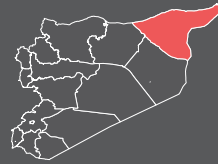




Camp Profile - Roj

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria
November 2017

Management agency: Self management
Registration actor: UNHCR



Summary

This profile provides a multisectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Roj camp. Primary data was collected on 29 November 2017 through 34 randomly sampled household interviews, allowing for representative findings with a 80% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Additional information was provided by interviews with camp management and direct field observation.

Camp Overview

of individuals: 821
of shelters: 141 (all occupied)
First arrivals: March 2015
Avg. residency duration: 1 year 6 months
Camp area: 0.09 km²
The camp is predominantly composed of refugees from Iraq (82%), the majority of whom are from Tel Afar (27%), Sinjar (24%) and Mosul (21%) districts, all located in Ninewa governorate. The camps is divided into a regular grid layout.

Demographics

54% male | 46% female

2%	Over 60	0%
17%	18 - 59	17%
7%	12 - 17	6%
11%	6 - 11	9%
17%	0 - 5	13%

100% of individuals are registered as camp residents.
6% of households are headed by females.
38 years old: Average head of household age.

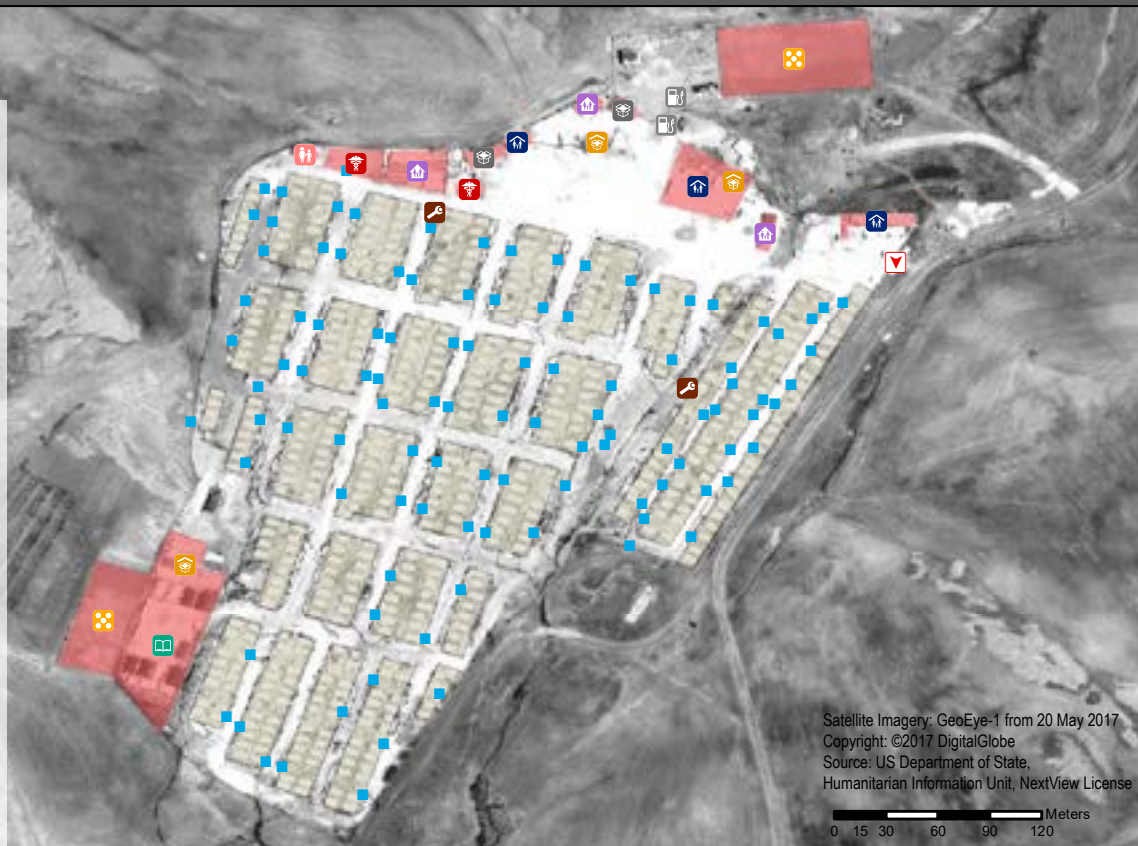
Location Map



Camp Map

Legend:

- Blocks
- Infrastructure
- Camp management/ NGO office
- CFS
- Community area
- Distribution
- Education
- Entrance
- Fuel tank
- Health
- Latrine
- Sports field
- Storage
- Services



Satellite Imagery: GeoEye-1 from 20 May 2017
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Source: US Department of State, Humanitarian Information Unit, NextView License

Key findings

Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	3.4
WASH	Average water usage per person per day	65 litres
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	69%
Livelihoods	% of households reported being economically inactive	31%
Food	% of households reporting accessing food assistance in the 14 days prior to the assessment	91%
	% of households using consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to the assessment	77%
Education	% of children aged 6-17 accessing educational services	64%
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	16%
	% of households with children 5-17 with access to child friendly spaces (CFS)	14%

1 Population as estimated by camp management; official active population (those verified through monthly distribution / verification exercises and collecting assistance) is 778 as of 29 November 2017 (UNHCR). Camp management estimates include inactive populations.



Movements and intentions

Arrivals

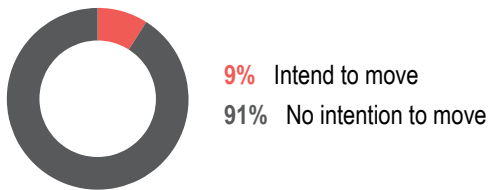
Of the **150 individuals who reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to this assessment**, 86% originate from Iraq, with 43% coming from Ninewa and Salah al Din governorates.

Departures

Camp management reported that **62 individuals permanently left the camp in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment**. Of these individuals 80% have reportedly attempted to go to Al Hol camp, Al Hasakeh governorate.

Movement intention

Proportion of households by movement intention:



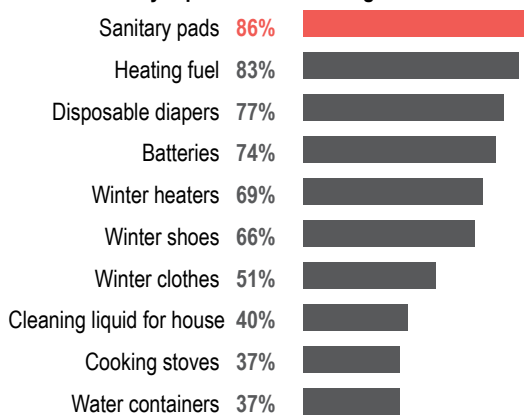
Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intend to return to their community of origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

- Cost of living in current location
- Shelter conditions in current location
- Access to income and employment opportunities in intended destination

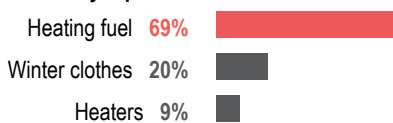


Non-food items (NFIs)

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

0% of households reported having unaccompanied or separated minors.

14% of households with children aged 3-17 (85%) reported having children attending child-friendly spaces in the camp.

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:⁴

- **7%** Pregnant / lactating women (PLW)
- **2%** Chronically ill individual(s)
- **1%** Disabled individual(s)
- **1%** Seriously injured
- **6%** Female headed households
- **0%** Elderly at risk⁵

Freedom of movement

• **100%** 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.

• **23%** of households reported facing barriers to leaving the camp.

Main reported barriers to leaving the camp:

- Insufficient transportation (9%)
- Site departure conditions (9%)
- Transportation options available but too expensive (6%)

Documentation and registration

14% of households reported having lost some form of civil documentation.

Personal safety and security

14% 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:

- Refusal to host certain groups of people
- Serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar

In addition, camp management reported that domestic violence had occurred in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

Gender protection issues

11% 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 past two weeks:

- Movement restrictions specifically targeting females
- Violence against women

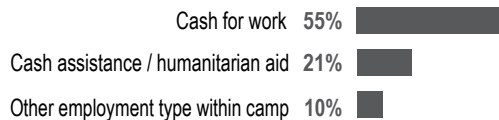


Livelihoods

Income

83% of households reported having a livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood sources:⁶



6% of households reported receiving cash distribution in the month prior to data collection.

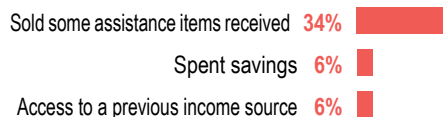
Overall average monthly household income: **30,428 SYP (64 USD)⁷**

Monthly income of economically active households⁸: **42,708 SYP (90 USD)⁷**

Coping strategies

43% 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:⁵



3% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 15,450 SYP (32 USD)⁷.

Health

Health facilities and access

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

83% of households with PLW reported being able to access obstetric or antenatal care.

0% of households with someone suffering from a chronic condition reported no consistent supply of medicine.

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



Barriers to healthcare access

Of the households who required treatment (29%), 10% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including

- Cost of care / medicine too high

Diarrhoea prevalence

4% of assessed individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, and 11% 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.

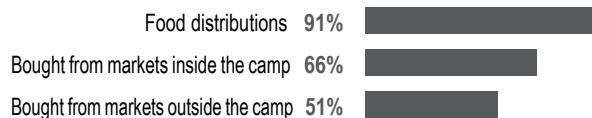
8 Economically active households are those with at least 1 household member earning an income.

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

Food security

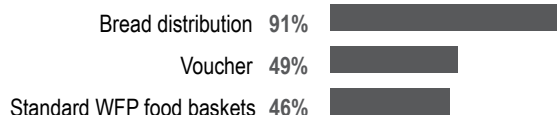
Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:⁵



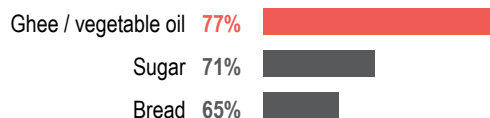
91% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported types of food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection:⁵

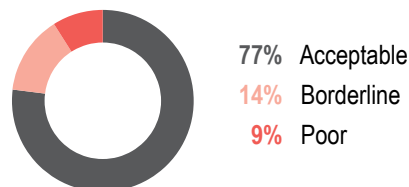


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed on a daily basis by a UN agency, whilst ready-to-eat food was distributed to IDPs on a weekly basis. An INGO distributed WFP food baskets on a monthly basis, and vouchers on a fortnightly basis. Although assistance is targeted at the entire population, 9% of households reported not having received assistance in the 14 days prior to the assessment.

Top three most needed food items:



Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):

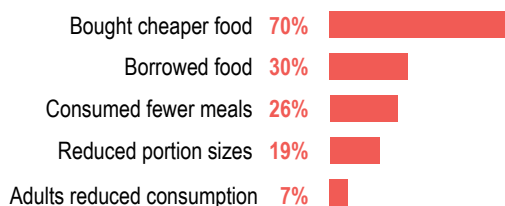


Note that FCS was calculated using WFP's Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI)⁹, and measures households' current status of food consumption based on the number of days per week a household is able to eat items from nine standard food groups weighted for their nutritional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

Consumption-based coping strategies

77% of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to data collection.

Most commonly used consumption coping strategy of those 77% in the week prior to data collection:⁶



Market access

86% of residents reported access to markets within the camp. In addition, 80% of residents also reported being able to access markets located outside of the camp.



Shelter

Shelter types

100% of individuals reported living in tents.

Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4 metre tents.

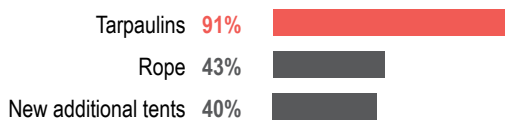
- **89%** of tents have a secondary cover (tarp or similar).
- **34%** reported shelter flooding in the month prior to data collection.

Occupation

There is an **average of 5.4 people per household**, with an **average of 3.4 people per shelter**.

Shelter needs

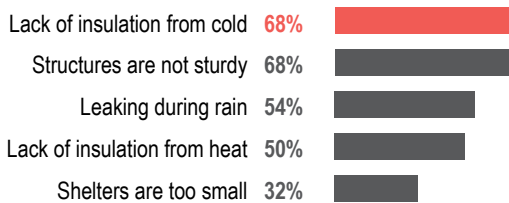
Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:³



Shelter adequacy issues

80% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues.

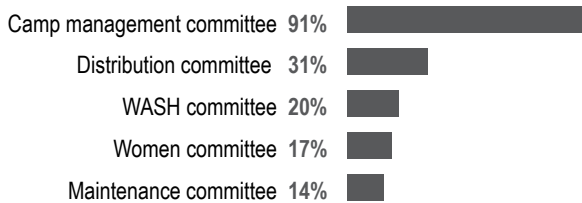
Most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:



Community organisation and information access

Camp committees

Percentage of households reporting awareness of camp committees:



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

Complaints about conditions or assistance

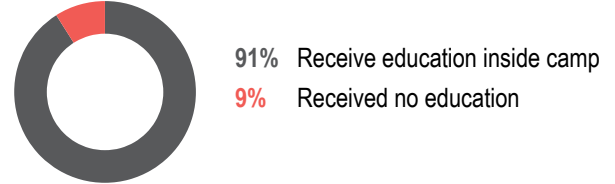
97% of household reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

Overall, **9%** of households wanted to make a complaint in the 3 months prior to data collection, **100%** of whom made a complaint. Of those who made a complaint, **33%** reported that action was taken to address their issue.

Education

Education services

There is one education centre within the camp, following an Iraqi curriculum and is run by an INGO. Children are not able to leave to access education outside of the camp. Of the 66% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



Attendance rates were higher for younger children.

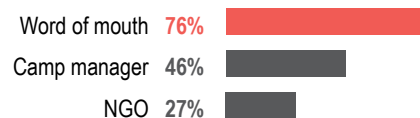
Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and education type:¹⁰

	Age	Inside camp		Outside camp	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
	6-11	86%	79%	0%	0%
	12-14	33%	50%	0%	0%
	15-17	25%	17%	0%	0%

Barriers to education

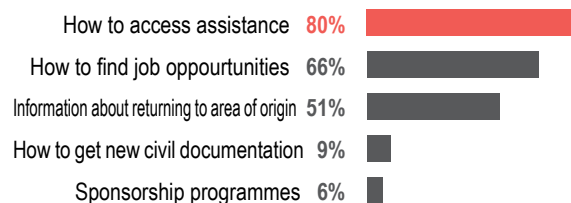
Of the 9% of households reporting their children did not receive education, **0%** reported facing barriers to education.

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 provided through public tapstands, provided by an INGO. Water is reportedly treated prior to distribution.

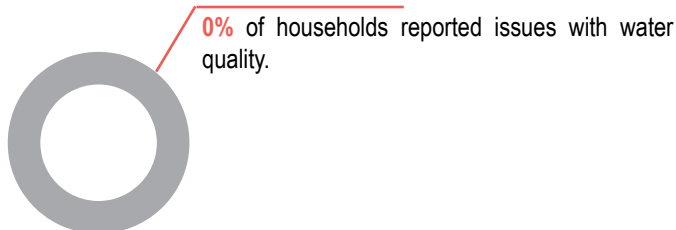
- Each person uses an **average of 65 litres of water per day**¹¹
- **100%** of households used communal water taps outside the shelter for both drinking and household purposes.

Water containers

There is an **average of 5 water containers per household**, with:

- **84%** of households using at least 1 jerry can (5-30L) as a container for transporting water
- **13%** of households having no access to a sealable container

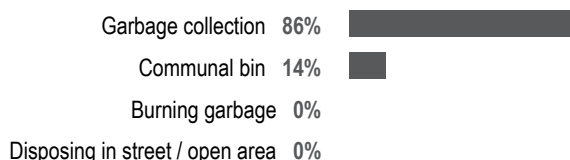
Water quality



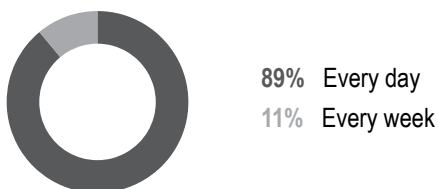
9% of households reported treating their drinking water, with boiling the water the most common method.

Waste disposal

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



Households reported the following frequency of waste disposal:

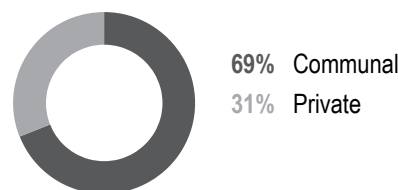


Waste disposal issues

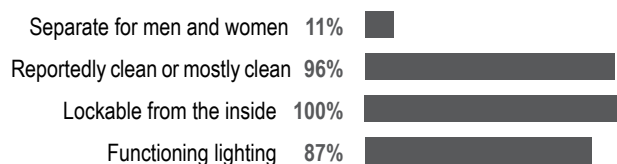
9% of households reported facing waste disposal issues in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, the most commonly reported issue was that there is an insufficient number of bins.

Latrines

At the time of data collection, 106 latrine blocks were present across the camp. Households reported using the following types of latrine:



Of the 69% of households using communal latrines, the following characteristics were reported about latrines they were using:



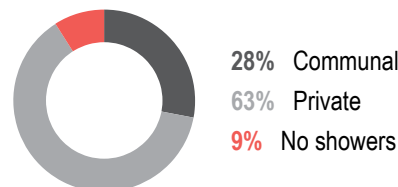
The results of the infrastructure mapping survey indicated that across the camp 13% of communal latrine stalls were not functioning in some way (e.g. missing door, blocked or broken) and therefore unusable by camp residents.

Soap

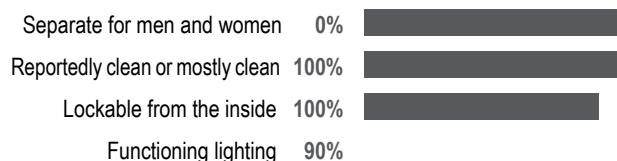
9% of households were observed to not have soap present within the shelter when interviewed.

Showers

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:



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



Of the 9% with no access to showers, **100%** reported bathing inside their shelter.

About REACH

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