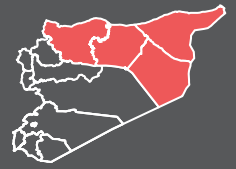




Camp Profile: Abu Khashab

Deir-ez-Zor 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: 6,295¹
Number of households: 1,167¹
Number of shelters: 1,310
First arrivals: November 2017
Average length of stay: 11 months
Camp area: 0.28 km²
Management agency: Self-administration
Administration agency: Self-administration

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Abu Khashab settlement. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 28 and 29 April. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management employees. In some cases, additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

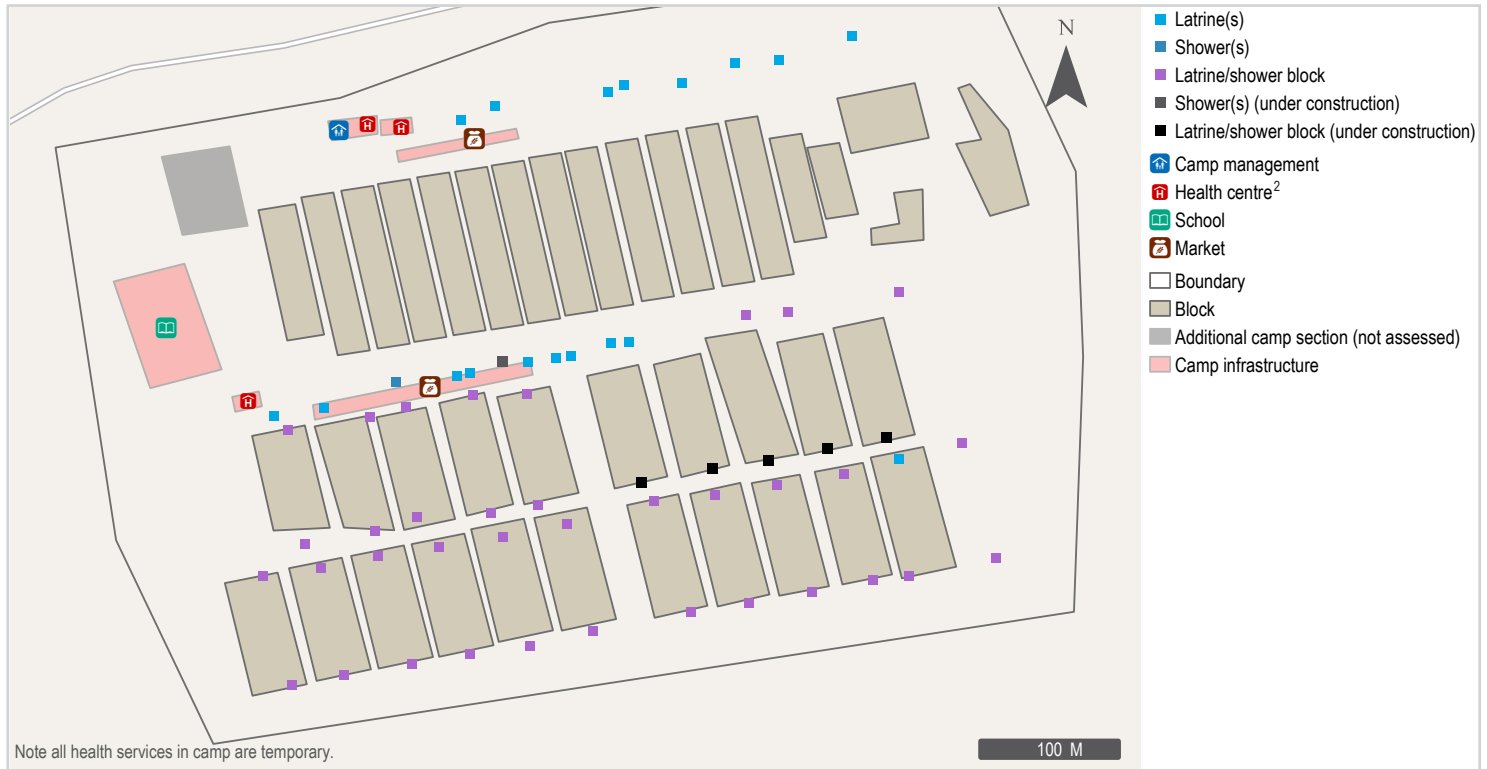
Location Map



Background

Abu Khashab is an informal settlement in the north of Deir-ez-Zor governorate. Although it is located relatively remotely, it has reportedly continued to expand in size. At the time of data collection, it housed over 400 households more than it did during the previous assessment (December 2018).

Camp Map



Sectoral Minimum Standards

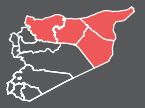
		Target	Current round		Previous round (Dec 2018)	
			Result	Achievement	Result	Change
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	6.3	●	5.9	▲
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	4.8m ²	●	4.5m ²	▲
	Average camp area per person	min 35m ²	44m ²	●	49m ²	▼
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	72%	●	35%	▲
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	No ²	●	Yes	▼
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	16%	●	49%	▼
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●	100%	▶
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) ³	100%	73%	●	25%	▲
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	73%	●	53%	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	38%	●	33%	▲
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	43	●	61	▼
	Persons per shower	max. 20	100	●	No showers	▼
	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.

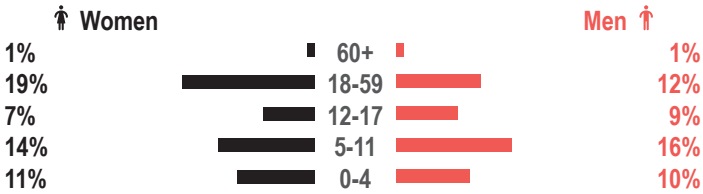
2. Healthcare services operating in Abu Khashab camp consist of mobile clinics and other temporary services that did not have a permanent presence in the camp.

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.



➔ DEMOGRAPHICS AND MOVEMENT

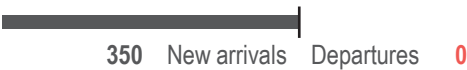
Demographics



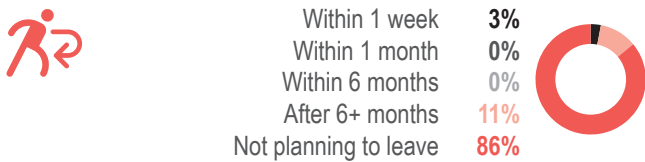
Top three household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin	66%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Abu Kamal	17%
Syria	Homs	Al-Qusayr	7%

Movements in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



Households planning to leave the camp:



69% of households planning to leave want to return to their communities of origin.

54% of these households reported having received information on returning to their areas of origin in the 3 months before data collection.

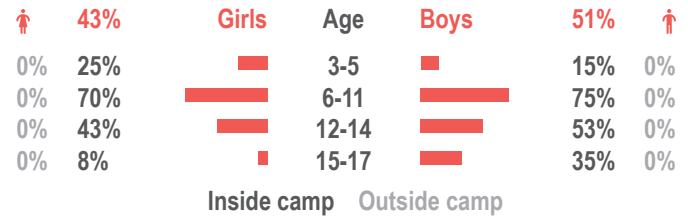
📖 EDUCATION



At the time of data collection, there was 1 educational facility in the camp.⁴

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

Attendance⁵



The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school increased from 53% in December 2018 to 73% at the time of data collection.

Barriers to education: of the 21% of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, 85% reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- Child does not want to attend (31%)
- No space in school/unable to register (15%)

Available WASH facilities⁴

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

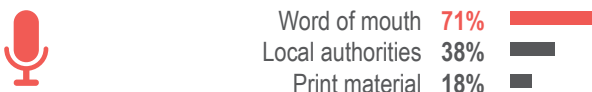
4. Key Informants were not able to provide information on this topic.

5. 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

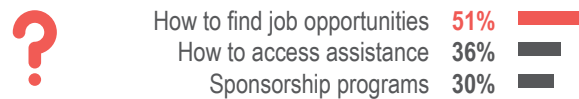
Sources of information

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:⁶



Information needs

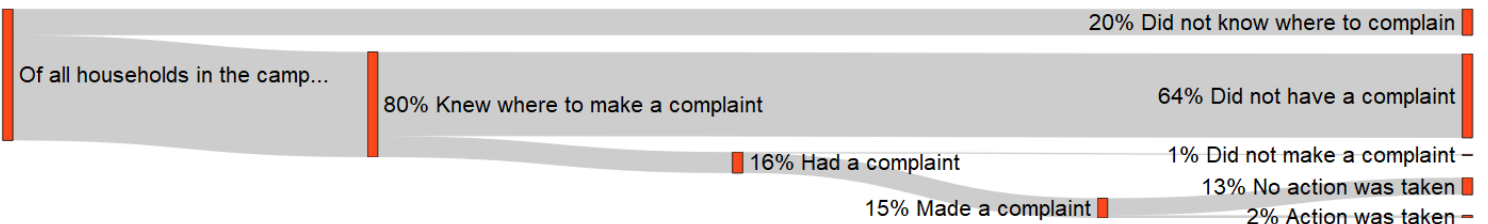
Top three reported information needs:⁷



Service mapping

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

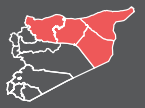
Complaints



Only 14% of households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result.

6. Households could select as many options as applied.

7. Households could select up to three options from a list.



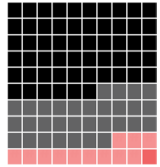
SHELTER

96% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

Average number of people per shelter: **6.3**
Average household size: **7.8** individuals



Tent status⁸



Tent is new	56%
Minor wear and tear	31%
Tent is in poor condition	12%
Tent is worn/torn	1%

Shelter adequacy

60% of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:⁷



Safety	32%
Lack of privacy	24%
Shelter is in poor condition	18%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:⁷



New/additional tents	54%
Tarpaulins	45%
Plastic sheeting	45%

Fire safety

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



Yes - fire extinguishers	49%
Yes - other	0%
Not sure	0%
No	51%

91% 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 not** 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:⁷



Rechargeable fan	55%
Cool box	33%
Ice	25%



All of the three most named NFI needs were **seasonal items**. Other summer-specific needs included shading material (4% of households).

Sources of light

Top three sources of light inside shelters:⁶



Solar panels	48%
Camp generator	37%
Private generator	11%

Winter response

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:⁶



Lack of sufficient fuel	57%
Water leaking into shelter	55%
Shelter damage (bad weather)	48%

Winter items received, by % of households:

73%	Heater
72%	Blankets
63%	Fuel
26%	Cash/voucher assistance
25%	Winter clothes/shoes
22%	Shelter reinforcement material
9%	None

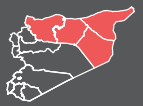
57% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 49% of all households reported that they had **bought extra fuel** in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:⁶




Bad smell	67%
Irritation of eyes	57%
Smoke leaking into shelter	48%

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



PROTECTION

 **54%** 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:

- Serious threat from scorpions, snakes, or similar (37%)
- Presence of rodents (37%)


Gender

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

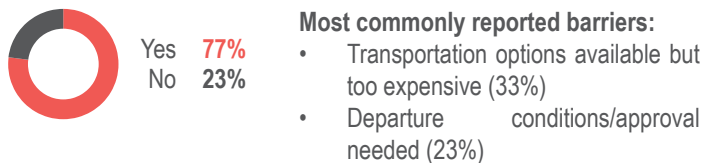


 In the two weeks prior to data collection, **women in 24%** and **men in 15%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.⁹
8% of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a **women's space**¹⁰ in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Freedom of movement

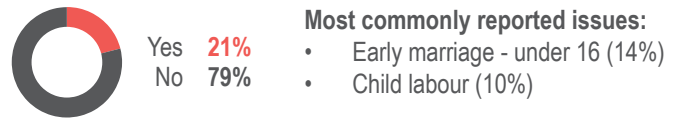
 **76%** of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.


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):



 **13%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**¹¹ in the previous two weeks.

20% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had attended a **Child Friendly Space**¹⁰ (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Documentation

 **16%** of individuals in the camp are reportedly in possession of their key **identification papers**.¹²
49% of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

Vulnerable groups







Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:¹³

Children at risk	0.7%	Elderly at risk	0.3%
Chronically ill persons	2.1%	Persons with psychosocial needs	0.7%
Persons with disabilities	1.4%	Single parents/caregivers	2.1%

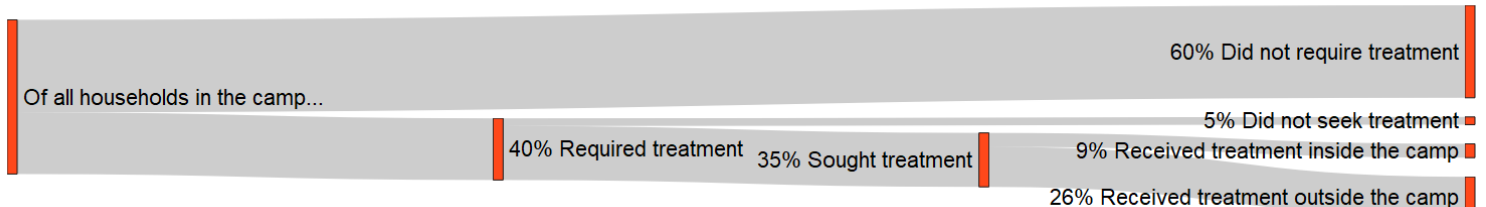
HEALTH

 **Number of healthcare facilities: 0²**
Service providers: NA
Types of facilities: NA

Households with members in the following categories:¹³

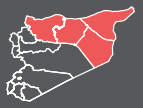
Person with serious injury		11%	
Person with chronic illness		14%	
Pregnant or lactating woman		32%	

Access to treatment for one or more household members:



Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, **17%** reported that they had faced **barriers to accessing medical care**. The most commonly reported barriers were **low (perceived) quality of care** (8%) and the **high cost of care** (7%).

9. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches, sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or towards other household members.
 10. Women's spaces and Child Friendly Spaces are designated spaces in the camp, run by humanitarian actors, where activities for these demographics are hosted.
 11. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in daily or other activities.
 12. 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.
 13. 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



Water trucking 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 public tap/standpipe



Household water:¹⁴

100% of households used a public tap/standpipe

Drinking water issues, by % of households reporting:



No issues	51%
Water tasted/smelled/looked bad	42%
People got sick after drinking	9%
Not sure	0%

22% 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 strategies:

- Reducing drinking water consumption (22%)
- Modifying hygiene practices (11%)

Hygiene



Primary waste disposal system: collection
Disposal location: a dumping site very close to the camp
Sewage system: septic tanks and desludging

97% of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.



11% of individuals in the camp had suffered from **diarrhoea** in the two weeks prior to data collection.¹⁵

3% had suffered from **respiratory illness**;
5% had suffered from **skin disease**.

Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:¹⁶



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

Sanitation



Number of latrines in camp: 148

Households using latrines: Communal¹⁷ 98% Household¹⁷ 0%

2% of households reported practicing **open defecation**.

Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:¹⁸

Segregated by gender	59%	21%	20%
Lockable from inside	6%	38%	56%
Functioning lighting	81%	9%	9%
	None	Some	All

Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:¹⁸



Very clean	0%
Mostly clean	60%
Somewhat unclean	24%
Very unclean	15%



86% of households reported that all members could access latrines.

Groups that could not always access latrines included:

- People with disabilities (11% of households)
- Girls, 0-17 (3% of households)



Number of showers in camp: 63

Households using showers: Communal¹⁷ 7% Household¹⁷ 0%

Households without access to showers predominantly reported **bathing inside their shelters**. In **17%** of households with access to showers, one or more members nonetheless preferred to bathe inside shelters because the showers were seen as **unsafe or culturally inappropriate**.

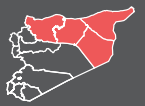
14. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.

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

16. 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.

17. 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.

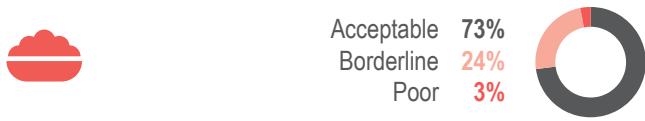
18. Excluding households who selected 'Not sure'.



FOOD SECURITY

Consumption

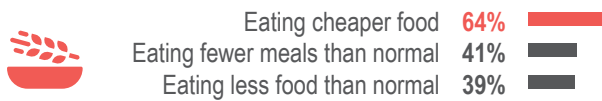
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:³



The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from **25%** in December 2018 to **73%** in April 2019.

However, **70%** of households still reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

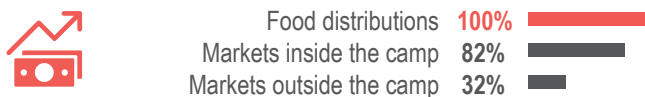
Top three reported food-related coping strategies:¹⁸



Market access

100% of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, **52%** of these households reportedly **did not have enough funds** to buy all the items they needed.

Most commonly reported main sources of food:⁶



74% of households reported that they had **bought food on credit** in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed **40,515 SYP** (76 USD)¹⁹

Distributions

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



50% of households who had not received a food basket, cash, or vouchers in the 30 days prior to data collection, had received at least one of these distributions in the preceding **three months**.

Top three food items households would like to receive more of:⁷



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).

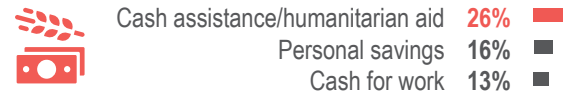
LIVELIHOODS

52% of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Average monthly household income: **49,162 SYP** (92 USD)¹⁹

Households with members earning an income: **23%**

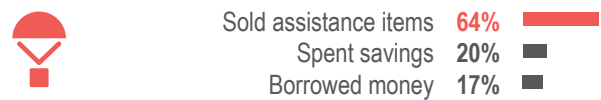
Top three reported primary income sources:⁶



31% 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:⁶



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.