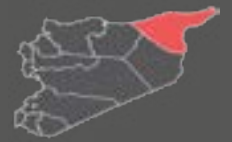




Camp Profile: Al Hol

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria

October 2020



Background and Methodology

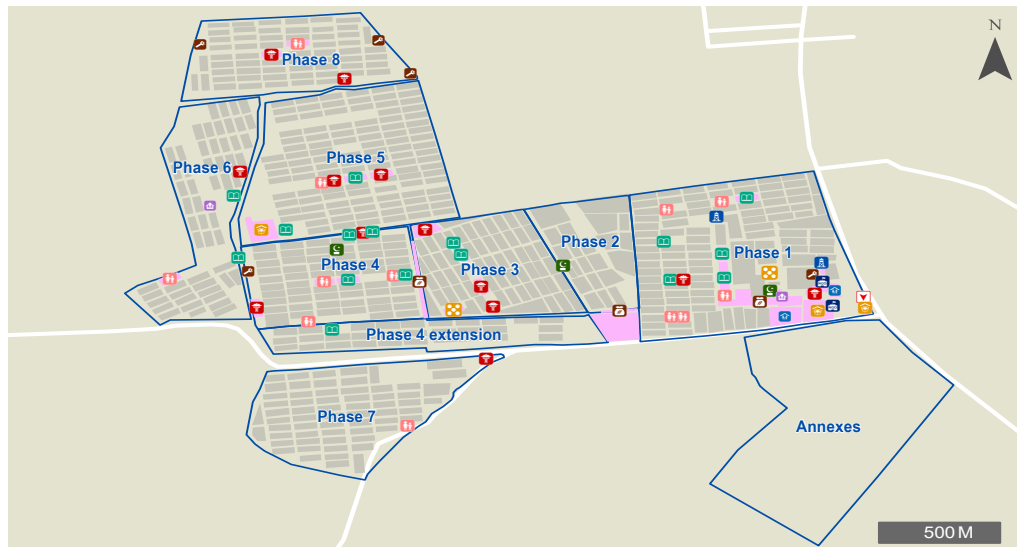
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Al Hol camp. Primary data was collected through key informant interviews (KIIs) with camp administration and non-governmental organisation (NGO) workers on the 26 and 27 October 2020. A total of 8 KIIs were performed, focusing on each KI's sector-specific knowledge. Therefore, findings presented in this factsheet are not statistically representative.

Al Hol is a large formal camp in Al-Hasakeh governorate. At the time of data collection, the camp was managed and administered by an international NGO (INGO). Al Hol camp has hosted both Iraqi refugees and Syrian internally displaced persons (IDPs) for four years. At the time of data collection, the process of registering those Syrians that want to return to their area of origin in Northeast Syria (NES) had started and is ongoing.¹ All findings presented in this factsheet are based on KI reports.

Camp Overview

Number of individuals:	64,077	First arrivals:	May 2016
Number of households:	17,613	Camp area:	2.98 km ²
Number of shelters:	15,899		

Location Map



- Entrance / gate
- Camp administration/management
- UN/NGO Office
- Health Facility
- Market
- Community Area (social)
- School
- Child-friendly space
- Distribution Centre
- Service
- Mosque
- Water tower
- Sports field
- Block
- Camp infrastructure
- Phase

Camp mapping conducted in September 2019. Detailed map with updated satellite imagery as of August 2020 available on the [REACH Resource Centre](#).

COVID-19

Response infrastructure

- Isolation area: Yes
- Sufficient handwashing facilities: No

Attitudes and behaviors by estimated proportion of camp population

- Awareness of COVID-19: Everyone (around 100%)
- COVID-19 perceived as important issue: Most (around 75%)
- Awareness of social distancing: A few (around 25%)
- People engaging in social distancing: A few (around 25%)

The most commonly reported issue the population experienced when trying to socially distance was that **living conditions in the camp did not allow for social distancing.**

Prevention procedures

- Camp staff training: Yes
- Quarantine for new arrivals: No
- Temperature check for people entering: Yes
- Isolation area for people with symptoms: Yes

Soap, hand sanitisers and cleaning products had reportedly been distributed to the population in the 30 days prior to data collection and those distributions have been modified to distributions at the block level to avoid large gatherings and crowding.

Camp administration has reportedly taken the following measures in response to the pandemic:

- Enforce curfew and quarantine
- Closure of non-essential businesses
- Prevention messages
- Distribution of hygiene materials (soap, disinfectant, masks, etc.)

HEALTH

- Number of healthcare facilities: 14
- Service providers: NA
- Types of facilities: Public hospital/clinic and mobile health clinic

Available services in healthcare facilities

- Sufficient medicine for people with chronic illnesses available
- No accessible primary health facility outside the camp

At the time of data collection, it was reported that no infant nutrition items had been distributed. However, the following nutrition activities had been undertaken at the time of data collection:

- Screening and referral for malnutrition
- Treatment for severe acute and moderate acute malnutrition
- Micronutrient supplements
- Blanket supplementary feeding program

1. Sites and Settlements Working Group Monthly Report, November 2020



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Water



Public water tank reportedly was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection.

Drinking water issues:



There were reportedly **no issues with the drinking water** in the two weeks prior to data collection, and everyone or nearly everyone had enough water for their needs.

Waste disposal



Primary waste disposal system: Garbage collection (private company)

Disposal location: Landfill outside the camp

Challenges residents face: Insufficient number of bins and garbage bags

Sanitation

- **Household latrines available:**² Yes
- **Communal latrines available:**² Yes

Communal latrine characteristics:

- | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----|
| | Segregated by gender | Yes |
| | Lockable from inside | Yes |
| | Functioning lighting | No |
| | Privacy wall | Yes |
| | Clean | Yes |
| | Light at night | No |

The most common alternatives to latrines used by residents were **designated spaces inside the shelters and digging private pits.**



Types of showers available:

Communal²
Bathing in shelter

2. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used only by one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.

FOOD SECURITY

Food consumption

Reported main food sources of households:



- Food distributions
- Markets in the camp

Food distributions

Households reportedly received bread distributions and food baskets as types of food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Food assistance characteristics:

- Good quality No
- Sufficient quantities No

Food security

Food-related coping strategies were reportedly used in the two weeks before data collection.

Estimated proportion of households using food-related coping strategies:



- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Reducing meal size | less than 50% |
| Skipping meals | less than 50% |
| Purchasing food on credit | about 50% |
| Selling non-productive assets | about 50% |

Markets

Food markets available to the communities in the camp:

- Functional markets within the camp Yes
- Functional markets nearby, accessible for food purchases Yes

LIVELIHOODS

Household income

Reported income sources in the camp:



- Pension from government
- Low-skilled service industry
- Self-employed (commercial business owner)

Household debt

Sources of credit available to residents:



- Family/friends
- Neighbor from place of origin
- Local shopkeeper

Coping strategies

Reported livelihoods-related coping strategies used by residents at the time of data collection:



- Spending savings
- Borrowing money
- Selling assets
- Selling assistance items received
- Married earlier than planned

In the month prior to data collection, no distributions of cash and vouchers in the camp were reported.

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Shelter adequacy

Shelter adequacy issues:



- Lack of privacy (no partitions, no doors, or locks are broken)
- Safety (structural damage) & security (intruders, theft)
- Lack of electricity, cooling/ventilation and sanitation
- Overcrowding
- Shelter is in poor condition

NFI needs

Anticipated NFI needs in the three months following data collection:



- Sources of light
- Cooking fuel/stove
- Bedding items (sheets, pillows)

Flood susceptibility

It was reported that **100% of tents are prone to flooding** and that there are **no drainage channels** between shelters.



MOVEMENT

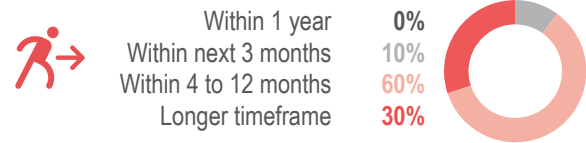
Main area of origin of the camp population:

	Country	Governorate	Sub-district	
	Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Hajin	20%

Movements reported in the 30 days prior to the assessment:



Estimated proportions planning to leave the camp:



The main reported reasons for populations leaving the camp were access to income, employment opportunities, returning to area of origin and poor shelter conditions.

PROTECTION

Protection issues

The following safety/security issues were reported in the camp in the 30 days prior to data collection:

- Disputes between residents
- Domestic violence
- Movement restrictions
- Theft
- Danger from snakes, scorpions, mice

Child protection

At the time of data collection, it was reported that child and youth friendly spaces were present in the camp, each equipped with handwashing facilities and functioning latrines.

KIs reported the following child protection concerns within the camp:

- Child labour
- Early marriage (below 18 years old)
- Child-headed households
- Domestic violence
- Mental/psychological abuse of children

Girls were reported to work in domestic labour, while boys were reported to be engaging in factory work, transporting people or goods and/or engaging in domestic labour. Notably, the presence of **child labour occurring among children under the age of 11** was reported, specifically in selling goods and domestic labour.

Gender-based violence

Women's protection concerns reported in the camp in the 30 days prior to data collection:

- Physical violence
- Emotional violence
- Denial of resources, opportunities, or services
- Forced marriage (adult women)
- Early marriage (girls below 18 years old)

The presence of women and girls safe spaces was reported, but adolescent girls, women and girls with disabilities and divorced women reportedly faced challenges in accessing these spaces.

Freedom of movement



Reportedly, all residents who needed to **leave the camp temporarily** were only able to do so in the case of **medical emergencies** at the time of data collection.

Elderly and persons with disabilities

At the time of data collection, no interventions targeting elderly populations or persons with disabilities were reported in this camp.

Documentation



It was reported that births are registered in the camp.

EDUCATION



At the time of data collection, there were **14** educational facilities in the camp for students in the age group 3 to 17 years old.

Available WASH facilities in educational facilities

- Gender-segregated latrines: **Yes**
- Handwashing facilities: **Yes**
- Safe drinking water: **Yes**

Barriers to education

Reportedly, 40% of school aged children between the ages of 3 and 17 years old were receiving education inside or outside of the camp. The most commonly reported barriers to education were:

- Child has to work
- Schools closed due to COVID-19
- Customs/traditions (early marriage, gender, etc.)

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Camp management and committees

Committees reported by KIs to be present in camp:

- Camp management
- Youth committee
- Women's committee
- Maintenance committee
- WASH committee
- Distribution committee

Infrastructure characteristics

- Main roads:** Gravel
- Paths leading to shelter:** Not pathed/gravelled
- Trenches to drain water away from shelters:** Yes (some)

Complaints

The camp reportedly has a system for formally registering complaints.

About REACH Initiative

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).

About REACH's COVID-19 response

As an initiative deployed in many vulnerable and crisis-affected countries, REACH is deeply concerned by the devastating impact the COVID-19 pandemic may have on the millions of affected people we seek to serve. REACH is currently working with Cash Working Groups and partners to scale up its programming in response to this pandemic, with the goal of identifying practical ways to inform humanitarian responses in the countries where we operate. Updates regarding REACH's response to COVID-19 can be found in [a devoted thread](#) on the REACH website. Contact geneva@impact-initiatives.org for further information.