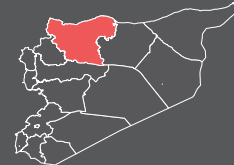




Camp Profile - Menbij East Camp 1

Aleppo governorate, Syria
April 2018

Management agency / Registration actor:
Menbij Civil Council (MCC)



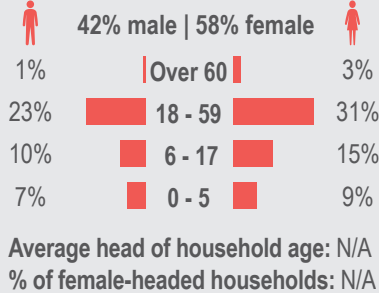
Summary

This profile provides a multisectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Menbij East Camp 1. Primary data was collected on 16 April 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 exercise that identified key infrastructure and service point locations within the camp.

Camp Overview

of individuals: 1,950
of shelters: 350 (all occupied)
First arrivals: June 2017
Camp area: 0.04 km²
The camp population is reportedly all Syrian Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), the majority reportedly from Al-Safira, Maskana and Dayr Hafir sub-districts (Aleppo governorate). The camp is comprised of four phases, with the main access road to the east of the camp.

Demographics



Location Map



Camp Map

Click on the PDF to access a larger version of the map.






Key findings

Shelter	All shelters are tents. There are reportedly 6 people per shelter on average.
WASH	Communal latrines are the only latrine type in the camp. There are no showers or bathing facilities (communal or private).
Health	There is reportedly one health facility in the camp, which is currently run by an INGO. This facility will no longer be operational as of May 2018.
Livelihoods	Households are reportedly spending savings, relying on support from others, and reducing non-food expenditures as livelihood coping strategies.
Food	Ghee / vegetable oil, fresh vegetables and fresh meat / chicken are reportedly the most needed food items that are not currently available through assistance or in markets.
Education	There is reportedly one education facility in the camp, which is a primary facility run by camp management.
Protection	There are reportedly no child friendly spaces (CFS) present in the camp.

➔ Priority needs

Top three priority needs reported by camp management:

-  Education for children
-  Medical care
-  Clothing

➔ Movements and intentions

Arrivals and departures

99% of population has reportedly lived in the camp for more than one week.

15 households reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.

Camp management reported that **few households have left in the past two weeks or intend to leave the camp within the next three months.**

Quamishli and al-Malikeyyeh (al-Hasakeh governorate) would reportedly be the preferred destinations of departing households.

🏠 Shelter

Number and type of shelters

350 shelters in the camp, **100% of which are occupied.** These tents were supplied by UNHCR and NGOs.

Tents are the only shelter type in the camp.

6 people per shelter on average.

Shelter adequacy

Camp management reported the following shelter adequacy issues:

- Insufficient number of shelters for the total population of the camp
- Shelters are too small for entire families
- Shelters lack insulation from the heat and cold
- Lack of privacy inside shelters due to lack of doors or partitions
- Shelters cannot be locked and secured
- Shelters lack lighting

Additional covers for shelters, crushed stones for flood protection, and tools are being provided to residents to improve shelter sustainability. **There is a fire extinguisher present in the camp.**

🚰 WASH

Access to water

Water trucking (transported and treated by an INGO) is the primary source of water. Camp management reported that there were **no issues with water quality** in the two weeks prior to the assessment and that **everyone / nearly everyone reportedly has sufficient water to meet their needs.**

Latrines and showers

Communal latrines are the only latrine type in the camp.

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

Camp residents are reportedly not using any alternatives to the latrines.

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

Waste disposal

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

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

🏥 Health

One clinic (administered by an INGO) is present in the camp. The INGO will be withdrawing from the camp in May 2018. Sufficient medicine for people with chronic illnesses is reportedly unavailable.

🍲 Food security

Main sources of food for camp residents are reportedly:

- Markets inside the camp
- Local markets outside the camp




Camp management reported **food vouchers are being distributed monthly** by an INGO.

Camp management reported that **a few households are reducing meal sizes or buying food on credit / borrowing money to purchase food** as coping strategies.




Ghee / vegetable oil, fresh vegetables and fresh meat and chicken are reportedly the most needed food items that are not currently available through assistance or in markets.

📦 Non-food items (NFIs)

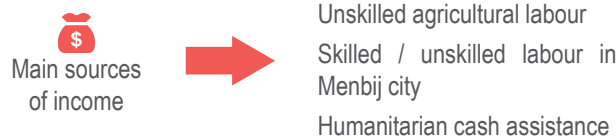
Top three shelter NFI needs:

-  Replacement tents
-  Additional tents
-  Wire

Top three household NFI needs:

-  Cooking stoves
-  Sources of light
-  Clothing

💰 Livelihoods



Livelihood coping strategies used by camp residents include spending savings, support from friends / relatives, borrowing money, and reducing spending on non-food expenditures (i.e. education, health).

Available sources of credit: Households rely on friends, neighbours from their area of origin, other displaced families, local shopkeepers, and local money lenders.

👤 Protection

Camp management reported that **all residents are able to leave the camp for both emergency and non-emergency purposes.** The main barrier to movement is **insufficient transportation options.**

Camp management reported that no safety / security, child protection, or women's protection issues had occurred inside or within 500 metres of the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

0 child friendly spaces in the camp.

10% of residents reportedly missing documentation.

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

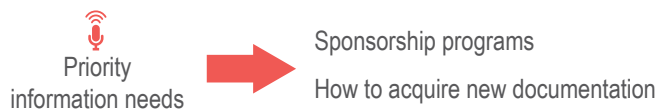
Camp management reports that all births in the camp are registered.

📖 Education

There is reportedly one education facility in the camp, run by camp management. The facility only offers primary education. Camp management reports that **lack of education and learning space is a barrier to education.** An estimated 90 percent of children are receiving education inside or outside the camp.

👨👩👦 Community organisation

Residents receive information on distributions through the camp administration.

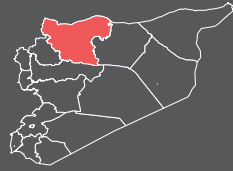




Camp Profile - Menbij East Camp 2

Aleppo governorate, Syria
April 2018

Management agency / Registration actor:
Menbij Civil Council (MCC)



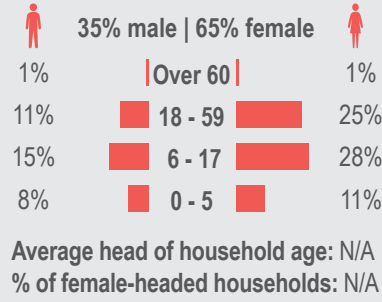
Summary

This profile provides a multisectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Menbij East Camp 2. Primary data was collected on 17 April 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 exercise that identified key infrastructure and service point locations within the camp.

Camp Overview

of individuals: 2,481
of shelters: 450 (all occupied)
First arrivals: March 2018
Camp area: 0.06 km²
The camp population is reportedly all Syrian Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), the majority reportedly from Dayr Hafir sub-district (Aleppo governorate). The camp is comprised of six phases, and one additional phase is currently under construction.

Demographics

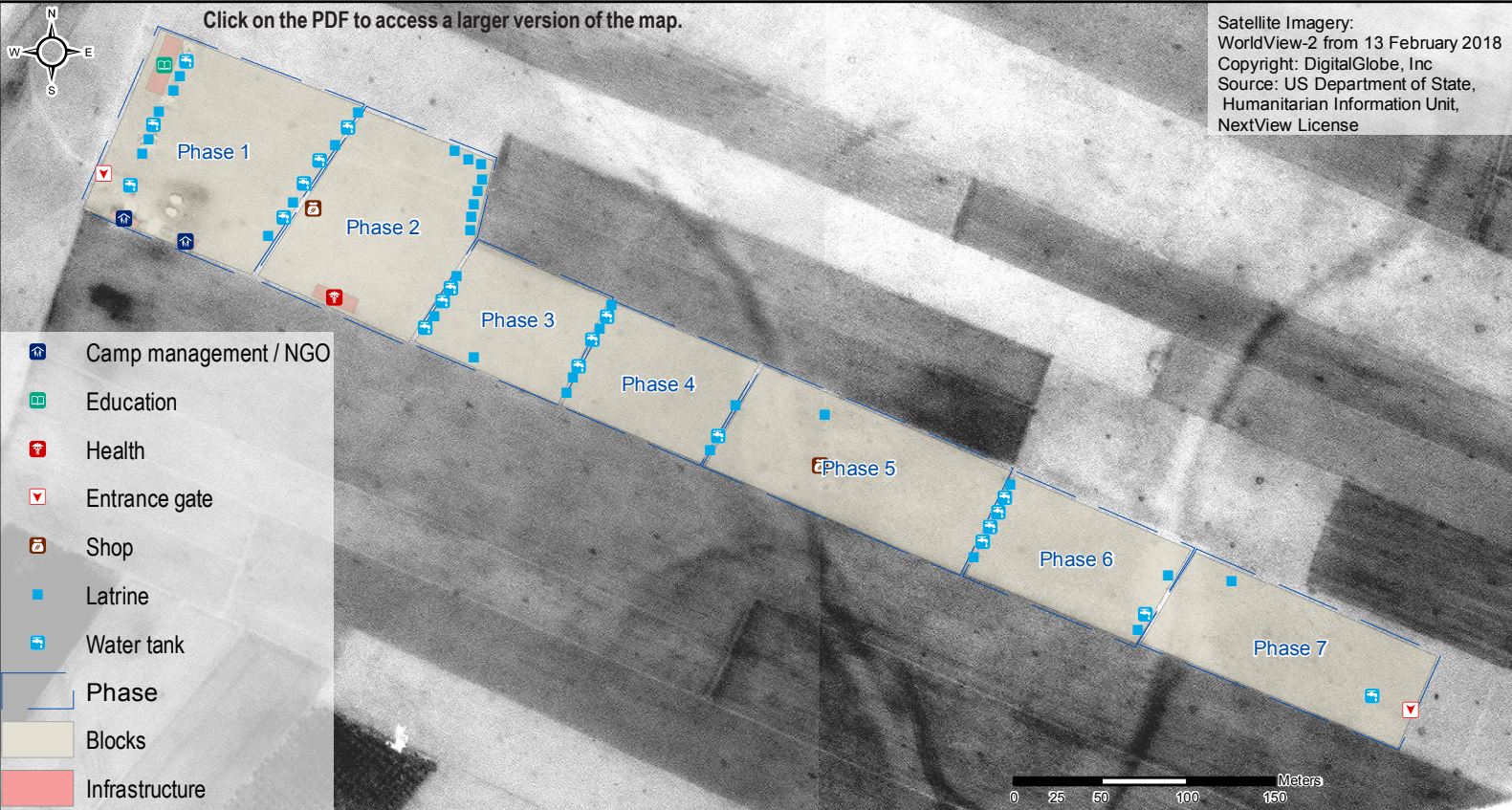


Location Map



Camp Map

Click on the PDF to access a larger version of the map.






Key findings

Shelter	All shelters are tents. There are reportedly 6 people per shelter on average.
WASH	Communal latrines are the only latrine type in the camp. There are no showers or bathing facilities (communal or private).
Health	There is reportedly one health point in the camp, which is currently run by an INGO. This health point will no longer be operational as of May 2018.
Livelihoods	Households are reportedly spending savings, borrowing money, selling assistance and reducing non-food expenditures as livelihood coping strategies.
Food	Bread, rice and sugar are reportedly the most needed food items that are not currently available through assistance or in markets.
Education	There are reportedly nine informal education facilities in the camp, all of which are primary facilities run by camp management.
Protection	There are reportedly no child friendly spaces (CFS) present in the camp.

➔ Priority needs

Top three priority needs reported by camp management:

-  Medical care
-  Psychosocial Support
-  Vocational Training

➔ Movements and intentions

Arrivals and departures

Camp management estimated **10% of the camp population may seek to leave within the next 1-3 months**. Push factors for leaving the camp include seeking access to income and employment opportunities, seeking access to health services and the intention to return to the area of origin. Al-Malikeyeh (al-Hasakeh governorate) would reportedly be the preferred destinations of departing households.

🏠 Shelter

Number and type of shelters

450 shelters in the camp, **100% of which are occupied**. These tents were supplied by UNHCR and NGOs and by households

Tents are the only shelter type in camp.
6 people per shelter on average.

Shelter adequacy

Camp management reported the following shelter adequacy issues:

- Insufficient number of shelters for the total population of the camp
- Shelters are too small for entire families
- Shelters lack insulation from the heat and cold
- Lack of privacy inside shelters due to lack of doors or partitions
- Shelters lack lighting

Additional covers for shelters, crushed stones for flood protection, and tools are being provided to residents to improve shelter sustainability. **A fire extinguisher is present in every shelter.**

🚰 WASH

Access to water

Water trucking (transported and treated by an INGO) is the primary source of water. Camp management reported there were unconfirmed cases of residents falling ill after consuming the water. **Everyone / nearly everyone reportedly has sufficient water to meet their needs.**

Latrines and showers

Communal latrines are the only latrine type in camp.

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

Camp residents are reportedly not using any alternatives to the latrines.

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

Waste disposal

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

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

🏥 Health

One informal health point (administered by an INGO) is present in the camp. The INGO will be withdrawing from the camp in May 2018. Sufficient medicine for people with chronic illnesses is reportedly unavailable.

🍲 Food security

Main sources of food for camp residents are reportedly:

- Food distribution
- Markets inside the camp
- Local markets outside the camp

Camp management reported **food vouchers are being distributed monthly** by an INGO.



Camp management reported that **all or nearly all households are reducing meal sizes or selling non-productive assets to purchase food** as coping strategies.

Bread, rice and sugar are reportedly the most needed food items that are not currently available through assistance or in markets.




Households reportedly require kitchen areas isolated from living spaces.

📦 Non-food items (NFIs)

Top two shelter NFI needs:

-  Additional tents
-  Tarpaulins

Top three household NFI needs:

-  Cooking utensils
-  Sources of light
-  Clothing

💰 Livelihoods

 Main sources of income



Low-skilled service industry work
In-kind assistance from family and friends
Humanitarian cash assistance

Livelihood coping strategies used by camp residents include spending savings, borrowing money, selling assistance items received and reducing spending on non-food expenditures (i.e. education, health).

Available sources of credit: Households rely on neighbours from their area of origin and local money lenders.

🛡️ Protection

Camp management reported that **all residents are able to leave the camp for both emergency and non-emergency purposes**. The main barriers to movement are **insufficient and unaffordable transportation options**.

In the two weeks prior to the assessment, **child labour was reported as a protection issue** inside the camp or within 500 metres of the camp.

0 child friendly spaces in the camp

50% of residents reportedly missing documentation

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

📖 Education

There are reportedly **nine informal education facilities** present in the camp, run by camp management. These facilities only offer primary education. Camp management reports that **lack of education and learning space is a barrier to education**. An estimated 90 percent of children are receiving education inside or outside the camp.

👥 Community organisation

Residents receive information on distributions through the camp administration.

 Top three priority information needs



Sponsorship programs
How to acquire new documentation
How to make complaints