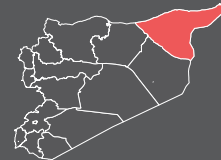




Camp Profile - Mabruka

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria
November 2017

Management agency: UNCHR, Self administration
Registration actor: UNHCR



Summary

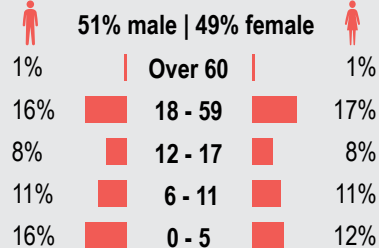
This profile provides a multisectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Mabruka camp. Primary data was collected from 22 to 23 November 2017 through 111 randomly sampled household interviews, allowing for representative findings with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error. Additional information was provided by interviews with camp management and direct field observation.

Camp Overview

of individuals: 9,000¹
of shelters: 1,700 (all occupied)
First arrivals: February 2016
Avg. residency duration: 11 weeks
Camp area: 0.34 km²

The camp is predominantly occupied by Syrian Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), with 92% the population coming from Deir-ez-Zor. The most common subdistricts of origin are Al Mayadin (28%), Ahsara (17%) and Abu Kamal (14%), all in Deir-ez-Zor governorate. The camp has a regular grid layout of blocks and infrastructure.

Demographics



100% of individuals are registered as camp residents.

12% of households are headed by females.

39 years old: Average head of household age.

Location Map



Camp Map



Key findings

Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	5.8
WASH	Average water usage per person per day	15 litres
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	71%
Livelihoods	% of households reported being economically inactive	86%
Food	% of households reporting accessing food assistance in the 14 days prior to the assessment	99%
	% of households using consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to the assessment	76%
Education	% of children aged 6-17 accessing educational services	25%
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	16%
	% of households with children 5-17 with access to child friendly spaces (CFS)	15%

¹ Population as estimated by camp management; official active population (those verified through monthly distribution / verification exercises and collecting assistance) is 9,274 as of 29 November 2017 (UNHCR). Camp management estimates include inactive populations.



Movements and intentions

Arrivals

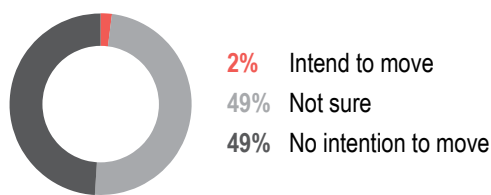
Of the **150 individuals who reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment**, the majority have reportedly arrived from Al Mayadin (55%), Abu Kamal (25%) and Muhasan (15%) subdistricts.

Departures

Camp management reported that **4,000 individuals permanently left the camp in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment**. Of these individuals the 90% have reportedly attempted to go to Ain al Arab subdistrict in Aleppo governorate, Syria.

Intended departures

Proportion of households by movement intention:

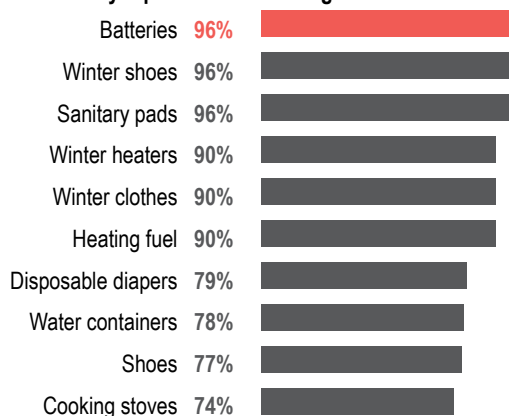


Of those intending to move, the majority intended to move to another camp within Syria, and the most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

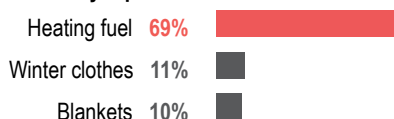
- Family ties in the intended destination
- Shelter conditions in current location
- Lack of access to income and employment opportunities in current location

Non-food items (NFIs)

Top 10 most commonly reported NFIs missing in households:²



Top three most commonly reported winter items:³



² Percentages refer to households reporting they did not possess the item at the time of interview, regardless of prior distributions or previous possession.

³ Households could select up to three items from a list.

⁴ Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

⁵ Defined as those over the age of 60 with additional vulnerabilities or requiring specialised assistance.

Protection

Child protection

- 1%** of households reported having unaccompanied or separated minors.
- 15%** of households with children aged 3-17 (87%) reported having children attending child-friendly spaces in the camp.

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:⁴

- **7%** Pregnant / lactating women (PLW)
- **3%** Chronically ill individual(s)
- **2%** Disabled individual(s)
- **4%** Seriously injured
- **12%** Female headed households
- **1%** Elderly at risk⁵

Freedom of movement

- **63%** of households reported being able to leave the camp temporarily (e.g. to markets, for livelihoods).
- **70%** of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies.
- **47%** of households reported facing barriers to leaving the camp.

Main reported barriers to leaving the camp:

- Site departure conditions (47%)
- Transportation options available, but too expensive (4%)
- Safety / security situation (3%)

Documentation and registration

8% of households reported having lost some form of civil documentation.

Personal safety and security

16% of households reported protection issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

Most commonly reported protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

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

Gender protection issues

2% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- Harrassment

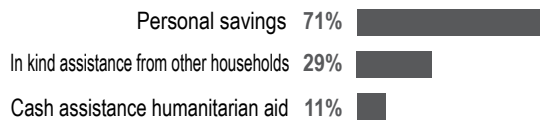


Livelihoods

Income

81% of households reported having a livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood sources:⁶



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

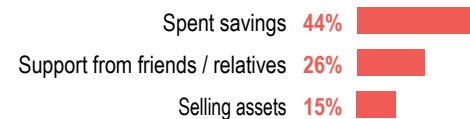
Overall average monthly household income: 10,596 SYP (22 USD)⁷

Monthly income of economically active households⁸: 25,635 SYP (54 USD)⁷

Coping strategies

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

Top three most commonly reported livelihood coping strategies:⁶



4% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 4,893 SYP (10 USD)⁷.

Health

Health facilities and access

3 health facilities are reportedly present in the camp, run by local and INGOs and local authorities.

53% of households with PLW reported being able to access obstetric or antenatal care,

84% of households with someone 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 (41%), 42% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including

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

Diarrhoea prevalence

13% of individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, with 34% of households reporting at least one member with diarrhoea.

⁶ Households could select as many as applied.

⁷ UN operational rate of exchange as of November: 1USD = 477 SYP.

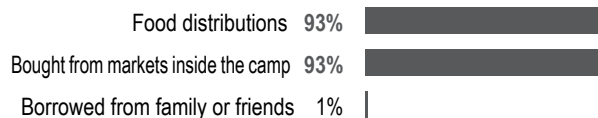
⁸ Economically active households are those with at least 1 household member earning an income.

⁹ WFP. Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security. November 2015

Food security

Access to food

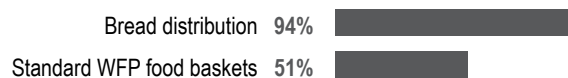
Most commonly reported main sources of food:⁶



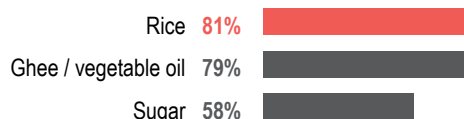
99% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.

At the time of data collection, bread was distributed daily to camp residents by an INGO. Ready To Eat Rations (RTER) are reportedly provided to new arrivals in the camp by an UN agency. Another UN agency provide food baskets on a on a monthly basis.

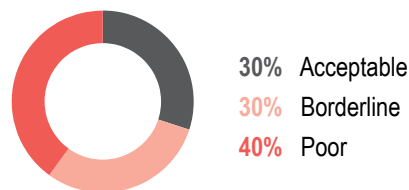
Most commonly reported types of food assistance received in the 14 days prior to data collection:⁶



Top three most needed food items:³



Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):

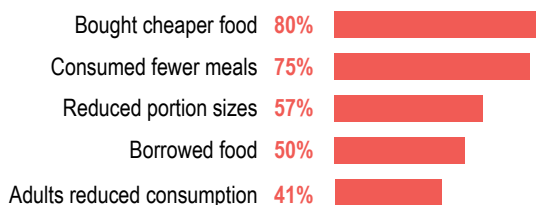


Note that FCS was calculated using WFP's Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI)⁹, and measures households' current status of food consumption based on the number of days per week a household is able to eat items from nine standard food groups weighted for their nutritional value.

Consumption-based coping strategies

76% of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to data collection.

Most commonly used consumption coping strategy of those 76% in the week prior to data collection:⁶



Market access

98% of households reported being able to access markets within the camp, with multiple markets and shops located around the camp. In addition, 4% of households reported being able to access markets outside of the camp.



Shelter

Shelter types

100% of individuals reported living in tents.

Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4 metre tents.

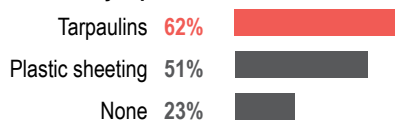
- **73%** of tents have a secondary cover (tarp or similar).
- **58%** reported shelter flooding in the month prior to data collection.

Occupation

There is an **average of 7.6 people per household**, with an **average of 5.8 people per shelter**.

Shelter needs

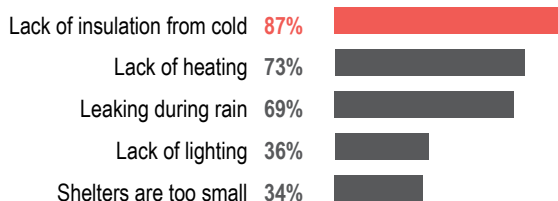
Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:



Shelter adequacy issues

84% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues.

Most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:



Community organisation and information access

Camp committees

Percentage of households reporting awareness of camp committees:⁶



Camp management reported that no committees are elected by camp residents.

Complaints about conditions or assistance

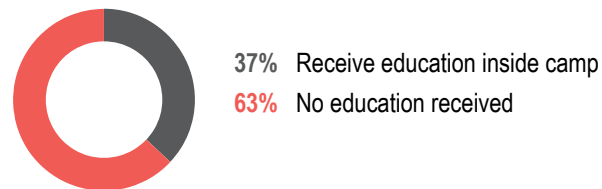
42% of household reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

Overall, **14%** of households wanted to make a complaint in the 3 months, **50%** of whom made a complaint. Of those who complained, **13%** reported that action was taken to address their issue.

Education

Education services

No formal learning centres are available inside of the camp. 3 CFS are present in the camp, run by UN agencies and INGOs. Children are not able to leave to access education outside of the camp. Of the 76% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



Given the lack of learning centres in the camp, it is likely that respondents considered the CFS as learning centres.

Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and education type:¹⁰

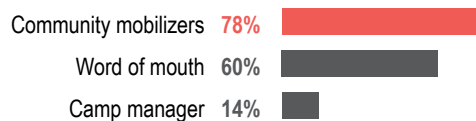
		Inside camp		Outside camp	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Age	6-11	36%	36%	0%	0%
	12-14	16%	24%	0%	0%
	15-17	4%	0%	0%	0%

Barriers to education

Of the 63% of households reporting their children had no access to education, **77%** reported facing barriers to education, the most commonly reported of which were:

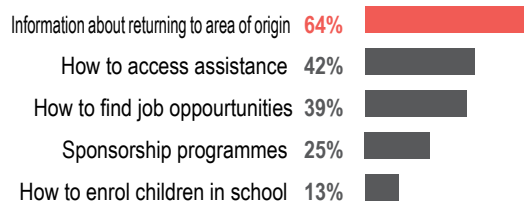
- No education services available
- Newly arrived
- Schools lack trained teachers

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:⁵



Note that further exploration is required to determine whether these perceptions accurately match available information.

Top reported information needs:⁶



¹⁰ These findings are indicative rather than representative due to being based on a subset of the total sample (households with children aged 6-17 only).



WASH

Access to water

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

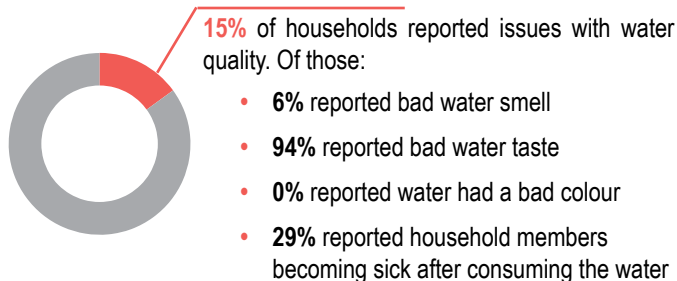
- Each person uses an **average of 15 litres of water per day**¹¹
- **100%** of households used communal water taps outside the shelter for both drinking and household purposes.

Water containers

There is an **average of 3.2 water containers per household**, with:

- **100%** of households using at least 1 jerry can (5-30L) as a container for transporting water.
- **7%** of households having no access to a sealable container.

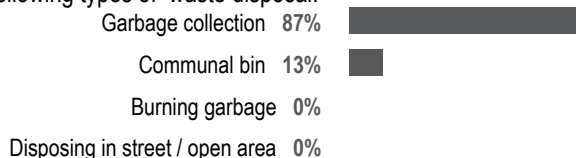
Water quality



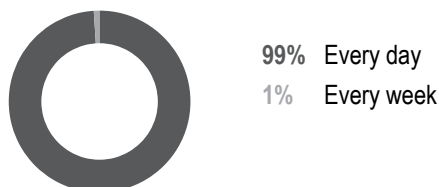
14% of households reported treating their drinking water, with chlorine tablets / powder or liquid the most common.

Waste disposal

At the time of data collection, an NGO collected waste on a daily basis, and moved it to a site 6km outside of the camp. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:



Households reported the following frequency of waste disposal:

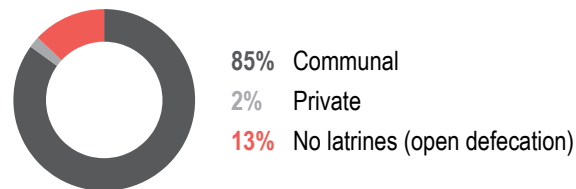


Waste disposal issues

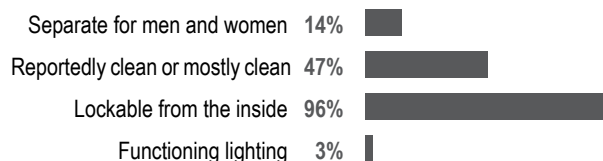
21% of households reported facing waste disposal issues in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, the most commonly reported issue was that there was an insufficient number of bins.

Latrines

At the time of data collection, 63 latrine blocks were present with a further 20 under construction. Households reported using the following types of latrine:



Of the 85% of households using communal latrines, the following characteristics were reported about latrines they were using:



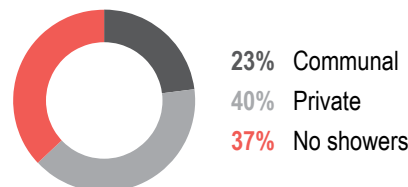
The results of the infrastructure mapping survey indicated that across the camp 58% of communal latrine stalls were not functioning in some way (e.g. missing door, blocked or broken) and therefore unusable by camp residents.

Soap

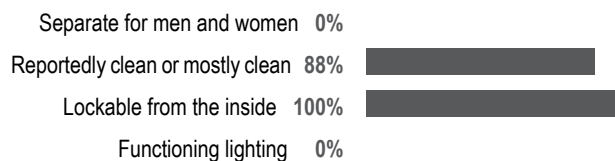
18% of households did not have soap present within the shelter when interviewed.

Showers

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:



Of the 23% of households using communal showers, the following characteristics were reported about showers they were using:



Of the 37% reporting no access to showers, **100%** reported bathing inside their shelter.

About REACH

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¹¹ Household water consumption was calculated by multiplying the volume of each water container by the number of times it was refilled in the previous day, the product was summed for all containers in the household.