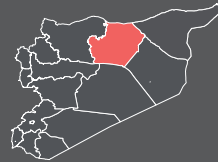




Camp Profile - Ein Issa Extension

Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria
November 2017

Management agency: Raqqa Civil Council (RCC)
Registration actor: RCC, UNHCR



Summary

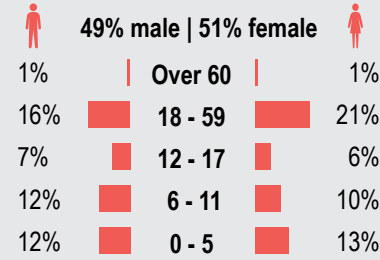
This profile provides a multisectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Ein Issa extension camp. Primary data was collected on 28 November 2017 through 104 randomly sampled household interviews, allowing for representative findings with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Additional information was provided by interviews with camp management and direct field observation.

Camp Overview

of individuals: 12,229¹
of shelters: 2,000
First arrivals: July 2017
Avg. residency duration: 3 months
Camp area: 0.21 km²

Since opening in July 2017, the camp is predominantly occupied by Syrian Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from Deir-ez-Zor (64%) and Ar-Raqqa (24%) governorates, with Iraqis constituting 5% of the population. The camp has 2 distinct parts separated by a road, this profile covers the extension camp only.

Demographics



99% of individuals are registered as camp residents.

23% of households are headed by females.

40 years old: Average head of household age.

Location Map



Camp Map



Sectoral Summary

Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	6.1
WASH	Average water usage per person per day	14 litres
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	53%
Livelihoods	% of households reported being economically inactive	42%
Food	% of households reporting accessing food assistance in the 14 days prior to the assessment	100%
	% of households using consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to the assessment	40%
Education	% of children aged 6-17 accessing educational services	3%
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	16%
	% of households with children 5-17 with access to child friendly spaces (CFS)	0%

¹ Population as estimated by camp management; official active population (those verified through monthly distribution / verification exercises and collecting assistance) is 18,645 for Ein Issa and the extension camps as of 29 November 2017 (UNHCR). Camp management estimates include inactive populations.



Movements and intentions

Arrivals

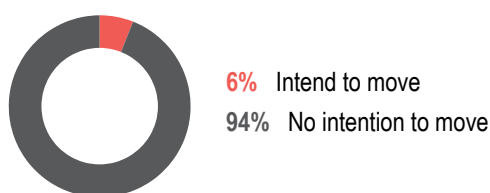
Of the **5,000 individuals who reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment**, the majority have reportedly arrived from Al Mayadin (57%), Deir-ez-Zor (29%) and Hajin (14%) subdistricts.

Departures

Camp management reported that **3,240 individuals permanently left the camp in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment**. Of these individuals 80% have reportedly attempted to go to Suran subdistrict in Aleppo governorate, with a further 15% attempting to reach Menbij, Aleppo governorate.

Intended departures

Proportion of households by movement intention:

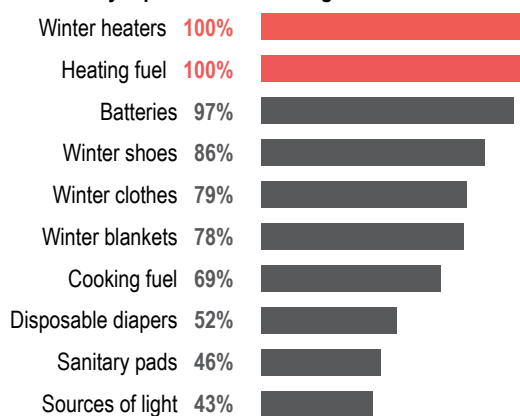


Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intended to depart to another camp in Syria, and the most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

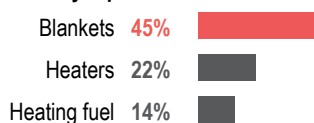
- Family ties in the intended destination
- Shelter conditions in current location
- Access to income and employment opportunities in intended destination

Non-food items (NFIs)

Top 10 most commonly reported NFIs missing in households:²



Top three most commonly reported winter items:³



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

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

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

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

Protection

Child protection

4% of households reported having unaccompanied or separated minors.

0% of households with children aged 3-17 (87%) reported having children attending child-friendly spaces in the camp.

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed individuals in vulnerable groups:⁴

- **8%** Pregnant / lactating women (PLW)
- **3%** Chronically ill individual(s)
- **2%** Disabled individual(s)
- **3%** Seriously injured
- **23%** Female headed households
- **1%** Elderly at risk⁵

Freedom of movement

• **94%** of households reported being able to leave the camp temporarily (e.g. to markets, for livelihoods).

• **100%** of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies.

• **21%** of households reported facing barriers to leaving the camp.

Main reported barriers to leaving the camp:

- Site departure conditions (17%)
- Transportation options available but too expensive (5%)
- Safety / security situation (3%)

Documentation and registration

20% of households reported having lost some form of civil documentation.

Personal safety and security

21% of households reported protection issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

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

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

In addition, camp management reported that refusal to host certain groups of people, non-violent hostility towards residents by those not residing in the camp, sexual violence and movement restrictions occurred in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.

Gender protection issues

8% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

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

- Violence against women

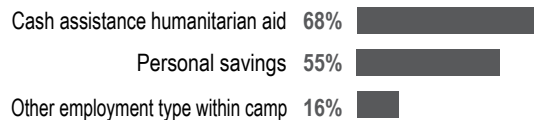


Livelihoods

Income

95% of households reported having a livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood sources:⁶



82% of households reported receiving cash distribution in the month prior to data collection.

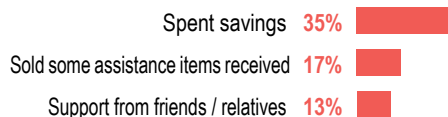
Overall average monthly household income: 55,183 SYP (116 USD)⁷

Monthly income of economically active households⁸: 59,676 SYP (125 USD)⁷

Coping strategies

65% of households reported using some form of livelihood-based coping strategy in the month prior to data collection.

Top three most commonly reported livelihood coping strategies:⁶



11% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 3,653 SYP (7 USD)⁷.

Health

Health facilities and access

5 health facilities, 2 of which are not functioning, and two pharmacies are present in the original Ein Issa camp, that are accessible to residents. These facilities are run by local and INGOs. In addition camp residents can also reportedly access external health facilities in the nearby town of Ein Issa.

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



Barriers to healthcare access

Of the households who required treatment (24%), 52% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including

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

Diarrhoea prevalence

3% of assessed individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, and 13% of households reported at least one member with diarrhoea.

⁶ Households could select as many as applied.

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

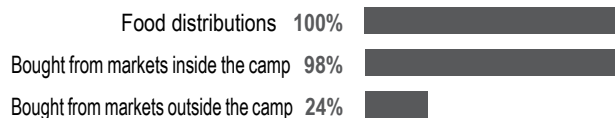
⁸ Economically active households are those with at least 1 household member earning an income.

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

Food security

Access to food

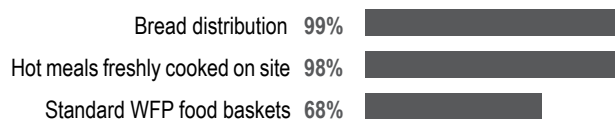
Most commonly reported main sources of food:⁵



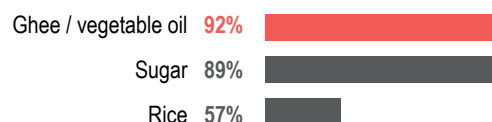
100% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection.

Bread and freshly prepared hot meals were distributed on a daily basis by local authorities. A local NGO reportedly distributed WFP food baskets and dry rations on a monthly basis. Cash assistance has been provided on a non-regular basis by an INGO.

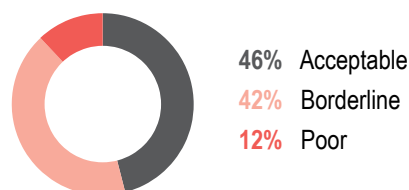
Most commonly reported types of food assistance received in the 14 days prior to data collection:⁶



Top three most needed food items:³



Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):

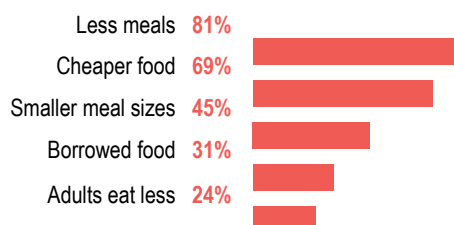


Note that FCS was calculated using WFP's Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), and measures households' current status of food consumption based on the number of days per week a household is able to eat items from nine standard food groups weighted for their nutritional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

Consumption-based coping strategies

40% of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the month prior to data collection.

Most commonly used consumption coping strategy of those 40% in the week prior to data collection:⁶



Market access

90% of households reported market access within the camp, which has a large market area. 62% of households also reported access to markets outside of the camp, with a large market located between Ein Issa and the extension camp.



Shelter

Shelter types

98% of individuals reported living in tents, with a further 2% residing in makeshift shelters.

54% of tents are UNHCR 3x4 metre tents, with 42% of tents standard ShelterBox tents.

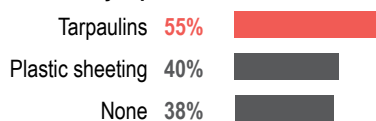
- **66%** of tents have a secondary cover (tarp or similar).
- **34%** reported shelter flooding in the month prior to data collection.

Occupation

There is an **average of 6.7 people per household**, with an **average of 6.1 people per shelter**.

Shelter needs

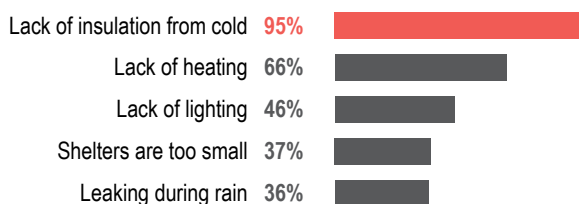
Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:³



Shelter adequacy issues

94% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues.

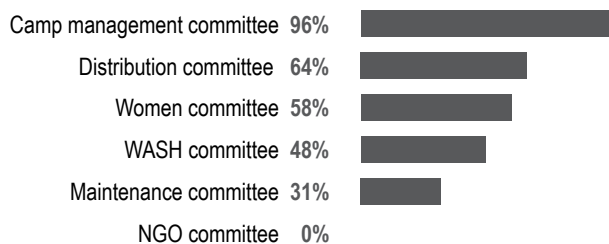
Most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:⁵



Community organisation and information access

Camp committees

Percentage of households reporting awareness of camp committees:⁵



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

Complaints about conditions or assistance

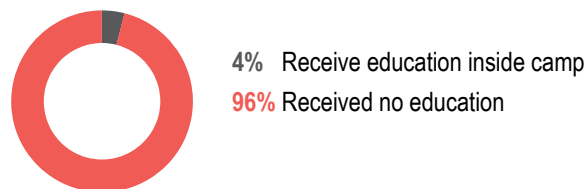
63% of household reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

Overall, **12%** of households wanted to make a complaint in the 3 months prior to data collection, **75%** of whom made a complaint. Of households who made a complaint, **11%** reported that action was taken to address their issue.

Education

Education services

No learning centres are present in the camp, but some children have been able to access the services available within the original Ein Issa camp. Of the 75% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



Reported attendance of learning centres was low overall, with a higher attendance at younger ages.

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

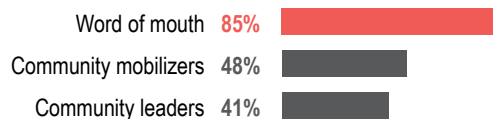
	Age	Inside camp		Outside camp	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
	6-11	4%	4%	0%	0%
	12-14	0%	4%	0%	0%
	15-17	0%	0%	0%	0%

Barriers to education

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

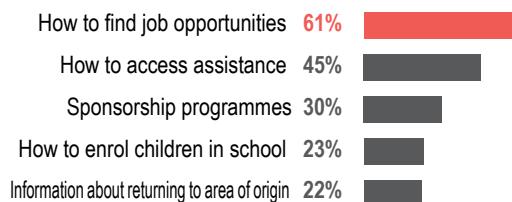
- No education services available
- Schools are too far away
- Safety / security concerns

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:⁵



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

Top reported information needs:⁵



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



WASH

Access to water

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

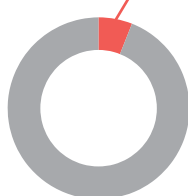
- Each person uses an **average of 14 litres of water per day**¹¹
- **100%** of households used communal water taps outside the shelter for both drinking and household purposes.

Water containers

There is an **average of 2.2 water containers per household**, with:

- **95%** of households used at least 1 jerry can (5-30L) as a container for transporting water.
- **4%** of households have no access to a sealable container.

Water quality



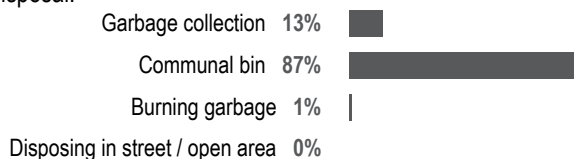
6% of households reported issues with water quality. Of those:

- **0%** reported bad water smell
- **83%** reported bad water taste
- **0%** reported water was a bad colour
- **17%** reported household members becoming sick after consuming the water

0% of households reported using a water treatment method on their drinking water.

Waste disposal

At the time of data collection, an NGO collected waste on a daily basis, and moved to a site 6km south of the camp. Three trucks were used; though it was expressed that there should be at least five to meet the needs of the camp. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:



Households reported the following frequency of waste disposal:



100% Every day

Waste disposal issues

2% of households reported facing waste disposal issues in the 2 weeks prior to data collection. The most commonly reported issue was the presence of garbage in the streets.

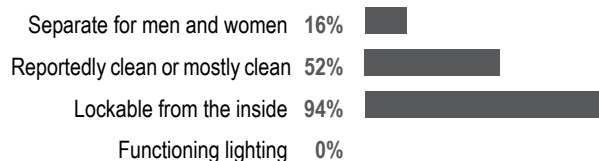
Latrines

At the time of data collection, 39 latrine blocks were present, with a further 8 under construction. Households reported using the following types of latrine:



100% Communal

Of the 100% of households using communal latrines, the following characteristics were reported about latrines they were using:



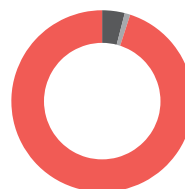
The results of the infrastructure mapping survey indicated that across the camp 5% of communal latrine stalls were not functioning in some way (e.g. missing door, blocked or broken) and therefore unusable by camp residents.

Soap

2% of households were observed to not have soap present within the shelter when interviewed.

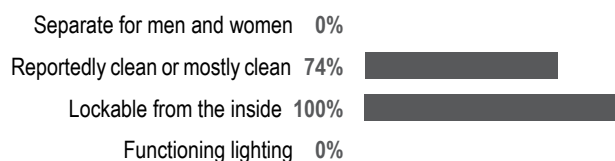
Showers

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:



4% Communal
1% Private
95% No showers

Of the 4% of households using communal showers, the following characteristics were reported about showers they were using:



Of the 95% with no access to showers, **98%** reported bathing inside their shelter.

About REACH

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