

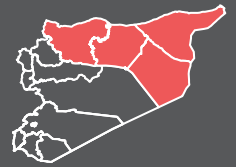


Camp Profile: Newroz

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria

April-May 2019

This factsheet is part of a series on camps and informal sites in northeast Syria. For more information and the data collection methodology, access the full report here: <http://bit.ly/2JP1WIR>



Overview

Number of individuals:	295 ¹
Number of households:	38 ¹
Number of shelters:	170
First arrivals:	No data
Average length of stay:	57 months
Camp area:	0.18 km ²
Management agency:	INGO
Administration agency:	Self-administration

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Newroz camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 24 and 25 April. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 12% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp administration officials. In some cases, additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

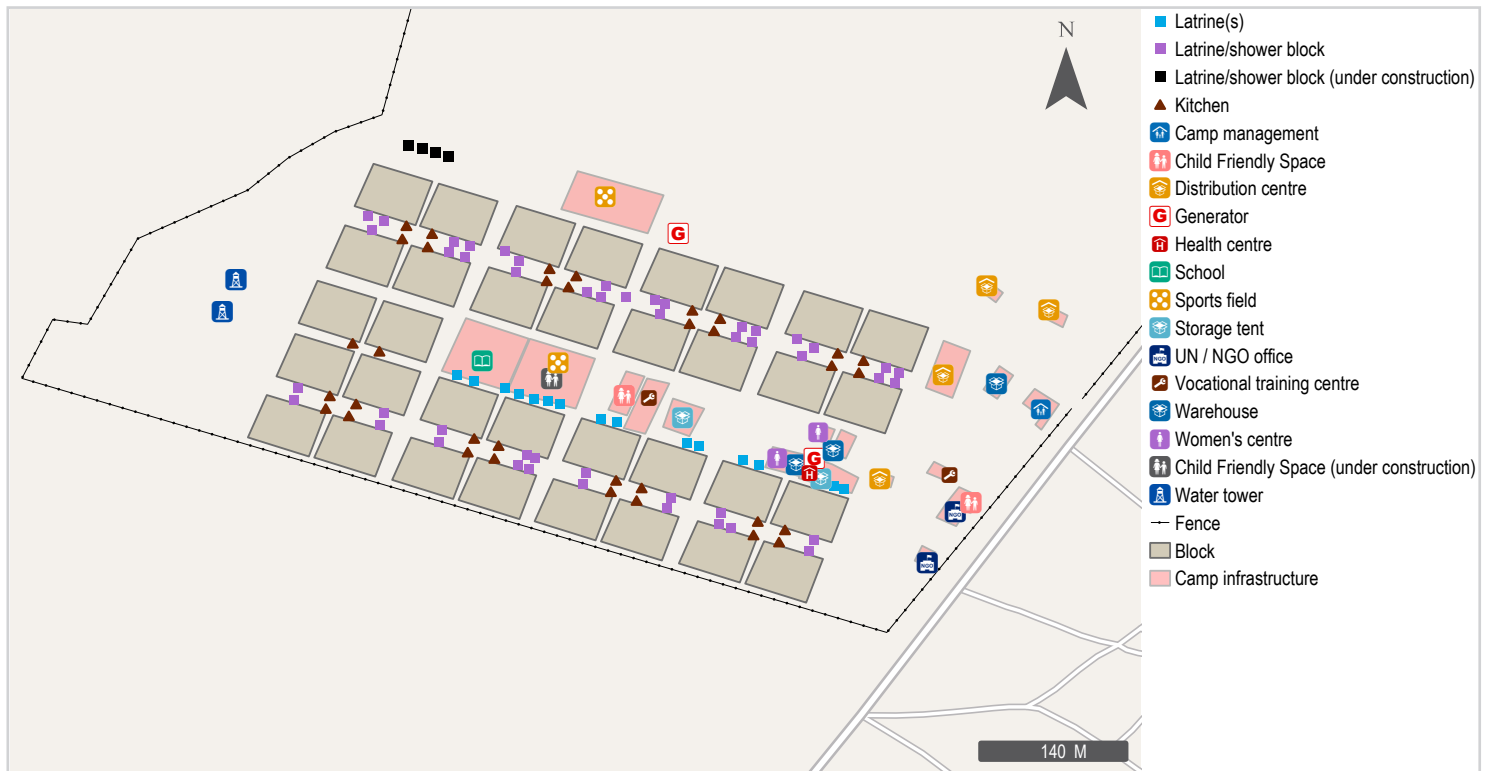
Location Map



Background

Newroz camp hosts mostly Iraqi refugees, due to its close proximity to the border. At the time of data collection, a large number of households were absent from the camp. All remaining households were interviewed, but the margin of error is larger for this camp than for other camps.

Camp Map



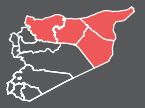
Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Current round			Previous round (Dec 2018)	
		Target	Result	Achievement	Result	Change
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.1	●	4.0	▲
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	13.3m ²	●	6.9m ²	▲
	Average camp area per person	min 35m ²	612m ²	●	628m ²	▼
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	75%	●	87%	▼
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	9%	●	14%	▼
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●	100%	▶
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) ²	100%	88%	●	59%	▲
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	95%	●	70%	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	65%	●	55%	▲
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	1	●	1	▶
	Persons per shower	max. 20	2	●	1	▲
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Daily	●	Daily	▶

Targets based on Sphere and humanitarian minimum standards specific to northeast Syria. ● Minimum standard reached ● More than 50% minimum standard reached ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached

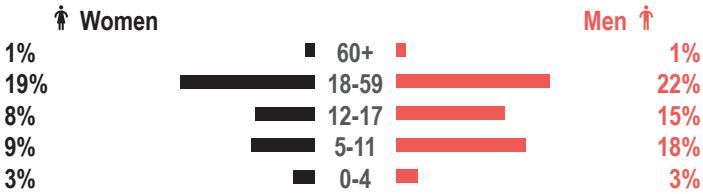
1. Numbers of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management.

2. FCS 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.



➔ DEMOGRAPHICS AND MOVEMENT

Demographics



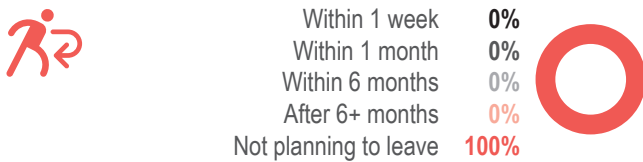
Top three household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Iraq	Ninewa	Sinjar	80%
Iraq	Ninewa	Mosul	8%
Syria	Homs	Al-Qusayr	4%

Movements in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



Households planning to leave the camp:



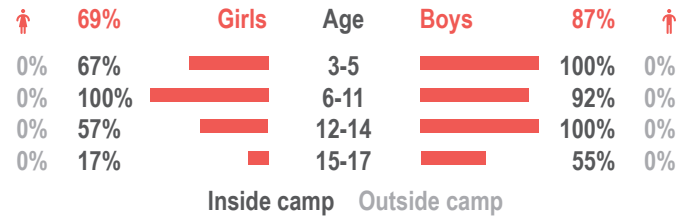
📖 EDUCATION



At the time of data collection, there was **1** educational facility in the camp.³

Age groups: 6-11, 12-14
 Service providers: INGO
 Curricula on offer: The agency's own curriculum
 Certification available: ✓

Attendance⁴



The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school increased from **70%** in December 2018 to **95%** at the time of data collection.

5% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that none of them went to school.

Available WASH facilities³

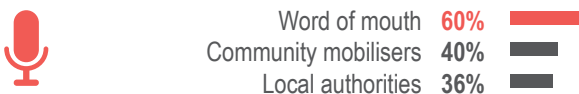
	None	In some schools	In all schools
Gender-segregated latrines			✓
Handwashing facilities			✓
Safe drinking water			✓

3. As reported by key informants from camp management or camp administration authorities.
 4. Percentages of children attending school at least four days a week. These findings are indicative only as they are based on a subset of the total sample.

📊 INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

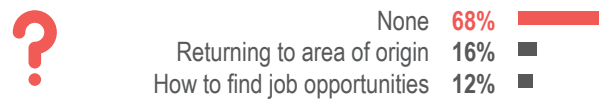
Sources of information

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:⁵



Information needs

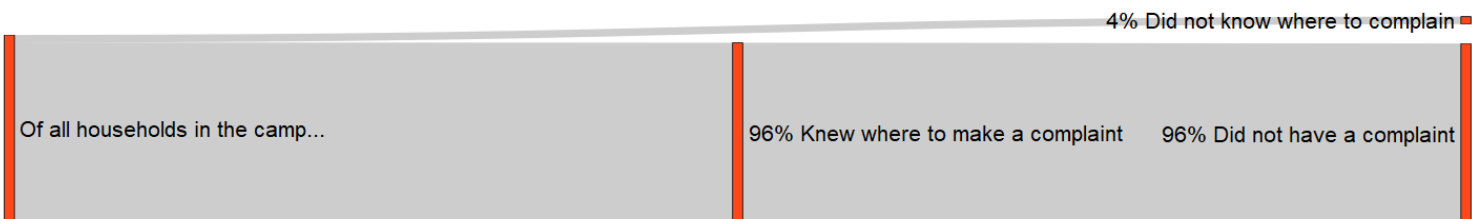
Top three reported information needs:⁶



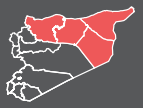
Service mapping

Have services in the camp been mapped? ✓ Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? ✓

Complaints



5. Households could select as many options as applied.
 6. Households could select up to three options from a list.



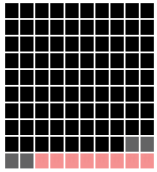
SHELTER

100% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

Average number of people per shelter: **5.1**
Average household size: **6.4** individuals



Tent status⁷



Tent is new	88%
Minor wear and tear	4%
Tent is in poor condition	8%
Tent is worn/torn	0%

Shelter adequacy

20% of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:⁶



Lack of privacy	16%
Shelter is in poor condition	4%
Other	0%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:⁶



Tarpaulins	68%
New/additional tents	44%
Plastic sheeting	40%

Fire safety

Households reporting the presence of fire fighting systems that could be used to protect them:



Yes - fire extinguishers	0%
Yes - other	4%
Not sure	0%
No	96%



100% of respondents with access to a fire fighting system reported being familiar with **how to use it**.

Camp management reported that actors in the camp **have** provided residents with **information on fire safety** in the past three months.

NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:⁶



Bedding items sheets pillows	40%
Carpet mat	32%
Clothing	32%



Anticipated **seasonal needs** for summer included cool boxes (28% of households) and rechargeable fans (12% of households).

Sources of light

Top three sources of light inside shelters:⁵



Lights powered by public network	92%
Camp generator	8%
Kerosene lamp	0%

Winter response

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:⁵



Lack of sufficient blankets	36%
Water leaking into shelter	28%
Lack of sufficient clothes / shoes	24%

Winter items received, by % of households:

100%	Fuel
92%	Heater
84%	Winter clothes/shoes
56%	Shelter reinforcement material
36%	Blankets
20%	Cash/voucher assistance
0%	None

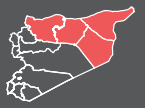
20% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. **12%** of all households reported that they had **bought extra fuel** in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:⁵



Bad smell	60%
Irritation of eyes	32%
None	24%

7. Enumerators were asked to observe the state of the tent and select one of the options.



PROTECTION

8% of households reported that **personal safety and security issues** had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment.
Most commonly reported issue: • Presence of rodents (8%)

Gender

Households reporting the presence of gender-based protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):



In the two weeks prior to data collection, **women in 4%** and **men in 0%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.⁸
17% of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a **women's space**⁹ in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Freedom of movement

100% of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

Households reporting that they were able to leave for non-emergency purposes in the two weeks prior to data collection:

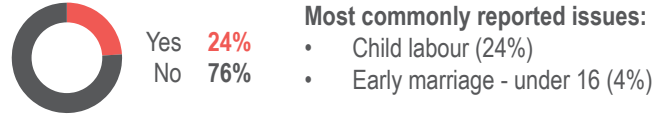


Most commonly reported barriers:

- Transportation options available but too expensive (9%)
- Insufficient transportation (9%)

Child protection

Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):



None of the households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**¹⁰ in the previous two weeks.

80% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had attended a **Child Friendly Space**⁹ (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

	None	In some CFSs	In all CFSs
Gender-segregated latrines	✓		
Handwashing facilities	✓		

Documentation

9% of individuals in the camp are reportedly in possession of their key **identification papers**.¹¹

None of the children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:¹²

Children at risk	0.0%	Elderly at risk	0.6%
Chronically ill persons	7.6%	Persons with psychosocial needs	0.0%
Persons with disabilities	3.2%	Single parents/caregivers	0.6%

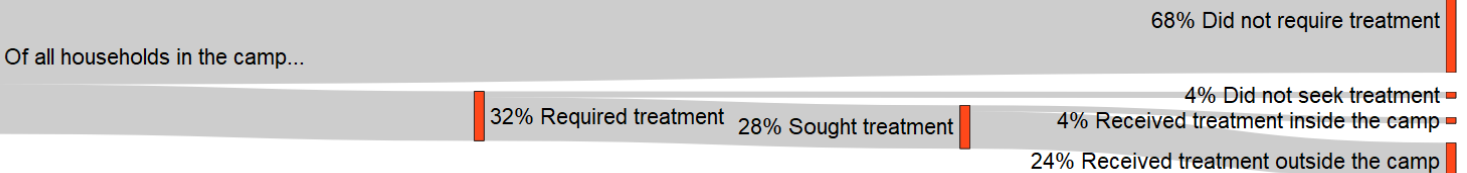
HEALTH

Number of healthcare facilities: 1
Service providers: NGO
Types of facilities: NGO clinic

Access to treatment for one or more household members:

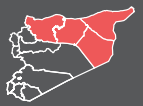
Households with members in the following categories:¹²

Person with serious injury	4%
Person with chronic illness	36%
Pregnant or lactating woman	16%



Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, **16%** reported that they had faced **barriers to accessing medical care**. The most commonly reported barrier was the **high cost of care** (16%).

8. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches, sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or towards other household members.
9. Women's spaces and Child Friendly Spaces are designated spaces in the camp, run by humanitarian actors, where activities for these demographics are hosted.
10. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in daily or other activities.
11. Key identification documents include: national IDs, passports, family booklets, and individual or family civil records. An individual who has lost one of these documents is not considered to be in possession of them.
12. Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records. Children at risk are persons under 18 who are parents, separated from their immediate family, or not attending school, and persons under 16 who are married or working. Elderly people at risk are persons over the age of 65 who cannot take care of themselves or who are solely responsible for children under 18 or others who cannot take care of themselves.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Water



The **water network** was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection.

Drinking water was supplied by an INGO, and was reportedly **treated** prior to distribution.



Drinking water:

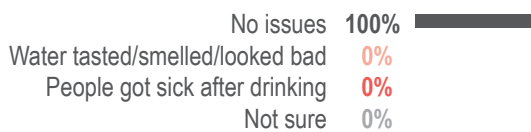
100% of households used a piped connection



Household water:¹³

100% of households used a piped connection

Drinking water issues, by % of households reporting:



8% of households reported that they treated their drinking water.

Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:



Hygiene



Primary waste disposal system: collection
Disposal location: a dumping site near the camp
Sewage system: the sewage network

100% of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.



1% of individuals in the camp had suffered from **diarrhoea** in the two weeks prior to data collection.¹⁴

1% had suffered from **respiratory illness**;
0% had suffered from **skin disease**.

Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:¹⁵



- The most commonly inaccessible items included **bars of soap** and **sanitary pads**.
- Hygiene items were most commonly inaccessible because households **could not afford to buy them**.

Sanitation



Number of latrines in camp: 247

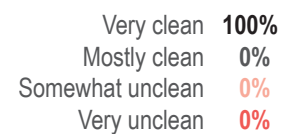
Households using latrines: Communal¹⁶ 4% Household¹⁶ 96%

0% of households reported practicing **open defecation**.

Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:¹⁷



Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:¹⁷



80% of households reported that all members could access latrines.

Groups that could not always access latrines included:

- Elderly people 65 Years old or more (8% of households)
- People with disabilities (4% of households)



Number of showers in camp: 188

Households using showers: Communal¹⁶ 0% Household¹⁶ 100%

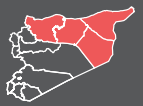
13. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.

14. In the two weeks prior to the assessment; self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

15. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes (for adults and children), toothpaste (for adults and children), shampoo (for adults and babies), cleaning liquid (for the house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.

16. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used by only one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.

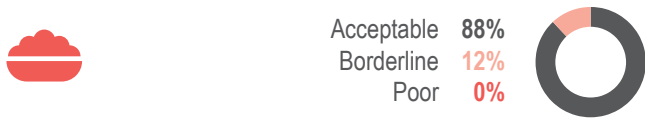
17. Excluding households who selected 'Not sure'.



FOOD SECURITY

Consumption

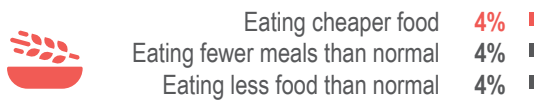
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:²



The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from **59%** in December 2018 to **88%** in April 2019.

However, **4%** of households still reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

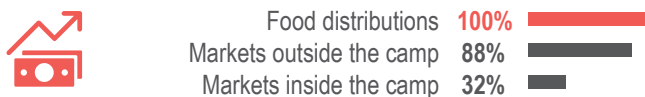
Top three reported food-related coping strategies:¹⁸



Market access

100% of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, **28%** of these households reportedly **did not have enough funds** to buy all the items they needed.

Most commonly reported main sources of food:⁵



40% of households reported that they had **bought food on credit** in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed **70,000 SYP** (131 USD)¹⁹

Distributions

Type of food assistance received,²⁰ by % of households reporting:



Top three food items households would like to receive more of:⁶



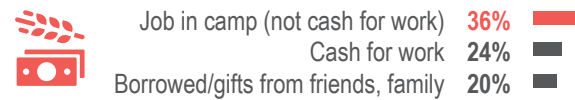
LIVELIHOODS

76% of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Average monthly household income: **83,947 SYP** (157 USD)¹⁹

Households with members earning an income: **64%**

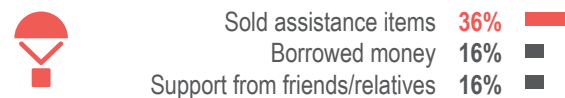
Top three reported primary income sources:⁵



26% of households reported that they had received **cash assistance** in the month prior to data collection.

Coping strategies

Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:⁵



About REACH Initiative

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).

18. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, but this graph only includes the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported (i.e. by what percentage of households).

19. The effective exchange rate for northeast Syria was reported to be 536 Syrian pounds to the dollar in April 2019. (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot: 8-15 April 2019)

20. In the 30 days before the interview.

21. This includes both standard food baskets and ready-to-eat rations since it is not always clear to households what the difference is.