Camp Overview

Al Salam Camp was established in 2005 in response to the influx of internally displaced people from El Fasher, Kabkabiya, Kutum and Mallit areas in North Darfur and a few from Shearia in South Darfur. The camp is approximately 5 square km in size and is located 2 km south of El Fasher town.

Overview of Basic Services

- There are 8 health facilities currently operational in the camp, comprising of 6 Primary Health Centers, one private clinic and one nutrition center, serving around 6,600 patients per month. A total of 77 staff members are running these facilities in which 41 medical personnel, 24 general staff (receptionists, immunization technicians, lab technicians etc.) and 12 guards. There are 32 beds across 3 Primary Health Centers, and one private clinic, whereas three Primary Health Centers are without beds. Out of the 8 health facilities, 5 facilities have reported receiving assistance from humanitarian health actors in the form of medicines and other support.
- There are 51 functional schools in the camp: 13 primary schools, 4 secondary schools, 13 kindergartens, and 22 khawlas. Total enrollment is reported to be 11,790 (52% female and 48% male students). A total of 357 teachers (56.5% female, 43.4% male) are serving in these schools making an average ratio of 33 students per teacher.
- A total of 56 functional water sources, and sub-sources exist, which consist of 37 water systems, 9 hand pumps, 5 artisan wells and 5 tanks. There are 600 latrines and bathrooms in the camp, additionally many families have constructed their own latrines in their shelters premises. All sanitation facilities were found to be in working order.
- The majority of shelters are constructed from local materials such as clay and grass.
- The camp has 18 centers and community gathering places, out of which 5 are not functioning (4 youth centers and one distribution center) due to lack of resources. Of the remaining 13, 1 is a training center, 2 are women centers and remaining 10 are youth centers. Apart from acting as gathering spaces, some of these are also utilized by the humanitarian partners during the distribution of the humanitarian aid assistance.
- There are 2 main markets with over 150 shops, which open daily and reported to be accessible during the rainy season. Residents also have access to a market in the Abu Shouk Camp.

Who is Doing What in the Camp

- **EDUCATION:** UNICEF
- **FOOD SECURITY:** WFP
- **HEALTH:** WHO, SMoH, HAD, KPHF
- **NFI:** UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, GOAL
- **COORDINATION:** OCHA
- **NUTRITION:** UNICEF
- **WASH:** UNICEF, WES, OXFAM
- **CCS:** DTM: IOM

Priority Needs and Gaps

**Health**

Clinics reported a need for additional medical staff such as doctors, paramedics and nurses. Only 3 of the 8 health facilities have generators, and none has an uninterrupted power supply for 24 hours. All 8 facilities reported a need for beds—some currently have none. None of the assessed facilities have the capacity to perform surgery, and only 1 ambulance is available to transfer patients to the closest hospital. 7 out of 8 facilities need more drugs for emergency cases, as well as chronic illnesses. 5 out of the 8 facilities reported a shortage of drugs for general use, and vaccinations for children and for pregnant women.

**Education**

Most educational facilities are in non-permanent buildings and thus vulnerable to damage. All facilities reported a shortage of books / notebooks and 65% a need for feeding students. 20% reported a lack of transportation for students and 14% reported a need for heating and cooling systems. **Worryingly**, the educational facilities reported that an estimated 484 students in the camp drop out of schools every year due to economic reasons (unable to pay the fees, or the need to work).

**WASH**

There are 7 hand pumps and 2 water systems that are not functional due to general disrepair, and require further evaluation with follow-up maintenance to restore them to working condition. Apart from repair and maintenance, there is a need for additional water sources as currently each water source is used by more than 600 people, as reported. Further support for water treatment via chlorination to make it safe for human consumption is also needed.

**Shelters**

The existing shelters are prone to serious damage in case of flooding, during the rainy period from June till September.