



Camp Profile - Mabruka

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria - June 2017

Management agency: Humanitarian Affairs Office (HAO)
Registration actor: HAO, UNHCR

Methodology

This profile provides an overview of infrastructure and services in Mabruka IDP camp. Primary data was collected between 30 and 31 May 2017 through direct interviews with members of the camp management team. Additional information was obtained from actors operating in the camp. The information represents the situation as of 31 May. Some information, noted throughout, was updated on 29 June as frequent changes in camp population, layout and services were observed.

Demographics and Intentions³

57% male / 43% female
48% children (below 18)
2% elderly⁴

All of the camp population at the time of the assessment reportedly intended to leave the camp within the next month

Reported priority needs

Priority needs as reported by camp management:

Water	Electricity	Food
Insecticide (for flies)	Regular waste and garbage disposal	IT assets to assist with registration and camp management
Hygiene kits	Hygiene promotion	

Sectoral Overview

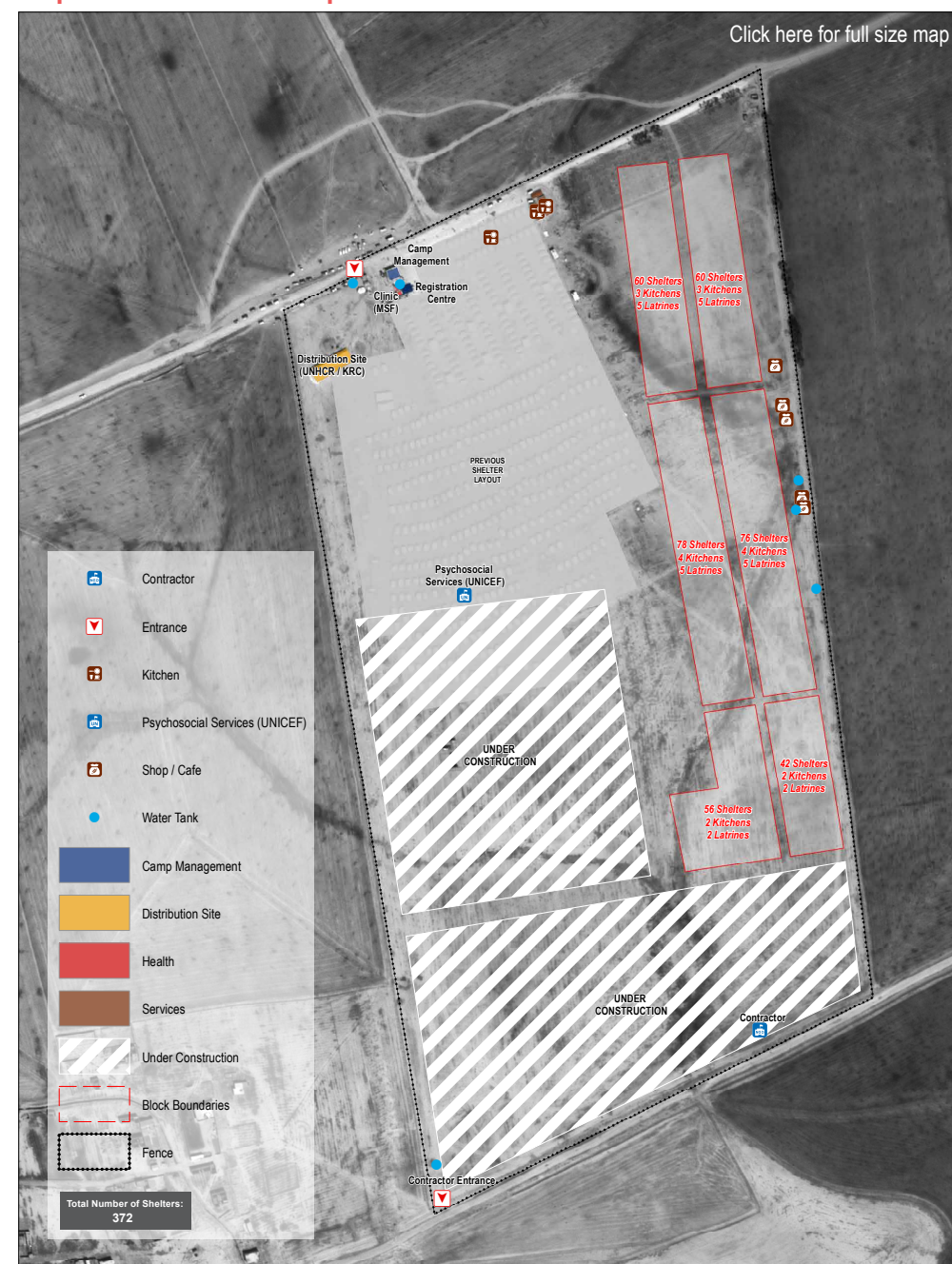
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter ⁶	4.25
	Average covered area per person ⁶	2.8m ²
Health	Health services available on site	✓
WASH	Litres of water available per person per day ⁷	31
	Organized waste disposal, purpose-built showers in camp	✗
Education	Education services available in the camp at the time of the assessment	✗
Food Security	# of hot meals provided by camp management daily	1-2

1. Population as reported by Whole of Syria / CCCM as of 10 July 2017. Camp population fluctuates, with a significant proportion of the population departing and arriving daily. On 18 July, Mabruka camp management reported a population of 2,400.
2. A shelter count on 31 May showed 372 total tents while on 29 June camp management estimated there were up to 500 tents.
3. Note that stated intentions may not translate to actual movement due to a number of factors, including feasibility of movement and changing preferences.
4. Demographics as reported by Whole of Syria Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster on 10 July 2017.
5. Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF)
6. Based on reported population on 10 July and counted installed shelters on 29 June.
7. Based on reported population on 10 July and reported daily water trucking as of 29 June.

Location Map



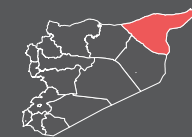
Map - Mabruka IDP Camp





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Shelter

Shelter type: 4x3m tents (UNHCR)

4.25 persons per shelter

2.8m² covered space per person

According to camp management, **all shelters in the camp were occupied** and tents were regularly installed and taken down in response to fluctuating camp population.

NFIs

Items reportedly distributed to all households by camp management upon arrival included **mattresses, plastic sheets and tents**.

A local NGO reportedly irregularly distributed additional items:

Batteries	Cooking utensils	Solar-powered lamp
Water containers	Clothing	

Reported NFI needs:

Shoes	Diapers	Shampoo	Soap
Cooking fuel	Sanitary pads	Dish Soap	Detergent

Reported priority summer needs:

Fans	Plastic sheeting for shade	Cool boxes
Solar lights	Water coolers	Cooking utensils

Health

Health facilities and services available on site:

1 permanent clinic run by a local NGO (four days per week)

1 mobile clinic run by an international NGO (two days per week)

The permanent clinic reportedly treated up to 70 individuals per day. Services provided included first aid and diarrhoea treatment.

Access

Prenatal care and urgent health services were available at the Ras al-Ain Health Department (35-40 km away). A 24-hour van reportedly provided transport to the facility, following approval by authorities.

Reported health needs:

- 24-hour on-site doctor and ambulance service
- Medicine for chronic diseases, heart diseases

Food Security

Distribution

1-2 hot meals were provided by camp management daily. Additional in-kind food aid was distributed by NGOs.

 Though generally of good quality, **sufficient food was reportedly not always available** due to the fluctuating camp population

New arrivals were reportedly more likely than others to miss NGO-led monthly food basket distributions.

Market Access

4 host community-run shops in the camp

Reported food needs:

Additional food basket distributions

Education

Education services and access

 **No education services or facilities of any kind were available**

Although children could reportedly attend schools outside of the camp, because of short stays, no children were accessing education in this manner.

At the time of the assessment, an NGO was reportedly planning to construct a children's learning centre.

Protection

Child protection

At the time of the assessment there were reportedly 4-5 children (individuals under the age of 18) living in the camp without parents but with relatives or persons known to them.

Freedom of movement

Camp residents were reportedly able to leave the camp to access markets and urgent healthcare. However, permission to leave temporarily could reportedly be difficult to obtain.

Documentation and registration

Missing identification documents were reportedly not a major issue. Only some families lost documents due to conflict.

WASH

Access to water

The primary source of water at Mabruka camp was two water trucks that made two deliveries per day.

52,800 litres of water delivered in total per day

31 litres of water per person per day

 According to camp management, **the water supply was unlikely to be adequate for the upcoming summer months**

An NGO reportedly provided 4,000 chlorine tablets for water treatment. Another NGO was reportedly considering connecting Mabruka to a local borehole via pipeline.

Waste disposal

An insufficient number of garbage bins and lack of regular organized waste removal meant that residents reportedly most commonly buried or burned their rubbish.

 Garbage was reportedly not regularly removed from the camp

Latrines and Showers

4 latrines shared by 25-50 tents

The latrines reportedly had the following characteristics:

- Lockable doors (though these were sometimes broken)
- No lighting
- No gender separation
- No running water
- Some broken doors and structures

 No purpose-built, functioning showers were available

IDPs were reportedly taking showers inside their shelters or using buckets to clean themselves outside.

 IDPs were provided hygiene kits upon arrival

Reported WASH needs:

- Additional clean water sources for summer
- Garbage bins and regular waste removal
- Water tanks, lights and a stable supply of water for latrines
- Clearly designated, purpose-built shower facilities