

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

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

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

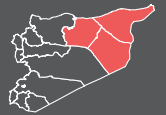
Data was collected between 24 July and 2 August 2018 through 884 randomly sampled household interviews, 6 Key Informant (KI) interviews with camp management and visits to infrastructure points in Al-Hol, Areesheh, Ein Issa, and Mabruka camps and Abu Khasab and Twahina informal sites. Households were 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.

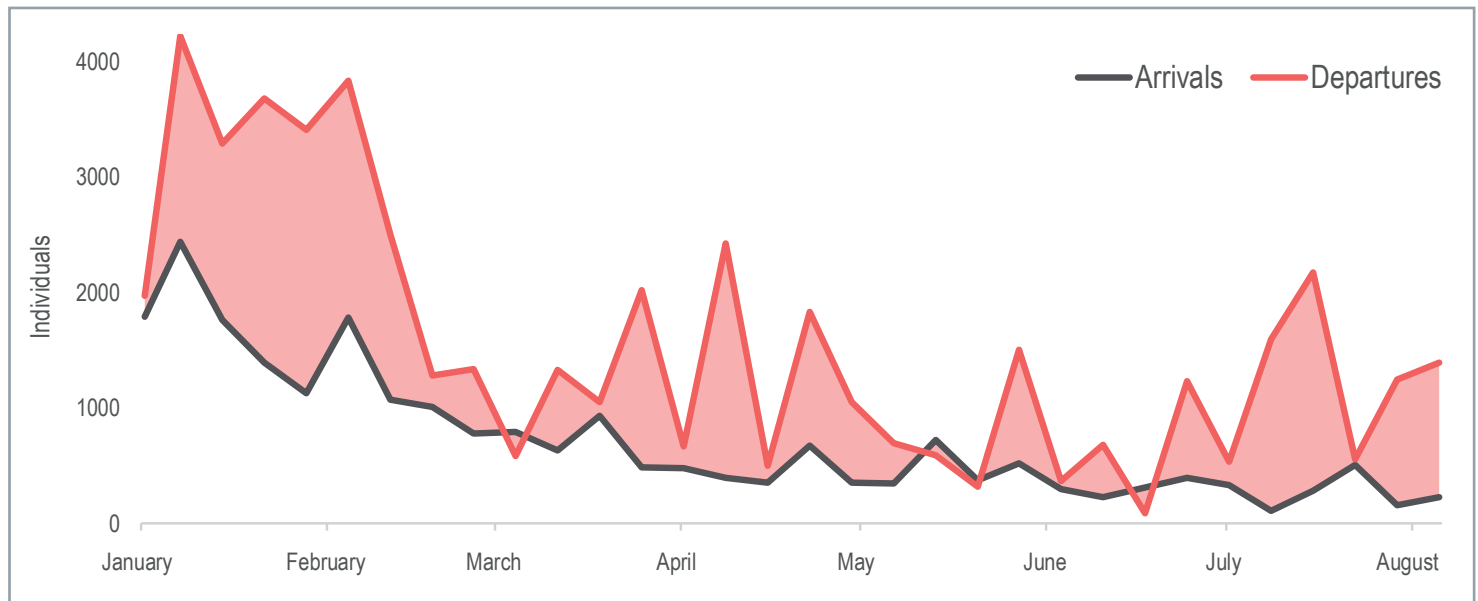
Locations of Assessed IDP Camps and Sites



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 Trends²



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 ²	4.5	4.9	5.2	4.1	4.5*	4.5*	5.1	4.8
	Average camp area per person	min. 35m ²	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.

² Population figures provided by UNHCR.