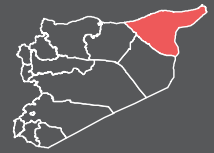




Camp Profile: Mabruka

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria
July 2018

Management agency: UN Agency
Administration actor: Self Administration



Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Mabruka camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 30 July. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by CCCM. In some cases, additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 3,274
 Number of households: 656
 Number of shelters: 720
 First arrivals: 01/06/2016
 Avg. residency duration: 9 months
 Camp area: 0.34 km²

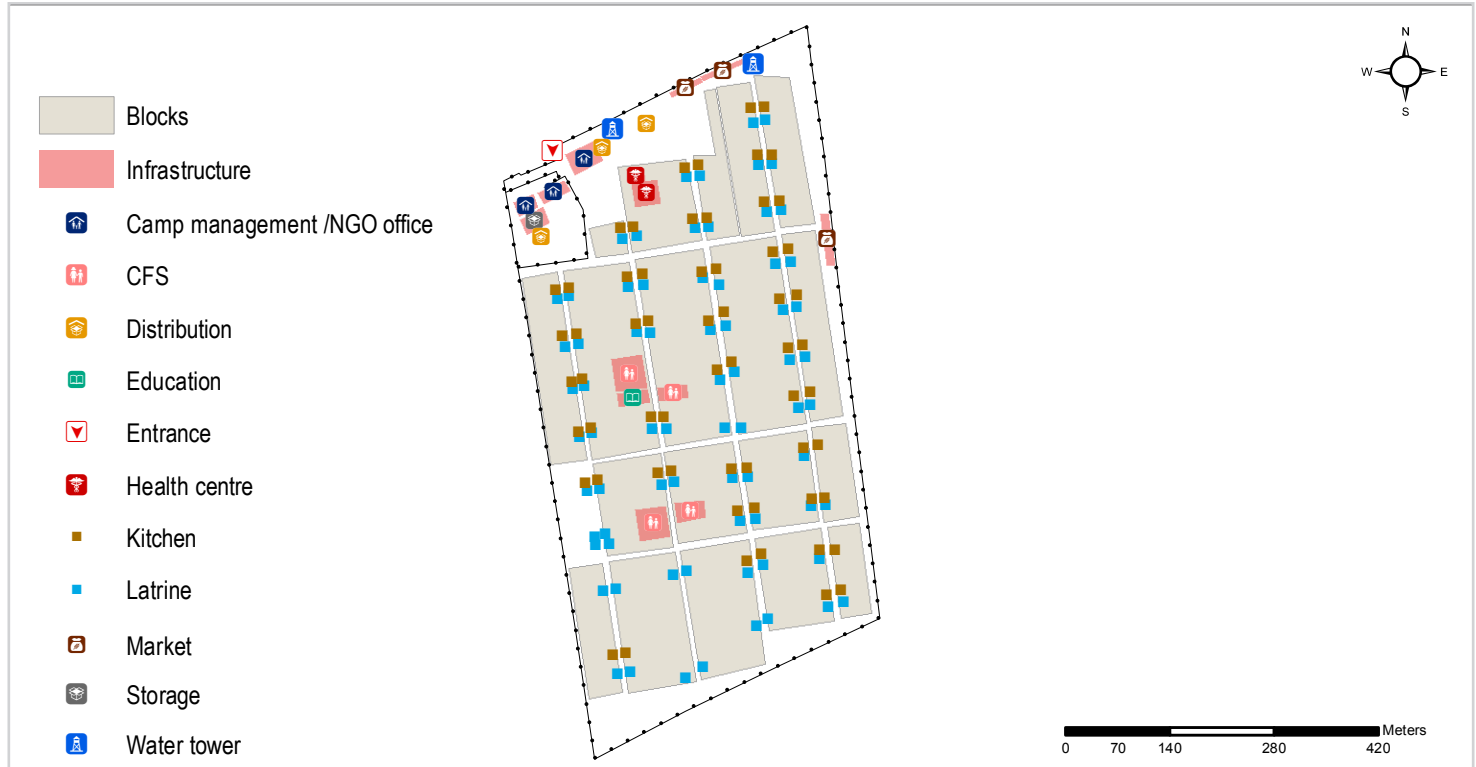
Demographics

	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	2%	1%	1%
18-59	37%	21%	16%
12-17	15%	8%	7%
6-11	26%		
3-5	9%		
0-2	11%		

Location Map



Camp Map



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Current round		Previous round (Mar 2018)	
			Result	Achievement	Result	Change
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4.5	●	5	▲
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	5.1m ²	●	4.6m ²	▲
	Average camp area per person	min 35m ²	104m ²	●	64m ²	▲
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	70%	●	73%	▼
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	34%	●	25%	▼
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●	97%	▲
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)	100%	41%	●	48%	▼
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	75%	●	58%	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	50%	●	31%	▲
WASH	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Daily	●	Daily	▶

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

1. Population as estimated by UNHCR on 4th August 2018.

2. FCS measures households' current status of food consumption based on the number of days per week a household is able to eat items from nine standard food groups weighted for their nutritional value.



DISPLACEMENT AND INTENTIONS

Areas of origin

The camp hosts Syrian IDPs, primarily originating from Deir-ez-Zor governorate, specifically Al-Mayadin, Ashara, Deir-ez-Zor, and Muhasan sub-districts.

The average household has been displaced 2.6 times.

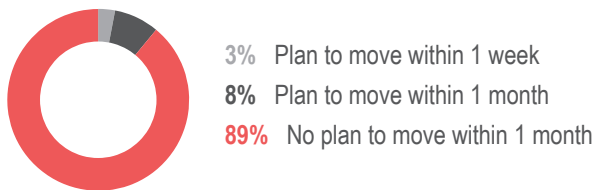
Arrivals and departures

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

660 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 return to their community of origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

- Access to income and employment opportunities
- Cost of living
- Access to food

Information on return

73% of households reported receiving information on returning to their area of origin in the three months prior to the assessment.

SHELTER

Shelter types

100% of households reported living in tents³. Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4m tents.

63 of households are using a secondary cover (tarpaulins or similar).

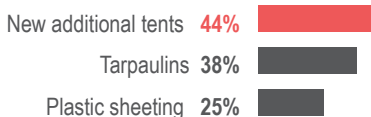
44 of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

Occupation

There is an average of 6.6 people per household, with an average of 4.5 people per shelter.

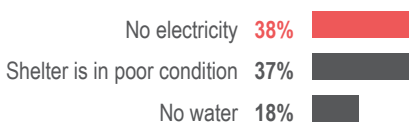
Shelter needs

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:⁴



Shelter adequacy issues

79% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:⁴

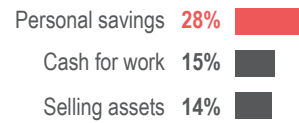


LIVELIHOODS

Income

28% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood sources:⁵



77% of households reported receiving cash distribution in month prior to data collection

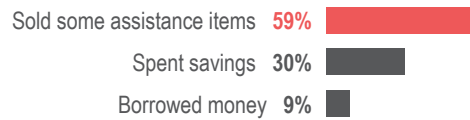
Overall average monthly household income: 18,529 SYP (43 USD)⁶

Households with economically active members: 38%

Coping strategies

83% of households reported using some form of livelihood-based coping strategy in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:⁵



47% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 22,212 SYP (51 USD).⁶

HEALTH

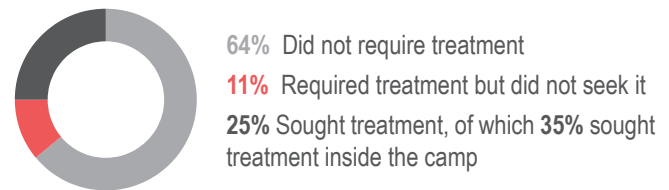
Health facilities and access

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

38% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

77% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

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



Barriers to healthcare access

Of the households who required treatment (36%), 46% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including

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

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.

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

⁴ Households could select up to three items from a list.

⁵ Households could select as many as applied.

⁶ UN operational rate of exchange as of 1 August 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 issues were early marriage (below 16 years old) and child labour.

38% of households with children aged 3-17 (91%) reported having children attending a CFS / YFS⁸, community centre or protection unit.

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:⁹

- <1% Children at risk
- 3% Elderly at risk¹⁰
- 4% Chronically ill individuals
- 1% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 2% Disabled individuals
- <1% Single-parents / caregivers

Freedom of movement

In the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- 57% of households reported being able to leave the camp temporarily for non-emergency purposes.
- 78% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies.

Personal safety and security



69% 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

39% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

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

20% of households with women aged 15+ (100%) reported having at least one woman attending a women's or community centre.

EDUCATION

Education services



There are three learning centres in the camp, run by a UN Agency, providing primary education for 6 to 11 year olds.

Of the 79% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:

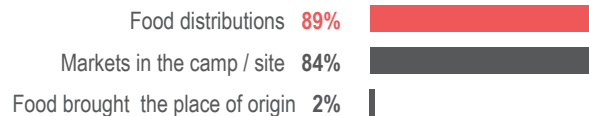


84% Received education
16% Received no education

FOOD SECURITY

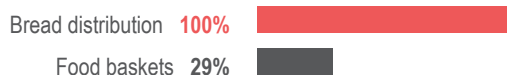
Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:⁶

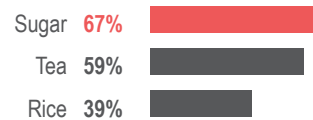


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed daily by an INGO, food baskets were also distributed on a monthly basis.

100% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received types were reportedly:⁶



Top three most needed food items:⁵



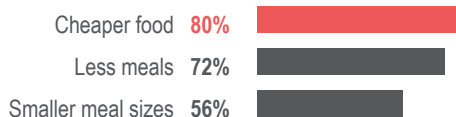
Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):²



41% Acceptable
31% Borderline
28% Poor

Consumption-based coping strategies

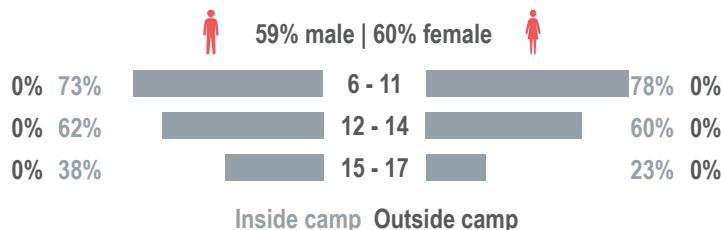
91% of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:⁶



Market access

99% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:¹¹



Barriers to education

Of the 16% of households reporting their children did not receive education, 100% reported facing barriers to education, the most commonly reported were that:

- Education is not considered important
- Schools lack trained teachers

⁸ Child Friendly Spaces / Youth Friendly Spaces

⁹ Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

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

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

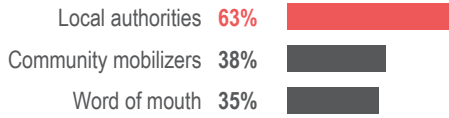


COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

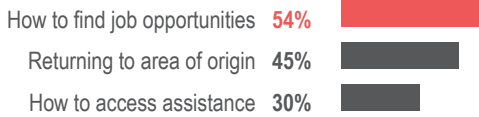
Complaints about conditions or assistance

62% of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:⁵



Top three reported information needs:³



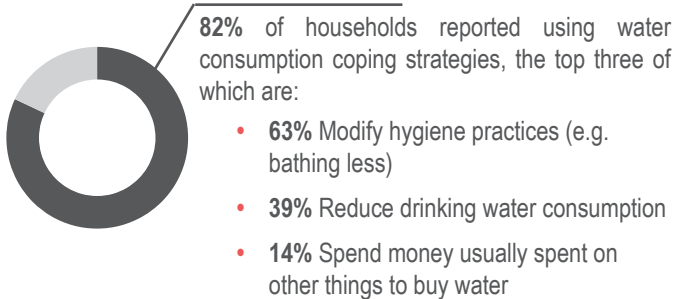
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

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.

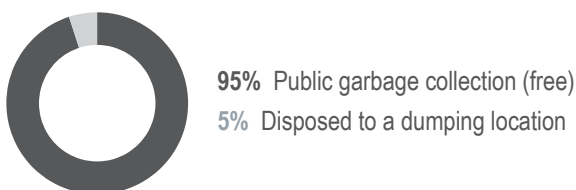
- **95%** of households used communal water taps outside for drinking water.
- **7%** of households reported treating their drinking water, with chlorine tablets powder or liquid the most common method.

Water consumption coping strategies



Waste disposal

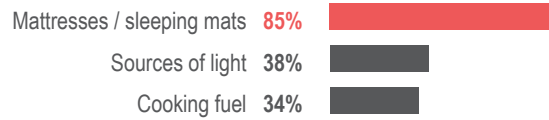
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:



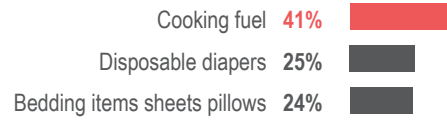
- **100%** of households reported waste was collected more than once per week.

NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

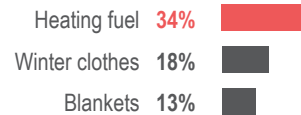
Reported prevalence of households owning:



Top three reported household needs:⁴

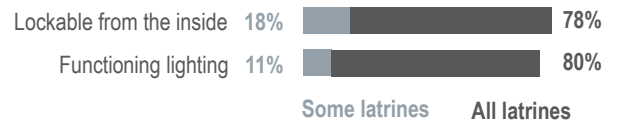


Top three reported winter needs:⁵



Latrines

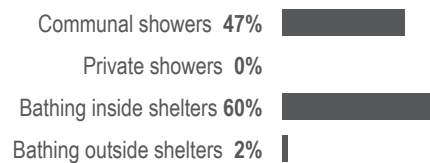
1% of households were reportedly unable to access a functioning toilet in the 30 days prior to the assessment.⁸ Households also identified the following characteristics of toilets they were accessing:



Hygiene

95% of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview.

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:⁵



About REACH

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