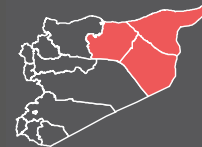




# Camp and Informal Site Profiles

Northeast Syria

March 2018



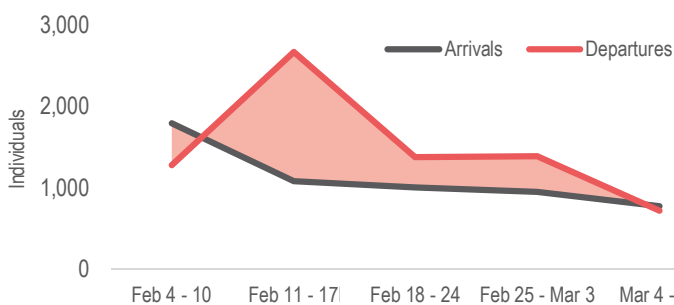
## Background

Throughout 2017, conflict in northeast Syria resulted in significant displacement of civilians and a deterioration in humanitarian conditions. Although conflict in Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa governorates has largely subsided since the expulsion of the group known as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), tens of thousands of households remain in Internally Displaced People (IDP) camps. Ongoing clashes between multiple parties in Deir-ez-Zor governorate also continue to displace civilians. In addition to the IDP population, Iraqi refugees who fled conflict in previous years continue to reside in camps in northeast Syria. REACH has conducted the second in a series of profiling assessments of six formal camps and two informal sites in order to assess humanitarian conditions and identify ongoing challenges, as well as to map the locations of critical infrastructure and facilities in each camp. The previous round of camp profiles can be accessed here - [November 2017](#).

## Methodology

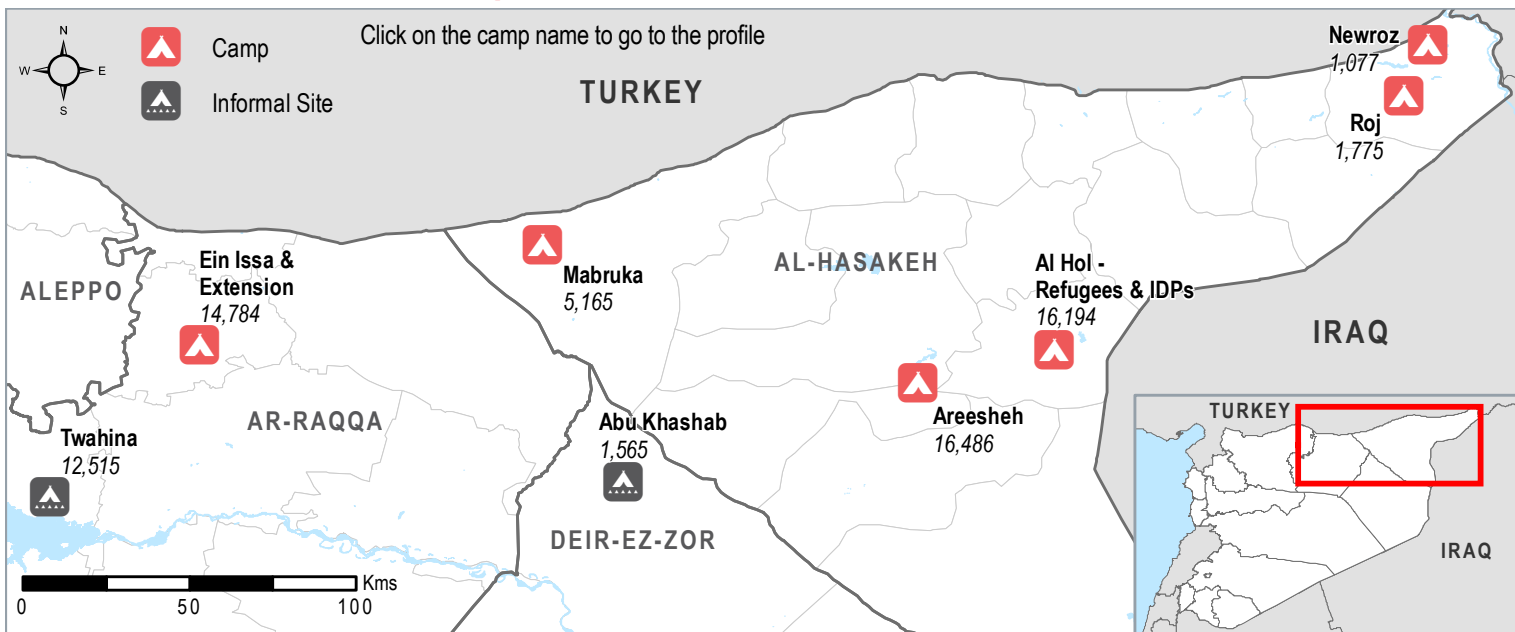
Data was collected between 20 February and 5 March 2018 through 665 randomly sampled household interviews and mapping surveys of infrastructure in Al Hol, Areeshah, Ein Issa, and Mabruka camps. Direct Key Informant (KI) interviews were conducted with camp management in Newroz and Roj camps, and Twahina and Abu Khashab informal sites. Indicators were developed and amended with input from northeast Syria actors. Given the dynamic situation in these sites, information should only be considered as relevant and representative to the time of data collection.

## Camp Movement Trends<sup>1</sup>



Average movement trends of individuals arriving to and departing Al Hol, Areeshah, Ein Issa, Mabruka, Newroz and Roj camps in February - March 2018.

## Locations of Assessed Camps



1. UNHCR. The aggregation of arrivals and departures does not include Abu Khashab, Newroz or Twahina camps.

## Overview

**Assessed IDP camps / informal sites:** 10  
**Population in assessed locations:** 69,600

Residents in assessed camps and sites continue to face difficulties in accessing services and assistance, to differing extents. IDPs living in Twahina site are thought to be most at-risk, despite the large proportion of long-term residents, and more established services are reportedly available in the oldest camps of Newroz and Roj.

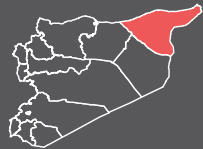
- Shelter:** The vast majority of residents in camps and sites are living in tents. According to household interviews, these shelters are prone to leaking and flooding, lack insulation and have become worn out from extended use. Tarpaulins are reportedly the shelter item most needed across camps and sites, with supplementary tents most needed in Areeshah, Ein Issa and Abu Khashab.
- Health:** Although health centres are present in all locations excluding Twahina, households commonly report that services provided are insufficient to meet needs. In camps where access to nearby health facilities is possible, cost of treatment and transportation are key barriers to accessing these services.
- Livelihoods:** Households in assessed locations are reportedly reliant on personal savings and the sale of assets to support themselves financially, with few finding stable employment. In the majority of camps and sites, residents are reportedly buying goods on credit from shopkeepers, with those in Ein Issa and Mabruka most reliant on this practice.
- Protection:** Restrictions to freedom of movement were reported to be an issue for residents of Al Hol, Mabruka and Areeshah camps, whilst residents of Ein Issa reported slightly greater freedom of movement. The loss of documentation is a widespread problem, with nearly half of Mabruka residents reporting this issue. Children are particularly vulnerable, with the highest rates of awareness of early marriage and child labour found in Al Hol refugee camp, Ein Issa and Areeshah.
- Food security:** While distributions of bread, and other food items are underway in all camps and sites, the majority of residents in formal camps have reported using consumption-based coping strategies. Residents are procuring food both from food distributions and markets within the camps and sites. Vegetable oil/ghee, rice, and sugar were frequently reported as the most needed food items.
- Education:** Education programming for children is a significant gap across assessed locations, particularly in sites with Syrian IDPs, although more established sites such as Newroz, Roj and Al Hol have a higher level of services. In most camps only primary-level education is available and consequently, education rates are consistently lower for older children. Twahina site has no educational services at all.
- WASH:** In most assessed locations there have been complaints about the quality of trucked water, with Al Hol and Mabruka households most commonly reporting issues. Communal latrines are the most commonly used latrines, but open defecation is reportedly widespread in informal sites and particularly problematic in Twahina. In most locations there was a reported lack of accessible showering facilities, with the majority of residents bathing inside of their shelter.



# Camp Profile - Al Hol - Refugees

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria  
March 2018

Management agency: UN Agency / NGO  
Administration actor: Self-administration



## Summary

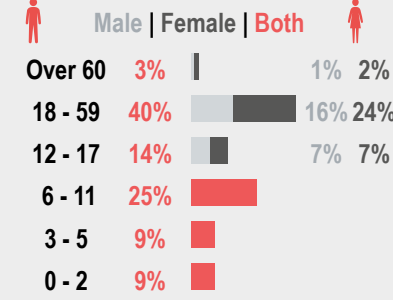
This profile provides a multi-sectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Al Hol Refugee camp. This factsheet only refers to the situation of refugees present in the camp, with IDPs assessed in a separate profile. Primary data was collected between 20 and 22 February through interviews with 117 randomly sampled households, allowing for generalisable findings with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Additional information was provided by an interview with the camp manager and a mapping survey of camp infrastructure.

## Camp Overview

**# of individuals:** 11,233<sup>1</sup>  
**# of shelters:** 2,500  
**First arrivals:** May 2016  
**Avg. residency duration:** 12 months  
**Camp area:** 0.59 km<sup>2</sup>

The camp is divided into 5 phases, with phases 1 and 2 hosting Iraqis, and phase 4 hosting Syrian Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Phases 3 and 5 are vacant, but have accessible infrastructure. The refugee portion of the camp hosts Iraqi refugees, the majority of whom are from Ninewa governorate with Mosul the most common district of origin.

## Demographics



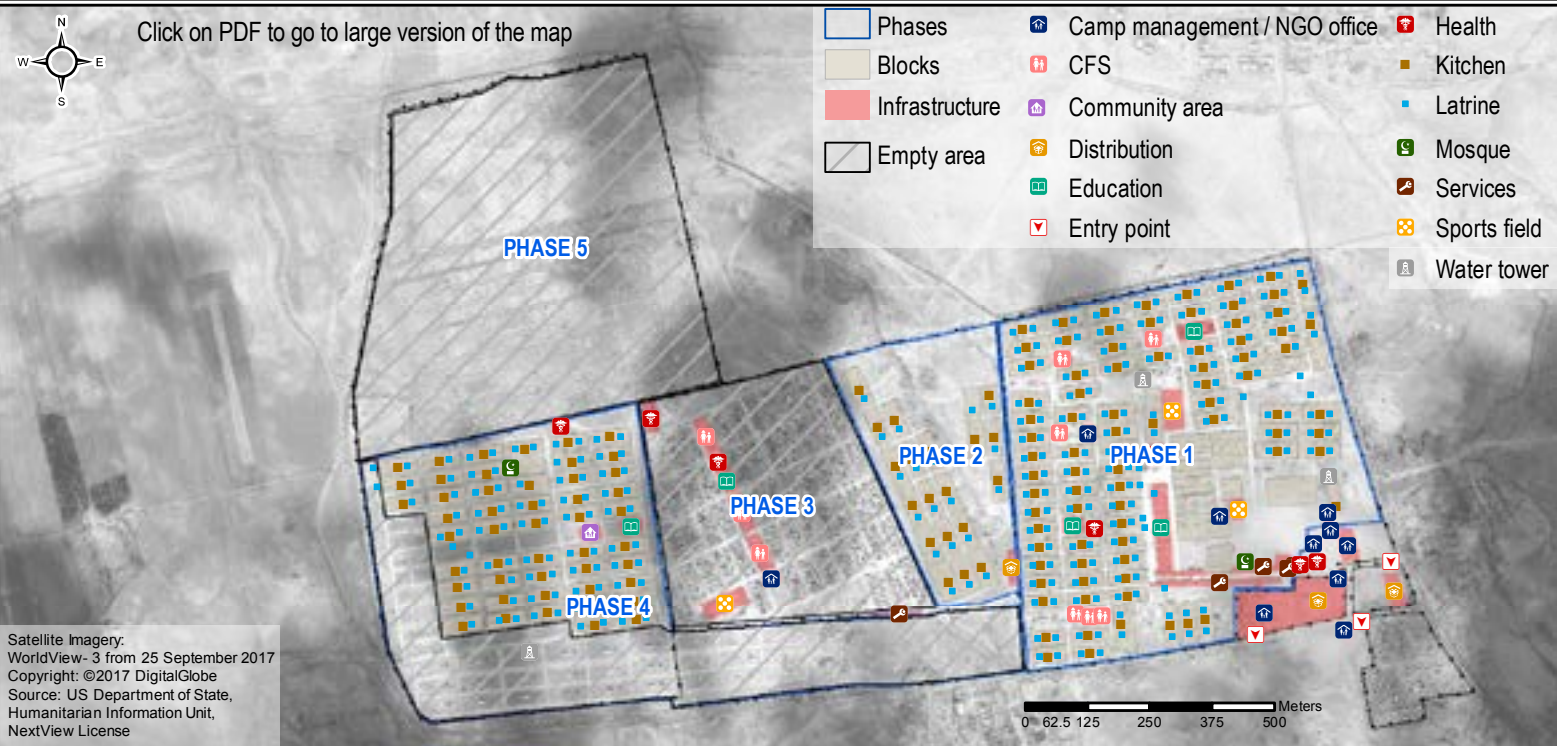
**20%** of households are headed by females.

**43 years old:** Average head of household age.

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Result	Achievement
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4.4	●
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	5.2m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	53m <sup>2</sup>	●
WASH	Person per latrine	max 20	17	●
	Person per shower	max 20	19	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min twice weekly	Every day	●
Food	% of households reporting accessing food assistance in the 14 days prior to the assessment	100%	100%	●
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	72%	●
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	77%	●
	% of households with access to health services	100%	100%	●
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing educational services	100%	55%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing educational services	100%	25%	●
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	24%	●

Targets based on sphere and minimum standards agreed with humanitarian agencies operating in camps.

Findings based on household-level data. ● Minimum standard reached, ● More than 50% minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all  
<sup>1</sup> Population as estimated by UNHCR on 16 March 2018.

<sup>2</sup> 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.



## Movements and intentions

### Arrivals

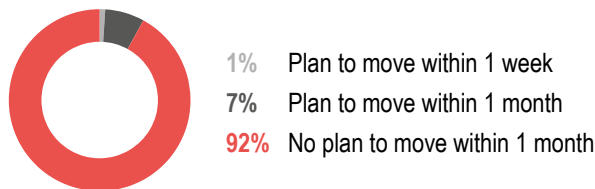
295 individuals reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### Departures

1,333 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### Movement intention

Proportion of households by movement intention:



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

- Returning to area of origin
- Shelter conditions
- Cost of living

### Information on return

0% of households reported receiving information on returning to their area of origin from camp management.

## Shelter

### Shelter types

87% of households reported living in tents<sup>3</sup>, with 13% living in single-family residential units.

Shelters are primarily UNHCR 6x4 metre tents.

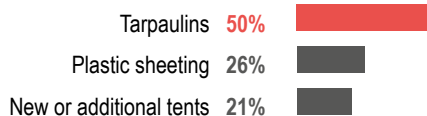
- 44% of households are using a secondary cover (tarpaulin or similar).
- 45% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 6 people per household, with an average of 4.4 people per shelter.

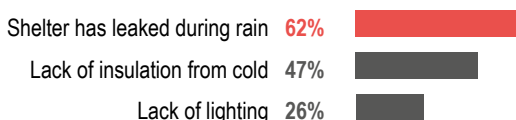
### Shelter needs

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>4</sup>



### Shelter adequacy issues

83% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>

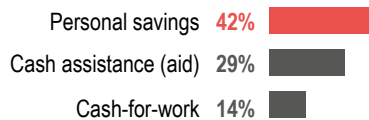


## Livelihoods

### Income

82% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood sources:<sup>5</sup>



7% of households reported receiving cash distribution in month prior to data collection.

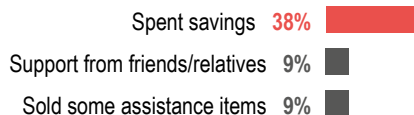
Overall average monthly household income: 27,800 SYP (64 USD)<sup>6</sup>

31% of households have economically active members

### Coping strategies

52% of households reported using some form of livelihood-based coping strategy in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:<sup>5</sup>



25% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 15,327 SYP (35 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## Health

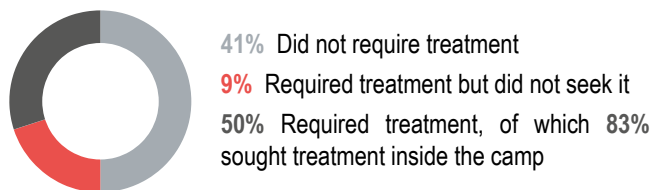
### Health facilities and access

5 health centres are reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and NGOs.

98% of households with pregnant and lactating women (PLW) reported being unable to access obstetric or antenatal care.

27% of households with a member suffering from a chronic condition reported no consistent supply of medicine.

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



### Barriers to healthcare access

Of the households who required treatment (59%), 33% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including

- Quality of care / medicine insufficient
- Cost of care / medicine too high
- No accessible health facility

### Diarrhoea prevalence

15% of assessed individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, and 53% of households reported at least one member with diarrhoea

<sup>3</sup> This includes households that occupied multiple shelter types, at least one of which was a tent.

<sup>4</sup> Households could select up to three items from a list.

<sup>5</sup> Households could select as many as applied.

<sup>6</sup> UN operational rate of exchange as of 1 March 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP



## Protection

### Child protection

52% of households reported that child protection issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most common of which were:

- Child labour
- Early marriage (below 16 years old)

In addition, camp management reported child-headed households were present in the camp.

**26%** of households with children aged 3-17 (78%) reported having children attending a CFS / YFS<sup>7</sup>, community centre or protection unit.

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>8</sup>

- 21% Children at-risk
- 1% Elderly at-risk<sup>9</sup>
- 5% Chronically ill individuals
- 1% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 4% Disabled individuals
- 0% Single-parents / caregivers

### Freedom of movement

- 3% of households reported being able to leave the camp temporarily for non-emergency purposes
- 12% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies

### Personal safety and security

56% of households reported protection issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most common of which were:

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

### Gender protection issues

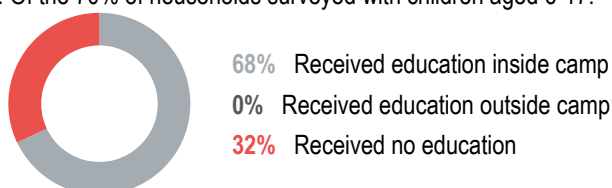
29% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

- Violence against women
- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)

## Education

### Education services

5 learning centres run by a UN agency and local / NGOs are present in the camp, providing primary and intermediary education for 6-14 year olds. Children are reportedly not able to access education outside of the camp. Of the 70% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



<sup>7</sup> Child Friendly Spaces / Youth Friendly Spaces

<sup>8</sup> Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

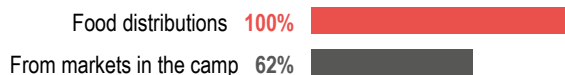
<sup>9</sup> Defined as those over the age of 60 with additional vulnerabilities or requiring specialised assistance.

<sup>10</sup> These findings are generalisable only as they are based on a subset of the total sample

## Food security

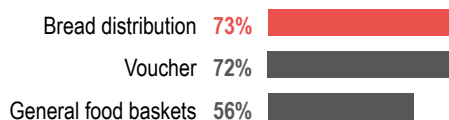
### Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>5</sup>

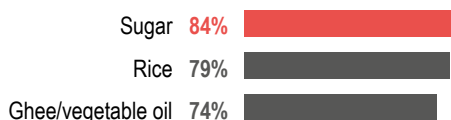


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed daily, and general food baskets monthly, to camp residents by an NGO. Ready To Eat Rations (RTERs) were distributed to new arrivals by a UN agency. Fresh food vouchers were also provided by an NGO.

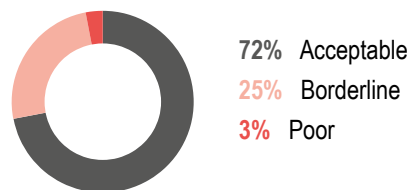
**100%** of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received types were reportedly:<sup>5</sup>



Top three most needed food items:<sup>4</sup>

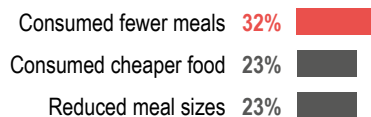


Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):<sup>2</sup>



### Consumption-based coping strategies

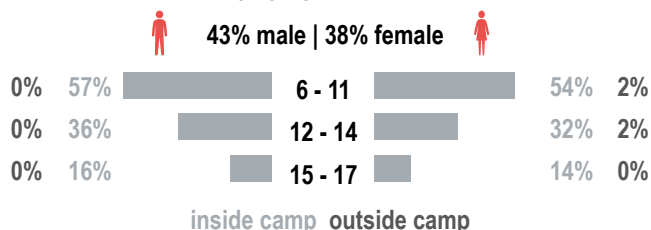
**49%** of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>5</sup>



### Market access

89% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>10</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 32% of households reporting their children did not receive education, 54% reported facing barriers to education. The most commonly reported was that the school is too far away / no transport available.

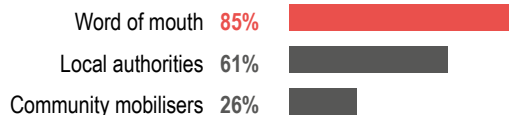


## Complaints / information access

### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**68%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

### Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>5</sup>



### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



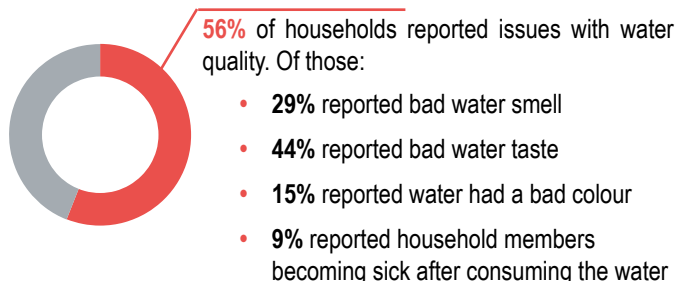
## WASH

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was trucked to communal water points by a UN agency. Water is reportedly treated prior to distribution.

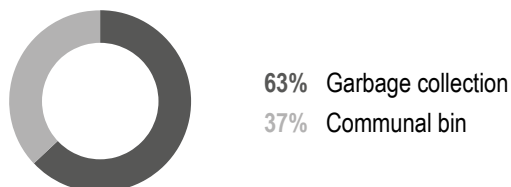
- **99%** of households used communal water taps outside for drinking water.
- **66%** of households reported using a water consumption-based coping strategy.
- **18%** of households reported treating their drinking water, with chlorine tablets / powder the most common method.

### Water quality



### Waste disposal

At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:



- **35%** of households reported waste was collected on a daily basis

### Waste disposal issues

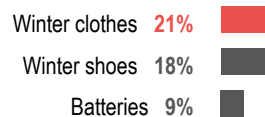
**22%** of households reported facing waste disposal issues in the 2 weeks prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:

- Insufficient garbage bags within household
- Insufficient number of bins/dumpsters
- Complete lack of garbage removal



## Non-food items (NFIs)

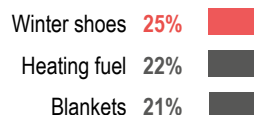
### Top three most commonly reported NFIs missing in households:<sup>5</sup>



### Top three reported household needs:<sup>4</sup>

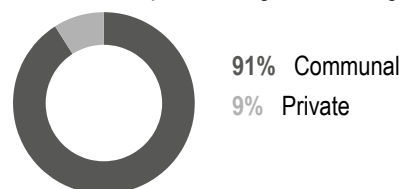


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>

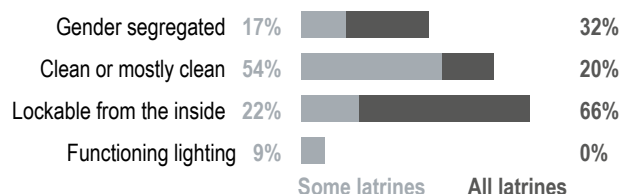


### Latrines

At the time of data collection, 191 latrine blocks were present in the camp. Households reported using the following types of latrines:



Of the 91% of households using communal latrines, the following characteristics were reported about latrines they were using:

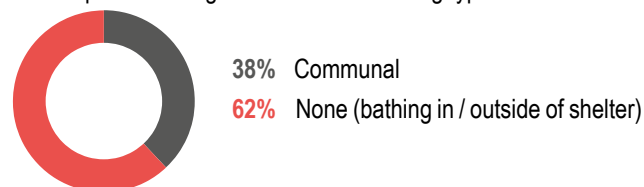


The mapping survey indicated that across the camp **6%** of communal latrine stalls were not functioning (missing door or broken).

### Hygiene

**100%** of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:<sup>5</sup>



### About REACH

REACH 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. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

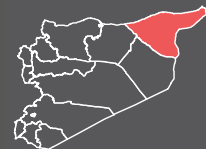
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profile - Al Hol - IDPs

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria  
March 2018

Management agency: UN Agency / NGO  
Administration actor: Self-administration



## Summary

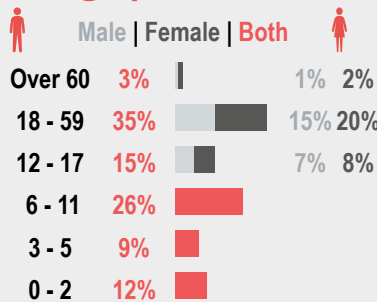
This profile provides a multi-sectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Al Hol IDP camp. This factsheet only refers to the situation of IDPs present in the camp, with refugees assessed in a separate profile. Primary data was collected between 20 and 22 February through interviews with 117 randomly sampled households, allowing for generalisable findings with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Additional information was provided by an interview with the camp manager and a mapping survey of camp infrastructure.

## Camp Overview

**# of individuals:** 4,961<sup>1</sup>  
**# of shelters:** 1,000  
**First arrivals:** May 2016  
**Avg. residency duration:** 4 months  
**Camp area:** 0.24 km<sup>2</sup>

The camp is divided into 5 phases, with phases 1 and 2 hosting Iraqis, and phase 4 hosting IDPs. Phases 3 and 5 are vacant, but have accessible infrastructure. The IDP portion of the camp hosts Syrian Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), the majority of whom are from Deir-ez-Zor governorate with Al Mayadin the most common sub-district of origin.

## Demographics



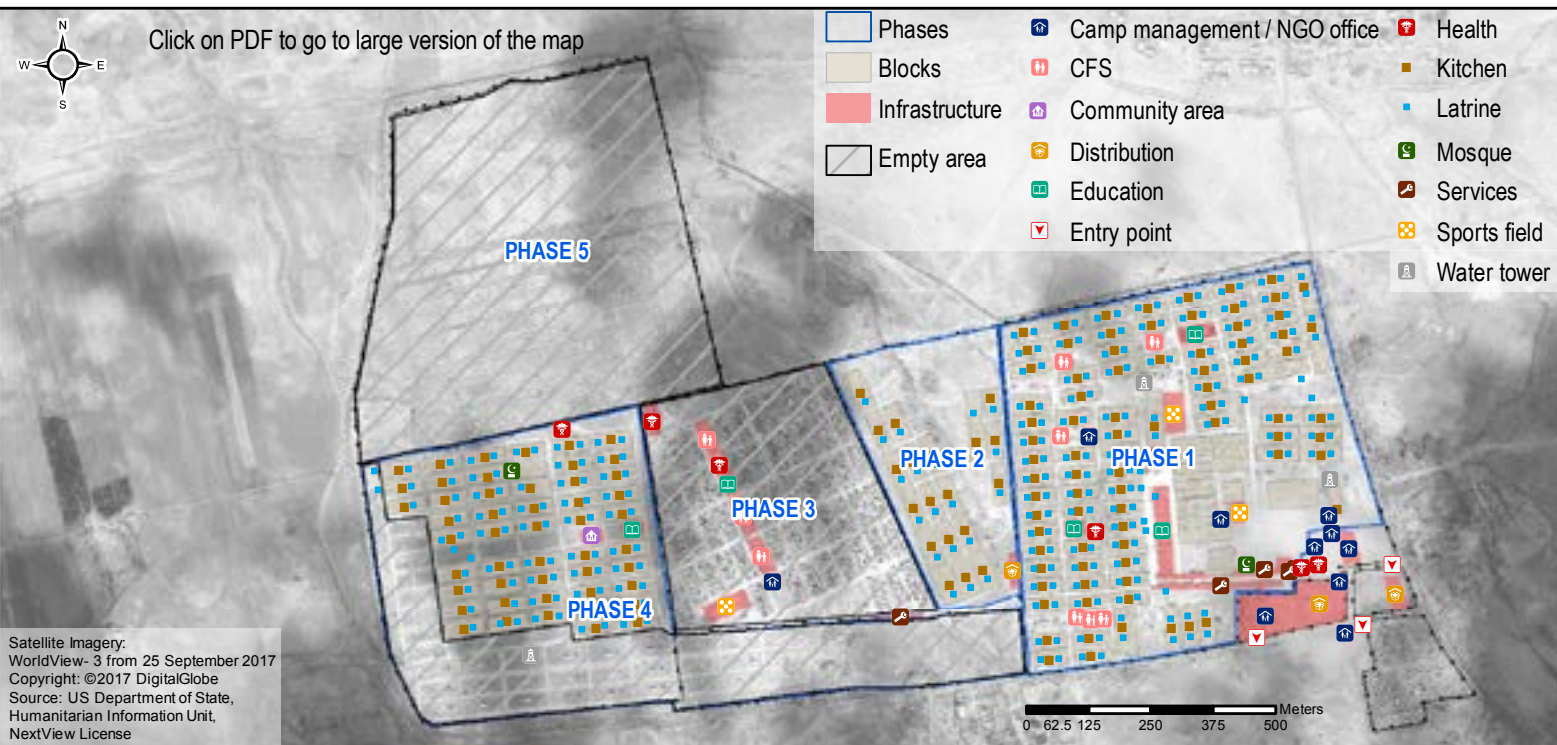
16% of households are headed by females.

40 years old: Average head of household age.

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Result	Achievement
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4.9	●
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.7m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	50m <sup>2</sup>	●
WASH	Person per latrine	max 20	10	●
	Person per shower	max 20	37	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min twice weekly	Every day	●
Food	% of households reporting accessing food assistance in the 14 days prior to the assessment	100%	99%	●
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	71%	●
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	79%	●
	% of households with access to health services	100%	100%	●
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing educational services	100%	45%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing educational services	100%	11%	●
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	28%	●

Targets based on sphere and minimum standards agreed with humanitarian agencies operating in camps.

Findings based on household-level data. ● Minimum standard reached, ● More than 50% minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all

<sup>1</sup> Population as estimated by UNHCR on 16 March 2018.

<sup>2</sup> 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.



## Movements and intentions

### Arrivals

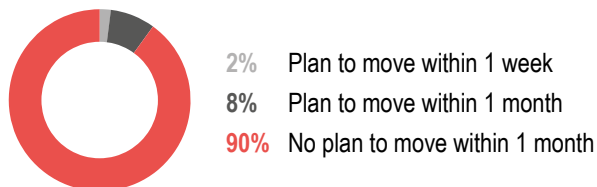
641 individuals reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### Departures

887 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### Movement intention

Proportion of households by movement intention:



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

- Returning to area of origin
- Access to income and employment opportunities
- Family ties in host community

### Information on return

36% of households reported receiving information on returning to their area of origin from camp management.

## Shelter

### Shelter types

100% of households reported living in tents<sup>3</sup>.

Shelters are primarily UNHCR 6x4 metre tents.

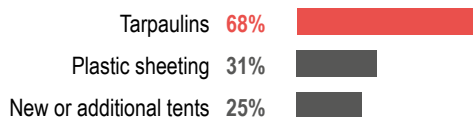
- 41% of households are using a secondary cover (tarpaulin or similar).
- 54% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 7 people per household, with an average of 4.9 people per shelter.

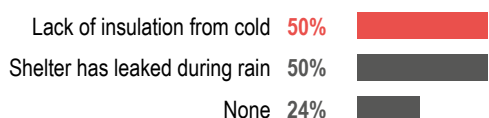
### Shelter needs

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>4</sup>



### Shelter adequacy issues

76% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>

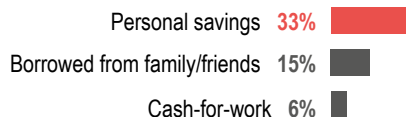


## Livelihoods

### Income

68% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood sources:<sup>5</sup>



5% of households reported receiving cash distribution in month prior to data collection.

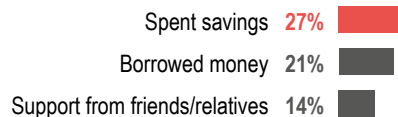
Overall average monthly household income: 20,828 SYP (48 USD)<sup>6</sup>

24% of households have economically active members

### Coping strategies

66% of households reported using some form of livelihood-based coping strategy in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:<sup>5</sup>



25% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 19,160 SYP (44 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## Health

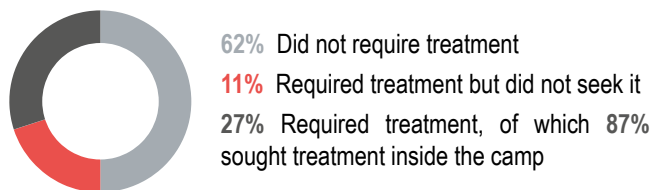
### Health facilities and access

5 health centres are reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and NGOs.

97% of households with pregnant and lactating women (PLW) reported being unable to access obstetric or antenatal care.

22% of households with a member suffering from a chronic condition reported no consistent supply of medicine.

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



### Barriers to healthcare access

Of the households who required treatment (38%), 21% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including

- Cost of care / medicine too high
- Quality of care / medicine insufficient
- No accessible health facility

### Diarrhoea prevalence

8% of assessed individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, and 17% of households reported at least one member with diarrhoea.

<sup>3</sup> This includes households that occupied multiple shelter types, at least one of which was a tent.

<sup>4</sup> Households could select up to three items from a list.

<sup>5</sup> Households could select as many as applied.

<sup>6</sup> UN operational rate of exchange as of 1 March 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP

## Protection

### Child protection

12% of households reported that child protection issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most common of which were:

- Child labour
- Early marriage (below 16 years old)

In addition, camp management reported child-headed households were present in the camp.

**20%** of households with children aged 3-17 (83%) reported having children attending a CFS / YFS<sup>7</sup>, community centre or protection unit.

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>8</sup>

- 28% Children at-risk
- 1% Elderly at-risk<sup>9</sup>
- 4% Chronically ill individuals
- 1% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 3% Disabled individuals
- 1% Single-parents / caregivers

### Freedom of movement

- 3% of households reported being able to leave the camp temporarily for non-emergency purposes
- 8% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies

### Personal safety and security

29% of households reported protection issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most common of which were:

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

### Gender protection issues

2% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

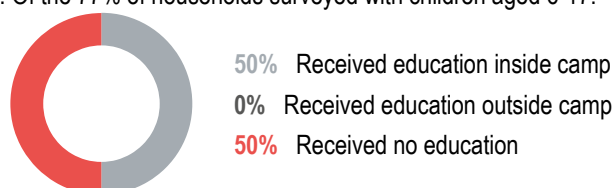
- Violence against women
- Sexual violence against women

**9%** of households with women aged 16+ (97%) reported having at least one woman attending a women's or community centre.

## Education

### Education services

5 learning centres run by a UN agency and local / NGOs are present in the camp, providing primary and intermediary education for 6-14 year olds. Children are reportedly not able to access education outside of the camp. Of the 77% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



<sup>7</sup> Child Friendly Spaces / Youth Friendly Spaces

<sup>8</sup> Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

<sup>9</sup> Defined as those over the age of 60 with additional vulnerabilities or requiring specialised assistance.

<sup>10</sup> These findings are generalisable only as they are based on a subset of the total sample

## Food security

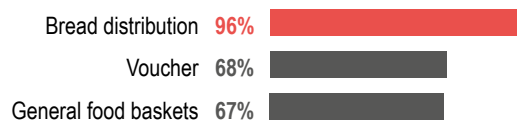
### Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>5</sup>

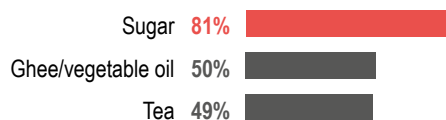


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed daily, and general food baskets monthly, to camp residents by an NGO. Ready To Eat Rations (RTERs) were distributed to new arrivals by a UN agency. Fresh food vouchers were also provided by an NGO.

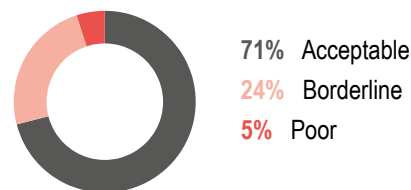
**99%** of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received types were reportedly:<sup>5</sup>



Top three most needed food items:<sup>4</sup>



Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):



### Consumption-based coping strategies

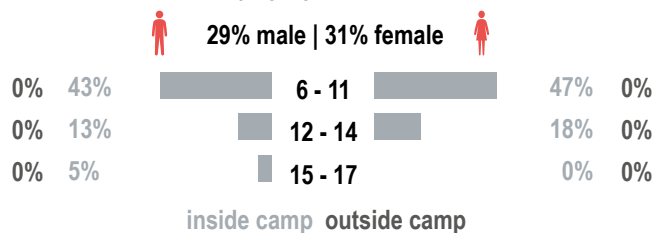
**75%** of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>5</sup>



### Market access

98% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>10</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 50% of households reporting their children did not receive education, 51% reported facing barriers to education, the most commonly reported was that there was no space in school / unable to register children.

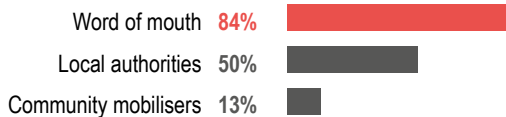


## Complaints / information access

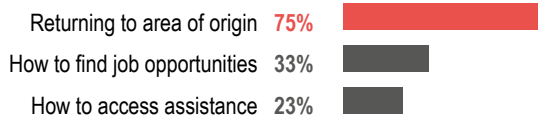
### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**43%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

### Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>5</sup>



### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



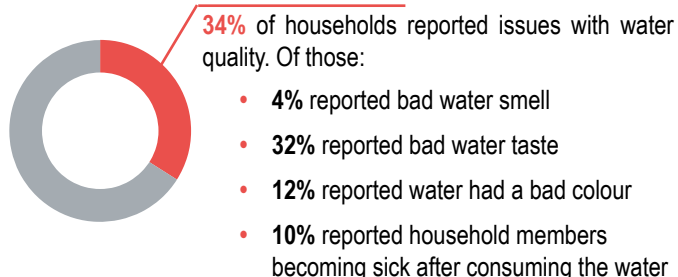
## WASH

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was trucked to communal water points by a UN agency. Water is reportedly treated prior to distribution.

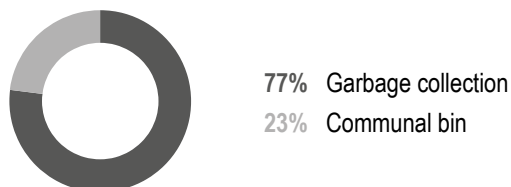
- **100%** of households used communal water taps outside for drinking water.
- **59%** of households reported using a water consumption-based coping strategy.
- **10%** of households reported treating their drinking water, with chlorine tablets / powder the most common method.

### Water quality



### Waste disposal

At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:



- **7%** of households reported waste was collected on a daily basis

### Waste disposal issues

**3%** of households reported facing waste disposal issues in the 2 weeks prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:

- Insufficient number of bins/dumpsters
- Insufficient garbage bags within household
- Infrequent garbage collection and removal



## Non-food items (NFIs)

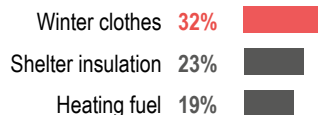
### Top three most commonly reported NFIs missing in households:<sup>5</sup>



### Top three reported household needs:<sup>4</sup>

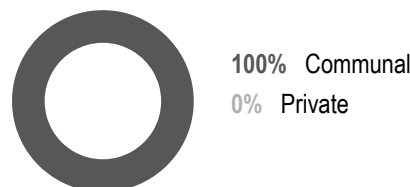


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>

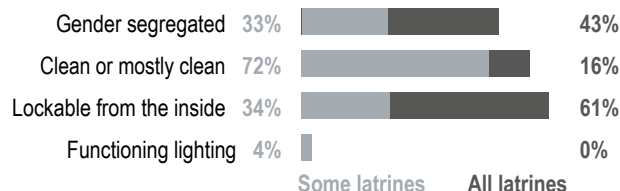


### Latrines

At the time of data collection, 89 latrine blocks were present in the camp. Households reported using the following types of latrines:



Of the 100% of households using communal latrines, the following characteristics were reported about latrines they were using:

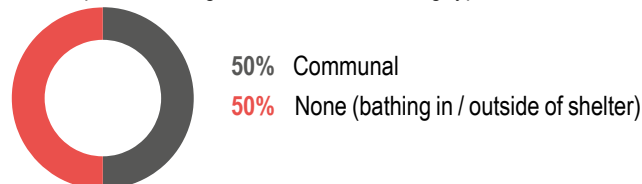


The mapping survey indicated that across the camp **21%** of communal latrine stalls were not functioning (missing door or broken).

### Hygiene

**100%** of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:<sup>5</sup>



### About REACH

REACH 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. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profile - Ein Issa

Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria  
March 2018

Management agency: UN Agency  
Administration actor: RCC



## Summary

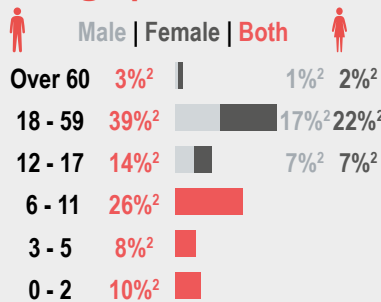
This profile provides a multi-sectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Ein Issa Camp. Primary data was collected between 21 and 22 February through interviews with 108 randomly sampled households, allowing for generalisable findings with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Additional information was provided by an interview with the camp manager and a mapping survey of camp infrastructure.

## Camp Overview

**# of individuals:** 14,784<sup>1,2</sup>  
**# of shelters:** 2,700<sup>2</sup>  
**First arrivals:** April 2016  
**Avg. residency duration:** 4 months<sup>2</sup>  
**Camp area:** 0.25 km<sup>2</sup>

The camp hosts Syrian Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and a minority of Iraq refugees. The majority of Syrians are from Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa governorates. The camp has 2 distinct parts separated by a road, this profile covers the original part of the camp only.

## Demographics



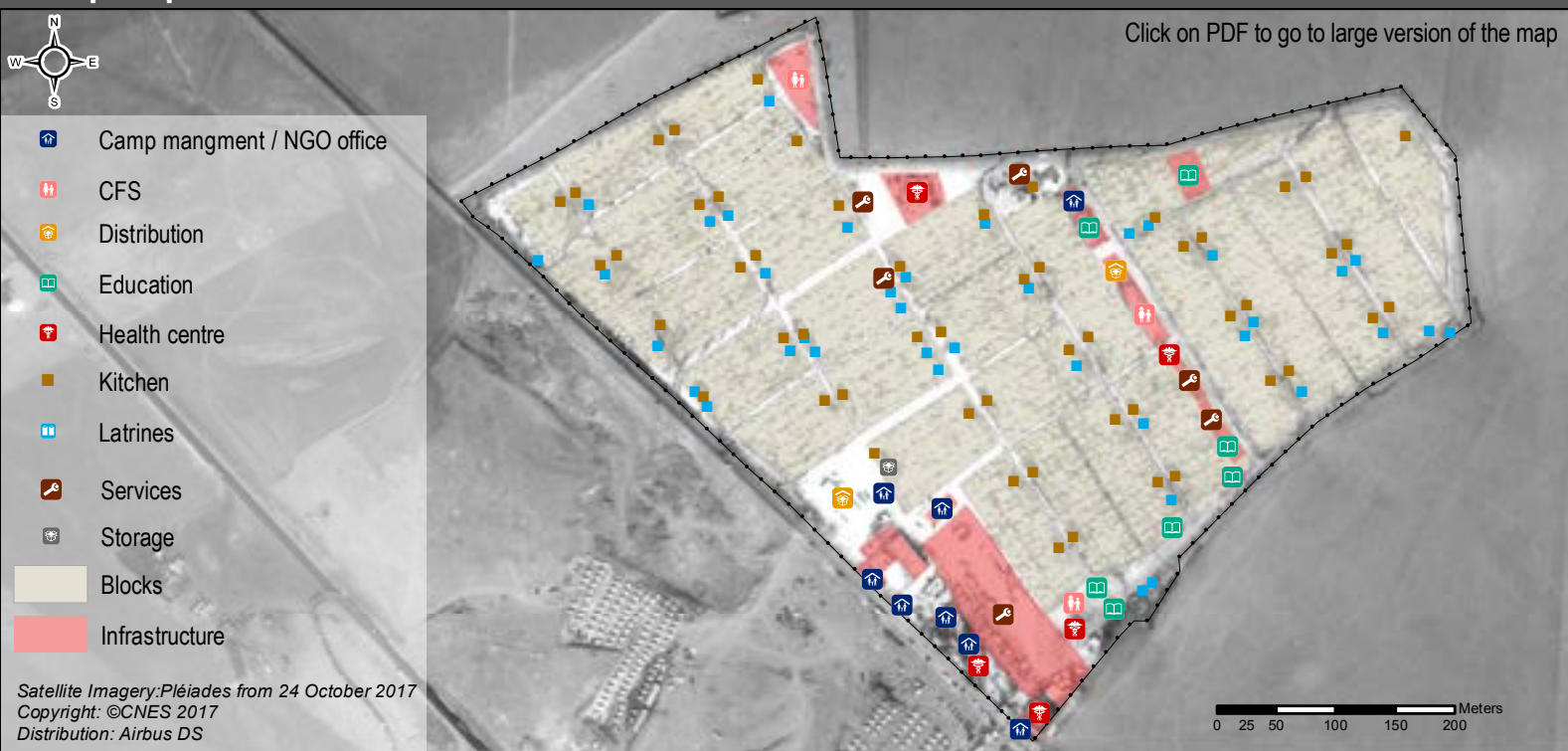
**26%** of households are headed by females.

**43 years old:** Average head of household age.

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Result	Achievement
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	6 <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	3.9m <sup>2,2</sup>	●
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	29m <sup>2,2</sup>	●
WASH	Person per latrine	max 20	32 <sup>2</sup>	●
	Person per shower	max 20	81 <sup>2</sup>	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min twice weekly	Every day	●
Food	% of households reporting accessing food assistance in the 14 days prior to the assessment	100%	90%	●
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>3</sup>	100%	30%	●
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	66%	●
	% of households with access to health services	100%	100%	●
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing educational services	100%	42%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing educational services	100%	16%	●
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	47%	●

Targets based on sphere and minimum standards agreed with humanitarian agencies operating in camps. Findings based on household-level data. ● Standard reached, ● More than 50% standard reached, ● Less than 50% of standard reached or not at all

1 Population as estimated by UNHCR on 16 March 2018.

2 Combined result for both Ein Issa and Ein Issa extension.

3 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.



## Movements and intentions

### Arrivals

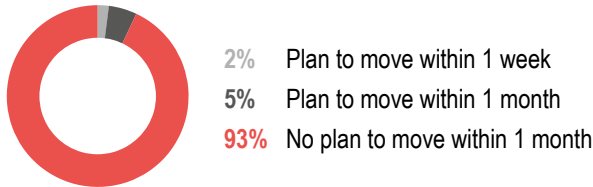
167 individuals<sup>2</sup> reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### Departures

665 individuals<sup>2</sup> permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### Movement intention

Proportion of households by movement intention:



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

- Returning to area of origin
- Cost of living
- Safety and security situation

### Information on return

25% of households reported receiving information on returning to their area of origin from camp management.

## Shelter

### Shelter types

98% of households reported living in tents<sup>4</sup>, with 2% residing in makeshift shelters.

Shelters are primarily UNHCR 6x4 metre tents.

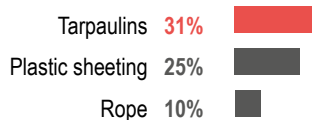
- 60% of households are using a secondary cover (tarpaulin or similar).
- 40% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 6 people per household, with an average of 6 people per shelter.

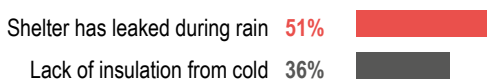
### Shelter needs

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>5</sup>



### Shelter adequacy issues

77% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>5</sup>

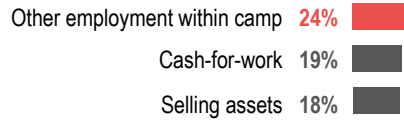


## Livelihoods

### Income

82% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood sources:<sup>6</sup>



4% of households reported receiving cash distribution in month prior to data collection.

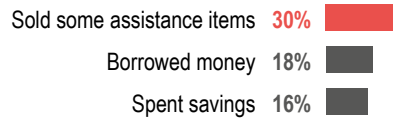
Overall average monthly household income: 29,227 SYP (67 USD)<sup>7</sup>

46% of households have economically active members

### Coping strategies

68% of households reported using some form of livelihood-based coping strategy in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:<sup>6</sup>



45% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 16,473 SYP (38 USD).<sup>7</sup>

## Health

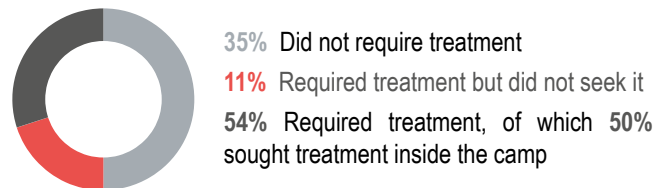
### Health facilities and access

5 health centres are reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and NGOs.

97% of households with pregnant and lactating women (PLW) reported being unable to access obstetric or antenatal care.

15% of households with a member suffering from a chronic condition reported no consistent supply of medicine.

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



### Barriers to healthcare access

Of the households who required treatment (65%), 37% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including

- Quality of care / medicine insufficient
- Cost of care / medicine too high
- No accessible health facility

### Diarrhoea prevalence

6% of assessed individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, and 20% of households reported at least one member with diarrhoea.

4 This includes households that occupied multiple shelter types, at least one of which was a tent.

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

6 Households could select as many as applied.

7 UN operational rate of exchange as of 1 March 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP

## Protection

### Child protection

35% of households reported that child protection issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most common of which were:

- Child labour
- Early marriage (below 16 years old)

In addition, camp management reported child-headed households were present in the camp.

**37%** of households with children aged 3-17 (88%) reported having children attending a CFS / YFS<sup>8</sup>, community centre or protection unit.

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>9</sup>

- 28% Children at-risk
- 1% Elderly at-risk<sup>10</sup>
- 3% Chronically ill individuals
- 1% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 3% Disabled individuals
- 4% Single-parents / caregivers

### Freedom of movement

- 57% of households reported being able to leave the camp temporarily for non-emergency purposes
- 36% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies

### Personal safety and security

36% of households reported protection issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most common of which were:

- Disputes between residents
- Theft

### Gender protection issues

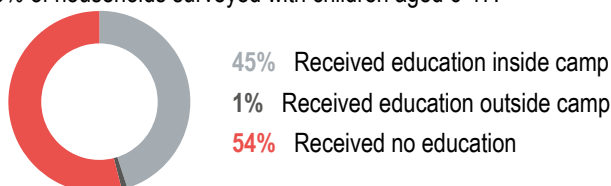
16% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

- Violence against women
- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)

## Education

### Education services

3 learning centres run by the RCC and a local NGO are available in the camp, providing primary education for 6-11 year olds. Children are reportedly not able to leave to access education outside of the camp. Of the 79% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



<sup>8</sup> Child Friendly Spaces / Youth Friendly Spaces

<sup>9</sup> Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

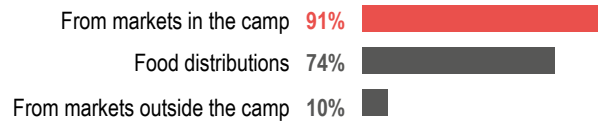
<sup>10</sup> Defined as those over the age of 60 with additional vulnerabilities or requiring specialised assistance.

<sup>11</sup> These findings are generalisable only as they are based on a subset of the total sample

## Food security

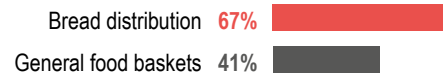
### Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>6</sup>

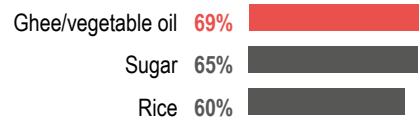


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed daily to camp residents by local authorities. General food baskets were distributed in the camp on a monthly basis and Ready To Eat Rations (RTERs) were distributed to new arrivals by an NGO.

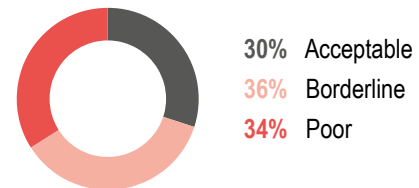
**90%** of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received types were reportedly:<sup>6</sup>



Top three most needed food items:<sup>5</sup>



Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):<sup>2</sup>



### Consumption-based coping strategies

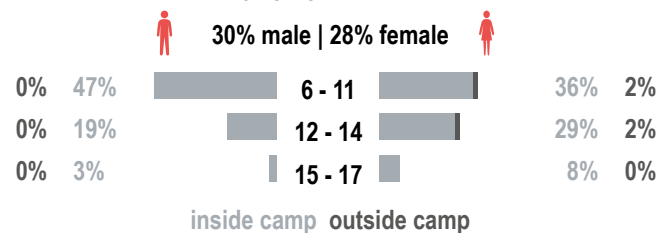
**63%** of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

94% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>11</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 54% of households reporting their children did not receive education, 42% reported facing barriers to education, the most commonly reported was that there is no education for children in certain age groups.

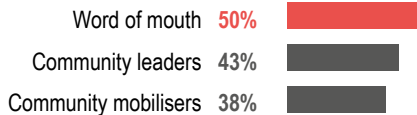


## Complaints / information access

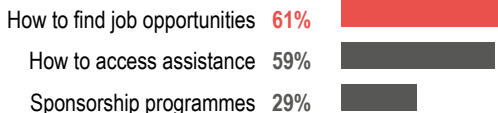
### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**51%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

#### Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>6</sup>



#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>4</sup>



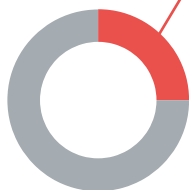
## WASH

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, a water network, and water trucking by an NGO, supplied to communal points throughout the camp. Water is reportedly treated prior to distribution.

- **99%** of households used communal water taps outside for drinking water.
- **19%** of households reported using a water consumption-based coping strategy.
- **7%** of households reported treating their drinking water, with chlorine tablets / powder the most common method.

### Water quality

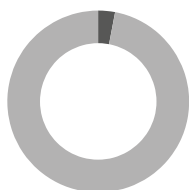


**25%** of households reported issues with water quality. Of those:

- **3%** reported bad water smell
- **20%** reported bad water taste
- **1%** reported water had a bad colour
- **4%** reported household members becoming sick after consuming the water

### Waste disposal

At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:



3%	Garbage collection
97%	Communal bin

- **100%** of households reported waste was collected on a daily basis

### Waste disposal issues

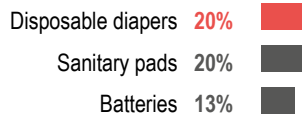
**10%** of households reported facing waste disposal issues in the 2 weeks prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:

- Insufficient number of bins/dumpsters
- Insufficient garbage bags within household

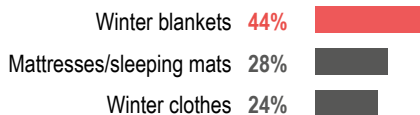


## Non-food items (NFIs)

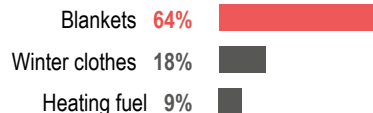
### Top three most commonly reported NFIs missing in households:<sup>6</sup>



### Top three reported household needs:<sup>5</sup>

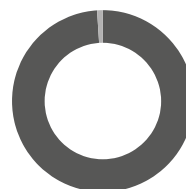


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>6</sup>



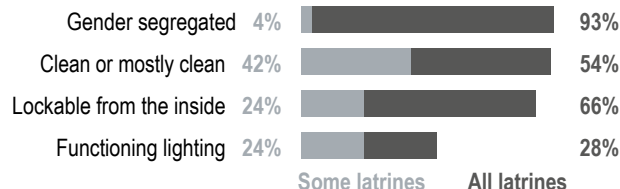
### Latrines

At the time of data collection, 64 latrine blocks were present in the camp. Households reported using the following types of latrines:



99%	Communal
1%	Private

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



The mapping survey indicated that across the camp **10%** of communal latrine stalls were not functioning (missing door or broken).

### Hygiene

**94%** of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:<sup>5</sup>



76%	Communal
24%	None (bathing in / outside of shelter)

### About REACH

REACH 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. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profile - Ein Issa Extension

Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria  
March 2018

Management agency: UN Agency  
Administration actor: Self-administration



## Summary

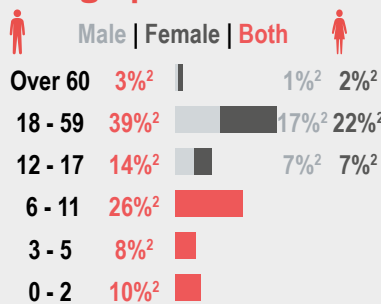
This profile provides a multi-sectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Ein Issa Extension Camp. Primary data was collected 25 February through interviews with 107 randomly sampled households, allowing for generalisable findings with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Additional information was provided by an interview with the camp manager and a mapping survey of camp infrastructure.

## Camp Overview

**# of individuals:** 14,784<sup>1,2</sup>  
**# of shelters:** 2,700<sup>2</sup>  
**First arrivals:** July 2017  
**Avg. residency duration:** 4 months<sup>2</sup>  
**Camp area:** 0.21 km<sup>2</sup>

The camp hosts Syrian Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and a minority of Iraq refugees. The majority of Syrians are from Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa governorates. The camp has 2 distinct parts separated by a road, this profile covers the extension part of the camp only.

## Demographics



**20%** of households are headed by females.

**41 years old:** Average head of household age.

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Result	Achievement
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	6 <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	3.9m <sup>2,2</sup>	●
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	29m <sup>2,2</sup>	●
WASH	Person per latrine	max 20	32 <sup>2</sup>	●
	Person per shower	max 20	81 <sup>2</sup>	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min twice weekly	Every day	●
Food	% of households reporting accessing food assistance in the 14 days prior to the assessment	100%	91%	●
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>3</sup>	100%	41%	●
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	57%	●
	% of households with access to health services	100%	100%	●
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing educational services	100%	46%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing educational services	100%	19%	●
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	36%	●

Targets based on sphere and minimum standards agreed with humanitarian agencies operating in camps. Findings based on household-level data. ● Standard reached, ● More than 50% standard reached, ● Less than 50% of standard reached or not at all

1 Population as estimated by UNHCR on 16 March 2018.

2 Combined result for both Ein Issa and Ein Issa extension.

3 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.



## Movements and intentions

### Arrivals

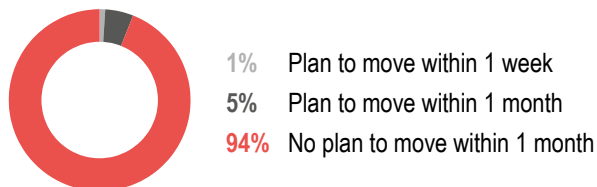
167 individuals<sup>2</sup> reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### Departures

665 individuals<sup>2</sup> permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### Movement intention

Proportion of households by movement intention:



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

- Cost of living
- Returning to area of origin
- Shelter conditions

### Information on return

33% of households reported receiving information on returning to their area of origin from camp management.

## Shelter

### Shelter types

100% of households reported living in tents<sup>4</sup>.

Shelters are primarily UNHCR 6x4 metre tents.

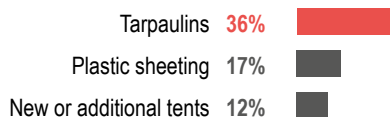
- 59% of households are using a secondary cover (tarpaulin or similar).
- 46% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 6 people per household, with an average of 5.8 people per shelter.

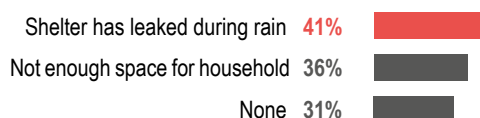
### Shelter needs

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>5</sup>



### Shelter adequacy issues

69% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>5</sup>

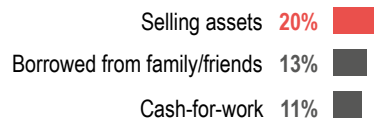


## Livelihoods

### Income

63% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood sources:<sup>6</sup>



2% of households reported receiving cash distribution in month prior to data collection.

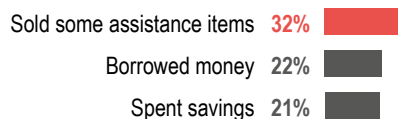
Overall average monthly household income: 31,902 SYP (74 USD)<sup>7</sup>

33% of households have economically active members

### Coping strategies

74% of households reported using some form of livelihood-based coping strategy in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:<sup>6</sup>



39% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 19,111 SYP (44 USD).<sup>7</sup>

## Health

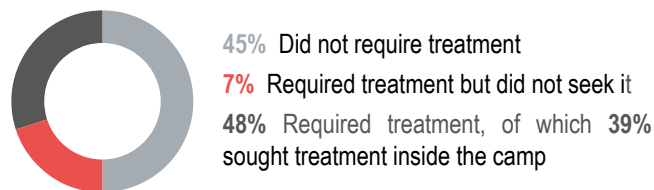
### Health facilities and access

5 health centres are reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and NGOs.

100% of households with pregnant and lactating women (PLW) reported being unable to access obstetric or antenatal care.

14% of households with a member suffering from a chronic condition reported no consistent supply of medicine.

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



### Barriers to healthcare access

Of the households who required treatment (55%), 63% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including

- Cost of care / medicine too high
- Quality of care / medicine insufficient
- No accessible health facility

### Diarrhoea prevalence

3% of assessed individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, and 12% of households reported at least one member with diarrhoea.

4 This includes households that occupied multiple shelter types, at least one of which was a tent.

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

6 Households could select as many as applied.

7 UN operational rate of exchange as of 1 March 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP



## Protection

### Child protection

41% of households reported that child protection issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most common of which were:

- Child labour
- Early marriage (below 16 years old)

In addition, camp management reported child-headed households were present in the camp.

**22%** of households with children aged 3-17 (86%) reported having children attending a CFS / YFS<sup>8</sup>, community centre or protection unit.

### Vulnerable groups

#### Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>9</sup>

- 25% Children at-risk
- 1% Elderly at-risk<sup>10</sup>
- 2% Chronically ill individuals
- 0% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 2% Disabled individuals
- 2% Single-parents / caregivers

### Freedom of movement

- 47% of households reported being able to leave the camp temporarily for non-emergency purposes
- 32% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies

### Personal safety and security

40% of households reported protection issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most common of which were:

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

### Gender protection issues

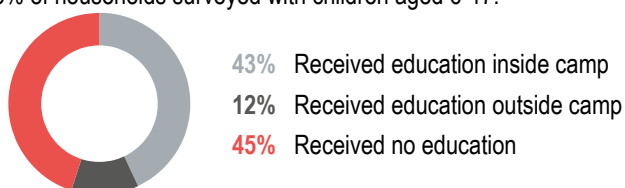
12% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

- Violence against women
- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)

## Education

### Education services

3 learning centres run by the RCC and a local NGO are available in the camp, providing primary education for 6-11 year olds. Children are reportedly not able to leave to access education outside of the camp. Of the 75% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



<sup>8</sup> Child Friendly Spaces / Youth Friendly Spaces

<sup>9</sup> Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

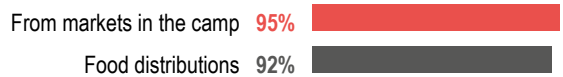
<sup>10</sup> Defined as those over the age of 60 with additional vulnerabilities or requiring specialised assistance.

<sup>11</sup> These findings are generalisable only as they are based on a subset of the total sample

## Food security

### Access to food

#### Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>6</sup>

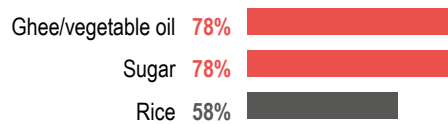


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed daily to camp residents by local authorities. General food baskets were distributed in the camp on a monthly basis and Ready To Eat Rations (RTERs) were distributed to new arrivals by an NGO.

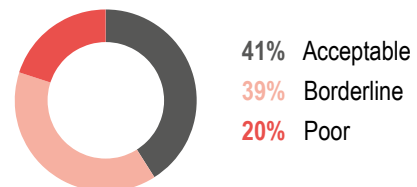
**91%** of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received types were reportedly:<sup>6</sup>



#### Top three most needed food items:<sup>5</sup>

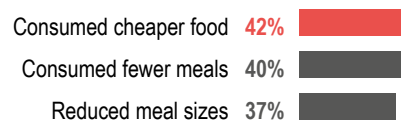


#### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):



### Consumption-based coping strategies

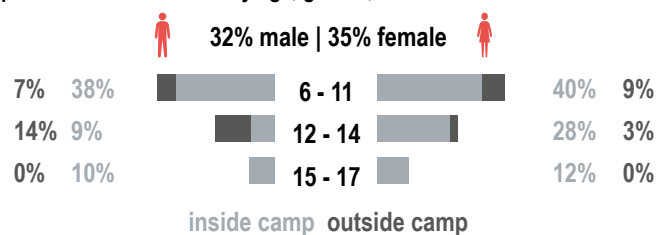
**58%** of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

95% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

### Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>11</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 45% of households reporting their children did not receive education, 40% reported facing barriers to education, the most commonly reported was that safety/security concerns.

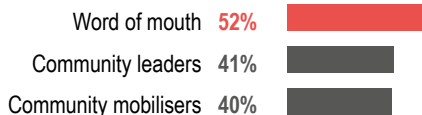


## Complaints / information access

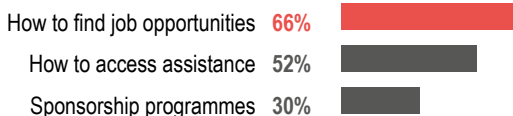
### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**43%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

### Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>6</sup>



### Top three reported information needs:<sup>4</sup>



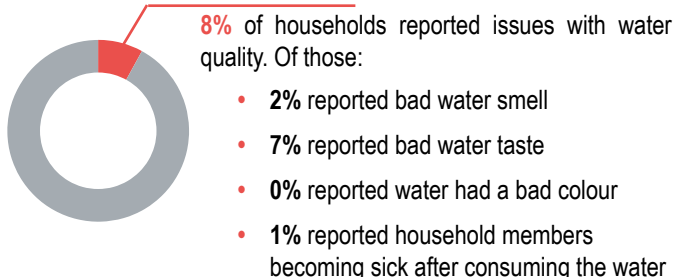
## WASH

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was trucked to communal water points by local and NGOs. Water is reportedly not treated prior to distribution.

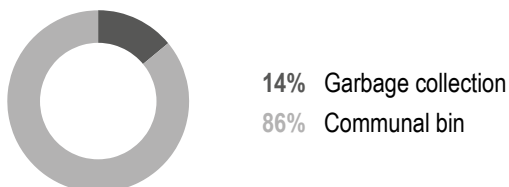
- **100%** of households used communal water taps outside for drinking water.
- **22%** of households reported using a water consumption-based coping strategy.
- **9%** of households reported treating their drinking water, with chlorine tablets / powder the most common method.

### Water quality



### Waste disposal

At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:



- **100%** of households reported waste was collected on a daily basis

### Waste disposal issues

**8%** of households reported facing waste disposal issues in the 2 weeks prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:

- Insufficient garbage bags within household
- Insufficient number of bins/dumpsters
- Complete lack of garbage removal

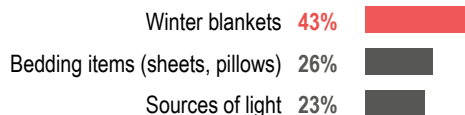


## Non-food items (NFIs)

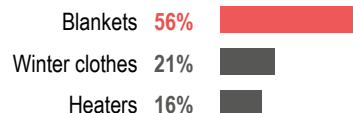
### Top three most commonly reported NFIs missing in households:<sup>6</sup>



### Top three reported household needs:<sup>5</sup>

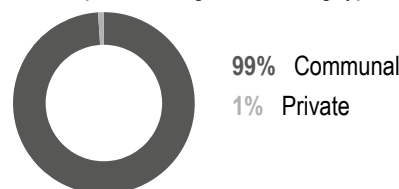


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>6</sup>

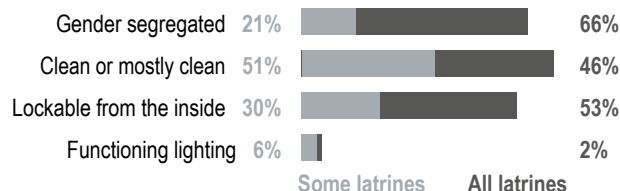


### Latrines

At the time of data collection, 68 latrine blocks were present in the camp. Households reported using the following types of latrines:



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

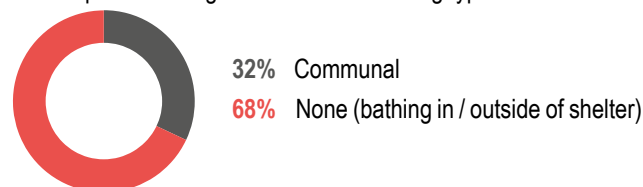


The mapping survey indicated that across the camp **9%** of communal latrine stalls were not functioning (missing door or broken).

### Hygiene

**98%** of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:<sup>6</sup>



### About REACH

REACH 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. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

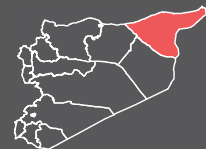
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profile - Areesheh

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria  
March 2018

Management agency: UN Agency  
Administration actor: Self-administration



## Summary

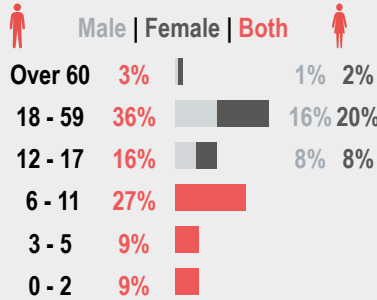
This profile provides a multi-sectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Areesheh Camp. Primary data was collected between 25 and 26 February through interviews with 114 randomly sampled households, allowing for generalisable findings with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Additional information was provided by an interview with the camp manager and a mapping survey of camp infrastructure.

## Camp Overview

**# of individuals:** 16,486<sup>1</sup>  
**# of shelters:** 2,850  
**First arrivals:** June 2017  
**Avg. residency duration:** 4 months  
**Camp area:** 0.66 km<sup>2</sup>

The camp hosts Syrian Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) only, the majority of whom are from Deir-ez-Zor governorate with Mayadin the most common sub-district of origin. The camp is divided into a regular grid layout, with some residents living beyond the camp to the North.

## Demographics



**18%** of households are headed by females.

**41 years old:** Average head of household age.

## Location Map



## Camp Map



Satellite Imagery:  
Pléiades from 24 October 2017  
Copyright: ©CNES 2017

Click on PDF to go to large version of the map

## Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Result	Achievement
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.9	●
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	3.9m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	39m <sup>2</sup>	●
WASH	Person per latrine	max 20	21	●
	Person per shower	max 20	129	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min twice weekly	Every day	●
Food	% of households reporting accessing food assistance in the 14 days prior to the assessment	100%	99%	●
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	60%	●
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	71%	●
	% of households with access to health services	100%	100%	●
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing educational services	100%	21%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing educational services	100%	9%	●
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	34%	●

Targets based on sphere and minimum standards agreed with humanitarian agencies operating in camps.

Findings based on household-level data. ● Minimum standard reached, ● More than 50% minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all

<sup>1</sup> Population as estimated by UNHCR on 16 March 2018.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

## Movements and intentions

### Arrivals

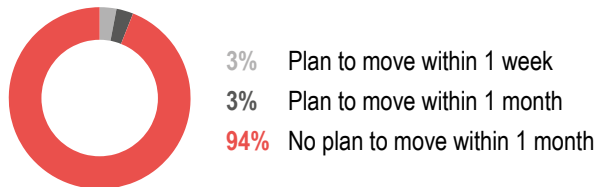
825 individuals reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### Departures

462 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### Movement intention

Proportion of households by movement intention:



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

- Returning to area of origin
- Family ties in host community
- Cost of living

### Information on return

0% of households reported receiving information on returning to their area of origin from camp management.

## Shelter

### Shelter types

100% of households reported living in tents<sup>3</sup>.

Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4 metre tents, with a small section of makeshift shelters located to the north of the camp, beyond the boundary.

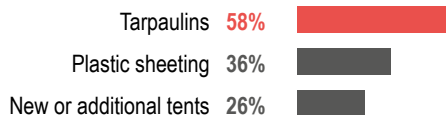
- 63% of households are using a secondary cover (tarpaulin or similar).
- 56% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 7 people per household, with an average of 5.9 people per shelter.

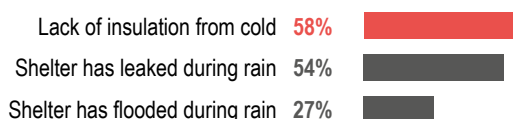
### Shelter needs

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>4</sup>



### Shelter adequacy issues

80% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>

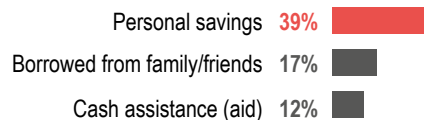


## Livelihoods

### Income

73% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood sources:<sup>5</sup>



2% of households reported receiving cash distribution in month prior to data collection.

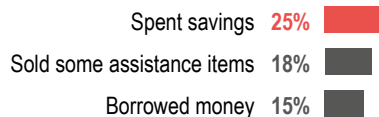
Overall average monthly household income: 22,554 SYP (52 USD)<sup>6</sup>

24% of households have economically active members

### Coping strategies

66% of households reported using some form of livelihood-based coping strategy in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:<sup>5</sup>



26% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 20,983 SYP (48 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## Health

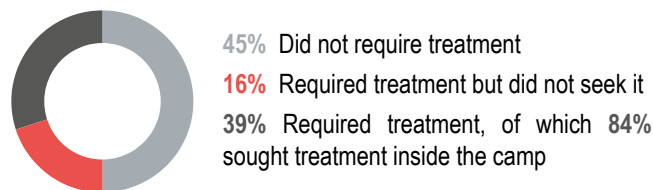
### Health facilities and access

3 health centres are reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and NGOs.

98% of households with pregnant and lactating women (PLW) reported being unable to access obstetric or antenatal care.

25% of households with a member suffering from a chronic condition reported no consistent supply of medicine.

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



### Barriers to healthcare access

Of the households who required treatment (55%), 41% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including

- Quality of care / medicine insufficient
- Cost of care / medicine too high
- No accessible health facility

### Diarrhoea prevalence

5% of assessed individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, and 18% of households reported at least one member with diarrhoea.

<sup>3</sup> This includes households that occupied multiple shelter types, at least one of which was a tent.

<sup>4</sup> Households could select up to three items from a list.

<sup>5</sup> Households could select as many as applied.

<sup>6</sup> UN operational rate of exchange as of 1 March 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP

## Protection

### Child protection

38% of households reported that child protection issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most common of which were:

- Child labour
- Early marriage (below 16 years old)

In addition, camp management reported child-headed households were present in the camp.

**13%** of households with children aged 3-17 (85%) reported having children attending a CFS / YFS<sup>7</sup>, community centre or protection unit.

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>8</sup>

- 31% Children at-risk
- 1% Elderly at-risk<sup>9</sup>
- 4% Chronically ill individuals
- 0% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 4% Disabled individuals
- 1% Single-parents / caregivers

### Freedom of movement

- 2% of households reported being able to leave the camp temporarily for non-emergency purposes
- 8% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies

### Personal safety and security

57% of households reported protection issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most common of which were:

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

### Gender protection issues

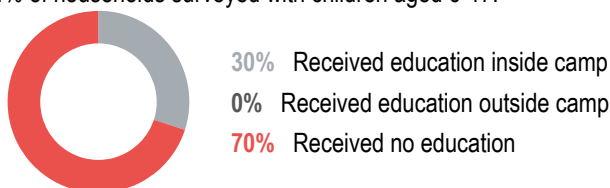
12% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

- Violence against women
- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)

## Education

### Education services

1 learning centre run by a UN agency and a local NGO is available in the camp, providing primary education for 6-11 year olds. Children are reportedly not able to leave to access education outside of the camp. Of the 74% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



<sup>7</sup> Child Friendly Spaces / Youth Friendly Spaces

<sup>8</sup> Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

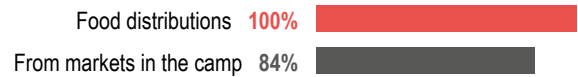
<sup>9</sup> Defined as those over the age of 60 with additional vulnerabilities or requiring specialised assistance.

<sup>10</sup> These findings are generalisable only as they are based on a subset of the total sample

## Food security

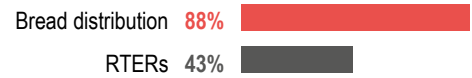
### Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>5</sup>

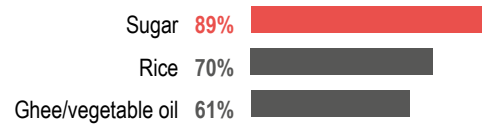


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed daily to camp residents by an NGO. Ready To Eat Rations (RTERs) were distributed in the camp on a weekly/monthly basis by NGOs.

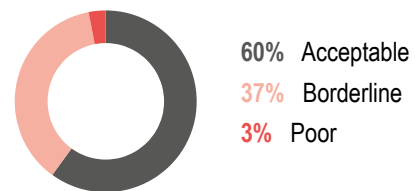
**99%** of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received types were reportedly:<sup>5</sup>



Top three most needed food items:<sup>4</sup>



Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):



### Consumption-based coping strategies

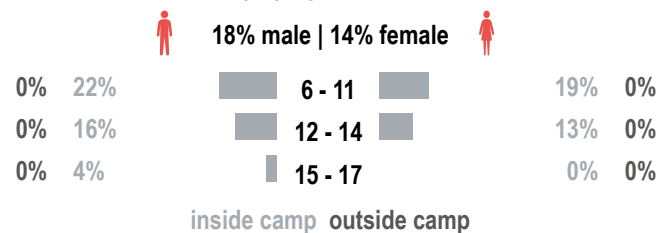
**78%** of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>5</sup>



### Market access

94% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>10</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 70% of households reporting their children did not receive education, 70% reported facing barriers to education, the most commonly reported was that there was no space in school / unable to register

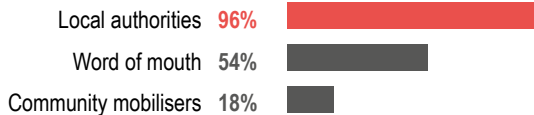


## Complaints / information access

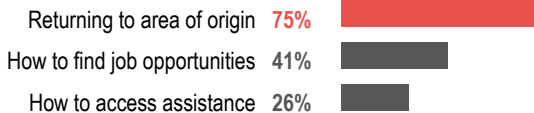
### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**55%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

### Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>5</sup>



### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



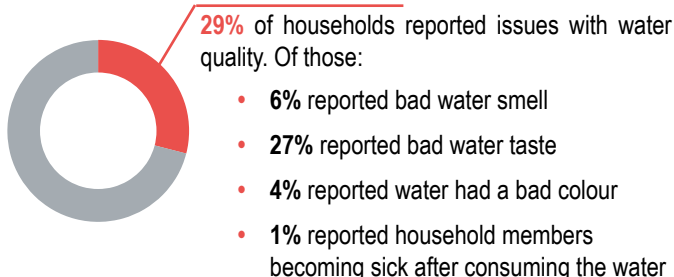
## WASH

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was trucked to communal water points by an NGO. Water is reportedly treated prior to distribution.

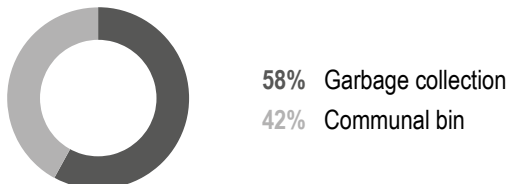
- **100%** of households used communal water taps outside for drinking water.
- **33%** of households reported using a water consumption-based coping strategy.
- **7%** of households reported treating their drinking water, with chlorine tablets / powder the most common method.

### Water quality



### Waste disposal

At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:



- **87%** of households reported waste was collected on a daily basis

### Waste disposal issues

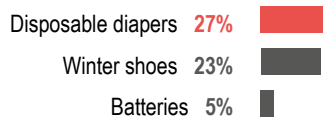
**12%** of households reported facing waste disposal issues in the 2 weeks prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:

- Insufficient garbage bags within household
- Insufficient number of bins/dumpsters
- Infrequent garbage collection and removal

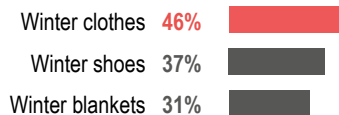


## Non-food items (NFIs)

### Top three most commonly reported NFIs missing in households:<sup>5</sup>



### Top three reported household needs:<sup>4</sup>

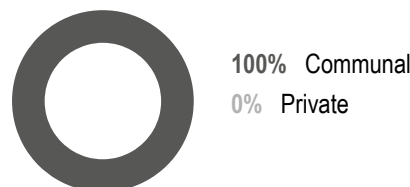


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>

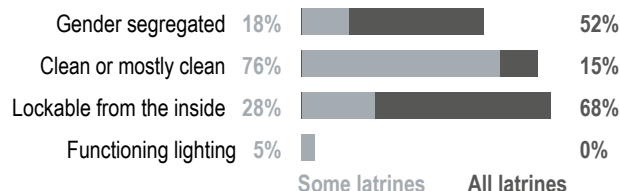


### Latrines

At the time of data collection, 168 latrine blocks were present in the camp. Households reported using the following types of latrines:



Of the 100% of households using communal latrines, the following characteristics were reported about latrines they were using:

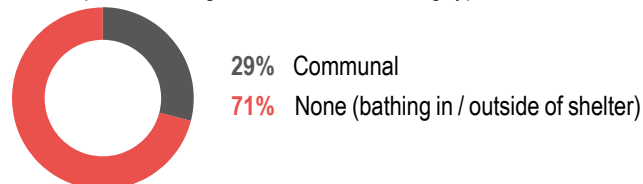


The mapping survey indicated that across the camp **3%** of communal latrine stalls were not functioning (missing door or broken).

### Hygiene

**100%** of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:<sup>5</sup>



### About REACH

REACH 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. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

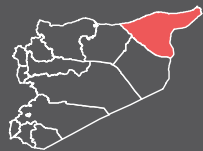
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profile - Mabruka

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria  
March 2018

Management agency: UN Agency  
Administration actor: Self-administration



## Summary

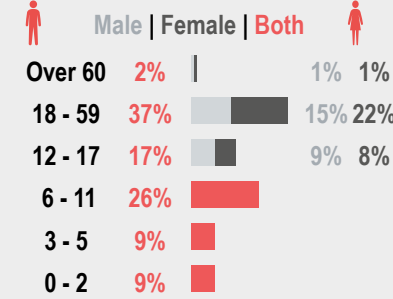
This profile provides a multi-sectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Mabruka Camp. Primary data was collected between 27 and 28 February through interviews with 108 randomly sampled households, allowing for generalisable findings with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Additional information was provided by an interview with the camp manager and a mapping survey of camp infrastructure.

## Camp Overview

**# of individuals:** 5,165<sup>1</sup>  
**# of shelters:** 1,050  
**First arrivals:** June 2016  
**Avg. residency duration:** 4 months  
**Camp area:** 0.34 km<sup>2</sup>

The camp hosts Syrian Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) only, the majority of whom are from Deir-ez-Zor governorate with Mayadin and Ashara the most common sub-districts of origin. The camp is divided has a regular grid layout of blocks and infrastructure.

## Demographics



**18%** of households are headed by females.

**41 years old:** Average head of household age.

## Location Map



## Camp Map

Click on PDF to go to large version of the map

Satellite Imagery: Pléiades from 24 November 2017  
Copyright: ©CNES 2017

- Camp management /NGO office
- CFS
- Distribution
- Education
- Entrance
- Health centre
- Kitchen
- Latrine
- Services
- Storage
- Water tower
- Blocks
- Infrastructure

0 75 150 300 450 Meters

## Sectoral Minimum Standards

	Target	Result	Achievement	
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5	●
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	64m <sup>2</sup>	●
WASH	Person per latrine	max 20	15	●
	Person per shower	max 20	33	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min twice weekly	Every day	●
Food	% of households reporting accessing food assistance in the 14 days prior to the assessment	100%	97%	●
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	48%	●
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	73%	●
	% of households with access to health services	100%	100%	●
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing educational services	100%	58%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing educational services	100%	31%	●
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	25%	●

Targets based on sphere and minimum standards agreed with humanitarian agencies operating in camps.

Findings based on household-level data. ● Minimum standard reached, ● More than 50% minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all

<sup>1</sup> Population as estimated by UNHCR on 16 March 2018.

<sup>2</sup> 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.



## Movements and intentions

### Arrivals

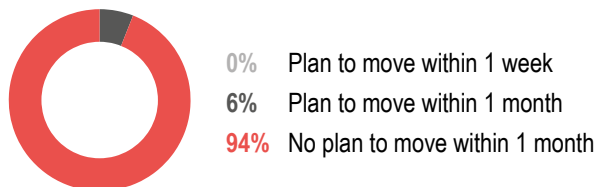
119 individuals reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### Departures

655 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### Movement intention

Proportion of households by movement intention:



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

- Returning to area of origin
- Access to income and employment opportunities
- Cost of living

### Information on return

29% of households reported receiving information on returning to their area of origin from camp management.

## Shelter

### Shelter types

100% of households reported living in tents<sup>3</sup>.

Shelters are primarily UNHCR 6x4 metre tents.

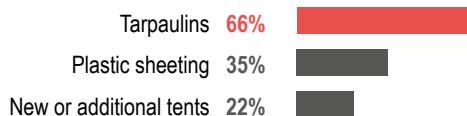
- 61% of households are using a secondary cover (tarpaulin or similar).
- 64% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 7 people per household, with an average of 5 people per shelter.

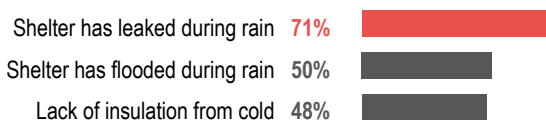
### Shelter needs

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>4</sup>



### Shelter adequacy issues

90% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>

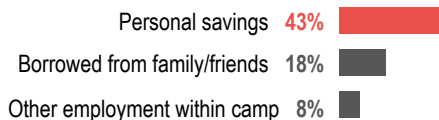


## Livelihoods

### Income

67% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood sources:<sup>5</sup>



1% of households reported receiving cash distribution in month prior to data collection.

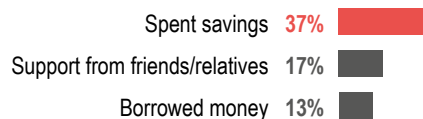
Overall average monthly household income: 15,680 SYP (36 USD)<sup>6</sup>

14% of households have economically active members

### Coping strategies

65% of households reported using some form of livelihood-based coping strategy in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:<sup>5</sup>



37% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 63,125 SYP (145 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## Health

### Health facilities and access

2 health centres are reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and NGOs.

2% of households with pregnant and lactating women (PLW) reported being unable to access obstetric or antenatal care.

23% of households with a member suffering from a chronic condition reported no consistent supply of medicine.

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



### Barriers to healthcare access

Of the households who required treatment (56%), 63% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including

- Quality of care / medicine insufficient
- Cost of care / medicine too high
- No accessible health facility

### Diarrhoea prevalence

6% of assessed individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, and 30% of households reported at least one member with diarrhoea.

<sup>3</sup> This includes households that occupied multiple shelter types, at least one of which was a tent.

<sup>4</sup> Households could select up to three items from a list.

<sup>5</sup> Households could select as many as applied.

<sup>6</sup> UN operational rate of exchange as of 1 March 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP



## Protection

### Child protection

27% of households reported that child protection issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most common of which were:

- Child labour
- Early marriage (below 16 years old)

In addition, camp management reported child-headed households were present in the camp.

**39%** of households with children aged 3-17 (86%) reported having children attending a CFS / YFS<sup>7</sup>, community centre or protection unit.

### Vulnerable groups

#### Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>8</sup>

- 22% Children at-risk
- 0% Elderly at-risk<sup>9</sup>
- 4% Chronically ill individuals
- 1% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 3% Disabled individuals
- 1% Single-parents / caregivers

### Freedom of movement

- 5% of households reported being able to leave the camp temporarily for non-emergency purposes
- 20% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies

### Personal safety and security

46% of households reported protection issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most common of which were:

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

### Gender protection issues

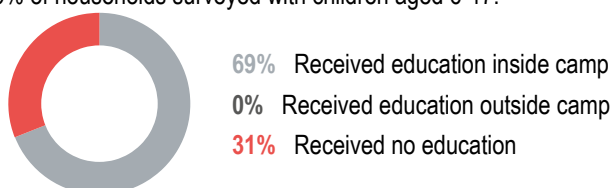
19% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

- Violence against women
- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)

## Education

### Education services

5 learning centres run by a UN agency and a local NGO are available in the camp, providing primary education for 6-11 year olds. Children are reportedly not able to leave to access education outside of the camp. Of the 79% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



<sup>7</sup> Child Friendly Spaces / Youth Friendly Spaces

<sup>8</sup> Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

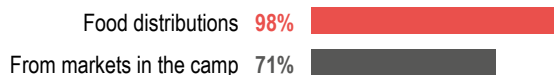
<sup>9</sup> Defined as those over the age of 60 with additional vulnerabilities or requiring specialised assistance.

<sup>10</sup> These findings are generalisable only as they are based on a subset of the total sample

## Food security

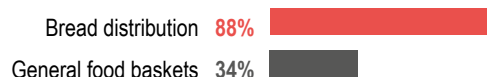
### Access to food

#### Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>5</sup>

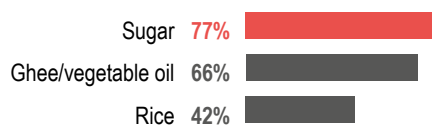


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed daily to camp residents by an NGO. General food baskets were distributed in the camp on a monthly basis and Ready To Eat Rations (RTERs) were distributed to new arrivals by a UN agency.

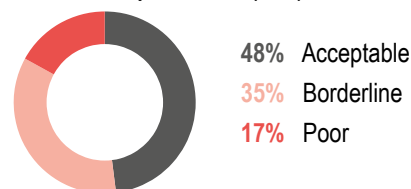
**97%** of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received types were reportedly:<sup>5</sup>



#### Top three most needed food items:<sup>4</sup>



#### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):



### Consumption-based coping strategies

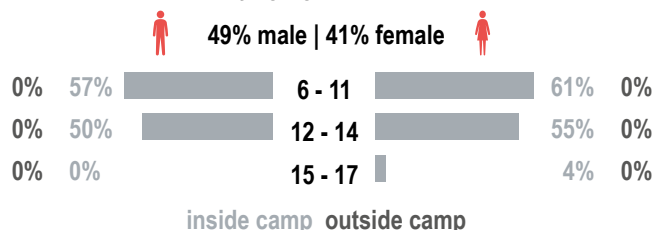
**85%** of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>5</sup>



### Market access

**94%** of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

#### Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>10</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 31% of households reporting their children did not receive education, **49%** reported facing barriers to education, the most commonly reported was that schools lack trained teachers.

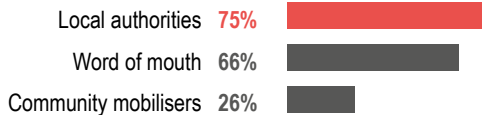


## Complaints / information access

### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**61%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

### Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>5</sup>



### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



## WASH

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was trucked to communal water points by a UN agency. A water network is also present in the camp, providing water to tap stands. Water is reportedly treated prior to distribution.

- **100%** of households used communal water taps outside for drinking water.
- **48%** of households reported using a water consumption-based coping strategy.
- **14%** of households reported treating their drinking water, with chlorine tablets / powder the most common method.

### Water quality



**50%** of households reported issues with water quality. Of those:

- **15%** reported bad water smell
- **46%** reported bad water taste
- **6%** reported water had a bad colour
- **7%** reported household members becoming sick after consuming the water

### Waste disposal

At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:



62%	Garbage collection
38%	Communal bin

- **90%** of households reported waste was collected on a daily basis

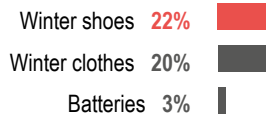
### Waste disposal issues

**5%** of households reported facing waste disposal issues in the 2 weeks prior to data collection. The most commonly reported were:

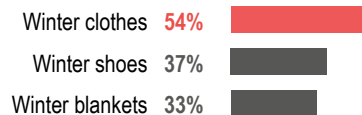
- Insufficient garbage bags within household
- Insufficient number of bins/dumpsters

## Non-food items (NFIs)

### Top three most commonly reported NFIs missing in households:<sup>5</sup>



### Top three reported household needs:<sup>4</sup>

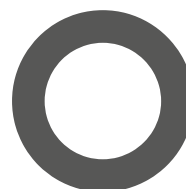


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>



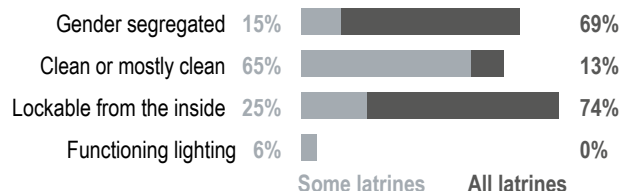
### Latrines

At the time of data collection, 80 latrine blocks were present in the camp. Households reported using the following types of latrines:



100%	Communal
0%	Private

Of the 100% of households using communal latrines, the following characteristics were reported about latrines they were using:

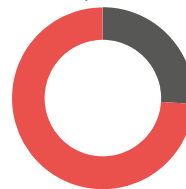


The mapping survey indicated that across the camp **22%** of communal latrine stalls were not functioning (missing door or broken).

### Hygiene

**99%** of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:<sup>5</sup>



26%	Communal
74%	None (bathing in / outside of shelter)

### About REACH

REACH 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. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

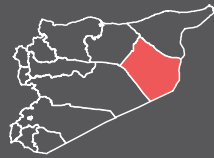
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Informal Site Profile - Abu Khashab

Deir ez-Zor governorate, Syria  
March 2018

Management agency / registration actor:  
Self administration



## Summary

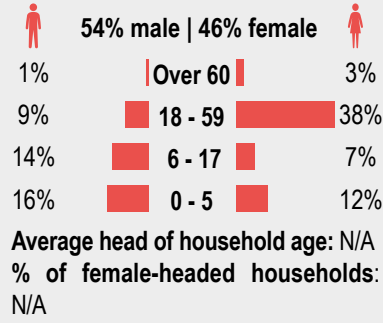
This profile provides a multisectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Abu Khashab informal site. Primary data was collected on 1 March 2018 through direct interviews with the site management team. As such, the findings of this assessment are indicative only and not statistically representative. Additional information was provided by a mapping survey.

## Site Overview

**# of individuals:** 1,565  
**# of shelters:** 305 (all occupied)  
**First arrivals:** November 2017  
**Site area:** .10 km<sup>2</sup>

The majority of the site population is from Abu Kamal or Al-Mayadin sub-districts in Deir ez-Zor governorate. The camp is laid out into 13 rectangular blocks with latrines and water tanks located towards the south and north of these blocks.

## Demographics



## Location Map



## Site Map






## Key findings

<b>Shelter</b>	All shelters are tents. There are reportedly 7 people per shelter on average.
<b>WASH</b>	Communal latrines are reportedly the only latrine type in the site. There are reportedly no showers or bathing facilities (communal or private).
<b>Health</b>	There are reportedly two health facilities in the site.
<b>Livelihoods</b>	Households are selling humanitarian assistance items as a livelihood coping strategy.
<b>Food</b>	Fresh vegetables and non-perishable canned foods are the most needed food items not available through distributions or in markets.
<b>Education</b>	There is reportedly one education facility in the site, which is a primary facility run by local authorities.
<b>Protection</b>	There are reportedly no child friendly spaces (CFS) in the site.



## ➔ Priority needs

Top three priority needs reported by site management:

-  Sanitation
-  Health services
-  Hygiene promotion

## ➔ Movements and intentions

### Arrivals and departures

- 99%** of population has reportedly lived in the site for more than one week.
- 20** individuals reportedly departed in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.
- 350** individuals reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.

The main pull factor for leaving the site has been the intention to return to the area of origin. **Of those households who intend to leave the site, 50% intend to return to their area of origin.**

## 🏠 Shelter

### Number and type of shelters

- 305** shelters in the site, **100% of which are occupied.** An NGO provided 290, 15 were brought by residents.

- Tents** are the only shelter types in the site.
- 7** people per shelter on average.

### Shelter adequacy

Site management reported the following shelter adequacy issues:

- Insufficient number of shelters for the total population of the site.
- Shelters are too small for entire families.
- Structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily.
- Shelters leak when it rains

There are reportedly **no materials or resources being provided to residents to improve shelter sustainability.** Site management reports **every tent has a fire extinguisher.**

## 🚰 WASH

### Access to water

**Public taps/standpipes** (provided by an NGO) are the primary source of water. Site management reported that in the two weeks prior to the assessment there had been **no water quality issues** and **everyone/nearly everyone had sufficient water to meet their needs.**

### Latrines and showers

**Communal latrines** are the only latrine types in site

- ✓ **All** of the communal latrines are gender-separated.
- ✗ **None** of the communal latrines have lighting.
- ✓ **All** of the communal latrines have lockable doors.

Alternatives to latrines used by site residents: **Open defecation within the site/outside the site**

There are **no showers or bathing places** in the site. Residents bathe inside their shelters.

### Waste disposal

There is no sanitation system within the site.

Main waste disposal methods reported: **Garbage collection by an NGO**

## 🏥 Health

There are reportedly **one permanent health facility and one mobile clinic in the site,** and there is also an accessible primary health care facility outside the site that residents visit for treatment.

## 🍲 Food security

Main sources of food for site residents are reportedly:

- Markets inside the site.
- Food distributions.

Site management reported the following distribution types in the site:




- Daily bread distributions by an NGO.
- Dry food ration distributions by a stabilisation actor approximately every 10 days.

Site management reported that **food assistance is of sufficient quality and quantity,** and residents are reportedly not relying on any coping strategies as a result.



**Fresh vegetables and non-perishable canned food are reportedly the most needed food items** that are not currently available through assistance or in markets.

## 📦 Non-food items (NFIs)

**Top three shelter NFI needs:**

-  Replacement tents
-  Additional tents
-  Tarpaulins

**Top three household NFI needs:**

-  Sources of light
-  Mattresses/sleeping mats
-  Winter shoes

## 💰 Livelihoods

There are **reportedly no income sources** for households in the site. Site residents sell humanitarian assistance items provided to them as a **livelihood coping strategy.**

**Available sources of credit:** Households in the site rely on local shopkeepers.

## 👤 Protection

Site management reported that **all residents are able to leave the site for both emergency and non-emergency purposes.** There are reportedly no barriers to freedom of movement.

In the two weeks prior to the assessment, the only protection issue inside the site or within 500 metres of the site was reportedly the danger of exposure to scorpions, snakes, and similar animals. **Site management reported that there were no child or gender protection issues.**

- 0** child friendly spaces in the site.
  - 60%** of residents reportedly missing documentation.
- Site management reports that all births in the site are registered.

## 📖 Education

There is reportedly one education facility in the site, run by local authorities. The facility only offers primary education. Site management reports that **parents' fear that children will contract diseases at education facilities is a barrier to education.** An estimated 80 percent of children are receiving education inside or outside the site.

## 👥 Community organisation

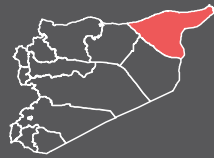
Residents receive information on distributions through the site management. Site management reports the **priority information need is information about returning to the area of origin.**



# Camp Profile - Newroz

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria  
March 2018

Management agency / registration actor:  
Self administration / NGO



## Summary

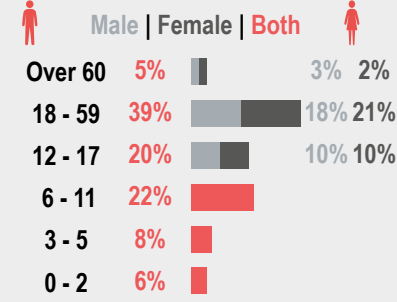
This profile provides a multisectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Newroz camp. Primary data was collected on 5 March 2018 through direct interviews with the camp management team. As such, the findings of this assessment are indicative only and not statistically representative. Additional information was provided by a mapping survey.

## Camp Overview

**# of individuals:** 1,077<sup>1</sup>  
**# of shelters:** 350 (all occupied)  
**First arrivals:** August 2014  
**Camp area:** 0.41 km<sup>2</sup>

The site population is primarily comprised of Iraqi refugees. The overwhelming majority of residents are from Sinjar district (Ninewa governorate), with some residents from elsewhere in Ninewa governorate and others from locations within Syria.

## Demographics

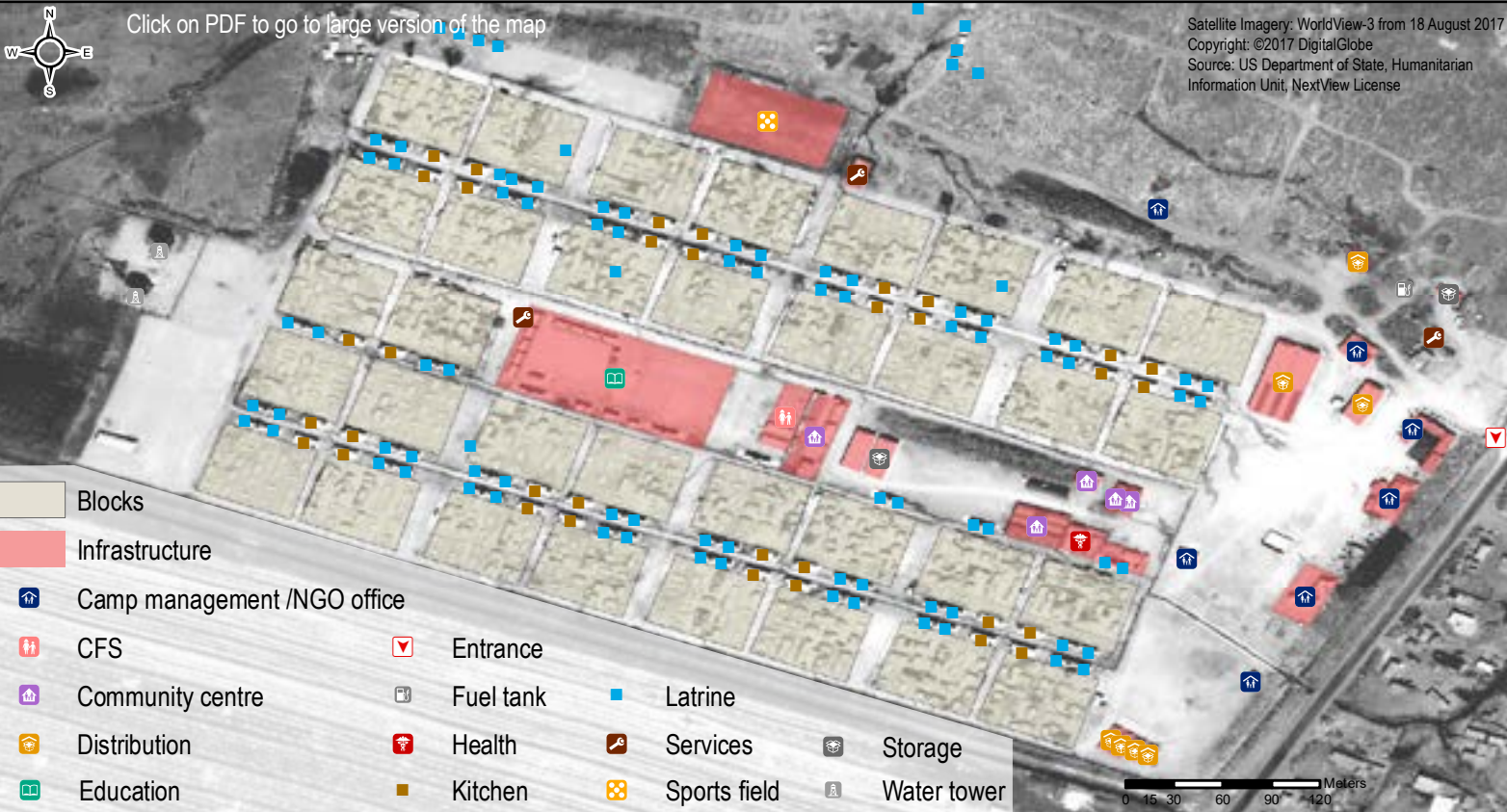


Average head of household age: N/A  
% of female-headed households: N/A

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Key findings

<b>Shelter</b>	All shelters are tents. There are reportedly 6 people per shelter on average.
<b>WASH</b>	Communal latrines are reportedly the only latrine type in the camp. There are reportedly communal showers/bathing facilities.
<b>Health</b>	There are reportedly two health facilities in the camp.
<b>Livelihoods</b>	Households are reportedly relying on support from camp management as a livelihood coping strategy.
<b>Food</b>	Sugar, canned chicken and canned beans are reportedly the most needed food items that are not currently available through assistance or in markets.
<b>Education</b>	There is reportedly one education facility in the camp.
<b>Protection</b>	There is reportedly one child friendly space (CFS) in the camp.

<sup>1</sup> Population as estimated by UNHCR on 16 March 2018.



## ➔ Priority need

**Employment** is the top priority need reported by camp management.

## ➔ Movements and intentions

### Arrivals and departures

**100%** of population has reportedly lived in the camp for more than one week.

**0** individuals reportedly departed in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.

**0** individuals reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.

The main push factor for leaving the camp has been the intention to return to the area of origin. **Of those households who intend to leave the camp, 100% intend to return to their area of origin.**

## 🏠 Shelter

### Number and type of shelters

**350** shelters in the camp, **100% of which are occupied.** An NGO provided 50 and a UN agency provided 300.

**Tents** are the only shelter types in camp.

**6** people per shelter on average.

### Shelter adequacy

Camp management reported the **shelters have become worn down** from extended use. Camp management reports approximately **10% of the tents are vulnerable to flooding.**

There are reportedly **no materials or resources being provided to residents to improve shelter sustainability.** Camp management reports that it maintains a **limited number of fire extinguishers for the camp.**

## 🚰 WASH

### Access to water

**A piped connection to the tents** (provided by a UN agency) is the primary source of water. Camp management reported that in the two weeks prior to the assessment there had been **no water quality issues** and **everyone/nearly everyone had sufficient water to meet their needs.**

### Latrines and showers

**Communal latrines** are reportedly the only latrine types in the camp.

- ✓ All of the communal latrines are gender-separated.
- ✓ All of the communal latrines have lighting.
- ✓ All of the communal latrines have lockable doors.

Camp residents are not using any alternatives to latrines.

There are **communal showers/bathing facilities in the camp.**

- ✓ All of the communal showers/facilities are gender-separated.
- ✓ All of the communal showers/facilities have lighting.
- ✓ All of the communal showers/facilities have lockable doors.

### Waste disposal

The camp has a **sewage system connected to the main network.**

Main waste disposal methods reported: **Garbage collection by local authorities**

## 🏥 Health

There are reportedly **two health facilities in the camp**, and there is also an accessible primary health care facility outside the camp that residents visit for treatment.

## 🍲 Food security

Main sources of food for camp residents are reportedly:

- Markets inside the camp.
- Food distributions.

Camp management reported the following distribution types in the camp:

- Daily bread distributions by a UN agency.
- Monthly General Food Rations (GFRs) distributions an NGO.
- Fortnightly voucher distributions by an NGO.

Camp management reported that **food assistance is not sufficient in quality / quantity.** Residents have access to markets within and outside the camp.

**Sugar, canned chicken and canned beans are reportedly the most needed food items** that are not currently available through assistance or in markets.

## 📦 Non-food items (NFIs)

### Shelter NFI needs:

🏠 Replacement tents

### Top three household NFI needs:

🛏 Bedding items

🧺 Winter blankets

🍳 Cooking utensils

## 💰 Livelihoods

There are **reportedly no income sources** for households in the camp.

Camp residents reportedly rely on assistance from camp management as a **livelihood coping strategy.** There are no available sources of credit.

## 🛡 Protection

Camp management reported that **all residents are able to leave the camp for both emergency and non-emergency purposes.** There are reportedly no barriers to freedom of movement.

In the two weeks prior to the assessment, there were reportedly no protection issues inside the camp or within 500 metres of the camp.

**Early marriage of children below 16 years of age** was a child protection issue within the two weeks prior to the assessment. **Camp management reported that there were no gender protection issues.**

**1** child friendly space in the camp.

**1** women's centre in the camp.

**50%** of residents reportedly missing documentation.

Camp management reports that all births in the camp are registered.

## 📖 Education

There is reportedly one education facility in the camp, run by a UN agency. Camp management reports **there are no barriers to education and all children are receiving education inside or outside the camp.**

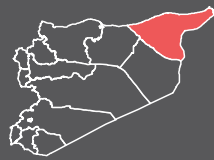
## 👥 Community organisation

Residents receive information on distributions through community leaders and word of mouth. Camp management reports the **priority information need is information about replacing missing documents.**



# Camp Profile - Roj

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria  
March 2018



Management agency/registration actor:  
Self administration / NGO

## Summary

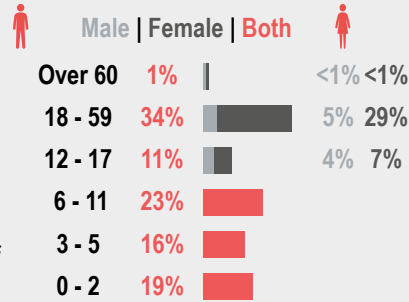
This profile provides a multisectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Roj camp. Primary data was collected on 25 February 2018 through direct interviews with the camp management team. As such, the findings of this assessment are indicative only and not statistically representative. Additional information was provided by a mapping survey.

## Camp Overview

**# of individuals:** 1775<sup>1</sup>  
**# of shelters:** 600 (all occupied)  
**First arrivals:** March 2015  
**Avg. residency duration:** 3.5 months  
**Camp area:** 0.09 km<sup>2</sup>

A significant number of residents within the camp are Iraqi refugees, most of whom are from Ninewa governorate. A smaller proportion are Syrians, primarily from Aleppo, Deir-ez-Zor and ar-Raqqa governorates.

## Demographics



**Average head of household age:** N/A  
**% of female-headed households:** N/A

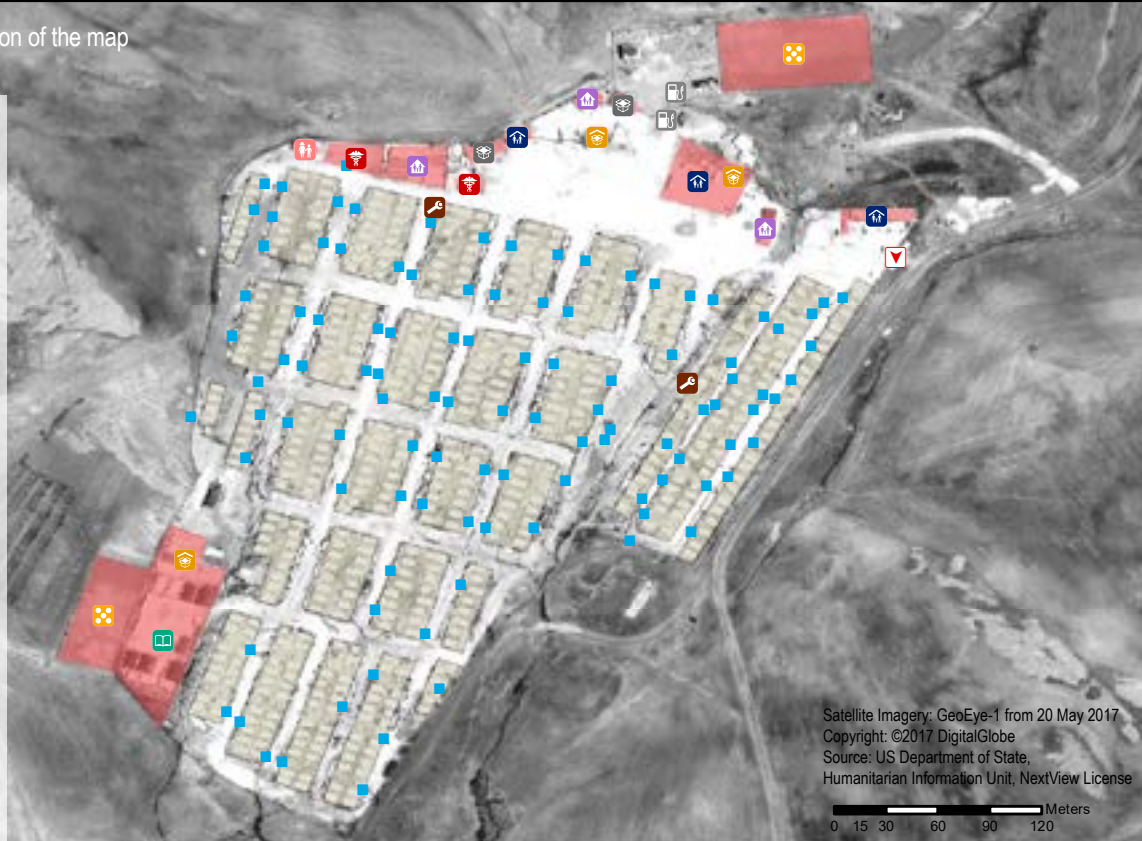
## Location Map



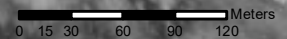
## Camp Map

Click on PDF to go to large version of the map

- Blocks
- Infrastructure
- Camp management/ NGO office
- CFS
- Community area
- Distribution
- Education
- Entrance
- Fuel tank
- Health
- Latrine
- Sports field
- Storage
- Services



Satellite Imagery: GeoEye-1 from 20 May 2017  
Copyright: ©2017 DigitalGlobe  
Source: US Department of State, Humanitarian Information Unit, NextView License



## Key findings

<b>Shelter</b>	All shelters are tents. There are reportedly 4 people per shelter on average.
<b>WASH</b>	Communal latrines are reportedly the only latrine type in the camp. Communal showers are reportedly available.
<b>Health</b>	There are reportedly two health facilities in the camp and another outside the camp that is accessible to residents.
<b>Livelihoods</b>	Households are reportedly relying on support from family and friends as a livelihood coping strategy.
<b>Food</b>	Rice, sugar and salt are reportedly the most needed food items that are not currently available through assistance or in markets.
<b>Education</b>	There is reportedly one education facility in the camp.
<b>Protection</b>	There is reportedly one child friendly spaces (CFS) present in the camp.

<sup>1</sup> Population as estimated by UNHCR on 16 March 2018.



## ➔ Priority needs

Top three priority needs reported by camp management:

- Local language instruction
- Health services
- Clothing

## ➔ Movements and intentions

### Arrivals and departures

- 100%** of population has reportedly lived in the camp for more than one week
- 0** individuals reportedly departed in the 2 weeks prior to data collection
- 40** individuals reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to data collection

The main push factor for leaving the camp has been the intention to return to the area of origin. **Of those households who intend to leave the camp, 100% intend to return to their area of origin.**

## 🏠 Shelter

### Number and type of shelters

- 600** shelters in the camp, **100% of which are occupied.** UNHCR provided all 600 shelters.
- Tents** are the only shelter types in camp.
- 4** people per shelter on average.

### Shelter adequacy

Camp management reported the following shelter adequacy issues:

- Structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily.
- Many shelters are heavily damaged or unusable
- Leaks during rain

**80% of tents are reportedly prone to flooding.**

**Additional covers for shelters are being provided** to residents to improve shelter sustainability. Camp management reported that **each commine (comprised of 24 households) has two accessible fire extinguishers.**

## 🚰 WASH

### Access to water

**Public taps or standpipes** (provided by an NGO) are the primary source of water. Water from the public tap is reportedly not treated before water is distributed. Camp management reported that in the two weeks prior to the assessment there had been **no water quality issues and everyone/nearly everyone had sufficient water to meet their needs.**

### Latrines and showers

**Communal latrines** are the only latrine types in camp

- None** of the communal latrines are gender-separated.
- All** of the communal latrines have lighting.
- All** of the communal latrines have lockable doors.

No alternatives to latrines are used by camp residents.

Communal showers are the only bathing facilities in the camp.

### Waste disposal

Main waste disposal methods reported: **Garbage collection by an NGO**

## 🏥 Health

There are reportedly **two health facilities in the camp**, and there is also an accessible primary health care facility outside the camp that residents visit for treatment.

## 🍲 Food security

Main sources of food for camp residents are reportedly:

- Markets inside the camp.
- Markets outside the camp.
- Food distributions.

Camp management reported the following distribution types in the camp:

- Daily bread distributions by a UN agency.
- Fortnightly voucher assistance distributions by an NGO.
- Monthly General Food Rations (GFRs) distributions an NGO.

Camp management reported that although **food assistance is not sufficient in quantity**, households are not using any coping mechanisms. **Rice, sugar and salt are reportedly the most needed food items** that are not currently available through assistance or in markets.

## 📦 Non-food items (NFIs)

### Shelter NFI needs:

- Tarpaulins

### Top three household NFI needs:

- Mattresses/sleeping mats
- Winter blankets
- Cooking stoves

## 💰 Livelihoods

There are **reportedly no income sources** for households in the camp. Residents rely on support from family and friends as a livelihood coping strategy.

**Available sources of credit:** Households in the camp rely on local shopkeepers.

## 👤 Protection

Camp management reported that **all residents are able to leave the camp for both emergency and non-emergency purposes.**

In the two weeks prior to the assessment, **no safety or security issues inside the camp or within 500 metres of the camp were reported.**

**Early marriage of children below 16 years of age** was a child protection issue within the two weeks prior to the assessment. **Camp management reported that there were no gender protection issues.**

**1** child friendly space in the camp.

Camp management reported **no residents are missing official documentation.**

Camp management reports that all births in the camp are registered.

## 📖 Education

There is reportedly one education facility in the camp, run by an NGO. Camp management reports **there are no barriers to education and all children are receiving education inside or outside the camp.**

## 👥 Community organisation

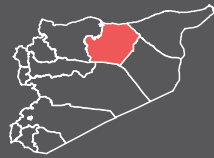
Camp management reports **residents receive information on distributions through local authorities.** There are reportedly no information needs.



# Informal Site Profile - Twahina

Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria  
March 2018

Management agency: Tabqa Civil Council (TCC)  
Registration actor: TCC



## Summary

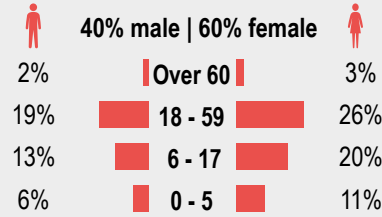
This profile provides a multisectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Twahina informal site. Primary data was collected on 26 February 2018 through direct interviews with the camp management team. As such, the findings of this assessment are indicative only and not statistically representative. Additional information was provided by a mapping survey.

## Site Overview

**# of individuals:** 12,515  
**# of shelters:** 1,150 (all occupied)  
**First arrivals:** May 2017  
**Site area:** 0.33 km

The site population is reportedly all Syrian Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), the majority reportedly from Oqeirbat (Hama governorate), Sokhneh (Homs governorate) and Dayr Hafir sub-districts (Aleppo governorate). The site is roughly divided into blocks of shelters, with the main access road running due South from the site entrance.

## Demographics

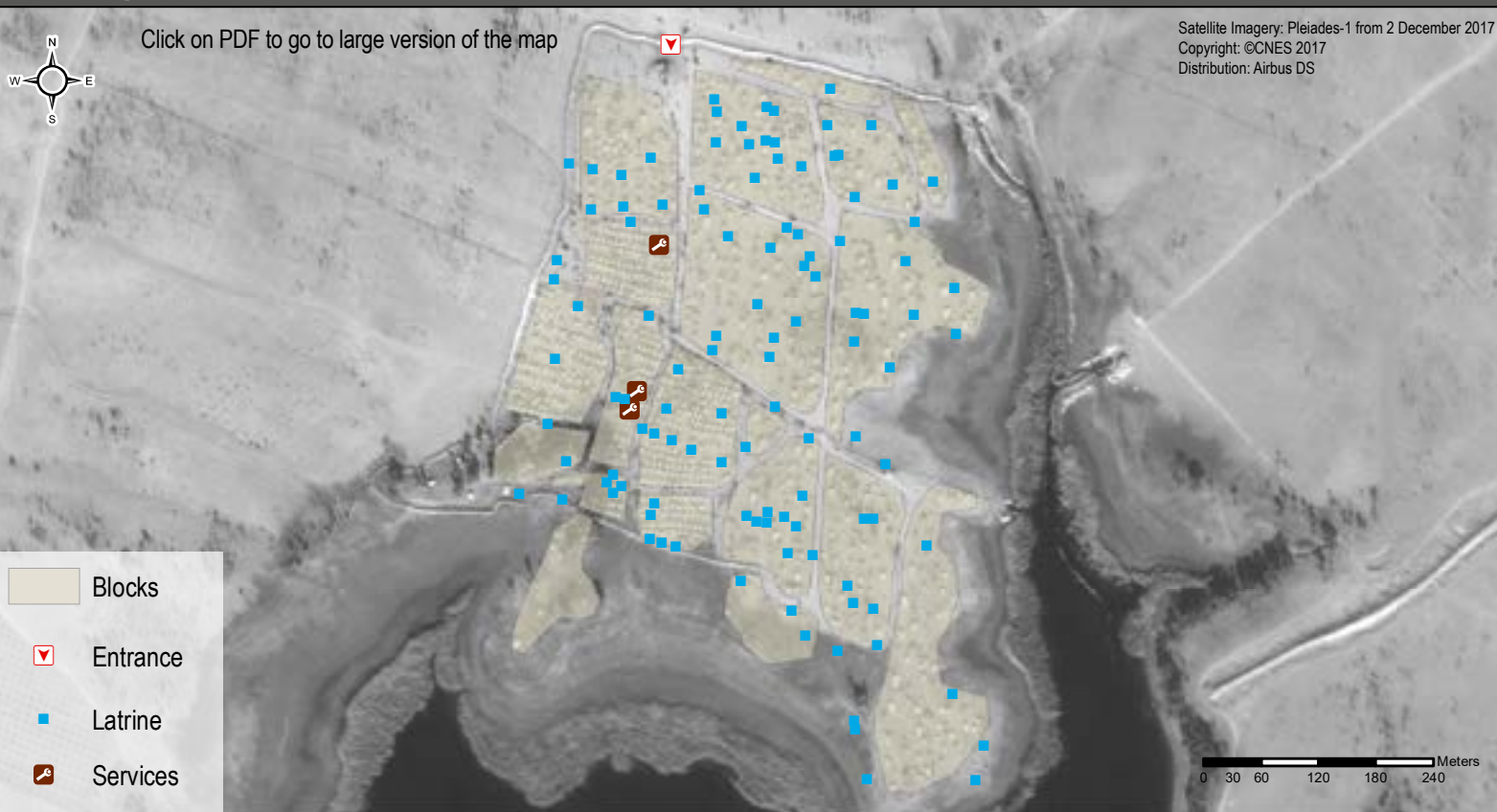


**Average head of household age:** N/A  
**% of female-headed households:** N/A

## Location Map



## Site Map



## Key findings

<b>Shelter</b>	All shelters are tents. There are reportedly 12 people per shelter on average.
<b>WASH</b>	Communal latrines are reportedly the only latrine type in the site. There are reportedly no showers or bathing facilities (communal or private).
<b>Health</b>	There are reportedly no health services in the site.
<b>Livelihoods</b>	Households are reportedly spending savings and relying on charitable donations as livelihood coping strategies.
<b>Food</b>	Flour and ghee/vegetable oil are reportedly the most needed food items that are not currently available through assistance or in markets.
<b>Education</b>	There are reportedly no education services in the site.
<b>Protection</b>	There are reportedly no child friendly spaces (CFS) present in the site.



## ➔ Priority needs

Top three priority needs reported by site management:

- Education services for children
- Health services
- Employment

## ➔ Movements and intentions

### Arrivals and departures

- 80%** of site population has reportedly lived in the site for more than one week.
- 100** individuals reportedly departed in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.
- 1800** individuals reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.

The main push factors for leaving the site in the past two weeks were family ties/host community relationships and shelter conditions. **Of those households who intend to leave the camp, 100% intend to return to their area of origin.**

## 🏠 Shelter

### Number and type of shelters

**2300** shelters in the site, **100% of which are occupied.** NGOs provided 1435, and 865 were brought by residents.

**Tents** are the only shelter types in site.

**12** people per shelter on average.

### Shelter adequacy

Site management reported the following shelter adequacy issues:

- Insufficient number of shelters for the total population of the site.
- Shelters are too small for entire families.
- Structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily.
- Lack of privacy inside shelters due to lack of doors or partitions.

**Additional covers for shelters are being provided** to residents to improve shelter sustainability. **Fire extinguishers have been distributed by an NGO but are not present in all tents.**

## 🚰 WASH

### Access to water

**Water trucking** (by an NGO) and **surface water** (treated by local authorities) are the primary sources of water. Site management reported that **water tasted poorly and was discoloured** in the two weeks prior to the assessment. **Everyone/nearly everyone reportedly has sufficient water to meet their needs.**

### Latrines and showers

**Communal latrines** are the only latrine types in site.

- ✓ **All** of the communal latrines are gender-separated.
- ✗ **None** of the communal latrines have lighting.
- ✓ **All** of the communal latrines have lockable doors.

Alternatives to latrines used by site residents: **Open defecation within the site/outside the site, digging private pits.**

There are **no showers or bathing places** in the site. Residents bathe inside their shelters.

### Waste disposal

There is **no sanitation system within the camp.**

Main waste disposal methods reported: **Garbage collection by an NGO**

## 🏥 Health

There are reportedly **no health services** in the site. There is an accessible primary health facility outside the site that residents visit for treatment.

## 🍲 Food security

Main sources of food for site residents are reportedly:

- Markets inside the site.
- Food distributions.

Site management reported the following distribution types in the site:

- Daily bread distributions by local authorities.
- Monthly WFP food basket distributions by an UN agency.

Site management reported that **food assistance is not of sufficient quantity**, and more than half of households are reducing meal size or buying food with money usually used for other things as coping strategies.

**Flour and ghee/vegetable oil are reportedly the most needed food items** that are not currently available through assistance or in markets.

## 📦 Non-food items (NFIs)

### Top three shelter NFI needs:

- Replacement tents
- Tarpaulins
- Plastic sheeting

### Top three household NFI needs:

- Clothing
- Winter clothes
- Cooking fuel

## 💰 Livelihoods

Main sources of income



Governmental aid  
Humanitarian aid

**Livelihood coping strategies** used by site residents include spending savings and relying on charitable donations.

**Available sources of credit:** Households rely on other displaced families.

## 🛡️ Protection

Site management reported that **all residents are able to leave the site for both emergency and non-emergency purposes.** The main barriers to movement are **insufficient and affordable transport options.**

In the two weeks prior to the assessment, there were disputes between residents inside or within 500 metres of the site, as well as non-violent hostility by non-residents. Site management reported **child labour, early marriage and child-headed households occurred inside or within 500 metres of the site** in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

**0** child friendly spaces in the camp.

**90%** of residents reportedly missing documentation.

There are interventions targeting the elderly and the disabled in the site.

Camp management reports that all births in the camp are registered.

## 📖 Education

There are reportedly **no education services** in or near the site.

## 👤 Community organisation

Residents receive information on distributions through community leaders, local authorities and word of mouth.

Top three priority information needs



Sponsorship programs  
How to enrol children in school  
How to access health facilities