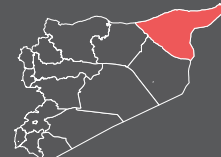




Camp Profile - Newroz

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria
November 2017

Management / registration agency: Office of Business Affairs / INGO



Summary

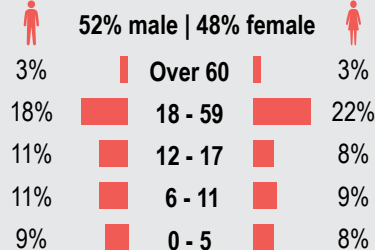
This profile provides a multisectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Mabruka camp. Primary data was collected from 27 to 28 November 2017 through 81 randomly sampled household interviews, allowing for representative findings with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Additional information was provided by interviews with camp management and direct field observation.

Camp Overview

of individuals: 1,133
of shelters: 300 (all occupied)
First arrivals: August 2014
Avg. residency duration: 3 years 4 months
Camp area: 0.41 km² / (occupied area 0.19 km²)

Since opening in July 2014, the camp has received predominantly refugees from Iraq (99%), the majority of whom are from Ninewa governorate (97%) as well as Syrian Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The camps is divided into a regular block layout.

Demographics



100% of individuals are registered as camp residents.

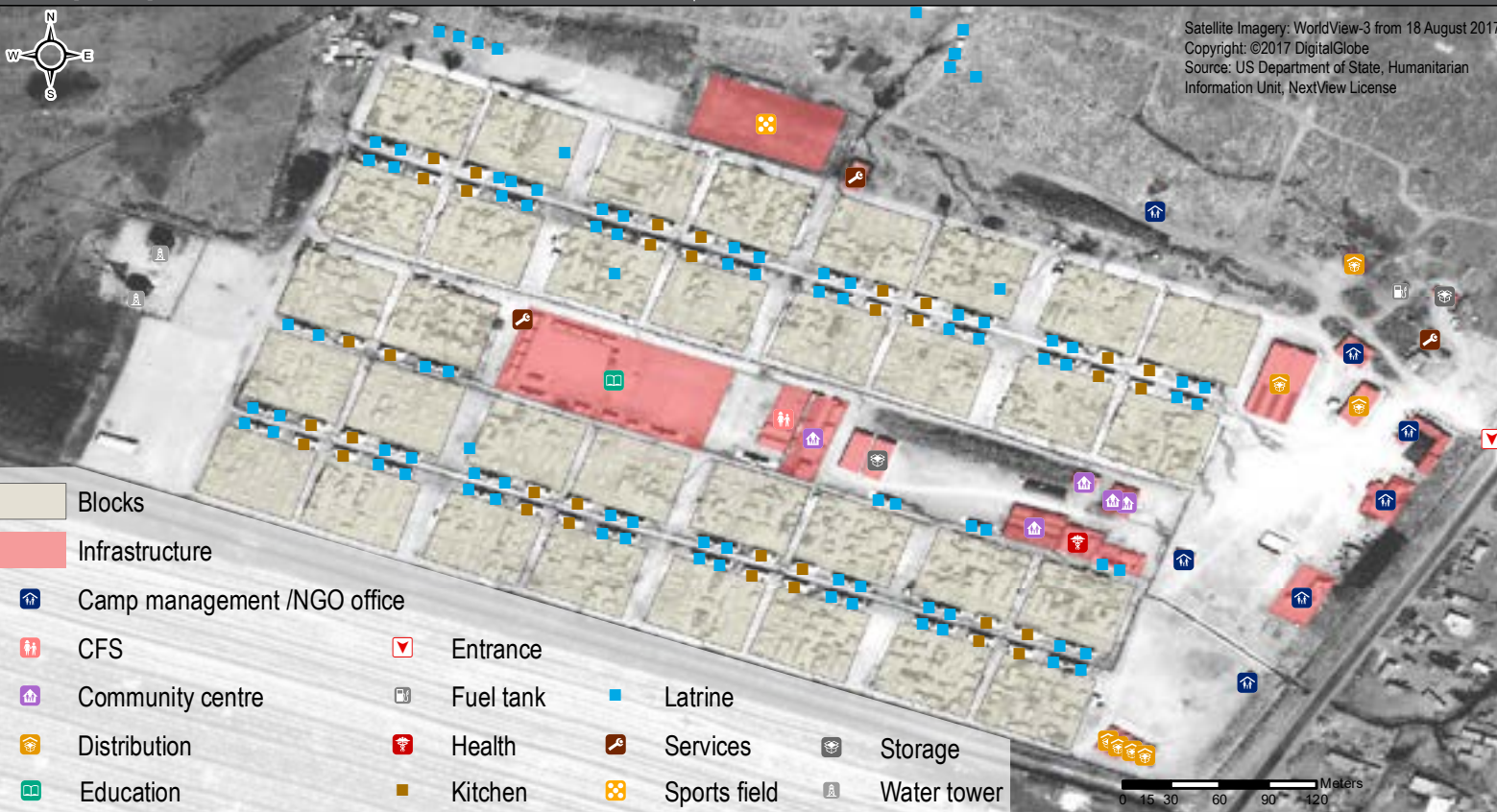
15% of households are headed by females.

42 years old: Average head of household age.

Location Map



Camp Map



Satellite Imagery: WorldView-3 from 18 August 2017
 Copyright: ©2017 DigitalGlobe
 Source: US Department of State, Humanitarian Information Unit, NextView License

Key findings

Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	3.3
WASH	Average water usage per person per day	17 litres
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	73%
Livelihoods	% of households reported being economically inactive	59%
Food	% of households reporting accessing food assistance in the 14 days prior to the assessment	92%
	% of households using consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to the assessment	80%
Education	% of children aged 6-17 accessing educational services	72%
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	16%
	% of households with children 5-17 with access to child friendly spaces (CFS)	22%

¹ Population as estimated by camp management; official active population (those verified through monthly distribution / verification exercises and collecting assistance) is 1,122 as of 29 November 2017 (UNHCR). Camp management estimates include inactive populations.



Movements and intentions

Arrivals

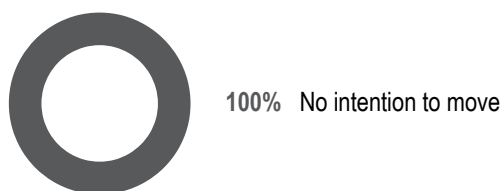
55 individuals reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

Departures

Camp management reported that 11 individuals permanently left the camp in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment. Of these individuals the 80% have reportedly attempted to go to Sinjar district in Ninewa governorate, Iraq.

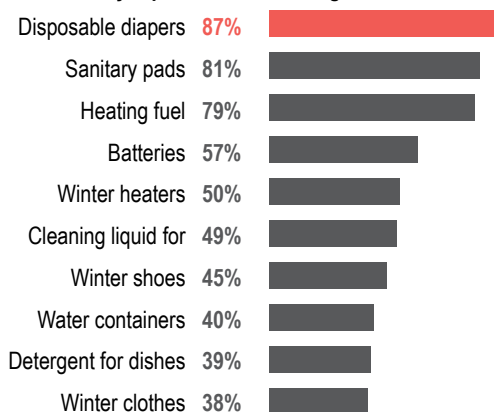
Intended departures

Proportion of households by movement intention:

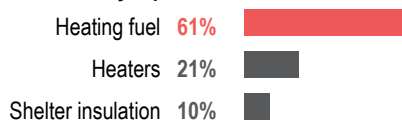


Non-food items (NFIs)

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

3% of households reported having unaccompanied or separated minors.

22% of households with children aged 3-17 (79%) reported having children attending child-friendly spaces in the camp.

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:⁴

- 4% Pregnant / lactating women (PLW)
- 3% Chronically ill individual(s)
- 2% Disabled individual(s)
- 2% Seriously injured
- 15% Female headed households
- 1% 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.

• 11% of households reported facing barriers to leaving the camp.

Main reported barriers to leaving the camp:

- Transportation options available but too expensive (7%)
- Safety / security situation (4%)

Documentation and registration

16% of households reported having lost some form of civil documentation.

Personal safety and security

23% 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
- Domestic violence
- Serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar

In addition, camp management reported that non-violent hostility by those not residing in the camp had occurred in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

Gender protection issues

26% 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
- Movement restrictions specifically targetting females

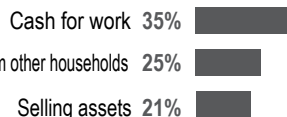


Livelihoods

Income

70% of households reported having a livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood sources:⁶



5% of households reported receiving cash distribution in the month prior to data collection.

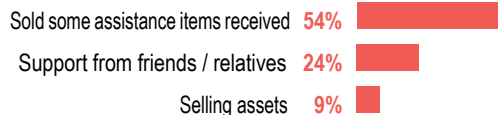
Overall average monthly household income: 37,012 SYP (78 USD)⁷

Monthly income of economically active households⁸: 65,588 SYP (138 USD)⁷

Coping strategies

66% 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



5% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 39,705 SYP (83 USD)⁷.

Health

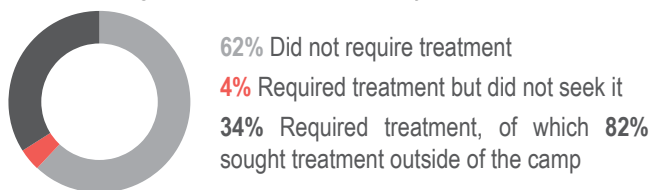
Health facilities and access

1 health centre is reportedly present in the camp, run by an INGO.

70% of households with PLW reported being able to access obstetric or antenatal care.

22% 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 (38%), 0% reported facing barriers to healthcare access.

Diarrhoea prevalence

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

⁶ Households could select as many as applied.

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

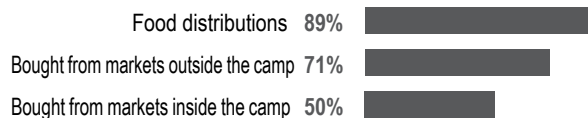
⁸ Economically active households are those with at least 1 household member earning an income.

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

Food security

Access to food

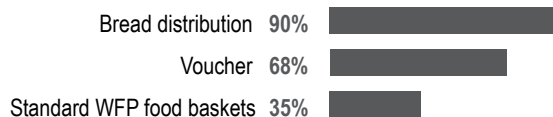
Most commonly reported main sources of food:⁶



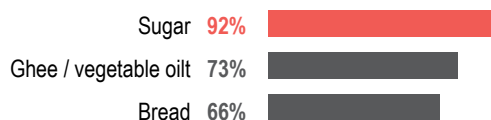
92% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection.

At the time of data collection, bread was distributed daily to camp residents by local authorities. Standard WFP baskets were distributed in the camp on a monthly basis through an INGO, whilst vouchers were distributed to IDPs on a monthly basis by another INGO. Although assistance is targeted at the entire population, 8% of households reported having not received assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection.

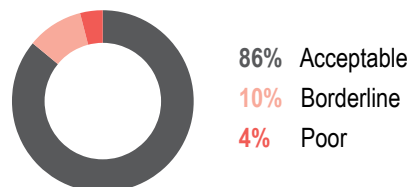
Most commonly reported types of food assistance received in the 14 days prior to data collection:⁶



Top three most needed food items:³



Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):

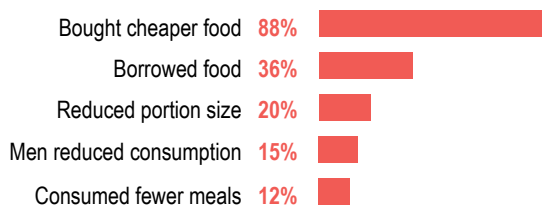


Note that FCS was calculated using WFP's Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI)⁹, and measures households' current status of food consumption based on the number of days per week a household is able to eat items from nine standard food groups weighted for their nutritional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

Consumption-based coping strategies

80% 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 the 80% in the week prior to data collection:⁶



Market access

89% of residents reported accessing markets inside the camp, with a supermarket present in the camp. In addition 88% of residents reported being able to access markets in the nearby city of Derek.



Shelter

Shelter types

100% of individuals reported living in tents.

Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4 metre tents.

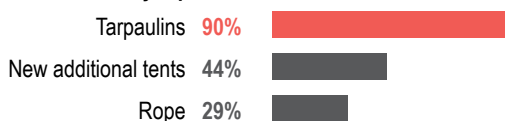
- **76%** of tents have a secondary cover (tarp or similar).
- **60%** reported shelter flooding in the month prior to data collection.

Occupation

There is an **average of 6.5 people per household**, with an **average of 3.3 people per shelter**.

Shelter needs

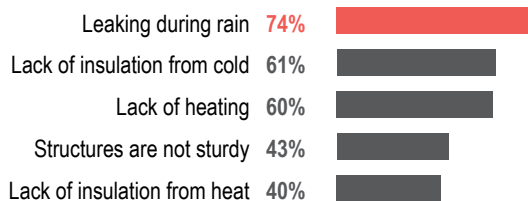
Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:³



Shelter adequacy issues

98% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues.

Most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:⁵



Education

Education services

1 learning centre is available inside the camp run by an INGO, teaching the local curriculum to children aged 6-11. Some children are able to leave to access education outside of the camp in Derek. Of the 73% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



- 88%** Receive education inside camp
- 3%** Receive education inside and outside the camp
- 2%** Receive education outside camp
- 7%** No education received

Reported attendance of learning centres were slightly higher for girls from 6-11, with older boys reportedly having a higher attendance rate. Attendance rates were higher for younger children.

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

		Inside camp		Outside camp	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
Age	6-11	83%	88%	4%	4%
	12-14	73%	56%	0%	8%
	15-17	48%	11%	4%	0%

Barriers to education

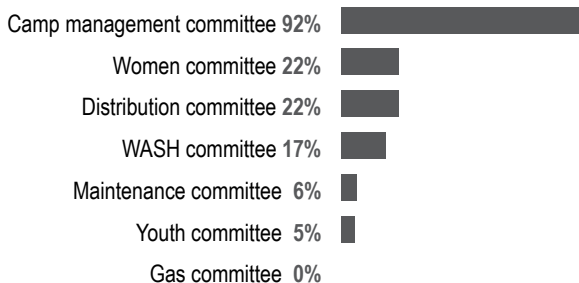
Of the 7% of households reporting their children did not receive education, **100%** reported facing barriers to education, the most commonly reported of which were:

- Schools lack trained teachers
- No education for students older than 15 years

Community organisation and information access

Camp committees

Percentage of households reporting awareness of camp committees:⁶

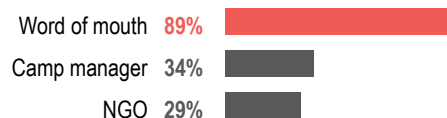


Complaints about conditions or assistance in past three months

95% of household reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

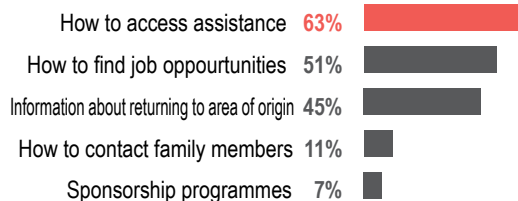
Overall, **48%** of households wanted to make a complaint in the 3 months prior to data collection, **85%** of whom made a complaint. Of those who made a complaint, **9%** reported that action was taken to address their issue.

Top three reported sources of information about distributions



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

Top reported information needs



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 the majority of shelters reported having piped connections into their shelter, installed by a UN agency. In addition, hand pumps were reportedly present throughout the camp. Water was reportedly not treated prior to distribution.

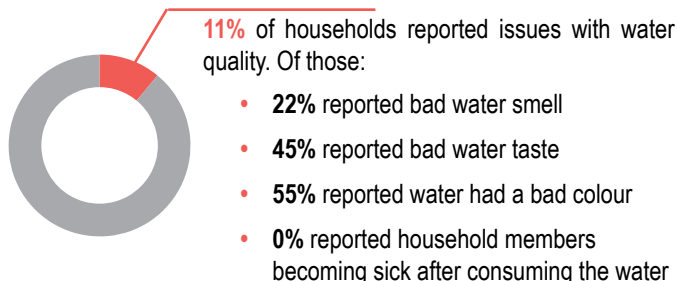
- Each person uses an **average of 17 litres of water per day**¹¹
- **97%** of households used communal water taps outside the shelter for both drinking and household purposes.

Water containers

There is an **average of 2 water containers per household**, with:

- **69%** of households using at least 1 jerry can (5-30L) as a container for transporting water.
- **10%** of households having no access to a sealable container.

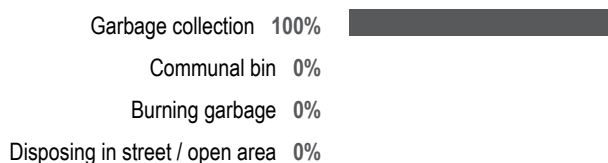
Water quality



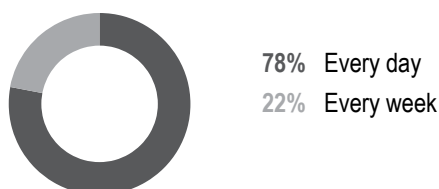
13% of households reported treating their drinking water, with boiling the water the most common method.

Waste disposal

At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis according to camp management, and moved to multiple sites 20km from the camp. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:



Households reported the following frequency of waste disposal:

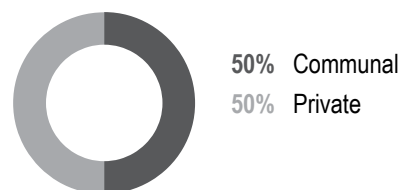


Waste disposal issues

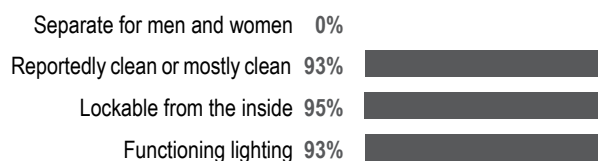
26% of households reported facing waste disposal issues in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, the most commonly reported of which was an insufficient number of bins.

Latrines

At the time of data collection, 97 latrine blocks were present. Households reported using the following types of latrine:



Of the 50% of households using communal latrines, the following characteristics were reported about latrines they were using:



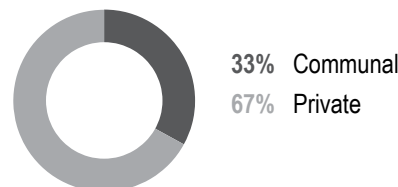
The results of the infrastructure mapping survey indicated that across the camp 8% of communal latrines were blocked and therefore unusable for camp residents.

Soap

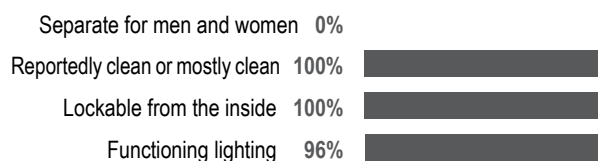
8% of households were observed to not have soap present within the shelter when interviewed.

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:



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.