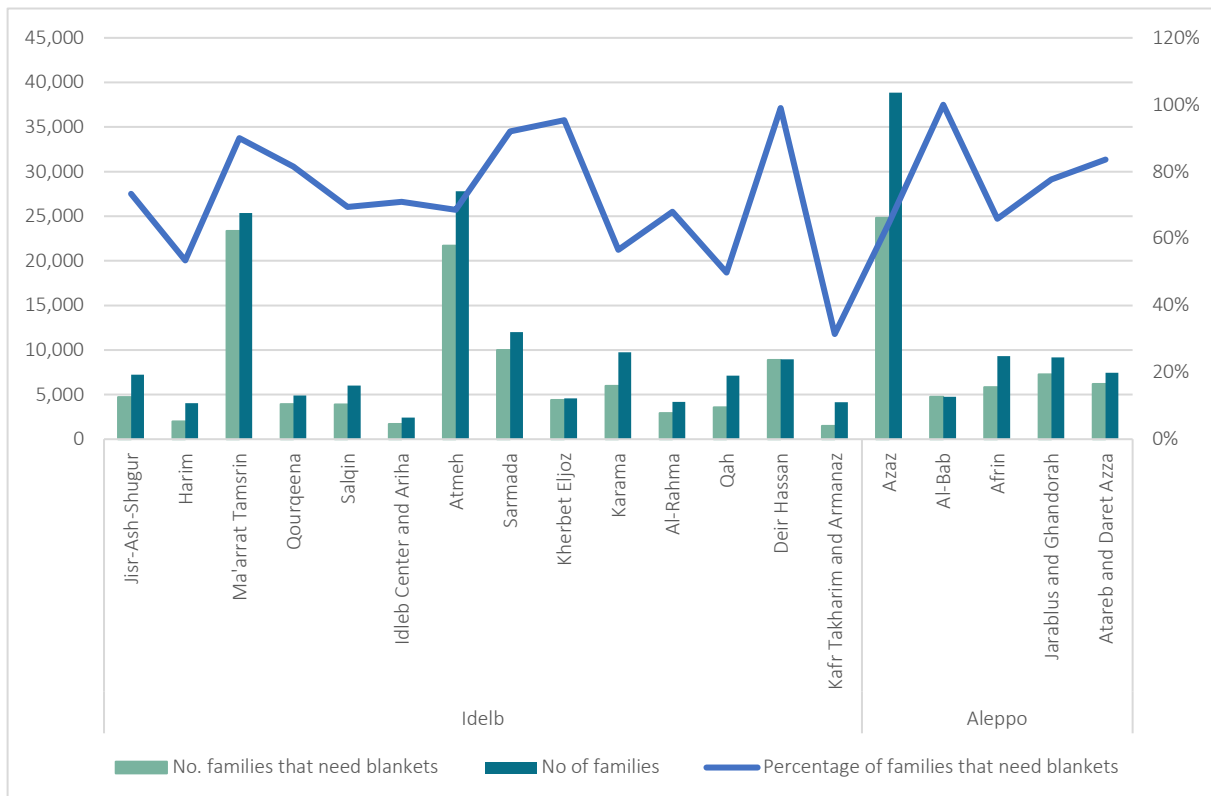


The results of the study show that the largest number of needed heaters is in the IDP camps in Azaz cluster in Aleppo governorate at 22% (n= 37,115 heaters of all types) of the total needed heaters. Then comes IDP camps in Maaret Tamsrin cluster in Idlib governorate at 14% (n=23,432 heaters of all types) of the total number of heaters needed. The IDP camps in Atmeh cluster came in third place at 10% (n= 17,000 heaters of all types) of the total heaters needed.

7.2 Blankets

The study found that the number of IDP families in camps that need blankets reached 73% (n=147,447) of the total number of IDP families in NWS camps. The highest percentage was recorded at Al-Bab cluster in Aleppo governorate, with 100% (n=4,760 families) of the IDP in need of blankets, followed by Deir Hassan cluster in Idlib governorate at 99% (n= 8,898 families), then Khirbet Al-Jouz cluster in Idlib governorate at 95% (n= 4,400 families), Sarmada cluster in Idlib at 92% (n= 10,003 families) and Marrat Tamisrin cluster in Idlib at 90% (n= 23,338 families).

Figure 22 Numbers and percentages of families that need blankets



The study found that the largest number of families that need blankets was in Azaz camps cluster at 17% (n= 24,830 families) of the total number of families that need blankets. Marrat Tamisrin camps cluster comes next with 16% (n=23,338 families), and Atmeh camps cluster comes in third place with 15% (n= 21,690) of the total number of families that need blankets.

According to Sphere standards, "Clothing, blankets and bedding materials meet the most personal human needs for shelter from the climate and maintaining health, privacy, and dignity. All affected people have a combination of blankets, bedding, sleeping mats or mattresses, and insecticide-treated bed nets were required to ensure sufficient thermal comfort and enable appropriate sleeping arrangements."⁹

⁹

https://handbook.spherestandards.org/?handbook=Sphere&lang=english&chapter_id=ch008§ion_id=ch008_006&match=blankets%20and%20bedding

Eight: Civil Defense Centers

8.1 Availability of Civil Defense Centers at camps

For this edition of the “Winter Needs in NWS Camps” report, the IMU numerators checked if a Civil Defense Center serves the camps. The study found that 95% (n=892 camps) of the assessed camps are served by Civil Defense Centers, while only 5% (n= 43 camps) are not.

Figure 23 Numbers and percentages of camps with civil defense centers

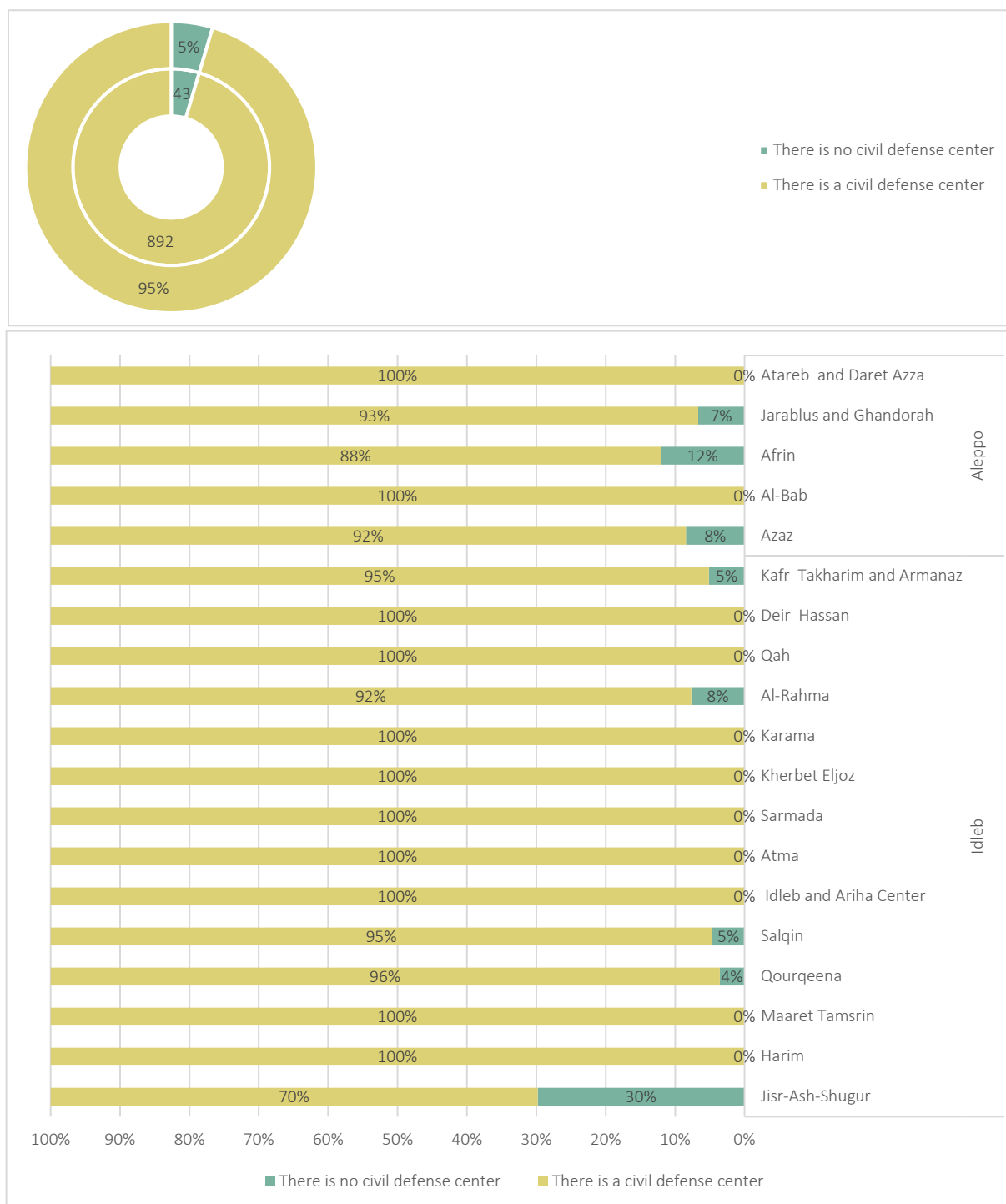
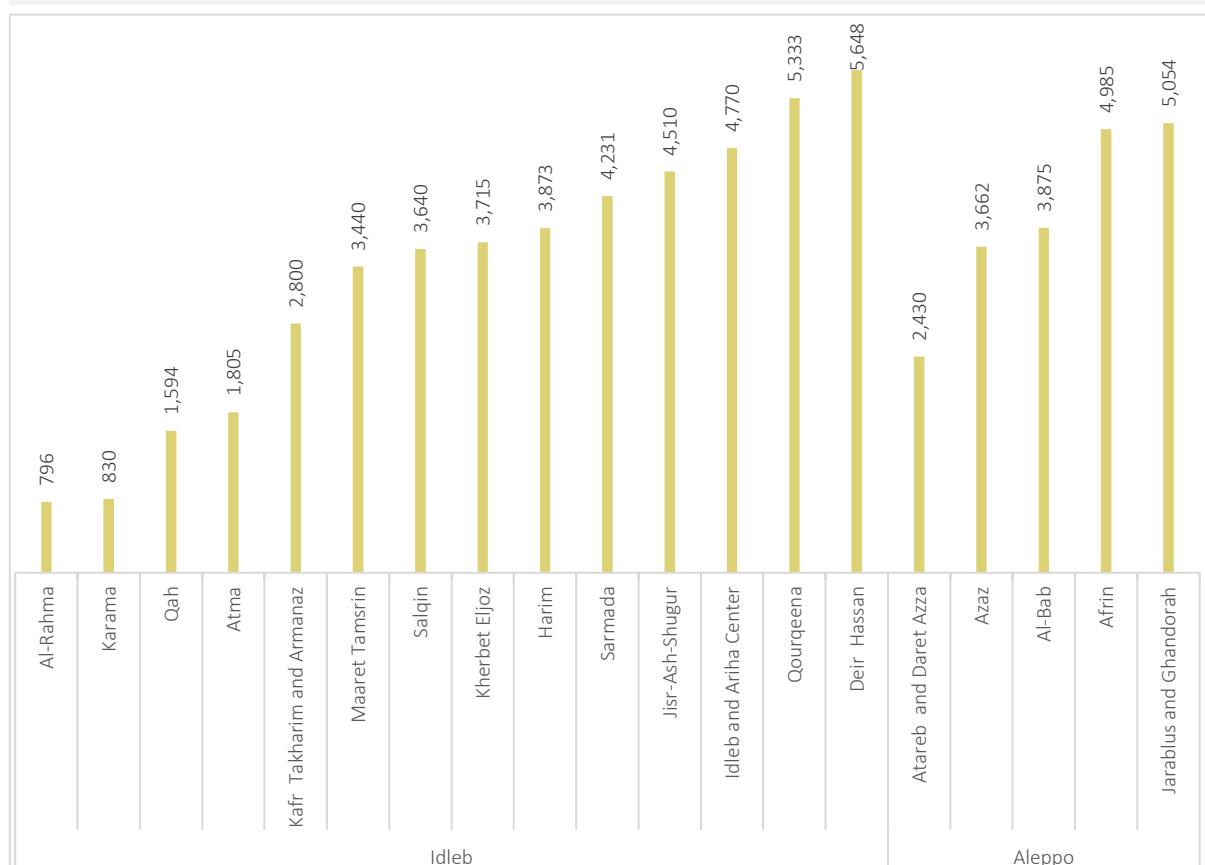


Figure 24 Average distance between Civil Defense centers and the camps

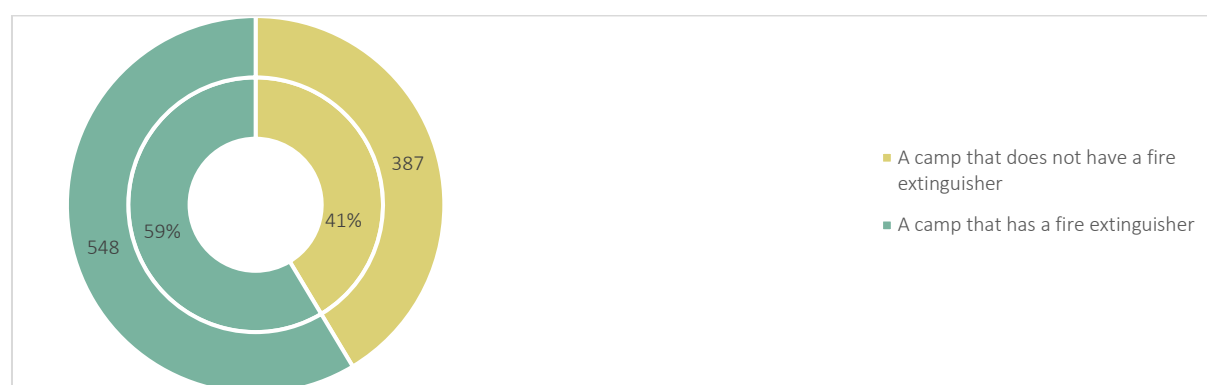


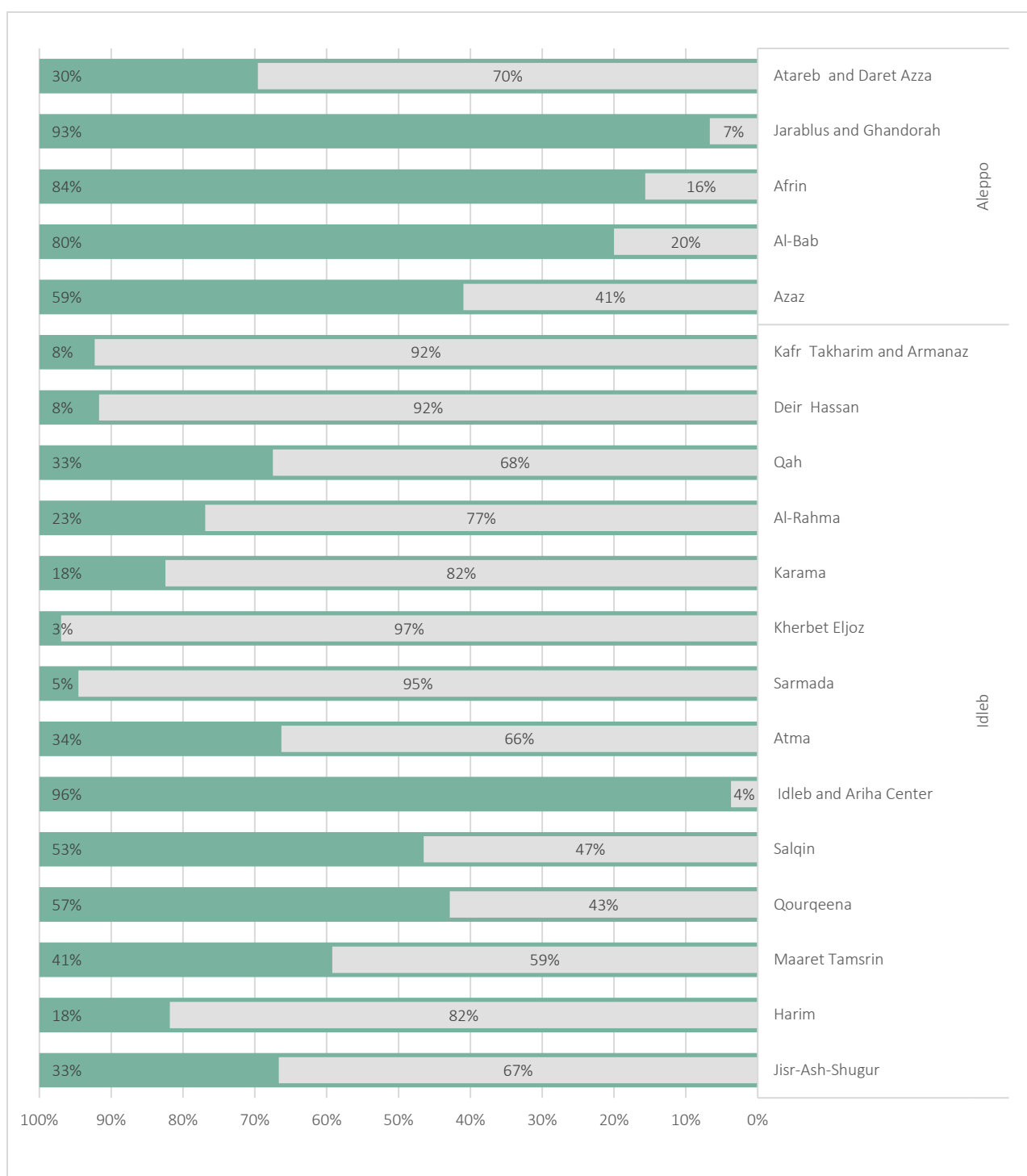
The study found that, on average, the farthest Civil Defense center from the IDP camps is more than 5 KM in Deir Hassan cluster, Qourqeena cluster, and Jarablus and Ghandorah cluster.

8.2 Availability of Fire Extinguishers and Trained Persons to Deal with Fires at The Camps

For this edition of the report, the IMU enumerators checked the availability of fire extinguishers at that camp which could help respond to fires rapidly and prevent fires from spreading to other tents. The study found that 59% (n= 548) of the assessed camps have fire extinguishers. 41% (n=787 camps) do not have fire extinguishers which pose a risk of spreading fires to more tents at the camp.

Figure 25 Numbers and percentages of camps that have fire extinguishers

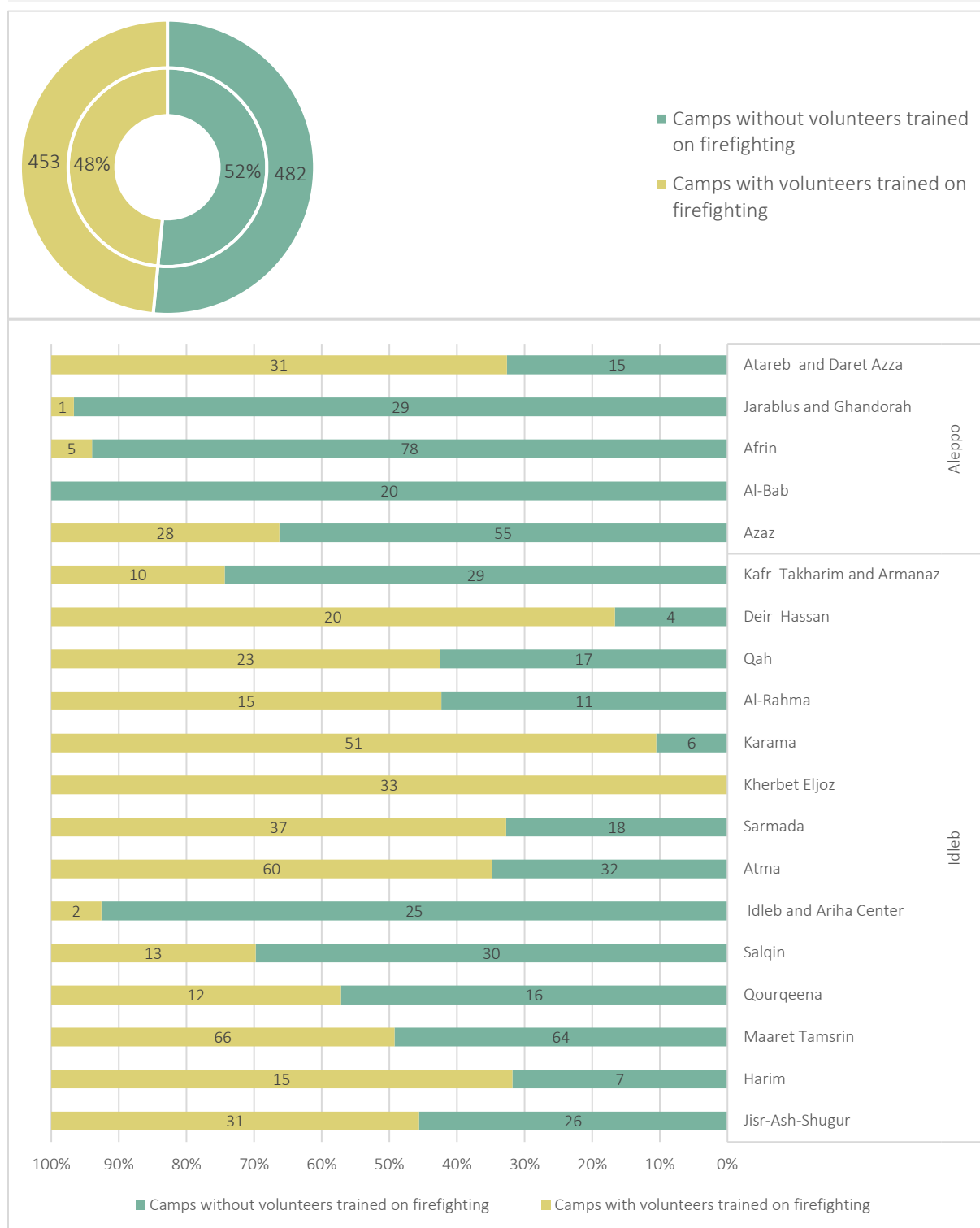




8.3 Training volunteers to fight fires at the camps

In this edition of the report, the study looked at the availability of volunteers trained on the use of fire extinguishers at the IDP camps. It was found that 52% (n= 482) of the IDP camps in NWS do not have volunteers trained on the use of fire extinguishers, while only 48% do.

Figure 26 Numbers and percentages of camps that include volunteers who can deal with fires

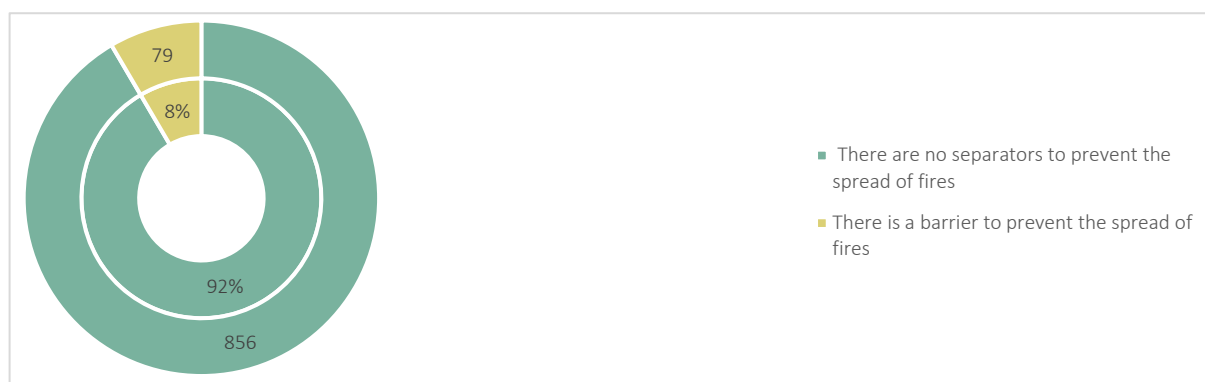


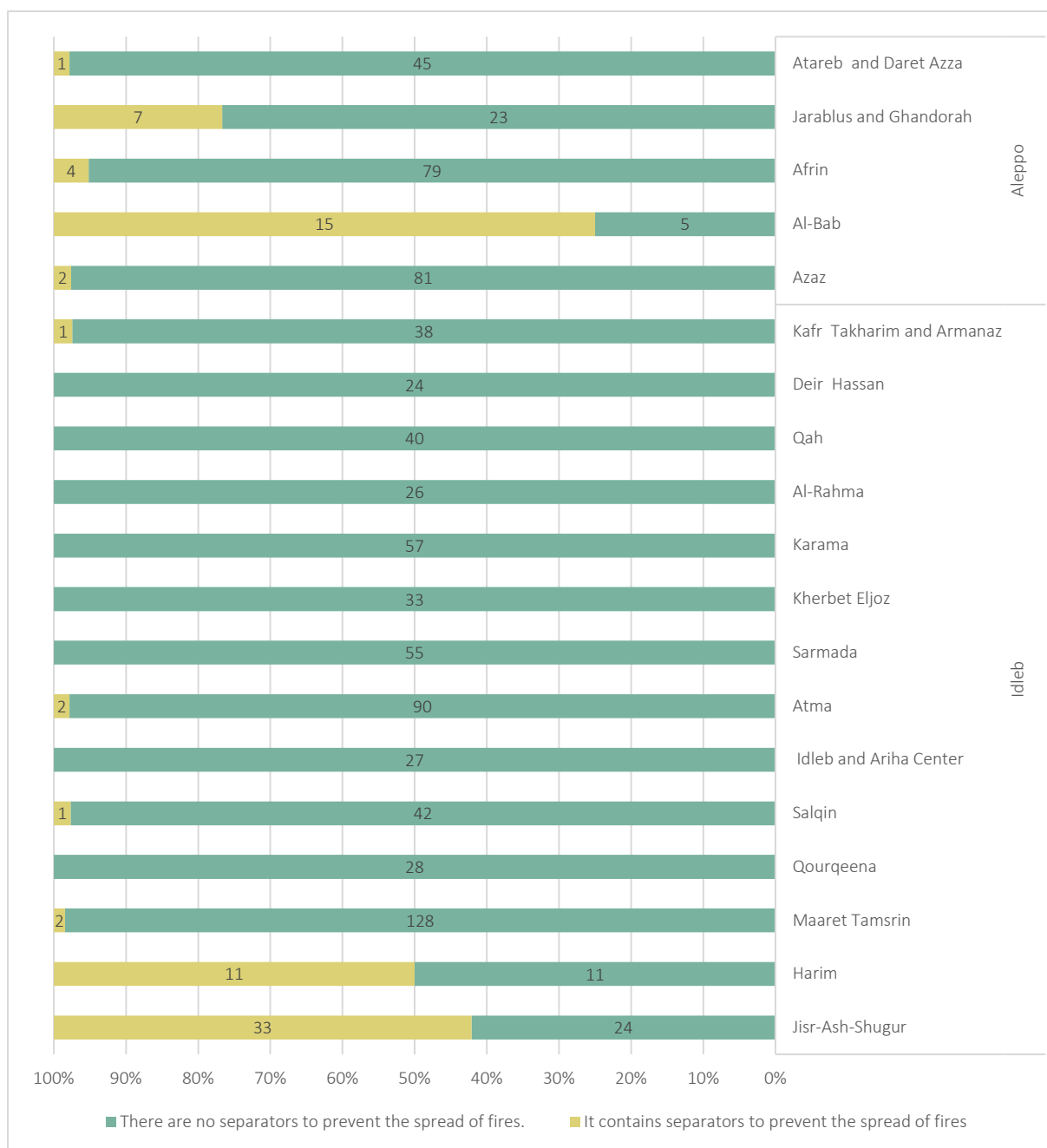
The study found that the camps in Al-Bab cluster in Aleppo governorate do not have any volunteers trained on the use of fire extinguishers. In the Jarablus and Ghandourah cluster camps in Aleppo governorate, only 1 camp has volunteers, the Idleb center and Ariha cluster have only 2 camps with volunteers, and 5 camps in Afrin cluster have volunteers trained to deal with fires.

8.4 Availability of barriers to prevent the spread of fires at the camps

The study checked if the camps included barriers to prevent the spread of fires at IDP camps. These separators divide the camp into blocks to control the spread of fires when they occur. The study found that 92% (n= 856 camps) of the assessed camps do not have such barriers, while only 8% (n=79 do have ones. The camp clusters that have barriers are Jisr Al-Shughour (33 camps), Harim (11 camps), Marrat Tamisrin (2), Salqin (1), Atmeh (2), and Kafr Takharim and Armanaz (1 camp) in Idleb governorate. In Aleppo governorate, the camps clusters that have camps with barriers to control the spread of fires are Al-Bab (15 camps), Jarablus and Ghandoura (7 Camps), Afrin (4 camps), Azaz (2 camps), and Al-Atarib and Darat Izza (1 camp).

Figure 27 Number and percentage of camps that include fire barriers

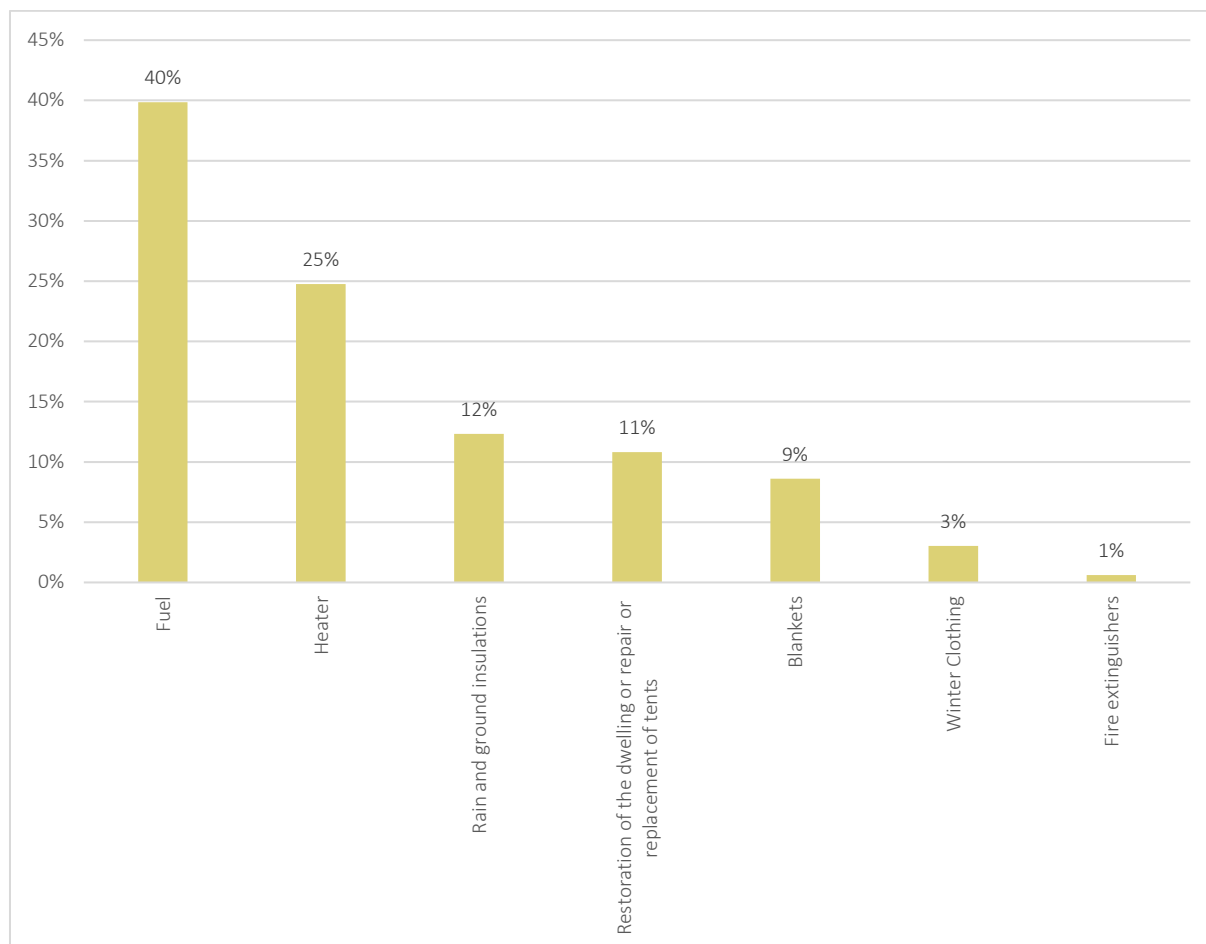


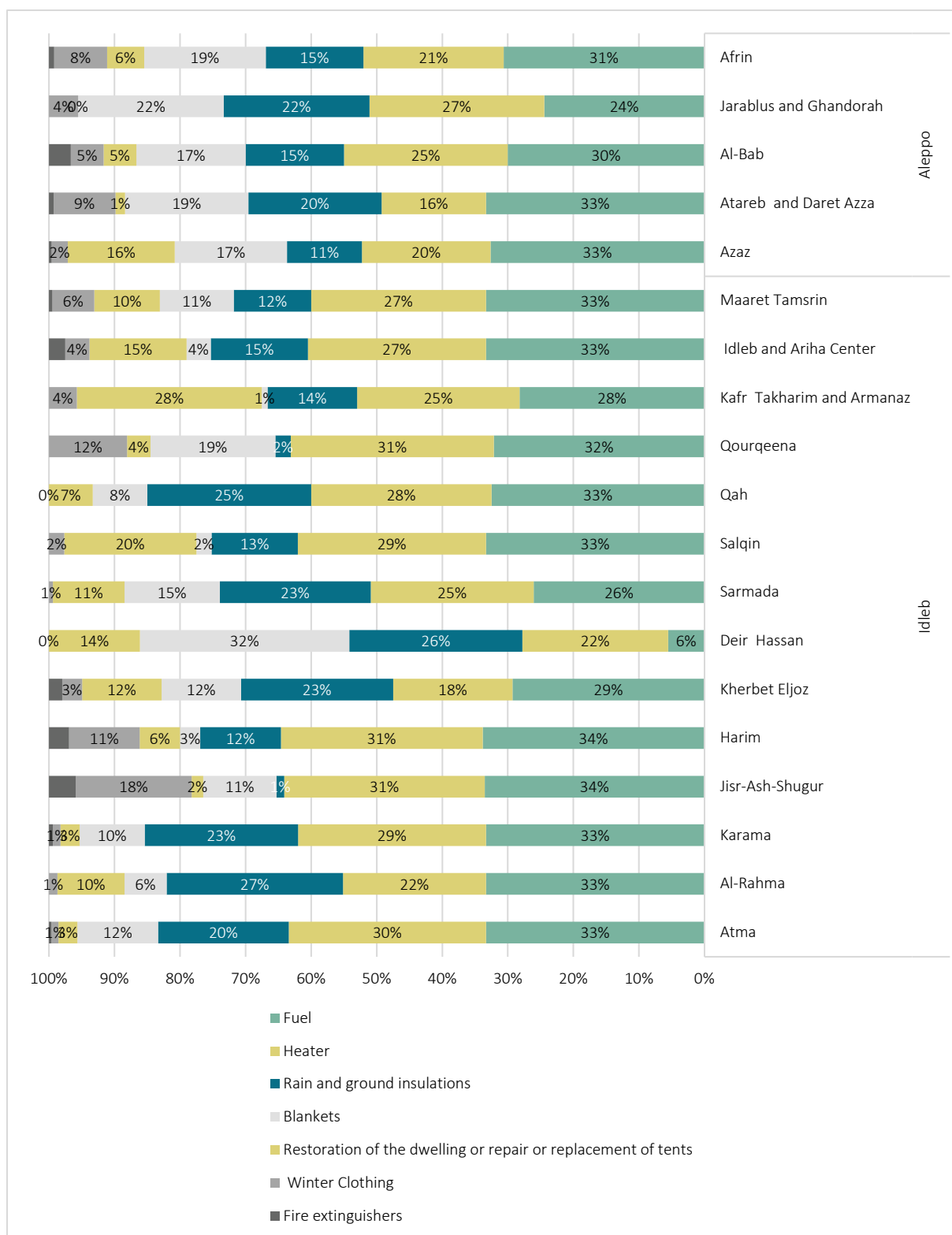


Ninth: Priorities

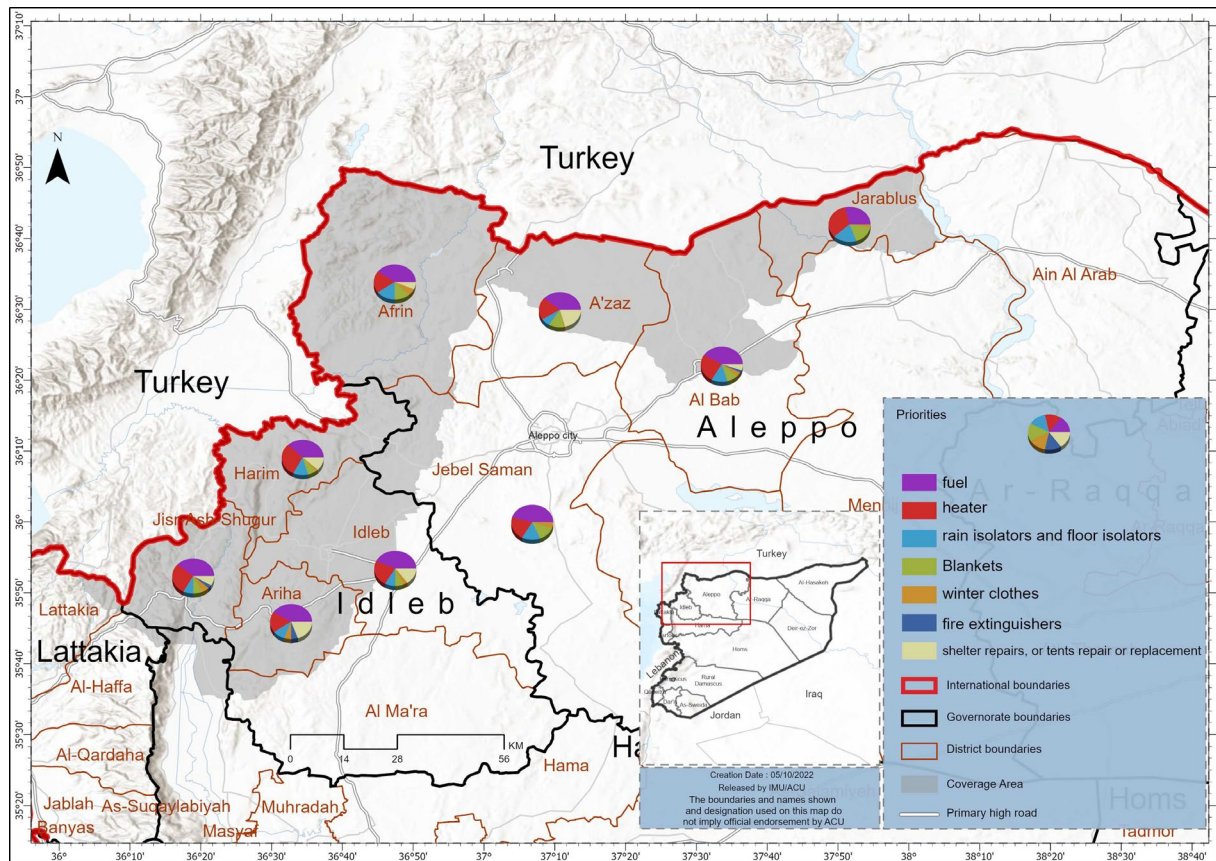
The study asked the KIs to list the most urgent three priorities of the winter needs for the IDPs at the assessed camps. For the analysis of this question, the IMU team used weighting criteria where the first priority was given three scores, the second two scores, and the third one score. After applying the criteria, it was found that heating fuel occupied the first priority at 40%, followed by heaters at 25%, and then rain isolators and floor isolators at 12%

Figure 28 The priority needs of the IDP families at the camps





Map 2 Priorities of the winter needs at the camps by district level



Tenth: Recommendations

1. The study found that the total number of families without independent shelters accounted for 1190. **These families should be provided with independent shelters that preserve their dignity.**
2. The study showed that 61% (n=143608 tents) of the total shelters within the assessed camps are tents. It found that the number of tents that need support reached 262,924. **The humanitarian actors need to set up a strategy to improve the quality of shelters of the IDPs to preserve their dignity and ensure the minimum level of privacy according to the SHPERE standards. While tents are used as emergency shelters in crises, a better form of shelter needs to be provided to mitigate the suffering of the affected communities.**
3. The study found that about 55% of the camp lands are not suitable for establishing camps because they do not facilitate the drainage of water, and thus make the camps vulnerable to floods in winter. **Humanitarian actors should address this issue by providing drainage systems at these camps to protect them from floods in winter and wastewater in summer.**
4. The study found that the assessed camps need 169,828 heaters of various types. **Humanitarian actors working on the provision of winter needs should work to provide heaters with suitable fuel to protect the IDPs from the extremely cold winters, especially children and elderly persons who are the most affected by the cold weather.**
5. The study found that the number of IDP families in camps that need blankets reached 73% (n=147,447) of the total number of IDP families out in NWS camps. **Suitable numbers of blankets of proper quality should be provided to the families, especially those still in tents**
6. The study found that 41% (n=787 camps) of the camps do not have fire extinguishers. It also found that 52% (n= 482) of the IDP camps in NWS do not have volunteers trained on the use of fire extinguishers. **Sufficient numbers of fire extinguishers should be provided to the camps where tents are still used as shelters. In addition, sufficient numbers of volunteers should be trained on the use of fire extinguishers to mitigate the risk of spreading fires in winter.**



WINTER NEEDS

IN NORTHWESTERN SYRIA CAMPS

THE TOTAL NEEDED

169,828

HEATERS AT THE
IDP CAMPS

Winter Needs
in Northwestern Syria Camps
September 2022 **Seventh Edition**

September 2022

WINTER NEEDS IN NORTHWESTERN SYRIA CAMPS Seventh Edition



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