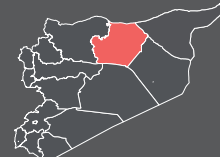




Camp Profile - Ein Issa

Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria
November 2017

Management agency: Raqqa Civil Council (RCC)
Registration actor: RCC, UNHCR



Summary

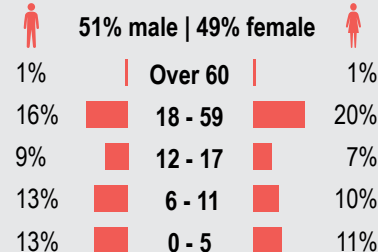
This profile provides a multisectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Ein Issa Camp. Primary data was collected between 21 and 27 November 2017 through 308 randomly sampled household interviews, allowing for representative findings with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Additional information was provided by interviews with camp management and direct field observation.

Camp Overview

of individuals: 9,000¹
of shelters: 1,400
First arrivals: April 2016
Avg. residency duration: 7 months
Camp area: 0.25 km²

Since opening on April 2016, the camp has received a majority of Syrian Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), with a few Iraqis (0.3%) present. The majority of IDPs are from Ar-Raqqa (78%) and Aleppo (14%) governorates. The camp has 2 distinct parts separated by a road, this profile covers the original part of the camp only.

Demographics



99% of individuals are registered as camp residents.

25% of households are headed by females.

42 years old: Average head of household age.

Location Map



Camp Map



Sectoral Summary

Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	6.4
WASH	Average water usage per person per day	16 litres
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	59%
Livelihoods	% of households reported being economically inactive	35%
Food	% of households reporting accessing food assistance in the 14 days prior to the assessment	99%
	% of households using consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to the assessment	58%
Education	% of children aged 6-17 accessing educational services	37%
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	16%
	% of households with children 5-17 with access to child friendly spaces (CFS)	32%

¹ Population as estimated by camp management; official active population (those verified through monthly distribution / verification exercises and collecting assistance) is 18,645 for Ein Issa and the extension camps as of 29 November 2017 (UNHCR). Camp management estimates include inactive populations.



Movements and intentions

Arrivals

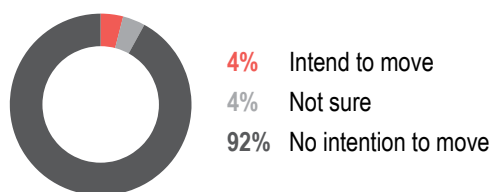
No arrivals were reported in the camp in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

Departures

Camp management reported that **3240 individuals permanently left the camp in 2 weeks prior to the assessment**. Of these individuals, 80% have reportedly attempted to go to Suran subdistrict in Aleppo governorate and a further 15% attempted to reach Menbij, Aleppo governorate.

Movement intention

Proportion of households by movement intention:



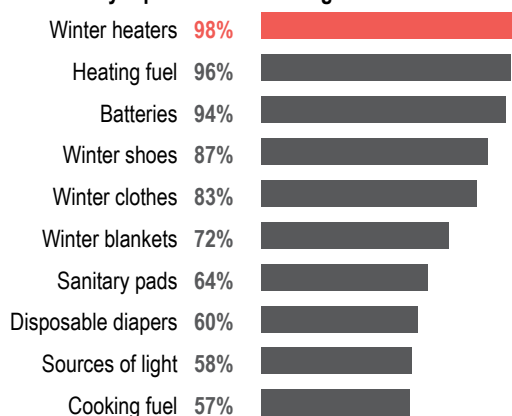
Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intended to return to their area of origin, and the most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

- Access to shelter in the intended destination
- Shelter conditions in current location
- Weather conditions in current location

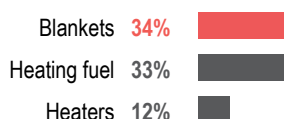


Non-food items (NFIs)

Top 10 most commonly reported NFIs missing in households:²



Top three reported needed winter items:³



² Percentages refer to households reporting they did not possess the item at the time of interview, regardless of prior distributions or previous possession.

³ Households could select up to three items from a list.

⁴ Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

⁵ Defined as those over the age of 60 with additional vulnerabilities or requiring specialised assistance.



Protection

Child protection

7% of households reported having unaccompanied or separated minors.

32% of households with children aged 3-17 (91%) reported having children attending CFS in the camp.

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:⁴

- **7%** Pregnant / lactating women (PLW)
- **4%** Chronically ill individual(s)
- **4%** Disabled individual(s)
- **3%** Seriously injured
- **25%** Female headed households
- **1%** Elderly at risk⁵

Freedom of movement

- **95%** of households reported being able to leave the camp temporarily (e.g. to markets, for livelihoods).
- **94%** of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies.
- **22%** of households reported facing barriers to leaving the camp.

Main reported barriers to leaving the camp:

- Transportation options available but too expensive (14%)
- Site departure conditions (5%)
- Insufficient transportation (3%)

Documentation and registration

16% of households reported having at least one household member who had lost some form of civil documentation.

Personal safety and security

39% of households reported protection issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

Most commonly reported protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to data collection:

- Disputes between residents
- Serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar
- Domestic violence

In addition, camp management reported that refusal to host certain groups of people, non-violent hostility towards residents by those not residing in the camp, sexual violence and movement restrictions occurred in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.

Gender protection issues

13% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

Most commonly reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- Violence against women
- Harrassment

In addition, camp management reported that restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services and movement restrictions specifically targeting women occurred in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.

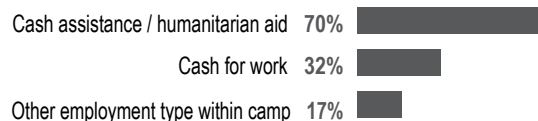


Livelihoods

Income

98% of households reported having a livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood sources:⁶



96% of households reported receiving cash distribution in the month prior to data collection.

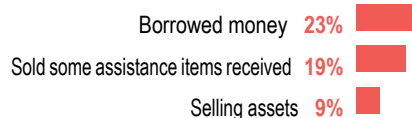
Overall average monthly household income: **47,128 SYP (99 USD)⁷**

Monthly income of economically active households:⁸ **55,339 SYP (116 US\$)⁷**

Coping strategies

55% of households reported using some form of livelihood-based coping strategy in the month prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported livelihood coping strategies:⁹



23% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 11,444 SYP (23 USD)⁷.



Health

Health facilities and access

5 health facilities, 2 of which are not functioning, and two pharmacies are present in the camp, run by local and INGOs. In addition camp residents can also reportedly access external health facilities in the nearby town of Ein Issa.

60% of households with PLW reported being able to access obstetric or antenatal care.

53% of households with someone suffering from a chronic condition reported no consistent supply of medicine.

Households reporting healthcare needs in the 14 days prior to data collection:



57% Did not require treatment
12% Required treatment but did not seek it
31% Required treatment, of which 63% sought treatment outside the camp

Barriers to healthcare access

Of the households who required treatment (43%), 33% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:

- Cost of care / medicine too high
- Quality of care / medicine insufficient

Diarrhoea prevalence

6% of individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, with 27% of households reporting at least one member with diarrhoea.

⁶ Households could select as many as applied.

⁷ UN operational rate of exchange as of November: 1 USD = 477 SYP.

⁸ Economically active households are those with at least 1 household member earning an income.

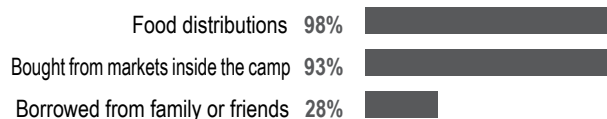
⁹ WFP. Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security. November 2015



Food security

Access to food

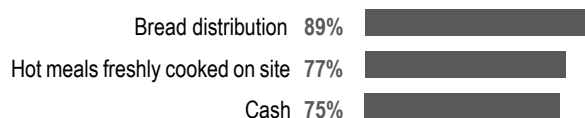
Most commonly reported main sources of food:⁶



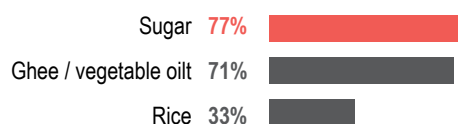
99% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection.

Bread and freshly prepared hot meals were distributed on a daily basis by local authorities. A local NGO reportedly distributed World Food Programme (WFP) food baskets and dry rations on a monthly basis. Cash assistance has been provided on a non-regular basis by an INGO.

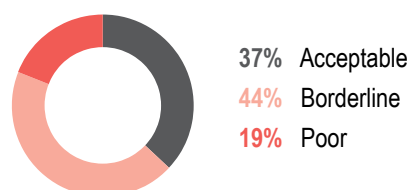
Most commonly reported types of food assistance received in the 14 days prior to data collection:⁶



Top three most needed food items:³



Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):

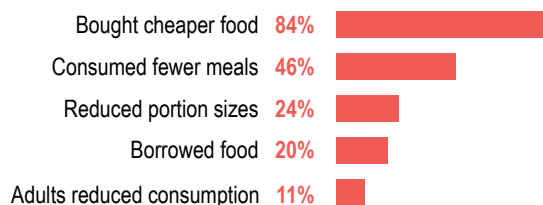


Note that FCS was calculated using WFP's Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI)⁹, and measures households' current status of food consumption based on the number of days per week a household is able to eat items from nine standard food groups weighted for their nutritional value.

Consumption-based coping strategies

58% of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to data collection.

Most commonly used consumption coping strategy of those 58% in the week prior to data collection:⁶



Market access

94% of households reported market access within the camp, which has a large market area. 81% of households also reported access to markets outside of the camp, with a large market located between Ein Issa and the extension camp.



Shelter

Shelter types

99% of individuals reported living in tents, with a further 1% residing in makeshift or semi-permanent structures.

Tents are primarily UNHCR 3x4 tents.

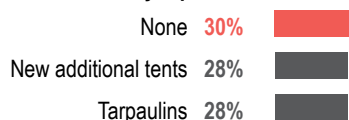
- **91%** of tents have a secondary cover (tarp or similar).
- **54%** reported shelter flooding in the month prior to data collection.

Occupation

There is an **average of 7.0 people per household**, with an **average of 6.4 people per shelter**.

Shelter needs

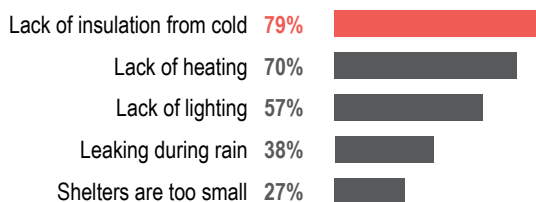
Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:³



Shelter adequacy issues

97% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues.

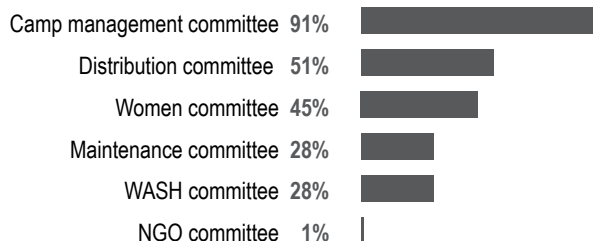
Most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:⁶



Community organisation and information access

Camp committees

Percentage of households reporting awareness of camp committees:⁶



Camp management reported that no committees are elected by camp residents.

Complaints about conditions or assistance

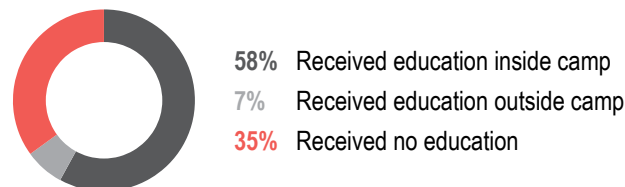
84% of household reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

Overall, **38%** of households wanted to make a complaint in the 3 months prior to data collection, **79%** of whom made a complaint. Of households who made a complaint, **9%** reported that action was taken to address their issue.

Education

Education services

Two learning centres run by RCC are available in the camp providing primary education, as well as three CFS. Children are able to leave the camp to attend schools in Ein Issa town with transportation provided by a local NGO. Of the 83% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



Reported attendance of learning centres were higher for females within the camp, whilst attendance was slightly higher for males for education outside of the camp. Attendance rates were higher for younger children.

Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and education type:¹⁰

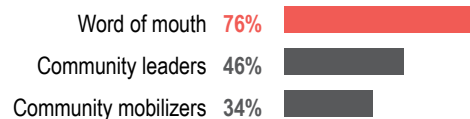
		Inside camp		Outside camp	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Age	6-11	37%	49%	6%	4%
	12-14	25%	34%	6%	3%
	15-17	1%	4%	3%	1%

Barriers to education

Of the 35% of households reporting their children did not receive education, **81%** reported facing barriers to education, the most commonly reported of which were:

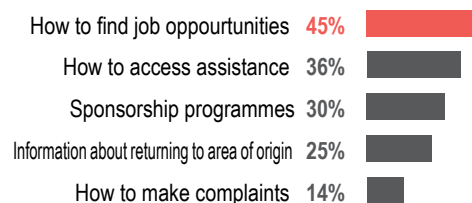
- No education services available
- No space in school / unable to register
- Schools lack trained teachers

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:⁶



Note that further exploration is required to determine whether these perceptions accurately match with available information.

Top reported information needs:⁶



¹⁰ These findings are indicative rather than representative due to being based on a subset of the total sample (households with children aged 6-17 only).



WASH

Access to water

At the time of data collection, a functional water network was present in the camp. In addition, water was trucked to communal water points throughout the camp by an INGO. Water is reportedly treated prior to distribution.

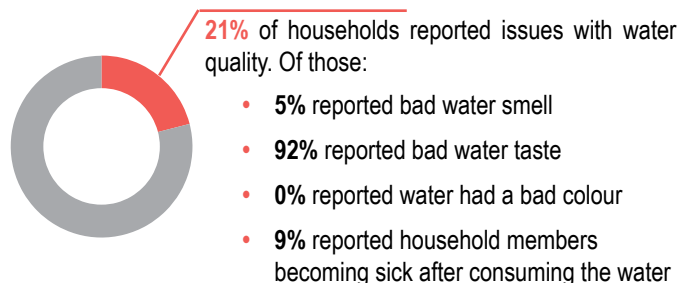
- Each person uses an **average of 16 litres of water per day**.¹¹
- 100%** of households used communal water taps outside the shelter for both drinking and household purposes.

Water containers

There is an **average of 2.6 water containers per household**, with:

- 86%** of households are reportedly using at least 1 jerry can (5-30L) as a container for transporting water.
- 7%** of households have no access to a sealable container.

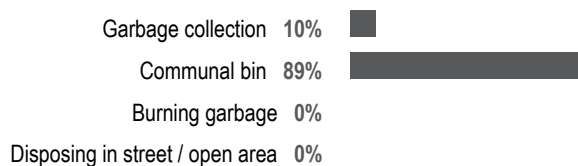
Water quality



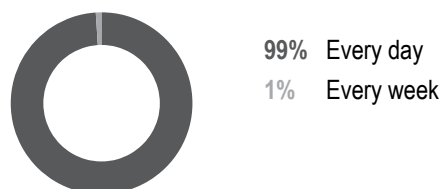
18% of households reported treating their drinking water, with chlorine tablets powder or liquid the most common.

Waste disposal

At the time of data collection, an NGO collected waste on a daily basis, and moved it to a site 16km east of the camp. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:



Households reported the following frequency of waste disposal:

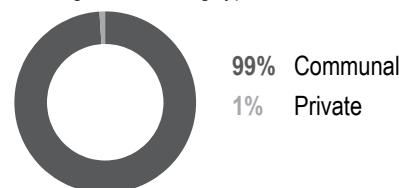


Waste disposal issues

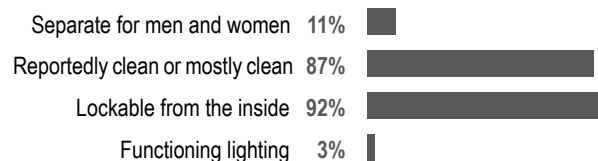
3% of households reported facing waste disposal issues in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, the most commonly reported issue was that there is an insufficient number of bins.

Latrines

At the time of data collection, 75 latrine blocks were present. Households reported using the following types of latrine:



Of the 99% of households using communal latrines, the following characteristics were reported about latrines they were using:



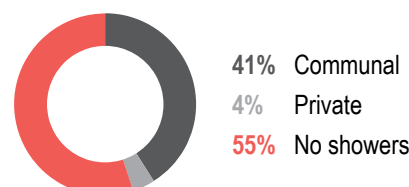
The results of the infrastructure mapping survey indicated that across the camp 4% of communal latrine stalls were not functioning in some way (e.g. missing door, blocked or broken) and therefore unusable by camp residents.

Soap

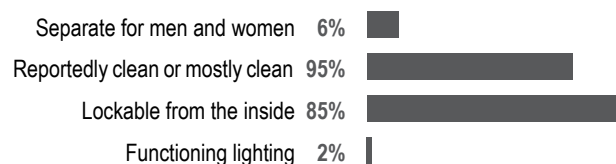
15% of households were observed to not have soap present within the shelter when interviewed.

Showers

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:



Of the 41% of households using communal showers, the following characteristics were reported about showers they were using:



Of the 55% reporting no access to showers, **99%** reported bathing inside their shelter.

About REACH

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¹¹ Household water consumption was calculated by multiplying the volume of each water container by the number of times it was refilled in the previous day, the product was summed for all containers in the household.