

### Background

Since the start of the Syrian civil war in 2011, widespread conflict across Northeast Syria has resulted in significant displacement of civilians. Despite the general cessation of conflict in Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates, tens of thousands of Syrian Internally Displaced People (IDPs) remain in camps and informal sites, unable to return to their homes. Ongoing clashes in Deir-ez-Zor governorate between multiple parties continues to trigger widespread displacement. In addition a number of Iraqi refugees remain in camps in Northeast Syria. REACH has conducted the third in a series of profiling assessments of eight formal camps and two informal sites in order to identify ongoing challenges and clarify humanitarian conditions amongst camp populations. The previous rounds of camp profiles can be accessed here - [November 2017](#), [March 2018](#).

### Key Findings

<b>Assessed camps and sites:</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Population in assessed camps and sites:<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>53,399</b>
<b>Planned/managed camps:</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Informal sites:</b>	<b>2</b>

IDPs and refugees continue to face widespread challenges in camps and informal sites. Education and health are major concerns across all camps and sites, with overall conditions worst in Abu Khashab and Twahina informal sites.

- **Shelter:** Almost all camps and sites residents live in tents and there is a need for additional and replacement shelters in Abu Khashab, Ein Issa, Mabruka and Twahina camps and sites, especially with winter approaching.
- **Health:** Despite the presence of some form of health facility in each site, these are generally inadequate to meet residents needs, with households citing the cost and quality of care as key challenges to healthcare access.
- **Livelihoods:** The majority of households in all sites have some form of livelihood source, but many rely solely on personal savings and the sale of assistance items to supplement expenditure. Households in Abu Khasab and Twahina sites have the lowest average incomes and highest average levels of reported debt.

### Methodology

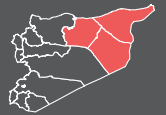
Data was collected between 24 July and 2 August 2018 through 884 randomly sampled household interviews, 6 Key Informant (KI) interviews with camp management and visits to infrastructure points in Al-Hol, Areesheh, Ein Issa, and Mabruka camps and Abu Khasab and Twahina informal sites. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) cluster. In addition 2 KI interviews were conducted with camp management in Newroz and Roj camps, meaning the results for these camps should be considered as indicative only. Indicators were developed based on regional standards and amended following feedback from actors in the camps. Given the dynamic situation in Northeast Syria, information should only be considered as relevant to the time of data collection.

- **Protection:** Across all sites households reported awareness of cases of early marriage and child labour. Movement restrictions were reportedly greatest in Al Hol camp, with only around a third of households being able to leave the camp for emergency or non-emergency reasons. The majority of residents of Ein Issa and Twahina are missing some form of documentation.
- **Food security:** Almost all residents of camps and sites are receiving some form of food assistance and can access markets. However, food consumption scores indicate that diversity of residents' diets are insufficient, with residents of Twahina thought to be most at risk.
- **Education:** Education services are present in all formal camps but the majority of secondary school-aged children are not accessing services. In the informal sites of Abu Khashab and Twahina almost all children have no access to any form of education.
- **WASH:** WASH conditions are most challenging in Abu Khashab and Twahina informal sites where the number of latrines is low and the absence of showers means most residents are forced to bathe inside their shelters.

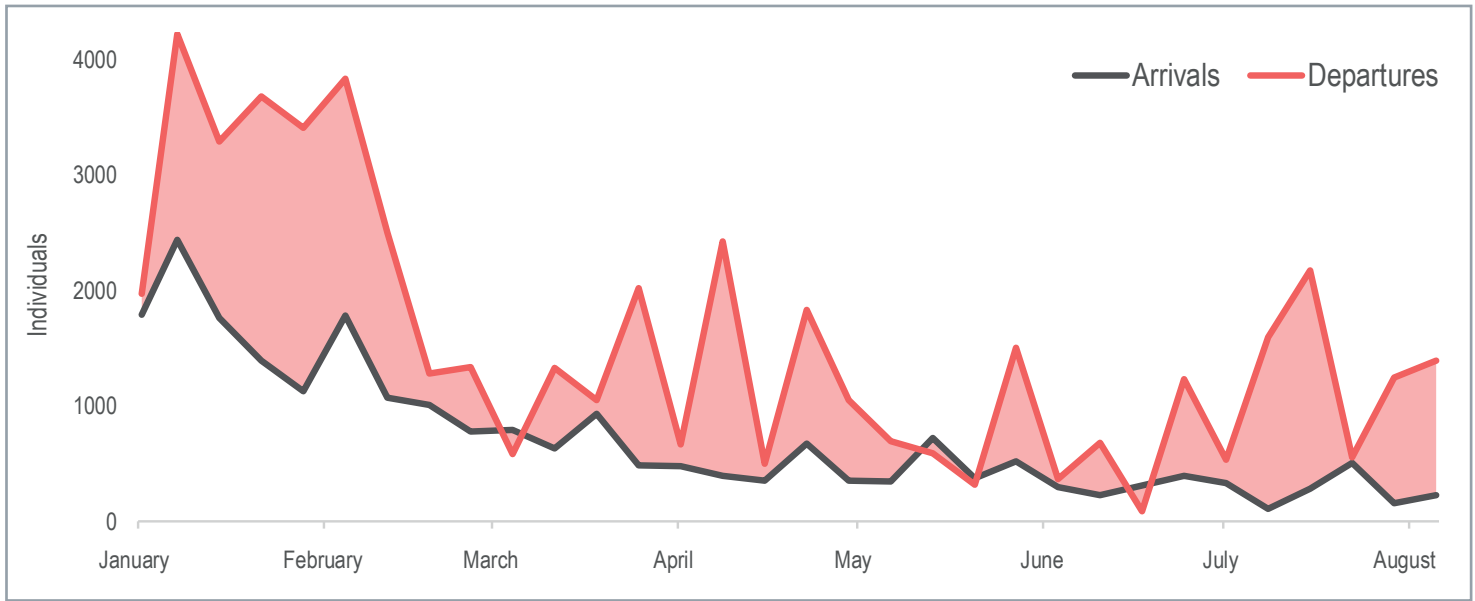
### Locations of Assessed IDP Camps and Sites



1. Population figures provided by UNHCR for Areesheh, Al Hol, Ein Issa, Mabruka Newroz and Roj camps and by camp management authorities for Abu Khashab and Twahina informal sites.



### Camp Movement Trends<sup>2</sup>



Average movement trends of individuals arriving to and departing from Al Hol - Refugees, Al Hol - IDPs, Areesheh, Ein Issa, Ein Issa Extension, Mabruka, Newroz and Roj camps in 2018.

### Comparative Overview

		Target	Abu Khashab	Al Hol - IDPs	Al Hol - Refugees	Areesheh	Ein Issa	Ein Issa Extension	Mabruka	Twahina
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 4.6	5.1	4.7	4.4	5.6	5.3	4.8	4.5	4.8
	Average covered area per person	min. 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.5	4.9	5.2	4.1	4.5*	4.5*	5.1	4.8
	Average camp area per person	min. 35m <sup>2</sup>	28	52	52	61	38*	38*	104	16
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	52%	65%	78%	76%	65%	53%	70%	69%
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	Yes*	Yes	Yes
Protection	% of households having lost some form of documentation	0%	29%	28%	20%	38%	57%	66%	34%	67%
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	100%	96%	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)	100%	32%	42%	47%	34%	38%	38%	41%	16%
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	3%	40%	65%	51%	66%	68%	75%	0%
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	4%	28%	36%	33%	38%	32%	50%	0%
WASH	Frequency of solid waste disposal	max twice weekly	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily*	Daily*	Daily	Daily

**Legend:** Target met (green), 50-99% of target met (orange), Target less than 50% met or not met at all (red)

Targets based on Sphere and minimum standards agreed with humanitarian agencies operating in camps. Findings based on household-level data. Binary indicators were classified as "target met" (green) or "not met" (red).

\* Information aggregated for Ein Issa and Ein Issa Extension camps.

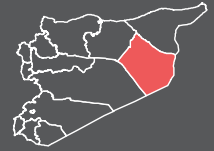
<sup>2</sup> Population figures provided by UNHCR.



# Site Profile: Abu Khashab

Deir-ez-Zor governorate, Syria  
July 2018

Management agency: Self Administration  
Administration actor: Self Administration



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Abu Khashab informal site. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 1 and 2 August. 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 site management has been used to support findings.

## Site Overview

Number of individuals: 2,500  
Number of households: 391  
Number of shelters: 492  
First arrivals: 01/11/2017  
Avg. residency duration: 7 months  
Camp area: 0.07 km<sup>2</sup>

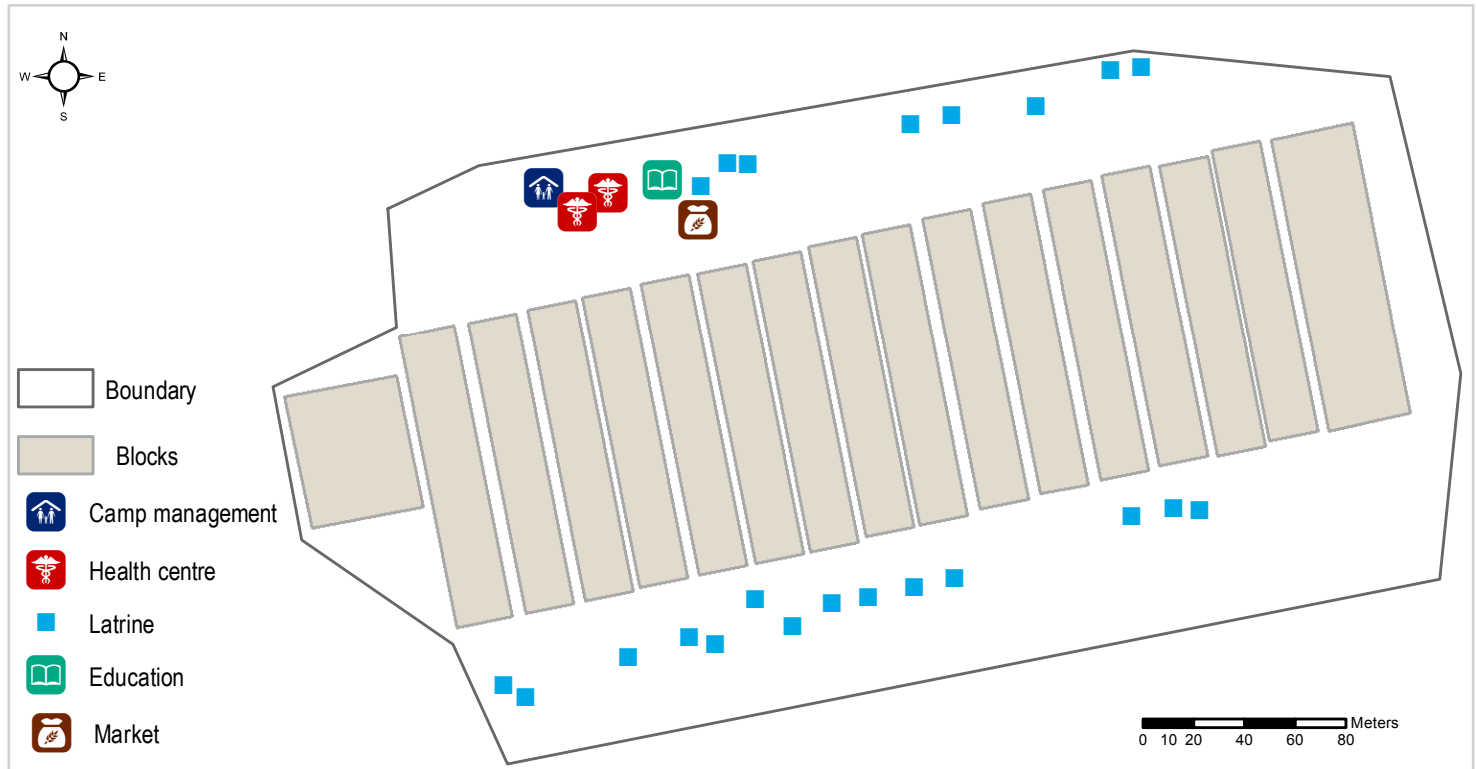
## Demographics

	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	5%	3%	2%
18-59	15%	11%	4%
6-17	30%	16%	14%
0-5	50%	27%	23%

## Location Map



## Site Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Result	Achievement
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.1	●
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.5m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average site area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	28m <sup>2</sup>	●
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	52%	●
	Presence of health services within the site	Yes	Yes	●
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	29%	●
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)	100%	32%	●
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	3%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	4%	●
WASH	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. 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 site hosts Syrian IDPs, the majority of whom are from Deir-ez-Zor governorate, specifically Abu Kamal and Al Mayadin sub-districts.

The average household **has been displaced 2.7 times**.

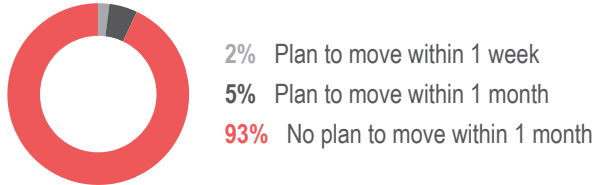
### Arrivals and departures

**30 individuals** reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

**115 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 move to a community in Syria different to origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

- Shelter conditions
- Cost of living
- Weather conditions

### Information on return

**14%** 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 tents<sup>3</sup>. Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4m tents.

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

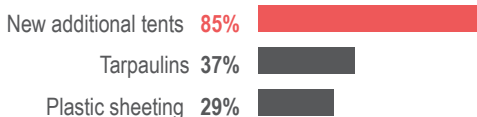
**46** of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an **average of 6.4 people per household**, with an **average of 5.1 people per shelter**.

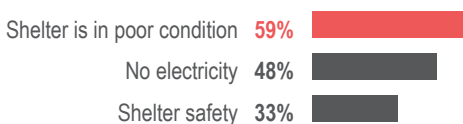
### Shelter needs

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>4</sup>



### Shelter adequacy issues

**83%** of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>

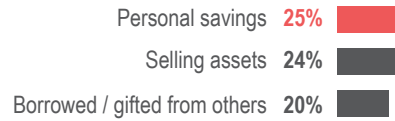


## LIVELIHOODS

### Income

**25%** of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood sources:<sup>5</sup>



**78%** of households reported receiving cash distribution in month prior to data collection

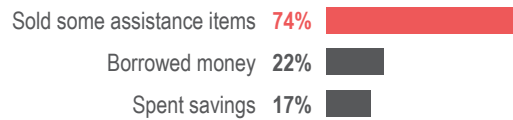
Overall average monthly household income: **12,289 SYP (28 USD)<sup>6</sup>**

Households with economically active members: **30%**

### Coping strategies

**89%** of households reported using some form of livelihood-based coping strategy in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:<sup>5</sup>



**58%** of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 24,491 SYP (56 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## HEALTH

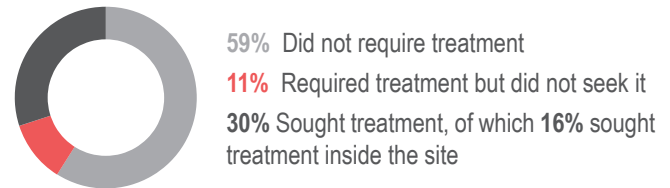
### Health facilities and access

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

**50%** of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

**81%** 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 (41%), **55%** reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including

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

### Diarrhoea prevalence

**10%** of assessed individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, and **40%** of households reported at least one member with diarrhoea.

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

<sup>4</sup> Households could select up to three items from a list.

<sup>5</sup> Households could select as many as applied.

<sup>6</sup> UN operational rate of exchange as of 1 August 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP



## PROTECTION

### Child protection



25% of households reported that child protection issues had occurred within the site in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most common issues were early marriage (below 16 years old) and child labour.

0% of households with children aged 3-17 (84%) reported having children attending a CFS / YFS<sup>8</sup>, community centre or protection unit.

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>9</sup>

- <1% Children at risk
- 3% Elderly at risk<sup>10</sup>
- 3% 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:

- 89% of households reported being able to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes.
- 84% of households reported being able to leave the site for medical emergencies.

### Personal safety and security



77% of households reported protection issues had occurred within the site in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most common of which were:

- Serious threat from scorpions snakes or similar
- Presence of rodents

### Gender protection issues

31% of households reported gender protection issues within the site in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

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

0% of households with women aged 15+ (99%) reported having at least one woman attending a women's or community centre.

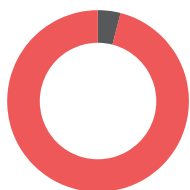
## EDUCATION

### Education services



There are no education facilities available in the site.

Children are also reportedly unable to access education outside of the site. Of the 65% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



4% Received education  
96% Received no education

<sup>8</sup> Child Friendly Spaces / Youth Friendly Spaces

<sup>9</sup> Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

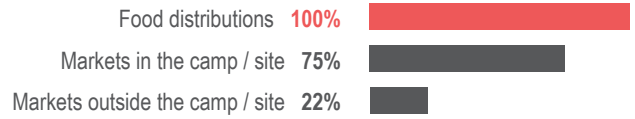
<sup>10</sup> Defined as those over the age of 60 with additional vulnerabilities or requiring specialised assistance.

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

## FOOD SECURITY

### Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>6</sup>

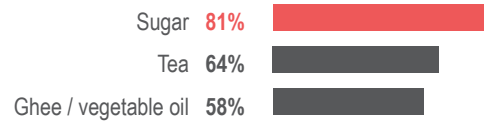


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed on a daily basis by an INGO.

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



Top three most needed food items:<sup>5</sup>



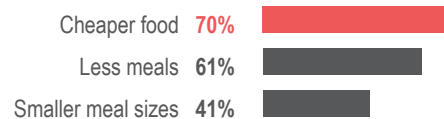
Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):<sup>2</sup>



32% Acceptable  
40% Borderline  
28% Poor

### Consumption-based coping strategies

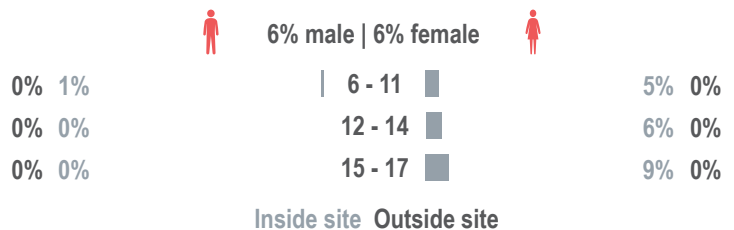
82% of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

99% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>11</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 96% of households reporting their children did not receive education, 98% reported facing barriers to education, the most commonly reported were that:

- No education available / lack of learning spaces in the site
- Other

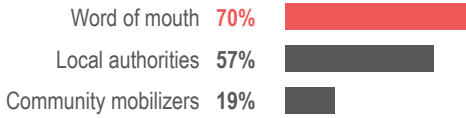


## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**40%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with site management.

#### Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>5</sup>



#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



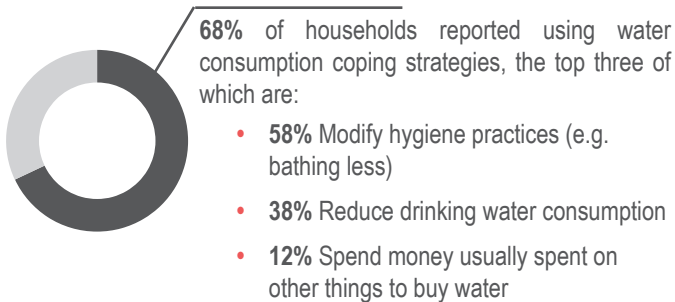
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was trucked to communal water points by an INGO. Water is reportedly treated prior to distribution.

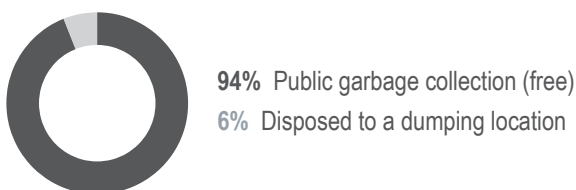
- **100%** of households used communal water taps outside for drinking water.
- **2%** of households reported treating their drinking water, with boiling the water the most common method.

### Water consumption coping strategies



### Waste disposal

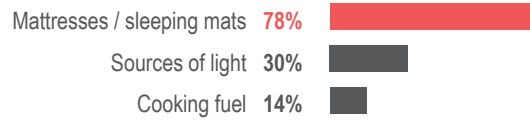
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the site. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:



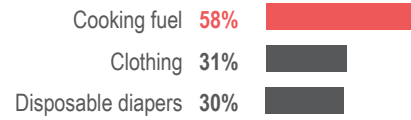
- **99%** of households reported waste was collected more than once per week.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

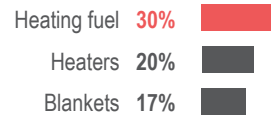
### Reported prevalence of households owning:



### Top three reported household needs:<sup>4</sup>

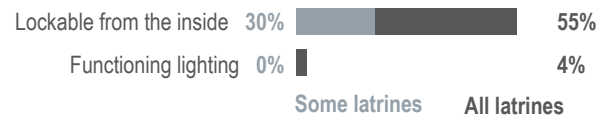


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>



### Latrines

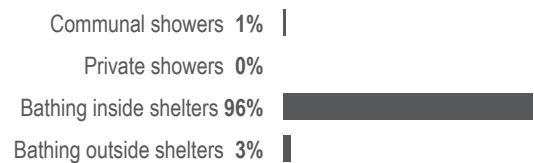
8% of households were reportedly unable to access a functioning toilet in the 30 days prior to the assessment.<sup>8</sup> Households also identified the following characteristics of toilets they were accessing:



### Hygiene

**85%** of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview.

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:<sup>5</sup>



### About REACH

REACH 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. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

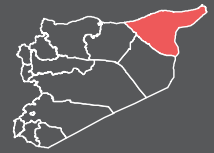
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profile: Al Hol - IDPs

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria  
July 2018

Management agency: UN Agency / NGO  
Administration actor: Self Administration



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Al Hol - IDPs camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 26 and 29 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: 4,643  
 Number of households: 1,046  
 Number of shelters: 994  
 First arrivals: 01/05/2016  
 Avg. residency duration: 8 months  
 Camp area: 0.24 km<sup>2</sup>

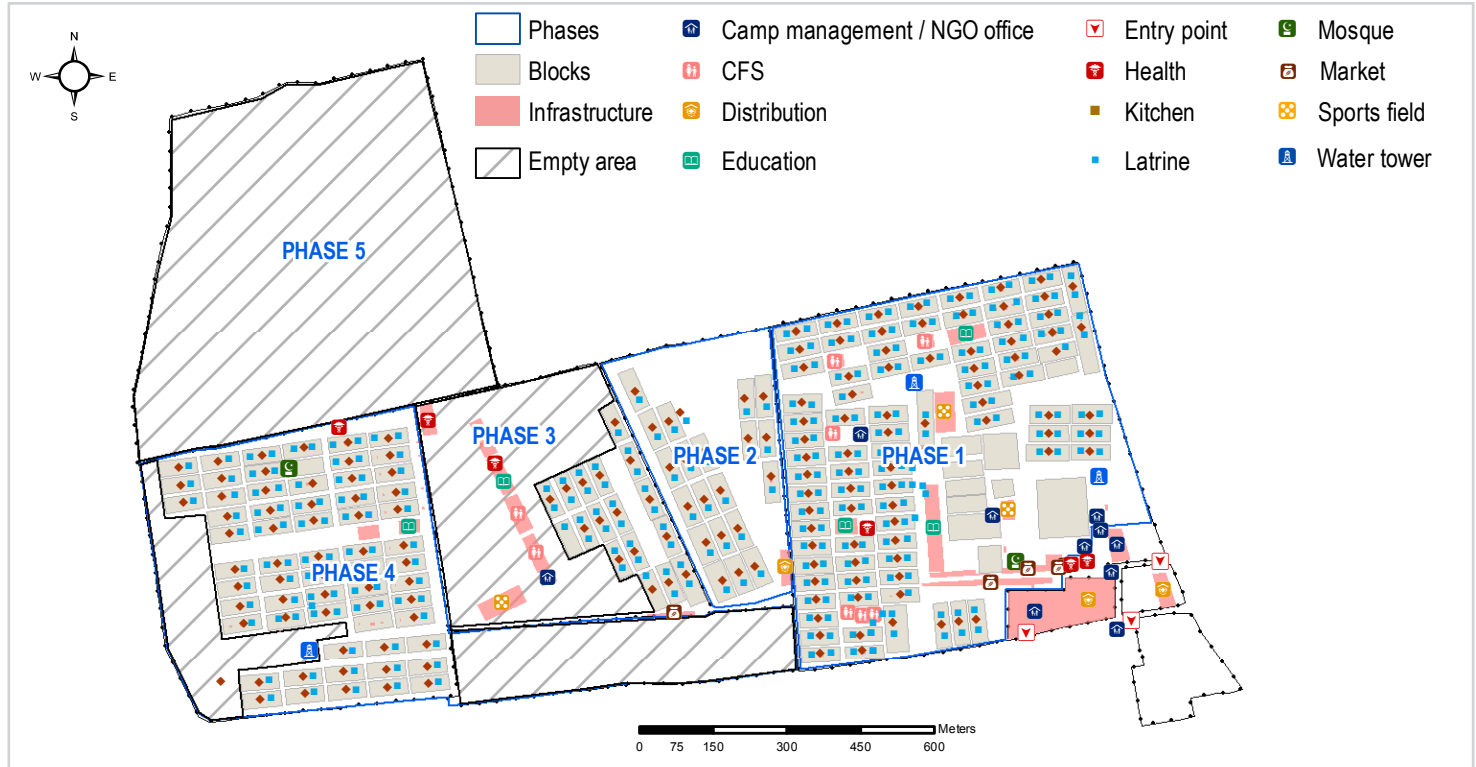
## Demographics

	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	2%	1%	1%
18-59	33%	19%	14%
12-17	15%	7%	8%
6-11	27%		
3-5	11%		
0-2	12%		

## 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	4.7	●	4.9	▲
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.9m <sup>2</sup>	●	4.7m <sup>2</sup>	▲
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	52m <sup>2</sup>	●	50m <sup>2</sup>	▲
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	65%	●	79%	▼
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	28%	●	28%	▶
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●	99%	▲
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)	100%	42%	●	71%	▼
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	40%	●	45%	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	28%	●	11%	▲
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 IDP portion of Al Hol camp hosts Syrian IDPs, the majority of whom are from Deir-ez-Zor governorate, with Al-Mayadin the most common sub-district of origin.

The average household has been displaced 2.4 times.

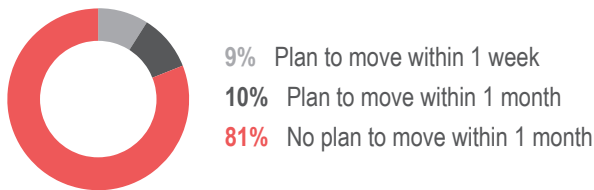
### Arrivals and departures

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

0 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:

- Returning to area of origin
- Cost of living
- Weather conditions

### Information on return

30% of households reported receiving information on returning to their area of origin in the three months prior to the assessment.

## SHELTER

### Shelter types

99% of households reported living in tents<sup>3</sup>, with 1% of households living in other shelters. Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4m tents.

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

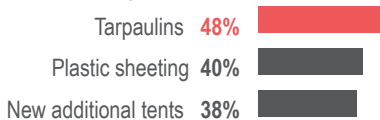
42 of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 6.2 people per household, with an average of 4.7 people per shelter.

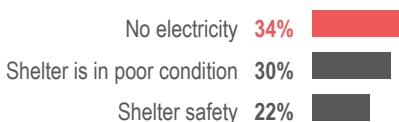
### Shelter needs

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>4</sup>



### Shelter adequacy issues

64% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>

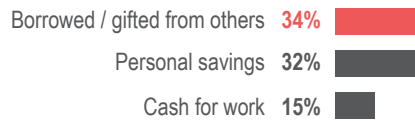


## LIVELIHOODS

### Income

34% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood sources:<sup>5</sup>



89% of households reported receiving cash distribution in month prior to data collection

Overall average monthly household income: 24,506 SYP (56 USD)<sup>6</sup>

Households with economically active members: 33%

### Coping strategies

80% of households reported using some form of livelihood-based coping strategy in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:<sup>5</sup>



33% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 11,527 SYP (27 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## HEALTH

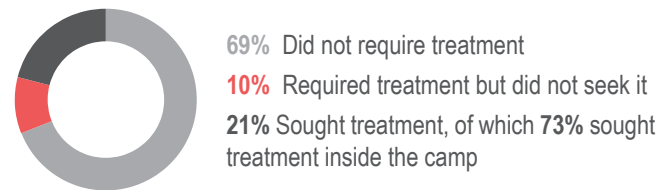
### Health facilities and access

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

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

84% 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 (31%), 45% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including

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

### Diarrhoea prevalence

8% of assessed individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, and 24% of households reported at least one member with diarrhoea.

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

<sup>4</sup> Households could select up to three items from a list.

<sup>5</sup> Households could select as many as applied.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

14% of households with children aged 3-17 (85%) reported having children attending a CFS / YFS<sup>8</sup>, community centre or protection unit.

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>9</sup>

- <1% Children at risk
- <1% Elderly at risk<sup>10</sup>
- 3% Chronically ill individuals
- <1% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 1% Disabled individuals
- 2% Single-parents / caregivers

### Freedom of movement

In the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- 33% of households reported being able to leave the camp temporarily for non-emergency purposes.
- 37% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies.

### Personal safety and security



76% 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

30% 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

12% 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 INGOs, providing primary education for 6 to 11 year olds and secondary education for 12 to 14 year olds.

Of the 70% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



55% Received education  
45% Received no education

<sup>8</sup> Child Friendly Spaces / Youth Friendly Spaces

<sup>9</sup> Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

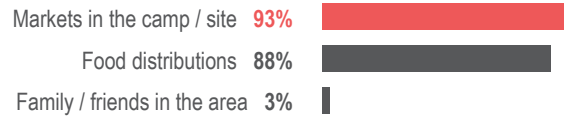
<sup>10</sup> Defined as those over the age of 60 with additional vulnerabilities or requiring specialised assistance.

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

## FOOD SECURITY

### Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>6</sup>

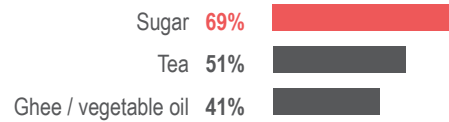


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed by an INGO on a daily basis, while an INGO distributed food baskets monthly.

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



Top three most needed food items:<sup>5</sup>



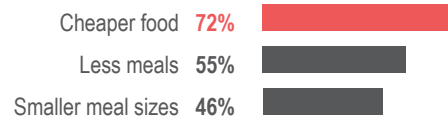
Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):<sup>2</sup>



42% Acceptable  
29% Borderline  
29% Poor

### Consumption-based coping strategies

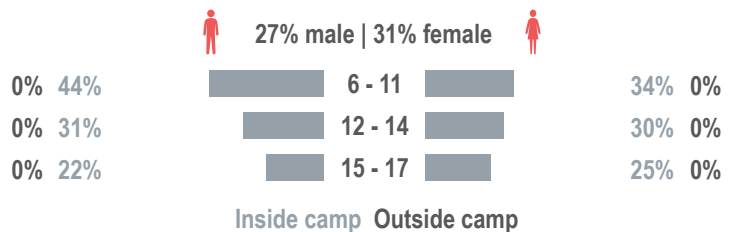
90% of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

100% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

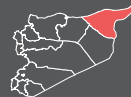
Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>11</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 45% of households reporting their children did not receive education, 99% reported facing barriers to education, the most commonly reported were that:

- No space in school / unable to register children
- Classes are overcrowded



## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

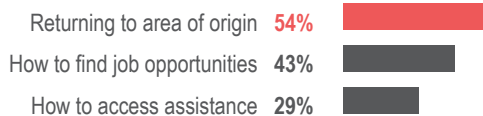
### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**48%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

#### Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>5</sup>



#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



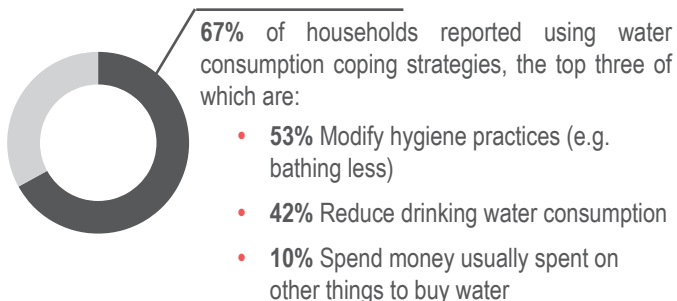
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### 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.

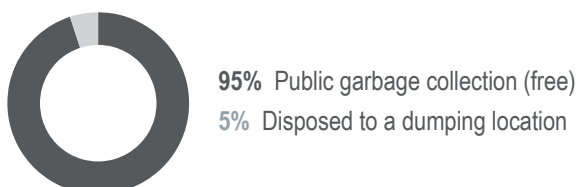
- **100%** of households used communal water taps outside for drinking water.
- **4%** of households reported treating their drinking water, with boiling the water the most common method.

### Water consumption coping strategies



### Waste disposal

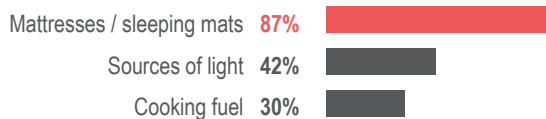
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:



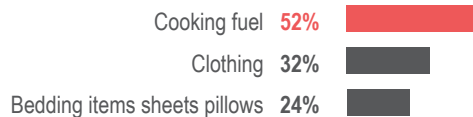
- **100%** of households reported waste was collected more than once per week.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

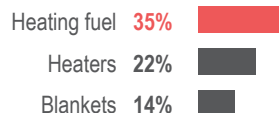
### Reported prevalence of households owning:



### Top three reported household needs:<sup>4</sup>

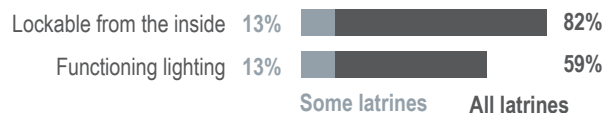


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>



### Latrines

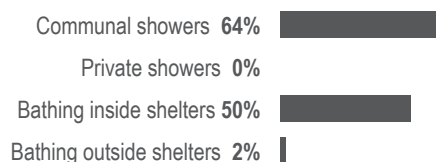
0% of households were reportedly unable to access a functioning toilet in the 30 days prior to the assessment.<sup>8</sup> Households also identified the following characteristics of toilets they were accessing:



### Hygiene

**99%** of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview.

#### Households reported having access to the following types of showers:<sup>5</sup>



### About REACH

REACH 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. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

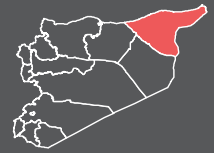
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profile: Al Hol - Refugees

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria  
July 2018

Management agency: UN Agency / NGO  
Administration actor: Self Administration



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Al Hol - Refugees camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 26 and 29 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: 11,300  
 Number of households: 2,899  
 Number of shelters: 2,567  
 First arrivals: 01/05/2016  
 Avg. residency duration: 10 months  
 Camp area: 0.59 km<sup>2</sup>

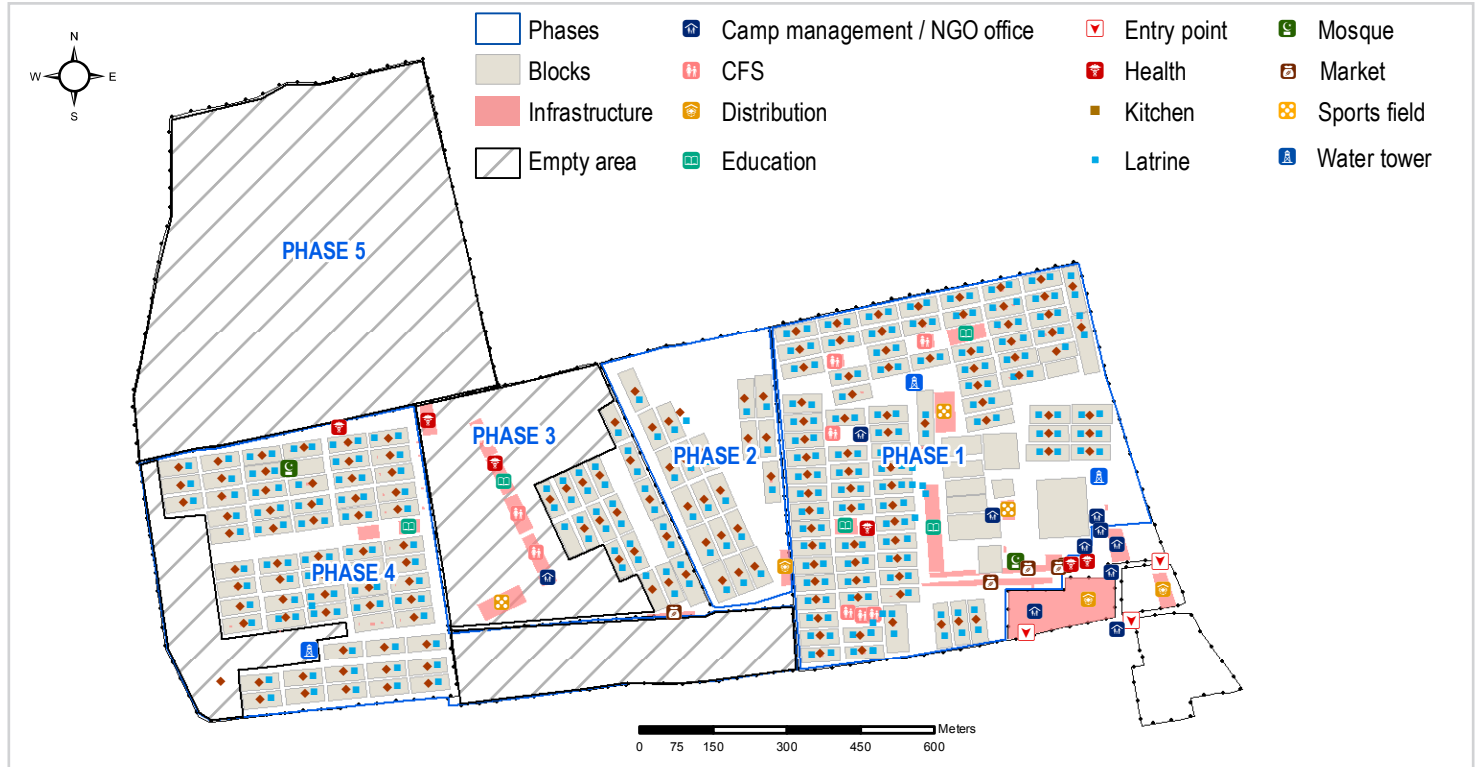
## Demographics

	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	3%	2%	1%
18-59	39%	23%	16%
12-17	15%	8%	7%
6-11	24%		
3-5	10%		
0-2	9%		

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

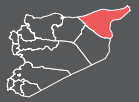
		Target	Current round		Previous round (Mar 2018)	
			Result	Achievement	Result	Change
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4.4	●	4.4	▶
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	5.2m <sup>2</sup>	●	5.2m <sup>2</sup>	▶
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	52m <sup>2</sup>	●	53m <sup>2</sup>	▲
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	78%	●	77%	▲
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	20%	●	24%	▲
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	96%	●	100%	▼
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)	100%	47%	●	72%	▼
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	65%	●	55%	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	36%	●	25%	▲
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 refugee portion of Al Hol camp hosts Iraqi refugees, primarily from Ninewa governorate.

The average household has been displaced 3.7 times.

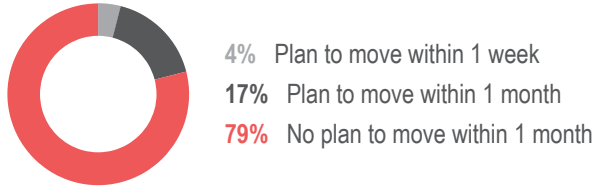
### Arrivals and departures

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

0 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:

- Returning to area of origin
- Access to income and employment opportunities
- Cost of living

### Information on return

18% of households reported receiving information on returning to their area of origin in the three months prior to the assessment.

## SHELTER

### Shelter types

99% of households reported living in tents<sup>3</sup>, with 1% of households living in other shelters. Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4m tents.

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

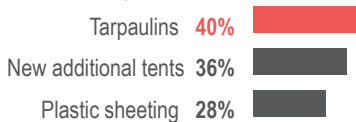
51 of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 6.2 people per household, with an average of 4.4 people per shelter.

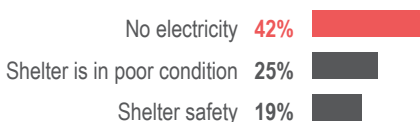
### Shelter needs

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>4</sup>



### Shelter adequacy issues

64% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>

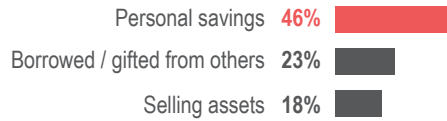


## LIVELIHOODS

### Income

46% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood sources:<sup>5</sup>



89% of households reported receiving cash distribution in month prior to data collection

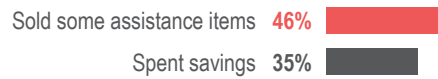
Overall average monthly household income: 22,337 SYP (51 USD)<sup>6</sup>

Households with economically active members: 36%

### Coping strategies

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

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:<sup>5</sup>



Support from friends and relatives 18%

21% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 5,638 SYP (13 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## HEALTH

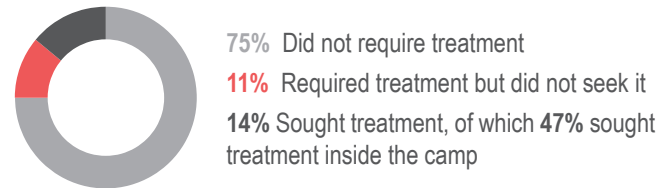
### Health facilities and access

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

37% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

71% 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 (24%), 58% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including

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

### Diarrhoea prevalence

6% of assessed individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, and 23% of households reported at least one member with diarrhoea.

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

<sup>4</sup> Households could select up to three items from a list.

<sup>5</sup> Households could select as many as applied.

<sup>6</sup> UN operational rate of exchange as of 1 August 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP



## PROTECTION

### Child protection



34% 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.

32% of households with children aged 3-17 (82%) reported having children attending a CFS / YFS<sup>8</sup>, community centre or protection unit.

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>9</sup>

- <1% Children at risk
- 3% Elderly at risk<sup>10</sup>
- 5% Chronically ill individuals
- <1% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 3% Disabled individuals
- 2% Single-parents / caregivers

### Freedom of movement

In the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- 23% of households reported being able to leave the camp temporarily for non-emergency purposes.
- 32% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies.

### Personal safety and security



65% 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

25% 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

8% of households with women aged 15+ (93%) 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 INGOs, providing primary education for 6 to 11 year olds and secondary education for 12 to 14 year olds.

Of the 70% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:

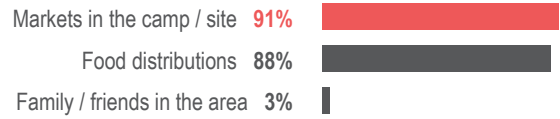


66% Received education  
34% Received no education

## FOOD SECURITY

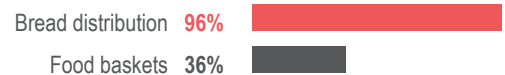
### Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>6</sup>



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

96% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received types were reportedly:<sup>6</sup>



Top three most needed food items:<sup>5</sup>



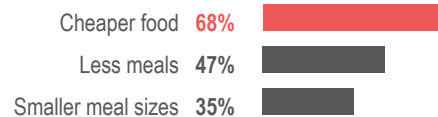
Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):<sup>2</sup>



47% Acceptable  
31% Borderline  
22% Poor

### Consumption-based coping strategies

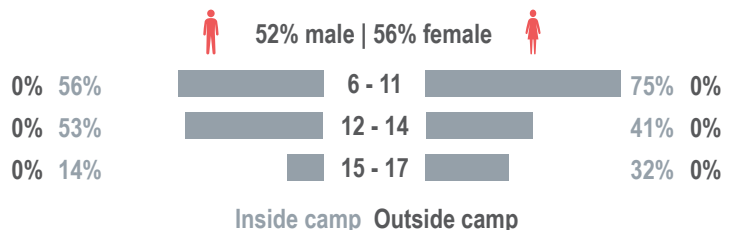
82% of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

99% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>11</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 34% of households reporting their children did not receive education, 99% reported facing barriers to education, the most commonly reported were that:

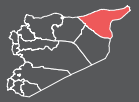
- Education is not considered important
- Curriculum is not suitable eg different to area of origin

<sup>8</sup> Child Friendly Spaces / Youth Friendly Spaces

<sup>9</sup> Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

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

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

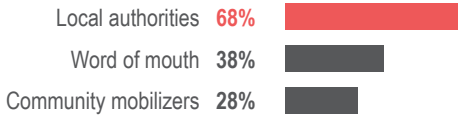


## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

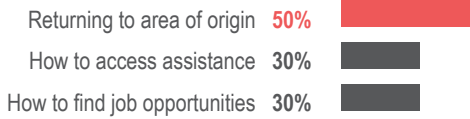
### Complaints about conditions or assistance

47% of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

#### Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>5</sup>



#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



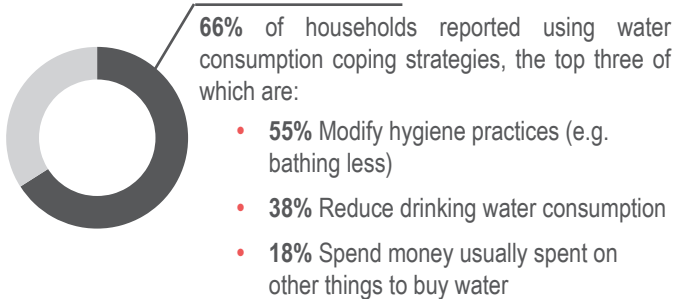
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### 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.

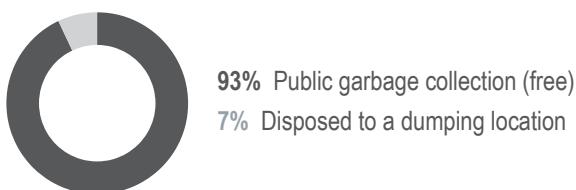
- 100% of households used communal water taps outside for drinking water.
- 4% of households reported treating their drinking water, with boiling the water the most common method.

### Water consumption coping strategies



### Waste disposal

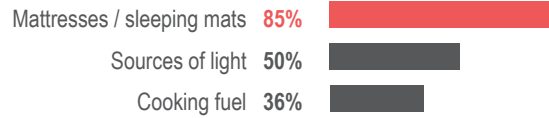
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:



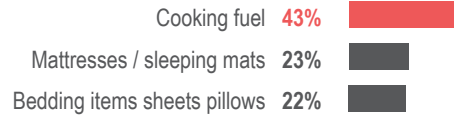
- 100% of households reported waste was collected more than once per week.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

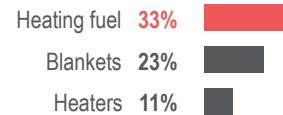
### Reported prevalence of households owning:



### Top three reported household needs:<sup>4</sup>

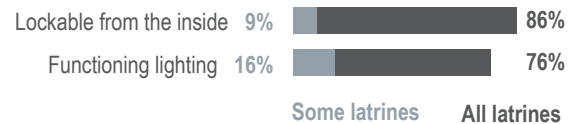


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>



### Latrines

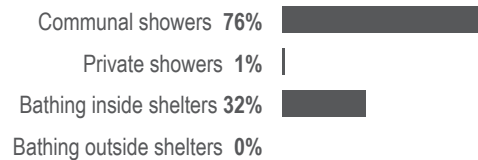
0% of households were reportedly unable to access a functioning toilet in the 30 days prior to the assessment.<sup>8</sup> Households also identified the following characteristics of toilets they were accessing:



### Hygiene

93% of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview.

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:<sup>5</sup>



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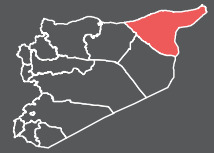
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profile: Areesheh

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria  
July 2018

Management agency: UN Agency  
Administration actor: Self Administration



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Areesheh camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 23 and 25 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: 10,772  
 Number of households: 2,218  
 Number of shelters: 1,928  
 First arrivals: 01/06/2017  
 Avg. residency duration: 9 months  
 Camp area: 0.66 km<sup>2</sup>

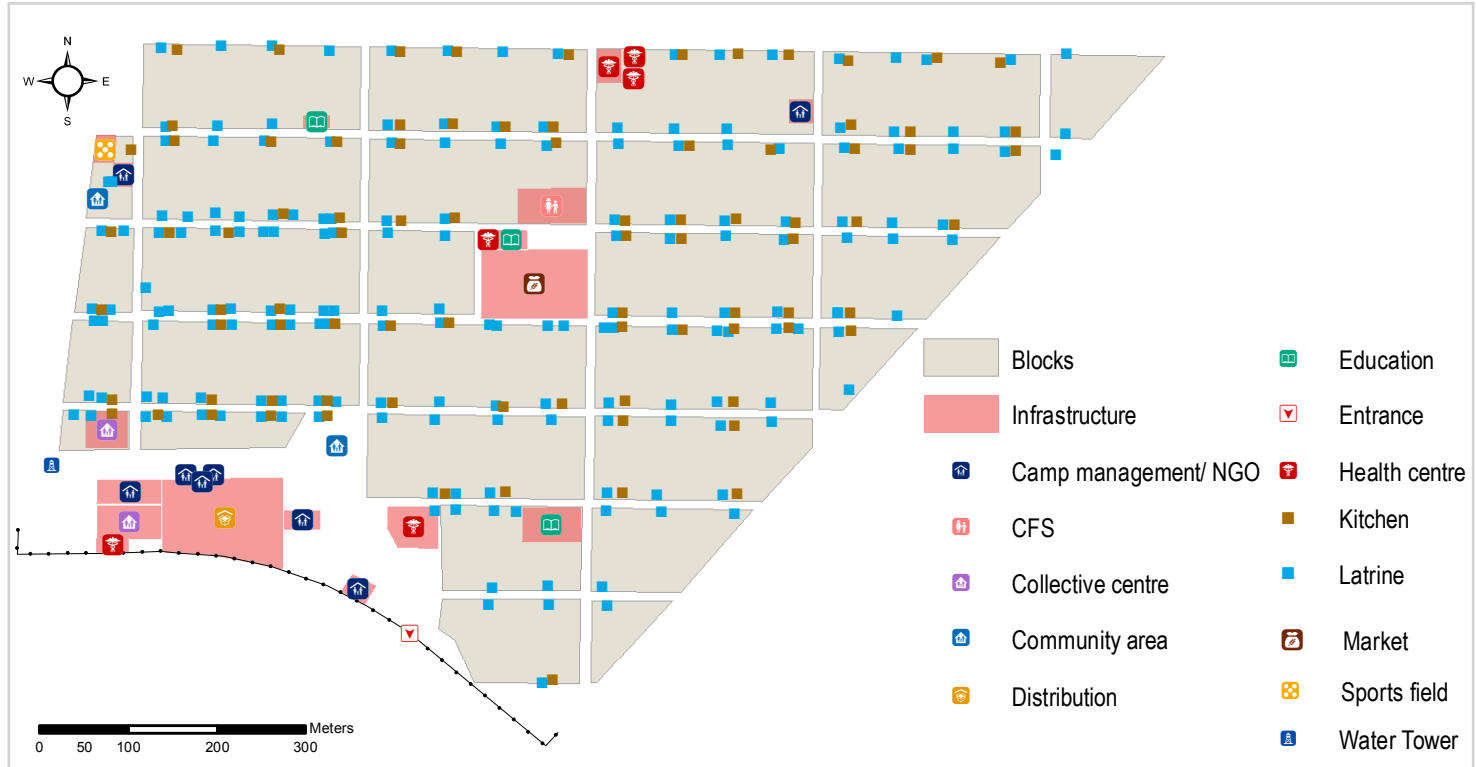
## Demographics

	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	3%	2%	1%
18-59	35%	21%	14%
12-17	15%	8%	7%
6-11	27%		
3-5	9%		
0-2	12%		

## 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	5.6	●	5.9	▲
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.1m <sup>2</sup>	●	3.9m <sup>2</sup>	▲
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	61m <sup>2</sup>	●	39m <sup>2</sup>	▲
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	76%	●	71%	▲
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	38%	●	34%	▼
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●	99%	▲
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)	100%	34%	●	60%	▼
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	51%	●	21%	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	33%	●	9%	▲
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, the majority of whom are from Deir-ez-Zor governorate.

The average household has been displaced 2.3 times.

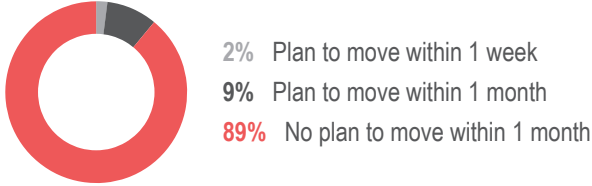
### Arrivals and departures

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

650 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:

- Returning to area of origin
- Access to food
- Cost of living

### Information on return

18% 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 tents<sup>3</sup>. Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4m tents.

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

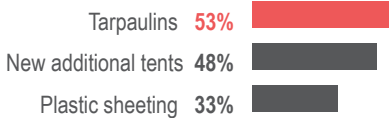
54 of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 7.1 people per household, with an average of 5.6 people per shelter.

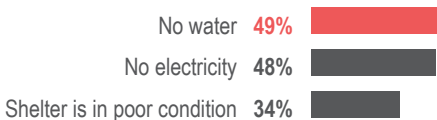
### Shelter needs

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>4</sup>



### Shelter adequacy issues

86% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>

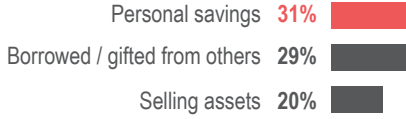


## LIVELIHOODS

### Income

31% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood sources:<sup>5</sup>



87% of households reported receiving cash distribution in month prior to data collection

Overall average monthly household income: 20,559 SYP (47 USD)<sup>6</sup>

Households with economically active members: 38%

### Coping strategies

90% of households reported using some form of livelihood-based coping strategy in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:<sup>5</sup>



24% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 4,452 SYP (10 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## HEALTH

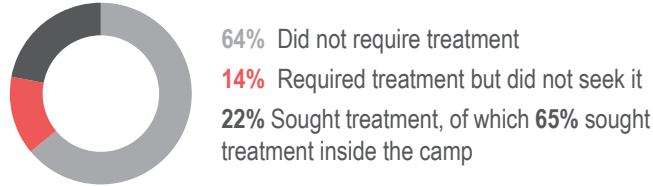
### Health facilities and access

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

45% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

87% 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%), 32% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including

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

### Diarrhoea prevalence

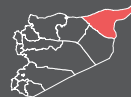
7% of assessed individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, and 33% of households reported at least one member with diarrhoea.

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

<sup>4</sup> Households could select up to three items from a list.

<sup>5</sup> Households could select as many as applied.

<sup>6</sup> UN operational rate of exchange as of 1 August 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP



## PROTECTION

### Child protection



49% 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.

33% of households with children aged 3-17 (93%) reported having children attending a CFS / YFS<sup>8</sup>, community centre or protection unit.

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>9</sup>

- <1% Children at risk
- 2% Elderly at risk<sup>10</sup>
- 2% Chronically ill individuals
- <1% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 1% Disabled individuals
- 1% Single-parents / caregivers

### Freedom of movement

In the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- 48% of households reported being able to leave the camp temporarily for non-emergency purposes.
- 50% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies.

### Personal safety and security



77% of households reported protection issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most common of which were:

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

### Gender protection issues

42% 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

13% 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 an INGO and a UN agency, providing primary education for 6 to 11 year olds and secondary education for 12 to 14 year olds.

Of the 78% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:

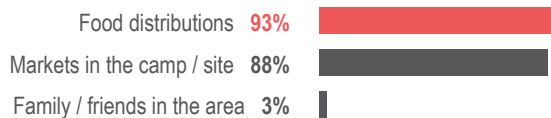


67% Received education  
33% Received no education

## FOOD SECURITY

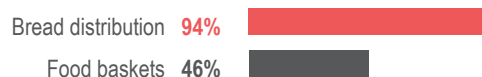
### Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>6</sup>

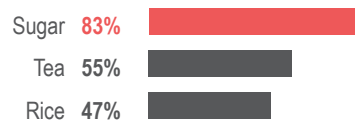


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed every two days by local authorities while an INGO distributed food baskets and dry food rations on a monthly basis.

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



Top three most needed food items:<sup>5</sup>



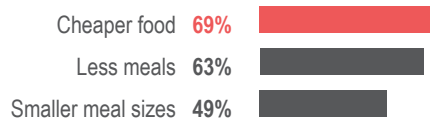
Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):<sup>2</sup>



34% Acceptable  
38% Borderline  
28% Poor

### Consumption-based coping strategies

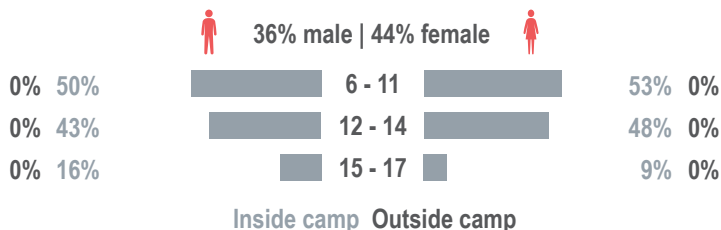
92% of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

98% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>11</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 33% of households reporting their children did not receive education, 97% reported facing barriers to education, the most commonly reported were that:

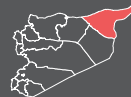
- Schools lack trained teachers
- No space in school / unable to register children

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

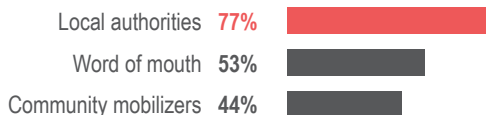


## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**59%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

#### Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>5</sup>



#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



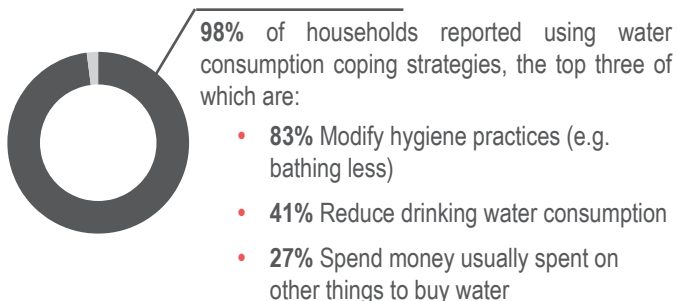
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was trucked to communal water points by an INGO. Water is reportedly treated prior to distribution.

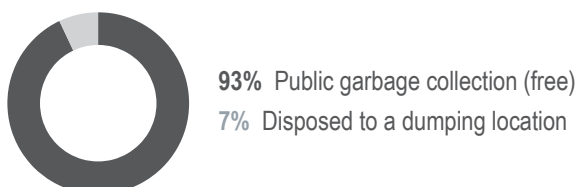
- **100%** of households used communal water taps outside for drinking water.
- **8%** of households reported treating their drinking water, with boiling the water the most common method.

### Water consumption coping strategies



### Waste disposal

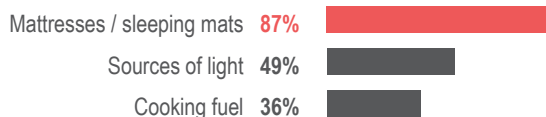
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:



- **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:<sup>4</sup>

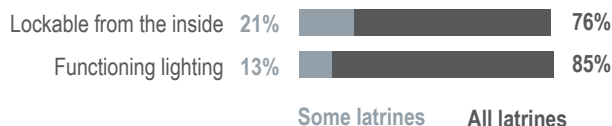


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>



### Latrines

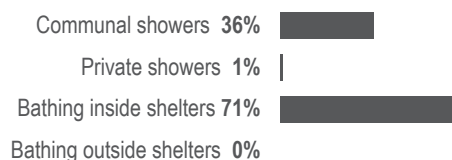
**2%** of households were reportedly unable to access a functioning toilet in the 30 days prior to the assessment.<sup>8</sup> Households also identified the following characteristics of toilets they were accessing:



### Hygiene

**94%** of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview.

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:<sup>5</sup>



### About REACH

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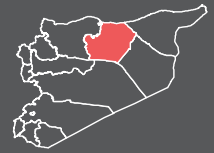
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profile: Ein Issa

Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria  
July 2018

Management agency: UN Agency / NGO  
Administration actor: Self Administration



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Ein Issa camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 23 and 26 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:\* 11,997  
Number of households:\* 2,517  
Number of shelters:\* 2,365  
First arrivals:\* 01/04/2016  
Avg. residency duration: 10 months  
Camp area: 0.25 km<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics\*

	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	2%	1%	1%
18-59	38%	22%	16%
12-17	14%	7%	7%
6-11	25%		
3-5	8%		
0-2	13%		

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Current round		Previous round (Mar 2018)	
			Result	Achievement	Result	Change
<b>Shelter</b>	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.3*	●	6*	▲
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.5m <sup>2</sup> *	●	3.9m <sup>2</sup> *	▲
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	38m <sup>2</sup> *	●	29m <sup>2</sup> *	▲
<b>Health</b>	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	65%	●	66%	▼
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
<b>Protection</b>	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	57%	●	47%	▼
<b>Food</b>	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●	90%	▲
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)	100%	38%	●	30%	▲
<b>Education</b>	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	66%	●	42%	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	38%	●	16%	▲
<b>WASH</b>	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

\* Information aggregated for Ein Issa and Ein Issa Extension camps.

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 with a smaller portion from Ar-Raqqa and Aleppo governorates.

The average household has been displaced 4 times.

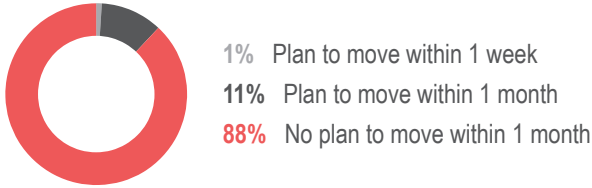
### Arrivals and departures

160 individuals\* reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

258 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:

- Weather conditions
- Access to income and employment opportunities
- Access to electricity

### Information on return

46% 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 tents<sup>3</sup>. Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4m tents.

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

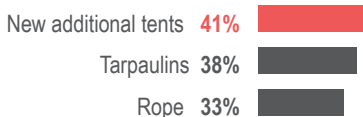
67 of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 6.5 people per household, with an average of 5.3 people per shelter.

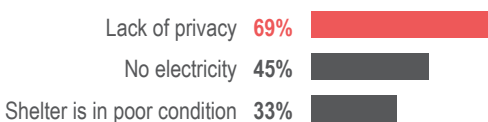
### Shelter needs

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>4</sup>



### Shelter adequacy issues

90% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>

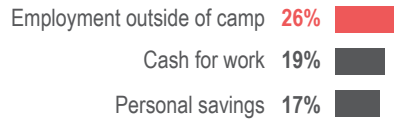


## LIVELIHOODS

### Income

26% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood sources:<sup>5</sup>



80% of households reported receiving cash distribution in month prior to data collection

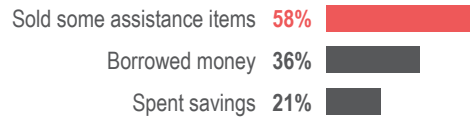
Overall average monthly household income: 24,348 SYP (56 USD)<sup>6</sup>

Households with economically active members: 67%

### Coping strategies

79% of households reported using some form of livelihood-based coping strategy in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:<sup>5</sup>



51% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 10,299 SYP (24 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## HEALTH

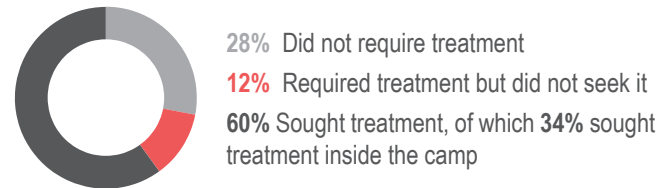
### Health facilities and access

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

41% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

63% 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 (73%), 43% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including

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

### Diarrhoea prevalence

9% of assessed individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, and 40% 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



65% 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 child labour and early marriage (below 16 years old).

13% of households with children aged 3-17 (82%) reported having children attending a CFS / YFS<sup>8</sup>, community centre or protection unit.

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>9</sup>

- <1% Children at risk
- 2% Elderly at risk<sup>10</sup>
- 6% Chronically ill individuals
- 1% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 3% Disabled individuals
- 2% Single-parents / caregivers

### Freedom of movement

In the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- 69% of households reported being able to leave the camp temporarily for non-emergency purposes.
- 58% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies.

### Personal safety and security



79% 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

45% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

- Harassment
- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)

10% of households with women aged 15+ (96%) reported having at least one woman attending a women's or community centre.

## EDUCATION

### Education services



There are six education centres in the camp run by the local authorities and an INGO, providing primary education to 6-11 years olds.

Of the 76% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:

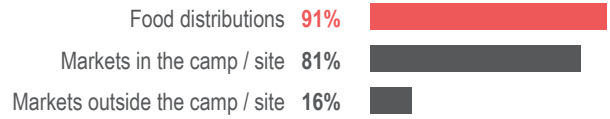


75% Received education  
25% Received no education

## FOOD SECURITY

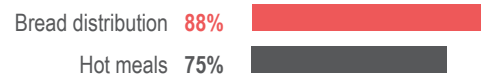
### Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>6</sup>

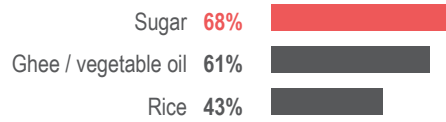


At the time of data collection, bread and pre-prepared meals were distributed by local authorities and INGOs on a daily basis, while INGOs also distributed dry food rations on a monthly basis.

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



Top three most needed food items:<sup>5</sup>



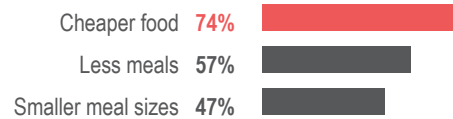
Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):<sup>2</sup>



38% Acceptable  
40% Borderline  
22% Poor

### Consumption-based coping strategies

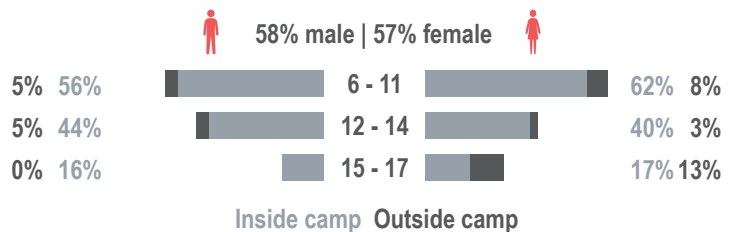
84% of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

96% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>11</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 25% of households reporting their children did not receive education, 100% reported facing barriers to education, the most commonly reported were that:

- Schools lack trained teachers
- Curriculum is not suitable

<sup>8</sup> Child Friendly Spaces / Youth Friendly Spaces

<sup>9</sup> Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

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

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

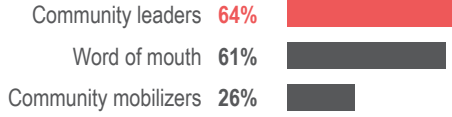


## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

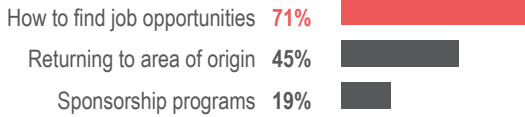
### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**69%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

#### Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>5</sup>



#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



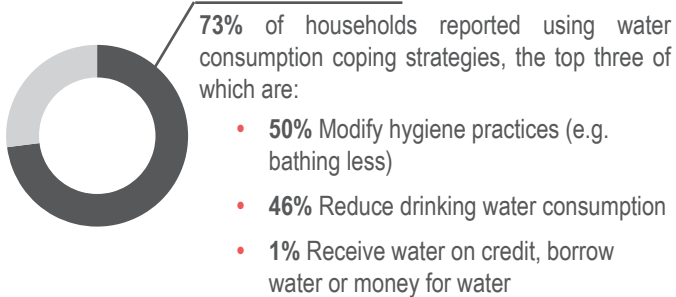
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was trucked to communal water points by an INGO. Water is reportedly treated prior to distribution.

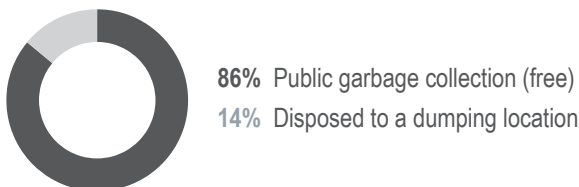
- **92%** of households used communal water taps outside for drinking water.
- **24%** of households reported treating their drinking water, with chlorine tablets powder or liquid the most common method.

### Water consumption coping strategies



### Waste disposal

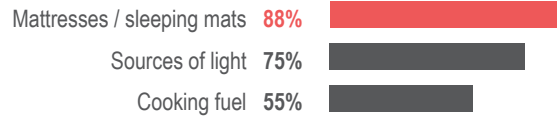
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:



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

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

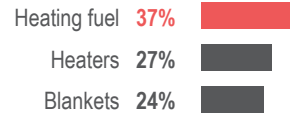
### Reported prevalence of households owning:



### Top three reported household needs:<sup>4</sup>

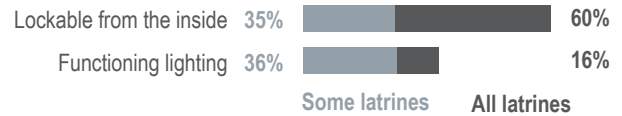


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>



### Latrines

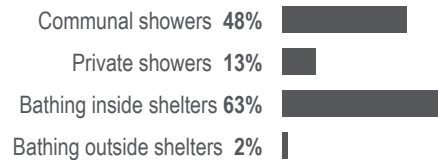
9% of households were reportedly unable to access a functioning toilet in the 30 days prior to the assessment.<sup>8</sup> Households also identified the following characteristics of toilets they were accessing:



### 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:<sup>5</sup>



### About REACH

REACH 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. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

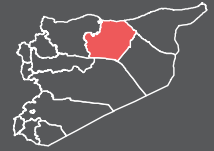
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profile: Ein Issa Extension

Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria  
July 2018

Management agency: UN Agency / NGO  
Administration actor: Self Administration



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Ein Issa Extension camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 23 and 26 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:\* 11,997  
Number of households:\* 2,517  
Number of shelters:\* 2,365  
First arrivals:\* 01/07/2017  
Avg. residency duration: 10 months  
Camp area: 0.21 km<sup>2</sup>

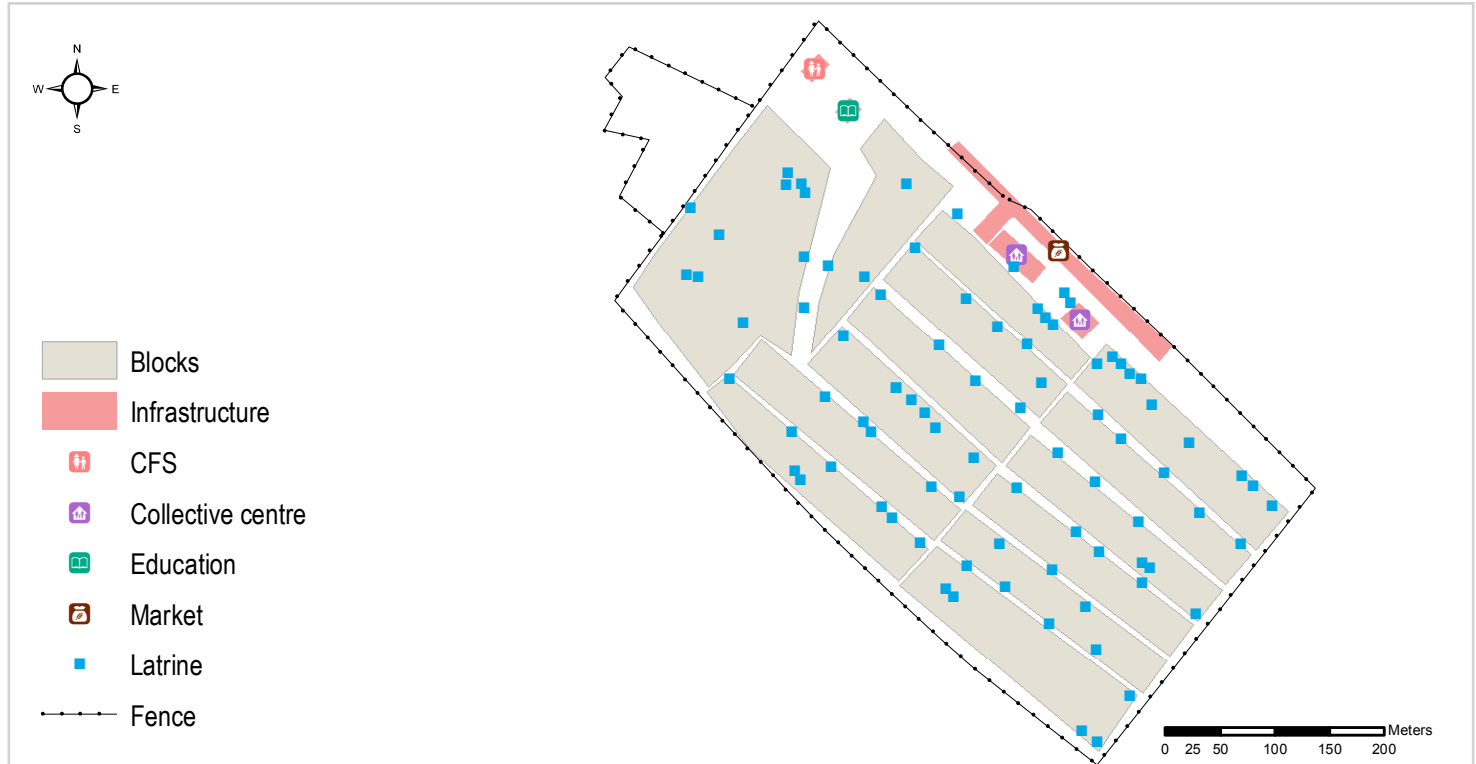
## Demographics\*

	Total	Female   Male	
Over 60	2%	1%	1%
18-59	38%	22%	16%
12-17	14%	7%	7%
6-11	25%		
3-5	8%		
0-2	13%		

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Current round	Achievement	Previous round (Mar 2018)	Change
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4.8*	●	5.8*	▲
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.5m <sup>2</sup> *	●	3.9m <sup>2</sup> *	▲
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	38m <sup>2</sup> *	●	29m <sup>2</sup> *	▲
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	53%	●	57%	▼
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	66%	●	36%	▼
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	99%	●	91%	▲
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)	100%	38%	●	41%	▼
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	68%	●	46%	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	32%	●	19%	▲
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

\* Information aggregated for Ein Issa and Ein Issa Extension camps.

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.

The average household has been displaced 4.5 times.

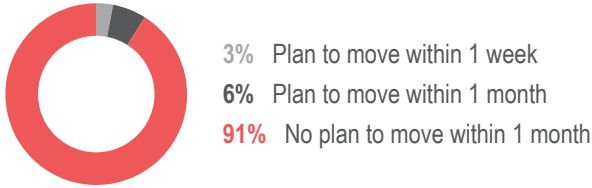
### Arrivals and departures

160 individuals\* reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

258 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 move to a community in Syria different to origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

- Shelter conditions
- Returning to area of origin
- Cost of living

### Information on return

0% 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 tents<sup>3</sup>. Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4m tents.

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

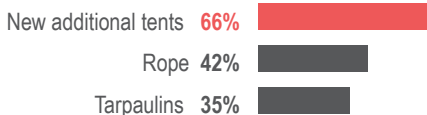
55 of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 6.2 people per household, with an average of 4.8 people per shelter.

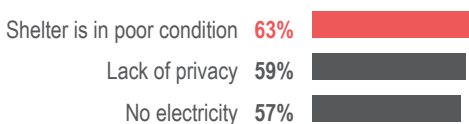
### Shelter needs

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>4</sup>



### Shelter adequacy issues

90% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>

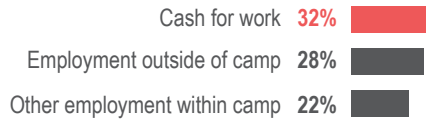


## LIVELIHOODS

### Income

32% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood sources:<sup>5</sup>



71% of households reported receiving cash distribution in month prior to data collection

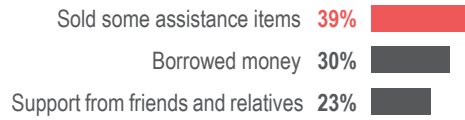
Overall average monthly household income: 22,351 SYP (52 USD)<sup>6</sup>

Households with economically active members: 75%

### Coping strategies

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

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:<sup>5</sup>



46% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 12,237 SYP (28 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## HEALTH

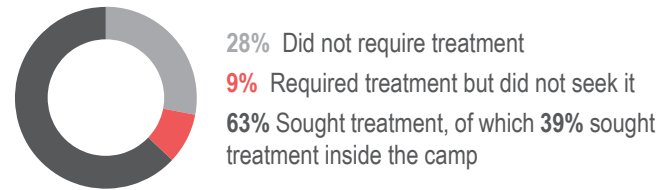
### Health facilities and access

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

45% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

57% 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 (72%), 44% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including

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

### Diarrhoea prevalence

11% of assessed individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, and 45% 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



51% 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 child labour and early marriage (below 16 years old).

17% of households with children aged 3-17 (75%) reported having children attending a CFS / YFS<sup>8</sup>, community centre or protection unit.

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>9</sup>

- 1% Children at risk
- 2% Elderly at risk<sup>10</sup>
- 7% Chronically ill individuals
- 2% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 3% Disabled individuals
- 1% Single-parents / caregivers

### Freedom of movement

In the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- 62% of households reported being able to leave the camp temporarily for non-emergency purposes.
- 70% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies.

### Personal safety and security



70% 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

36% 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)
- Harassment

23% of households with women aged 15+ (98%) reported having at least one woman attending a women's or community centre.

## EDUCATION

### Education services



There are six education centres in the camp run by the local authorities and an INGO, providing primary education to 6 to 11 years olds.

Of the 65% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



87% Received education  
13% Received no education

<sup>8</sup> Child Friendly Spaces / Youth Friendly Spaces

<sup>9</sup> Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

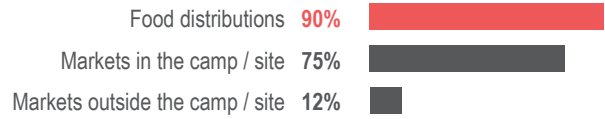
<sup>10</sup> Defined as those over the age of 60 with additional vulnerabilities or requiring specialised assistance.

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

## FOOD SECURITY

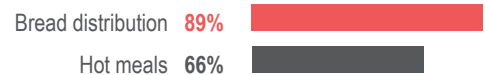
### Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>6</sup>

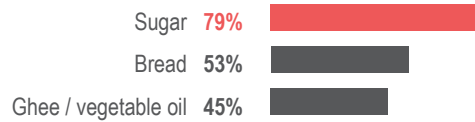


At the time of data collection, bread and pre-prepared meals were distributed by local authorities and INGOs on a daily basis, while INGOs also distributed dry food rations on a monthly basis.

99% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received types were reportedly:<sup>6</sup>



Top three most needed food items:<sup>5</sup>



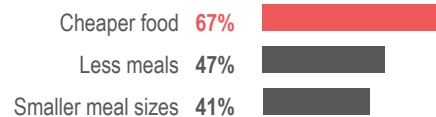
Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):<sup>2</sup>



38% Acceptable  
29% Borderline  
33% Poor

### Consumption-based coping strategies

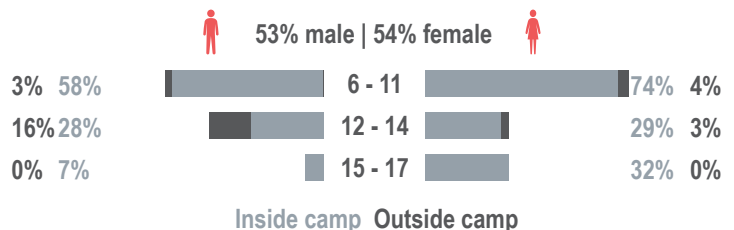
76% of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

89% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>11</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 13% of households reporting their children did not receive education, 98% reported facing barriers to education, the most commonly reported were that:

- Fear of spread of disease
- Safety security concerns

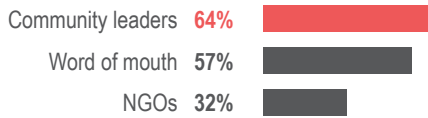


## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

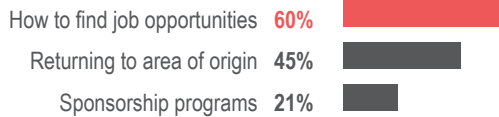
### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**56%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

#### Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>5</sup>



#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



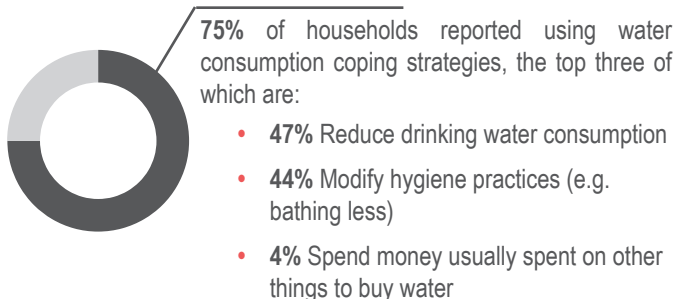
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was trucked to communal water points by an INGO. Water is reportedly treated prior to distribution.

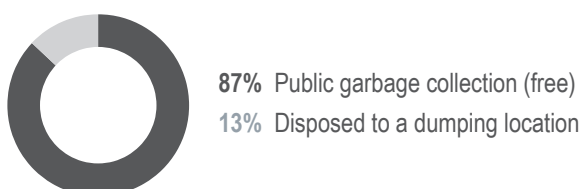
- **94%** of households used communal water taps outside for drinking water.
- **23%** of households reported treating their drinking water, with boiling the water the most common method.

### Water consumption coping strategies



### Waste disposal

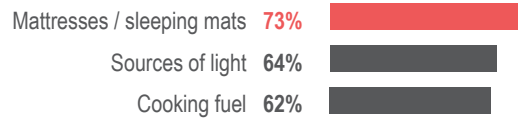
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:



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

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

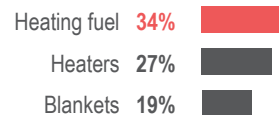
### Reported prevalence of households owning:



### Top three reported household needs:<sup>4</sup>

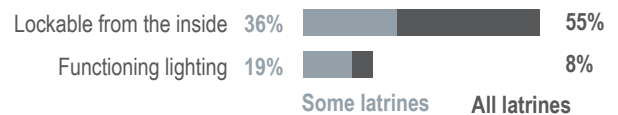


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>



### Latrines

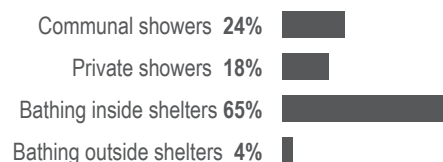
7% of households were reportedly unable to access a functioning toilet in the 30 days prior to the assessment.<sup>8</sup> Households also identified the following characteristics of toilets they were accessing:



### Hygiene

**96%** of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview.

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:<sup>5</sup>



### About REACH

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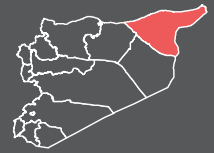
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# 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 km<sup>2</sup>

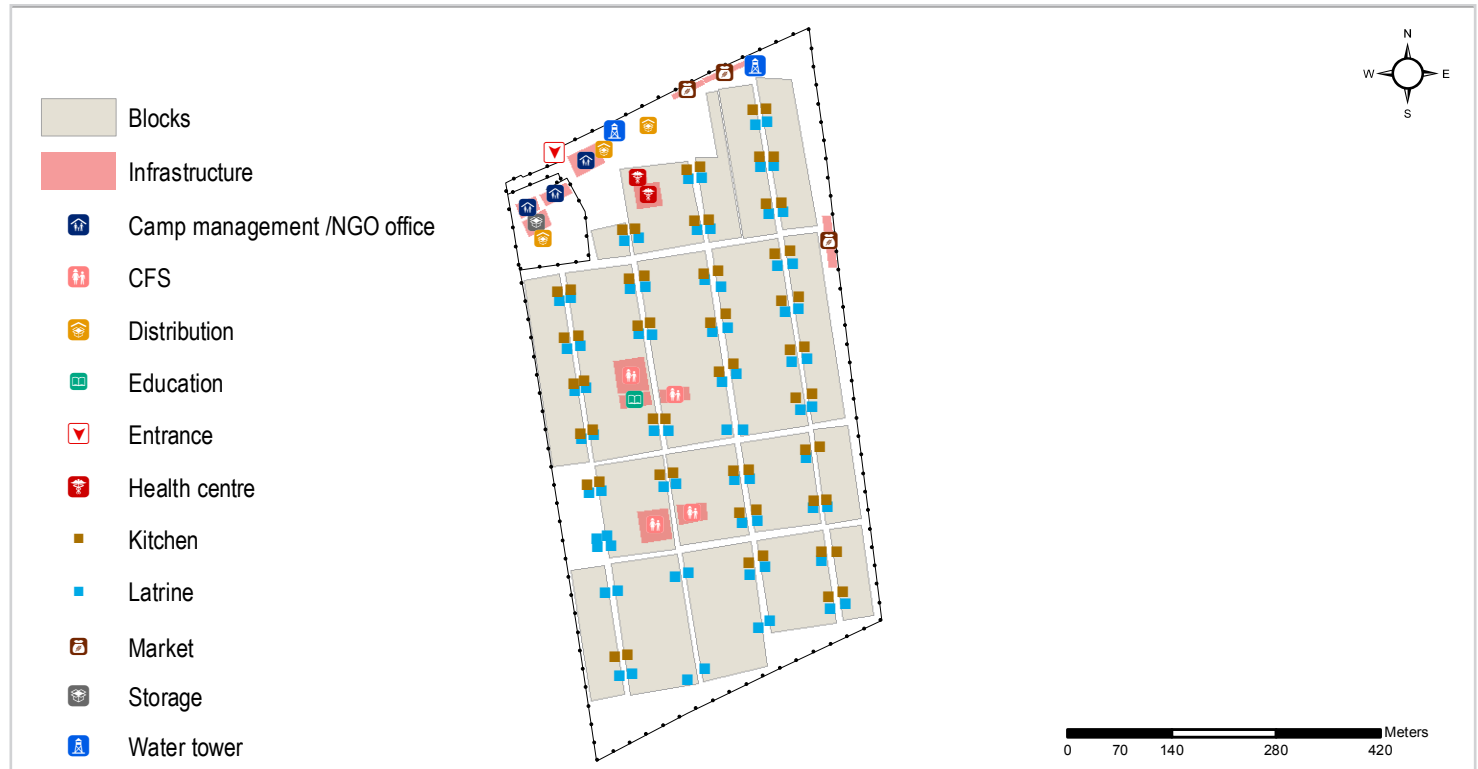
## Demographics

	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 <sup>2</sup>	5.1m <sup>2</sup>	●	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	▲
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	104m <sup>2</sup>	●	64m <sup>2</sup>	▲
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.

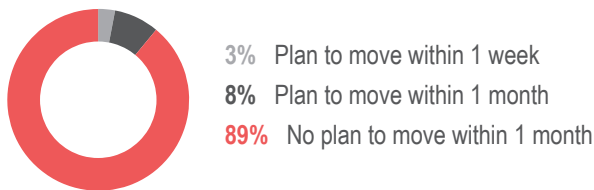
### Arrivals and departures

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 tents<sup>3</sup>. Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4m tents.

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

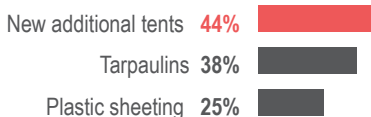
44 of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

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

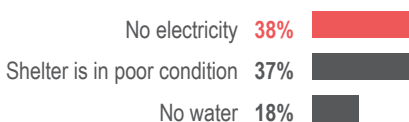
### Shelter needs

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>4</sup>



### Shelter adequacy issues

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

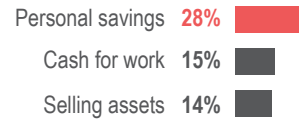


## LIVELIHOODS

### Income

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

Top three reported livelihood sources:<sup>5</sup>



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

Overall average monthly household income: 18,529 SYP (43 USD)<sup>6</sup>

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:<sup>5</sup>



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

## HEALTH

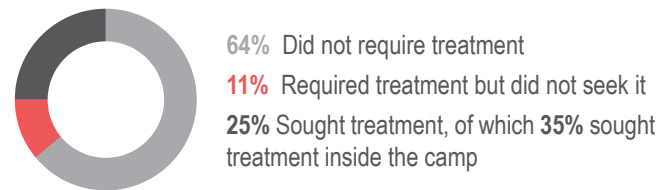
### Health facilities and access

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

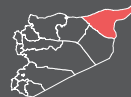
6% of assessed individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, and 30% of households reported at least one member with diarrhoea.

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

<sup>4</sup> Households could select up to three items from a list.

<sup>5</sup> Households could select as many as applied.

<sup>6</sup> 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 / YFS<sup>8</sup>, community centre or protection unit.

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>9</sup>

- <1% Children at risk
- 3% Elderly at risk<sup>10</sup>
- 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:

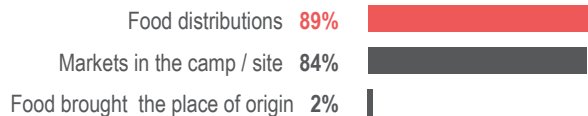


84% Received education  
16% Received no education

## FOOD SECURITY

### Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>6</sup>

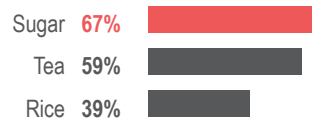


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed daily by an INGO, food baskets were also distributed on a monthly basis.

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



Top three most needed food items:<sup>5</sup>



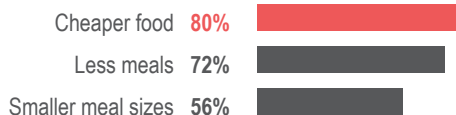
Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):<sup>2</sup>



41% Acceptable  
31% Borderline  
28% Poor

### Consumption-based coping strategies

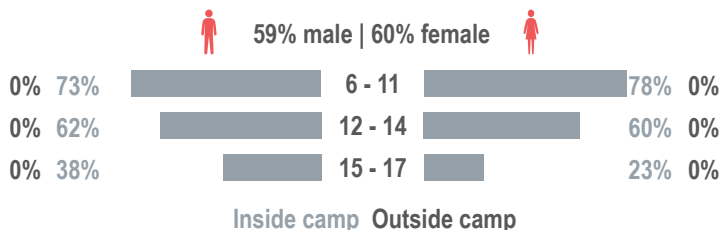
91% of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

99% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>11</sup>



### 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

<sup>8</sup> Child Friendly Spaces / Youth Friendly Spaces

<sup>9</sup> Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

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

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

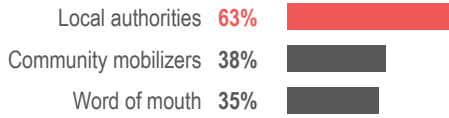


## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

### 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:<sup>5</sup>



#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



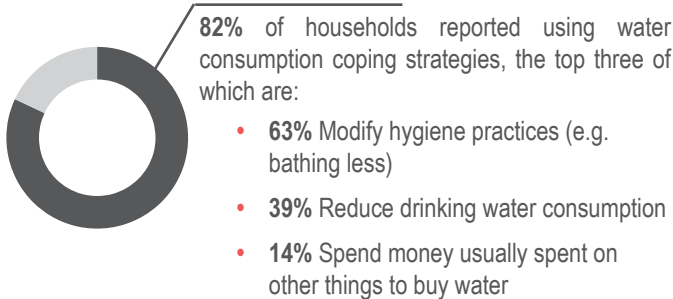
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### 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.

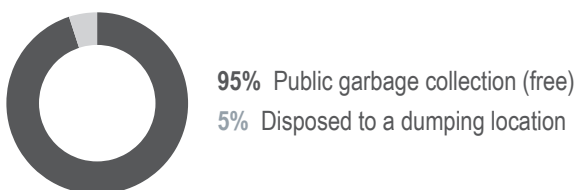
- **95%** of households used communal water taps outside for drinking water.
- **7%** of households reported treating their drinking water, with chlorine tablets powder or liquid the most common method.

### Water consumption coping strategies



### Waste disposal

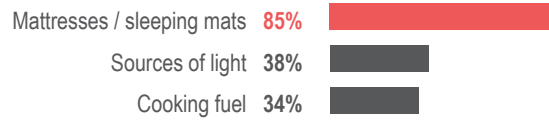
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:



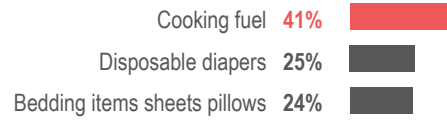
- **100%** of households reported waste was collected more than once per week.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

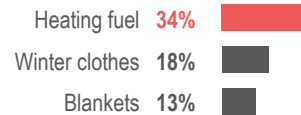
### Reported prevalence of households owning:



### Top three reported household needs:<sup>4</sup>

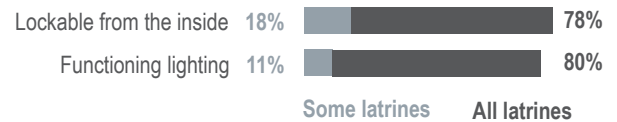


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>



### Latrines

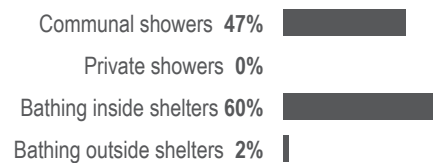
1% of households were reportedly unable to access a functioning toilet in the 30 days prior to the assessment.<sup>8</sup> Households also identified the following characteristics of toilets they were accessing:



### 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:<sup>5</sup>



### About REACH

REACH 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. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

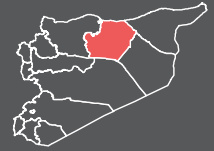
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Site Profile: Twahina

Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria  
July 2018

Management agency: Self Administration  
Administration actor: Self Administration



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Twahina informal site. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 29 and 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 site management has been used to support findings.

## Site Overview

Number of individuals: 6,307  
 Number of households: 1,147  
 Number of shelters: 1,305  
 First arrivals: 01/05/2017  
 Avg. residency duration: 11 months  
 Site area: 0.1 km<sup>2</sup>

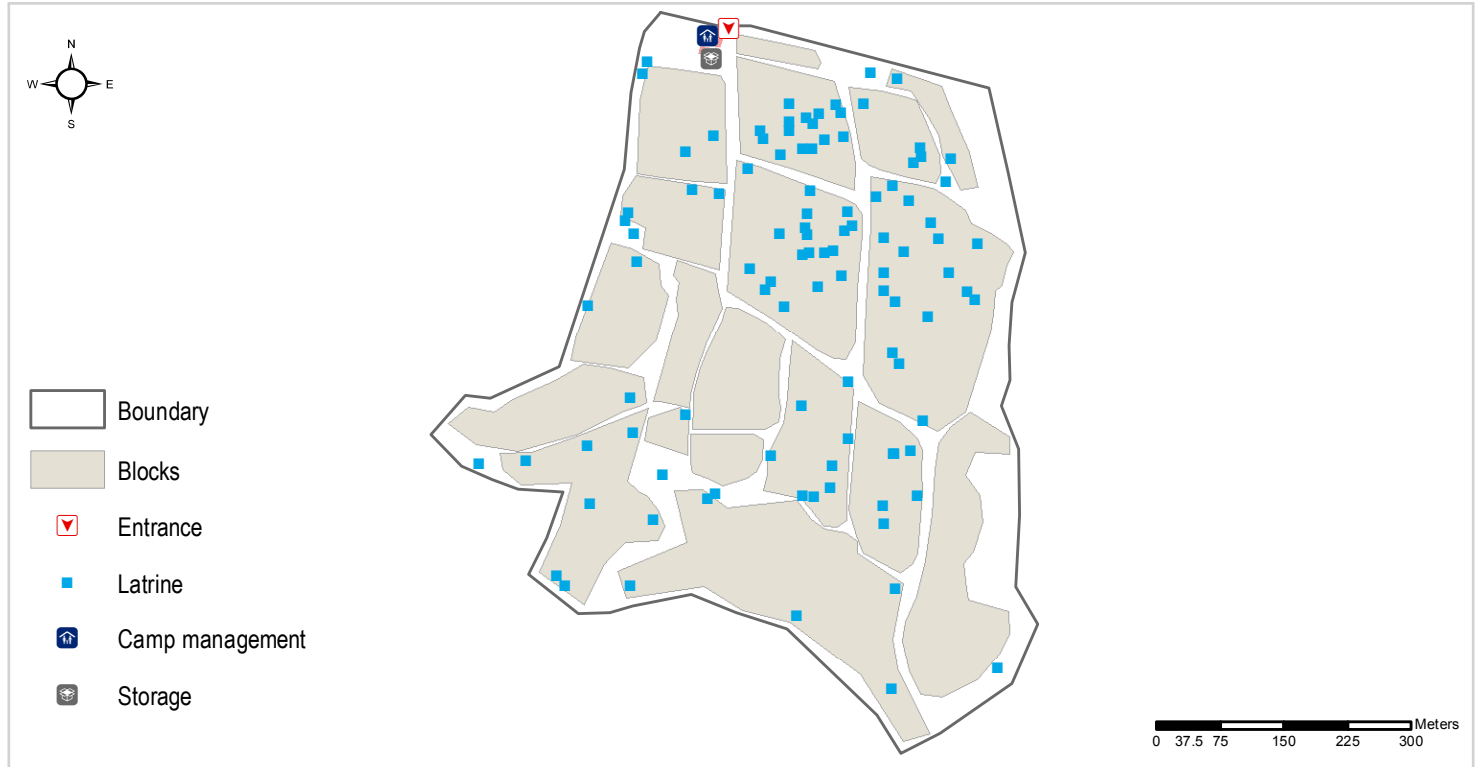
## Demographics

	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	8%	6%	2%
18-59	40%	26%	14%
6-17	32%	19%	13%
0-5	20%	11%	9%

## Location Map



## Site Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Result	Achievement
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4.8	●
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.8m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average site area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	16m <sup>2</sup>	●
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	69%	●
	Presence of health services within the site	Yes	Yes	●
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	67%	●
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)	100%	16%	●
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	0%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	0%	●
WASH	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. 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 site hosts Syrian IDPs, primarily from Hama and Homs governorates. The average household has been displaced 4.3 times.

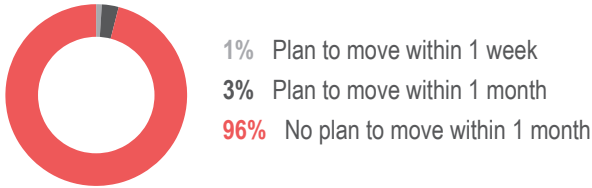
### Arrivals and departures

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

0 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 did not know where they planned to move to. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

- Shelter conditions
- Access to electricity
- Access to income and employment opportunities

### Information on return

0% 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 tents<sup>3</sup>. Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4m tents.

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

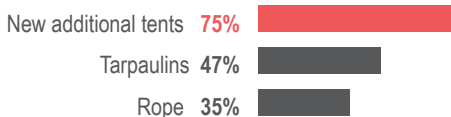
43 of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 5.5 people per household, with an average of 4.8 people per shelter.

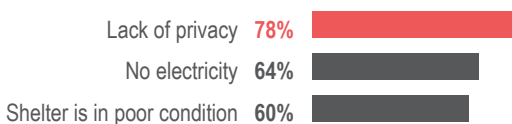
### Shelter needs

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>4</sup>



### Shelter adequacy issues

96% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>

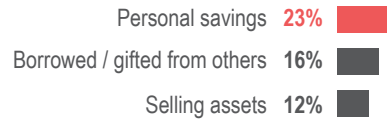


## LIVELIHOODS

### Income

23% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood sources:<sup>5</sup>



60% of households reported receiving cash distribution in month prior to data collection

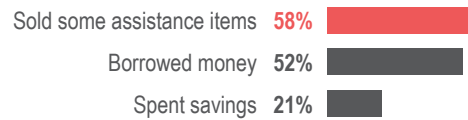
Overall average monthly household income: 12,705 SYP (29 USD)<sup>6</sup>

Households with economically active members: 26%

### Coping strategies

80% of households reported using some form of livelihood-based coping strategy in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:<sup>5</sup>



75% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 25,132 SYP (58 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## HEALTH

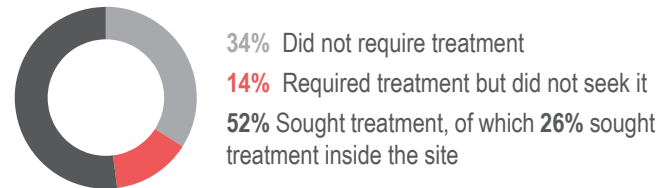
### Health facilities and access

3 mobile clinics serve the site on a rotational basis, run by local organisations and INGOs.

49% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

82% 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 (67%), 62% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including

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

### Diarrhoea prevalence

9% of assessed individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, and 35% 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



45% of households reported that child protection issues had occurred within the site in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most common issues were child labour and early marriage (below 16 years old).

6% of households with children aged 3-17 (71%) reported having children attending a CFS / YFS<sup>8</sup>, community centre or protection unit.

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>9</sup>

- <1% Children at risk
- 1% Elderly at risk<sup>10</sup>
- 3% Chronically ill individuals
- 2% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 4% Disabled individuals
- 2% Single-parents / caregivers

### Freedom of movement

In the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- 70% of households reported being able to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes.
- 70% of households reported being able to leave the site for medical emergencies.

### Personal safety and security



79% of households reported protection issues had occurred within the site 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

32% of households reported gender protection issues within the site in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)
- Harassment

15% 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 no education facilities available in the site.

Of the 57% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



0% Received education  
100% Received no education

<sup>8</sup> Child Friendly Spaces / Youth Friendly Spaces

<sup>9</sup> Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

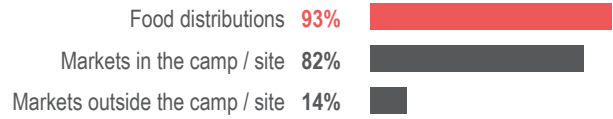
<sup>10</sup> Defined as those over the age of 60 with additional vulnerabilities or requiring specialised assistance.

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

## FOOD SECURITY

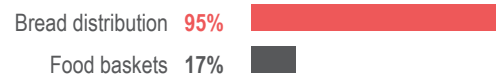
### Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>6</sup>

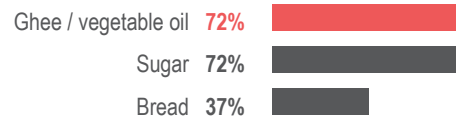


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed every two days by local authorities while an INGO distributed food baskets on a monthly basis.

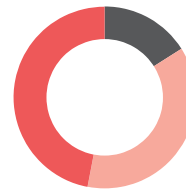
100% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received types were reportedly:<sup>6</sup>



Top three most needed food items:<sup>5</sup>



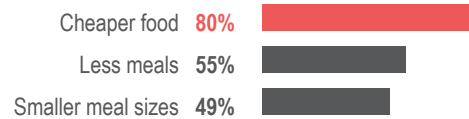
Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):<sup>2</sup>



16% Acceptable  
37% Borderline  
47% Poor

### Consumption-based coping strategies

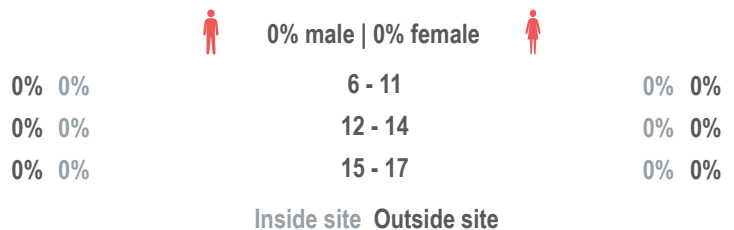
85% of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

89% of households reported accessing markets within the site.

Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>11</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 100% of households reporting their children did not receive education, 98% reported facing barriers to education, the most commonly reported were that:

- No education available / lack of learning spaces in the site
- Other

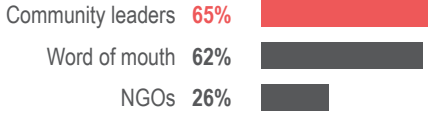


## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**68%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with site management.

#### Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>5</sup>



#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



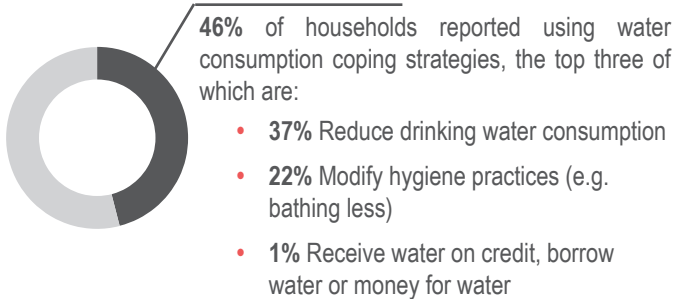
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was trucked to communal water points by an INGO. Water is reportedly treated prior to distribution.

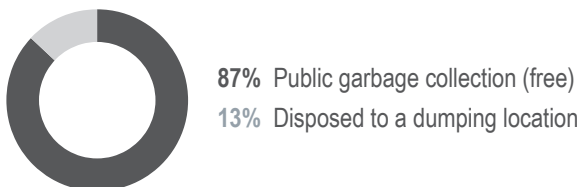
- **94%** of households used communal water taps outside for drinking water.
- **24%** of households reported treating their drinking water, with boiling the water the most common method.

### Water consumption coping strategies



### Waste disposal

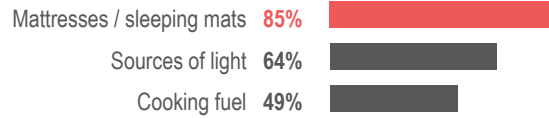
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the site. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:



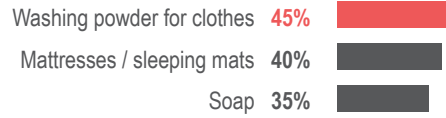
- **99%** of households reported waste was collected more than once per week.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

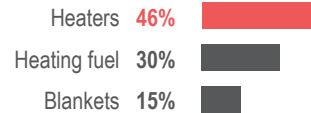
### Reported prevalence of households owning:



### Top three reported household needs:<sup>4</sup>

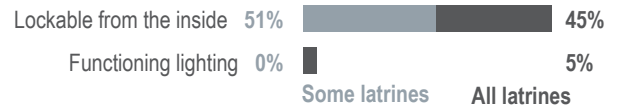


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>



### Latrines

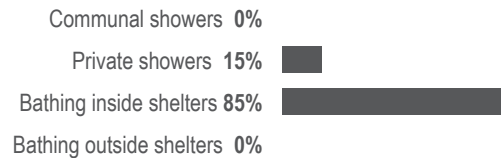
17% of households were reportedly unable to access a functioning toilet in the 30 days prior to the assessment.<sup>8</sup> Households also identified the following characteristics of toilets they were accessing:



### Hygiene

**63%** of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview.

### Households reported having access to the following types of showers:<sup>5</sup>



### About REACH

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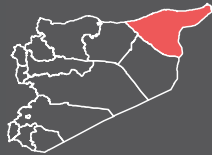
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profile: Newroz

Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria  
July 2018

Management agency: Self Administration / INGO  
Administration actor: Self Administration / INGO



## Summary

This profile provides a multi-sectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Newroz camp. Primary data was collected on 30 July 2018, with a follow-up on August 12, through direct interviews with the camp management team. As such, the findings of this assessment are indicative only and not statistically representative.

## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 994  
Number of households: 196  
Number of shelters: 250  
First arrivals: 01/09/2014  
Camp area: 0.41 km<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics

	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	16%	12%	4%
18-59	17%	11%	6%
6-17	33%	18%	15%
0-5	34%	18%	16%

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Key findings

<b>Shelter</b>	All shelters are tents. There are reportedly 6 people per shelter on average.
<b>WASH</b>	Communal latrines are reportedly the only latrine type in the camp. There are reportedly communal showers.
<b>Health</b>	There is reportedly one health facility in the camp.
<b>Livelihoods</b>	Households are reportedly relying on support from camp management as a livelihood coping strategy.
<b>Food</b>	Meat, vegetables and oil are reportedly the most needed food items that are not currently available through assistance or in markets.
<b>Education</b>	There is reportedly one education facility in the camp.
<b>Protection</b>	There is reportedly one women's centre in the camp.



## ➔ Priority need

**Employment** is the top priority need reported by camp management.

## 🚶 Movements and intentions

### Arrivals and departures

- 100%** of population has reportedly lived in the camp for more than one week.
- 50** individuals reportedly departed in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.
- 0** individuals reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.

Camp management estimated that none of the camp's residents intend to leave within the three months following data collection.

## 🏠 Shelter

### Number and type of shelters

**250** shelters in the camp, **100% of which are occupied.** A UN agency provided all of these.

**Tents** are the only shelter types in camp.  
**6** people per shelter on average.

### Shelter adequacy

Camp management reported the **shelters lack insulation from heat and cold.** Camp management reported approximately **75% of the tents are vulnerable to flooding.**

**Additional cover for shelters, crushed stone for construction of flood protection** is reportedly being distributed to camp residents. Camp management reported that there is **no fire fighting system in the camp.**

## 🚰 WASH

### Access to water

**Public taps or standpipes** (provided by a UN agency) is the primary source of water, and it is treated prior to distribution. Camp management reported that in the two weeks prior to the assessment that **everyone/ nearly everyone had sufficient water to meet their needs.**

### Latrines and showers

**Communal latrines** are reportedly the only latrine types in the camp.

- ✓ All of the communal latrines are gender-separated.
- ✓ All of the communal latrines have lighting.
- ✓ All of the communal latrines have lockable doors.

There are **communal showers in the camp.**

- ✓ All of the communal showers are mostly clean.

### Waste disposal

The camp has a **sewage system connected to the main network.**

Main waste disposal methods reported: **Garbage collection by an NGO.**

## 🏥 Health

There is reportedly **one health facility in the camp**, and there is also an accessible primary health care facility outside the camp that residents visit for treatment.

## 🍲 Food security

Main sources of food for camp residents are reportedly:

- Markets inside the camp.
- Food distributions.

Camp management reported the following distribution types in the camp:

- Daily bread distributions by an NGO.

Camp management reported that **food assistance is not sufficient in quality / quantity.** Residents do not have access to markets within the camp, but have access to markets outside the camp.

**Meat, vegetables and oil are reportedly the most needed food items** that are not currently available through assistance or in markets.

## 📦 Non-food items (NFIs)

### Top three shelter NFI needs:

🏠 Replacement tents

### Top three household NFI needs:

👕 Clothing

🔥 Cooking stoves

🍳 Cooking kit

## 💰 Livelihoods

Camp residents **reportedly receive humanitarian assistance and have access to work within the camp.**

Camp residents reportedly rely on selling assistance items received as a **livelihood coping strategy.** There are no available sources of credit.

## 👤 Protection

Camp management reported that **all residents are able to leave the camp for both emergency and non-emergency purposes.** There are reportedly no barriers to freedom of movement.

In the two weeks prior to the assessment, there was reported a **serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar** inside the camp or within 500 metres of the camp.

**Child headed households** was a child protection issue within the two weeks prior to the assessment. **Camp management reported that there were no gender protection issues.**

**1** women's centre in the camp.

**40%** of residents reportedly missing documentation.

Camp management reported that all births in the camp are registered.

## 📖 Education

There is reportedly one self-administered education facility in the camp. Camp management reported **the main barrier to education is a lack of learning space in the camp.** All children are receiving education inside or outside the camp.

## 👥 Community organisation

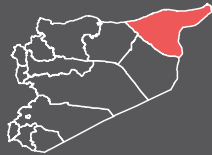
Residents receive information on distributions through community leaders. Camp management reported the **priority information needs are information on how to find job opportunities, how to access assistance and sponsorship programmes.**



# Camp Profile: Roj

Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria  
July 2018

Management agency: Self Administration / INGO  
Administration actor: Self Administration / INGO



## Summary

This profile provides a multi-sectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Roj camp. Primary data was collected on 30 July 2018, with a follow-up on August 12, through direct interviews with the camp management team. As such, the findings of this assessment are indicative only and not statistically representative.

## Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 1,612  
Number of households: 484  
Number of shelters: 600  
First arrivals: 01/03/2015  
Camp area: 0.09 km<sup>2</sup>

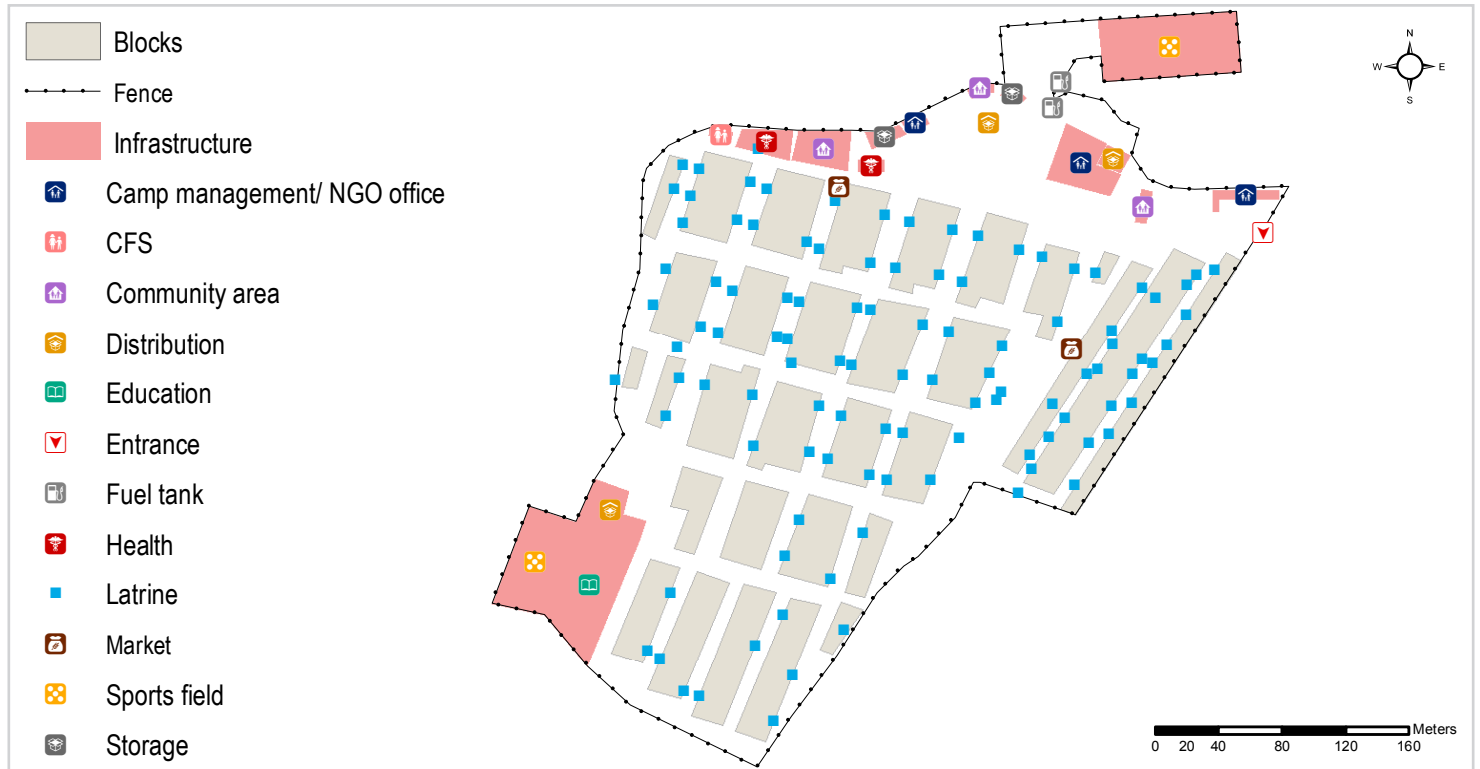
## Demographics

	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	30%	19%	11%
18-59	21%	16%	5%
6-17	18%	13%	5%
0-5	31%	15%	16%

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Key findings

<b>Shelter</b>	All shelters are tents. There are reportedly 4 people per shelter on average.
<b>WASH</b>	Communal latrines are reportedly the only latrine type in the camp. Communal showers are reportedly available.
<b>Health</b>	There is reportedly one health facility in the camp and another outside the camp that is accessible to residents.
<b>Livelihoods</b>	Households are reportedly relying on spending savings and selling assistance items as livelihood coping strategies.
<b>Food</b>	Baby milk, sugar and tea are reportedly the most needed food items that are not currently available through assistance or in markets.
<b>Education</b>	There is reportedly one education facility in the camp.
<b>Protection</b>	There is reportedly one child friendly spaces (CFS) and one women's centre present in the camp.



## ➔ Priority needs

Top three priority needs reported by camp management:

- Employment opportunities for women
- Tent support
- Food

## ➔ Movements and intentions

### Arrivals and departures

**100%** of population has reportedly lived in the camp for more than one week

**0** individuals reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to data collection

Camp management reportedly did not know how many IDPs had departed in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.

## 🏠 Shelter

### Number and type of shelters

**600** shelters in the camp, **100% of which are occupied.** UNHCR provided all 600 shelters.

**Tents** are the only shelter types in camp.

**4** people per shelter on average.

### Shelter adequacy

Camp management reported the following shelter adequacy issues:

- Shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household.
- Shelters lack insulation from heat and cold.
- Lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors).

**Twenty-five percent (25%) of tents are reportedly prone to flooding.**

**Crushed stone (for construction of shelter flood protection) and tools (e.g. shovels, wheelbarrows, axes) are being provided to residents to improve shelter sustainability.** Camp management reported that **fire extinguishers are available to camp residents.**

## 🚰 WASH

### Access to water

**Public taps or standpipes** (provided by an local authorities) are the primary source of water. Water from the public tap is reportedly not treated before water is distributed. Camp management reported that in the two weeks prior to the assessment that **everyone/nearly everyone had sufficient water to meet their needs.**

### Latrines and showers

**Communal latrines** are the only latrine types in camp

- ✓ All of the communal latrines are gender-separated.
- ✓ All of the communal latrines have lighting.
- ✓ All of the communal latrines have lockable doors.

Communal showers are the only bathing facilities in the camp.

- ✓ All of the communal showers are mostly clean.

### Waste disposal

The camp has a **sewage system connected to the main network.**

Main waste disposal methods reported: **garbage collection by an NGO**

## 🏥 Health

There is reportedly one **health facility in the camp**, and there is also an accessible primary health care facility outside the camp that residents visit for treatment.

## 🍲 Food security

Main sources of food for camp residents are reportedly:

- Markets inside the camp.
- Markets outside the camp.
- Food distributions.

Camp management reported the following distribution types in the camp:

- Daily bread distributions by UNHCR.

Camp management reported that **food assistance is not sufficient in quantity or quality.**

**Baby milk, sugar and tea are reportedly the most needed food items** that are not currently available through assistance or in markets.

## 📦 Non-food items (NFIs)

### Shelter NFI needs:

- Replacement tents

### Top three household NFI needs:

- Clothes
- Shoes
- Winter blankets

## 💰 Livelihoods

Camp management reported that self-employment is the main income source in the camp. Residents rely on spending savings and selling assistance items as coping strategies.

## 👤 Protection

Camp management reported that **all residents are able to leave the camp for both emergency and non-emergency purposes.**

In the two weeks prior to the assessment, the following **safety or security issues inside the camp or within 500 metres of the camp were reported:**

- Serious threats from scorpions, snakes, or similar
- Non violent hostility towards residents by those not residing in camp
- Theft

**Child headed households** was a child protection issue within the two weeks prior to the assessment. **Camp management reported harassment and restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services (e.g. health and education) were gender protection issues in the camp.**

**1** child friendly space in the camp.

**1** women's centre in the camp.

Camp management reported **no residents are missing official documentation.**

Camp management reported that all births in the camp are registered.

## 📖 Education

There is reportedly one education facility in the camp, run by an INGO. Camp management reported **there are no barriers to education and all children are receiving education inside the camp.**

## 👥 Community organisation

Camp management reports **residents receive information on distributions through community leaders.** Camp management reported the **priority information need are information on how to find job opportunities and how to access assistance.**