

North Darfur -Al Salam IDP Camp Profile 2015



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

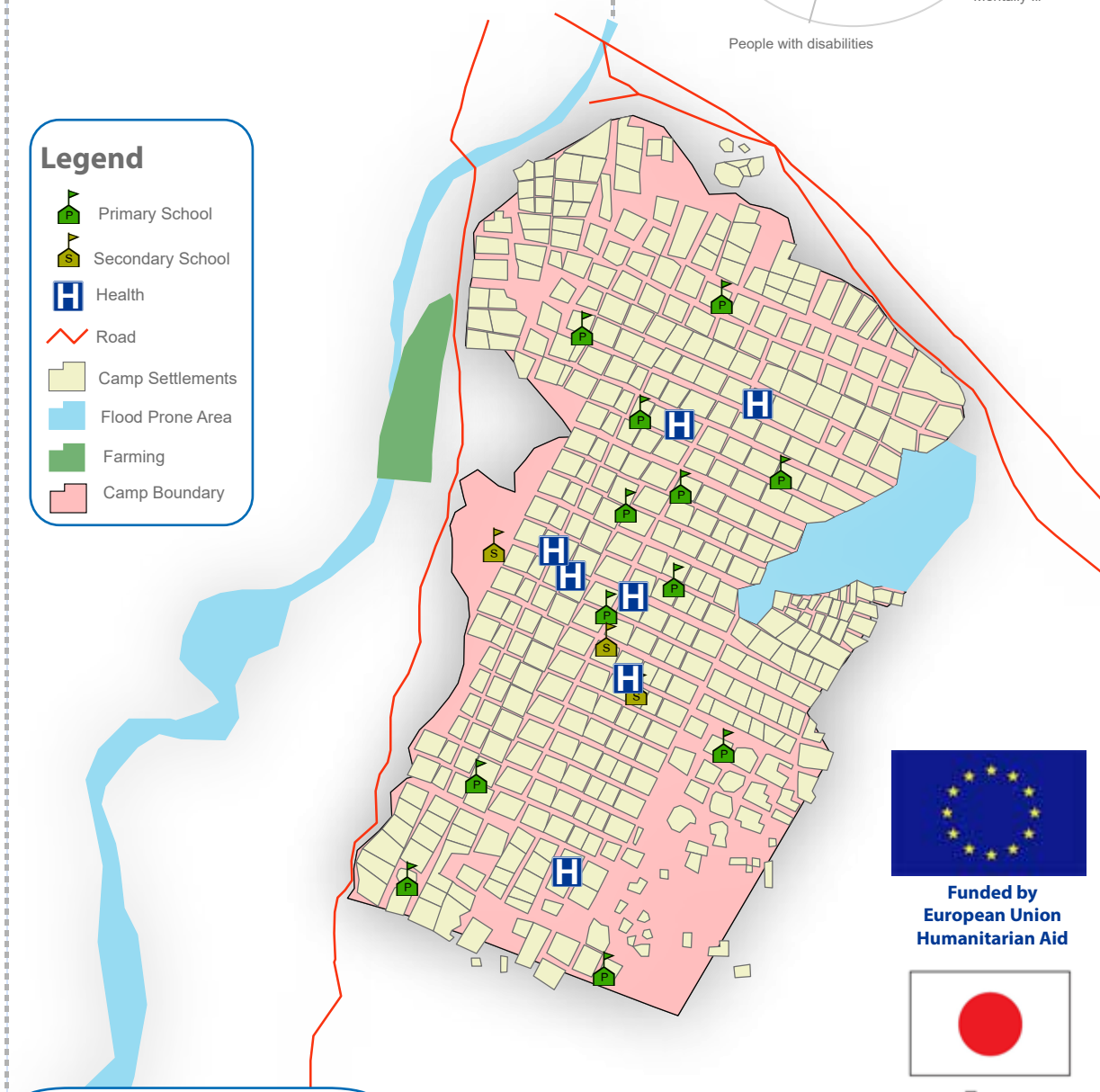
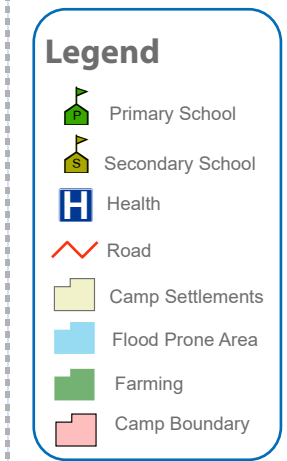
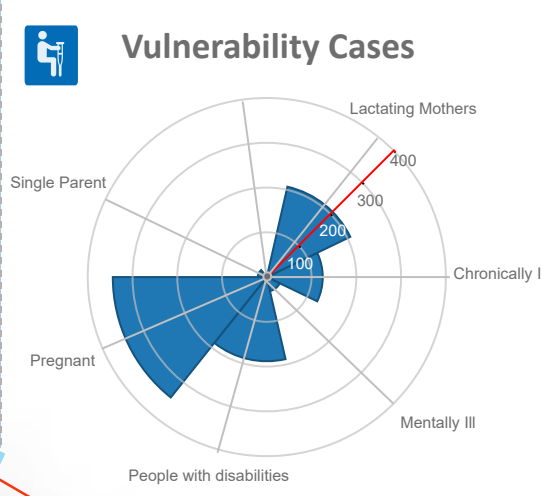
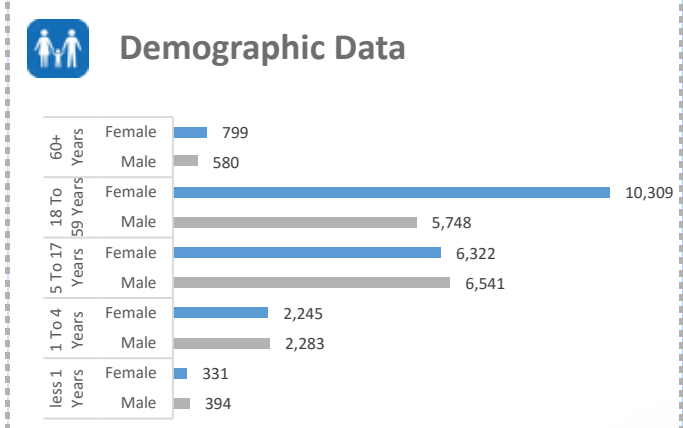
- H** There are **8** health facilities currently operational in the camp, comprising of **6** Primary Health Centers, one private clinic and one nutrition center, serving around **6,600** patients per month. A total of **77** staff members are running these facilities in which **41** medical personnel, **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.
- B** There are **51** functional schools in the camp; **13** primary schools, **4** secondary schools, **13** kindergartens, and **22** khalwas. 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.
- T** A total of **56** functional water sources, and sub-sources exist, which consist of **37** water systems, **9** hand pumps, **5** artesian 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.
- H** The majority of shelters are constructed from local materials such as clay and grass.
- H** 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.
- M** 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

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

Priority Needs and Gaps

- H** **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.
- B** **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.)
- T** **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.
- H** **Shelters**
The existing shelters are prone to serious damage in case of flooding, during the rainy period from June till September.



Camp Name: Al Salam
Population ; **35,552** as of 2011
Camp manager: HAC
Coordinates: E 25.370 N 13.673

Source:
Camp Boundary: UN-OCHA
Data: IOM



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