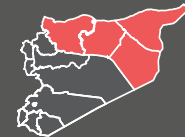




Camp Profiles: Roj

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria
December 2018

Management agency: Self-administration
Administration actor: Self-administration



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/2IMOWpQ>

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Roj camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 11 and 13 December. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

Camp Overview

Number of individuals:	462 ¹
Number of households:	50 ¹
Number of shelters:	65 ¹
First arrivals:	March 2015
Avg. residency duration:	17 months
Camp area:	0.10 km ²

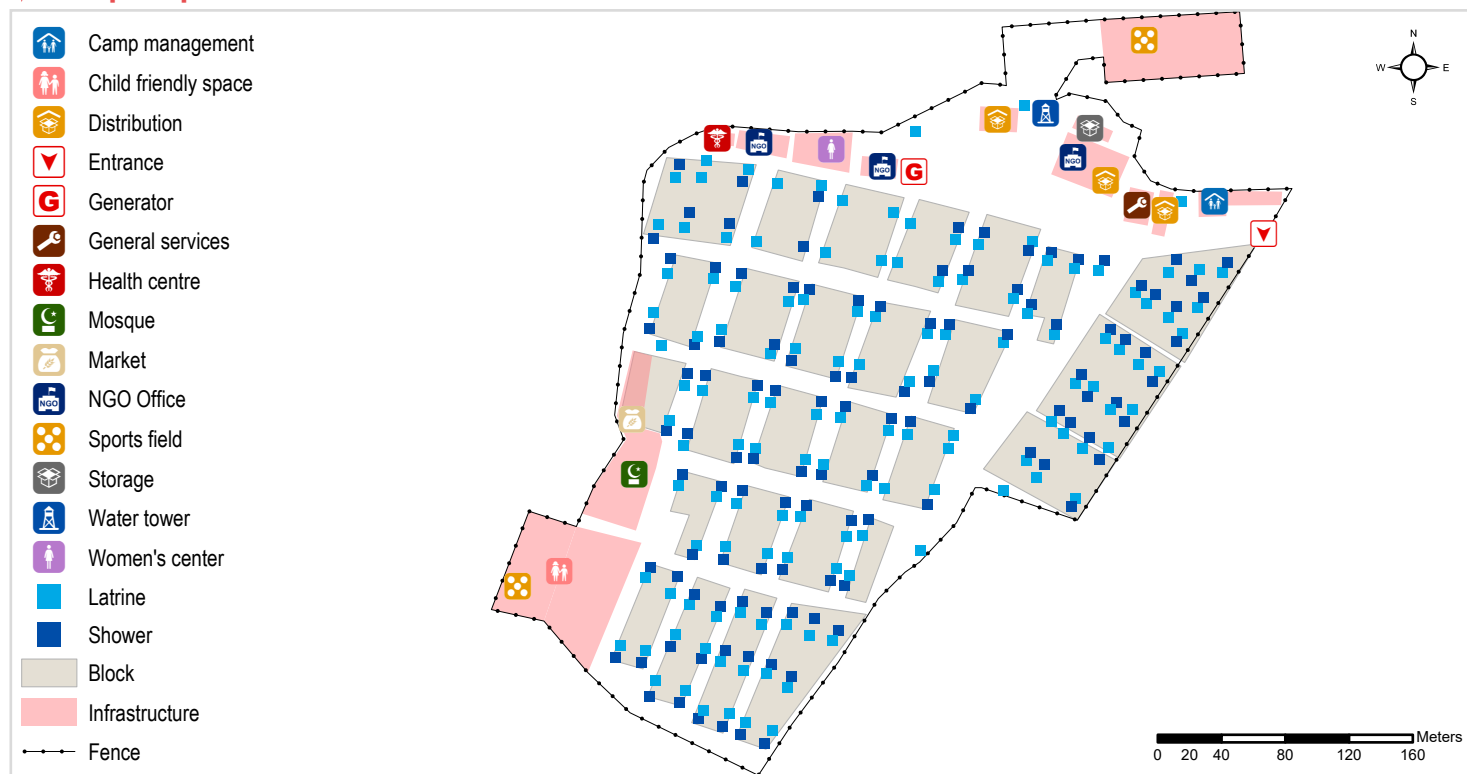
Demographics

	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	3%	3%	0%
18-59	39%	23%	16%
12-17	15%	13%	2%
5-11	27%	16%	11%
0-4	16%	9%	8%

Location Map



Camp Map



Sectoral Minimum Standards

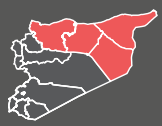
		Target	Current round Result	Achievement
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4.8	●
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	5.3m ²	●
	Average camp area per person	min 35m ²	226m ²	●
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	80%	●
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	28%	●
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) ²	100%	67%	●
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	83%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	57%	●
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	4	●
	Persons per shower	max. 20	6	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	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. Numbers of individuals and shelters reported by camp management on 18 December; households reported by camp management on 27 November.

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 Iraq refugees, primarily originating from Niwena governorate, specifically from Mosul and Baaj districts.

The average household has been displaced 4.0 times since 2011.

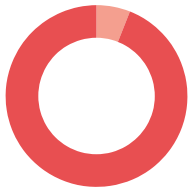
Arrivals and departures

No data is available on new arrivals in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

15 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

Movement intention

Proportion of households by movement intention:



- 0% Plan to move within 1 week
- 0% Plan to move within 1 month
- 0% Plan to move within 6 months
- 6% Plan to move within a year or more
- 94% No plan to move

Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intend to return to their community of origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

- Shelter conditions
- Lack of access to education
- Family ties

Information on return

50% of households reported having received information on returning to their area of origin in the three months prior to the

SHELTER

Shelter types

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

58% of households are using a secondary cover (tarp or similar).

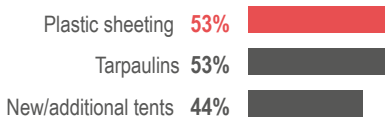
25% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

Occupation

There is an average of 5.8 people per household, with an average of 4.6 people per shelter.

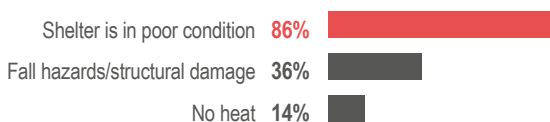
Shelter needs

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:⁴



Shelter adequacy issues

92% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:⁴

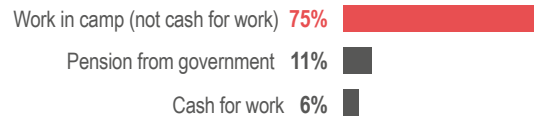


LIVELIHOODS

Income

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

Top three reported primary livelihood sources:⁵



31% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection.

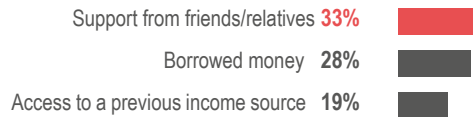
Overall average monthly household income: 66,714 SYP (154 USD)⁶

Households with members earning an income: 100%

Coping strategies

75% of households reported using some form of livelihoods-related coping strategies in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:⁵



67% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 28,083 SYP (65 USD).⁶

HEALTH

Health facilities and access

1 health centre is reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and INGOs.

33% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

28% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

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



- 61% Did not require treatment
- 14% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 25% Sought treatment, of whom 33% sought treatment inside the camp

Barriers to healthcare access

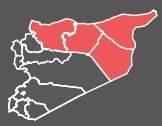
Of the households with members who required treatment (39%), 21% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:

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

Health issues

22% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 8% had a member with a skin disease, and in 14% of households at least one member had suffered from respiratory illness.

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 31 December 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP.



PROTECTION

Child protection



28% 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.

2% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child exhibited changes in behaviour in the previous two weeks⁷

92% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child attended a Child Friendly Space

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:⁹

- 0.0% Children at risk
- 0.0% Elderly at risk¹⁰
- 4.8% Chronically ill individuals
- 0.0% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 3.8% Disabled individuals
- 0.5% Single parents / caregivers

11% of households reported that at least one adult member had shown signs of psychosocial distress in the previous two weeks.⁸

Freedom of movement

In the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- 100% of households who attempted to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes reported that they were able to do so.
- 94% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies

Personal safety and security

22% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported issues were:

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

Gender protection issues

6% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported one was:

- Harrasment

EDUCATION

Education services

There is one education center in the camp. 100% of households reported that the education centre has toilets; 100% reported that it has handwashing facilities.

Of the 69% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



- 91% Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)
- 0% Received education outside camp
- 9% Received no education

7. E.g. changes in sleeping patterns, interaction with peers, attentiveness, interest in daily activities
 8. E.g. persistent headaches, sleeplessness, more aggressive behaviour than normal.
 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 indicative only, as they are based on a subset of the total sample.

FOOD SECURITY

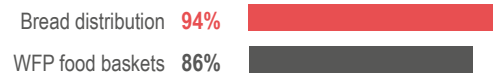
Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:⁵

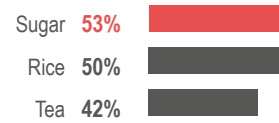


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed by an INGO on a daily basis, while an INGO distributed WFP food baskets on a monthly basis.

100% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received types were reportedly:⁵



Top three most needed food items:⁵



Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):²



- 81% Acceptable
- 14% Borderline
- 6% Poor

Consumption-related coping strategies

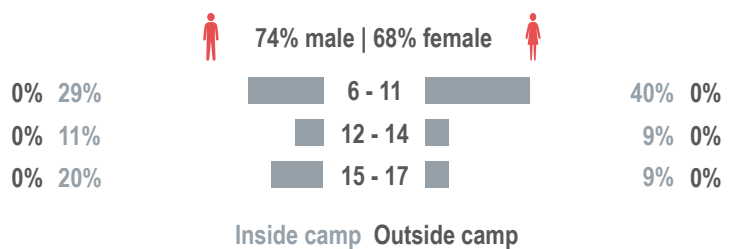
36% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:⁶

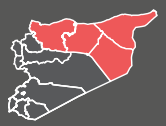


Market access

100% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

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



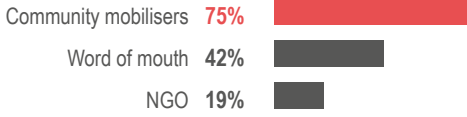


COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

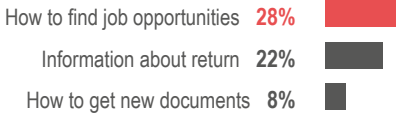
Complaints about conditions or assistance

97% 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



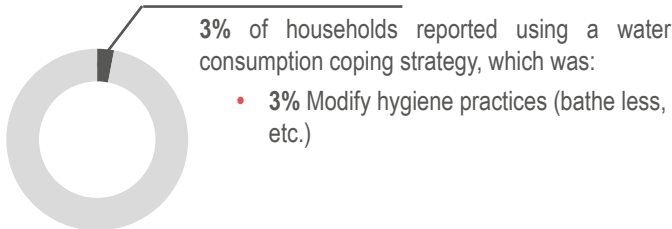
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was connected directly to shelters and provided by an INGO. Water was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

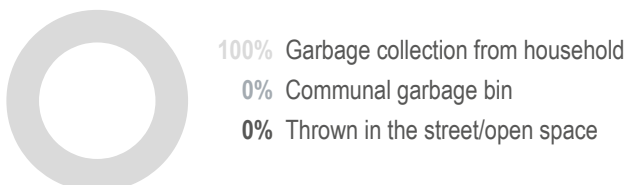
- 0% of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- 0% of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- 94% of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- 0% of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with No treatment as the most common method.

Water consumption coping strategies



Waste disposal

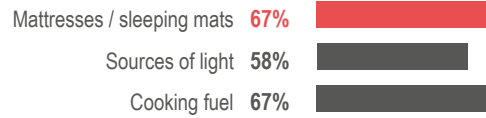
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:



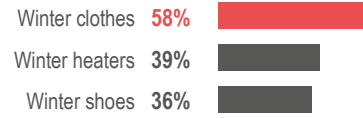
- 100% of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.

NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

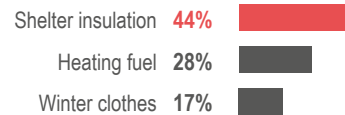
Reported proportion of households owning:



Top three reported household needs:⁴



Top three reported winter needs:⁵



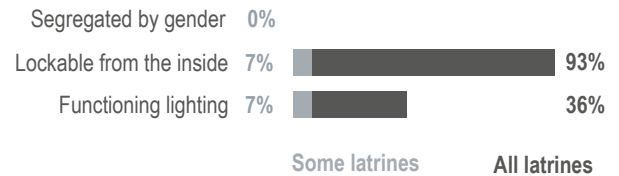
Latrines

At the time of data collection, 228 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:



39% of households used shared latrines
 61% of households used private latrines
 0% of households reported practicing open defecation

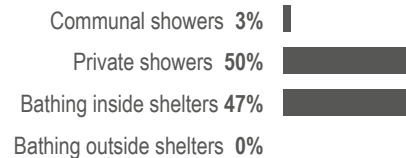
Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:



Hygiene

100% 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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