

“CAMPS AND SITES ASSESSMENT ANALYSIS”

Khanh Chi Nguyen

Week 4 Mid-term Project

Regis University, MSDS 670

Youtube Presentation:

INTRODUCTION:

For this mid-term project, I will analyze a data set about camps and sites assessment, a data set from the class data folder provided by Mr. John Koenig.

The data set was collected by REACH from 25 to 27 December 2019. It geographically covered 8 sub-districts in Northern Idlib and Western Aleppo where there was a conflict resulted in the forced displacement camp across these areas.

TERMINOLOGY:

Below is definition of words used in the data set:

- IDPs: Individuals or groups of people who have been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights, or natural or man-made disasters, and who have not crossed an international border.
- Informal settlements: Otherwise known as a self-settled camp or a spontaneous site, hosting 5 or more IDP households. IDPs may settle in a camp that is independent of assistance from the government or humanitarian community. They are a group of tented, or other types of housing units, or unfinished buildings established by IDPs themselves or by non-experienced actors, often erected on land that the occupants have no legal claim to. IDPs intend to stay in this location for an extended period of time. At the moment, most of the so-called IDP camps in Syria fall under this category
- Planned camp: A planned camp is a place where IDPs find accommodation on purpose-built sites, where service infrastructure is provided and distribution take place. The camp is established by an accountable humanitarian actor and to the extent possible, meet the minimum SPHERE standards
- Collective centres: A pre-existing building or other structure used to host 5 or more IDP households, e.g. public buildings, schools, mosques, private collective building
- Transit reception centres: Otherwise known as transit camps, they provide temporary accommodation for displaced persons pending transfer to a suitable, safe, longer term camp, or at the end of an operation as a staging point of return. Reception/transit centres are usually either intermediate or short-term installations. These sites are often established during extremely large displacements.

METHODOLOGY:

- Firstly, I study the data to have an overview about the purpose of the data set. Then, I looked for information about Camps and Sites on the internet to understand about reality of this topic. This helps to equip me a foundation understanding about the situation.

- Next, I cleaned data a little bit such as: Renamed some column names for better reading, grouping some categories to make chart looking nice.
- Then, I used Pivot Table and Pivot Chart to process the data

RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

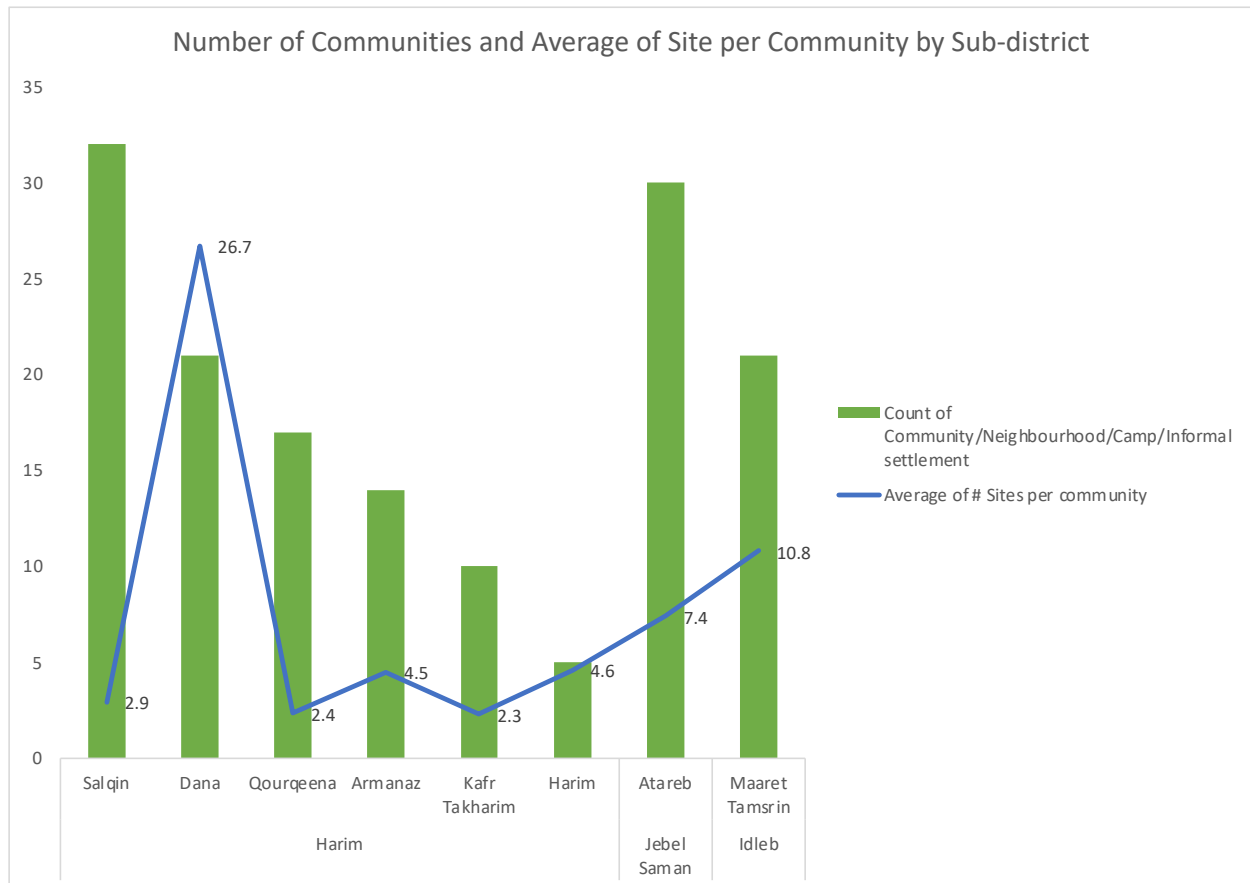
I focused on understanding the status of camps, sites and their problems by answering these questions:

- How's the distribution of communities among sub-districts?
- Which type of site does have the biggest number of quantities? And If it could be the reason for problems about leaving intention and priority demand at these places?

ANALYSIS:

Firstly, to have an overview about the number of these displacement places, I ran a combined chart of bar chart and line chart about the number of communities and sites.

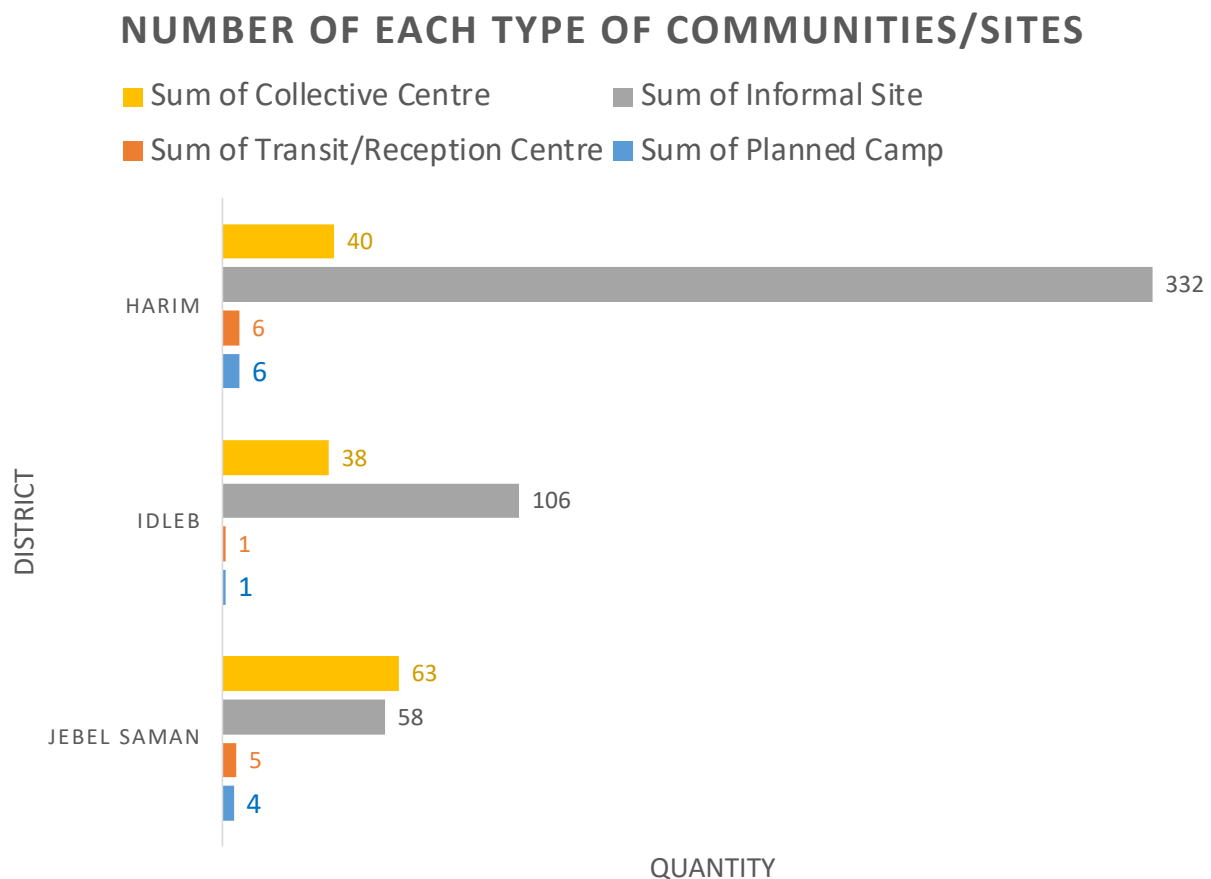
And in this chart, we can see that the height of the columns is not the same and the line showed a fluctuated line. Hence, there was an inequality in distribution of the number of communities and the number of sites per community among sub-districts.



- Salqin and Atereb were the sub-districts that had the top number of Communities. However, their average sites per community were not high, only 2.9 and 7.4 respectively.
- While Dana had a high average number of site per community at 26.7

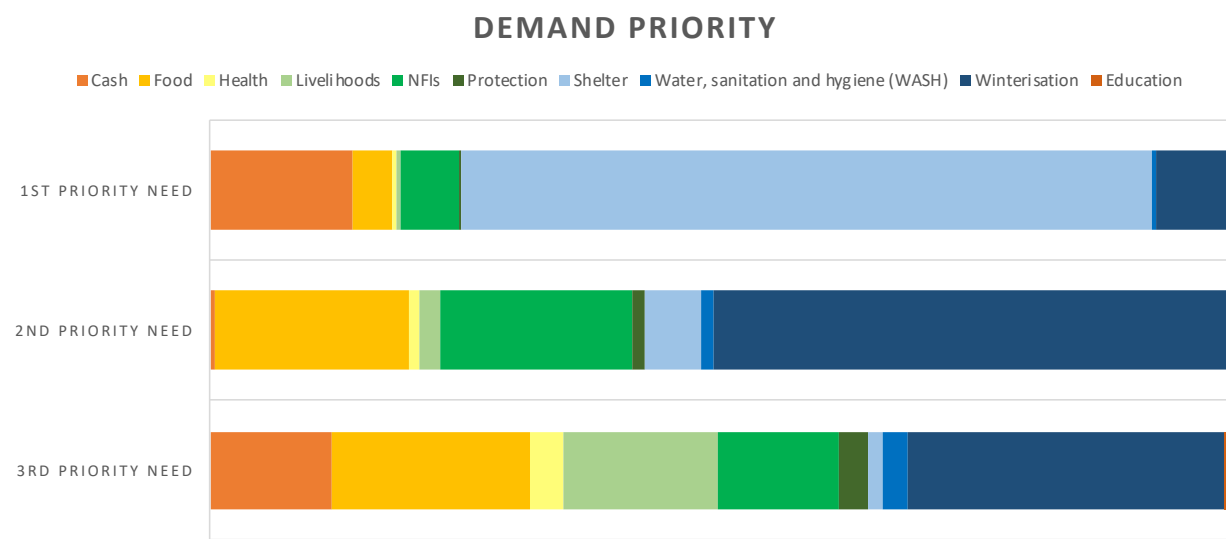
This could lead to a huge burden on management and resources distribution among sub-districts as well as districts.

Next, checking on the number of each type of communities, there was a warning message in terms of the huge number of informal sites:

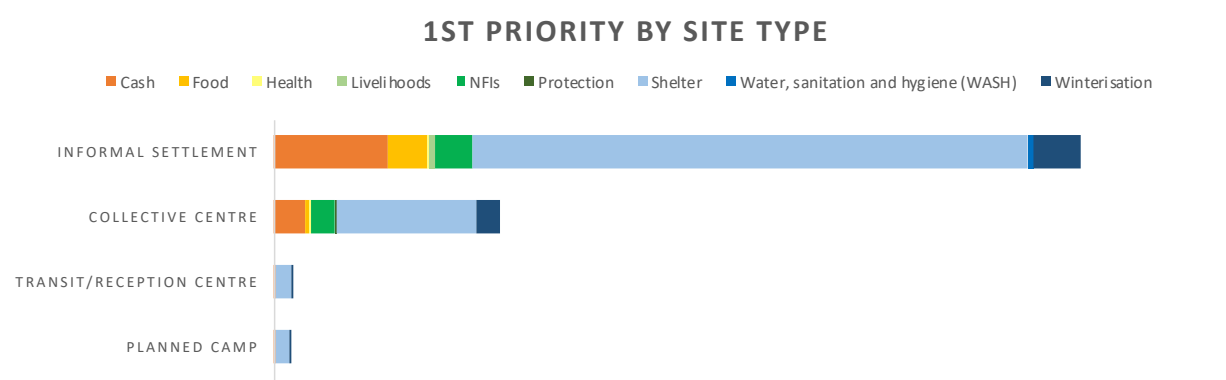


- The high number of Informal sites and low number of planned camps were normally not a good sign.
- The number of Informal sites of Harim district was 6 times as much as other types of sites. And it was more than 2.6 times in Idleb district. In Jebel Saman, Informal sites were 14.5 times as much as Planned sites.

Informal sites are where don't have support from government or other communities, that's why I think about a huge lack of accommodation, and low life quality, then, I made a chart to check my assumption:

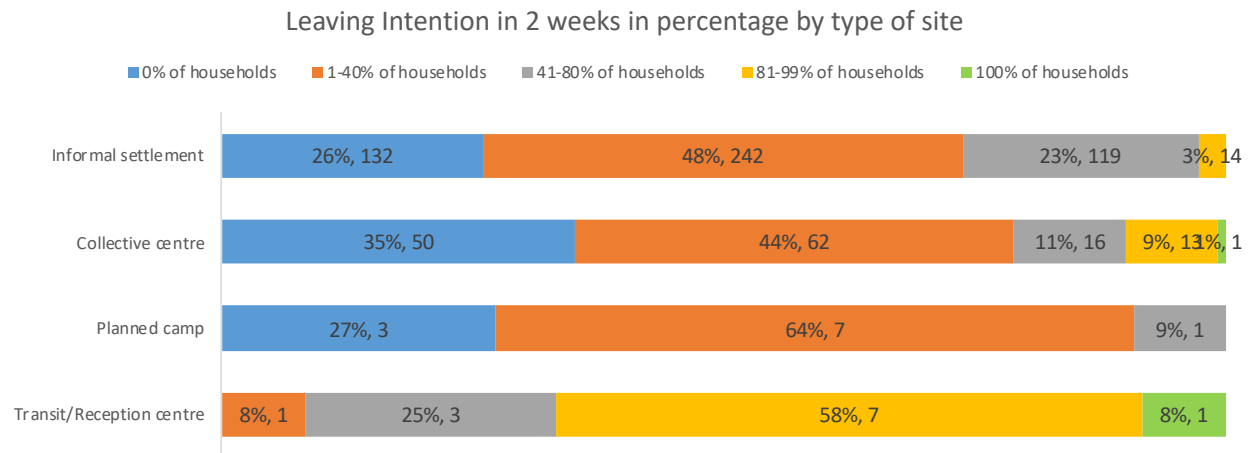


Looking at this horizontal bar chart, Shelter was the top 1st priority need. And let's see where the problems came from by deep diving into 1st priority need as below:



It can be said that problems happened mostly at informal settlement where is independent of assistance from the government. Hence, I can somehow confirm my assumption about the needs.

According to the fact about demand problems at these kinds of camps and sites, I have another question about the leaving intention: How's the leaving intention? If the number of IDP arrivals between sites are reasonable? Is there any abnormal number?



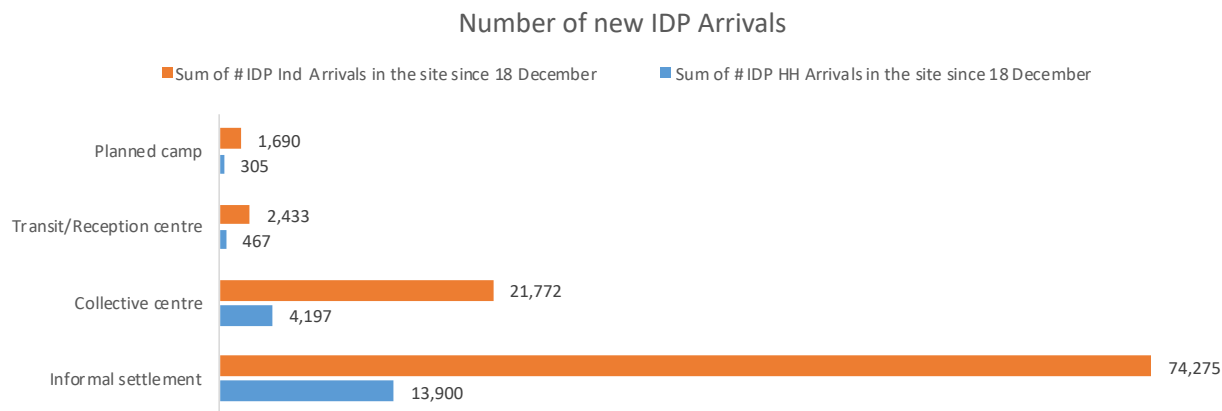
In the original data, there were 7 groups of data, including:

1. 0% of households
2. 1-20% of households
3. 21-40% of households
4. 41-60% of households
5. 61-80% of households
6. 81-99% of households
7. 100% of households

When I first ran the chart, there were many categories that made the chart wasn't readable and too complicated. Hence, I grouped the data into 5 groups only:

1. 0% of households
2. 1-40% of households
3. 41-80% of households
4. 81-99% of households
5. 100% of households

And in this stacked bar chart, we can see that the leaving intention was likely high across types of sites. 65% of Collective sites, 74% of Informal settlement, 73% of planned camps and 100% of Transit centre had households who having leaving intention.



However, the number of new arrivals of Planned camp was not proportional to the number of new IDP arrivals of Informal settlement and Collective centre. So, where did they move? This absolutely raised another warning for management of IDP movement.

CONCLUSION:

These charts illustrate problems happening in 8 sub-districts in Northern Idlib and Western Aleppo related to camps and sites here.

With the inequality in distribution of the number of communities and the number of sites per community among sub-districts, there might be a huge burden on management that could cause further issues in out-of-controlled number of each types of sites.

Consequently, the big number of informal sites, where had no help of government or formal groups, could be a reason for the high demand for shelter as the top 1st priority need among sites.

Besides, the high rate of leaving intention among sites is also a message about the life-quality at these places. Furthermore, there's a mindful important information found out from the analysis. That is there was an uncontrollable movement between types of sites since the new IDP arrivals were not proportional to each other. For example, the number of new arrivals of Planned camp was not proportional to the number of new IDP arrivals of Informal settlement and Collective center. While Planned camp was the place that IDP was expected to come after leaving Informal settlement.

Reference:

<https://www.reach-initiative.org/>

<https://reliefweb.int/>

<https://www.care.at/>