

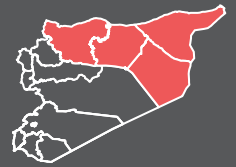


Camp Profile: Roj

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria

April-May 2019

This factsheet is part of a series on camps and informal sites in northeast Syria. For more information and the data collection methodology, access the full report here: <http://bit.ly/2JPF1WR>



Overview

Number of individuals: 1,700¹
Number of households: 68¹
Number of shelters: 100
First arrivals: March 2015
Average length of stay: 30 months
Camp area: 0.10 km²
Management agency: Self-administration
Administration agency: INGO

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Roj camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 22 and 24 April. Although it was not possible to interview all sampled households, 27 of 68 households in the camp were surveyed. In some cases, additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

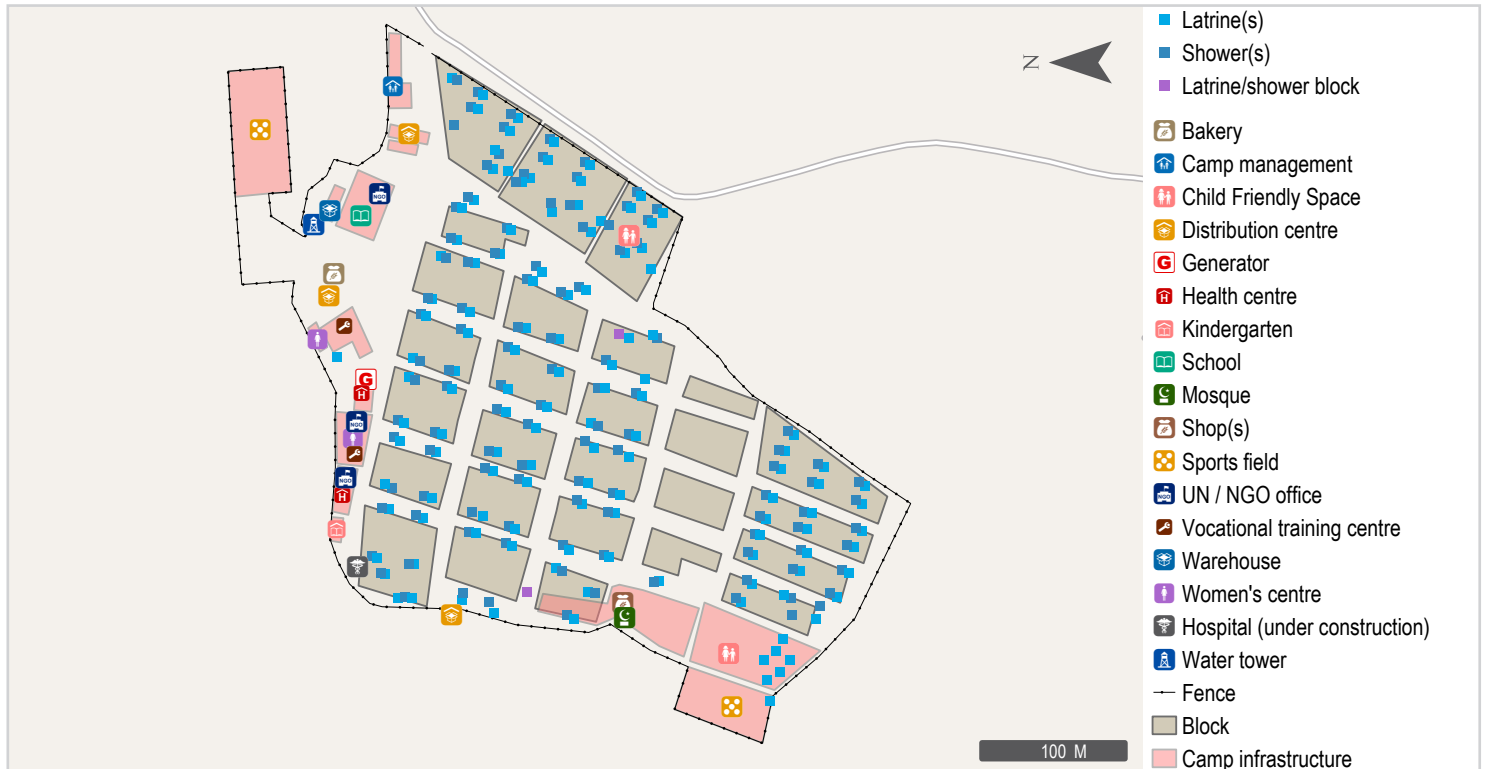
Location Map



Background

Roj camp is situated close to the border with Iraq, where most of its residents are from. Due to security concerns at the time of data collection, it was not possible to interview all selected households. As a result, data presented here should be seen as **indicative and not statistically representative**.

Camp Map



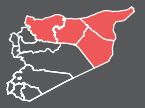
Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Current round		Previous round (Dec 2018)	
			Result	Achievement	Result	Change
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4.6	●	4.8	▼
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	5.2m ²	●	5.3m ²	▼
	Average camp area per person	min 35m ²	57m ²	●	226m ²	▼
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	62%	●	80%	▼
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	4%	●	28%	▼
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●	100%	▶
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) ²	100%	93%	●	67%	▲
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	85%	●	83%	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	65%	●	57%	▲
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	12	●	4	▲
	Persons per shower	max. 20	15	●	6	▲
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Daily	●	Daily	▶

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

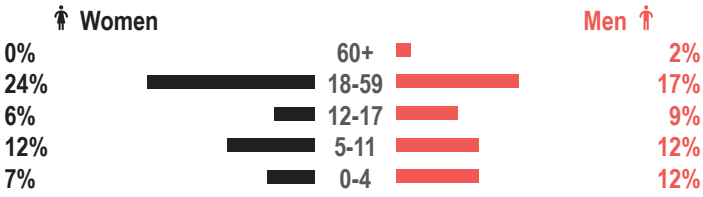
1. Numbers of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management.

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



➔ DEMOGRAPHICS AND MOVEMENT

Demographics



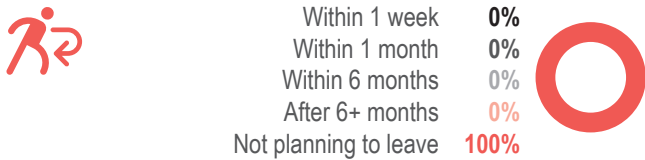
Top three household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Iraq	Ninewa	Mosul	56%
Iraq	Salah Al Din	Samarra	15%
Iraq	Salah Al Din	Shirqat	11%

Movements in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



Households planning to leave the camp:



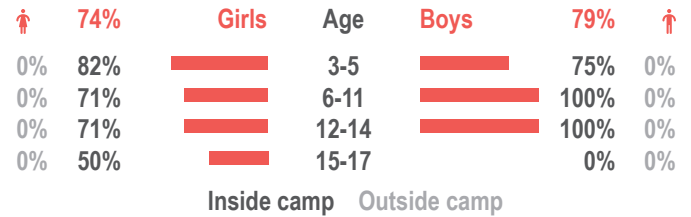
📖 EDUCATION



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

Age groups: 6-11, 12-14, 15-17
 Service providers: INGO
 Curricula on offer: The agency's own curriculum
 Certification available: ✓

Attendance⁴



4% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that none of them went to school.

Available WASH facilities³

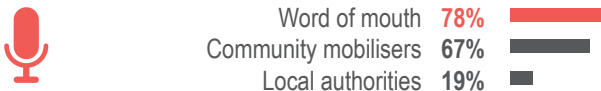
Gender-segregated latrines	No data
Handwashing facilities	No data
Safe drinking water	No data

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

📊 INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

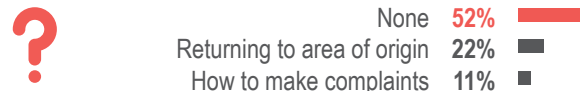
Sources of information

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:⁵



Information needs

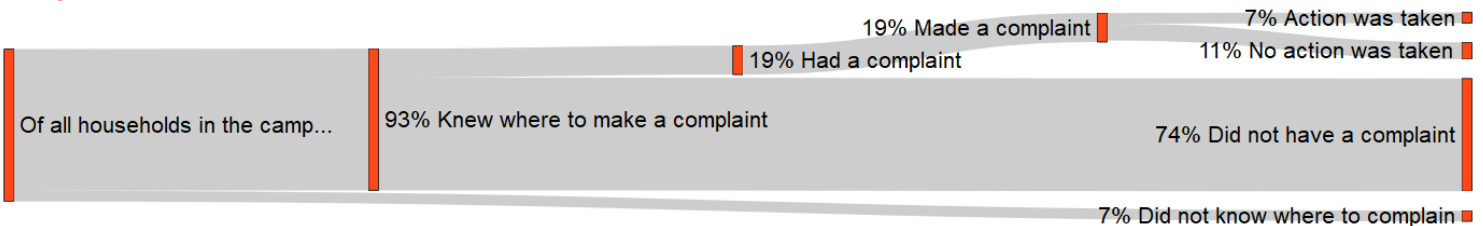
Top three reported information needs:⁶



Service mapping

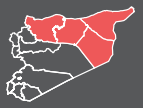
Have services in the camp been mapped? ✓ Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? ✓

Complaints



Only **40%** of households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result.

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



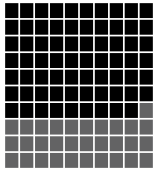
SHELTER

97% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

Average number of people per shelter: **4.6**
Average household size: **6.0** individuals



Tent status⁷



Tent is new	69%
Minor wear and tear	31%
Tent is in poor condition	0%
Tent is worn/torn	0%

Shelter adequacy

67% of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:⁶



Shelter is in poor condition	33%
Safety	19%
Lack of privacy	7%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:⁶



Tarpaulins	70%
Plastic sheeting	41%
New/additional tents	37%

Fire safety

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



Yes - fire extinguishers	85%
Yes - other	0%
Not sure	0%
No	15%



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

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

NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

NFI needs

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



Cool box	30%
Rechargeable fan	26%
Clothing	22%



Two of the three most named NFI needs were seasonal items.

Sources of light

Top three sources of light inside shelters:⁵



Powered by the public network	100%
Powered by a private generator	4%

Winter response

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



Shelter damage (bad weather)	56%
Lack of sufficient fuel	30%
Lack of sufficient blankets	26%

Winter items received, by % of households:

85%	Heater
81%	Fuel
67%	Winter clothes/shoes
37%	Blankets
30%	Shelter reinforcement material
4%	Cash/voucher assistance
0%	None

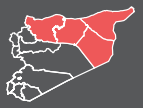
30% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 19% of all households reported that they had bought extra fuel in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:⁵



Bad smell	63%
Irritation of eyes	48%
Smoke leaking into shelter	22%

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



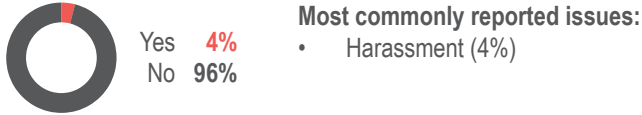
PROTECTION

26% of households reported that **personal safety and security issues** had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment.
Most commonly reported issues:

- Domestic Violence (11%)
- Theft (11%)

Gender

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



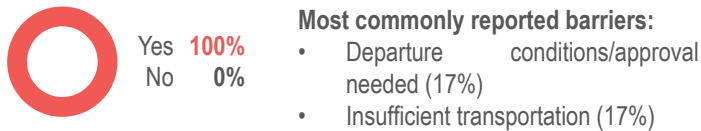
In the two weeks prior to data collection, **women in 11%** and **men in 12%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.⁸
78% of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a **women's space**⁹ in the 30 days prior to data collection.

	None	In some spaces	In all spaces
Latrines	No data	No data	No data
Handwashing facilities			✓

Freedom of movement

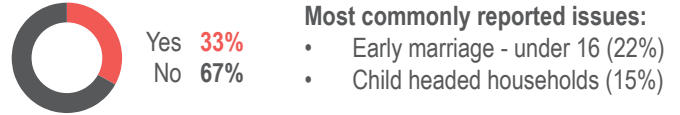
100% of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

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



Child protection

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



0% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**¹⁰ in the previous two weeks.

76% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had attended a **Child Friendly Space**⁹ (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

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

Documentation

4% of individuals in the camp are reportedly in possession of their key **identification papers**.¹¹

0% of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

Vulnerable groups

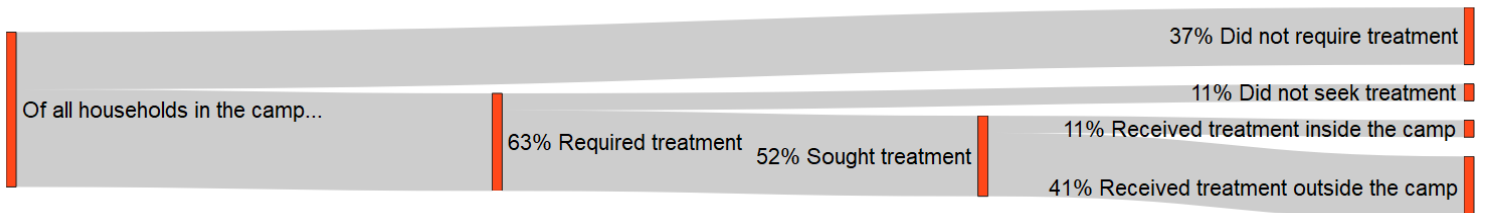
Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:¹²

Children at risk	1.2%	Elderly at risk	0.6%
Chronically ill persons	8.7%	Persons with psychosocial needs	0.0%
Persons with disabilities	1.9%	Single parents/caregivers	1.2%

HEALTH

Number of healthcare facilities: 2
Service providers: NGO
Types of facilities: NGO clinics; one hospital was under construction at the time of data collection.

Access to treatment for one or more household members:

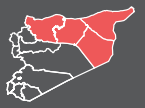


Households with members in the following categories:¹²

Person with serious injury	4%
Person with chronic illness	37%
Pregnant or lactating woman	26%

Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, **26%** reported that they had faced **barriers to accessing medical care**. The most commonly reported barriers were the **high cost of care** (26%) and the **(perceived) low quality of care** (7%).

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



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Water



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

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



Drinking water:

100% of households used a piped connection



Household water:¹³

100% of households used a piped connection

Drinking water issues, by % of households reporting:



No issues	93%
Water tasted/smelled/looked bad	7%
People got sick after drinking	0%
Not sure	0%

11% of households reported that they treated their drinking water.

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



Most commonly reported strategy:

- Modifying hygiene practices (4%)

Hygiene



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

89% of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.



5% of individuals in the camp had suffered from **diarrhoea** in the two weeks prior to data collection.¹⁴

9% had suffered from **respiratory illness**;

1% had suffered from **skin disease**.

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



- The most commonly inaccessible items included **shampoo (adults)** and **shampoo (babies)**.
- Hygiene items were most commonly inaccessible because households **could not afford to buy them**.

Sanitation



Number of latrines in camp: 141

Households using latrines: Communal¹⁶ 44% Household¹⁶ 56%

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

Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:¹⁷

Segregated by gender	92%	0%	8%
Lockable from inside	0%	0%	100%
Functioning lighting	25%	8%	67%
	None	Some	All

Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:¹⁷



Very clean	33%
Mostly clean	42%
Somewhat unclean	8%
Very unclean	17%



81% of households reported that all members could access latrines.

Groups that could not always access latrines included:

- Men, 18+ (19% of households)
- Women, 18+ (19% of households)



Number of showers in camp: 114

Households using showers: Communal¹⁶ 11% Household¹⁶ 78%

Households without access to showers predominantly reported **bathing inside their shelters**.

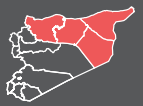
13. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.

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

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

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

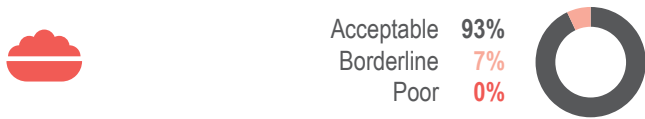
17. Excluding households who selected 'Not sure'.



FOOD SECURITY

Consumption

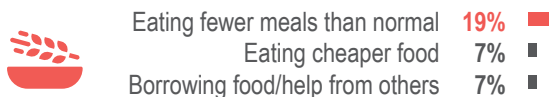
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:²



The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from **67%** in December 2018 to **93%** in April 2019.

However, **26%** of households still reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

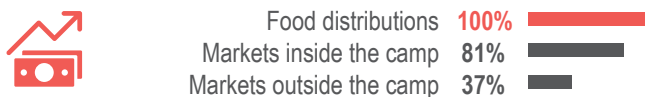
Top three reported food-related coping strategies:¹⁸



Market access

100% of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, **26%** of these households reportedly **did not have enough funds** to buy all the items they needed.

Most commonly reported main sources of food:⁵



63% of households reported that they had **bought food on credit** in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed **36,941 SYP** (69 USD)¹⁹

Distributions

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



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



About REACH Initiative

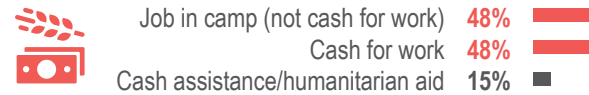
REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities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

LIVELIHOODS

100% of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Average monthly household income: **69,654 SYP** (130 USD)¹⁹
Households with members earning an income: **93%**

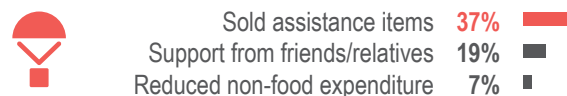
Top three reported primary income sources:⁵



4% of households reported that they had received **cash assistance** in the month prior to data collection.

Coping strategies

Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:⁵



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

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

20. In the 30 days before the interview.

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