Multi-sectorial Need Assessment Report

02 July 2020
1. INTRODUCTION

1: 1- Purpose

Since starting the Syrian conflict in 2011, millions of people have displaced from their areas fleeing the engagement towards the Northern areas. As the CCCM reported in May 2020, the IDP sites in north-west Syria reached 990 sites that host 1,412,828 IDPs or 274,146 families. Of these, 80% are women and children, and 20,145 IDPs are reported to be persons with specific needs.

These 1.4 million people living in bad conditions, exposing the flood, snow and heavy rain in winter, and the hot weather in summer, where most of the tents became very old and it’s not protective of weather conditions. By mid of June 2020, three children have passed away after a bad rainstorm in the camps of Maaret Tamisrin. In addition to many fire incidents reported by the CCCM cluster that happened recently and caused considerable damages in the camps.

Jisr Ash-Shugur district contains a big number of these IDPs sites which allocated in difficult to access areas, most of the organization recently were not able to reach these camps and respond to the people in need even regarding the accessibility or the intervention of the camps management associate, which control these areas. Therefore, the organization preferred to not implement activities to avoid the Interference of any party. As a result, the people there suffered from the lack of the humanitarian assistance, with no income opportunities and no assistance is being provided, the situation became worse, most of the tents are damaged, and the needs continue increasing under the bad living conditions.

Recently, the Interference of the camps management in these areas has stopped and some of the organizations became able to access the camps and implement their activities with no intervention. In this regard, CARE started a plan of response there, by conducting a need assessment to find out the ability to access these camps and pinpoint the main pressing needs of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) settled there.

CARE, through its partners (Ihsan, Violet, and Shafak), conducted this needs assessment to capture the situation of the IDPs in 53 camps in Jisr Ah-Shugur district as mentioned in the following table and highlight on their needs to be able to cover them according to their capacity.

The assessment has been done by the partners’ field teams during June 2020 with 501 different interviewees as following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Sub-district</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Camp name</th>
<th>Camp P-code</th>
<th>#Surveys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Idleb</td>
<td>Jisr-Ash-Shugur</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Al Fateha/</td>
<td>CP000332</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idleb</td>
<td>Jisr-Ash-Shugur</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Ataa Al Kheir/</td>
<td>CP000325</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idleb</td>
<td>Jisr-Ash-Shugur</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Ein Al Bayda/</td>
<td>CP000326</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idleb</td>
<td>Jisr-Ash-Shugur</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Omar/</td>
<td>CP000327</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idleb</td>
<td>Jisr-Ash-Shugur</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Salah Alden (Kherbet Eljoz)</td>
<td>CP000113</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idleb</td>
<td>Jisr-Ash-Shugur</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Shouhadaa Syria1*/</td>
<td>CP000986</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idleb</td>
<td>Jisr-Ash-Shugur</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Kateaa Al Naher1*/</td>
<td>CP000987</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idleb</td>
<td>Jisr-Ash-Shugur</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Salma2*/</td>
<td>CP000988</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idleb</td>
<td>Jisr-Ash-Shugur</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Aidoun*/</td>
<td>CP000989</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idleb</td>
<td>Jisr-Ash-Shugur</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Salama1*/</td>
<td>CP000990</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idleb</td>
<td>Jisr-Ash-Shugur</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Kateaa Al Naher 2*/</td>
<td>CP000991</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idleb</td>
<td>Jisr-Ash-Shugur</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Shouhadaa Syria 2*/</td>
<td>CP000992</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idleb</td>
<td>Jisr-Ash-Shugur</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Al Itkan*/</td>
<td>CP000993</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idleb</td>
<td>Jisr-Ash-Shugur</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Al Jabal*/</td>
<td>CP000994</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idleb</td>
<td>Jisr-Ash-Shugur</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Al Taawun*/</td>
<td>CP000995</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idleb</td>
<td>Jisr-Ash-Shugur</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Abo Badea*/</td>
<td>CP000996</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idleb</td>
<td>Jisr-Ash-Shugur</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Adam*/</td>
<td>CP000997</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idleb</td>
<td>Jisr-Ash-Shugur</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Kerbet Eljoz</td>
<td>Ahl A i Quran*/</td>
<td>CP000998</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The map is for the camps in Jisr Ash-Shugur which are shared by the CCCM cluster.
1: 2- Methodology

The need assessment tool which was developed by CARE was used by Ihsan, Violet, and Shafak teams to collect the data from those who living in the assessed camps, the data is based on information from the emergency response team, and IDPs tracking team. The interviewers’ teams consisted of 20 interviewers, using the KoBo tool which is developed especially for the NA purpose. The data was analyzed and cleaned by the MEAL officer and uploaded to CARE’s need assessment dashboard.

Interviews were done with 501 individuals in 53 camps. The interviewees varied between key informants and households. The 108 key informants interviewed (22%) also varied between camps’ managers (40), representatives of the IDP Groups (37), local relief committees (20), Census Offices (9), and documentation offices (2). In addition to 393 interviews with displaced HHs. Out of 501 respondents, 110 (22%) were females and 391 (88%) were males.

2. DISPLACEMENT INFORMATION

Most of IDPs in the assessed locations are coming mainly from Rural Latakia, Jisr Ash-Shugur city, Ariha, As-Sugaylabiyah, Al-Ma’ra and a few numbers from other locations such as Idleb, Hama, Rural Damascus, and Latakia city.

All those newly IDPs displaced before more than a month, while most of them living there from years ago.

Among the assessed locations, 28% of the vulnerable individuals are lactating women or pregnant, 15% are war wounded, 13% are persons with chronic diseases, 13% are persons with a disability, 9% single persons head of household, 6% are elderlies and 6% unaccompanied children.

“ There are 25 widowed in the camps and there are no breadwinner for them and their children”

Al Fateha camp/ مخيم الفاتحة
3. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND PRIORITY OF NEEDS

3: 1- Humanitarian assistance:

As far as access is concerned, most of the respondents confirmed that there are no constraints in humanitarian access to the affected populations, only 4% of respondents mentioned some constraints such as the movement and travel restrictions for relief agencies, personnel or goods, and the interference in the implementation of humanitarian activities by powerful groups or persons. In terms of the beneficiaries, 5% of interviewees confirm that people have some constraints in accessing the humanitarian assistance in the IDP’s destination in these 53 camps, such as restrictions on the affected population’s access to services and assistance. Lack of information on humanitarian aid for affected people and denial of the existence of humanitarian needs or the entitlement to humanitarian assistance. Finally, 8% of respondents mentioned that there are some security constraints such as the ongoing insecurity/hostilities affecting humanitarian assistance, obstacles related terrain, climate, lack of infrastructure Presence of mines and explosives

3: 2- Priority of needs:

The conducted need assessment was able to highlight the most pressing needs among IDPs. The primary top concerns for females varied between the food, NFI, shelter, WASH services, health and income based on the Key informants’ point of view. While based on the HH respondents, the needs have been prioritized as following, food, NFI, shelter, income, health, hygiene, WASH services, and safety & security, as showing in the charts on the right:

Regarding males’ top concerns, key informants’ points of view, income, food, shelter, and NFI. While based on the HHs’ point of view, the top concern is income, then food, shelter, NFI, hygiene, and health. The charts on the right show the percentage of each concern.

“There are many people have disabilities or chronic diseases and they need regular medicines which are not accessible due to its high prices”
4: 1- Food

45% of the difficulties and shortages in securing food were due to lack of money to buy food and 44% because of the high price of food when available, while 7% mentioned that the food is not enough available, and 3% mentioned that there are no cooking materials such as pots, pans, and stoves.

The available food in these locations comes either as credit from the available markets (77%), through buying the food (20%), from the host population (2%), and only (1%) through distribution by NGOs.

In case of food access difficulties, IDPs are coping this challenge by reducing the numbers of meals eaten in a day (20%), limiting the portion size at mealtime (19%), restrict the consuming by adults in order to feeding children (17%), borrow food from relatives (13%), skip entire days without eating (11%)! Send children to eat with neighbors (8%), send household members to beg (7%)! Finally, gather wild food, hunt, or harvest immature( 5%).

Where the most needed food items according to the interviewed HHs are cereals, bread, pulses and beans, sugar, oils and fat, meat, eggs, dairy, tea and coffee, fruits, and vegetables as the chart shows:

Regarding the type of provided food support in the last 3 months: 48% of interviewed HHs confirmed that nothing provided under the food sector, 52% mentioned the bread distribution.

The most urgent food interventions required in the assessed locations are, as the chart on the side, food baskets, Cash assistance, cooking fuel, cooked meals, wheat flour, bread, and fuel for bakery.

“We haven’t received assistance from long period and the situation in the camp very bad. We need food urgently for children and widowed”
4: Shelter

All people in the assessed camps are living in tents, 89% are formal tents and 2% of people are living in self-made tents. 90% of tents are being used by only one family, while 10% contain two families living together and 1% of tents are shared by three families together!

Regarding the status of the IDPs shelter, 46% said that shelter is not protective of weather conditions, 37% mentioned that there is no enough space between shelters, 13% of interviewed HHs mentioned that shelter is overcrowded, and 5% said that there is not enough shelter available.

Regarding the provided assistance since the displacement took place, 98% of the interviewees confirmed there was no shelter support provided in the past 3 months while 2% confirmed that some people received support for temporary shelter. As seen in the figure below, the shelter interventions urgently required varied between electricity for shelter, cash assistance, shelter replacement, and rehabilitation.

“There are no services in the camp, we need to replace the tents, and gravelling for the bad roads between tents and the main road to the camp. Also we need solar panels for camp lighting”

“Aneen Al Sahel camp * / مخيم أبين الساحل”
4: 3- NFI

In terms of the most NFI needed, 14% of the respondents mentioned that fuel for heating or cooking is the main needed items, 13% shoes, 13% kitchen utensils, 13% blankets, and bedding, 11% mentioned the needs for females’ clothes (both for children and adults), 10% children clothes for males, 9% stoves, 7% mentioned the needs for adult clothes for males, and 1% winter clothes.

92% of the interviewees confirmed there was no support in terms of NFI items in the last 3 months. While the remained 8% mentioned receiving few single items such as children's clothes (M/F), adult clothing (M/F), hygiene items (M/F), cooking materials, water containers (1% for each of them).

100% of interviewees confirmed that no needs have been covered under NFI during the last period.

The most urgent NFI interventions are cash assistance (10%), Hygiene items for males and females and males (11% F, 10% M), children clothing, for males and females (10% each), adult clothes for males and females (9% each), solar lamps (8%), cooking materials (8%), water containers (8%), and bedding (7%) as shown in the chart below:

Regarding the availability of the NFI items in the markets, the majority of the respondents confirmed that most of the items are not available since there are no functioning markets, there are some difficulties to reach the items from the functioning markets.

“We are all in need for mosquito nets and insecticide. A lot of children are being exposed to insect bites like snakes and scorpions”

“We women are in need for dignity kits and baby kits for their children”
4: 4- WASH

The primary source of water drinking as HHs mentioned is varied between water trucking (99%) and drilled well (1%). On the other hand, the KIIs confirmed that (98%) of the water source is through water trucks, (1%) through the piped water to the dwelling and (1%) hand-dug well.

86% of the interviewed KIIs mentioned that women can’t access clean and safe water, while 87% mentioned that for men. The most challenges of accessing for both women and men are (75%) no access to a water source and (25%) lack of household water storage capacity.

57% of interviewees mentioned that they have access to private latrines near their tents, 38% mentioned that the latrines are public or shared, while 2% mentioned that the toilets are makeshift made.

The most hygiene items needed according to the interviewed HHs are mainly, soap for washing and laundry, detergents for dishes, disinfectants, shampoo, sanitary napkins, laundry bucket, garbage bags, washing lines, towel, and other items as in the figures on the side:

“We need special latrines for people with disabilities and elderlies which are not available in the camp”
In terms of provided support, 37% confirmed that people received water, 28% solid waste, 19% hygiene items, 12% sanitation, while 4% mentioned that there was no WASH support within the period of the last two weeks.

The main required sanitation interventions include insecticides, wash stations, cash assistance, light for latrines, latrines, sewage repairs, separated latrines for male and female, garbage collection, landfills, and fuel for generators as shown in the chart on below:

Urgently water supply interventions required include jerry cans, water storage, cash assistance, water reservoirs, digging wells, electricity, water pumps, fuel for generators, water treatment, generators, and spare parts as mentioned in the figure:

In the figure are the needed hygiene interventions which are (32%) family hygiene kits, (31%) dignity kits, (31%) children’s hygiene kits, and (5%) hygiene promotion.

“We urgently need WASH services, most of the sewages are open and risky. We need desludging as well for the camp”
4: 5- Safety and Security

In the 53 communities which have been assessed, the people had some concerns regarding the security situation, where based on the responses of the KIIs, 74% of the interviewees confirmed that the Housing Land Proprieties (HLP) issue is the main concern and 26% mentioned that loss of personal documents is the second concern of people. While based on the responses of the HHs, 70% have concerns about the HLP and 30% mentioned that loss of personal documents is the second concern of people.

87% of the interviewees mentioned that there are no separated children from caregivers, 8% had no idea about this issue, while 5% mentioned that there are some separated children and 96% of them are living with their relatives while 4% of those children are living with elderlies.

The interviewees confirmed that the majority 91% of people who displaced, were fleeing the engagement and moved as a result of the attacks or bombing, while 6% moved regarding the combat or clashes with the armed group, 2% displaced escaping from the armed violence and 2% as a result of the detention arrest.
• In terms of the shelter, there is a huge need for replacement of the tents, and some people need new tents since they are sharing tents with other families. And few families are paying rent for the tents. Most of the tents need insulation, and the roads urgently in need of graveling and lighting.

• Regarding the need for food, it’s highly urgent to provide food assistance, 50% of the people in the camps are asking for food security since the lack of food pushes them to beg or collect wild food.

• A considerable percentage of people in need of NFI kits since theirs became very old and damaged.

• All interviewees confirmed that people are suffering from insects’ bites such as snacks and scorpions, so they ask for mosquito nets and insecticides. As well as they need medicines and health care for those exposed to illness due ti the insects’ bites.

• All interviewees as well confirmed that the WASH services are very bad in the camps, some need repair and in some camps, there are no sewage networks at all. Some of the landfills are open and risky for people especially children, which also causes the attraction of insects. Desludging is urgently needed as well.

• Some of the latrines need special units for elderlies and disabled people.

• The camps contain a huge number of widowed and orphans who need special assistance such as dignity and baby kits.

up to 40% of the interviewees confirmed that people preferred the cash assistance to secure their needs of medicine, food, transportation and etc.
July 2020: CARE emergency team

Tue Jakobsen
Assistant Country Director – Humanitarian
GSM: +90 (0) 536 265 1006
Email: tue.jakobsen@care.org
Skype: tuejakobsen.dk

Mohamad Haddad
Emergency Response Program Manager
GSM: +90 (0) 539 479 0330
Email: mohamad.haddad@care.org
Skype: e_m.haddad

Halit Derviş
Emergency Response Project Manager
GSM: +90 (0) 553 966 6915
Email: halit.dervis@care.org
Skype: dt.khaled.alahmad_1

Rahaf Shammat
Emergency Response Project Coordinator
GSM: +90 (0) 534 681 1282
Email: rahaf.shammat@care.org
Skype: rahaf.shammat