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SYRIA CRISIS | CAMPS AND INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN NORTHERN SYRIA

HUMANITARIAN BASELINE REVIEW

June 2014

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SUMMARY

There are over 6.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Syria,¹ at least 793,000 of whom have been displaced since the beginning of 2014.² The Syria Integrated Needs Assessment (SINA), conducted in November 2013 by the inter-agency Assessment Working Group, identified some 108,000 IDPs living in organized camps and about 124,000 living in open spaces or spontaneous camp-like settings in northern areas of Syria.³

In Turkey, cross-border humanitarian operations to provide assistance to Syrian populations began in 2012 and targeted mostly areas close to border crossings, which were perceived as relatively safe from aerial attacks. This created a **'pull factor' whereby large numbers of IDPs gathered and continue to move towards camps established near the border between Syria and Turkey**. Population displacement towards camps has surged due to the intensification of the conflict in Hama in September 2013 and Aleppo City. Within these IDP camps, the delivery of assistance and services is formally managed. To facilitate coordination, camps have been geographically organized into larger groupings, and are usually referred to 'IDP camp groups'.

Aside from formal camps, displaced Syrian households have also settled on open spaces or 'camp-like' settings commonly referred to as 'informal settlements'. These settlements are usually located further away from the border with Turkey where access is more constrained for aid actors. **Population displacement towards informal settlements has significantly increased due to the intensified conflict** in As Safira in September 2013 and escalated barrel bombing in Aleppo City, which escalated in January 2014. To date, it has proven particularly challenging to gather information and to deliver assistance to population staying in these informal settlements.

An analysis of available secondary data found that **the population of IDP camps has rapidly grown over the last 6 months**. This rapid growth reflects the intensification of conflict in northern Syria. Further, the rapid and unplanned growth of IDP camp groupings is resulting in critical challenges in regards to camp management. This review also found that **almost no information was available on the humanitarian needs, displacement patterns and living conditions of IDPs staying in informal settlements**.

To address this information gap, REACH conducted rapid assessments of **62 informal settlements in Aleppo, Idlib and Al-Hasakeh, and 77 camps in Aleppo, Idlib and Latakia governorates**. Information was gathered remotely through enumerator networks conducting key informant (KI) surveys within settlements and camps. These assessments are funded by the Office of US Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and the Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department of the European Commission (ECHO).

This report includes and expands on the baseline covered by the *Informal Settlements in North Syria* report, and incorporates and contrasts information gathered through rapid assessments amongst IDP camps in north Syria.

Key findings from the assessment are outlined below and presented in further details in this report:

- In October 2013, 49 camps were identified as organized around seven IDP camp groups in Idlib, Latakia and Aleppo governorates, and comprising a total of 68,994 IDPs. As of **April 2014, 77 camps** were identified organized around **10 IDP camp groups**, comprising a total of **128,593 IDPs**. This amounts to almost twice more number identified in October 2013.
- Similarly, 41 informal settlements were identified in October 2013, accounting for 38,322 IDPs. By **February 2014, 62 were identified, comprising a total of 71,124 IDPs**. Informal settlements tend to be further away from the border with Turkey and more dispersed than camps, making them harder to reach by aid actors.
- While most camps are receiving some form of relief assistance, most informal settlements have not been integrated into ongoing joint humanitarian response planning due to a lack of reliable information and access issues. This means that **Syrian displaced populations staying in informal settlements have received to date very little assistance primarily delivered by local actors**.

¹ Syria Needs Analysis Project, Regional Analysis: Syria Brief (Beirut, 5/2014) http://www.acaps.org/reports/downloader/brief_may_2014/83/syria

² Syria Needs Analysis Project, Syria Regional Analysis Report: Part I - Syria (Beirut, 4/2014) <http://www.acaps.org/en/pages/syria-snap-project>

³ Assessment Working Group for Northern Syria, Syria Integrated Needs Assessment, (Antakya, 12/2013)

- Within IDP camp groups, **each camp has a dedicated leadership and coordination structure**, which result in a **geographic compartmentalization of the response**, despite the fact that many camps are adjacent to each other and already share resources. This makes it difficult to determine the effective coverage of services and distribute aid effectively, as well as to secure additional space and prepare reserve supplies to expand camps for incoming IDPs.
- **85% of respondents cited conflict as the primary reason for their displacement.** This indicates that there is no major ‘pull-factor’ for IDPs to leave their homes, however does not indicate whether there is a ‘pull-factor’ to camps away from host families and rented accommodation or not.
- **Most IDPs staying in informal settlements come from low socio-economic backgrounds and cannot afford fees required to access IDP camps, to rent tents nor afford to travel long distances** and across borders. They also have less opportunities for staying with families within host communities or employment options in Turkey.
- **Security is a critical cause of concern for a majority of displaced Syrians staying in camps** and who reported the presence of armed individuals within the camps, as well as the lack of camp fences, security measures and guards to prevent and respond to criminality.
- **Food was identified as the foremost priority sector by IDPs in both camps and informal settlements.** The prioritization of food is higher than in any public assessment in camps in Syria to date. Shelter and water are also identified as priority sectors in informal settlements, while education and water were prioritized in camps where service provision is higher in most sectors (except in education). Assessment findings show a huge disparity in health service provision between camps and informal settlements. In regards to education, 14,411 households reported to have no access to education, including 6,850 families in 42 informal settlements (68%) and 7,561 families in 33 camps (43%).
- **45% of assessed IDP families in informal settlements are living in makeshift shelters and 111 families sleep in the open air**, placing them at risk of exposure-related illness. By contrast, less than 8% residing in camps lived in makeshift shelters or slept in the open air – the reported provision of shelter has increased greatly in recent months, however many of the assessed IDPs are by design only those residing in the camp, so this does not preclude the possibility of many IDPs residing outside of the camps without shelter.
- **Where water was available, all assessed camps and informal settlements in Aleppo governorate met the minimum Sphere standard of 15 litres per person per day.** However, 8 informal settlements in Aleppo governorate had no onsite water access at all. In Al-Hasakeh and Idleb governorates, all informal settlements did not have access to the Sphere minimum standard of water. **Over 60% of informal settlements (38) and 17% (13) camps had no access to permanent or semi-permanent latrines.**

Through this assessment, REACH aimed to **address critical information gaps on camps and informal settlements in Al-Hasakeh, Aleppo, Idleb and Latakia governorates**, with the view to inform decision making, planning and targeting of humanitarian assistance for displaced Syrians, taking into account the specific situation of displaced populations staying in both camps and informal settlements.

This information is of particular importance in the context of a **continuous increased of population displacement towards camps and informal settlements in northern Syria**, particularly in Latakia, Aleppo and Idleb governorates. Further, this report constitutes a baseline analysis of the humanitarian needs and informal settlements in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Idleb and Latakia governorates in northern Syria, against which future REACH assessments of IDP camps and informal settlements will be compared against in order to chart the evolution of displacement trends and humanitarian needs.

Disclaimer: *The view expressed in this document are solely the responsibility of REACH. The document should not be taken, in any way, to reflect the official position of donors who provided financial support to this project.*

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Acronyms

AoO	Area of Origin
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
ECHO	Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department of the European Commission
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
ITS	Informal Settlement
KI	Key Informant
LNGO	Local Non-Government Organization
NFI	Non-Food Items
OFDA	Office of the United States Disaster Assistance
SARC	Syrian Arab Red Crescent
SINA	Syria Integrated Needs Assessment
UN	United Nations
UNOSAT	United Nations Institute for Training and Research Operational Satellite Applications Programme
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Terms

Informal settlements	The aggregation of IDPs into ad hoc settlements, usually inside Syria
Camp	Although not adhering to international standards, the IDP camp-like settlements near the border are generally named camps in common humanitarian discourse.

Geographic Classifications

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

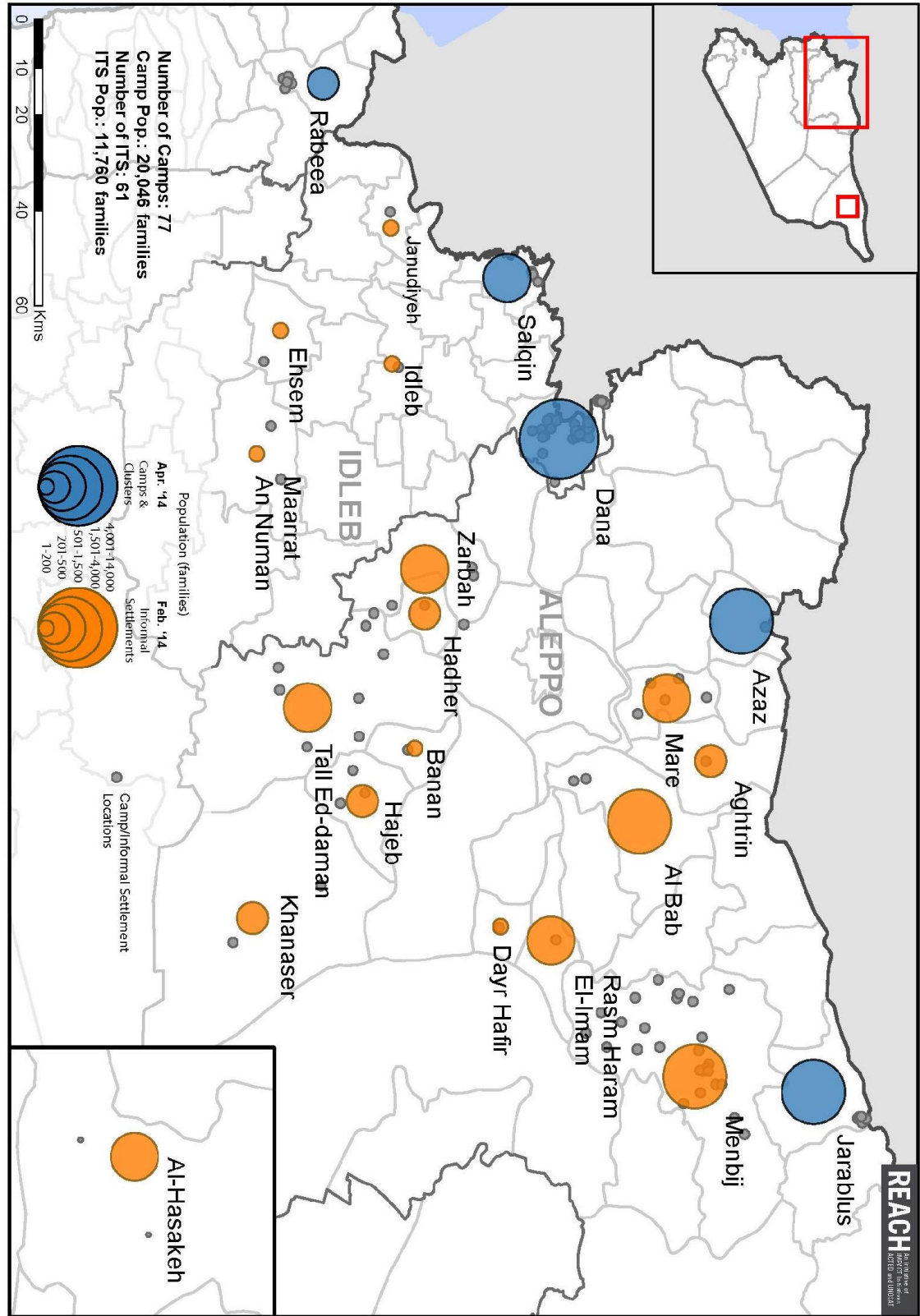
About REACH

REACH is a joint initiative of two international non-governmental organizations – ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives – and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH's mission is to strengthen evidence-based decision making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. By doing so, REACH contributes to ensuring that communities affected by emergencies receive the support they need. All REACH activities are conducted in support to and within the framework of inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. For more information please visit: www.reach-initiative.org. You can also write to us at: geneva@reach-initiative.org and follow us @REACH_info.

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Map 1: Camp and Informal Settlement Populations in April 2014



INTRODUCTION

In the last six months, the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic has notably increased in severity. Conflict has intensified in Latakia and Hama governorates. Additionally, Aleppo city remains besieged, with February 2014 reports suggesting that 20 barrel bombs were dropped per day in opposition held areas of the city.⁴ Furthermore, inter-factional conflict continues to rage across northern Syria. As a result, an increasing number of Syrians are displaced to bordering countries and other regions within Syria.

The escalation of conflict has dire effects for humanitarian action in northern Syria, as thousands of Syrians are displaced to IDP camps and informal settlements, placing a severe strain on overstretched aid resources as they struggle to keep up with demand. Further, the disruption to access routes and aid distribution dynamics has rendered many informal settlements inaccessible. As a result, large gaps exist for newly arrived IDPs in both camp groups and, in particular, informal settlements across northern Syria.

According to the SINA, in November 2013, 7.5 million people were in need of immediate humanitarian assistance⁵ in the eight northern governorates of Syria. In these same governorates, 4.5 million IDPs were been identified⁶, 108,000 of whom were living in organized camps identified in these areas.

These camps are mainly located in border areas and are known to the humanitarian community. As such, it is easier to measure the humanitarian situation within these camps, plan response strategies and implement humanitarian programs. However, the rapid growth in both the number and size of camps in camp groups in recent months has outstripped the capacity of the response to adequately monitor and plan effective interventions. As a result, many new IDPs are still without sufficient aid.

The SINA also identified 124,000 IDPs living in open spaces or spontaneous camp-like settings⁷. While representing a small portion of total IDPs or people in need, IDPs living in open spaces were consistently categorized as a group that should be prioritized by humanitarian actors⁸. The number of IDPs living in open spaces and informal settlements has undoubtedly grown since November given the escalation of violence and displacement⁹.

Response planning and humanitarian activity in informal settlements, particularly amongst those located further within Syria, has been hampered by the lack of reliable information confirming the multiplied presence of informal settlements. As a result, IDPs in informal settlements have not been integrated into common response strategies and therefore many do not receive the urgent assistance that is needed.

It is important to note that there is no formalized distinction between camps and camp-like settlements, also known as informal settlements. Therefore this report makes an artificial distinction between formally structured camps which receive steady assistance, and informal settlements formed spontaneously further inside Syria.

This report will begin by discussing overall displacement patterns to camps and informal settlements across northern Syria. It will then continue to discuss the humanitarian situation in assessed camps and informal settlements in Al-Hasakeh, Aleppo, Idlib and Latakia governorates, with a specific focus on food security, shelter, WASH, health, education and camp management. It will then discuss key areas that have been identified by KIs as priority areas of intervention and the main service providers, as identified by KIs, within assessed settlements.

⁴ Liz Sly, "Barrel bombings emerge as new tactic in Syrian civil war", The Washington Post, 15 February 2014.

⁵ Assessment Working Group for Northern Syria, Syria Integrated Needs Assessment, (Antakya, 12/2013)

⁶ NGO Forum, Syria Integrated Needs Assessment – Complementary Operational Analysis Report, (Antakya, 1/2014)

⁷ Assessment Working Group for Northern Syria, Syria Integrated Needs Assessment, (Antakya, 12/2013)

⁸ Ibid

⁹ Ibid

METHODOLOGY

This report presents the findings from a two-phase rapid assessment conducted in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Idlib and Latakia governorates between February and April 2014. The main objective of this rapid assessment was to present an overview of the humanitarian situation in informal settlements and camps in Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Idlib and Latakia governorates. The assessment aims to inform stakeholders on: Displacement trends to IDP camps and informal settlements; Sector specific needs and gaps; and Priority areas of intervention as identified by KIs.

Assessment Phases

Phase 1: Pilot assessment of informal settlements

A pilot rapid assessment to identify informal settlements was conducted in February 2014. Questionnaires were distributed to enumerators, who in turn conducted data collection through KIs across the 130 (out of 173) accessible sub-districts of the eight northern governorates in Syria. 42 previously unidentified informal settlements were identified in Aleppo, Idlib and Al-Hasakeh governorates and analysed, the results of which were published in the Informal Settlements in North Syria report.

Phase 2: Camps and an expanded informal settlements assessment

An extended review of informal settlements was conducted from late February and early March, identifying 20 additional informal settlements in Jebel Saman, Menbij, As Safira and Al Bab districts of Aleppo. In order to compare the situation in informal settlements to that of camps, from late March - April 2014, an expanded questionnaire assessing camps was distributed to the KI network across the 130 accessible subdistricts of northern Syria. 77 camps were assessed, including 11 previously unassessed by REACH. As a result of this methodology, data analysed for informal settlements ends February 2014, while that for camps ends April 2014.

Assessment Methodology

Information was collected through KIs by teams of REACH enumerators. KIs are local leaders working on the ground with IDP populations, including local councils, relief committees, settlement/camp leaders, landowners, administrative personnel, aid workers, and community elders, and are purposively selected based on their ability to respond for whole informal settlements or on sector-specific issues in each settlement.

Overview assessment: Identifying informal settlements and camps

Camps and informal settlements are identified by sub-district-level assessments conducted by REACH enumerators. Enumerators conducted blanket assessments to identify camps and informal settlements through KIs. The existence of these places were physically verified by enumerators.

Multi-sector assessment: Assessing needs

Two multi-sectoral assessment questionnaires were designed for camps and informal settlements respectively. These tools were based on those developed by sector leads, camp and IDP working groups and the CCCM sector. The informal settlement questionnaire was distributed during phase 1 and 2 of the assessment. Based on the lessons learned and CCCM templates, this questionnaire was revised and adapted to target camps, then distributed during phase 2 of this assessment.

Although not always possible due to access constraints and the lack of actors with information on the ground, enumerators were asked to triangulate findings among a number of sources to obtain results that could be compared and contrasted for verification.

Qualitative assessment: Trends and gaps

After quantitative data was received and processed, remote debriefings of enumerators were conducted to discuss any trends or knowledge gaps identified. These debriefings sought to identify the key contributing factors that determined displacement patterns, how and why they arrived to be in a camp or informal settlement, as well as questions designed to crosscheck the quantitative data received.

Satellite Imagery Analysis

Satellite imagery analysis confirms the presence, size and rough population estimates of IDP camp groups identified in this assessment. These images are not disseminated or used publicly for security reasons.

Limitations of the Assessment

Aside from restrictions caused by the security situation related to the ongoing conflict in Northern Syria, REACH assessment was confronted to the limitations outlined below

Timeframe and lack of secondary data

This assessment was conducted through a series of rapid assessments. Informal settlements were assessed in two rounds; the first conducted over 15 days from 04/02 – 19/02, the second from the 20/2 until early March. Camps were assessed in a third round of assessment, conducted from 27/3 – 7/4. As a series of rapid assessments, there was not enough time to conduct extensive secondary verification through other networks or research. This is particularly true for informal settlements, being relatively new and under-researched. This means that there is limited information to triangulate data with other sources. To limit this bias, efforts were made to crosscheck the collected data with other sources in Syria where and when available. Information gathered from camps was, where possible, reviewed against data previously collected. However the relocation of camps or establishment of new camps means that secondary data may not be up-to-date.

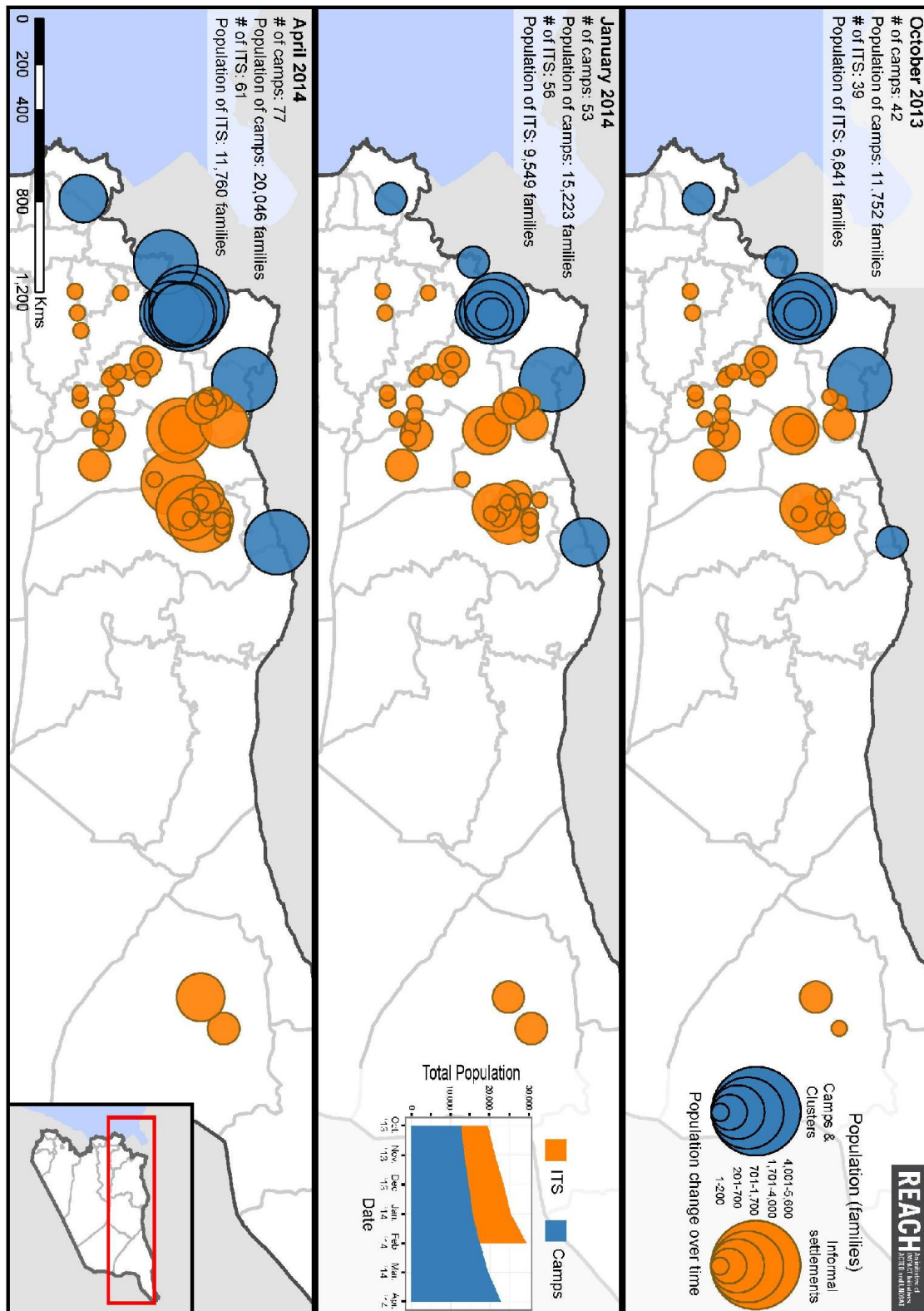
Limited specialist knowledge

In order to cover areas, such as disease outbreaks and IDP health, which require specialist knowledge beyond that which most KIs possess, questions in this assessment were designed to report on symptom prevalence, rather than disease prevalence. This provides indications of health concerns within settlements. As such, reports on illnesses in settlements should be taken as indicators of other possible diseases. Given their greater consolidation and resources, camps generally have a greater capacity to monitor and record outbreaks of symptoms than informal settlements. This means that outbreaks in informal settlements may be understated.

KI Methodology

A limitation of KI rapid assessments is the number of responses received. This is especially so for pilot assessments as reliable secondary data on informal settlements and some camps does not exist to verify findings. KI surveys are also not as statistically significant as house-to-house surveys. As a result, while the findings of this assessment cannot be considered statistically significant, they can be seen as an indication of the true situation within IDP populations. The assessment covers known informal settlements and a cross-section of camps in the northern eight districts of Syria, and as such can be seen as representative of the humanitarian situation, including food, shelter, WASH, health and education, of informal settlements and camps in northern Syria. Through the assessment, a dataset on informal settlements has been established, and knowledge of the humanitarian needs of IDPs in camps has been expanded.

Map 2: Camp and Informal Settlement Growth from October 2013 - April 2014



DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

Assessed informal settlements and camps have witnessed a spike in their population as IDPs flee increased and intensified conflict. 71% of camps and settlements indicated that they expect an increase in IDP populations.

Seven IDP camp groups were identified in Idleb governorate (Atmeh, Akrobat, Al Karama, Al Salam, Bab al Hawa, Kafrinna, Qah) with a total population of 15,074 families, two camp groups in Aleppo (Jarablus and Bab al Salame), with a total population of 4,280 families, as well as one camp group (Yamadih) in Lattakia district, Lattakia, with 397 families. The 62 informal settlements lie in predominantly in Aleppo (55), with a total population of 10,440 families, Idleb (5), with 489 families and Al-Hasakeh (2), with 925 families.

199,717 IDPs,

or 31,605 families, were identified across four assessed governorates

71,124 IDPs, or 11,854 families, (36%) in 62 informal settlements

128,593 IDPs, or 19,751 families, (64%) in 77 camps in 9 camp groups

Figure 1: Population in Camps in Informal Settlements

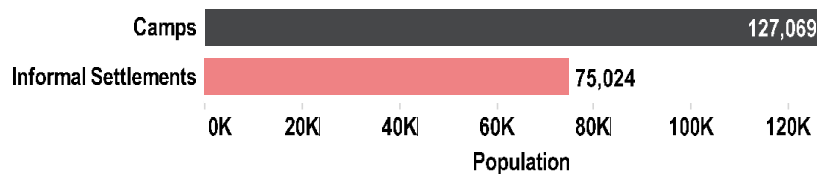
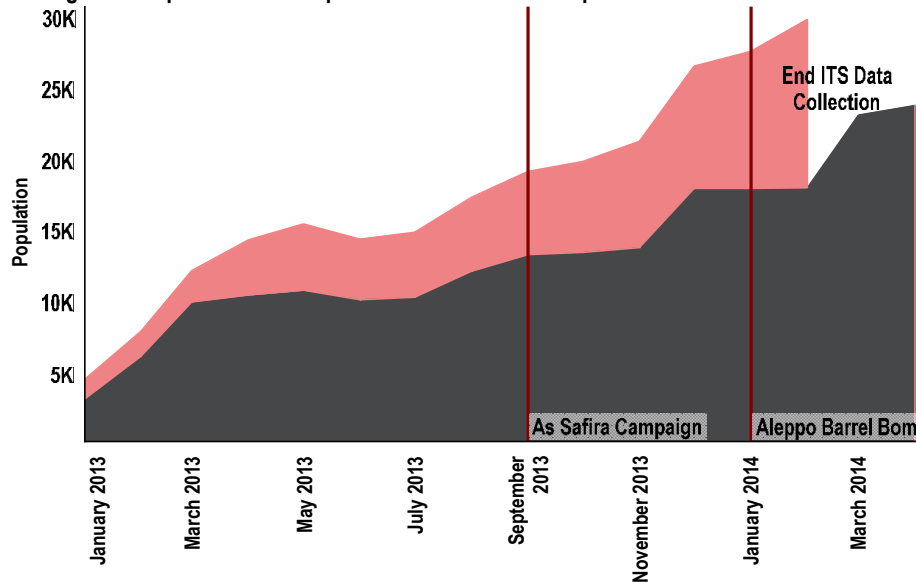


Figure 2: Population and Displacement Overview: Camps and Informal Settlements¹⁰



¹⁰ Nota bene: these figures use camp data obtained through CCCM sector on-ground surveys. This data covers camps not included in the remainder of this study.

Displacement Settings

Of the assessed IDPs, **64% (127,663 IDPs) live in camp settings and 36% (71,124 IDPs) in informal settlements further inside Syria**. Displacement trends are defined by a number of factors such as access to border areas, availability of land, and safe distance from besieged areas. Camps primarily (77%) form as a result of push factor from conflict and pulled towards available service (13%). Informal settlements primarily where land is available (55%) and secondarily in areas of relative safety (42%).

Socio-economic and geographical access barriers prevent IDPs from accessing border area camps. As a result, **42% of informal settlements were established in unused or available land in rural areas**, such as ancient Roman ruins, caves or uninhabited plots. Informal settlements are primarily located in Aleppo. Humanitarian support in these hard-to-reach rural areas remains severely limited.

Informal settlements are most prevalent in rural areas with unused land. More than 50% of informal settlements selected destination areas based on the availability of land in contrast to the 20% that prioritized safe areas. Only one informal settlement was set up with access to services in mind. With the inaccessibility of in-land rural areas, signifying the under-served nature of ad hoc settlements.

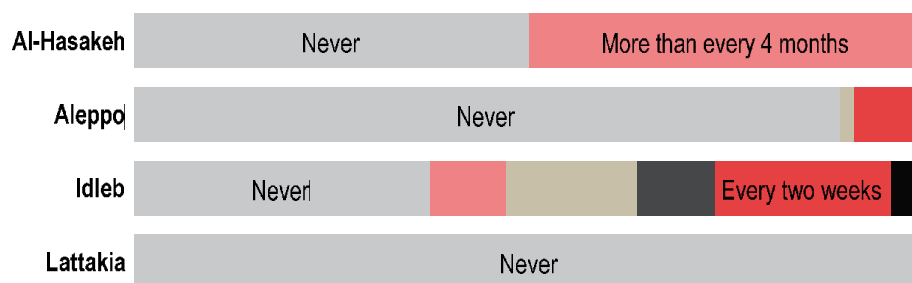
Camps on the other hand primarily select locations based on safety (42%) and access to services (13%).

Conflict in IDP areas remains a significant barrier to effective delivery of humanitarian aid. The majority of camps (90%) are located in areas determined to have no conflict (areas where conflict results in no damages, injuries or death). However, close to 40% of informal settlements are located in areas with sporadic conflict.

Return to Areas of Origin

On average, close to 60% of IDPs in assessed camps and informal settlements reported that they never returned to their areas of origin. The reasons for this range from distance, conflict or a lack of resources. The remaining 40% indicated that they did, on occasion return to their areas of origin to check on friends, family, and property or engage in economic activity. The frequency of return rates is noted in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Frequency of IDP's Return to Areas of Origin from Camps and Informal Settlements



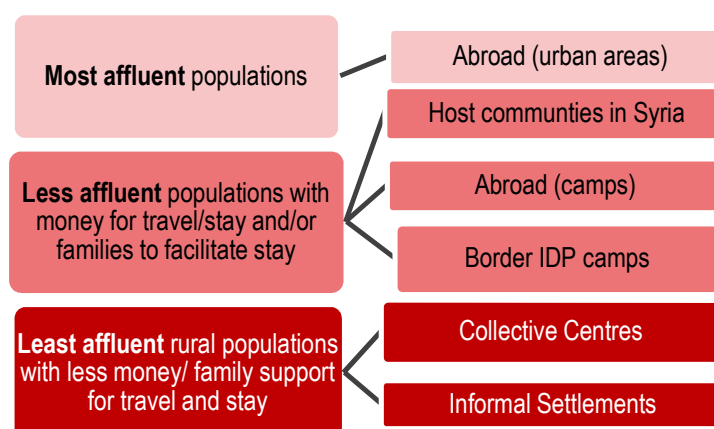
IDPs in assessed Idlib camps and informal settlements reported had the highest rates of return to areas of origin. IDPs in assessed Idlib informal settlements returned to their areas of origin far more frequently, with 40% returning every few days. By contrast, only just over 1% of IDPs in Idlib camps returned this frequently, although 22% returned every fortnight. One possible explanation for this is the higher proportion of IDPs originating from Idlib living in Idlib informal settlements (89%), as compared to camps (42%). Given the expense associated with inter-governorate travel, returning to areas of origin may be more frequent amongst those from Idlib. IDPs can return to their areas of origin to engage in supplemental economic activity, to tend farms, check on relatives and property, or, for farmers, to ensure seasonal agricultural requirements are met. At the time of assessment, Idlib was comparatively calmer than other governorates.

Many IDPs in assessed camps and informal settlements in Aleppo, Latakia and Al-Hasakeh reported that they never returned to their areas of origin. In Aleppo, this reflects the fact that many IDPs have been displaced by severe ongoing conflict in their areas of origin or are displaced from other governorates. In Latakia, assessed camps were relatively consolidated, having been founded in late 2012 or early 2013, and populated by IDPs originating in Latakia or Jisr-Ash-Shugur district, Idlib. At the time of assessment, these areas were experiencing intense conflict, reducing the likelihood of return. In Al-Hasakeh, the frequency of return to AoO was stratified across those originating in Al-Hasakeh, who returned infrequently, and those from other governorates, who never returned. This reflects the expense required for return and ongoing conflict in the origin areas of Ar Raqqa and Dier ez Zor.

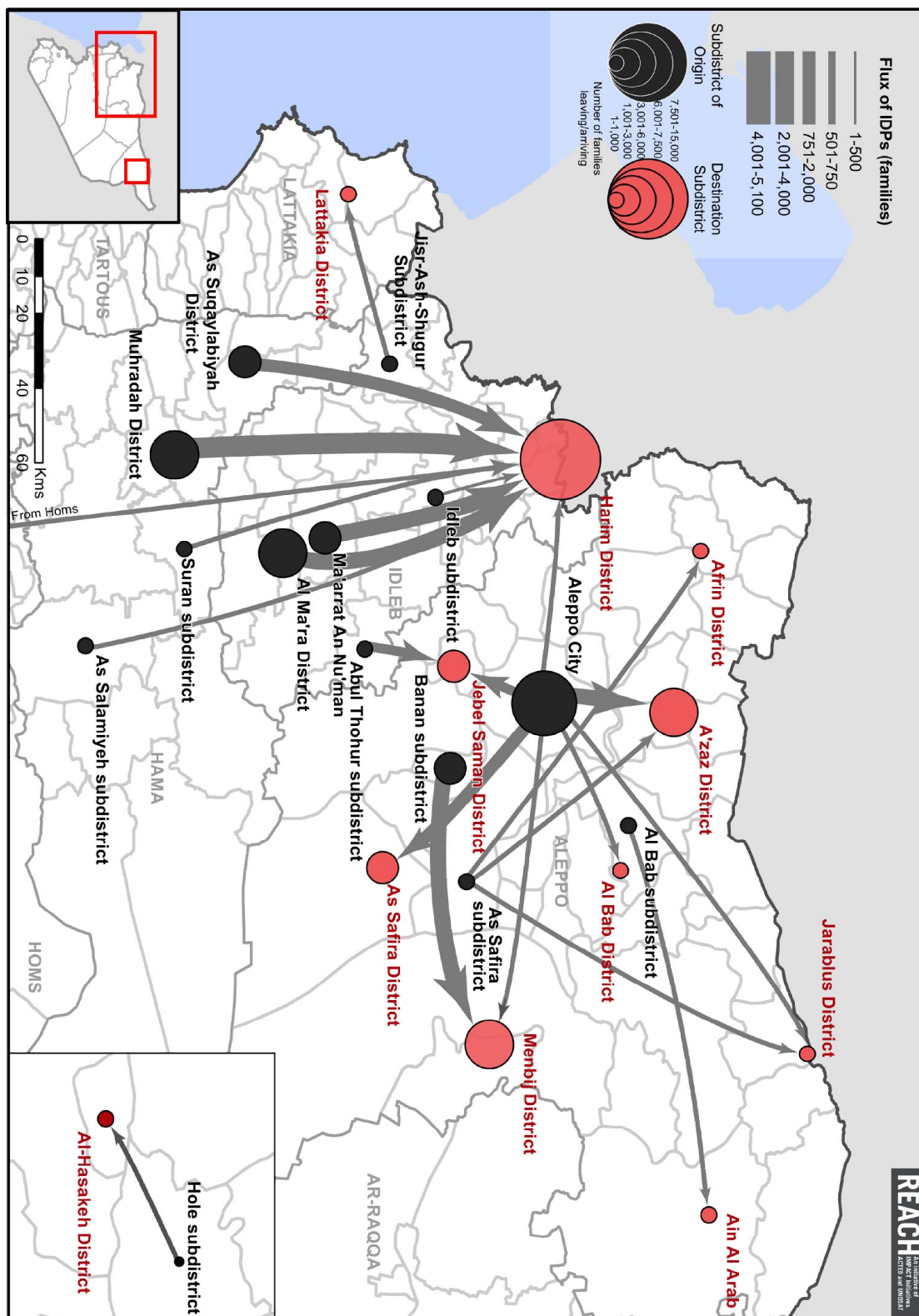
Displacement Influences

- **Familial ties in destination areas:** Familial ties improve chances of support in their new host community through their established networks within the settlement, providing them with basic necessities. Areas where families are located are generally perceived as safer areas.
- **Financial means/available resources:** The financial means of displaced IDPs determines the distance travelled, the form of transportation, and how much they can take with them. It also determines their capacity to support themselves in destination areas, whether re-establishing abroad or paying accommodation and entry fees in IDP camps and collective centers.
- **Educational background and skillsets:** The education and skillset of displaced IDPs determine their employability and capacity to earn the means to subsist in destination areas. Those with localized employability tend to reside in informal settlements close to areas of origin to enable them to return and work temporarily when the conflict situation allows.
- **Distance from area origin:** IDPs residing in assessed informal settlements are displaced short distances within the governorate of origin. The main reasons for this are the limited financial resources for transportation or to pay fees levied by some camp managers in some camps, as well as the willingness to stay close to family relatives. Secondly, IDPs in camps in Idlib, where most assessed camps are located, were just as likely to be from another governorate as the governorate they are located in. This reflects the greater means those who reside in camps have as compared with those staying in informal settlements.
- **Socio-economic profile:** displacement patterns and the destinations of IDPs in northern Syrian governorates tends to be stratified by socio-economic status. That is, those displaced to informal settlements are generally from the poorest strata of society and thus have while those displaced to IDP camps generally have untied, albeit limited, resources that can be utilized to travel to border areas. IDPs are also displaced to regime areas, unless deterred by the fear of arrest. This is a very general pattern, revealed through analysis of data collection and qualitative interviews. With limited financial means and familial ties for support, IDPs in informal settlements move to the relative safety of rural or semi-urban informal settlements in other districts, whereas those with means have the ability move to camps on the border or abroad. Given the expenses involved in inter-governorate displacement, the small number of IDP families choosing to displace to informal settlements in different governorates supports this view.

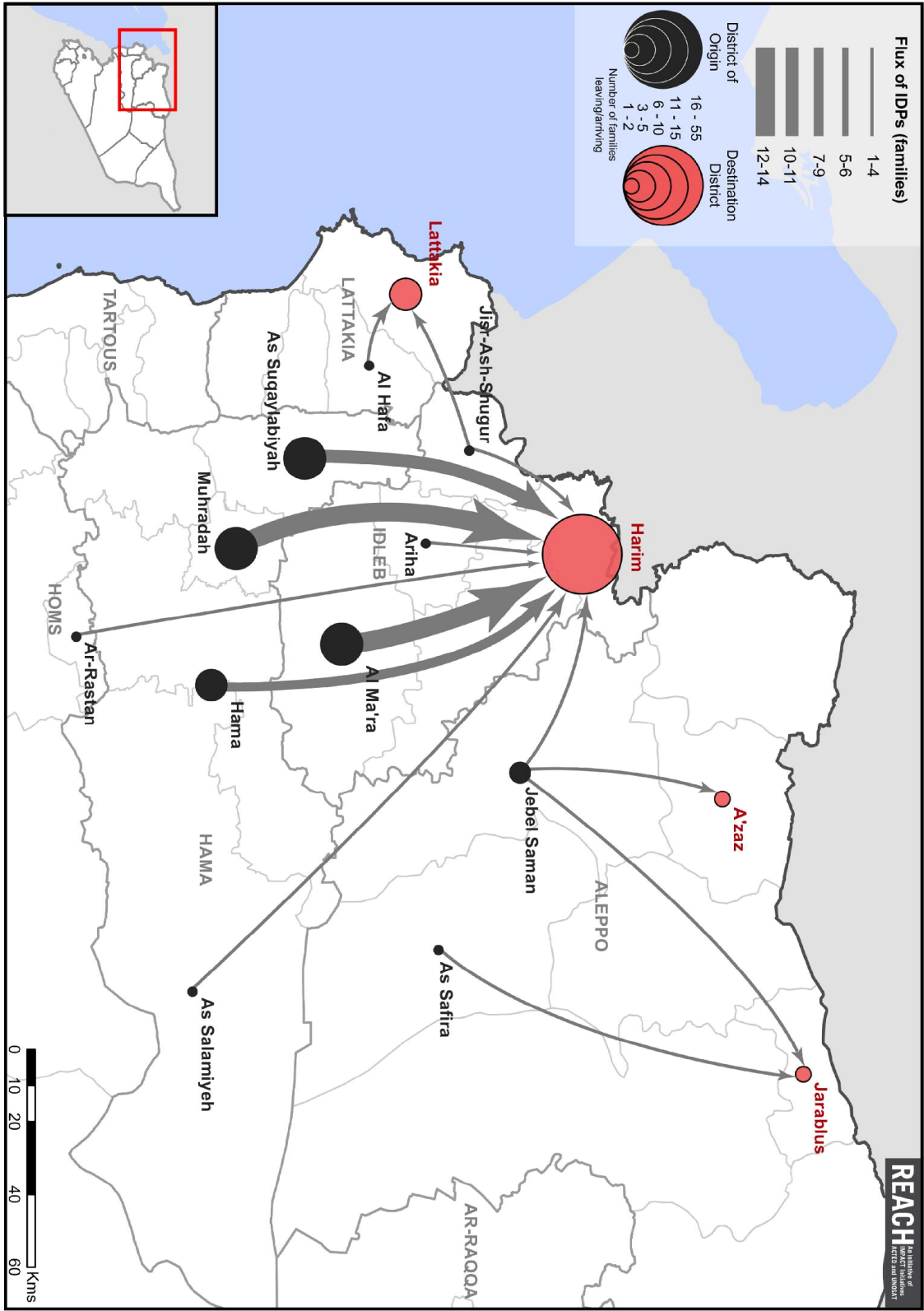
Figure 4: Socio-economic stratification and IDP displacement patterns



Map 3: Major Displacement Trends to Camps and Informal Settlements



Map 4: Camp Displacement Trends (1-15 April 2014)



Displacement Trends by Governorate

This section provides first an overview of displacement trends across all governorates covered by the assessment, followed by a more in-depth analysis of displacement trends within each governorate, in relation to both informal settlements and camps.

Cross-governorate Overview

Aleppo governorate hosts the highest number of informal settlements identified by this assessment as well as two camp groups assessed. Informal settlements have rapidly increased in both number and size in Aleppo governorate, with the largest populations fleeing regime campaigns in As Safira district in October 2013, and the intensified barrel bombing in Aleppo City that began February 2014.

A high number of informal settlements are located in rural areas of Menbij district, where 26 informal settlements have been identified, **80% of which were established since October 2013**. The ongoing conflict in this governorate means that IDPs in these informal settlements very rarely return to their homes, and are thus reliant on services provided by local councils, INGOs, LNGOs, host communities and other actors. The population of the Bab al Salame and Jarablus camp groups have seen recent growth as IDPs from Aleppo city. These camps also contain significant populations from Ar Raqqa, Homs, Idleb and Hama, and are relatively established, with fixed water infrastructure and regular service provision.

Al Hasakeh, with two assessed informal settlements, presents different underlying displacement patterns. Many IDPs displaced from within Al-Hasakeh were Kurdish, moving to informal settlements within Kurdish areas. However, most originating from outside governorates were Arab, drawn to the area due to its comparative safety. In Al-Hasakeh, humanitarian assistance and services to informal settlements are primarily provided by local councils, meaning IDPs in these communities are required to be far more self-reliant. This is reflected in periodic return to areas of origin, albeit this is restricted to those originating from Al Hasakeh.

Ongoing inter-factional fighting within Syria has caused the displacement of populations from Idleb towards informal settlements, but primarily to camps. Idleb has a low urban population density, with a comparatively higher number of people engaged in agricultural activities. Many Idleb IDPs in assessed camps and informal settlements periodically return to their areas of origin to engage in economic activities and check on family and property once conflict has subsided. This reflects the different nature of conflict in the region, as compared to Aleppo. Most IDPs in assessed informal settlements and camps have been displaced by conflict in Hama governorate. Conflict from Hama periodically spills across the Idleb border into Al Mara district, displacing residents. The majority of IDPs in informal settlements originate from this district. This largest group of IDPs in assessed camps originate from Hama, many of whom arrived in September 2013 following intensified regime-opposition conflict. Idleb camps have grown at a rapid rate. From January to April 2014, 23 camps, constituting 20% of the assessed camp population, were founded, 12 of which being located in the Al Karama camp group.

Lattakia governorate has seen a recent surge in violence as an opposition-led campaign enters the region. This has led to significant numbers of IDPs being displaced to the four camps in the Yamadieh camp group. However, the majority of those in this camp group originated from Jisr Ash Shugur district in Idleb, an area close to the Lattakia-Idleb border. The population of these camps has slightly decreased as conflict intensifies in this governorate. No informal settlements were assessed in this governorate, although this does not preclude their existence.

Aleppo Governorate

Total Number of Informal Settlements: 55

Total Number of Camps: 6 camps in 2 camp groups (Bab al-Salameh, Jarablus)

Total Number of IDPs: 14,720 families, or 89,130 individuals

Conflict: 3% of camps and informal settlements reported frequent violence, 44% reported sporadic violence, and 51% reported no violence. Sporadic violence or shelling has been reported near all camps.

Urban/Rural: Taken together, 69% of settlements are completely rural, 16% mostly rural, 12% semi-urban and 3% mostly urban.

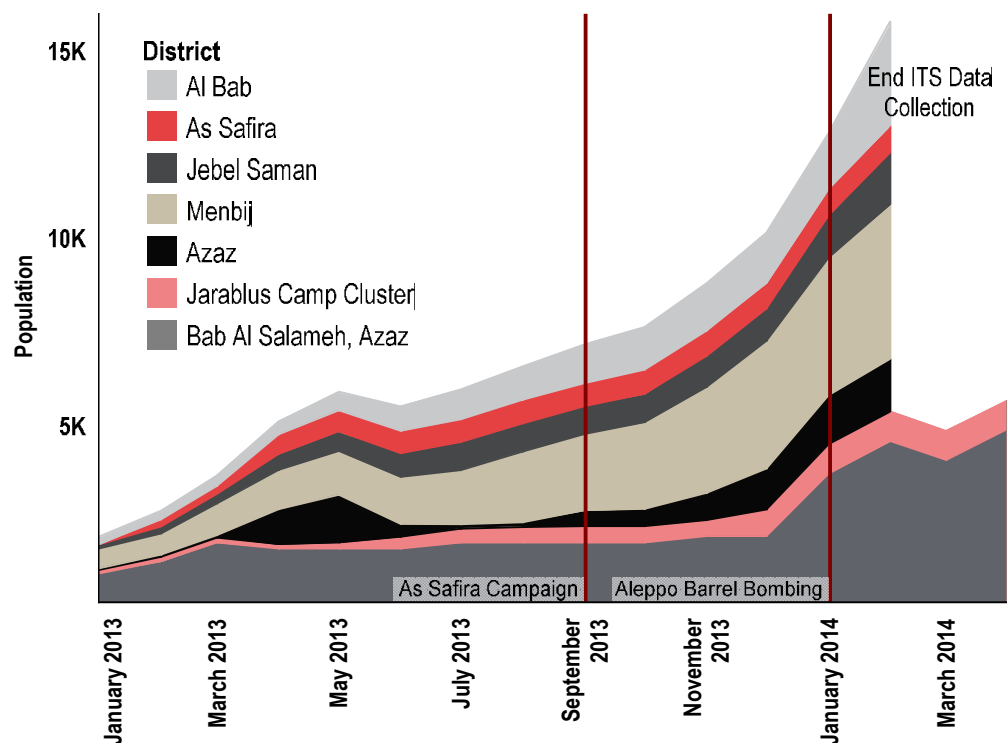
Key Indicators: WASH: For settlements with access to water, IDPs received 28.3 litres per person per day. 8 informal settlements in Aleppo had no access to water. The latrine: person ratio in camps is 47:1 and 99:1 in informal settlements with access to latrines; 36 informal settlements do not have latrine facilities.

Health: Significant rates of respiratory disease have been reported followed by skin disease, which was more severe in informal settlements.

Shelter: 2,950 families live in makeshift shelters, 55 in the open air.
Reported Priority Interventions Areas: 1. Food, 2. Water, 3. Medical.

Aleppo governorate has seen mass internal displacement following intensification of the conflict in As Safira district in September 2013, as well as the escalation of barrel bombing of Aleppo city in January 2014 and ongoing inter-factional conflict. In total, the assessment identified 89,130 IDPs (14,720 families) displaced in this governorate.

Figure 5: Aleppo: Population and Displacement Overview¹¹



¹¹ Nota bene: This graph uses camp data obtained through CCCM sector on-ground surveys.

Over 70% of IDPs in assessed camps and informal settlements live in informal settlements in Al Bab, As Safira, Azaz, Jebel Saman (Aleppo City) and Menbij districts, while 30% residing in the Bab al-Salameh and Jarablus camp groups near Turkish border crossings in Azaz and Jarablus governorates respectively.

Informal settlements are generally located in rural settings and receive sporadic services from local councils, LNGOs or INGOs. Service provision is complicated, as these settlements are established in an ad hoc manner as IDPs flee from ongoing conflict, establishing settlements in areas perceived as safe, without consideration of services.

Despite inter-factional warfare in eastern Aleppo, particularly in Azaz, Menbij, Al Bab and Jarablus districts, informal settlements have been largely unaffected due to their rural location. By contrast, the Bab Al Salameh border camp group was targeted for car bombing in February by unknown parties.¹²

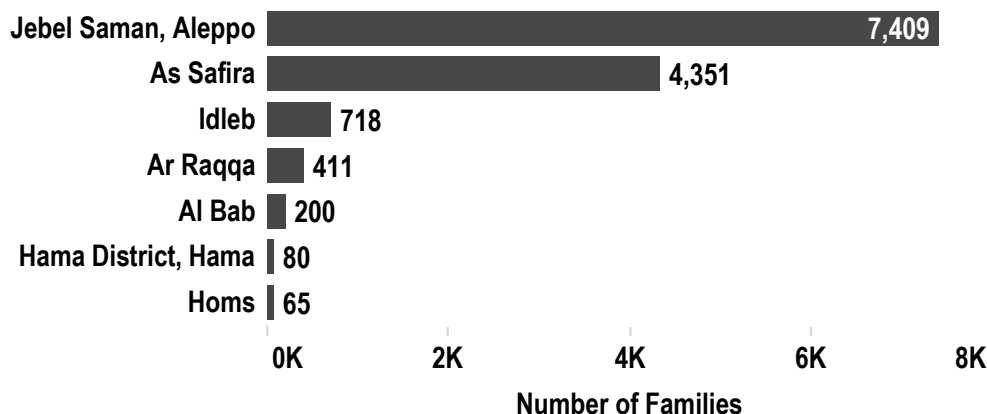
The vast majority of IDPs in assessed Aleppo governorate informal settlements and camps originate from Jebel Saman (Aleppo City), and As Safira districts, with a minority originating from Ar Raqqa, Idleb, Hama and Homs governorates.

An analysis of the areas of origin of IDPs in camps and informal settlements covered by this assessment found that IDPs from Jebel Saman (Aleppo City) were displaced foremost to the Bab al Salameh IDP camp group (37%), followed by informal settlements in Al Bab (21%), Menbij (14%) and Azaz districts (13%), or rural areas of Jebel Saman (10%).

This proximity of informal settlements to Aleppo City correlates with general trends indicating that IDPs in informal settlements lack the economic means to pay access fees to formalized IDP camps and must establish settlements in areas perceived as safe, which they can afford to reach.

The second largest group of IDPs in assessed camps and informal settlements were those originating from As Safira. These populations were present in significant quantities primarily in Menbij informal settlements (69%), with populations sharply increasing following the As Safira campaign in September 2013. The second largest community of IDPs originating from As Safira found in this assessment were in informal settlements in rural areas of As Safira district, a trend attributable to regime shelling of IDP camps during the September campaign.

Figure 6: Aleppo: Areas of Origin of IDPs

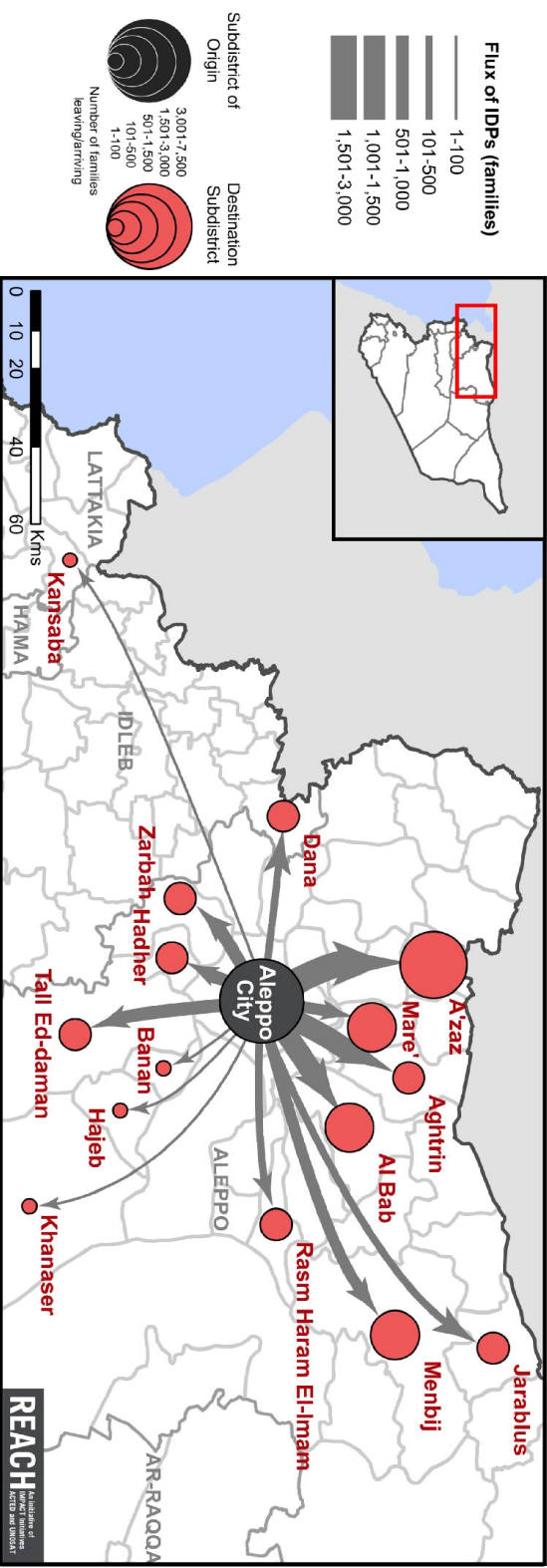


¹² Reuters, "Five Killed at Blast in Syrian Refugee Camp near Turkey – Monitor", Reuters, 21 February, 2014.

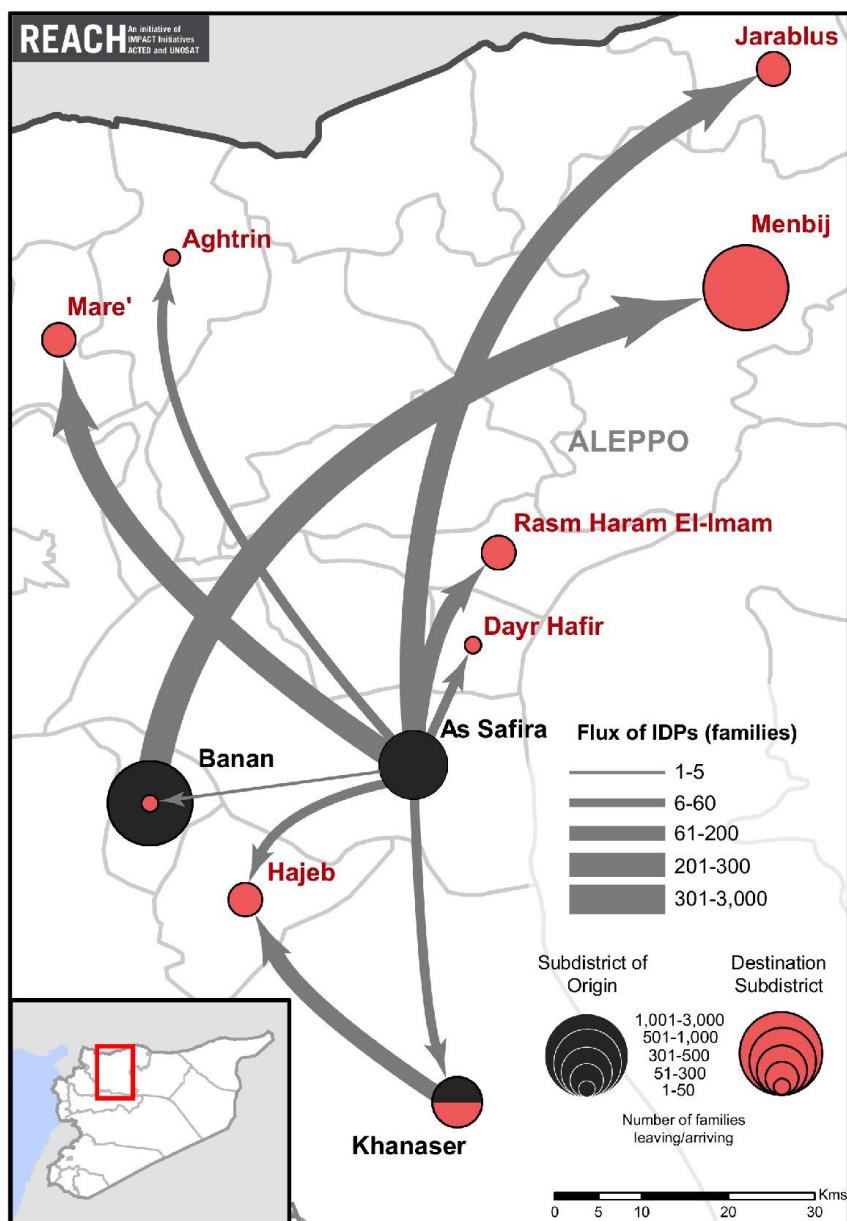
Map 5: Population of Camp Groups in Idleb and Lattakia Governorates, April 2014



Map 6: Camp Displacement from Aleppo City and surrounding areas (March - April 2014)



Map 5: Displacement to Camps from As Safira subdistricts (March - April 2014)



Al-Hasakeh Governorate

Total Number of Informal Settlements: 2

Total Number of IDPs: 925 families, or, 5,550 individuals

Conflict: 50% cited frequent conflict and shelling (Hole').

Urban/Rural: 100% mostly rural.

Key Indicators: WASH: 6 litres of water per person per day on average; persons per latrine ratio was 56:1.

Health: Insufficient data was collected to assess health issues in Al-Hasakeh. Only one settlement has access to a medical point.

Shelter: 45 families sleep in the open air, 225 in makeshift shelters.

Reported Priority Interventions Areas: 1. Food and Shelter (tied); 2. Water and Education (tied) and 3. Medical

While Al-Hasakeh governorate has experienced sporadic inter-factional conflict, it is comparatively more peaceful than other regions in north Syria. This comparative stability has drawn IDPs from neighbouring Deir ez-Zor and Ar Raqqa, and may impact the decision of IDPs within Al-Hasakeh to seek refuge in other areas of their home governorate, rather than other settlements assessed.

The rapid assessment identified **5,550 IDPs (950 families) across two informal settlements**. Both informal settlements are located in the north eastern sub-districts, bordering Iraq. The Gazal settlement is home to 1,050 IDPs, is located in an urban area, and consists of a mix of makeshift shelters, tents, and concrete and brick shelters. The majority of assessed **IDPs originate from Deir ez-Zor**, followed by other regions of the Al-Hasakeh governorate. The population of the Gazal settlement is expected to remain stable.

Hole', a former Palestinian refugee camp, was originally host to 2,100 Palestinian refugees, and has since grown with the addition of IDPs from Al-Hasakeh and Deir Ez-Zor governorates. This settlement consists mainly of manufactured tents, and its population is expected to remain stable. Al-Hasakeh lacks formalised IDP camps. Furthermore, qualitative research revealed that many collective centres are over capacity and cannot host further IDPs. This is the primary reason most new IDPs are located in informal settlements.

Figure 7: Al-Hasakeh: Areas of Origin of IDPs

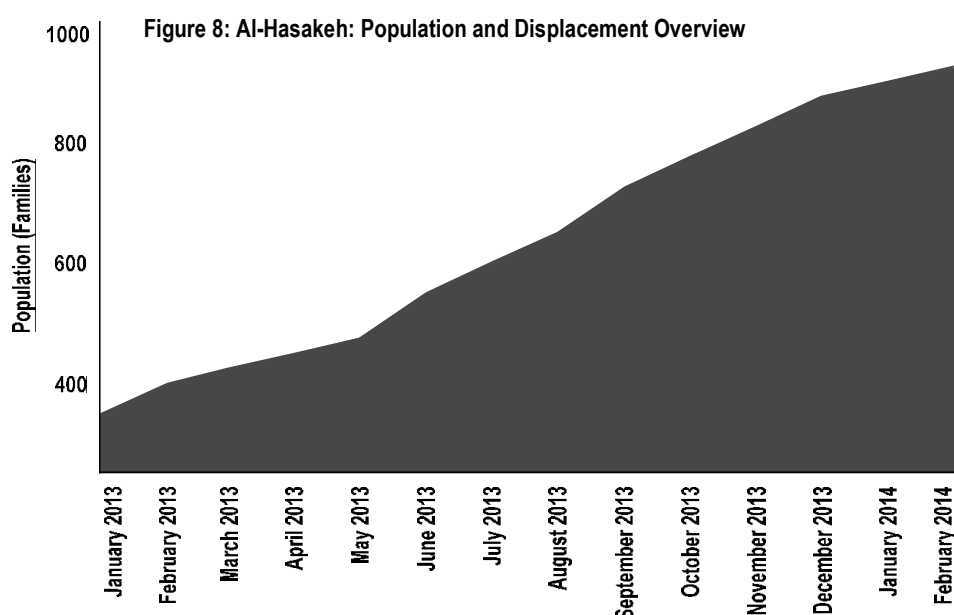
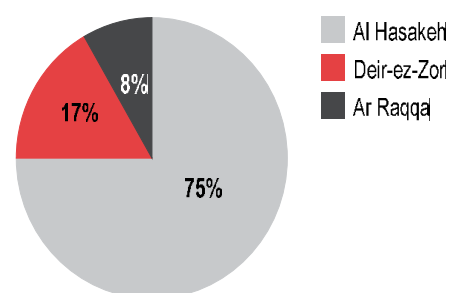


Figure 8: Al-Hasakeh: Population and Displacement Overview

Lattakia Governorate

Total Number of Camps: 4 camps in one group (Yamdieh)

Total Number of IDPs: 397 families, or, 2,024 individuals

Conflict: No conflict in surrounding areas (at time of review).

Urban/Rural: Camp group located in completely rural surroundings.

Key Indicators: WASH: 20.6 litres per person per day on average in camps receiving water. One camp in this camp group did not receive any water. The latrine to person ratio in Lattakia camps is 54:1. All camps had latrine facilities.

Health: Compared to other governorates, disease severity is not extreme. Cases of diarrhoea and skin disease are present in small amounts.

Shelter: All IDPs in Yamdiah camp group resided in manufactured tents.

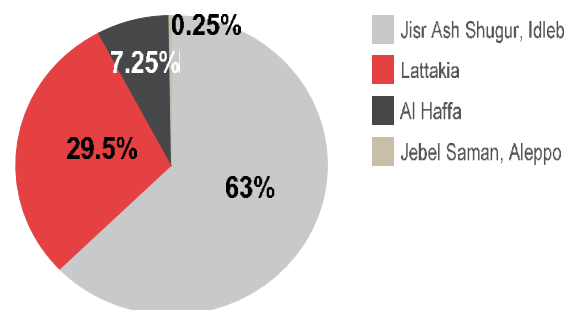
Reported Priority Interventions Areas: 1. Water, 2. Food, 3. Education

Lattakia governorate has been the scene of intensified violence in recent months as opposition forces continue their offensive against regime-held areas.¹³ This has led to increased IDP flows, particularly to camps within the Yamdiah camp group, located in rural areas near the Turkish-Syrian border, near the Yayladagi border crossing. This border crossing is a key source of INGO aid delivery.

Camps in the Yamdiah camp group are relatively developed, having been established around January 2013. These camps are host to 2,024 IDPs (397 families). Most camps have access to medical points and have education access within the camp. All IDPs reside in manufactured tents and receive monthly food assistance from the local council, LNGOs and INGOs. The population of these camps is predicted to increase due to increased conflict throughout the region.

Figure 9: Lattakia: Areas of Origin of IDPs

IDPs in assessed Yamdiah camps were displaced primarily from the Jisr Ash Shugur district of Aleppo, located close to the Lattakia border. The remainder, bar one family, were displaced from within Lattakia governorate. IDPs reported never returning to their areas of origin, despite their relative proximity, reflecting the prevailing violence throughout the region.



While no informal settlements or collective centres were found or assessed in this rapid assessment, this does not rule out their existence.

¹³ Anonymous, "In Assad's Coastal Heartland, Syria's War Creeps Closer", Reuters, 13 April 2014

Idleb Governorate

Total Number of Informal Settlements: 5

Total Number of Camps: 67 in 7 groups (Atmeh, Akrobat, Al Karama, Al Salam, Bab al Hawa, Kafrinna, Qah)

Total Number of IDPs: 15,563 families (103,013 individuals)

Conflict: 93% of settlements reported no violence (97% camps, 20% informal settlements), 6% sporadic violence (1.5% of camps and 60% of informal settlements), and 1% frequent violence (1.5% camps, 20% of informal settlements).

Urban/Rural: 71% of settlements are in completely rural areas, 24% mostly rural, 4% semi-urban and 1% in mostly urban areas.

Key Indicators: WASH: 20 litres per person, per day are provided to IDPs in settlements with access to water. All informal settlements receive water, albeit at a rate of 4.1 litres per person per day. One camp within the Al Karama camp group does not receive water. The person to latrine ratio in settlements with latrines is 89:1. 13 camps and one informal settlement have no latrine facilities.

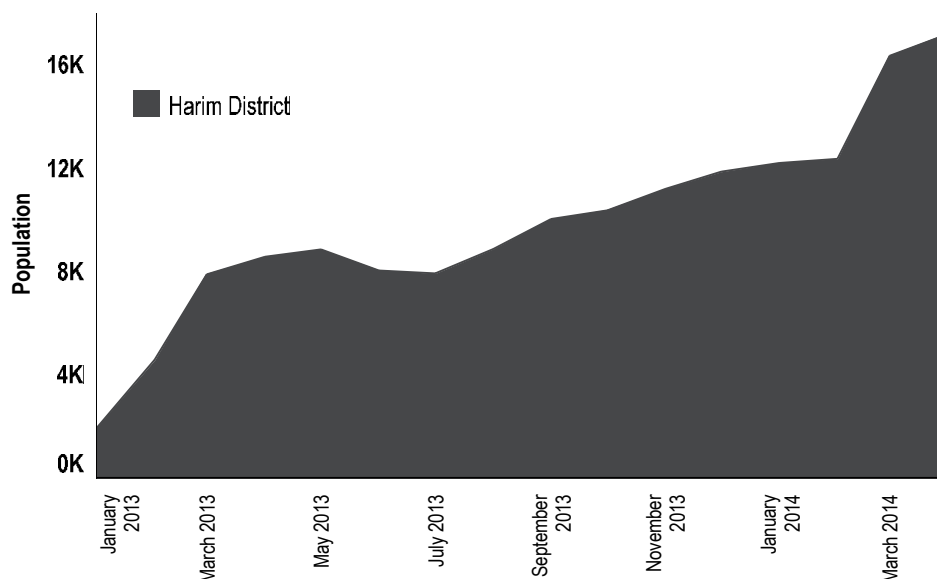
Health: Skin disease, respiratory disease and diarrhoea are present in significant quantities.

Shelter: 33 families live in the open air, 1,386 in makeshift shelters.

Reported Priority Interventions Areas: 1. Food, 2. Water, 3. Education

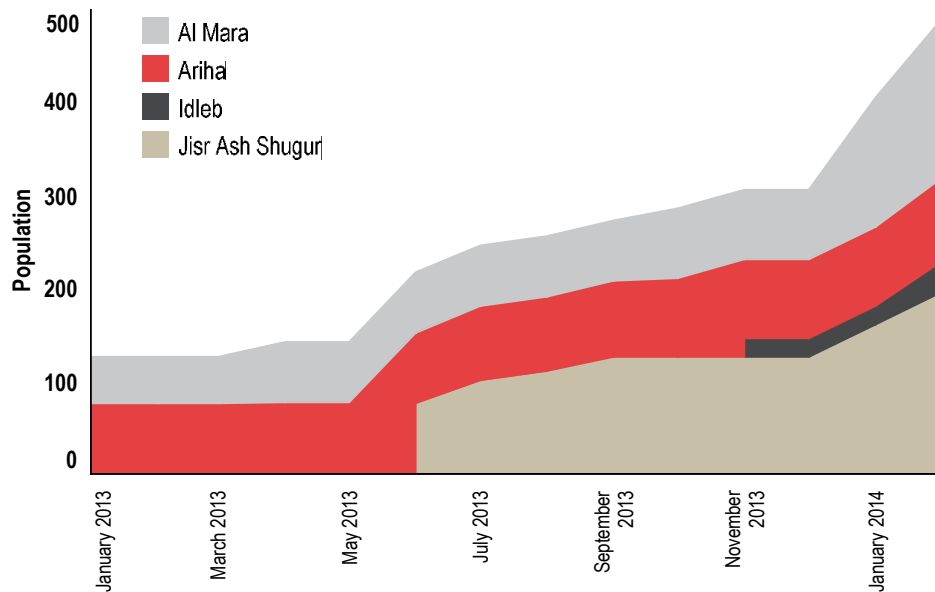
Idleb governorate is experiencing ongoing inter-factional conflict within its interior. This is most severe in strategic locations, such as Ariha district, being a strategic access point leading to Idleb, and Jisr Ash Shugur district, being a gateway to Latakia Governorate. Southern Idleb, particularly Al Mara district, is also experiencing spillover conflict from ongoing regime-opposition conflicts in Hama governorate.

Figure 10: Idleb: Camp Population and Displacement Overview¹⁴



¹⁴ Nota bene: This graph uses camp data obtained through CCCM sector on-ground surveys.

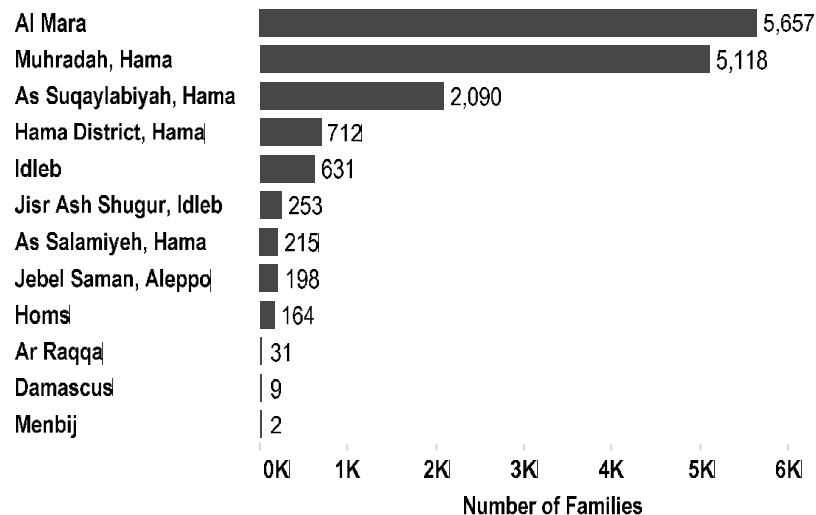
Figure 11: Idleb: Informal Settlement Population and Displacement Overview



This rapid assessment identified 103,013 IDPs (15,074 families) within 67 camps in 7 camp groups and 5 informal settlements. The vast majority of those assessed resided in camps (97%) lived in camp groups, while just under 3% live in five informal settlements spread across Al Mara, Ariha, Idleb and Jisr Ash Shugur districts.

The largest camp groups are the Al Karama group (41%), a group of 31 camps established between 1/2013 and 3/2014, the Atmeh camp group (28%), a group of 8 camps established on the 10/2012, then reorganized into a camp group on the 10/2013, and the As Salam and the Qah (10%) camp groups, consisting of 6 and 13 camps respectively, established between 2/2013 and 2/2014. Other camp groups within Idleb are the Kafrinna (7%), Bab al Hawa (4%) and Akrobat (0.2%) groups.

Figure 12: Idleb: Areas of Origin of IDPs



The majority of IDPs in these camp groups originate from other areas of Idleb governorate, followed by Hama and Homs, while a minority originate from Aleppo and Damascus. Large numbers of IDPs fleeing Hama arrived from August - September 2013 due to intensified conflict between regime and opposition forces in northern Hama. While primarily displaced by push factors of regime-opposition conflict, the presence of well serviced camps on the Turkish border, combined with the presence of existing Hama populations constitute a significant pull factor.

Most IDPs in these camp groups reside in manufactured tents, although around some reside in makeshift tents or in open air, particularly in Al Karama, As Salam and Qah camp groups. Most camp groups have access to medical points and education. Aid to camp groups comes primarily from INGOs, followed by LNGOs and local councils. The Al Karama and Qah camp groups reported receiving SARC assistance. The majority of IDPs in informal settlements were displaced from southern Al Mara district to northern areas of Al Mara, followed by those displaced from Jisr Ash Shugur. While all informal settlements received some assistance from host communities, local councils or LNGOs, this assistance did not meet basic needs.

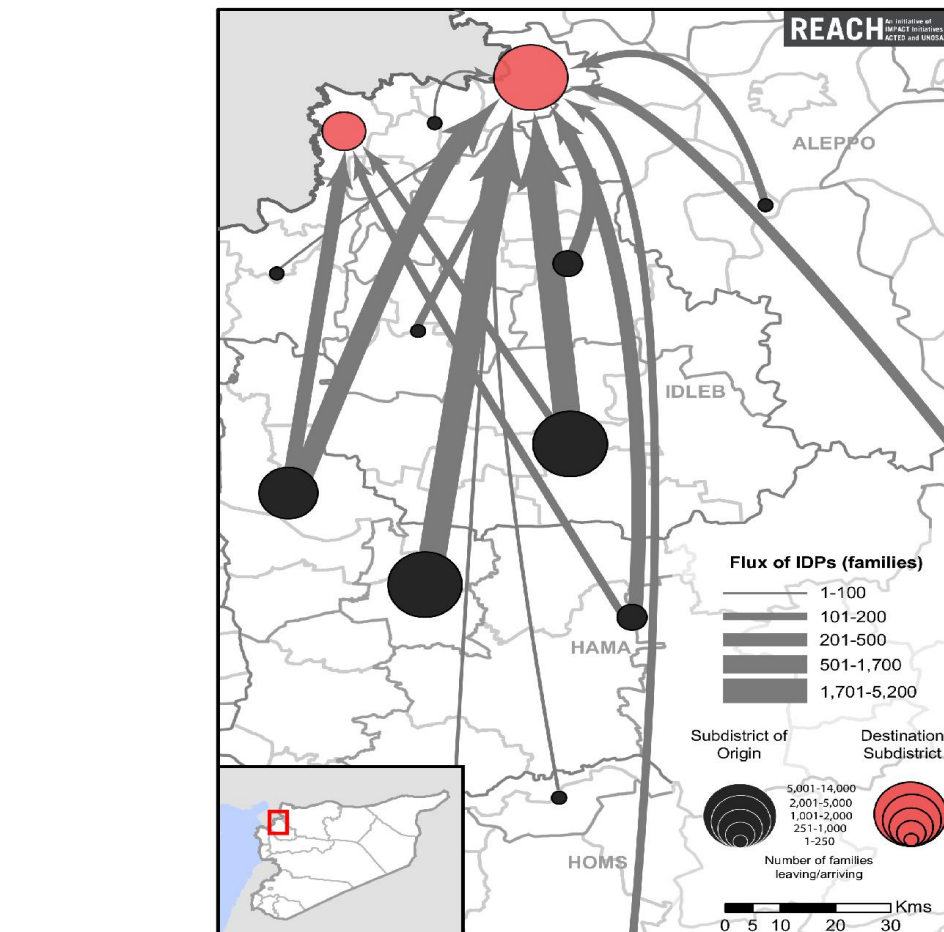
Despite being established in rural, safe areas which had not experienced conflict, many IDPs in Al Karama, Atmeh, Kafrinna and Qah cited armed IDPs residing within camps as one of their greatest safety concerns, reflecting the spillover of conflict insecurities into camp groups.

Significant diverging trends in return to areas of origin were evident between populations residing in informal settlements and in camps. This can be explained through the higher proportion of IDPs from Idleb than in IDP camps. As an agriculture-based economy, most of 80% of Idleb's population is rurally based.¹⁵ This, combined with the sporadic nature of conflict in the region means IDPs from within Idleb are thus more likely to return to their farms to tend crops to supplement their income or check on belongings.

Figure 13: Frequency of Idleb IDPs return to Areas of Origin



Map 6: Displacement to Camp Groups in Idleb Governorate



¹⁵ Suleiman Al-Khalidi, "Syria's Rural Economy Adapts as Conflict Spreads", Reuters, 29 August 2012

HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW

Overall, **adequate and regular delivery of aid across all sectors of assistance is less available in informal settlements than in the camps** located along the border. Additionally, new camps in border areas with Turkey also face severe shortages across all sectors as a result of time lag between their establishment and the distribution and implementation of aid across sectors. There were on average four camps spontaneously set up each fortnight in 2014. This strains the coordination of aid and information on response gaps in new camps.

Food was consistently reported as the most urgent need across both camps and informal settlements, reflecting the emerging food crisis in northern Syria.¹⁶ This differs from four to six months prior to this assessment, when only 41% of KIs from sub-districts assessed during SINA assessments¹⁷ in these governorates identified food as their first priority, as opposed to 61% in these areas now. **Informal settlements are far more vulnerable** than camps in terms of food security, with 57% not receiving regular food assistance. Only 9% of camps did not receive regular food assistance. To compensate for this, 58% of informal settlements and 40% of camps resorted to negative coping mechanisms, such as selling belongings, begging or informal working to get food.

Shelter was identified overall as the third priority area of intervention amongst key informants. Shelter needs were more severe in informal settlements, with only 38% of IDPs in informal settlements residing in manufactured shelters. Informal settlements, being established in an ad hoc manner in inland areas, are generally not well serviced by local or international service or aid providers, and so generally IDPs must provide their own shelter. By contrast, 88% of IDPs in camps resided in manufactured shelters. This does not mean that there is not an urgent shelter need, as those IDPs residing in surrounding areas are not considered IDPs in the camp and therefore not taken into account when assessing. Amongst sub-districts assessed in both the SINA and these rapid assessments, shelter had dropped from being first priority amongst 28% of camps to 17%. Even still, only 50% of assessed camps comprehensively met the shelter needs of all IDPs residing within, indicating that shelter demands are not being met by service providers.

Water as well as sanitation and hygiene services are not being provided consistently across assessed camps and informal settlements, resulting in great discrepancies between areas. For instance, 29% of IDPs in 38 informal settlements and 6% of IDPs in 13 camps had no latrine access, while 8 informal settlements in Menbij and Jebel Saman districts of Aleppo received had no access to water. By contrast, of the camps and informal settlements receiving water, all met or exceeded basic Sphere standards of 15 litres per person per day, with the exception of informal settlements in Idlib and Al-Hasakeh. Nonetheless, WASH needs have been listed as first priority by more camps than did so during the SINA.

The lack or shortages of shelter, food and WASH assistance, make **IDPs staying in informal settlements more vulnerable to illness than those staying in formal camps**. This rapid assessment found symptoms of skin disease, respiratory disease and diarrhoea more prevalent in informal settlements, particularly in Al Mara and Idlib districts in Idlib governorate, and Azaz district in Aleppo governorate. The vulnerability of IDPs in informal settlements is compounded by the fact that 60% have no access to medical points. The situation in camps is not as severe, with 3% of camps lacking medical point access, although symptoms of respiratory (amongst 4% of the population) and skin disease (2%), diarrhea (2%) and fever (2%) have been reported amongst of the population in the Al Salam camp group in Idlib.

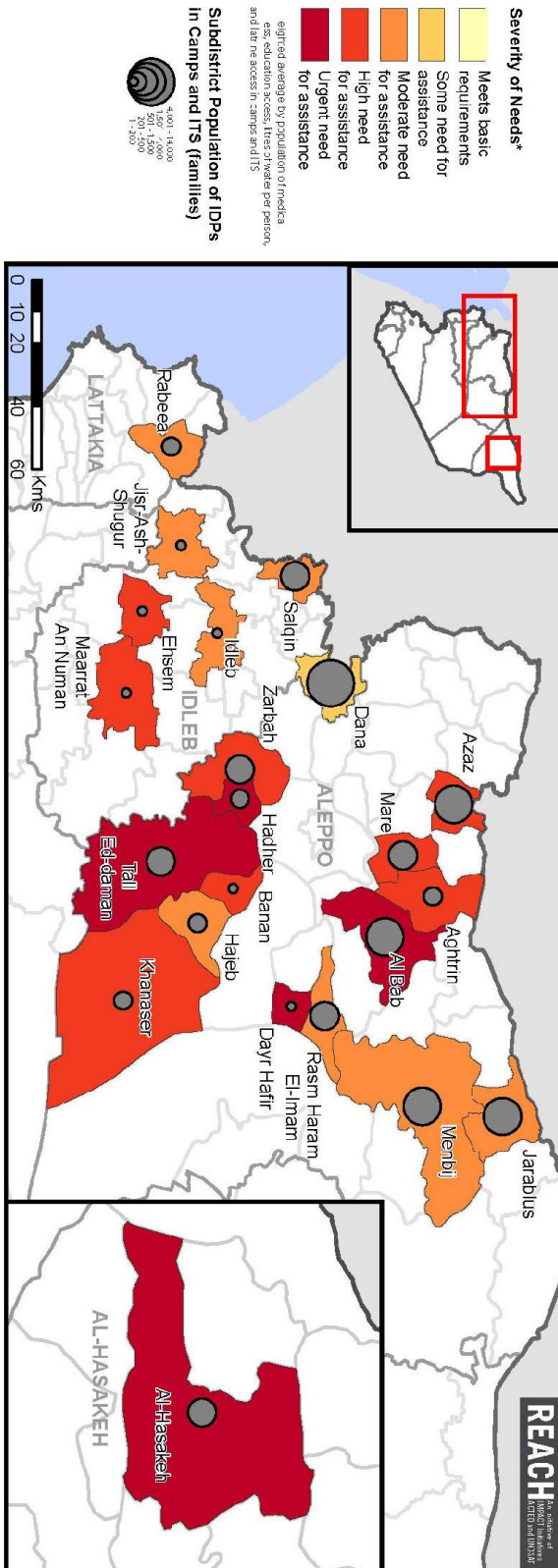
Medical assistance was listed as fourth priority during rapid assessments. This does not mean the medical situation is any better, but rather reflects the severe food, water and shelter response gaps currently affecting assessed displaced populations in camps and informal settlements.

Only 68% of IDPs in assessed informal settlements had access to education facilities, reflecting their generally rural location and ad hoc set-up. While 43% of IDPs in camps had no access, 80% of those that did had access within the camp, demonstrating the consolidation of these settlements.

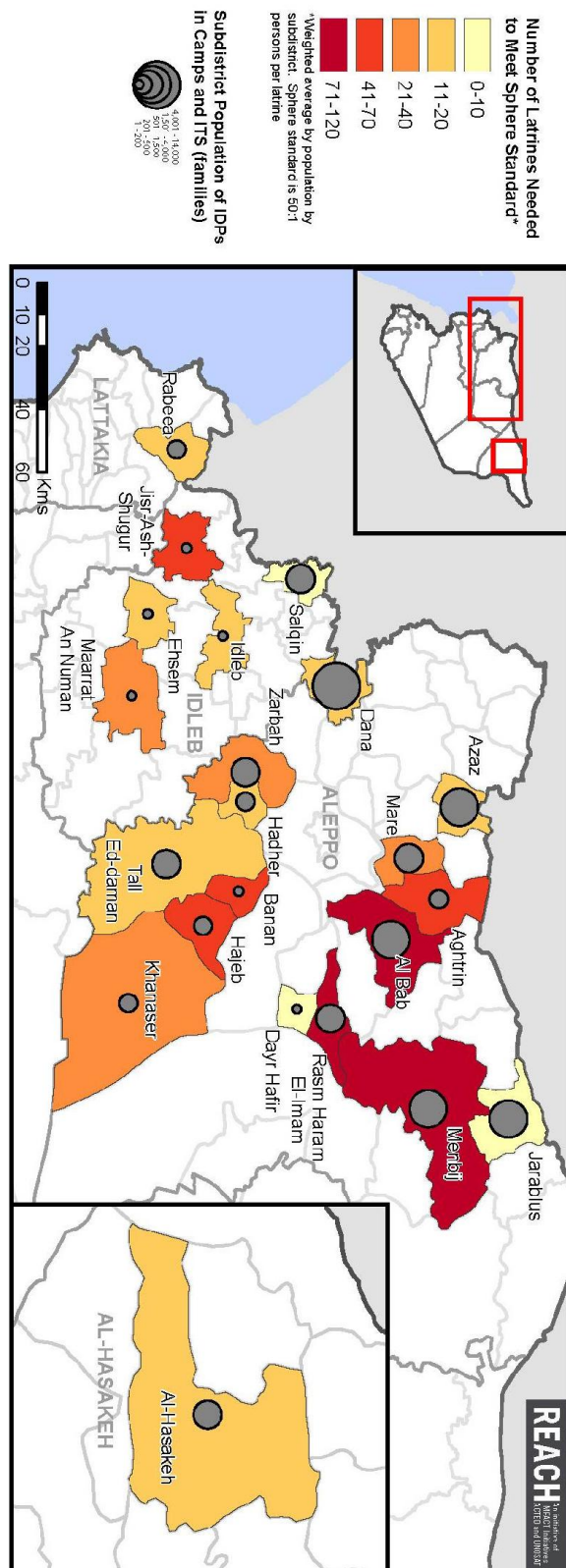
¹⁶ FAO, Executive Brief: Syria Crisis, (Damascus, 4/2014), http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/emergencies/docs/Syria-Crisis-Executive-Brief-03-04-14.pdf

¹⁷ Camps assessed during both the SINA and these rapid assessments were located in Azaz and Jarablus districts of Aleppo governorate, Harim district of Idlib governorate, and Latakia district in Latakia.

Map 7: Severity of Needs in Al-Hasakeh, Aleppo, Idleb and Lattakia Governorates



Map 8: Number of Latrines Needed to Meet Sphere Standards



Food Security

The food crisis in northern Syria is expected to worsen due to economic inflation in besieged areas coupled with an expected shortfall in agricultural production for upcoming seasons. The FAO warns that drought conditions prevail in the north-east and will aggravate the food crisis in Syria¹⁸.

96% of camp and informal settlements identified food assistance within their top 3 priorities.

Food has emerged as a priority identified by key informants in 100% of assessed informal settlements and in 92% of assessed camps. Amongst sub-districts assessed by both these rapid assessments and the November 2013 SINA, food rose from being first priority amongst 41% of camps to first amongst 62% percent. IDPs in 12 camps and 8 informal settlements reported resorting to negative coping mechanisms. 58% of informal settlements reported IDPs engaging in negative coping mechanisms for food; 42% of which engage in more than one form in order to secure food. In contrast, 60% of camps reported that IDPs do not engage in negative coping mechanisms to secure food.

60,010 IDPs do not receive food distribution on a regular basis.

47,952 IDPs in informal settlements (67%) in informal settlements and 12,058 IDPs in camps (9%) do not receive food distribution on a regular basis or stable food delivery.

Figure 14: Negative Coping Mechanisms for Food Security

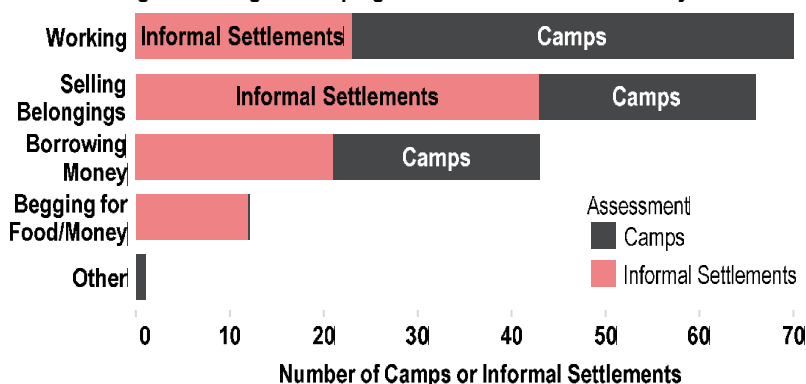
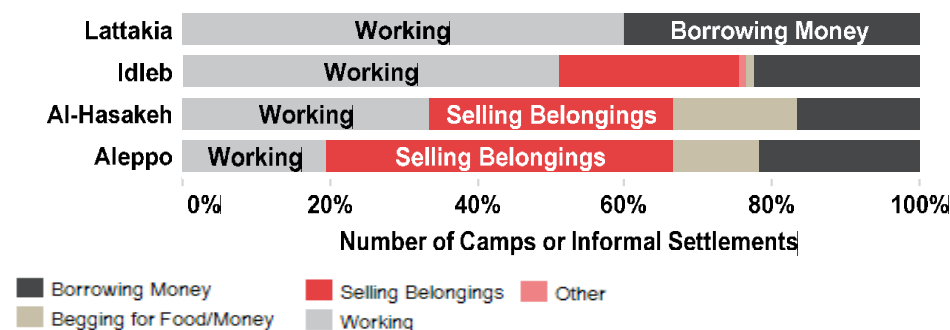


Figure 15: Coping Mechanisms for Food Insecurity Used by IDPs



¹⁸ Syria Needs Analysis Project, Regional Analysis (Beirut, 4/2014) http://www.acaps.org/reports/download/crisis_overview_apr_2014/78/syria

Shelter

37% of assessed camps and informal settlements provide adequate shelter (i.e. manufactured tents) coverage for all IDP families. Camps are better serviced in terms of shelter, with more than 50% of assessed camps comprehensively meeting the shelter needs of all families residing within the camp. Of the remaining assessed camps, 15% of the IDP population still require manufactured tents, residing in makeshift shelters or sleeping in the open air. Severe shelter shortages exist throughout informal settlements in the assessed areas.

Recent conflict has caused mass displacement resulting in mass influxes into camps and increases in the number of informal settlements, straining available shelter resources. However, concerted efforts by the humanitarian community have worked to prevent a severe shelter crisis from emerging. This is reflected in the lower number of camps from sub-districts in Aleppo and Idlib assessed by both these rapid assessments and the SINA in November 2013 that listed shelter and NFIs as their first priority from 28% to 17%.

On average, the person per manufactured tent ratio in informal settlements is double the ratio in camps. This reflects the greater services that camp groups generally receive by virtue of their proximity to the Turkish border, their comparative consolidation and integration into INGO response plans.

As Figure 176 illustrates, the need for shelter assistance is particularly acute in informal settlements. This is reflected in the forms of shelter used these regions.

The severity of shelter needs in camps and informal settlements is reflected in the proportion of the population residing in makeshift shelters or sleeping in the open air.

10,820 families are without adequate shelter

47% of IDP families in informal settlements live in makeshift shelters or live in open air.

38% of IDP families in informal settlements live in manufactured shelters and 92% of IDP families in camps live in manufactured shelters.

Figure 16: Shelter types in informal settlements and camps

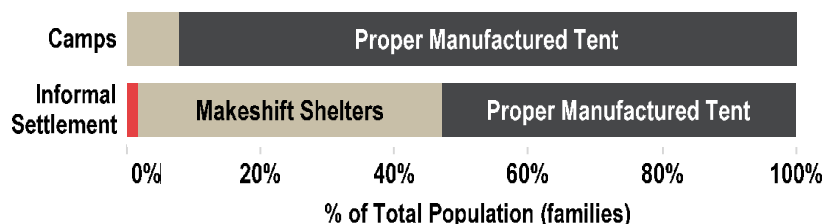
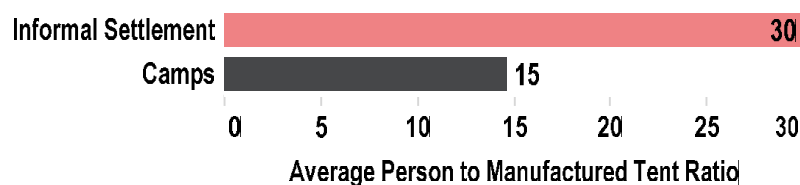


Figure 17: Average person to manufactured tent ratios (informal settlements and camps)



The situation is most acute in Menbij district, with 2,277 families, or 55% of informal settlements populations residing in makeshift shelters. Most IDPs in Menbij district have fled violence in As Safira and Aleppo City.

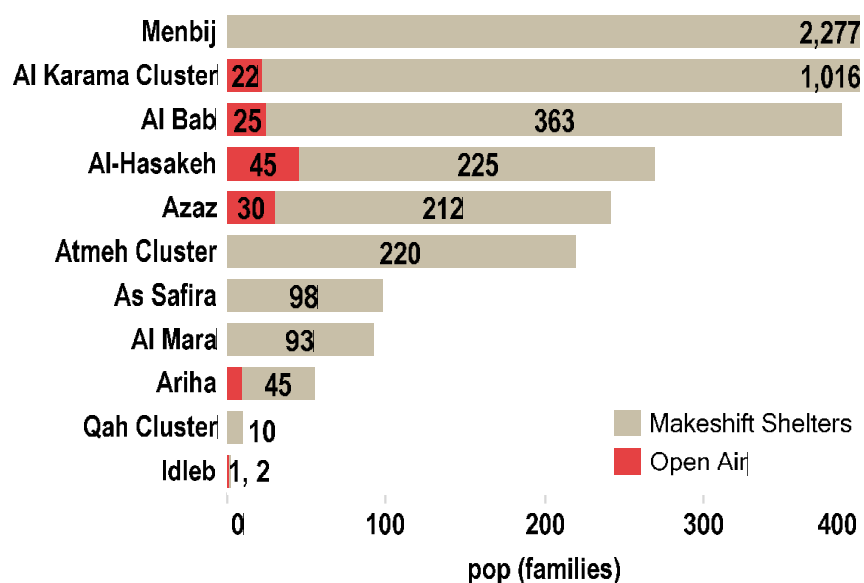
In the Al Karama camp group, 1,038 families were found sleeping in makeshift shelters or the open air. This comprises 17% of the total population of the Al Karama IDP population.

29% of IDPs residing in Al Hasakeh also resided in makeshift shelters or slept in the open air. This reflects the poor service provision in this governorate by overstretched local councils, as well as local collective centres over-capacity.

14% of those in Al Bab reside in makeshift shelters or sleep in the open air. Many IDPs in Al Bab are displaced from As Safira or Aleppo city. According to some reports, many IDPs reside in rural areas in Dayr Hafir, farmhouses and other host communities and are engaged in work with host communities.

With the increase in IDP populations in camps and informal settlements across Northern Syria driven from conflict in besieged areas of Aleppo city, Hama, Idlib and Lattakia, the need for shelter assistance continues to remain severe.

Figure 18: Shelter types among families without adequate shelter structures by district/camp group

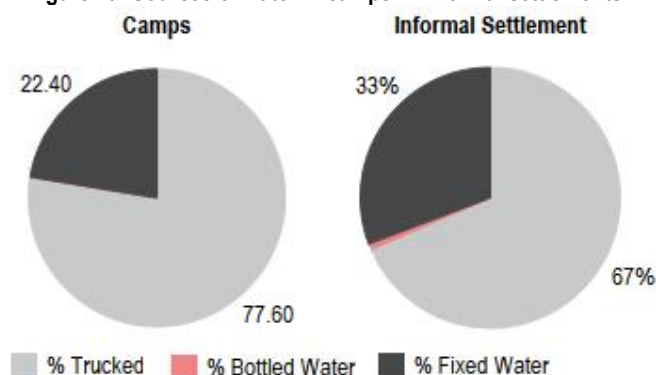


Water and Sanitation

Water

Most camps and informal settlements had their basic water needs met according to Sphere standards (15 litres per person per day).

Figure 19: Sources of water in camps in informal settlements

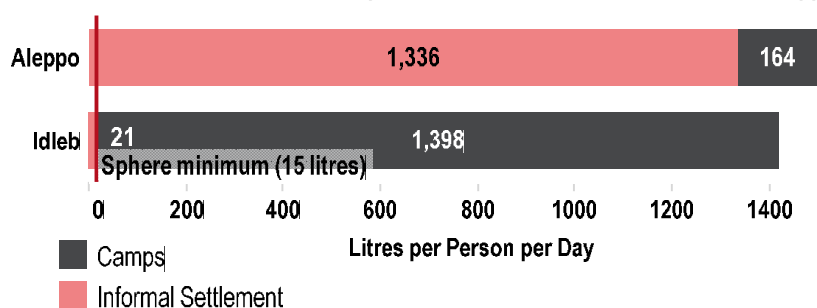


Overall, camps relied more upon trucked water than fixed water supplies, although this differs regionally amongst camps assessed. In Aleppo, 83% of camps relied upon fixed water, despite their proximity to the border. Only 17% of assessed camps received trucked water. In Idleb, this trend is inverted, with 72% of camps receiving trucked water and 28% relying on fixed sources. Camps in Lattakia reported that all water needs were delivered by truck. This may reflect the comparative openness of Idleb and Lattakia border crossings as opposed to Aleppo and the availability of fixed water supplies.

While a larger number of informal settlements relied on fixed water sources, the majority had their water needs met by truck. Despite large quantities of water being trucked in, water delivery amongst Aleppo informal settlements appears haphazard. 59% of Menbij IDPs in 7 assessed informal settlements reported no accessible water. However, the remaining 19 informal settlements in Menbij received 935 litres per person per day. Only one other informal settlement in Jebel Saman reported no water being delivered; all others in Jebel Saman, As Safira, Azaz and Al Bab all met basic Sphere standards.

All informal settlements in Idleb and Al-Hasakeh, while receiving some form of water assistance, did not receive enough to meet basic Sphere standards. Water was accessed in Idleb informal settlements via trucks, bottles and fixed sources. This dynamic is reflected in the source of water distribution across Aleppo and Idleb. Given the lack of long term and consistent humanitarian support, as well as the rapid growth and the larger IDP population of assessed informal settlements in Aleppo as opposed to camps, most water is distributed to these locations via truck rather than through water infrastructure.

Figure 20: Water: Liters distributed to camps and informal settlements in Idleb and Aleppo



In Aleppo IDP camps, most water was accessed through fixed sources. This is due to the high level of consolidation and support the Bab al Salameh and Jarablus camps receive; INGOs have supported the construction of fixed water supplies for IDPs in these camps to access. This is not the case in assessed Idleb camps. The rapid growth of camp groups as increasing numbers of IDPs arrive means fixed water supplies cannot keep up with demand, necessitating regular truck shipments of water.

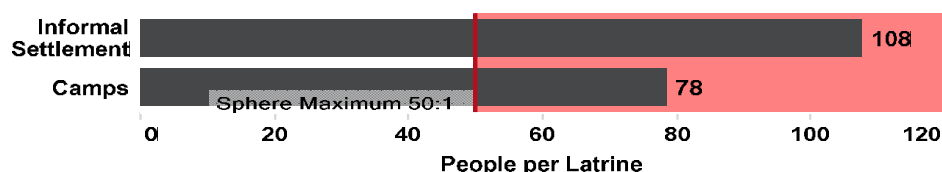
Only one camp reported no water was available. This was the **Fadi-Allah camp in the Al-Karama camp group**, Idleb. This is a new camp, established in March 2014 and as such may have been overlooked. It may also be the case that IDPs in this camp go to neighboring camps in this camp group to access water resources.

Latrines

According to Sphere standards, camps and informal settlements established in emergency contexts should have a maximum of 50 people per latrine. As the settlement consolidates, this ratio should drop to 20 people per latrine.

Generally speaking, both camps and informal settlements were well above this threshold.

Figure 21: Latrines: Sphere standards by informal settlements and camps



Informal settlements lacking latrine access were primarily in Menbij district, where 86% of IDPs residing in informal settlements lacked latrine access, followed by 95% of IDPs in Azaz informal settlements and 79% of IDPs in Al Bab informal settlements district. Informal settlements in As Safira, Ariha (built in Roman ruins) and Al-Hasakeh also lacked latrine access. Poor latrine access in informal settlements reflects their recent and ad hoc establishment as IDPs flee conflict. While their establishment in rural areas far from interfactional fighting or regime offensives reduces their likelihood of becoming a target, as IDP camps in As Safira were, it also reduces their level of service provision and access to latrines. The only informal settlement which met sphere standards for latrine access was in Dayr Hafir, Al Bab. Secondary data shows that the local council has been active in providing services to IDPs in this region.

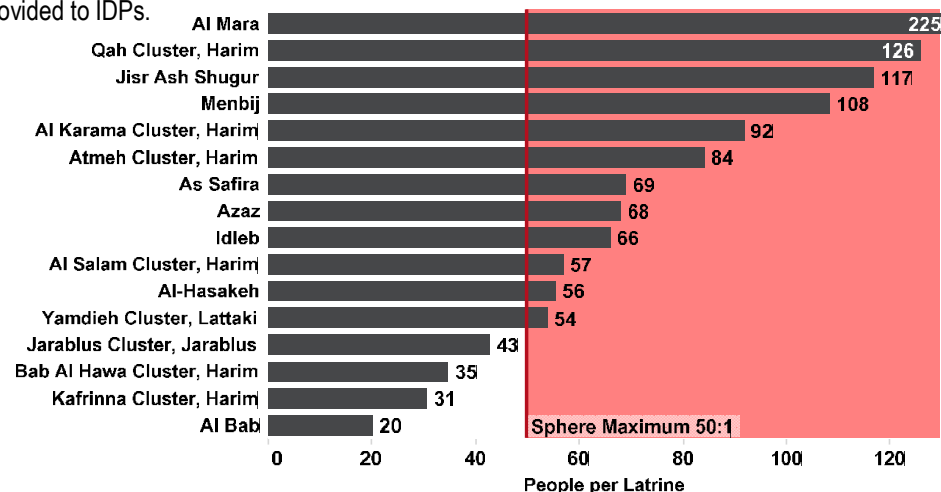
68,666 IDPs have no access to latrines

57,126 IDPs (29%) in 38 informal settlements

11,540 IDPs (6%) in 13 camps across four camp groups

Most assessed camps had access to latrines. While many camps in the Al Karama camp group reported no latrine access (eight, accounting for 21% of the assessed IDP population), the group nature of this settlement means access to facilities in other camps is likely. Still, only the Jarablus, Bab al Hawa and Kafrinna camp groups were under Sphere maximums, and assessed Akrobat camps reported that latrines facilities were primarily within caravan facilities provided to IDPs.

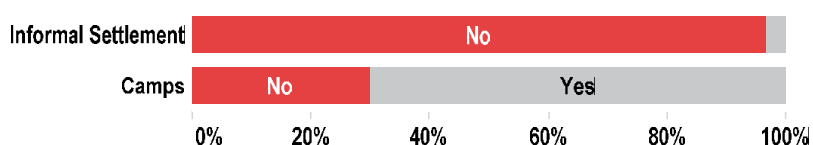
Figure 22: Latrines: Ratio of people to latrines in informal settlements and camps



Solid Waste Management

Most camps assessed had some form of solid waste management system established. Camps which reported no such system in place were located in Al Karama, Bab al Hawa and Qah camp groups; camp groups which have seen rapid growth in recent months.

Figure 23: Solid waste management in informal settlements and camps



By contrast, only two informal settlements reported the presence of a solid waste management system; one in Al Hasakeh and one in Idleb district. The presence of such a system in the Ghazal informal settlement in Al Hasakeh may be due to its former status as a Palestinian refugee camp. As such, many systems may already be established.

Health

Medical Points

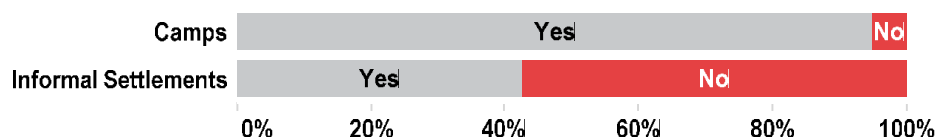
As shown in Figure 24, **most camps had access to medical points**. While four camps in the Al Karama, Bab Al Hawa and Qah camp groups reported no access to health points, other camps within the camp group reported access. That being said, the consistent prioritization of doctors and medical points by camp key informants implies medical services available may not be meeting needs.

Most informal settlements had little to no access to medical points. The greatest need was in Jebel Saman and Menbij, although all informal settlements in southern Aleppo reported no access at all.

46,126 IDPs have no immediate access to medical points within their settlements

42,342 IDPs in 36 informal settlements (60%) and 3,784 IDPs in 4 camps (3%) have no medical point access.

Figure 24: Health: Access to medical points by camps and informal settlements



Symptoms

IDPs in informal settlements reported greater prevalence of respiratory and skin disease, diarrhea and fever symptoms.

The highest number of symptoms reported was in two informal settlements in Al Mara district, Idleb, where skin disease was reported in 12% of the 1,026 IDPs residing there. IDPs in this district receives very little water and largely reside in makeshift shelters. The second highest prevalence of skin disease was recorded in informal settlements in Azaz and Jebel Saman. Significantly, the Al Mahabeh camp in the Al Karama camp group, while with a 1% prevalence rate of skin disease, reported outbreaks of leishmaniasis disease in April.

The most severe outbreaks of respiratory disease occurred in Azaz informal settlements in February 2014. Respiratory disease was also significant in Jebel Salam informal settlements and the Al Salam, Kafrinna and Akrobat camp group, reflecting the tight population density in these areas.

Figure 25: Health: Prevalence of Symptoms (respiratory, skin, diarrhoea, fever) in camps and informal settlements

	Respiratory Disease	Skin Disease	Diarrhoea	Fever
Azaz	7%	5%	2%	
Jebel Saman	4%	5%		
Al Salam Cluster, Harim	4%	2%	2%	2%
Kafrinna Cluster, Harim	4%	2%	3%	
Akrabat Cluster, Harim	4%		2%	1%
Bab Al Hawa Cluster, Harim	3%	1%		
Idleb	3%	4%	6%	
As Safira	3%	2%	2%	
Al Karama Cluster, Harim	2%	1%	2%	
Menbij	1%	1%	1%	
Al Mara	1%	12%	4%	1%
Jisr Ash Shugur	1%	1%	2%	
Ariha	1%	1%		
Qah Cluster, Harim	1%	1%	1%	1%
Yamdieh Cluster, Lattakia		2%	3%	

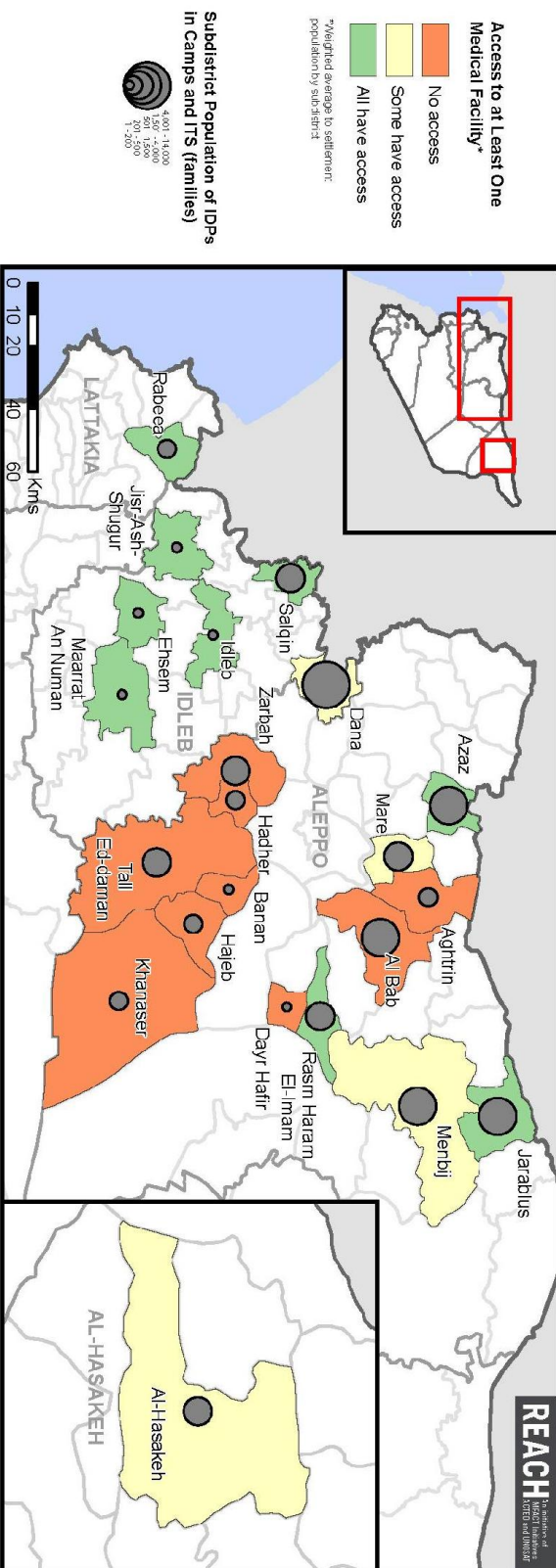
Percentages in this heat map reflect the prevalence of symptom among the population of the district.

Diarrhoea was the third most prevalent symptom reported, with 6% of IDPs in Idleb informal settlements displaying symptoms, followed by Al Mara informal settlements, although IDPs in the Yamdiah and Kafrinna camp group also reported outbreaks.

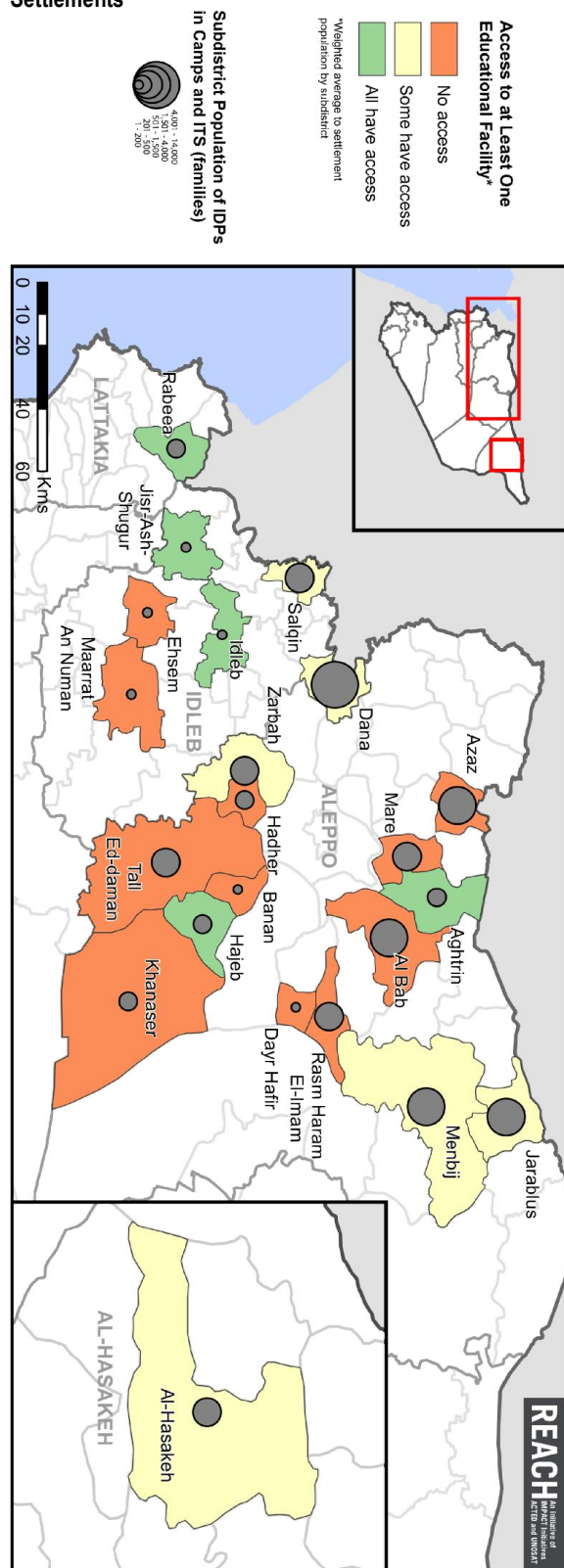
Fever was not commonly reported, with only one informal settlement and three camp groups reporting cases.

The susceptibility of informal settlements to disease is explained by the lower levels of food and water delivered, lower standards of shelter and low levels of medical point availability, however the lack of medical points also means that the recording of health data is very troublesome and error prone. Map 12 illustrates this trend by displaying where medical points are available.

Map 11: Access to Medical Points



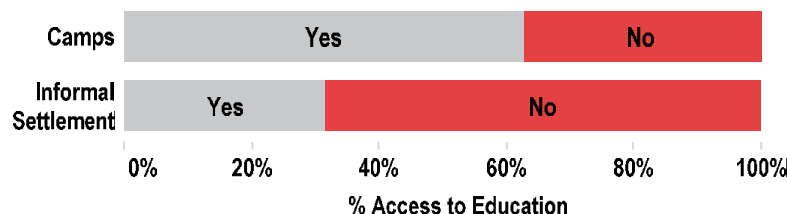
Map 12: Access to Education in Camps and Informal Settlements



Education

Conflict continues to disrupt access to educational services. Several factors have reduced the number of educational facilities available to students. These factors include damage and destruction of infrastructure from conflict violence; the use of school facilities to host IDPs; a dearth of qualified teachers and educational supplies; and reduced attendance rates for fear of schools being targets for attack or hotspots for child soldier recruitment.

Figure 26: Education: Percentage of camps and informal settlements with access to education



14,411 families have no access to education

6,850 families in 42 informal settlements (68%) and 7,561 families in 33 camps (43%) have no access to education

Further complicating the situation is the receptivity of host communities to sharing facilities with IDP children. The presence of IDPs places an undue burden on local systems, limiting access to many services available to local communities. Education is one such service that is often influenced by host community-IDP relations. Only 13% of children in informal settlements with access to education attend facilities outside of the settlement. The percentage is higher (23%) among children in camps where there is greater access to educational support through neighboring camps.

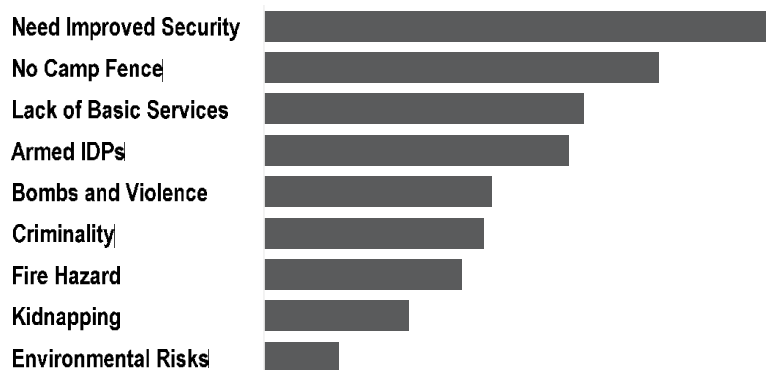
Of the 44 camps and 18 informal settlements with access to education, 80% accessed schools within the IDP camp group. Provision of educational support is a priority in 51% of camps and 23% of informal settlements. Districts without access to education include As Safira, Jebal Saman where 12 informal settlements have no access to education.

While a fundamental area for the long-term development and post-conflict reconstruction of Syria, education has not been highly prioritized by camp KIs. When comparing camps assessed in this rapid assessment and the SINA, education dropped from being first priority amongst 19% of camps to 4%. However, this is more reflective of severe deficits of immediate humanitarian needs, such as food, water and shelter in assessed camps and informal settlements than a reduction in significance.

Camp Management

When asked their main concerns related to security and services, IDPs in camps overwhelmingly reported issues relating to their physical security, namely the presence of armed IDPs in camps, the lack of camp fences, camp security, the lack of guards in camps and criminality. The second security and service concern listed also was skewed towards security, with IDPs reporting on their general sense of insecurity in camps, kidnapping, as well as a lack of basic services. Basic services ranged from insufficient food, water and shelter, to electricity and generators. The third priority concern again listed armed IDPs in camps, the lack of guards, and fire hazards.

Figure 27: Most Reported Protection Concerns amongst IDPs in Camps



These concerns are linked to the unplanned and unstructured nature of camps, the presence of multiple camp management structures in camp groups and the constraining effect this has on humanitarian aid and service provision in camps.

In March 2014, an average of four camps were established each week. Recent arrivals established new camps due to a lack of space or capacity in existing camps and the desire of some IDPs communities and camp leaders to live in smaller, independent camps.

The unstructured and unplanned growth of camps around other camps in camp groups, each with their own management structure, constrains and confuses the ability of humanitarian actors to coordinate and provide services effectively. This is the result of information collection in camp groups being constrained to each camp, meaning that camp management cannot properly track where and from which camp IDPs communities are receiving aid and services, if at all.

The lack of reliable information on IDP needs, service provision and security situations seriously limits humanitarian actor's ability to respond and to prepare ahead of time.

Camp managers can also be inconsistent partners. SINA research found that the quality of management structures varied across camps. Camp managers did not always adhere to humanitarian principles and camp management practices such as site planning, registration, participatory mechanisms, and community mobilization, seriously impacts service provision.

This is reflected in the findings of these rapid assessments. IDPs identified armed IDPs in camps, the lack of camp fences, guards, adequate security and criminality as areas of main concerns. The presence of these elements in camps can result in kidnapping (another frequently reported concern), violence, or child recruitment.

Poor camp management and strained humanitarian resources are reflected in IDPs frequent identification of basic services and fire hazards as primary areas of concern. Many IDPs in camps mentioned that the lack of space had forced camps to be pitched close to each other, constituting a fire hazard.

PRIORITY AREAS OF INTERVENTION

Key informants across both camps and informal settlements reported that food as their most urgent need. This reflects the recent mass displacement to camps and informal settlements, irregular food delivery, inflation and poor crop yields. Despite comparatively better food distribution within camp groups, food needs are still high, although comparatively more informal settlements listed water as their first priority compared to camps.

KIs in camps and informal settlements in Al-Hasakeh and Lattakia overwhelmingly prioritized food distribution and water, although KIs from assessed informal settlements in Al-Hasakeh also prioritized shelter and medical facilities, reflecting the lack of basic facilities and service provision in these areas.

In camps, food and WASH have risen in priority amongst KIs. Amongst sub-districts surveyed in both the SINA and these rapid assessments, food had risen from being first priority amongst 41% of camps to 62% of camps, while WASH needs have risen from being listed as first priority among 11% of camps to 13%. The most significant drops in prioritization were for shelter and NFIs, which dropped from first priority among 28% of camps to 17%, and education, which dropped from first priority among 19% of camps to 4%.

Figure 28 analyses the differing priorities in camps and informal settlements in Idlib and Aleppo governorates, which together account for close to 97% of the population assessed (Idlib 52%, Aleppo 45%). As Figure 28 illustrates, the needs across Idlib and Aleppo largely align, albeit IDPs from assessed Idlib camps indicated a stronger preference for food, water, education and shelter assistance. This reflects the greater needs and concentration of IDPs in Idlib camps, and the need for shelter for IDPs waiting to get into these camps.

Figure 29: Current Priority Areas of Intervention (Idlib and Aleppo) **Figure 28: Current Priority Intervention Areas (Al-Hasakeh and Lattakia)**

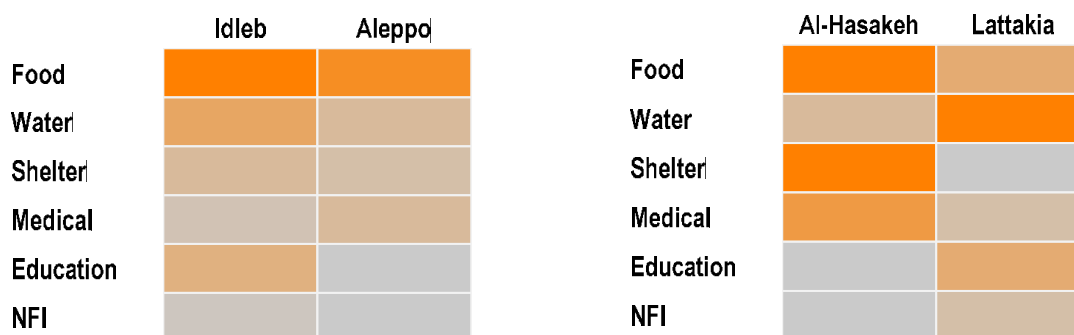


Figure 29 shows the differing priorities of Lattakia and Al-Hasakeh governorates. Due to the smaller number of camps and informal settlements assessed in these regions, trends appear stronger. This demonstrates similar prioritization of food, water and shelter. Food and shelter were of higher priority in Al-Hasakeh as only informal settlements were assessed, as opposed to only camps being assessed in Lattakia. As informal settlements are under-resourced and receive little assistance, food and shelter were prioritized by IDPs.

The contrast between the sectors prioritized by camps and informal settlements surveyed during this rapid assessment and the priorities of camps assessed during the SINA in the same areas shows how increased displacement, the emergent food crisis and inadequate service provision has caused KIs to change from not giving much priority to food and water to giving them much weight, deemphasizing needs such as medicine and education.

Sectoral Priorities

An analysis of sectoral priorities reflects the various deficiencies in service provision or stresses assessed informal settlements and camps experience.

IDPs in assessed camps and informal settlements alike selected increased food distribution as their main priority in relation to food security. Increased food diversity was a priority in Idleb and Lattakia camps.

Camps and informal settlements across all governorates indicated more latrines as their primary WASH priority. Camps in Idleb and Lattakia requested additional generators as their secondary priority, while most informal settlements, particularly those in Idleb, indicated showers to be their secondary priority.

Establishing more schools was the main education priority across both camps and informal settlements. Establishing new schools tends to be a priority in areas which have seen a recent influx of IDPs (particularly in informal settlements), while expanding schools is selected a priority in informal settlements and camps which have are more established.

Amongst shelter priorities, IDPs in Aleppo camps selected tent replacement as their priority, while those in Idleb and Lattakia tended to prioritize summarization. Informal settlements in Aleppo and Idleb prioritized new shelters, with tent replacement being the main secondary priority. This reflects the comparatively high number of IDPs living in makeshift shelters or sleeping in the open air in assessed informal settlements.

In terms of non-food items (NFIs), there was a slight trend amongst Aleppo and Idleb camps to prioritize mattresses first, followed by hygiene kits. Hygiene kits were especially a priority in camps in Lattakia. Mattresses were the first priority in Aleppo informal settlements, while blankets, infant kits and cooking utensils were prioritized in Idleb informal settlements. The prioritization of these NFIs reflects the basic needs IDPs have for basic comforts to protect them from the elements.

IDPs and informal settlements concurred that more medical points was the greatest priority in the health sector. Idleb camps and Aleppo informal settlements in particular prioritized this sector. This reflects the recent influx of IDPs into Idleb camp groups and the large number of IDPs in assessed informal settlements without access to medical points in Aleppo.

SERVICE PROVISION

Service provision to IDPs in informal settlements and camps remains challenged by the increasing conflict insecurity in assessed areas. Camps lying along the Syria-Turkey border have relatively better service provision. However, camps and settlements lying away from the border are in considerable need of humanitarian assistance.

Negative coping mechanisms are more severe in informal settlements than in camps where IDPs have greater access to income earning opportunities.

Communities facing heightened economic vulnerability resort to negative coping strategies to meet basic needs. In such cases, settlements reported that IDPs primarily resort to selling belongings (55%), borrowing (36%), and also begging (10%).

IDPs IN 29% OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS AND 25% OF CAMPS PURCHASE ESSENTIAL ITEMS AND SERVICES THEMSELVES.

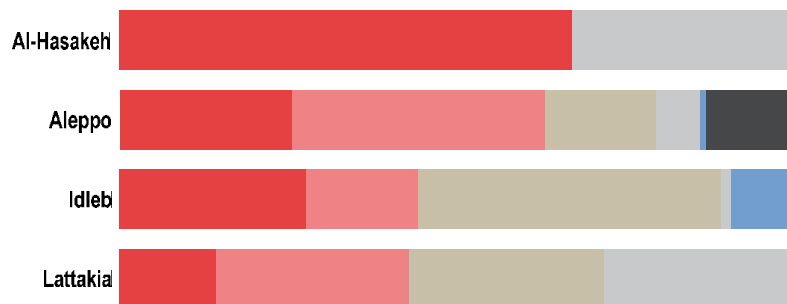
Figure 30: Service providers to informal settlements and camps



72% of assessed camps and 48% of assessed informal settlements are assisted by INGOs and LNGOs. LNGOs service 35% of assessed informal settlements, while INGOs provide assistance to 18%. Host communities fill the greatest gap, by providing assistance to 14% of ITSS. However, IDPs purchase essential items and services, such as food and water, themselves in nearly 30% of camps.

KIs reported that assessed camps received more services through INGOs and LNGOs. INGOs are able more readily provide assistance to these camp groups due to their proximity to border crossings and transport infrastructure. However, many camps still noted their basic needs in several areas were not met. IDPs in Idleb camps indicated they purchase their own necessities, reflecting greater economic opportunities. Informal settlements, being located further inland, indicated a greater reliance on LNGOs, local councils and through purchasing assistance themselves. These trends will be explored in greater detail below.

Figure 31: Service providers by governorate



Al-Hasakeh Governorate

Assessed informal settlements in Al-Hasakeh were generally lacking in each major humanitarian area (food, water, latrines, and shelter). KIs reported that the main service provider active in the regions ITS were located were the local council. The highest rate of IDPs reporting to purchasing their own supplies in this governorate.

Aleppo Governorate

Trends of service provision differ markedly between camps and informal settlements in Aleppo.

According to KI interviews, assessed camps in Aleppo governorate were relatively well serviced in terms of food, water and shelter. KIs noted that LNGOs, shortly followed by INGOs are the most prevalent service provider, active in most areas. These agencies are in the best position to address reported widespread shortages of medical supplies in Aleppo camps.

Aleppo informal settlements are generally located further inland and are reportedly more actively serviced by LNGOs, being active in 41 informal settlements, followed by host communities, active in 17, INGOs and local councils. The humanitarian situation in Aleppo informal settlements is quite severe. No informal settlements have basic food needs fulfilled, and water, latrines and proper manufactured shelters remain in short supply. Given their widespread presence, LNGOs and host communities are best channel through which to act on these issues, with the exception of As Safira. Being under regime control, KIs in the region reported that the local councils are the main service providers.

Idleb Governorate

In assessed Idleb camps, camp grouped around border crossings in Harim district, primarily receive aid through INGOs, who are active in 59 of the 67 camps here. LNGOs also provide assistance in 21 camps, and 11 are assisted by SARC. While well serviced, severe gaps persist in key humanitarian areas. Many camps reported not receiving enough food to feed all IDPs residing within, not providing the SPHERE minimum 15 litres of water per person, per day. The latrine to person ratio remains above the emergency SPHERE maximum of 50 persons per latrine in many areas, and shelter gaps persist. INGOs and LNGOs are the best positioned to act on these shortages due to their prevailing presence throughout camps. INGOs and SARC are key actors present where water supply is short.

In assessed Idleb informal settlements, KIs reported LNGOs and local councils as the most active service provider. Most Idleb informal settlements did not receive enough food, water, resided in inadequate shelter and exceeded the Sphere maximum ratio of 50 persons per latrine. Only the Athar Sarjila informal settlement in Ariha met minimum standards, receiving services from the local council, SARC and LNGOs. KIs reported that LNGOs were the most active service provider for informal settlements, and are the best channel for addressing these needs.

Lattakia Governorate

KIs from three out of the four camps in the Yamdiah camp group in Lattakia reported that their basic food, water and shelter needs were met, while one camp did not meet minimum standards. The person per latrine ratio in two camps was below the Sphere maximum, while in two it was over. Services in this camp are provided by INGOs, local councils and LNGOs.

These camps are geographically contiguous and well established, having been founded in late 2012 and early 2013 and well serviced. It is far more likely that IDPs residing in the underserved camp are receiving basic services in the other three camps rather than missing out altogether. This illustrates the flaw in the current camp management structure well, as camp management can only report on what occurs within the confines of their borders, rather than wider trends across the camp group.

CONCLUSION

This report has sought to provide a detailed overview of the humanitarian situation in camps and informal settlements in Al-Hasakeh, Aleppo, Idlib and Latakia governorates. It establishes an initial baseline which aid actors can use to inform effective and timely responses to the needs of IDPs in these settlements. Specifically, this report aims to inform aid actors and stakeholders on displacement trends, sector-specific humanitarian needs and service gaps. It also presents priority needs and intervention areas as identified by key informants at the district and sector level, and identifies key obstructions to effective aid distribution. This information can be integrated into national and regional response plans to improve their effectiveness, responsiveness and reach. The key findings of this report can be divided into two categories.

First, the rapid growth in both the population and number of camps, particularly in Idlib, has meant that resources have not been able to keep up. Increases in the number of camps within the same camp group has led to confusion in determining the scope and breadth of service provision, services available and what needs are required in which regions. The compartmentalization which follows from camp-based programming makes it difficult to assess coverage of services provided, leading to inefficiencies following from overlapping and duplicated services, goods and infrastructure in camps which may be located immediately next to each other, in some cases with no physical border separating them. This inefficiency is a considerable barrier preventing the effective distribution of aid and services to meet the increasing demands of IDPs within these camp groups.

Second, the lack of information available on informal settlements and the concomitant limited access and response has resulted in a two-tier system for IDPs. Border area camps are relatively better services in terms of WASH and shelter when compared to informal settlements. Further, IDPs in informal settlements generally come from poorer socio-economic strata than those in other dwelling situations (border area IDP camps, collective centres, host communities) and thus are among those affected populations most at risk.

For these reasons, options should be explored for reconsidering camp groups as whole camps, and each individual camp within it as a section of the camp. This would streamline INGO focal points reporting, gap analysis and information gathering activities, thus improving the ability of INGOs, LNGOs, local councils and other humanitarian providers to meet to the needs of IDPs within these camps and prevent the needs of those from new camps from falling through the gaps because of poor information gathering.

Regarding informal settlements, expanded and enhanced assessment is required to obtain further information on their needs, particularly in the food and shelter sector. Food was prioritized by more than 70% of informal settlements but due to the sporadic nature of food distribution and the rapidly changing populations of the settlements, it was hard to gauge food consumption, how frequently food is distributed and particularly food delivery quantities. Therefore food assessments should be a priority as next steps in the informal settlements. Shelter should also be seen as a priority as shelter conditions will change dramatically if displacement trends continue and settlement populations continue to grow.

Based on the above and findings presented in this report, steps should be taken by humanitarian actors and other INGO focal points in camps to re-categorize camp groupings as camps to improve information gathering and humanitarian response. Furthermore, operational aid actors should conduct follow-up assessments on informal settlements, both those already covered by REACH's assessment and new settlements, with the aim to further gather reliable information for a longitudinal analysis of assessed camps and informal settlements, building on the initial baseline developed by REACH. Ultimately, this evidence will help improving the scope and effectiveness of humanitarian aid. This report will also be shared with donors and humanitarian stakeholders involved in the relief response for displaced populations within Syria.

ANNEX A: LIST OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

GOVERNORATE	DISTRICT	SUB-DISTRICT	SETTLEMENTS NAME	POPULATION (FAMILIES)
ALEPPO	Al Bab	Rasm Haram El-Imam	Al-Imam	1200
		Dayr Hafir	Gharbi Al-Taa'oos	40
		Al Bab	Soran	950
			Shemmarin	575
	As Safira	Banan	Mogherat Al- Shebli	23
		Hajeb	Hajeb	380
		Khanaser	Jeser Al- Faysal	316
			Janoub Jesr Al- Fiysal	25
	Azaz	Aghtrin	Aghtrin	412
		Mare'	Mare 1	70
			Om Amod	200
			Kolsrooj	250
			Al-Sayyed Ali	130
			Sad Al-Shahbaa'	350
			Al- Telelat	150
	Jebel Saman	Hadher	Mshereft El-Bomane	50
			Drekilet Tal Al-Fakhar + Um	50
			Al-Karamel	
			Abou Al- Majaher	50
		Tall Ed-daman	Al-Bweider	130
			Mokhaem Al- Homa	90
			Al- Rabia + Al- Masoura	50
			Al- Mazyona	100
		Zarbah	Um Al- Amed	125
			Harmalah	70
			Monti Karlo Farms	250
			Msherfet Al- Hallaj	40
			Zarbah Station	50
			Al- Ziarah	45
			Tajamo Al- Sabkia	125
	Menbij	Menbij	Al-Asadieh	70
			Al-Hdod	15
			Al-Khafseh	1075
			Al-Khamseh	150
			Al-Mafrak	80
			Al-Omari	20
			Al-Sabe'e & Al- Salem wells	100
			Al-Shareeh	15
			Al-Sokariah	300
			Ataa'	94
			Awsajli Kabeer	24
			Awsajli Sagheer 1	18
			Awsajli Sagheer 2	21
			Ghawas	75
			Haj Abdeen	80
			Mafrak Kobab Al-Bunieh	9
			Mafrak Sad Teshreen	10

			Maskanah	1500
			Om Adaseh	15
			Om Al-Safa	33
			Om Al-Sateh	28
			Rasem Faleh	110
			Sahet Al-Aalaf	60
			Sheikh Yehya	19
			Tareek Jarablos	13
			Wadha & Al- Hayet	210
AL-HASAKEH	Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	Hole	650
			Ghazal	275
IDLEB	AlMara	Ma'arrat An Nu'man	Al-Jedar	107
			Ibn Al- Waleed	64
	Ariha	Ehsem	Athar Sarjila	90
	Idleb	Idleb	Tagamou Ashwaiy	33
	Jisr Ash Shugur	Janudiyeh	Hammam Al-Sheikh Issa	195

ANNEX B: LIST OF CAMPS

GOVERNORATE	CAMP GROUP/ DISTRICT	SUB- DISTRICT	SETTLEMENTS NAME	POPULATION (FAMILIES)
ALEPPO	Bab Al Salameh camp group, Azaz	A'zaz	Bab Al-Salameh	3400
	Jarablus camp group, Jarablus	Jarablus	Al-Msreef	95
			Al-Shaibeh	82
			Al-Khames	151
			Al-Jabal	297
			Al-Malab	255
IDLEB	Akrabat camp group, Harim	Dana	Al-Tawheed	34
	Al Karama camp group, Harim	Dana	Ahl Al-Sham	187
			Al-Ahrar	211
			Al-Aqsa	205
			Al-Aseel	160
			Al-Doa'a	277
			Al-Ekha'a	295
			Al-Faraj	181
			Al-Hakk	140
			Al-Haramain	190
			Al-Karama	543
			Al-Mahabeh	76
			Al-Manarah	148
			Al-Mostqbal	264
			Al-Rajaa'	164
			Al-Rawda	130
			Al-Resaleh 2	100
			Al-Safa Wal-Marwa	155
			Al-Sedeek	65
			Al-Shuhadaa'	110

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				Al-Oriant	400
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