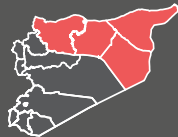




# Camp Profiles: Newroz

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria  
December 2018

Management agency: Self-administration  
Administration actor: UN Agency/NGO



This factsheet is part of a series on camps and informal sites in northeast Syria. For more information and the data collection methodology, access the full report here: <http://bit.ly/2IMOWpQ>

## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Newroz camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 16 and 17 December. As there was a **lack of residents** in the camp at this time due to a cultural holiday, **households were not sampled randomly**. Therefore, findings are only indicative. In some cases, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

## Camp Overview

Number of individuals:	336 <sup>1</sup>
Number of households:	72 <sup>1</sup>
Number of shelters:	100 <sup>1</sup>
First arrivals:	No data
Avg. residency duration:	51 months
Camp area:	0.21 km <sup>2</sup>

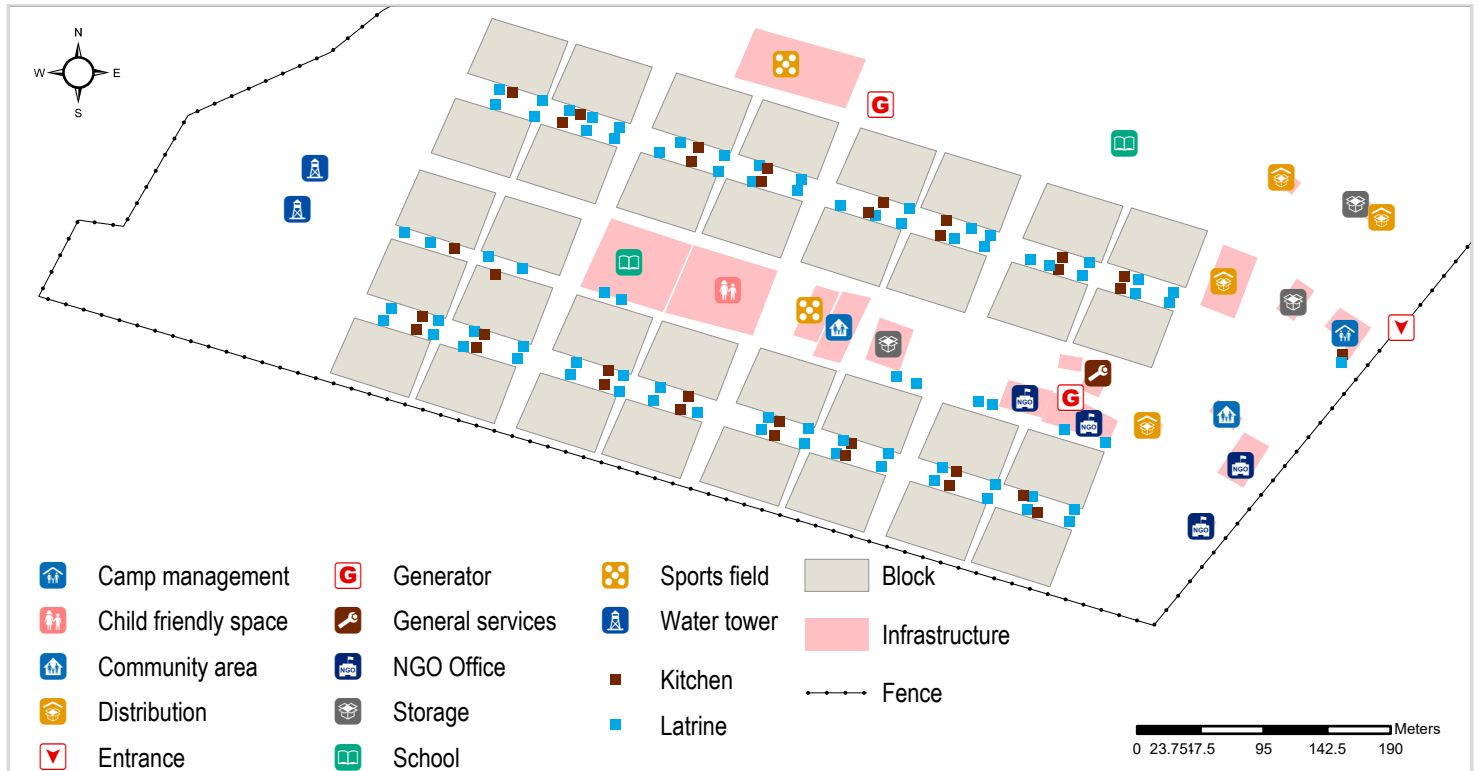
## Demographics

	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	6%	4%	2%
18-59	40%	20%	19%
12-17	10%	4%	5%
5-11	31%	13%	18%
0-4	14%	8%	6%

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

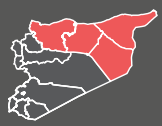
		Target	Current round Result	Achievement
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4.0	●
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	6.9m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	628m <sup>2</sup>	●
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	87%	●
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	14%	●
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	59%	●
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	70%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	55%	●
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	1	●
	Persons per shower	max. 20	1	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Daily	●

Targets based on Sphere and minimum standards agreed with humanitarian agencies operating in camps. Findings based on household-level data.

● Minimum standard reached, ● More than 50% minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all

1. Numbers of individuals and shelters reported by camp management on 18 December; households reported by camp management on 27 November.

2. FCS 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.



## DISPLACEMENT AND INTENTIONS

### Areas of origin

The site mostly hosts Iraqi refugees, primarily from Ninewa governorate, while a small portion are Syrian IDPs, coming from Homs governorate.

The average household has been displaced 2.1 times since 2011.

### Arrivals and departures

No data is available on the number of individuals who arrived in or left the camp in the two weeks prior to data collection.

### Movement intention

Proportion of households by movement intention:



- 0% Plan to move within 1 week
- 0% Plan to move within 1 month
- 0% Plan to move within 6 months
- 0% Plan to move within a year or more
- 100% No plan to move

## SHELTER

### Shelter types

100 of households reported living in tents<sup>3</sup>. Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4m tents.



55% of households are using a secondary cover (tarp or similar).

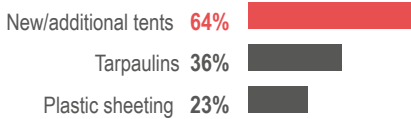
0% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 6.0 people per household, with an average of 3.7 people per shelter.

### Shelter needs

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>4</sup>



### Shelter adequacy issues

73% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>

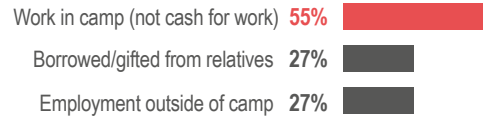


## LIVELIHOODS

### Income

100% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported primary livelihood sources:<sup>5</sup>



9% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection.

Overall average monthly household income: 62,727 SYP (145 USD)<sup>6</sup>

Households with members earning an income: 100%

### Coping strategies

100% of households reported using some form of livelihoods-related coping strategies in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:<sup>5</sup>



59% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 22,077 SYP (51 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## HEALTH

### Health facilities and access

1 health centre is reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and INGOs.

9% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

32% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

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



- 45% Did not require treatment
- 9% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 46% Sought treatment, of whom 10% sought treatment inside the camp

### Barriers to healthcare access

Of the households with members who required treatment (55%), 33% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:

- Cost of care/medicine too high
- No accessible health facility

### Health issues

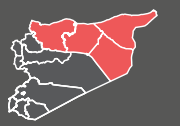
9% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 0% had a member with a skin disease, and in 0% of households at least one member had suffered from respiratory illness.

3. This includes households that occupied multiple shelter types, at least one of which was a tent.

4. Households could select up to three items from a list.

5. Households could select as many as applied.

6. UN operational rate of exchange as of 31 December 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP.



## PROTECTION

### Child protection



18% of households reported that child protection issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most common issues were child labour and early marriage (below 16 years old).

1% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child exhibited changes in behaviour in the previous two weeks<sup>7</sup>

26% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child attended a Child Friendly Space

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>9</sup>

- 0.0% Children at risk
- 4.2% Elderly at risk<sup>10</sup>
- 5.3% Chronically ill individuals
- 1.5% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 5.3% Disabled individuals
- 1.5% Single parents / caregivers

5% of households reported that at least one adult member had shown signs of psychosocial distress in the previous two weeks.<sup>8</sup>

### Freedom of movement

In the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- 100% of households who attempted to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes reported that they were able to do so.
- 100% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies

### Personal safety and security

9% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported issues were:

- Disputes between residents
- Not sure

### Gender protection issues

0% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

## EDUCATION

### Education services

There is one education center in the camp. 100% of households reported that the education centre has toilets; 100% reported that it has handwashing facilities.

Of the 86% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



- 95% Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)
- 0% Received education outside camp
- 5% Received no education

7. E.g. changes in sleeping patterns, interaction with peers, attentiveness, interest in daily activities  
 8. E.g. persistent headaches, sleeplessness, more aggressive behaviour than normal.  
 9. Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.  
 10. Defined as those over the age of 60 with additional vulnerabilities or requiring specialised assistance.  
 11. These findings are indicative only, as they are based on a subset of the total sample.

## FOOD SECURITY

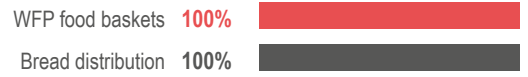
### Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>5</sup>

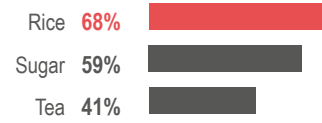


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed by an INGO on a daily basis, while an INGO distributed WFP food baskets on a monthly basis.

100% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received types were reportedly:<sup>5</sup>



Top three most needed food items:<sup>5</sup>



Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):<sup>2</sup>



- 77% Acceptable
- 23% Borderline
- 0% Poor

### Consumption-related coping strategies

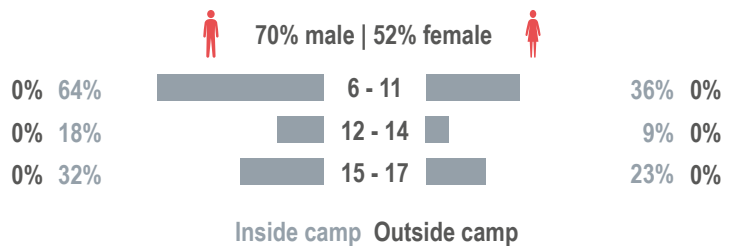
36% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

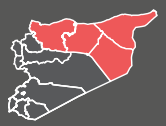
55% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>11</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 5% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, 0% reported facing barriers to education.

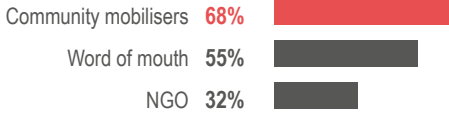


## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

### Complaints about conditions or assistance

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

#### Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>5</sup>

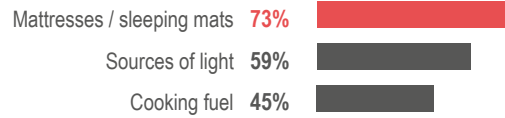


#### Most reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>

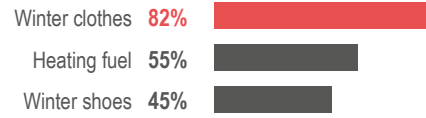


## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

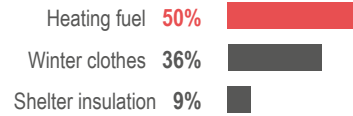
### Reported proportion of households owning:



### Top three reported household needs:<sup>4</sup>



### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>



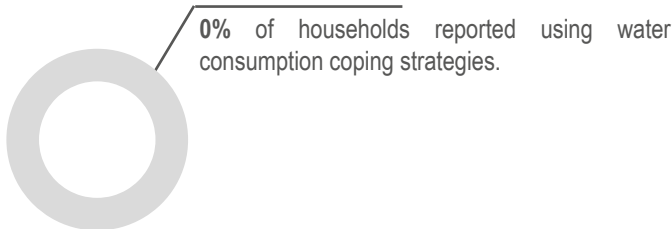
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was connected directly to shelters and provided by Local authorities.

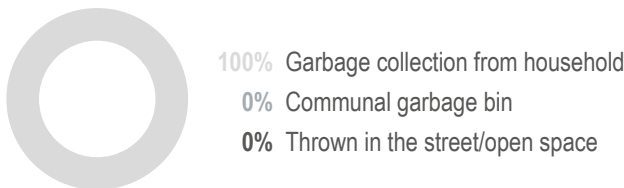
- 0% of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- 0% of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- 100% of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- 0% of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with No treatment as the most common method.

### Water consumption coping strategies



### Waste disposal

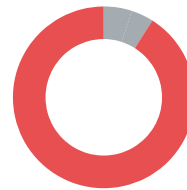
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:



- 100% of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.

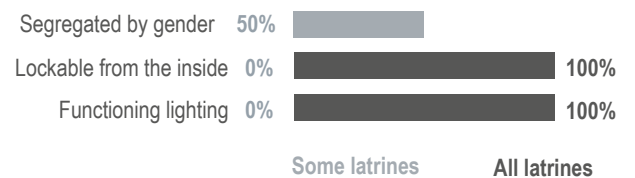
### Latrines

At the time of data collection, 151 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp, of which 1% were gender segregated. The survey identified the following:



9% of households used shared latrines  
 91% of households used private latrines  
 0% of households reported practicing open defecation

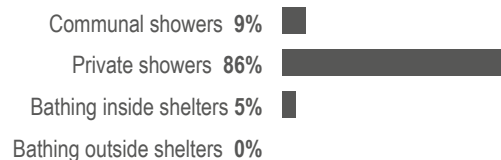
Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:



### Hygiene

**100%** of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview.

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:<sup>5</sup>



### About REACH

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