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MSDS 670

WEEK 4 ASSIGNMENT MID-TERM PROJECT

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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 Idleb and Western Aleppo.

TERMINOLOGY

- **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.

**These definitions were provided in the data set*

METHODOLOGY

- Firstly, I study the 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

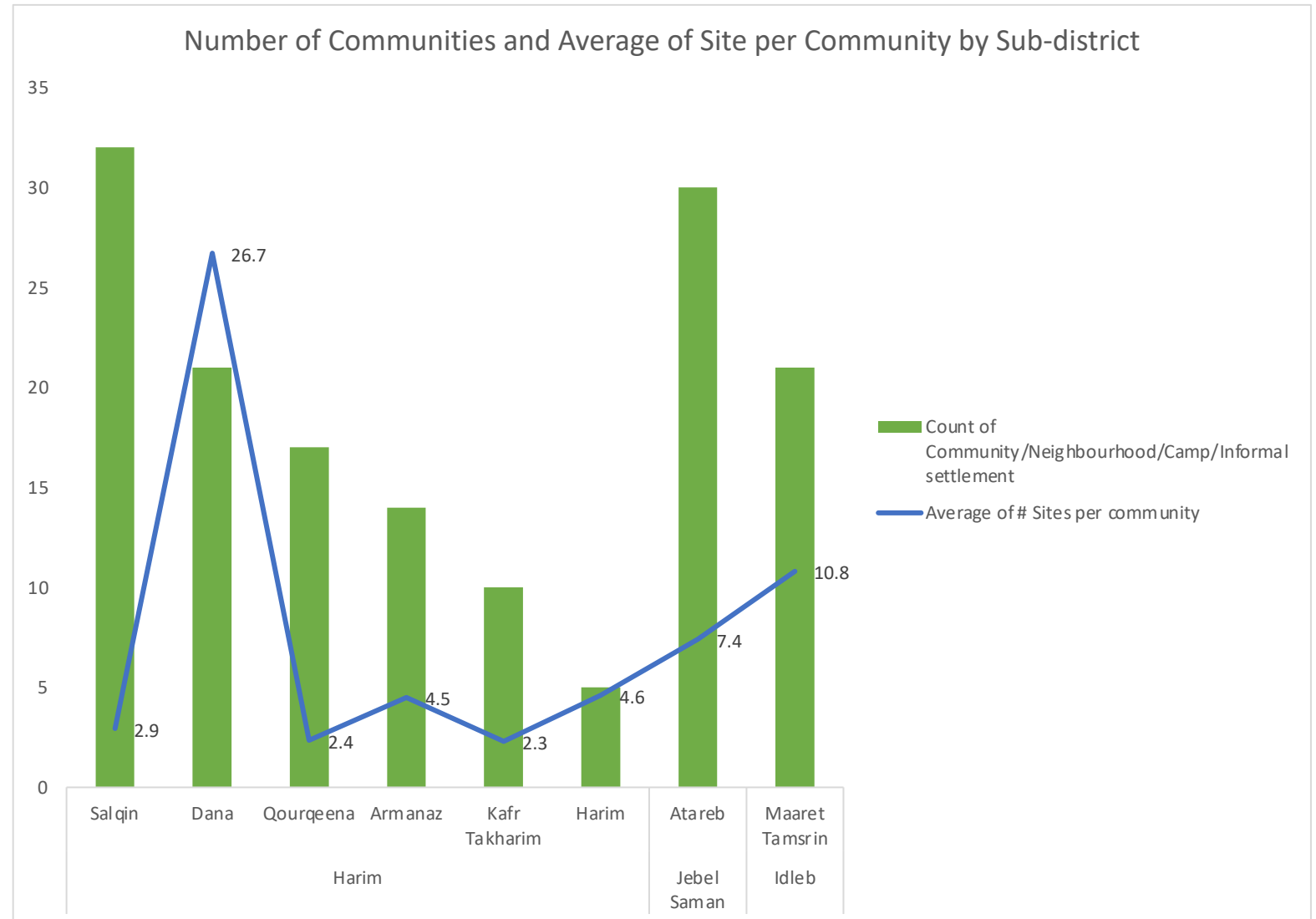
RESEARCH QUESTION

- 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?

THERE WAS AN INEQUALITY IN DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF COMMUNITIES AND THE NUMBER OF SITE PER COMMUNITY AMONG SUB-DISTRICTS.

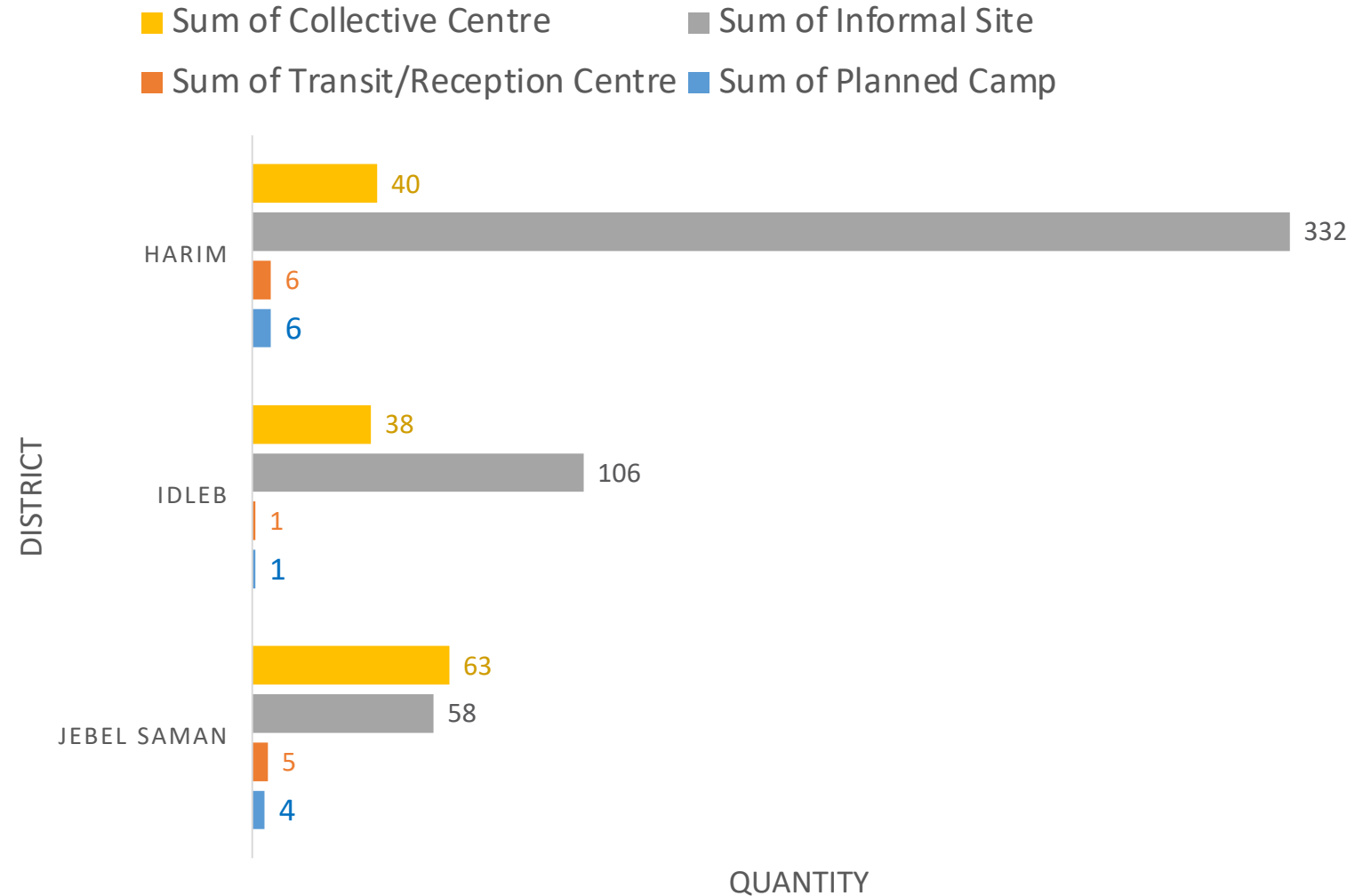
- Salqin and Atereb were the sub-districts that had the top number of Communities. However, their average sites per community were not high, only 2.9 and 7.4 respectively.
- While Dana had a high average number of site per community at 26.7



ALERT IN THE BIG NUMBER OF INFORMAL SITES

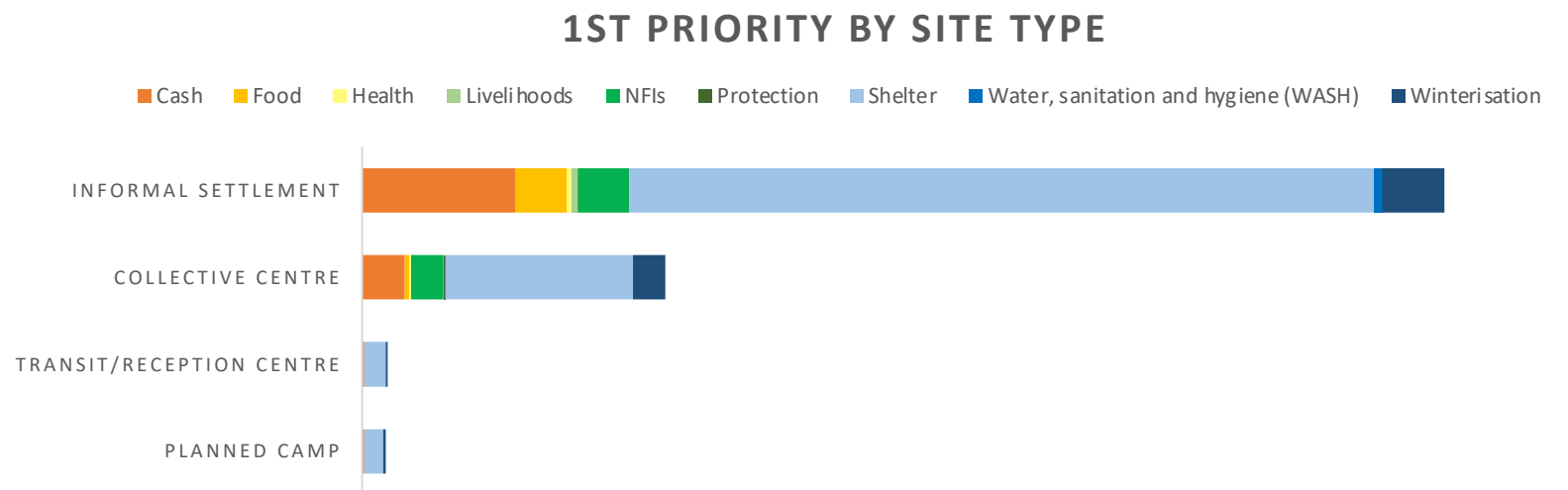
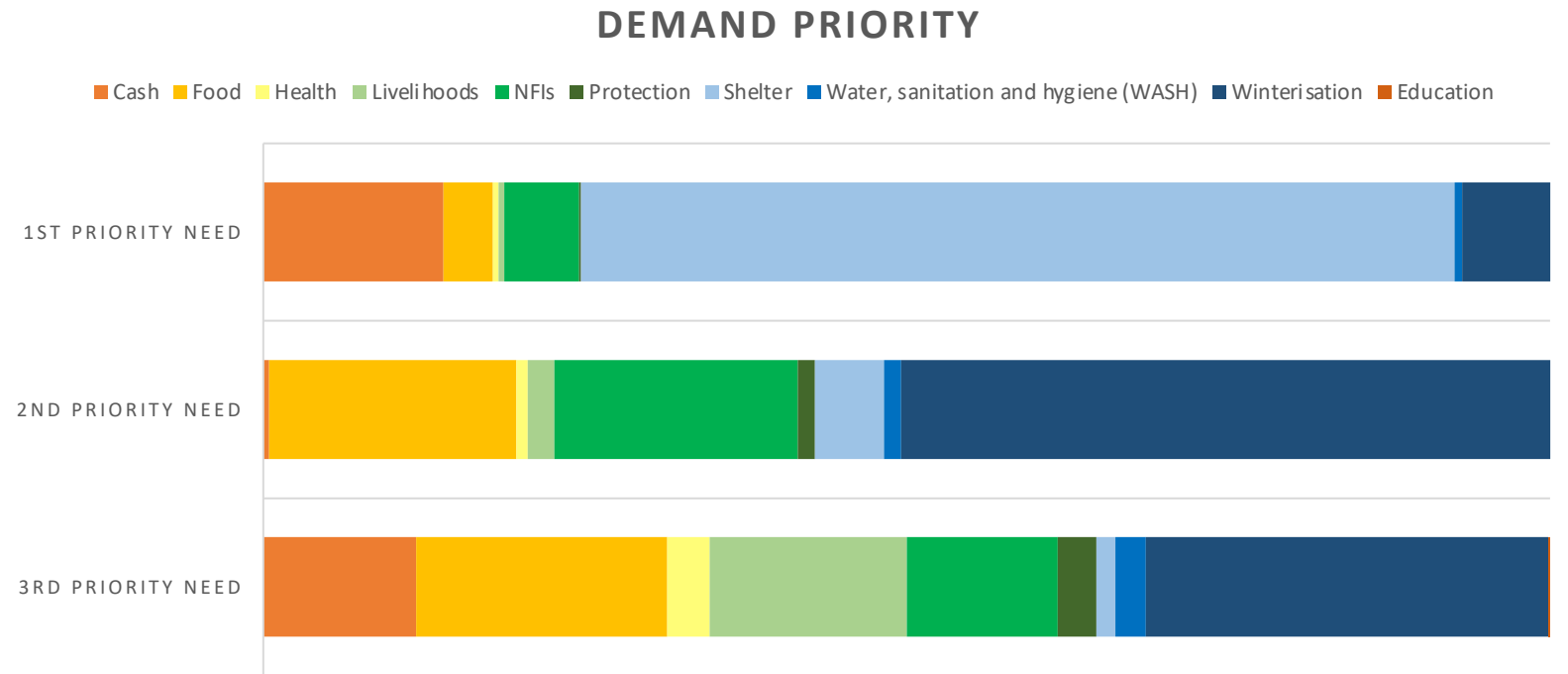
- The high number of Informal sites and low number of planned camps were normally not a good sign.
- The number of Informal sites of Harim district was 6 times as much as other types of sites. And it was more than 2.6 times in Idleb district. In Jebel Saman, Informal sites were 14.5 times as much as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

NUMBER OF EACH TYPE OF COMMUNITIES/SITES



- Shelter is the top 1st priority need. This can be understood by the huge amount of informal settlement where is independent of assistance from the government.

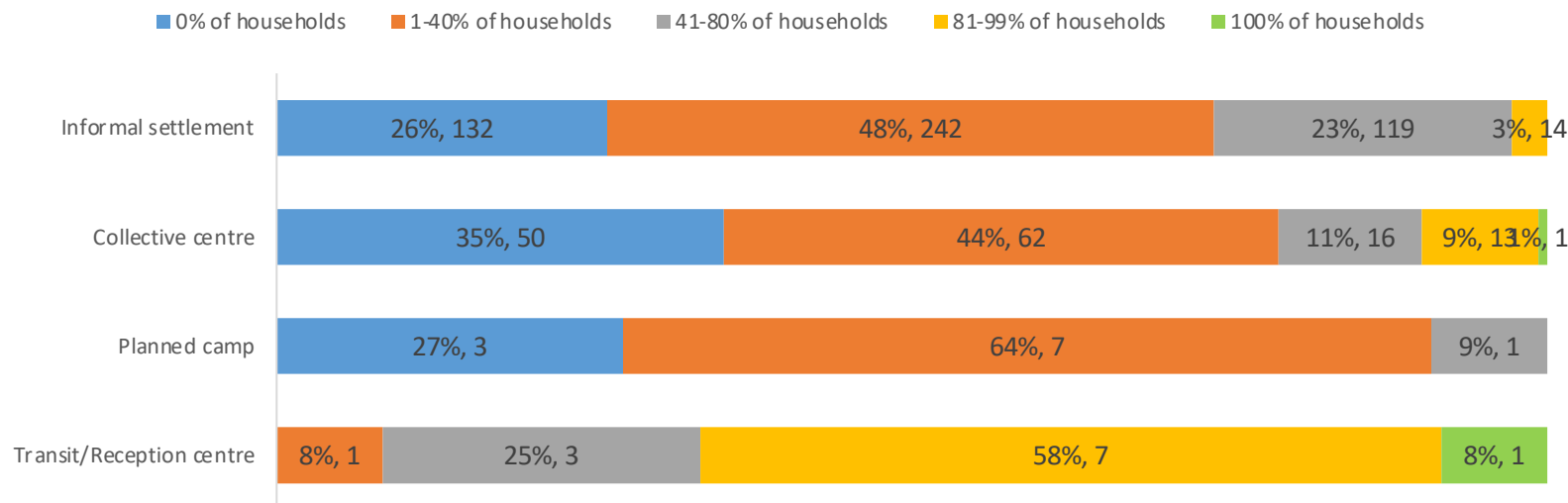
- Winterisation is the top 2nd and 3rd priority needs.



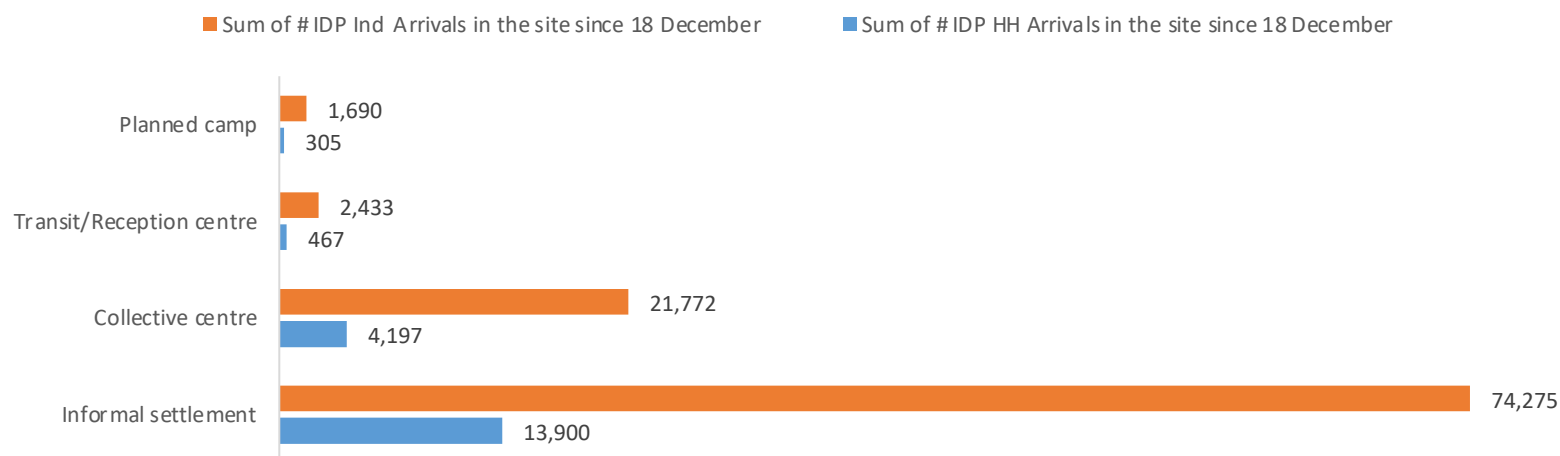
LEAVING INTENTION WAS LIKELY HIGH ACROSS TYPES OF SITE

- 65% of Collective sites, 74% of Informal settlement, 73% of planned camps and 100% of Transit centre had households 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?

Leaving Intention in 2 weeks in percentage by type of site



Number of new IDP Arrivals



CONCLUSION

- The distribution of the number of communities and the number of site per community were quite different among sub-districts. This could lead to a problem in management in terms of financial and human resources allocation.
- Besides, the number of informal site was significantly higher than others. This was not a good sign since the informal site was the one which was lack of assistance from the government or humanitarian community. That could explain why “shelter” was one of the top 1st priority needs when the life quality was not guarantee at these places.
- Leaving intention was likely high across types of site. However, 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 centre. While Planned camp was the place that IDP was expected to come after leaving Informal settlement.



THANK YOU

