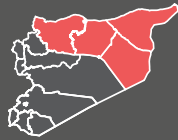




# Camp and Informal Site Profiles

## Northeast Syria, December 2018



### 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 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) remain in camps and informal sites. Ongoing clashes in Deir-ez-Zor governorate between multiple parties continue to trigger widespread displacement.<sup>1</sup> In addition, a number of Iraqi refugees remain in camps in northeast Syria.

This report is the fourth in a series of profiling assessments of IDP locations aimed at identifying ongoing challenges and clarifying humanitarian conditions amongst camp and collective centre<sup>2</sup> populations. The first part consists of factsheets with information gathered in **10 formal and 2 large informal IDP and refugee camps** in northeast Syria. These factsheets aim to provide an in-depth overview of the conditions in each site, and are based on **household-level interviews**. Previous rounds of these camp profiles can be accessed here - [November 2017](#), [March 2018](#), [July 2018](#).

The second part comprises shorter factsheets on **45 smaller informal camps and collective centres** identified in three key areas: Menbij sub-district, Deir-ez-Zor governorate, and Al-Thawrah (Tabqa) city and surroundings. The information in this section aims to fill an information gap identified by humanitarian actors, and is based on **Key Informant (KI) interviews**.

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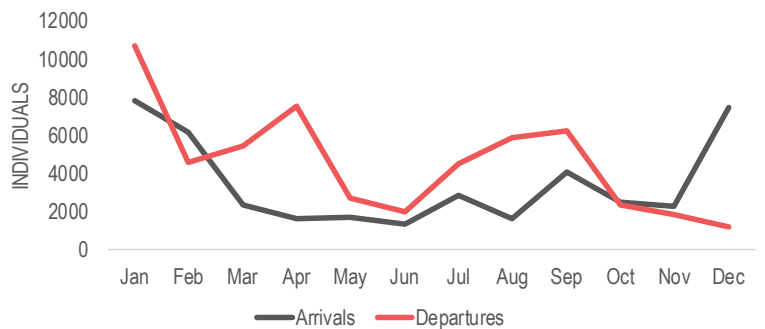
### Methodology

Data on **10 formal and 2 large informal IDP and refugee camps** was collected between 29 November and 17 December 2018, through 941 randomly sampled **household interviews**, visits to key camp infrastructures, and interviews with camp management agencies. Households were randomly sampled to be representative at the camp level<sup>3</sup>, with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error in most camps<sup>4</sup>, based on population data provided by local authorities and camp management agencies.

Data on **smaller informal camps and collective centres** was collected between 16 and 20 December 2018 through 73 **KI interviews**. The selection of assessed sites was based on prior knowledge of where IDPs were located, and does not constitute a complete list of sites in the assessed areas. Informants included local authorities and site residents. Interviews were conducted in person as well as remotely, with a minimum of one per site. This data is indicative only, and cannot be seen as representative of the conditions in all informal IDP sites in northeast Syria.

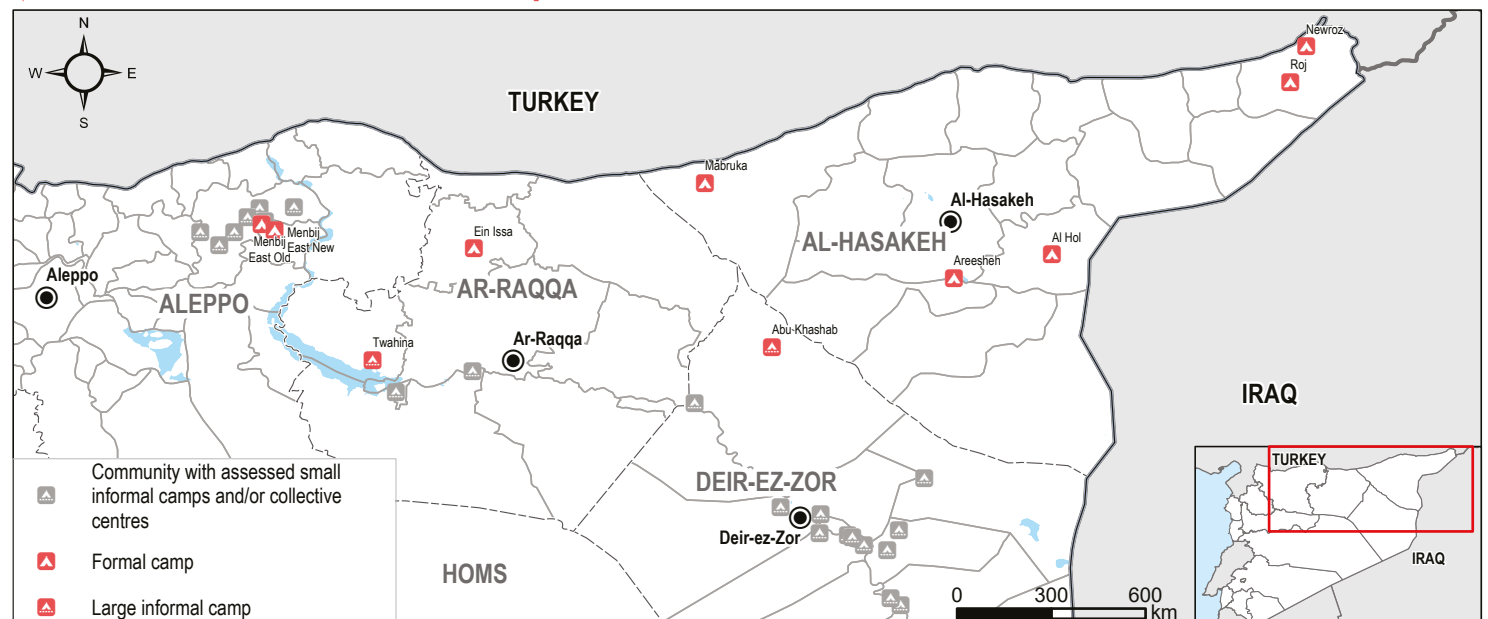
Indicators were developed based on regional standards and amended following feedback from actors in the camps. Given the dynamic situation in northeast Syria, information should only be considered as relevant to the time of data collection.

### Camp Movement Trends\*



\*Average movement trends of individuals arriving to and departing from formal camps where data was available in 2018 (Al Hol - Refugees, Al Hol - IDPs, Areesheh, Ein Issa, Ein Issa Extension, Mabruka, Newroz and Roj). Population figures provided by UNHCR.

### Locations of Assessed IDP Camps and Sites

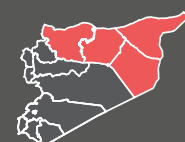


1. UN High Commissioner for Refugees, "Thousands fleeing fighting in northeast Syria", 11 January 2019.  
 2. Camp: IDPs primarily stay in tents or makeshift structures. Ones of an informal nature are also known as 'tented settlements'. Collective centre: IDPs primarily live in buildings (either finished or unfinished).  
 3. Target households were selected by randomly plotting GPS points within camp block boundaries. In the absence of population density data, all locations in inhabited sections had an equal chance of being selected.  
 4. Findings for Menbij East Old are representative with a confidence level of 89% and a margin of error of 10%. For Menbij East New, the confidence level is 90% and the margin of error is 12%. In Newroz, a large proportion of households was absent during data collection due to an important holiday. Interviews were conducted with as many of those who remained as possible, but findings are not statistically representative.



# Camp and Informal Site Profiles

## Northeast Syria, December 2018



### Key Findings from Formal Camps and Large Informal Camps

Assessed camps and sites: 12  
 Population in assessed camps and sites<sup>1</sup>: 53,305  
 Planned/managed camps: 10  
 Informal sites: 2

IDPs and refugees continue to face widespread challenges in the 12 formal and informal camps assessed through household interviews. Access to education and healthcare are major concerns across all camps, with Twahina having the worst reported access to basic goods and services of all assessed camps.

- **Shelter:** Shelter conditions continue to be inadequate in all camps, with the poor state of tents cited as the most commonly reported shelter adequacy concern. New tents and additional tarps or plastic sheets are the most important shelter needs across all camps, especially in Menbij East New, Twahina, and Ein Issa Extension.
- **NFI:** Winter items continue to be much needed in all sites, with heating fuel reported to be especially scarce in Areesheh and Menbij East New. In addition to heating fuel and heaters, winter clothes and blankets are mentioned as some of the most needed NFIs.
- **Livelihoods:** The livelihood sources that residents have access to depend largely on which camp they are in. Cash assistance is only available to the majority of residents in half of the assessed camps. Similarly, employment opportunities are reportedly very limited in a number of camps, especially in Abu Khashab.

- **Health:** Although healthcare facilities are available to residents in all camps, access remains challenging due to the associated costs and a perceived lack of quality. This causes some residents across all assessed sites not to seek medical care when they need it.
- **Protection:** Early marriage (of children under 16) and child labour were the most commonly reported women's and child protection issues across all camps. Movement restrictions also remain in place in several camps, including in Al Hol and Areesheh, where even a number of medical emergency cases were reportedly denied permission to leave.
- **Food security:** In all camps where information from previous rounds is available, the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption scores has increased. However, food security remains especially low in Twahina.
- **Education:** Education services are available in all camps except in Twahina, where only 1% of children accesses schooling. However, attendance reportedly remains low across the assessed camps, with around 50% in most camps and approximately 70% in Mabruka and Roj.
- **WASH:** Access to WASH facilities continues to be inadequate in a number of camps. In five assessed camps, households have to bathe inside their shelters due to a lack of showers. In nearly all camps, latrines reportedly often lack adequate lighting. While the majority of households across assessed camps reported that drinking water was fine for consumption, some in Abu Khashab and Twahina gave reports of it causing illnesses.

### Comparative Overview

	Target	Abu Khashab	Al Hol IDPs	Al Hol Refugees	Areesheh	Ein Issa	Ein Issa Extension	Mabruka	Menbij East Old	Menbij East New	Newroz	Roj	Twahina	
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max. 4.6	5.9	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.2	5.5	5.8	4.0	4.8	4.8
	Average covered area per person	min. 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.5	6.1	6.3	5.4	5.1	5.2	6.4	5	4.6	6.9	5.3	5.8
	Average camp area per person	min. 35m <sup>2</sup>	49	192 <sup>2</sup>	192 <sup>2</sup>	58	21 <sup>2</sup>	21 <sup>2</sup>	107	25	20	628 <sup>3</sup>	226 <sup>3</sup>	48
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	35%	79%	79%	88%	78%	74%	82%	39%	53%	87%	80%	55%
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Protection	% of households who have lost some form of documentation	0%	49%	59%	44%	57%	55%	49%	53%	25%	61%	14%	28%	39%
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	100%	93%	100%	100%	100%	100%	93%
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)	100%	44%	61%	59%	72%	56%	52%	78%	33%	50%	77%	81%	21%
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	53%	70%	69%	53%	68%	68%	82%	79%	69%	70%	83%	1%
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	33%	37%	27%	25%	24%	26%	55%	17%	20%	55%	57%	1%
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	61	12 <sup>2</sup>	12 <sup>2</sup>	17	22 <sup>2</sup>	22 <sup>2</sup>	9	33	41	1	4	44
	Persons per shower	max. 20	NA	16 <sup>2</sup>	16 <sup>2</sup>	77	61 <sup>2</sup>	61 <sup>2</sup>	21	NA	NA	1	6	1516
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Daily	Every 2-3 days	Every 2-3 days	Daily	Every 2-3 days	Every 2-3 days	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Every 2-3 days

**Legend:** Target met (green), 50-99% of target met (orange), Target less than 50% met or not met at all (red)

1. Population figures provided by local authorities and camp management agencies.  
 2. Information aggregated for Al Hol IDPs and Al Hol Refugees camps, as well as for Ein Issa and Ein Issa Extension camps.  
 3. Many households have reportedly left Newroz and Roj camps in recent months.

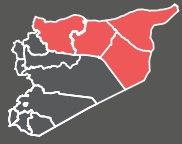
Targets based on Sphere and minimum standards agreed with humanitarian agencies operating in camps. Findings based on household-level data. Binary indicators were classified as "target met" (green) or "not met" (red).



# Camp Profiles: Abu Khashab

Deir-ez-Zor governorate, Syria  
December 2018

Management agency: Self-administration  
Administration actor: Self-administration



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Abu Khashab camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 11 and 13 December. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

## Camp Overview

Number of individuals:	4,115 <sup>1</sup>
Number of households:	728 <sup>1</sup>
Number of shelters:	No Data <sup>1</sup>
First arrivals:	November 2017
Avg. residency duration:	9 months
Camp area:	0.20 km <sup>2</sup>

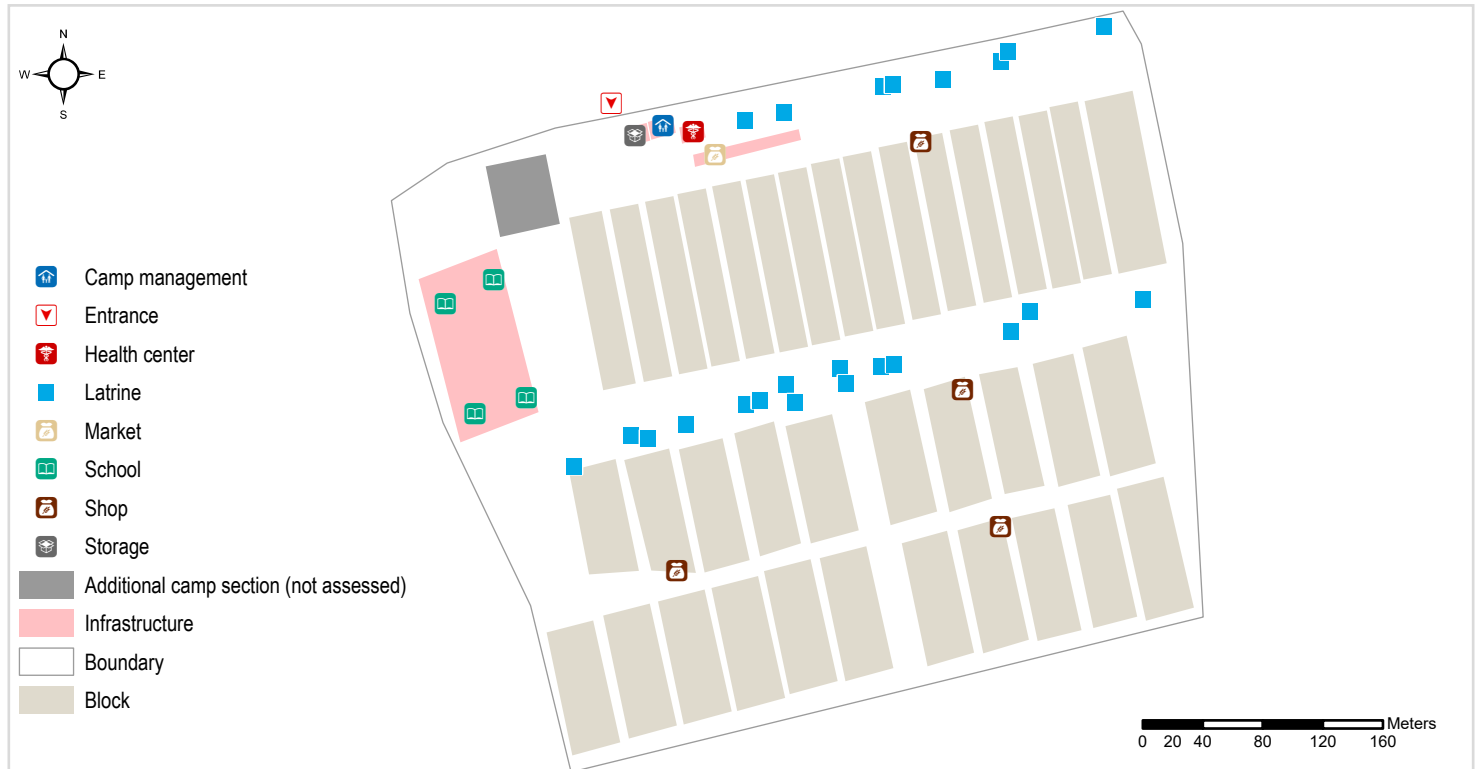
## Demographics

Not available

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

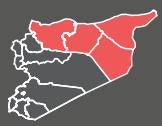
		Target	Current round		Previous round (July 2018)	
			Result	Achievement	Result	Change
<b>Shelter</b>	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.9	●	5.1	▲
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.5m <sup>2</sup>	●	4.5m <sup>2</sup>	▶
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	49m <sup>2</sup>	●	28m <sup>2</sup>	▲
<b>Health</b>	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	35%	●	52%	▼
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
<b>Protection</b>	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	49%	●	29%	▲
<b>Food</b>	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●	100%	▶
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	25%	●	25%	▶
<b>Education</b>	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	53%	●	3%	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	33%	●	4%	▲
<b>WASH</b>	Persons per latrine	max. 20	61	●	41	▲
	Persons per shower	max. 20	No showers	●	No showers	▶
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Daily	●	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 reported by camp management on 12 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 hosts Syrian IDPs, the majority of whom are from Deir-ez-Zor governorate, specifically from Abu Kamal and Al Mayadin sub-districts.

The average household has been displaced 2.8 times since 2011.

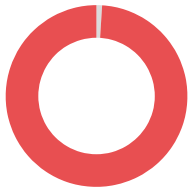
### Arrivals and departures

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

0 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### Movement intention

Proportion of households by movement intention:



- 0% Plan to move within 1 week
- 1% Plan to move within 1 month
- 0% Plan to move within 6 months
- 0% Plan to move within a year or more
- 99% No plan to move

Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intend to move to a community that isn't their community of origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

- Shelter conditions
- Lack of access to humanitarian assistance
- Lack of access to food

### Information on return

100% of households reported having received information on returning to their area of origin in the three months prior to the assessment.

## SHELTER

### Shelter types

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

77% of households are using a secondary cover (tarp or similar).

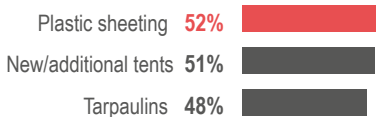
71% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 6.9 people per household, with an average of 5.5 people per shelter.

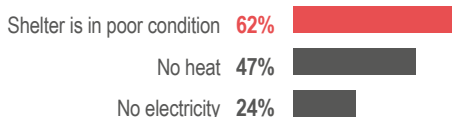
### Shelter needs

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



### Shelter adequacy issues

94% 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>



100% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection.

Overall average monthly household income: 30,908 SYP (71 USD)<sup>6</sup>

Households with members earning an income: 28%

### Coping strategies

87% 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>



61% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 25,375 SYP (58 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## HEALTH

### Health facilities and access

0 health centres are reportedly present in the camp.

34% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

15% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

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



- 59% Did not require treatment
- 19% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 22% Sought treatment, of whom 11% sought treatment inside the camp

### Barriers to healthcare access

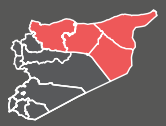
Of the households with members who required treatment (41%), 72% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:

- Cost of care/medicine too high
- Quality of care/medicine insufficient

### Health issues

25% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 13% had a member with a skin disease, and in 13% 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



38% 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
- 1.8% Elderly at risk<sup>10</sup>
- 2.2% Chronically ill individuals
- 0.3% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 1.2% Disabled individuals
- 0.8% Single parents/caregivers

17% 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:

- 75% of households who attempted to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes reported that they were able to do so.
- 95% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies

### Personal safety and security



44% 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:

- Presence of rodents
- Theft

### Gender protection issues

23% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)
- Restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services

## EDUCATION

### Education services



There is one education center in the camp. 96% of households reported that the education centre has toilets; 91% reported that it has handwashing facilities.

Children were reportedly unable to access education outside the camp in the month before data collection. Of the 71% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



- 52% Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)
- 0% Received education outside camp
- 48% 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

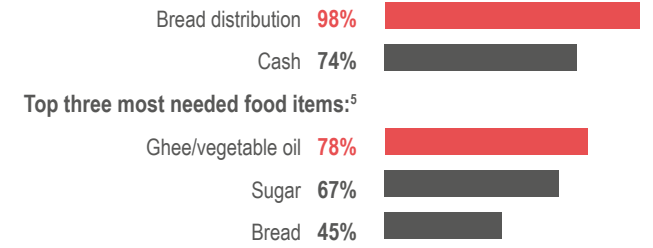
### Access to food

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



At the time of data collection, bread and pre-prepared meals were distributed by local authorities and INGOs on a daily basis, while cash and standard WFP food baskets were distributed by an INGO 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>



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



- 44% Acceptable
- 34% Borderline
- 22% Poor

### Consumption-related coping strategies

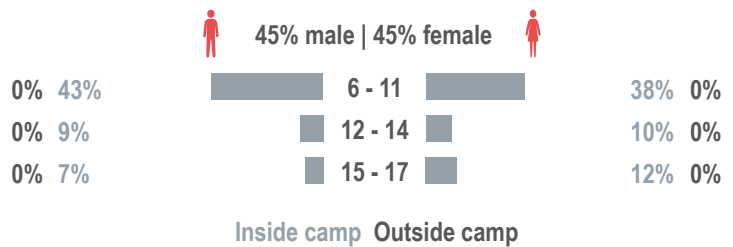
57% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

100% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

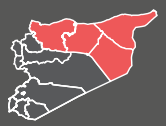
Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>11</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 48% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, 32% reported facing barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- No space in school/unable to register
- Newly arrived to camp

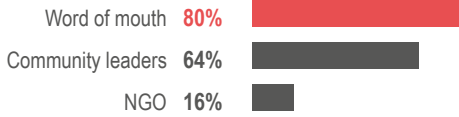


## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**60%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

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



#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



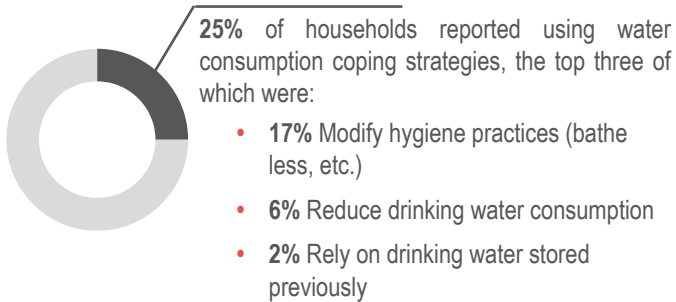
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was being trucked to communal water points by an INGO. Water was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

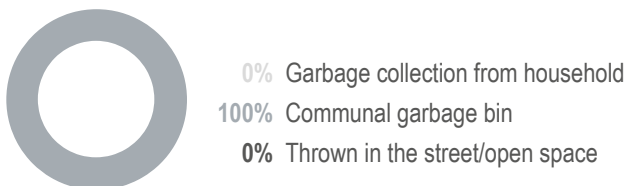
- 100% of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- 100% of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- 55% of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- 17% of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with using chlorine tablets, powder or liquid as the most common method.

### Water consumption coping strategies



### Waste disposal

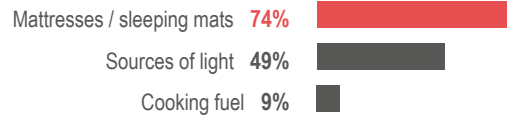
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:



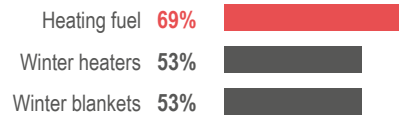
- 100% of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

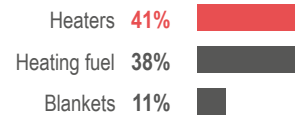
### Reported proportion of households owning:



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



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



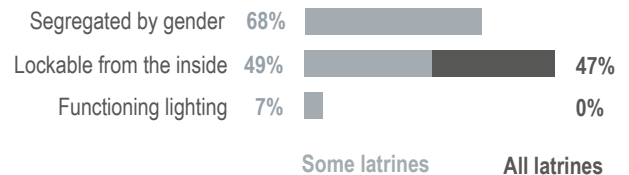
### Latrines

At the time of data collection, 23 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:



100% of households used shared latrines  
 0% of households used private latrines  
 0% of households reported practicing open defecation

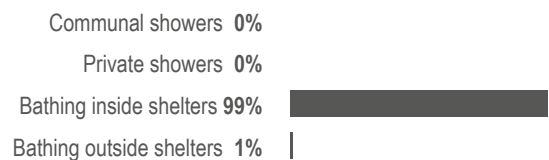
Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:



### Hygiene

**92%** 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

REACH 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. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

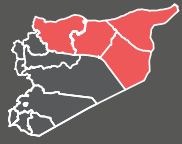
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profiles: Al Hol - IDPs

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria  
December 2018

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



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Al Hol - IDPs camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 4 and 6 December\*. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

## Camp Overview

Number of individuals:	9,454 <sup>1</sup>
Number of households:	1,823 <sup>1</sup>
Number of shelters:	2,644 <sup>1</sup>
First arrivals:	May 2016
Avg. residency duration:	11 months
Camp area:	1.81 km <sup>2</sup>

## Demographics

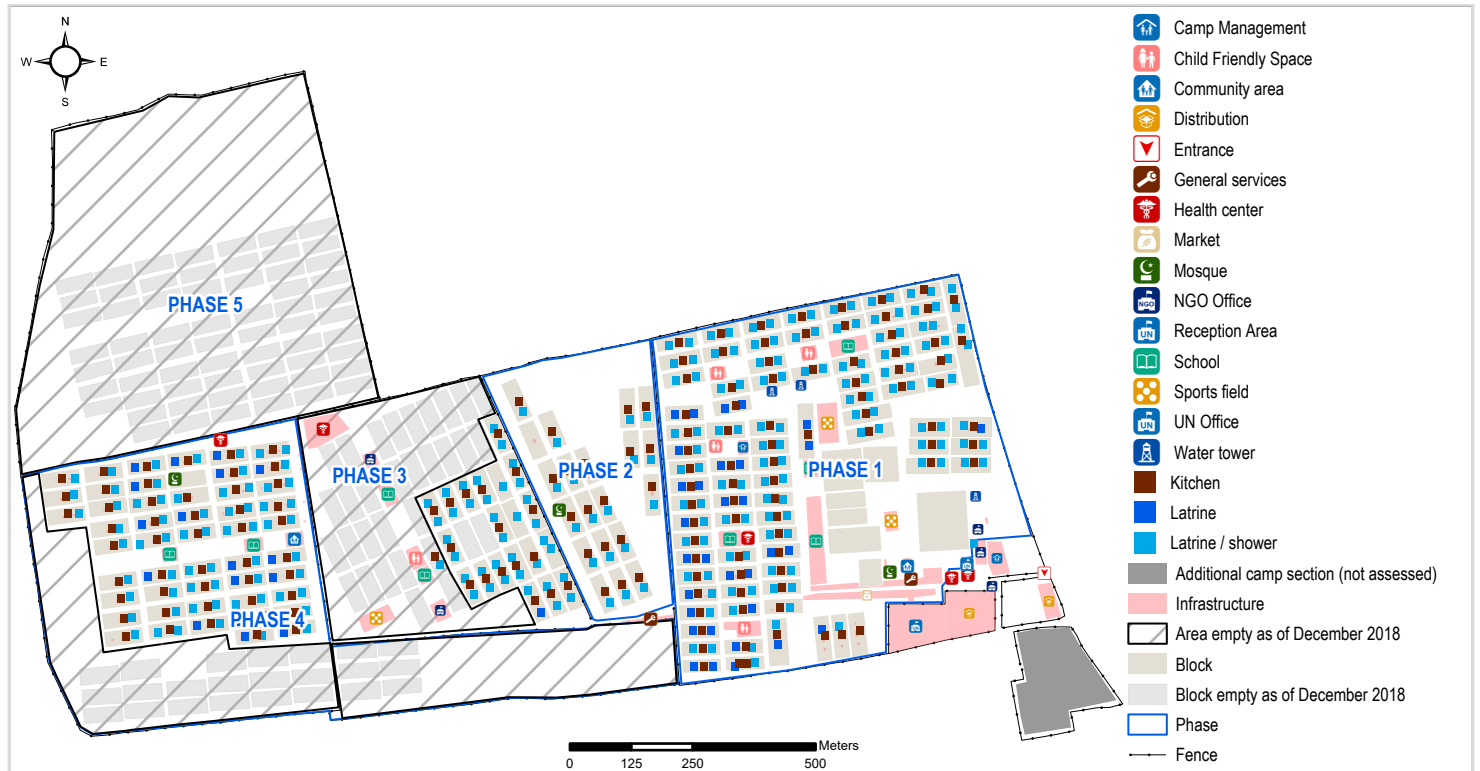
	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	3%	1%	1%
18-59	37%	22%	16%
12-17	15%	7%	8%
5-11	23%	11%	12%
0-4	22%	11%	11%

## Location Map



## Camp Map

\*Note: the findings represented here were relevant at the time of data collection. In January 2019, new arrivals at the camp reportedly caused the population to rise to around 33,000 individuals. Humanitarian conditions for new arrivals are reportedly very concerning. Source: World Health Organisation, "WHO concerned over critical health situation in Al Hol Camp", 31 January 2019.



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

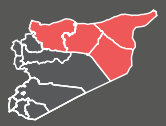
	Target	Current round	Achievement	Previous round (July 2018)	Change
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4.4	4.7	▼
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	6.1m <sup>2</sup>	4.9m <sup>2</sup>	▲
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	192m <sup>2</sup>	52m <sup>2</sup>	▲
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	79%	65%	▲
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	Yes	▶
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	59%	28%	▲
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	100%	▶
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	57%	32%	▲
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	70%	40%	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	37%	28%	▲
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	12	8	▲
	Persons per shower	max. 20	16	19	▼
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Every 2-3 days	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 3 December (data aggregated for Al Hol IDPs and refugees); households reported by camp management on 27 November (Al Hol IDPs only).

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 IDP portion of Al Hol camp hosts Syrian IDPs, the majority of whom are from Deir-ez-Zor governorate, with Al-Mayadin reported as the most common sub-district of origin.

The average household has been displaced 2.6 times since 2011.

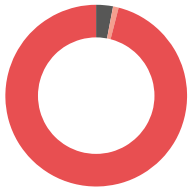
### Arrivals and departures

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

238 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### Movement intention

Proportion of households by movement intention:



- 0% Plan to move within 1 week
- 0% Plan to move within 1 month
- 3% Plan to move within 6 months
- 1% Plan to move within a year or more
- 96% No plan to move

Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intend to move to a community that isn't their community of origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

- Lack of access to income and employment
- Shelter conditions
- Lack of access to education

### Information on return

0% of households reported having received information on returning to their area of origin in the three months prior to the assessment.

## SHELTER

### Shelter types

95% of households reported living in tents<sup>3</sup>, with 5% of households residing in other shelters. Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4m tents.

86% of households are using a secondary cover (tarp or similar).

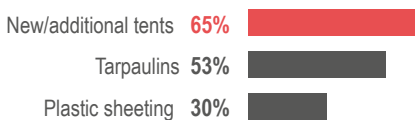
82% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 6.5 people per household, with an average of 4.2 people per shelter.

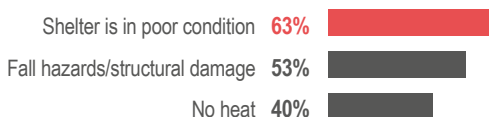
### Shelter needs

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



### Shelter adequacy issues

95% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>

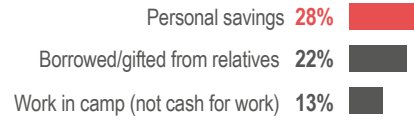


## LIVELIHOODS

### Income

71% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

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



1% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection.

Overall average monthly household income: 29,094 SYP (67 USD)<sup>6</sup>

Households with members earning an income: 68%

### Coping strategies

75% 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>



55% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 27,902 SYP (64 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## HEALTH

### Health facilities and access

5 health centres are reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and INGOs.

48% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

27% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

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



- 65% Did not require treatment
- 10% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 25% Sought treatment, of whom 57% sought treatment inside the camp

### Barriers to healthcare access

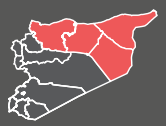
Of the households with members who required treatment (35%), 28% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:

- Quality of care/medicine insufficient
- Cost of care/medicine too high

### Health issues

27% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 20% had a member with a skin disease, and in 20% 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



34% 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).

3% 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>

35% 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>

- 1.0% Children at risk
- 0.0% Elderly at risk<sup>10</sup>
- 4.1% Chronically ill individuals
- 0.4% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 1.7% Disabled individuals
- 2.4% Single parents / caregivers

39% 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:

- 38% of households who attempted to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes reported that they were able to do so.
- 56% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies

### Personal safety and security

46% 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:

- Presence of rodents
- Theft

### Gender protection issues

33% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)
- Harrasment.

## EDUCATION

### Education services

There are four education centres in the camp, run by INGOs, providing primary education for 6 to 11 year olds and secondary education for 12 to 14 year olds. 96% of households reported that the education centres have toilets; 96% reported that they have handwashing facilities.



- 70% Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)
- 0% Received education outside camp
- 30% 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>

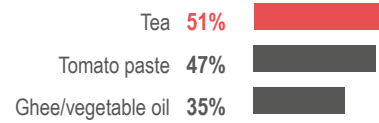


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed by an INGO on a daily basis, while an INGO distributed pre-prepared meals and WFP food baskets monthly.

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>



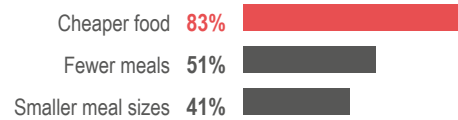
Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):<sup>2</sup>



- 61% Acceptable
- 31% Borderline
- 7% Poor

### Consumption-related coping strategies

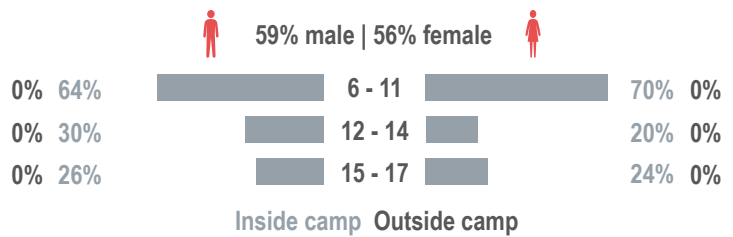
92% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

100% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

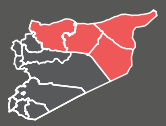
Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>11</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 30% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, 8% reported facing barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- No space in school/unable to register
- Newly arrived to camp

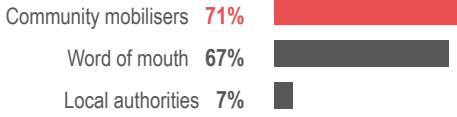


## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**54%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

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



#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



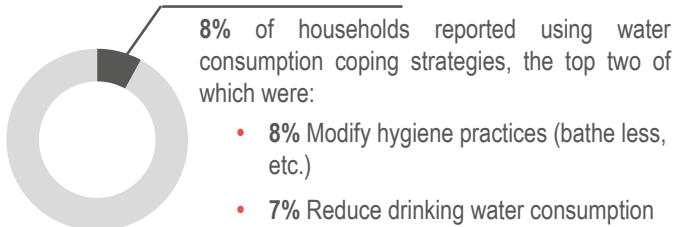
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was being trucked to communal water points by a UN agency. Water was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

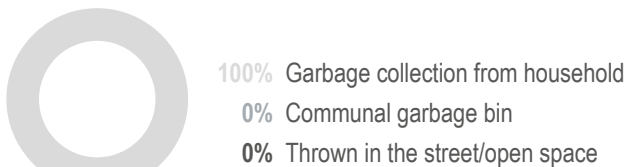
- 100% of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- 100% of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- 89% of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- 23% of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with boiling the water as the most common method.

### Water consumption coping strategies



### Waste disposal

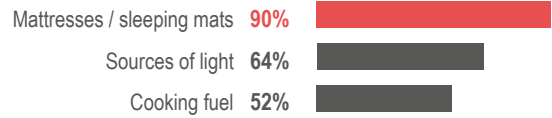
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:



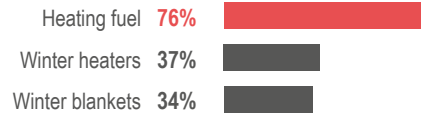
- 100% of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

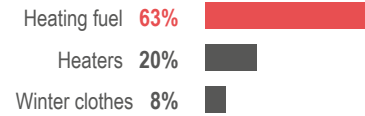
### Reported proportion of households owning:



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

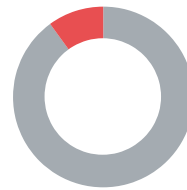


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>



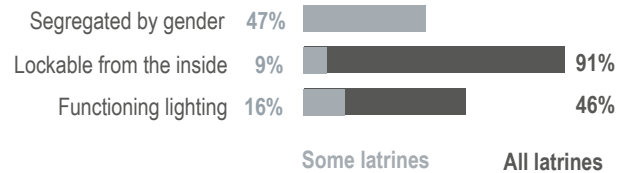
### Latrines

At the time of data collection, 72 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:



90% of households used shared latrines  
 10% of households used private latrines  
 0% of households reported practicing open defecation

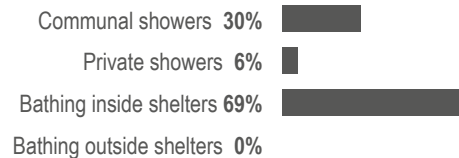
Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:



### 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

REACH 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. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

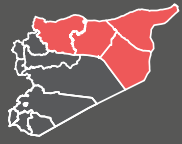
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profiles: Al Hol - Refugees

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria  
December 2018

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



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Al Hol - Refugees camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 3 and 5 December. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

## Camp Overview

Number of individuals:	9,454 <sup>1</sup>
Number of households:	No Data <sup>1</sup>
Number of shelters:	2,644 <sup>1</sup>
First arrivals:	May 2016
Avg. residency duration:	15 months
Camp area:	1.81 km <sup>2</sup>

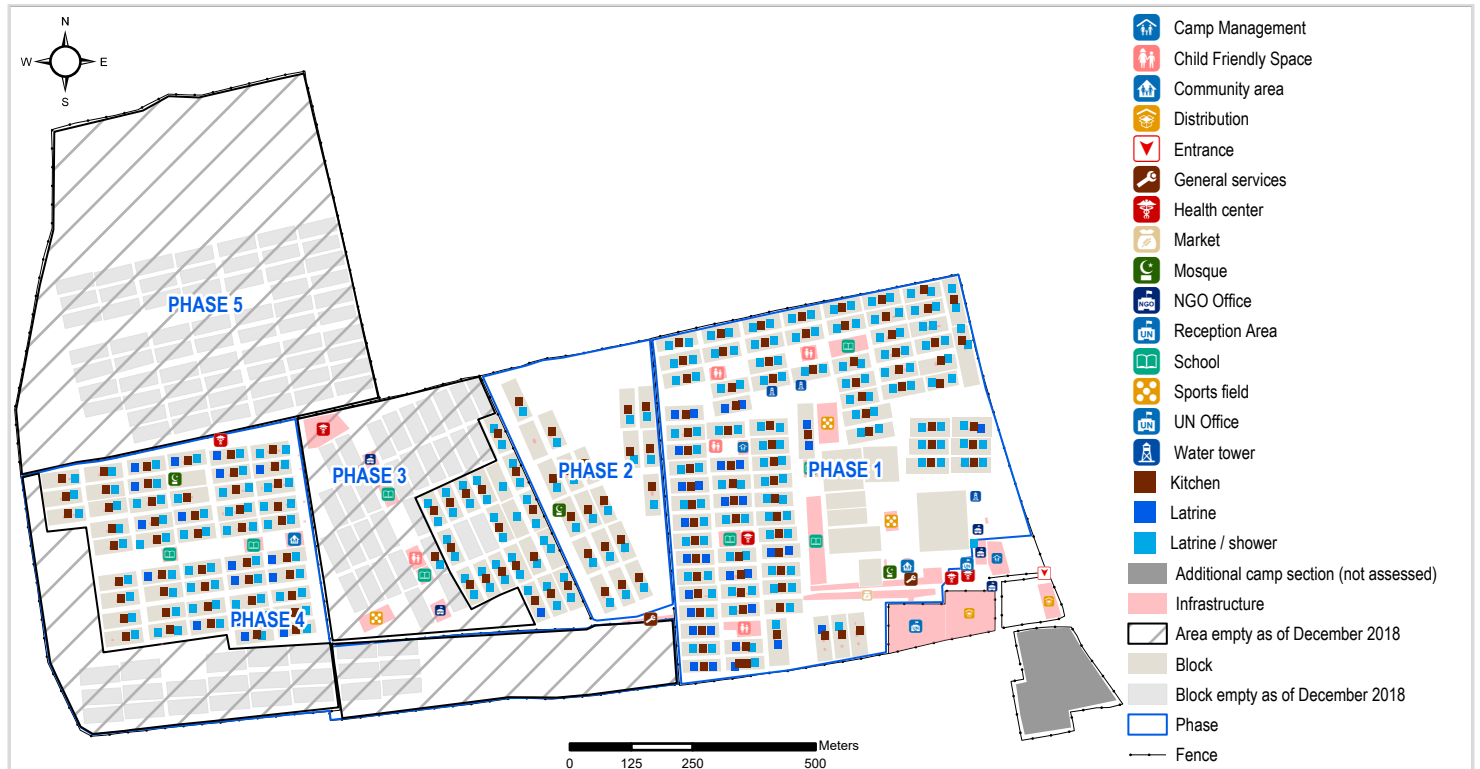
## Demographics

	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	3%	1%	1%
18-59	37%	22%	16%
12-17	15%	7%	8%
5-11	23%	11%	12%
0-4	22%	11%	11%

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

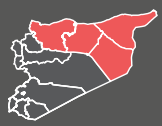
	Target	Current round	Achievement	Previous round (July 2018)	Change
<b>Shelter</b>	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4.5	4.4	▲
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	6.3 m <sup>2</sup>	5.2m <sup>2</sup>	▲
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	192 m <sup>2</sup>	52m <sup>2</sup>	▲
<b>Health</b>	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	79%	78%	▲
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	Yes	▶
<b>Protection</b>	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	44%	20%	▲
<b>Food</b>	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	96%	▲
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	44%	38%	▲
<b>Education</b>	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	69%	65%	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	27%	36%	▼
<b>WASH</b>	Persons per latrine	max. 20	12	6	▲
	Persons per shower	max. 20	16	13	▲
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Every 2-3 days	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 3 December (data aggregated for Al Hol IDPs and refugees); households reported by camp management on 27 November (Al Hol IDPs only).

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 refugee portion of Al Hol camp hosts Iraqi refugees, primarily from Ninewa governorate.

The average household has been displaced 4.2 times since 2011.

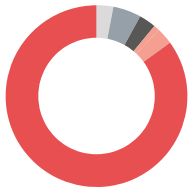
### Arrivals and departures

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

238 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### Movement intention

Proportion of households by movement intention:



- 3% Plan to move within 1 week
- 5% Plan to move within 1 month
- 3% Plan to move within 6 months
- 4% Plan to move within a year or more
- 85% No plan to move

Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intend to return to their community of origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

- Returning to area of origin
- Shelter conditions
- Lack of access to health services

### Information on return

50% of households reported having received information on returning to their area of origin in the three months prior to the assessment.

## SHELTER

### Shelter types

95% of households reported living in tents<sup>3</sup>, with 5% of households residing in other shelters. Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4m tents.

62% of households are using a secondary cover (tarp or similar).

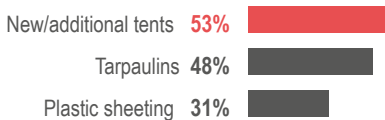
76% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 6.5 people per household, with an average of 4.3 people per shelter.

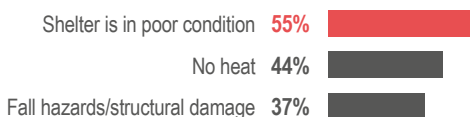
### Shelter needs

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



### Shelter adequacy issues

87% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>

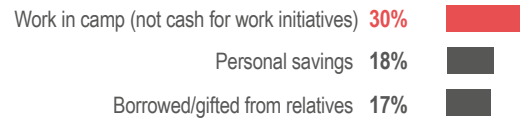


## LIVELIHOODS

### Income

78% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

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



0% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection.

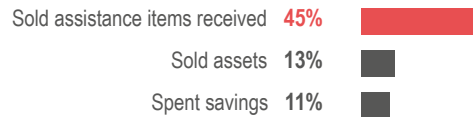
Overall average monthly household income: 27,370 SYP (63 USD)<sup>6</sup>

Households with members earning an income: 87%

### Coping strategies

64% 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>



41% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 19,291 SYP (44 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## HEALTH

### Health facilities and access

5 health centres are reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and INGOs.

41% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

34% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

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



- 58% Did not require treatment
- 8% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 34% Sought treatment, of whom 75% sought treatment inside the camp

### Barriers to healthcare access

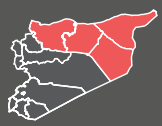
Of the households with members who required treatment (42%), 32% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:

- Quality of care/medicine insufficient
- Cost of care/medicine too high

### Health issues

22% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 18% had a member with a skin disease, and in 20% 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



43% 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 early marriage (below 16 years old) and child labour.

3% 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>

52% 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>

- 1.3% Children at risk
- 1.4% Elderly at risk<sup>10</sup>
- 5.2% Chronically ill individuals
- 0.7% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 2.6% Disabled individuals
- 0.9% Single parents / caregivers

40% 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:

- 29% of households who attempted to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes reported that they were able to do so.
- 25% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies

### Personal safety and security



41% 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:

- Presence of rodents
- Theft

### Gender protection issues

35% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)
- Violence against women.

## EDUCATION

### Education services



There are four education centres in the camp, run by INGOs, providing primary education for 6 to 11 year olds and secondary education for 12 to 14 year olds. 96% of households reported that the education centres have toilets; 92% reported that they have handwashing facilities.



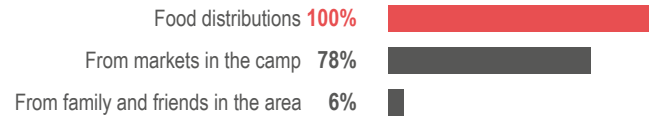
- 80% Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)
- 0% Received education outside camp
- 20% Received no education

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>

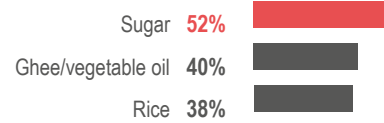


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed by an INGO on a daily basis, while an INGO distributed WFP food baskets monthly.

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>



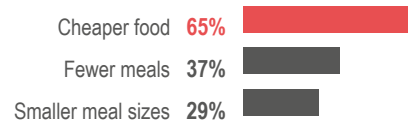
Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):<sup>2</sup>



- 59% Acceptable
- 29% Borderline
- 11% Poor

### Consumption-related coping strategies

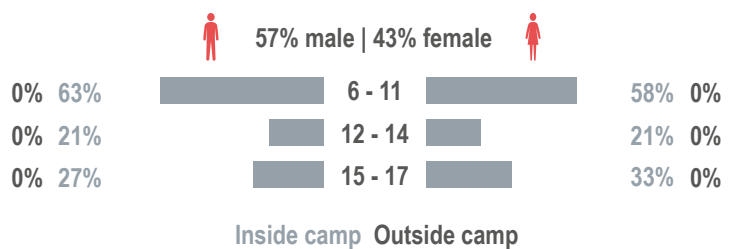
76% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

100% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

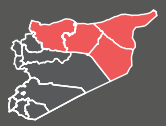
Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>11</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 20% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, 18% reported facing barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- Education is not considered important
- Schools lack trained teachers



## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**65%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

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



#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



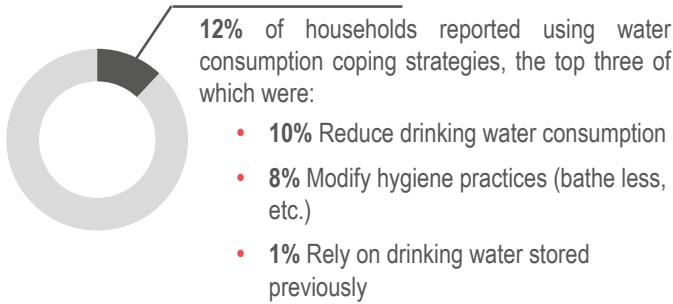
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was being trucked to communal water points by a UN agency. Water was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

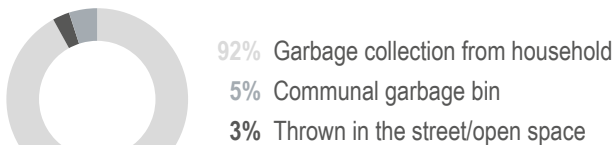
- **100%** of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- **100%** of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- **86%** of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- **25%** of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with using chlorine tablets, powder or liquid as the most common method.

### Water consumption coping strategies



### Waste disposal

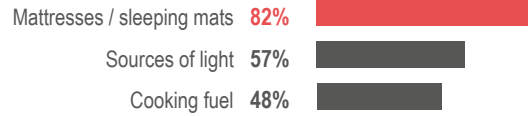
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:



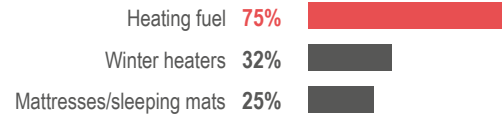
- **100%** of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

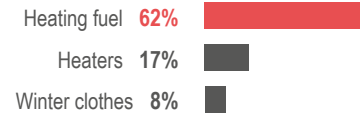
### Reported proportion of households owning:



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



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



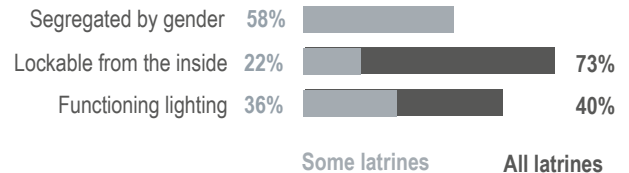
### Latrines

At the time of data collection, 207 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:



**75%** of households used shared latrines  
**25%** of households used private latrines  
**0%** of households reported practicing open defecation

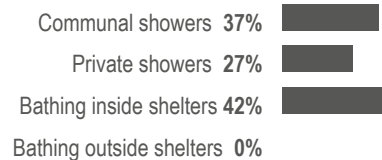
Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:



### 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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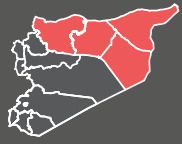
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profiles: Areesheh

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria  
December 2018

Management agency: UN Agency  
Administration actor: Self-administration



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Areesheh camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 9 and 10 December.\* Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

## Camp Overview

Number of individuals:	11,066 <sup>1</sup>
Number of households:	NA <sup>1</sup>
Number of shelters:	1,991 <sup>1</sup>
First arrivals:	June 2017
Avg. residency duration:	13 months
Camp area:	0.64 km <sup>2</sup>

## Demographics

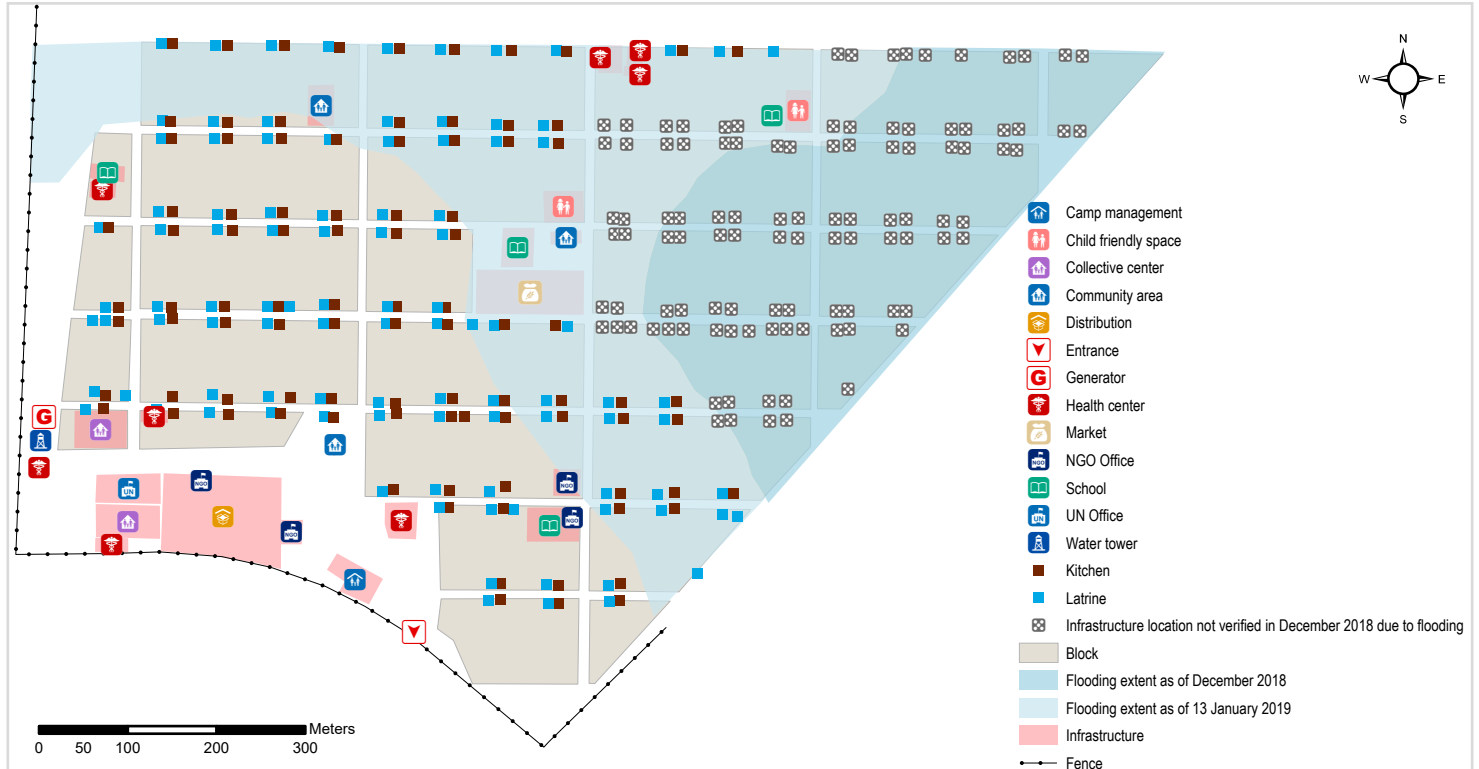
	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	2%	1%	1%
18-59	32%	19%	13%
12-17	14%	7%	7%
5-11	21%	10%	10%
0-4	31%	16%	16%

## Location Map



## Camp Map

\*Note: the findings represented here were relevant at the time of data collection, when the camp was starting to be affected by worsening flooding which persists at the time of writing (January 2019). Residents have since moved to other parts of the camp as well as to other camps in northeast Syria. Please see the map below for the extent of the flooding (data provided by CARE).



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

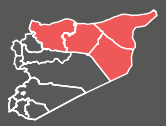
	Target	Current round	Achievement	Previous round (July 2018)	Change
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.1	5.6	▼
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	5.4 m <sup>2</sup>	4.1m <sup>2</sup>	▲
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	58 m <sup>2</sup>	61m <sup>2</sup>	▼
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	88%	76%	▲
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	Yes	▶
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	57%	38%	▲
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	100%	▶
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	64%	17%	▲
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	53%	51%	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	25%	33%	▼
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	17	10	▲
	Persons per shower	max. 20	77	53	▲
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Daily	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 10 December; number of households not available.

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 camp hosts Syrian IDPs, the majority of whom are from Deir-ez-Zor governorate, specifically from Al Mayadin sub-district.

The average household has been displaced 2.6 times since 2011.

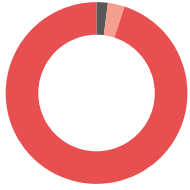
### Arrivals and departures

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

306 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### Movement intention

Proportion of households by movement intention:



- 0% Plan to move within 1 week
- 0% Plan to move within 1 month
- 2% Plan to move within 6 months
- 3% Plan to move within a year or more
- 95% No plan to move

Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intend to return to their community of origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

- Shelter conditions
- Cost of living
- Return to area of origin

### Information on return

40% of households reported having received information on returning to their area of origin in the three months prior to the assessment.

## SHELTER

### Shelter types

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

84% of households are using a secondary cover (tarp or similar).

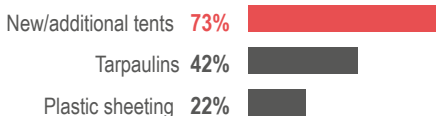
77% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 6.4 people per household, with an average of 4.9 people per shelter.

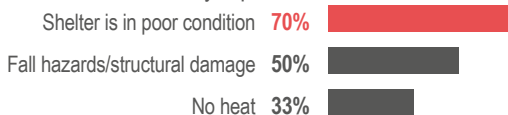
### Shelter needs

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



### Shelter adequacy issues

95% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>

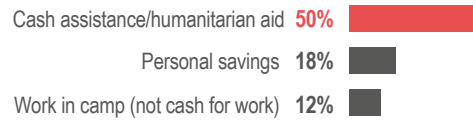


## LIVELIHOODS

### Income

74% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

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



68% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection.

Overall average monthly household income: 29,835 SYP (69 USD)<sup>6</sup>

Households with members earning an income: 53%

### Coping strategies

78% 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>



62% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 42,181 SYP (97 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## HEALTH

### Health facilities and access

3 health centres are reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and INGOs.

40% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

29% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

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



- 49% Did not require treatment
- 20% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 31% Sought treatment, of whom 71% sought treatment inside the camp

### Barriers to healthcare access

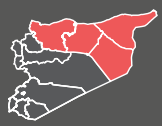
Of the households with members who required treatment (51%), 51% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:

- Quality of care/medicine insufficient
- Cost of care/medicine too high

### Health issues

30% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 14% had a member with a skin disease, and in 32% 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



42% 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 early marriage (below 16 years old) and child labour.

2% 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>

31% 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>

- 0.2% Children at risk
- 1.7% Elderly at risk<sup>10</sup>
- 4.5% Chronically ill individuals
- 0.7% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 3.4% Disabled individuals
- 1.3% Single parents / caregivers

41% 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:

- 33% of households who attempted to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes reported that they were able to do so.
- 47% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies

### Personal safety and security



54% 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:

- Presence of rodents
- Disputes between residents

### Gender protection issues

37% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)
- Violence against women.

## EDUCATION

### Education services



There are two education centres in the camp, run by an INGO and a UN agency, providing primary education for 6 to 11 year olds and secondary education for 12 to 14 year olds. 95% of households reported that the education centres have toilets; 98% reported that they have handwashing facilities.



- 57% Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)
- 0% Received education outside camp
- 43% 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

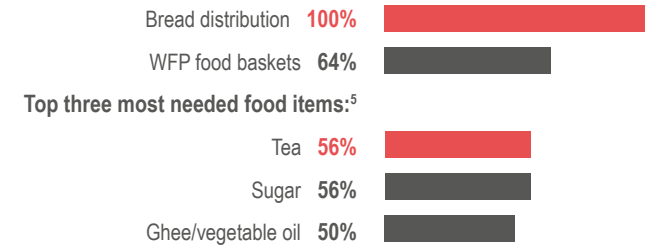
### Access to food

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 and dry food rations 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>



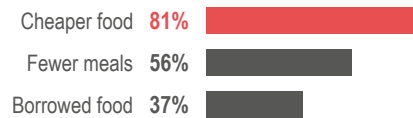
### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):<sup>2</sup>



- 72% Acceptable
- 24% Borderline
- 4% Poor

### Consumption-related coping strategies

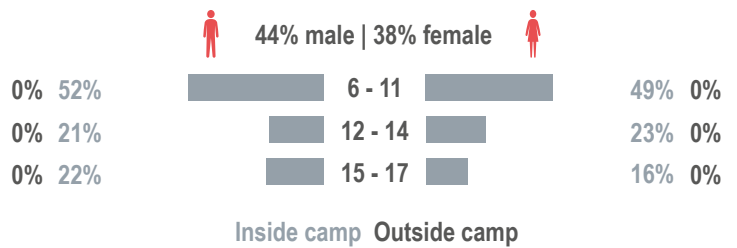
90% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

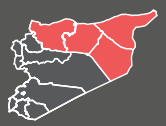
98% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

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



### Barriers to education

Of the 43% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, 0% reported facing barriers to education.

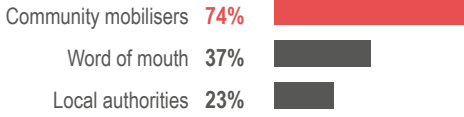


## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**69%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

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



#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



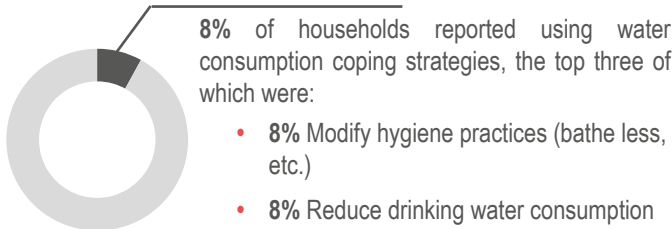
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was being trucked to communal water points by an INGO. Water was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

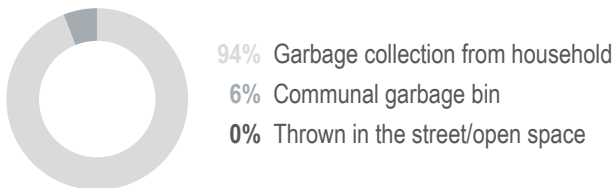
- **100%** of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- **100%** of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- **88%** of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- **22%** of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with boiling the water as the most common method.

### Water consumption coping strategies



### Waste disposal

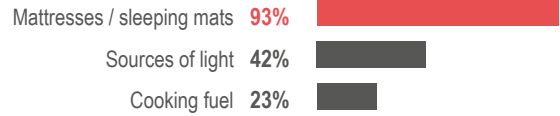
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:



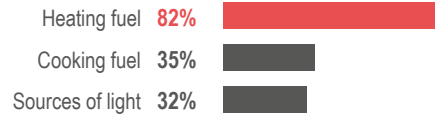
- **100%** of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

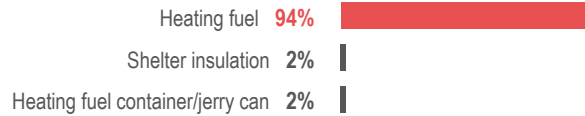
### Reported proportion of households owning:



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

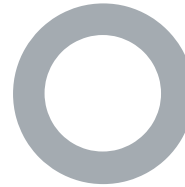


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>



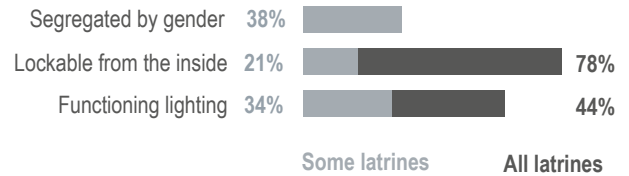
### Latrines

At the time of data collection, 99 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:



- 100%** of households used shared latrines
- 0%** of households used private latrines
- 0%** of households reported practicing open defecation

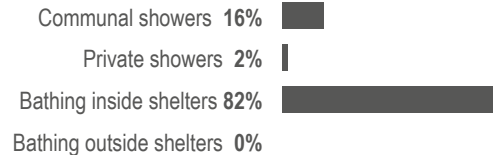
Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:



### 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>



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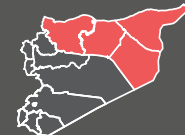
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profiles: Ein Issa

Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria  
December 2018

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



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Ein Issa camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 3 and 4 December. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

## Camp Overview

Number of individuals:	12,226 <sup>1</sup>
Number of households:	2,092 <sup>1</sup>
Number of shelters:	2,749 <sup>1</sup>
First arrivals:	April 2016
Avg. residency duration:	14 months
Camp area:	0.26 km <sup>2</sup>

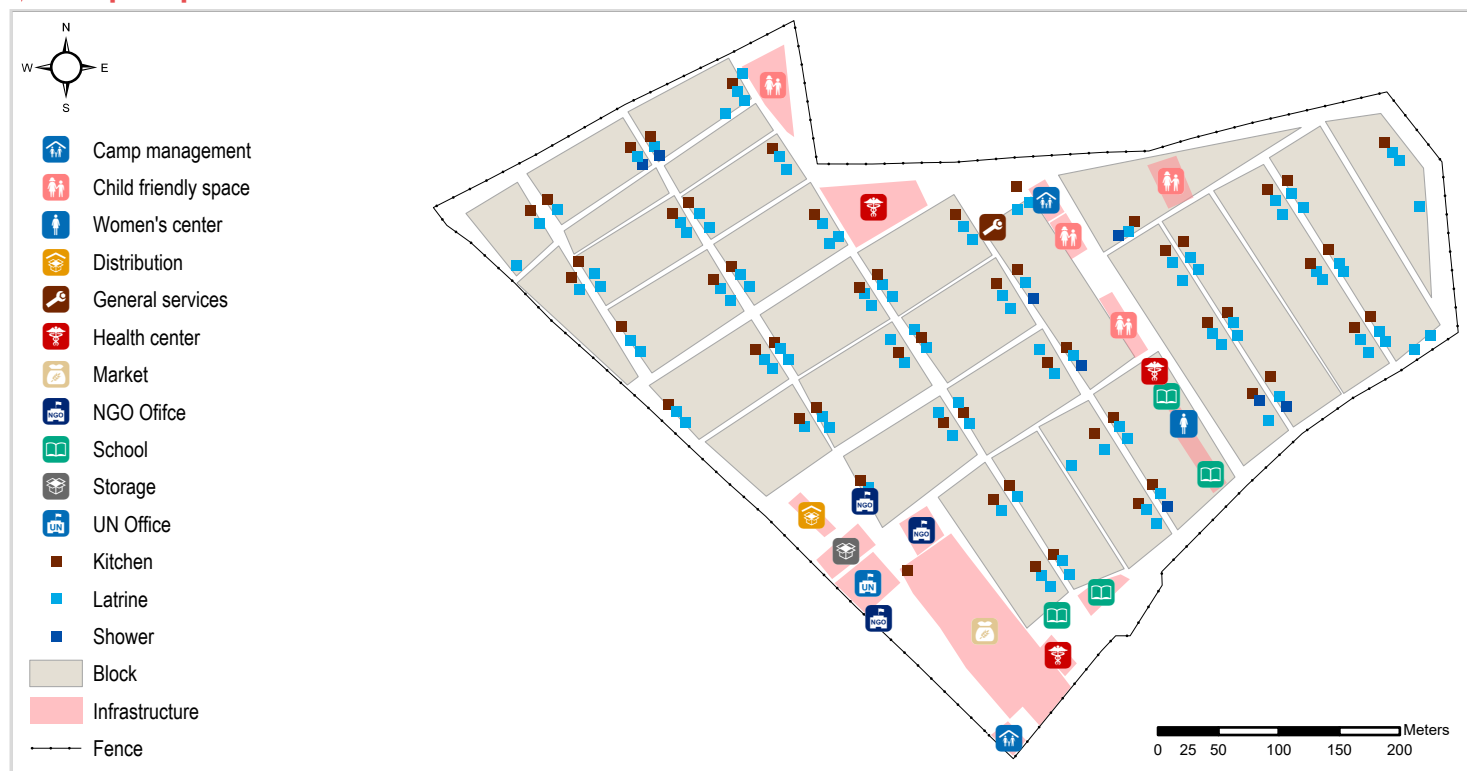
## Demographics

	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	2%	1%	1%
18-59	37%	16%	21%
12-17	13%	7%	7%
5-11	25%	12%	12%
0-4	23%	11%	11%

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

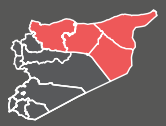
		Current round			Previous round (July 2018)	
		Target	Result	Achievement	Result	Change
<b>Shelter</b>	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.3	●	5.3	▶
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	5.1 m <sup>2</sup>	●	4.5m <sup>2</sup>	▲
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	21 m <sup>2</sup>	●	38m <sup>2</sup>	▼
<b>Health</b>	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	78%	●	65%	▲
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
<b>Protection</b>	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	55%	●	57%	▼
<b>Food</b>	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●	100%	▶
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	35%	●	29%	▲
<b>Education</b>	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	68%	●	66%	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	24%	●	38%	▼
<b>WASH</b>	Persons per latrine	max. 20	22	●	18	▲
	Persons per shower	max. 20	61	●	70	▼
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Every 2-3 days	●	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 29 November; households reported by camp management on 27 November (all aggregated for Ein Issa and Ein Issa Extension).

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 camp hosts Syrian IDPs, primarily from Deir-ez-Zor governorate with a smaller portion from Ar-Raqqa and Aleppo governorates.

The average household has been displaced 3.5 times since 2011.

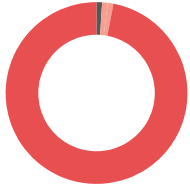
### Arrivals and departures

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

133 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### Movement intention

Proportion of households by movement intention:



- 0% Plan to move within 1 week
- 0% Plan to move within 1 month
- 1% Plan to move within 6 months
- 2% Plan to move within a year or more
- 97% No plan to move

Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intend to return to their community of origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

- Returning to area of origin
- Shelter conditions
- Lack of access to income and employment

### Information on return

0% of households reported having received information on returning to their area of origin in the three months prior to the assessment.

## SHELTER

### Shelter types

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

89% of households are using a secondary cover (tarp or similar).

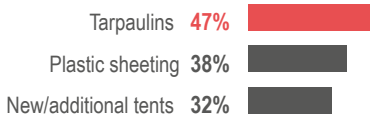
75% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 5.8 people per household, with an average of 5.2 people per shelter.

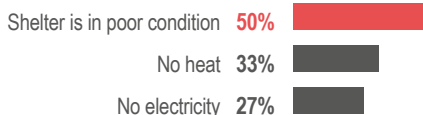
### Shelter needs

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



### Shelter adequacy issues

91% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>

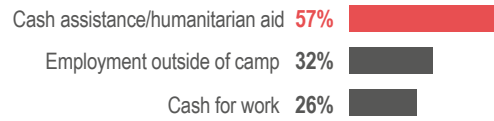


## LIVELIHOODS

### Income

96% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

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



96% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection.

Overall average monthly household income: 39,488 SYP (91 USD)<sup>6</sup>

Households with members earning an income: 96%

### Coping strategies

80% 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>



60% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 24,090 SYP (56 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## HEALTH

### Health facilities and access

5 health centres are reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and INGOs.

33% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

13% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

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



- 49% Did not require treatment
- 17% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 34% Sought treatment, of whom 26% sought treatment inside the camp

### Barriers to healthcare access

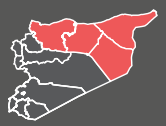
Of the households with members who required treatment (51%), 65% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:

- Quality of care/medicine insufficient
- Cost of care/medicine too high

### Health issues

25% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 8% had a member with a skin disease, and in 13% 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



53% 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).

3% 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>

25% 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>

- 0.3% Children at risk
- 1.2% Elderly at risk<sup>10</sup>
- 2.2% Chronically ill individuals
- 0.5% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 2.5% Disabled individuals
- 0.2% Single parents / caregivers

25% 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:

- 50% of households who attempted to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes reported that they were able to do so.
- 69% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies

### Personal safety and security

29% 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
- Presence of rodents

### Gender protection issues

30% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)
- Restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services

## EDUCATION

### Education services

There are six education centres in the camp run by the Local authorities and an INGO, providing primary education to 6-11 years olds. 91% of households reported that the education centres have toilets; 88% reported that they have handwashing facilities.

Of the 71% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



- 64% Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)
- 1% Received education outside camp
- 35% 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

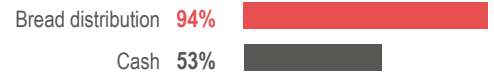
### Access to food

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

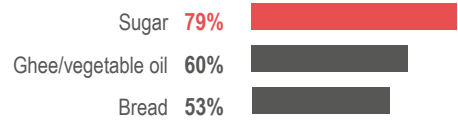


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed by an INGO on a daily basis, while INGOs and a UN agency also distributed dry food rations, WFP food baskets and cash on a monthly basis.

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>



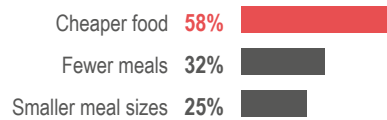
Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):<sup>2</sup>



- 56% Acceptable
- 29% Borderline
- 15% Poor

### Consumption-related coping strategies

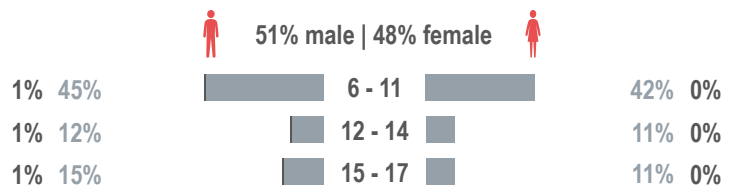
70% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

100% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

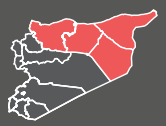
Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>11</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 35% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, 19% reported facing barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- Child does not want to attend
- Schools lack trained teachers

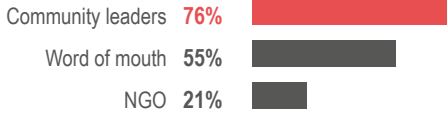


## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**62%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

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



#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



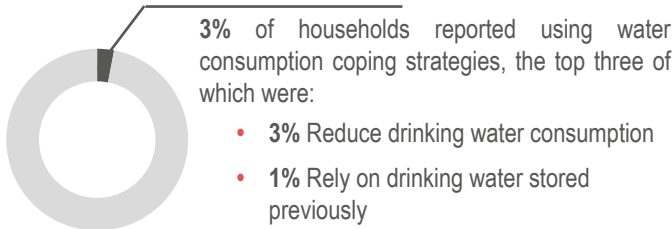
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was being trucked to communal water points by an INGO. Water was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

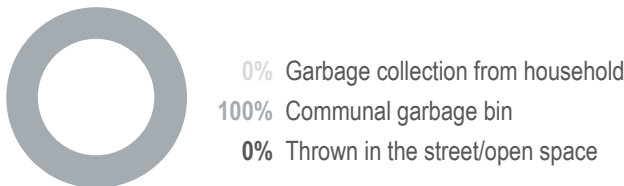
- 100% of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- 100% of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- 87% of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- 16% of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with using chlorine tablets, powder or liquid as the most common method.

### Water consumption coping strategies



### Waste disposal

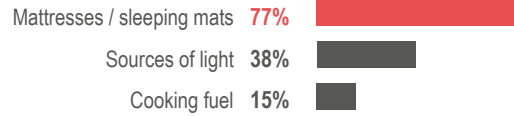
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:



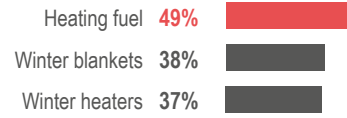
- 98% of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

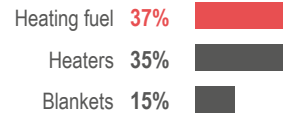
### Reported proportion of households owning:



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

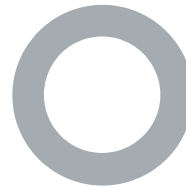


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>



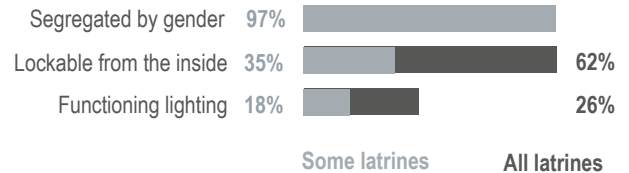
### Latrines

At the time of data collection, 108 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:



100% of households used shared latrines  
 0% of households used private latrines  
 0% of households reported practicing open defecation

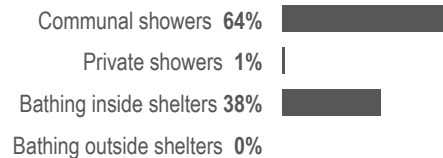
Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:



### 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

REACH 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. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

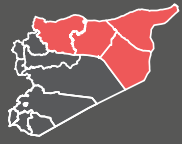
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profiles: Ein Issa Extension

Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria  
December 2018

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



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Ein Issa Extension camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 5 and 6 December. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

## Camp Overview

Number of individuals:	12,226 <sup>1</sup>
Number of households:	No data <sup>1</sup>
Number of shelters:	2,749 <sup>1</sup>
First arrivals:	July 2017
Avg. residency duration:	13 months
Camp area:	0.22 km <sup>2</sup>

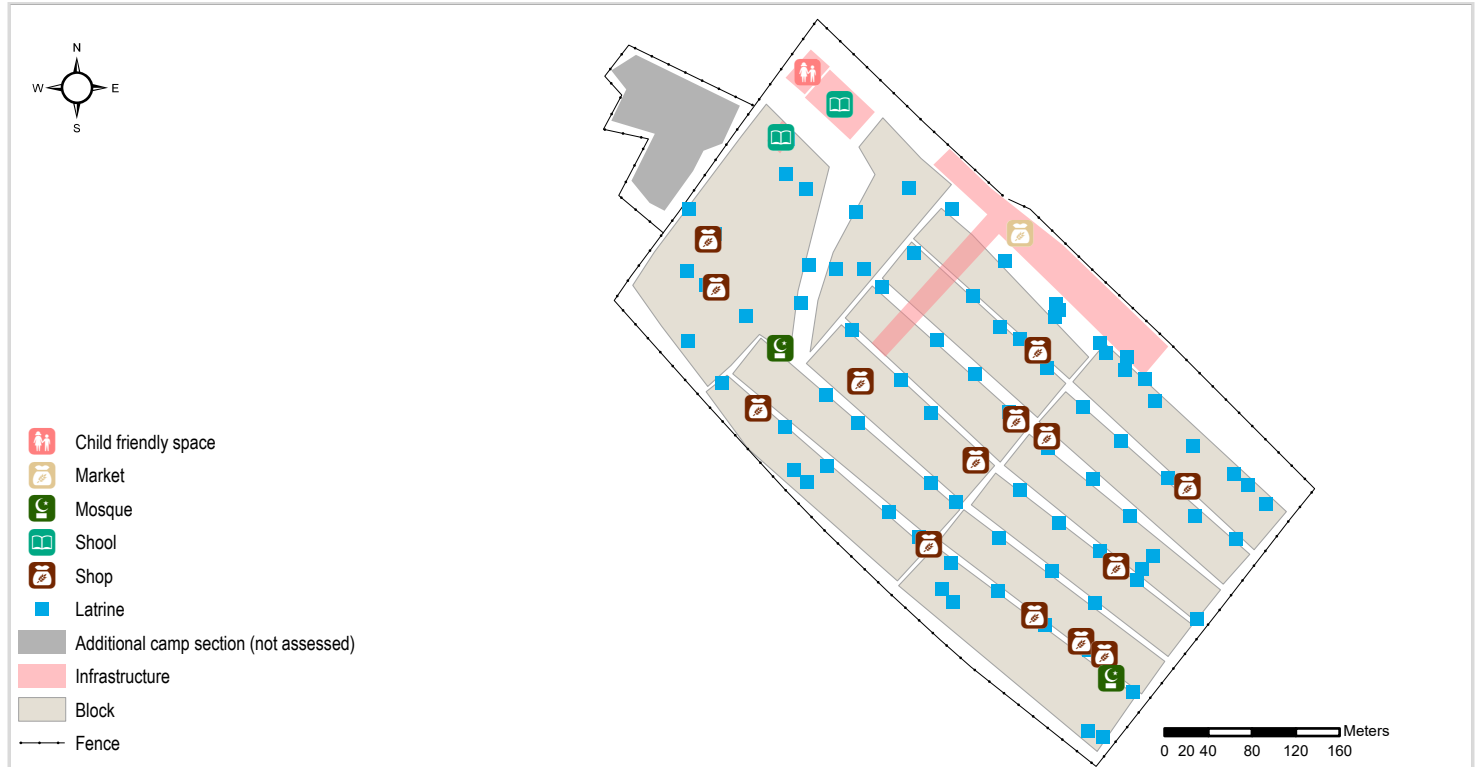
## Demographics

	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	2%	1%	1%
18-59	37%	16%	21%
12-17	13%	7%	7%
5-11	25%	12%	12%
0-4	23%	11%	11%

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

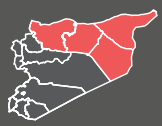
		Target	Current round		Previous round (July 2018)	
			Result	Achievement	Result	Change
<b>Shelter</b>	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.1	●	4.8	▲
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	5.2 m <sup>2</sup>	●	4.5m <sup>2</sup>	▲
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	21 m <sup>2</sup>	●	38m <sup>2</sup>	▼
<b>Health</b>	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	74%	●	53%	▲
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
<b>Protection</b>	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	49%	●	66%	▼
<b>Food</b>	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	95%	●	99%	▼
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)	100%	35%	●	30%	▲
<b>Education</b>	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	68%	●	68%	▶
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	26%	●	32%	▼
<b>WASH</b>	Persons per latrine	max. 20	22	●	18	▲
	Persons per shower	max. 20	61	●	70	▼
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Every 2-3 days	●	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 29 November; households reported by camp management on 27 November (all aggregated for Ein Issa and Ein Issa Extension).

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 camp hosts Syrian IDPs, primarily originating from Deir-ez-Zor governorate.

The average household has been displaced 3 times since 2011.

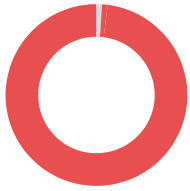
### Arrivals and departures

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

133 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### Movement intention

Proportion of households by movement intention:



- 0% Plan to move within 1 week
- 0% Plan to move within 1 month
- 1% Plan to move within 6 months
- 1% Plan to move within a year or more
- 98% No plan to move

Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intend to return to their community of origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

- Lack of access to income and employment
- Shelter conditions
- Lack of access to humanitarian assistance

### Information on return

0% of households reported having received information on returning to their area of origin in the three months prior to the assessment.

## SHELTER

### Shelter types

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

88% of households are using a secondary cover (tarp or similar).

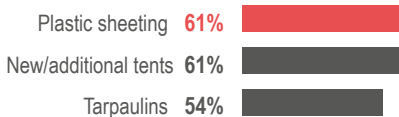
74% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 5.6 people per household, with an average of 5.1 people per shelter.

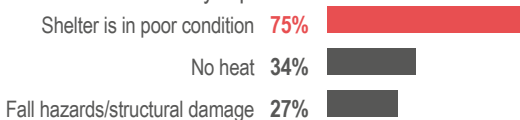
### Shelter needs

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



### Shelter adequacy issues

92% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>

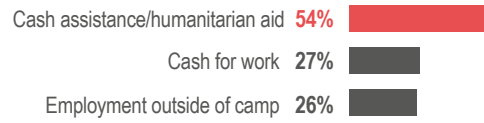


## LIVELIHOODS

### Income

99% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

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



98% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection.

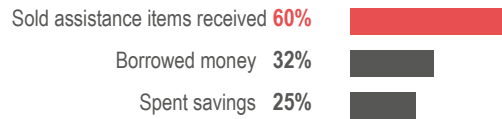
Overall average monthly household income: 32,904 SYP (76 USD)<sup>6</sup>

Households with members earning an income: 97%

### Coping strategies

71% 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>



63% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 26,881 SYP (62 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## HEALTH

### Health facilities and access

5 health centres are reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and INGOs.

41% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

16% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

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



- 56% Did not require treatment
- 12% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 32% Sought treatment, of whom 30% sought treatment inside the camp

### Barriers to healthcare access

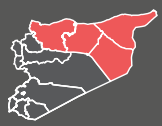
Of the households with members who required treatment (44%), 80% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:

- Cost of care/medicine too high
- Quality of care/medicine insufficient

### Health issues

19% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 11% had a member with a skin disease, and in 9% 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



46% 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>

27% 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
- 3.6% Elderly at risk<sup>10</sup>
- 2.9% Chronically ill individuals
- 0.0% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 2.3% Disabled individuals
- 1.0% Single parents / caregivers

30% 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:

- 77% of households who attempted to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes reported that they were able to do so.
- 84% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies

### Personal safety and security



41% 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:

- Theft
- Presence of rodents

### Gender protection issues

15% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)
- Restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services

## EDUCATION

### Education services



There are six education centres in the camp run by the Local authorities and an INGO, providing primary education to 6 to 11 years olds. 92% of households reported that the education centres have toilets; 87% reported that they have handwashing facilities.

Of the 67% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



- 61% Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)
- 0% Received education outside camp
- 39% 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

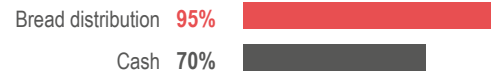
### Access to food

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

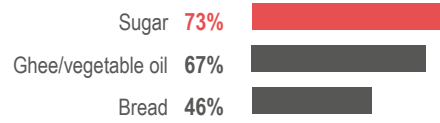


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed by an INGO on a daily basis, while INGOs also distributed dry food rations, WFP food baskets and cash on a monthly basis.

95% 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>



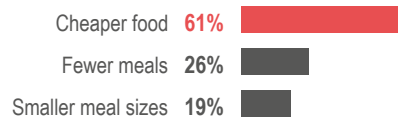
Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):<sup>2</sup>



- 52% Acceptable
- 37% Borderline
- 11% Poor

### Consumption-related coping strategies

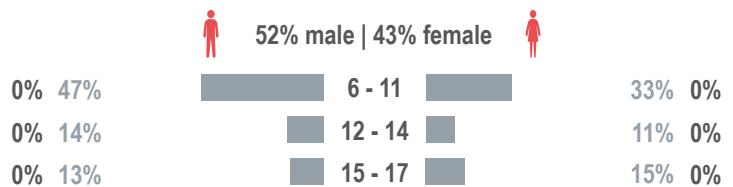
61% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

91% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

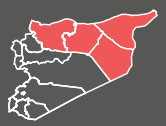
Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>11</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 39% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, 54% reported facing barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- Child does not want to attend
- Curriculum is not suitable

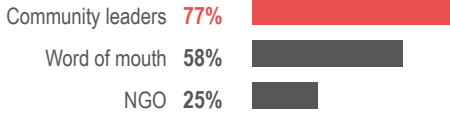


## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

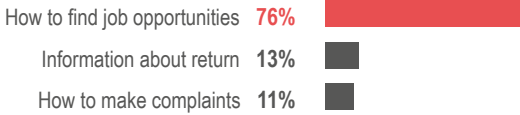
### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**58%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

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



#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



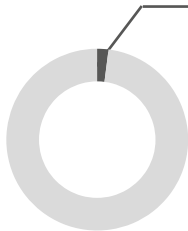
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was being trucked to communal water points by an INGO. Water was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

- 100% of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- 100% of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- 81% of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- 18% of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with using chlorine tablets, powder or liquid as the most common method.

### Water consumption coping strategies



2% of households reported using water consumption coping strategies, the top three of which were:

- 1% Rely on drinking water stored previously
- 1% Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc.)
- 1% Reduce drinking water consumption

### 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:

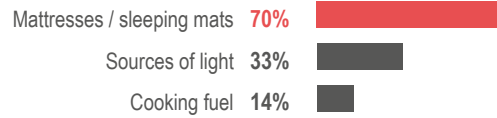


0%	Garbage collection from household
100%	Communal garbage bin
0%	Thrown in the street/open space

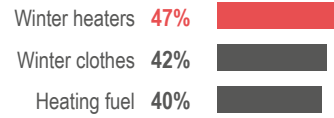
- 89% of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

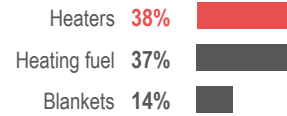
### Reported proportion of households owning:



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

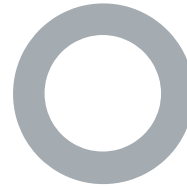


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>



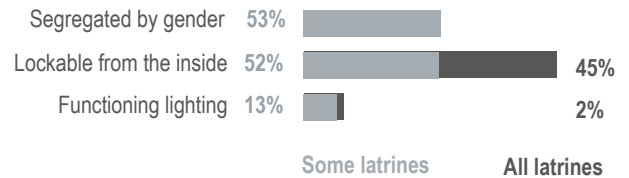
### Latrines

At the time of data collection, 81 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:



100%	of households used shared latrines
0%	of households used private latrines
0%	of households reported practicing open defecation

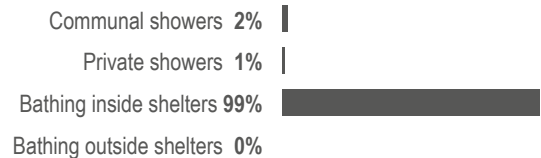
Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:



### Hygiene

**98%** 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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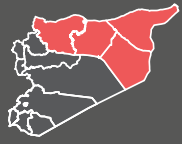
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profiles: Mabruka

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria  
December 2018

Management agency: Self-administration  
Administration actor: UN Agency



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Mabruka camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 11 and 12 December. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

## Camp Overview

Number of individuals:	3,127 <sup>1</sup>
Number of households:	490 <sup>1</sup>
Number of shelters:	619 <sup>1</sup>
First arrivals:	June 2016
Avg. residency duration:	12 months
Camp area:	0.33 km <sup>2</sup>

## Demographics

	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	2%	1%	1%
18-59	33%	17%	16%
12-17	16%	7%	9%
5-11	21%	10%	10%
0-4	27%	14%	14%

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

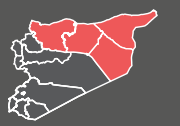
		Target	Current round		Previous round (July 2018)	
			Result	Achievement	Result	Change
<b>Shelter</b>	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4.2	●	4.5	▼
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	6.4m <sup>2</sup>	●	5.1m <sup>2</sup>	▲
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	107m <sup>2</sup>	●	104m <sup>2</sup>	▲
<b>Health</b>	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	82%	●	70%	▲
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
<b>Protection</b>	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	53%	●	34%	▲
<b>Food</b>	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●	100%	▶
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	65%	●	31%	▲
<b>Education</b>	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	82%	●	75%	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	55%	●	50%	▲
<b>WASH</b>	Persons per latrine	max. 20	9	●	6	▲
	Persons per shower	max. 20	21	●	12	▲
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Daily	●	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 12 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 camp hosts Syrian IDPs, primarily from Deir-ez-Zor governorate, with Al-Mayadin reported as the most common sub-district of origin.

The average household has been displaced 2.9 times since 2011.

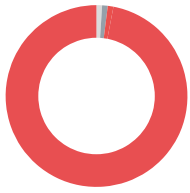
### Arrivals and departures

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

0 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### Movement intention

Proportion of households by movement intention:



- 1% Plan to move within 1 week
- 1% Plan to move within 1 month
- 0% Plan to move within 6 months
- 1% Plan to move within a year or more
- 97% No plan to move

Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intend to return to their community of origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

- Shelter conditions
- Returning to area of origin
- Lack of access to health services

### Information on return

67% of households reported having received information on returning to their area of origin in the three months prior to the assessment.

## SHELTER

### Shelter types

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

85% of households are using a secondary cover (tarp or similar).

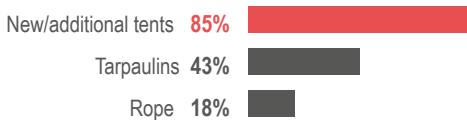
77% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 6.3 people per household, with an average of 4.1 people per shelter.

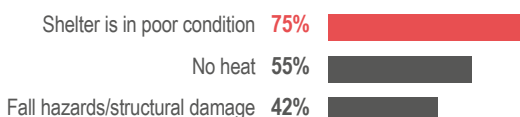
### Shelter needs

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



### Shelter adequacy issues

98% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>

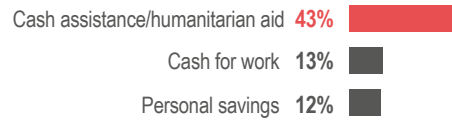


## LIVELIHOODS

### Income

75% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

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



64% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection.

Overall average monthly household income: 40,429 SYP (93 USD)<sup>6</sup>

Households with members earning an income: 48%

### Coping strategies

73% 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>



63% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 37,483 SYP (86 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## HEALTH

### Health facilities and access

5 health centres are reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and INGOs.

39% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

21% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

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



- 66% Did not require treatment
- 6% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 28% Sought treatment, of whom 42% sought treatment inside the camp

### Barriers to healthcare access

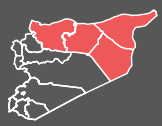
Of the households with members who required treatment (34%), 48% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:

- Quality of care/medicine insufficient
- Cost of care/medicine too high

### Health issues

22% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 16% had a member with a skin disease, and in 28% 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



34% 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 early marriage (below 16 years old) and child labour.

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>

57% 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
- 0.0% Elderly at risk<sup>10</sup>
- 3.4% Chronically ill individuals
- 0.9% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 3.0% Disabled individuals
- 0.9% Single parents / caregivers

35% 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:

- 64% of households who attempted to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes reported that they were able to do so.
- 90% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies

### Personal safety and security

57% 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:

- Presence of rodents
- Confiscation of documents

### Gender protection issues

40% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)
- Violence against women

## EDUCATION

### Education services

There are two education centres in the camp, run by a UN Agency, providing primary education for 6 to 11 year olds. 98% of households reported that the education centres have toilets; 97% reported that they have handwashing facilities.

Of the 78% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



- 76% Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)
- 0% Received education outside camp
- 24% 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

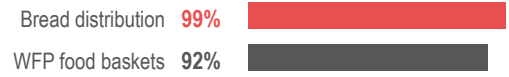
### Access to food

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

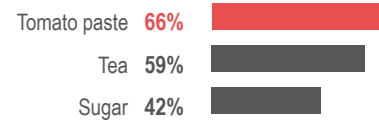


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed daily by an INGO, WFP food baskets were also distributed on a monthly basis by a UN agency.

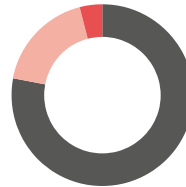
100% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received types were reportedly:<sup>5</sup>



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



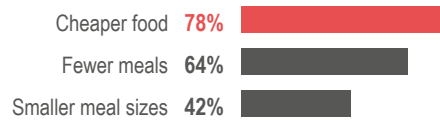
Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):<sup>2</sup>



- 78% Acceptable
- 17% Borderline
- 4% Poor

### Consumption-related coping strategies

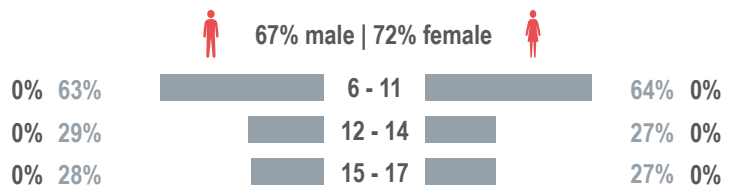
87% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

99% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

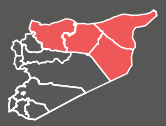
Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>11</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 24% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, 9% reported facing barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- No education for children of a certain age
- Child does not want to attend

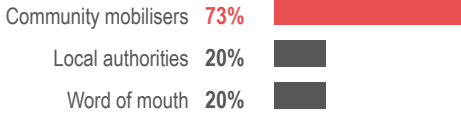


## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**73%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

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



#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



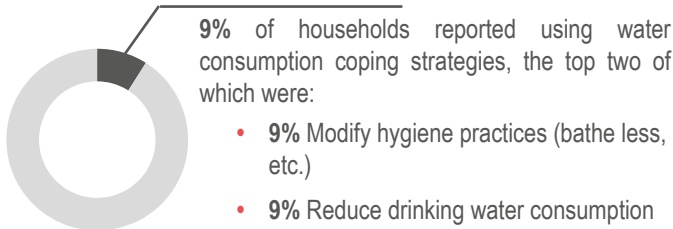
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was being trucked to communal water points by a UN agency. Water was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

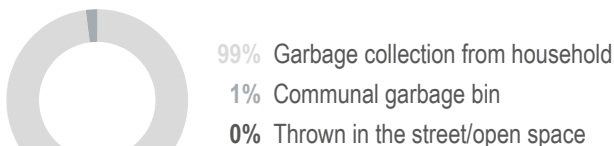
- 100% of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- 100% of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- 95% of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- 26% of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with boiling the water as the most common method.

### Water consumption coping strategies



### Waste disposal

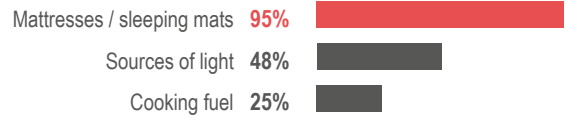
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:



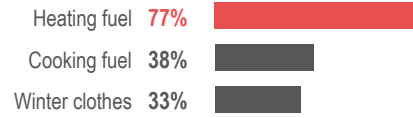
- 100% of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

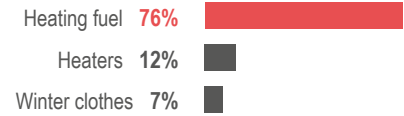
### Reported proportion of households owning:



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

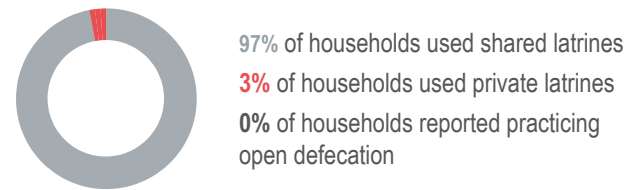


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>

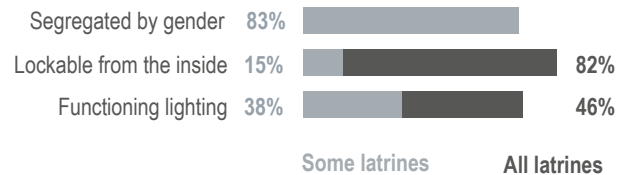


### Latrines

At the time of data collection, 66 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:



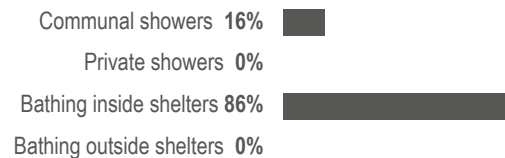
Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:



### 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>



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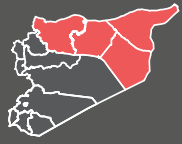
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profiles: Menbij East Old

Aleppo governorate, Syria  
December 2018

Management agency: Self-administration  
Administration actor: Self-administration



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Menbij East Old camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 15 and 17 December. Households were randomly sampled to a 89% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

## Camp Overview

Number of individuals:	1,768 <sup>1</sup>
Number of households:	315 <sup>1</sup>
Number of shelters:	340 <sup>1</sup>
First arrivals:	April 2017
Avg. residency duration:	16 months
Camp area:	0.04 km <sup>2</sup>

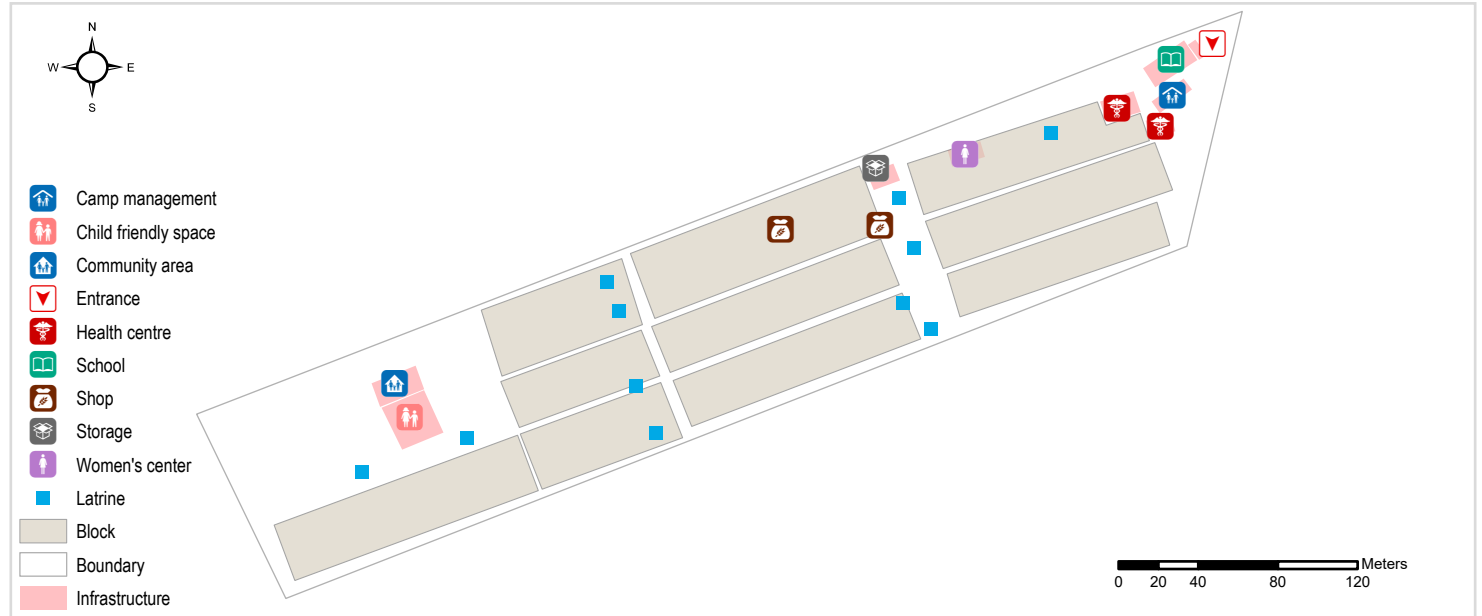
## Demographics

	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	4%	2%	2%
18-59	35%	20%	14%
12-17	21%	11%	10%
5-11	31%	14%	16%
0-4	10%	5%	5%

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

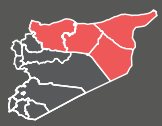
		Target	Current round Result	Achievement
<b>Shelter</b>	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.5	●
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	5m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	25m <sup>2</sup>	●
<b>Health</b>	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	39%	●
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●
<b>Protection</b>	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	25%	●
<b>Food</b>	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	93%	●
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	21%	●
<b>Education</b>	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	79%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	17%	●
<b>WASH</b>	Persons per latrine	max. 20	33	●
	Persons per shower	max. 20	No showers	●
	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, shelters, and households reported by camp management on 12 December.

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 hosts Syrian IDPs, the majority of whom are from Aleppo governorate, specifically from Menbij and Al Bab sub-districts.

The average household has been displaced 2.0 times since 2011.

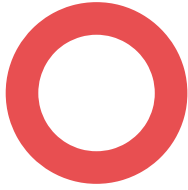
### Arrivals and departures

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

0 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### 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.

86% of households are using a secondary cover (tarp or similar).

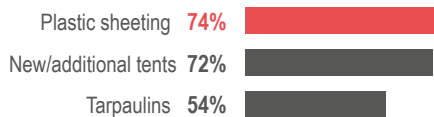
63% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 5.6 people per household, with an average of 5.4 people per shelter.

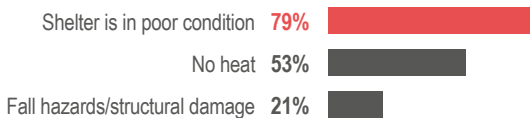
### Shelter needs

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



### Shelter adequacy issues

100% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>

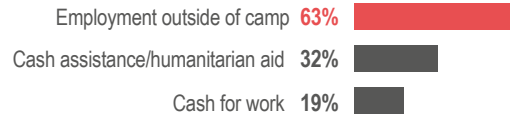


## LIVELIHOODS

### Income

93% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

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



0% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection (although received aid included vouchers).

Overall average monthly household income: 36,885 SYP (85 USD)<sup>6</sup>

Households with members earning an income: 100%

### Coping strategies

91% 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>



44% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 40,800 SYP (94 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## HEALTH

### Health facilities and access

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

25% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

9% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

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



- 67% Did not require treatment
- 14% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 19% Sought treatment, of whom 0% sought treatment inside the camp

### Barriers to healthcare access

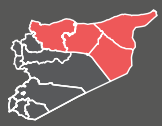
Of the households with members who required treatment (33%), 95% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:

- Cost of care/medicine too high
- Quality of care/medicine insufficient

### Health issues

12% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 7% had a member with a skin disease, and in 9% 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



33% 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>

28% 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
- 0.0% Elderly at risk<sup>10</sup>
- 1.6% Chronically ill individuals
- 0.0% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 0.6% Disabled individuals
- 0.3% Single parents / caregivers

9% 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:

- 76% 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



33% 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:

- Presence of rodents
- Disputes between residents

### Gender protection issues

16% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)
- Restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services

## EDUCATION

### Education services



There is one education center in the camp. 0% of households reported that the education centre has toilets; 0% reported that it has handwashing facilities.

Of the 63% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



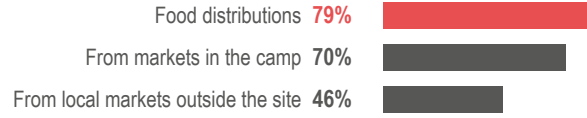
- 76% Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)
- 0% Received education outside camp
- 24% Received no education

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>

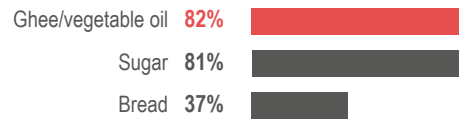


At the time of data collection, vouchers was distributed on a monthly basis by an INGO.

98% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received type was reportedly:<sup>5</sup>



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



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



- 33% Acceptable
- 26% Borderline
- 40% Poor

### Consumption-related coping strategies

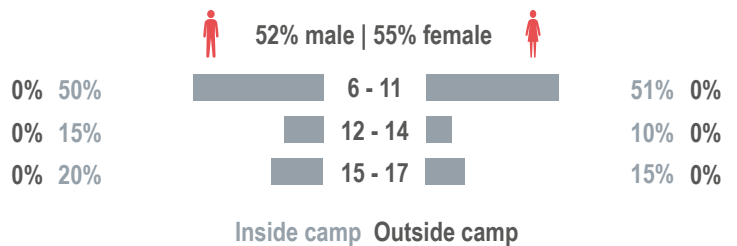
47% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

100% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

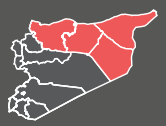
Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>11</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 24% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, 25% reported facing barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- Child does not want to attend
- Newly arrived to camp

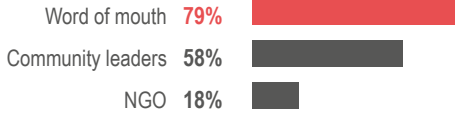


## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

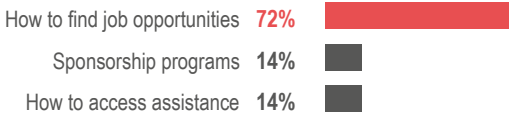
### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**68%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

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



#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



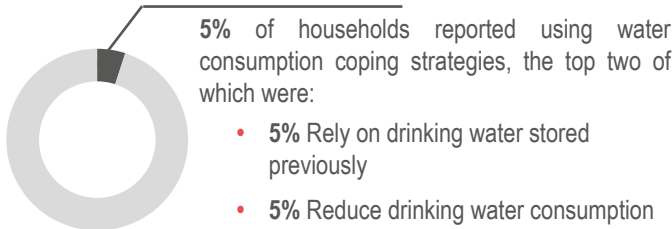
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was being trucked to communal water points by a UN agency. Water was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

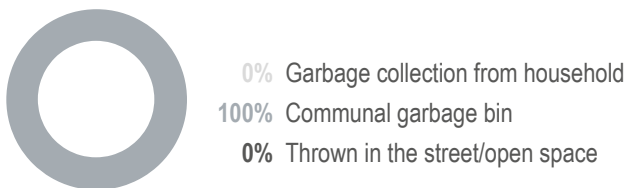
- 100% of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- 100% of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- 93% of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- 9% of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with using chlorine tablets, powder or liquid as the most common method.

### Water consumption coping strategies



### Waste disposal

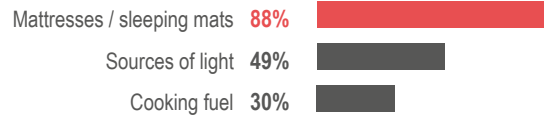
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a weekly basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:



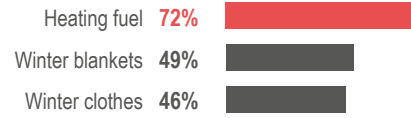
- 100% of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

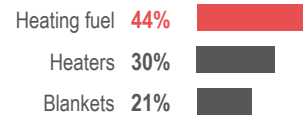
### Reported proportion of households owning:



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



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



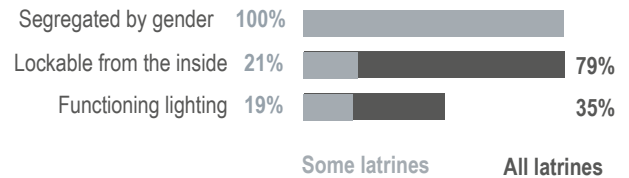
### Latrines

At the time of data collection, 11 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:



100% of households used shared latrines  
 0% of households used private latrines  
 0% of households reported practicing open defecation

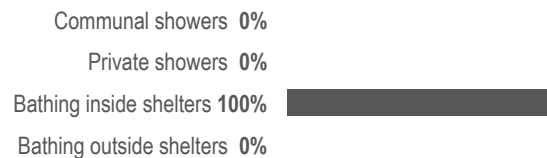
Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:



### 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

REACH 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. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

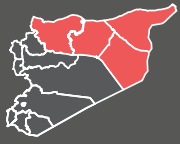
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profiles: Menbij East New

Aleppo governorate, Syria  
December 2018

Management agency: Self-administration  
Administration actor: Self-administration



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Menbij East New camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 17 December. Households were randomly sampled to a 90% confidence level and 12% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

## Camp Overview

Number of individuals:	3,219 <sup>1</sup>
Number of households:	450 <sup>1</sup>
Number of shelters:	550 <sup>1</sup>
First arrivals:	June 2017
Avg. residency duration:	17 months
Camp area:	0.06 km <sup>2</sup>

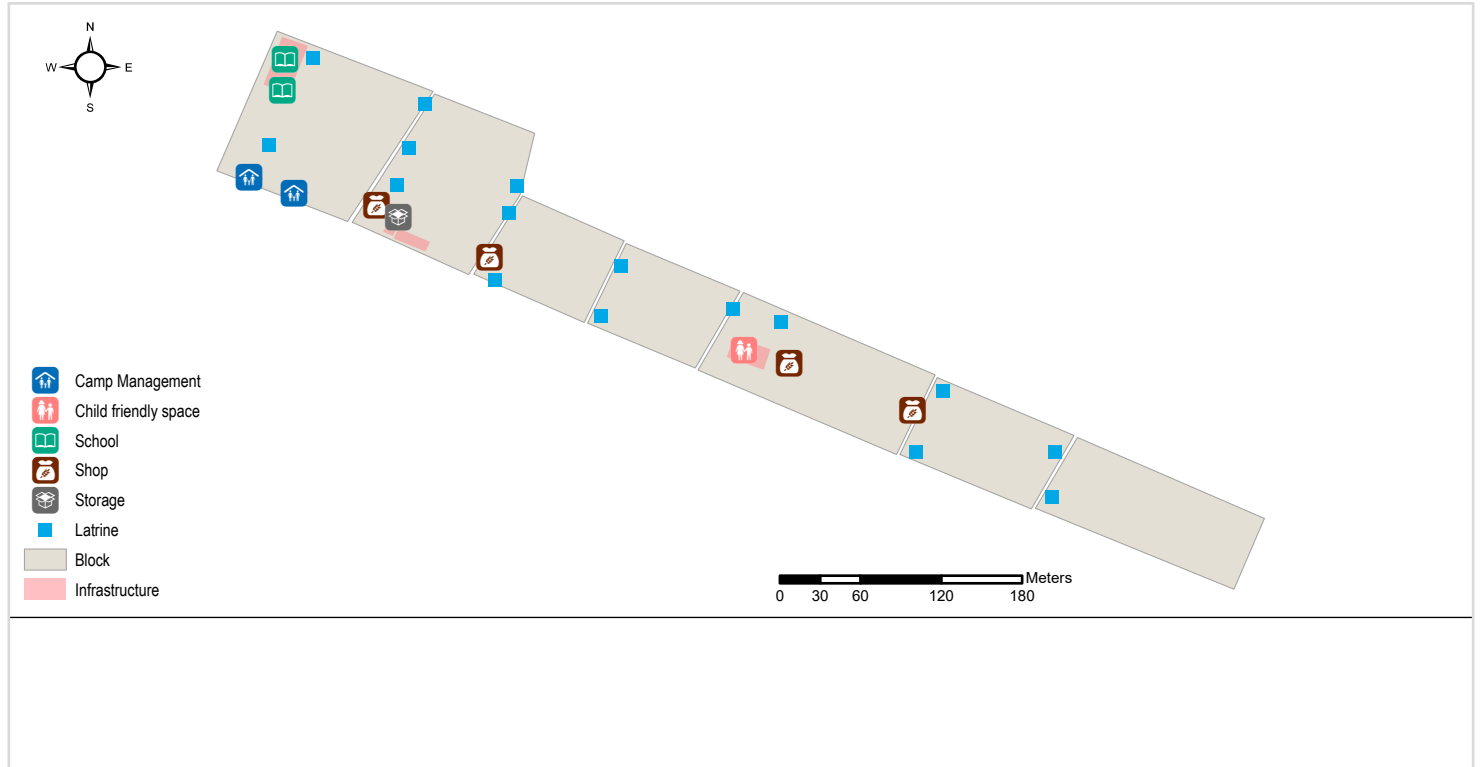
## Demographics

	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	2%	1%	1%
18-59	31%	19%	12%
12-17	18%	10%	8%
5-11	31%	19%	12%
0-4	17%	11%	7%

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

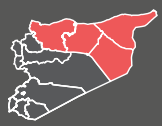
		Target	Current round Result	Achievement
<b>Shelter</b>	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.8	●
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	20m <sup>2</sup>	●
<b>Health</b>	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	53%	●
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●
<b>Protection</b>	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	61%	●
<b>Food</b>	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	28%	●
<b>Education</b>	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	69%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	20%	●
<b>WASH</b>	Persons per latrine	max. 20	42	●
	Persons per shower	max. 20	No showers	●
	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 17 December; households reported by camp management on 16 December.

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 hosts Syrian IDPs, the majority of whom are from Aleppo governorate, specifically from Menbij and Al Bab sub-districts.

The average household has been displaced 3.5 times since 2011.

### Arrivals and departures

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

0 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### 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.

98% of households are using a secondary cover (tarp or similar).

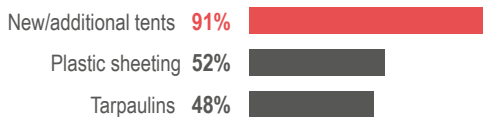
100% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 6.2 people per household, with an average of 5.7 people per shelter.

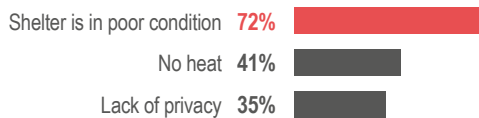
### Shelter needs

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



### Shelter adequacy issues

91% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>



## LIVELIHOODS

### Income

96% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

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



0% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection (although received aid included vouchers).

Overall average monthly household income: 45,233 SYP (104 USD)<sup>6</sup>

Households with members earning an income: 93%

### Coping strategies

80% 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>



74% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 29,000 SYP (67 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## HEALTH

### Health facilities and access

No health centre is reportedly present in the camp.

40% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

7% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

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



- 39% Did not require treatment
- 26% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 35% Sought treatment, of whom 0% sought treatment inside the camp

### Barriers to healthcare access

Of the households with members who required treatment (61%), 89% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:

- Cost of care/medicine too high
- Quality of care/medicine insufficient

### Health issues

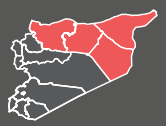
24% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 17% had a member with a skin disease, and in 20% of households at least one member had suffered from respiratory illness.

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



61% 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).

3% 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>

77% 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>

- 0.4% Children at risk
- 0.0% Elderly at risk<sup>10</sup>
- 1.0% Chronically ill individuals
- 0.3% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 1.7% Disabled individuals
- 1.0% Single parents / caregivers

22% 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:

- 63% 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



85% 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:

- Presence of rodents
- Disputes between residents

### Gender protection issues

35% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)
- Restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services

## EDUCATION

### Education services



There is one education center in the camp. 0% of households reported that the education centre has toilets; 23% reported that it has handwashing facilities.

Of the 65% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



- 66% Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)
- 2% Received education outside camp
- 32% 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>

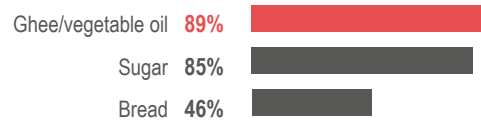


At the time of data collection, vouchers was distributed on a monthly basis by an INGO.

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>



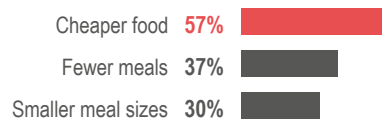
Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):<sup>2</sup>



- 50% Acceptable
- 46% Borderline
- 4% Poor

### Consumption-related coping strategies

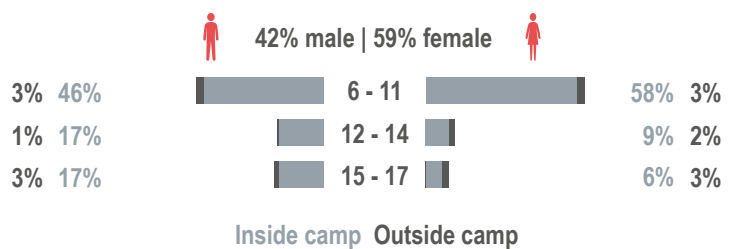
65% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

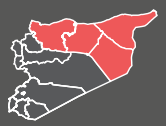
96% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

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



### Barriers to education

Of the 32% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, 0% reported facing barriers to education.

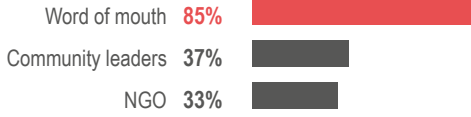


## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

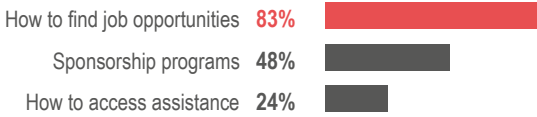
### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**61%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

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



#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



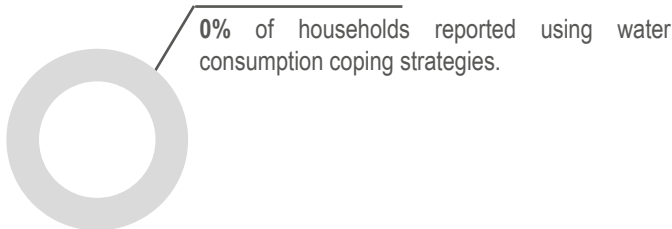
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was being trucked to communal water points by a UN agency. Water was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

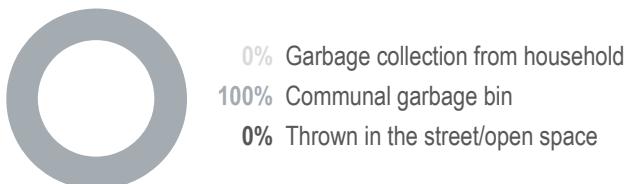
- 100% of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- 100% of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- 91% of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- 13% of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with using chlorine tablets, powder or liquid as the most common method.

### Water consumption coping strategies



### Waste disposal

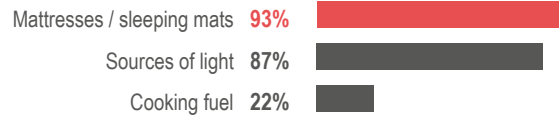
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:



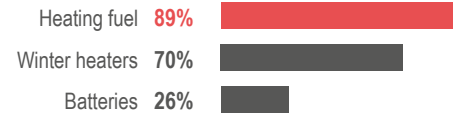
- 100% of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

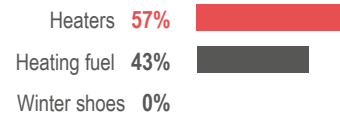
### Reported proportion of households owning:



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

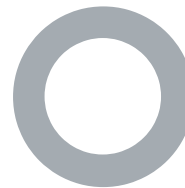


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>



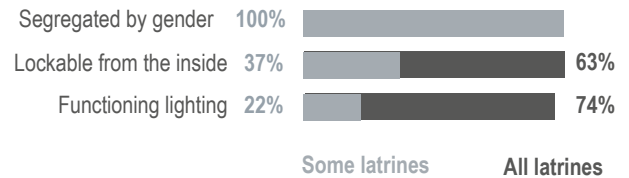
### Latrines

At the time of data collection, 16 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:



100% of households used shared latrines  
 0% of households used private latrines  
 0% of households reported practicing open defecation

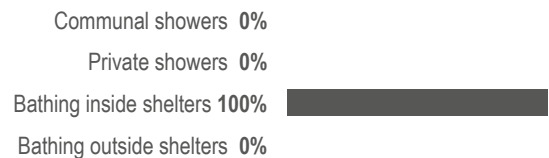
Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:



### 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

REACH 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. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

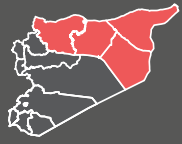
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profiles: Newroz

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria  
December 2018

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



## 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>

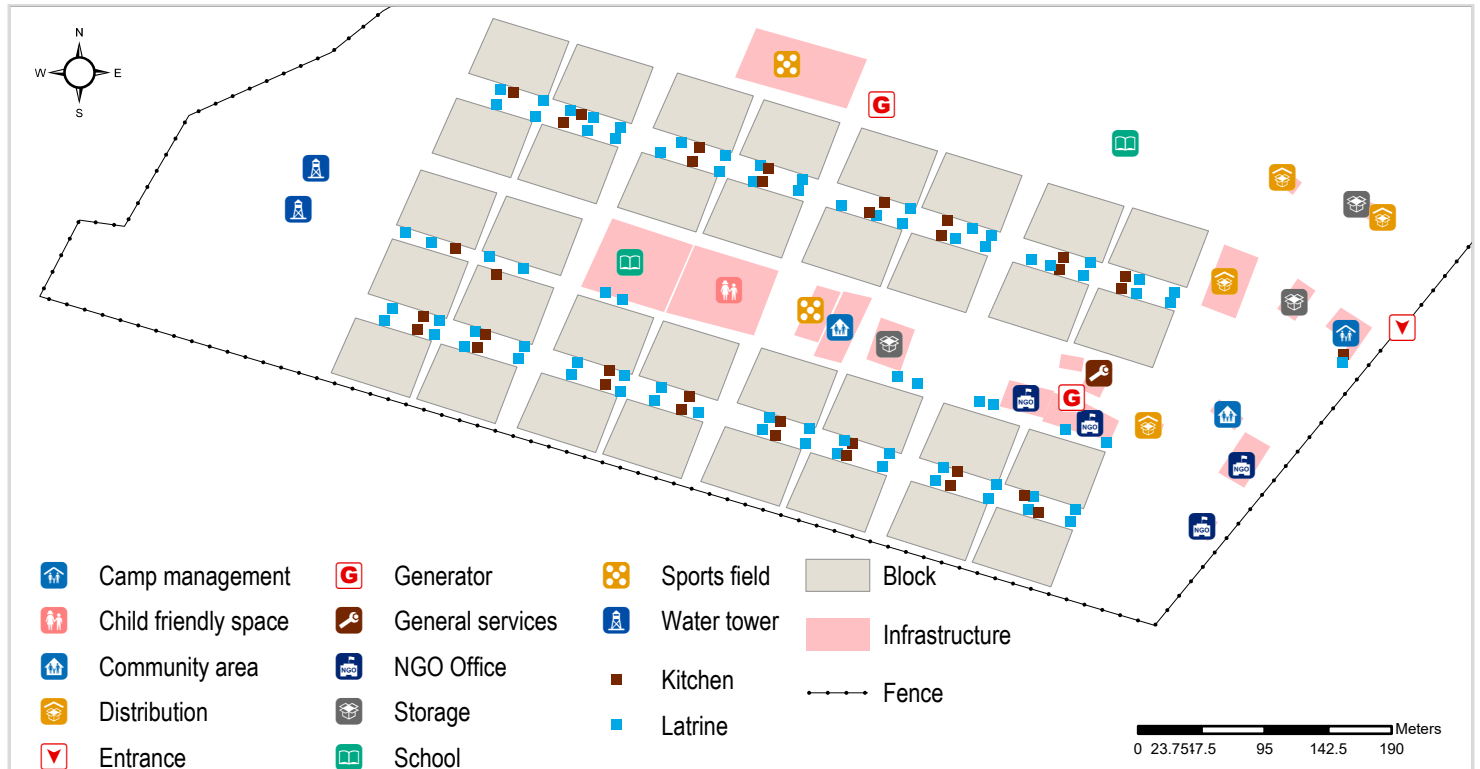
## Demographics

	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

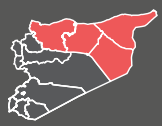
		Target	Current round Result	Achievement
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4.0	●
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	6.9m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	628m <sup>2</sup>	●
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	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.

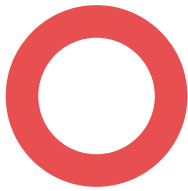
The average household has been displaced 2.1 times since 2011.

### 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).

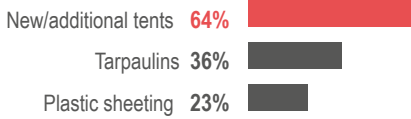
0% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### 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>

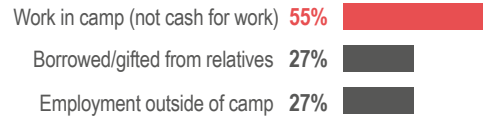


## LIVELIHOODS

### 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

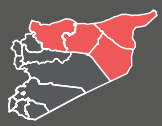
9% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 0% had a member with a skin disease, and in 0% of households at least one member had suffered from respiratory illness.

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

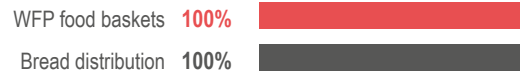
### Access to food

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

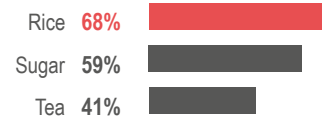


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed by an INGO on a daily basis, while an INGO distributed WFP food baskets on a monthly basis.

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

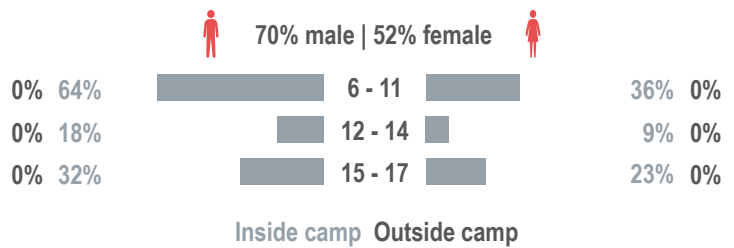
36% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

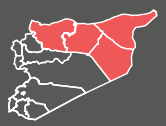
55% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

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.

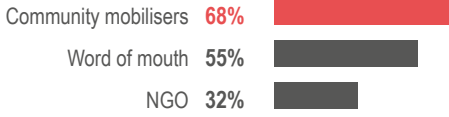


## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

### 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>

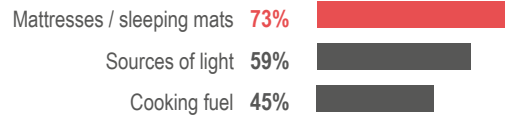


#### Most reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>

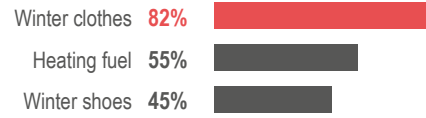


## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

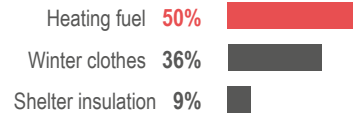
### Reported proportion of households owning:



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



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



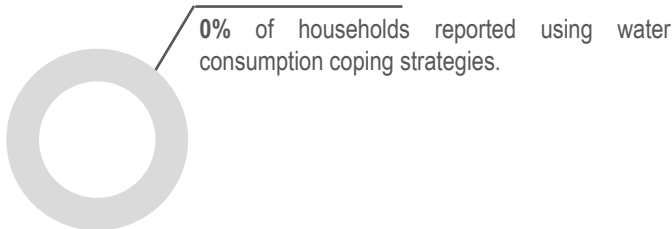
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Access to water

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

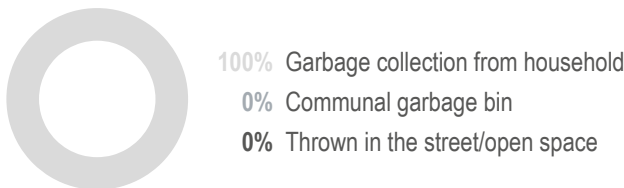
- 0% of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- 0% of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- 100% of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- 0% of households reported that they treated their drinking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

### Water consumption coping strategies



### Waste disposal

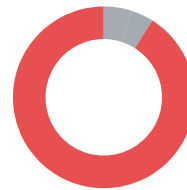
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:



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

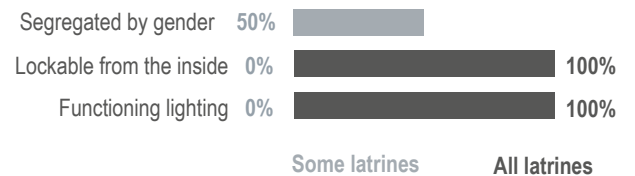
### Latrines

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

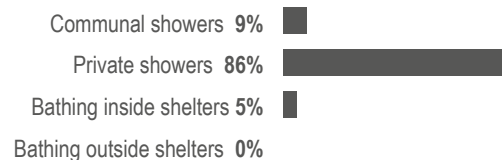
Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:



### 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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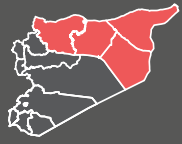
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profiles: Roj

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria  
December 2018

Management agency: Self-administration  
Administration actor: Self-administration



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Roj camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 11 and 13 December. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

## Camp Overview

Number of individuals:	462 <sup>1</sup>
Number of households:	50 <sup>1</sup>
Number of shelters:	65 <sup>1</sup>
First arrivals:	March 2015
Avg. residency duration:	17 months
Camp area:	0.10 km <sup>2</sup>

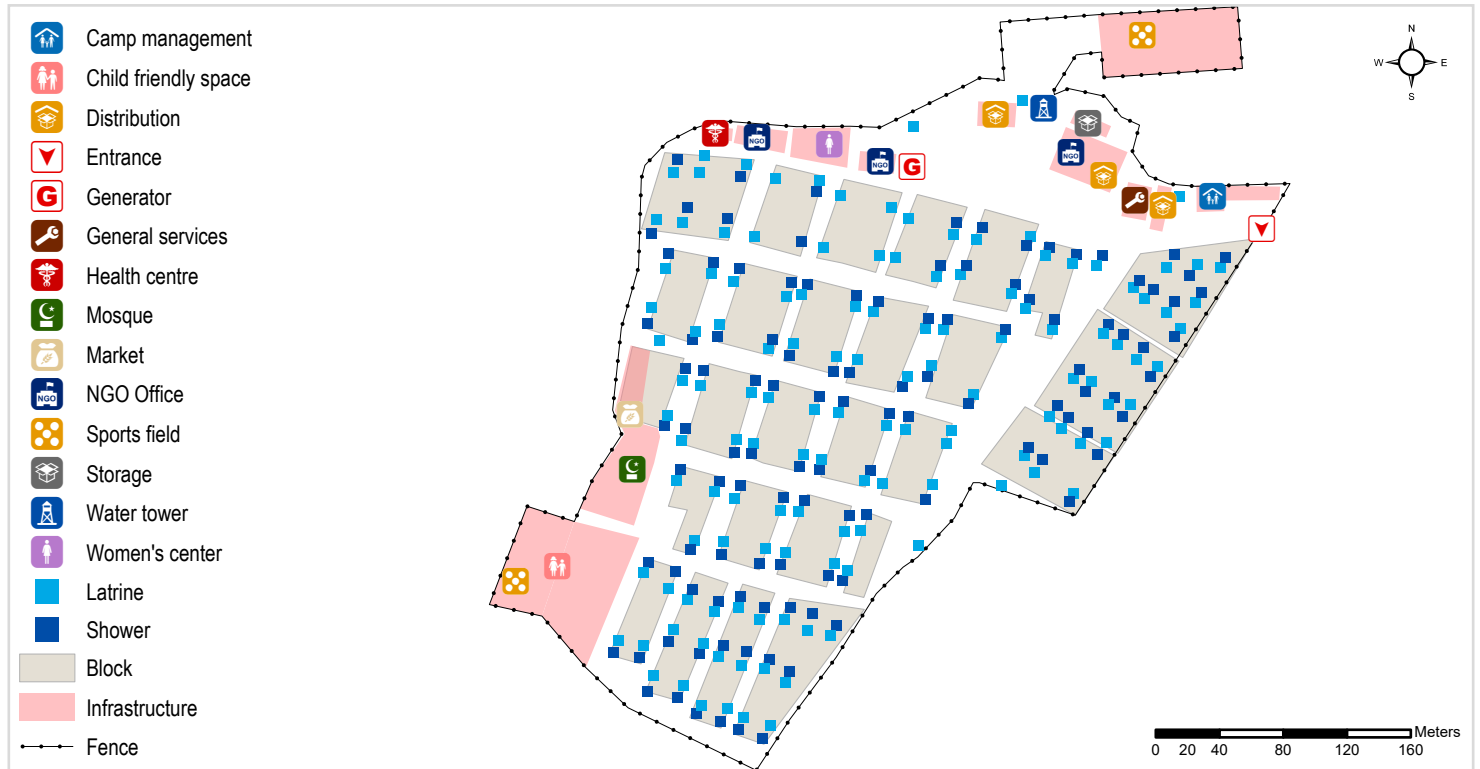
## Demographics

	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	3%	3%	0%
18-59	39%	23%	16%
12-17	15%	13%	2%
5-11	27%	16%	11%
0-4	16%	9%	8%

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

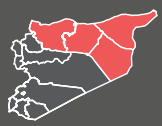
		Target	Current round Result	Achievement
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4.8	●
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	5.3m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	226m <sup>2</sup>	●
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	80%	●
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	28%	●
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%	67%	●
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	83%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	57%	●
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	4	●
	Persons per shower	max. 20	6	●
	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 camp hosts Iraq refugees, primarily originating from Niwena governorate, specifically from Mosul and Baaj districts.

The average household has been displaced 4.0 times since 2011.

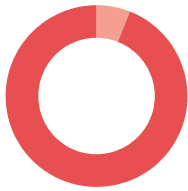
### Arrivals and departures

No data is available on new arrivals in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

15 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### 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
- 6% Plan to move within a year or more
- 94% No plan to move

Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intend to return to their community of origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

- Shelter conditions
- Lack of access to education
- Family ties

### Information on return

50% of households reported having received information on returning to their area of origin in the three months prior to the

## SHELTER

### Shelter types

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

58% of households are using a secondary cover (tarp or similar).

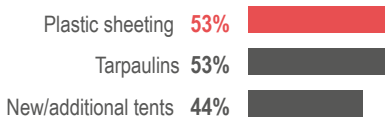
25% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 5.8 people per household, with an average of 4.6 people per shelter.

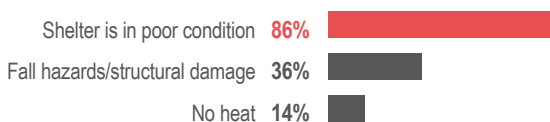
### Shelter needs

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



### Shelter adequacy issues

92% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>

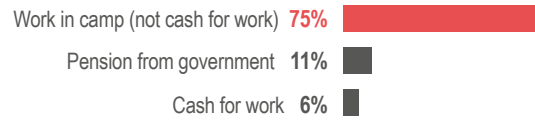


## LIVELIHOODS

### 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>



31% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection.

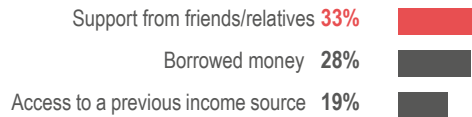
Overall average monthly household income: 66,714 SYP (154 USD)<sup>6</sup>

Households with members earning an income: 100%

### Coping strategies

75% 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>



67% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 28,083 SYP (65 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## HEALTH

### Health facilities and access

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

33% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

28% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

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



- 61% Did not require treatment
- 14% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 25% Sought treatment, of whom 33% sought treatment inside the camp

### Barriers to healthcare access

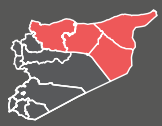
Of the households with members who required treatment (39%), 21% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:

- Cost of care/medicine too high
- Quality of care/medicine insufficient

### Health issues

22% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 8% had a member with a skin disease, and in 14% 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



28% 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 early marriage (below 16 years old) and child labour.

2% 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>

92% 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
- 0.0% Elderly at risk<sup>10</sup>
- 4.8% Chronically ill individuals
- 0.0% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 3.8% Disabled individuals
- 0.5% Single parents / caregivers

11% 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.
- 94% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies

### Personal safety and security



22% 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
- Serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar

### Gender protection issues

6% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported one was:

- Harrasment

## 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 69% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



- 91% Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)
- 0% Received education outside camp
- 9% 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

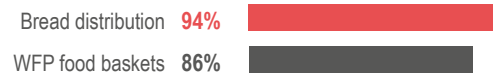
### Access to food

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

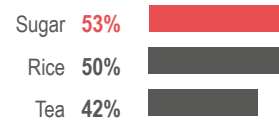


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed by an INGO on a daily basis, while an INGO distributed WFP food baskets on a monthly basis.

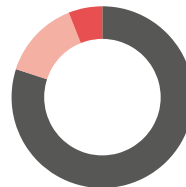
100% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received types were reportedly:<sup>5</sup>



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



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



- 81% Acceptable
- 14% Borderline
- 6% Poor

### Consumption-related coping strategies

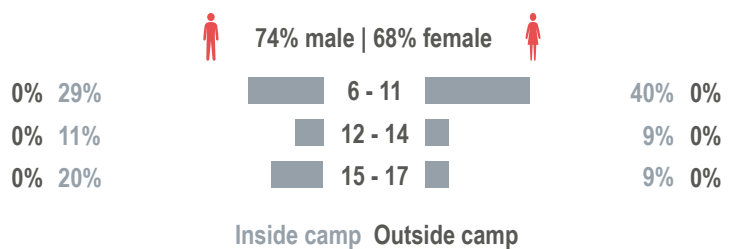
36% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>

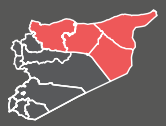


### Market access

100% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

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



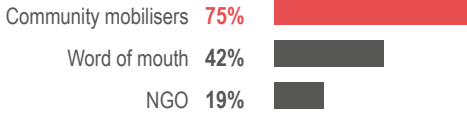


## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

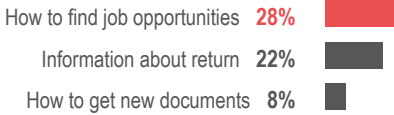
### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**97%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

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



#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



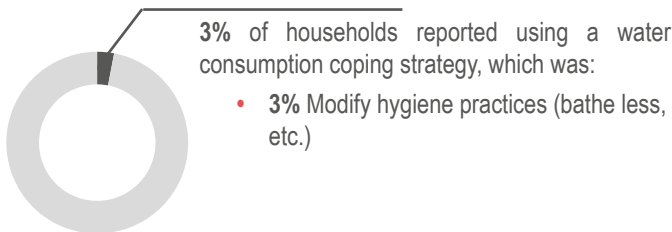
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was connected directly to shelters and provided by an INGO. Water was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

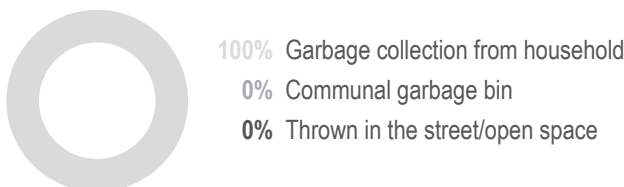
- 0% of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- 0% of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- 94% of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- 0% of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with No treatment as the most common method.

### Water consumption coping strategies



### Waste disposal

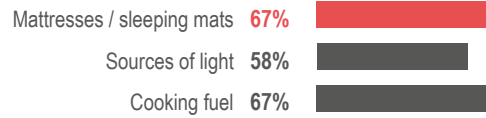
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:



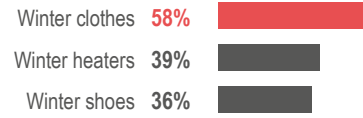
- 100% of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

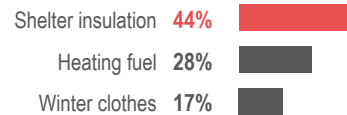
### Reported proportion of households owning:



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

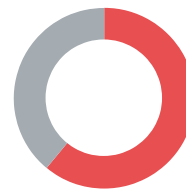


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>



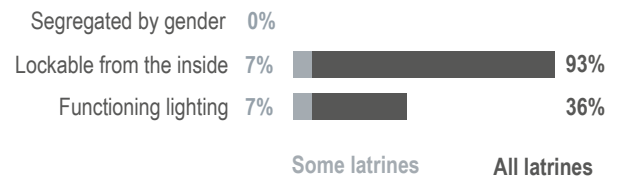
### Latrines

At the time of data collection, 228 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:



39% of households used shared latrines  
 61% of households used private latrines  
 0% of households reported practicing open defecation

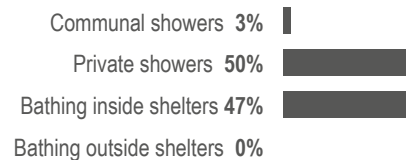
Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:



### 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

REACH 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. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

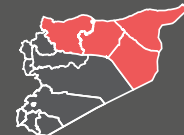
All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



# Camp Profiles: Twahina

Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria  
December 2018

Management agency: UN Agency / NGO  
Administration actor: Tabqa Civil Council



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Twahina camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 9 and 10 December. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

## Camp Overview

Number of individuals:	7,581 <sup>1</sup>
Number of households:	2,055 <sup>1</sup>
Number of shelters:	1,931 <sup>1</sup>
First arrivals:	May 2017
Avg. residency duration:	15 months
Camp area:	0.37 km <sup>2</sup>

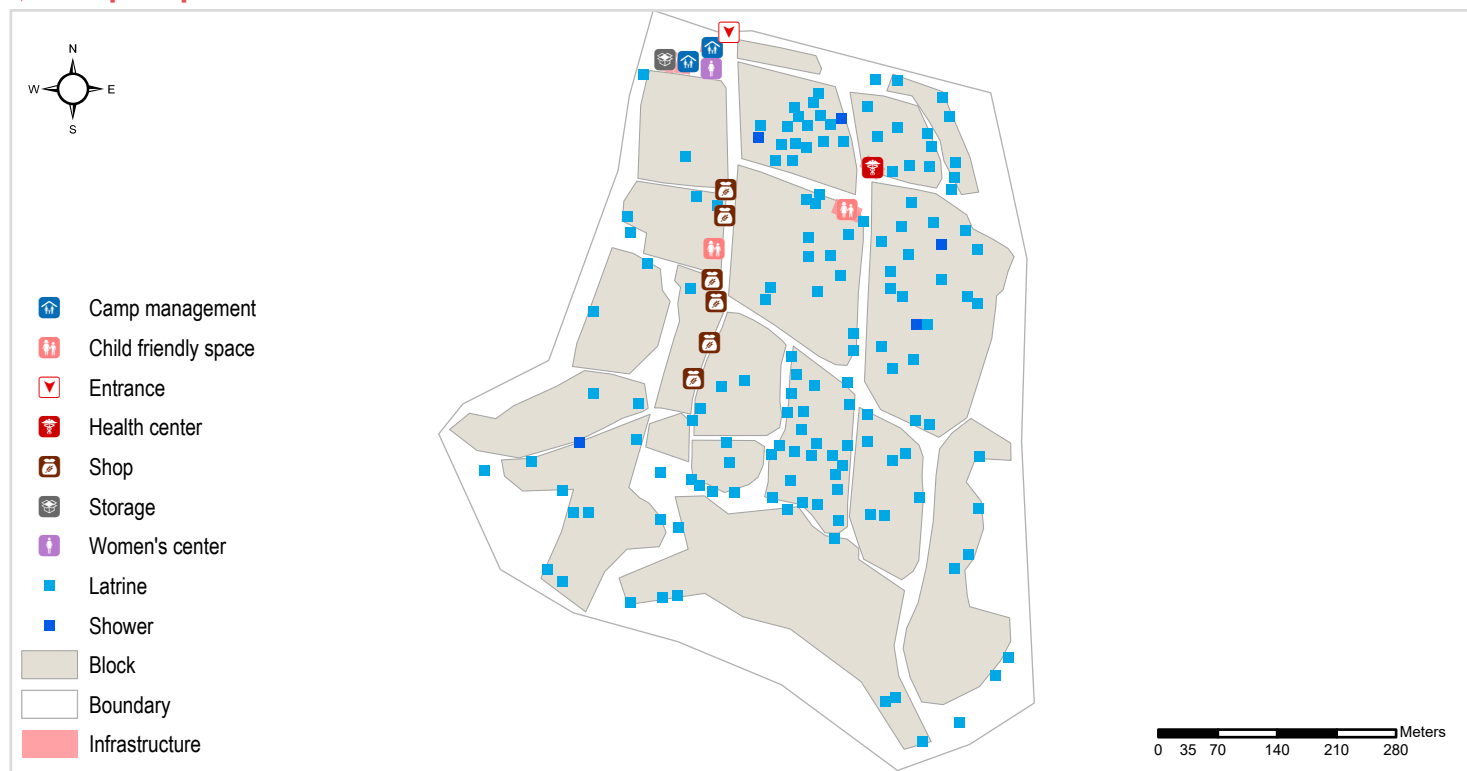
## Demographics

	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	4%	3%	1%
18-59	36%	25%	11%
12-17	14%	5%	9%
5-11	23%	13%	10%
0-4	23%	13%	10%

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

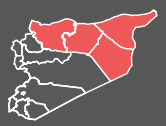
	Target	Current round		Previous round (July 2018)	
		Result	Achievement	Result	Change
<b>Shelter</b>	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4.8	●	▶
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	5.8m <sup>2</sup>	●	▲
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	48m <sup>2</sup>	●	▲
<b>Health</b>	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	55%	●	▼
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	▶
<b>Protection</b>	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	39%	●	▼
<b>Food</b>	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	93%	●	▼
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	10%	●	▼
<b>Education</b>	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	1%	●	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	1%	●	▲
<b>WASH</b>	Persons per latrine	max. 20	44	●	▲
	Persons per shower	max. 20	1516	●	▼
	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 10 December; households reported by camp management on 4 December.

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 hosts Syrian IDPs, primarily from Hama and Homs governorates. The average household has been displaced 2.9 times since 2011.

### Arrivals and departures

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

33 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### 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.

71% of households are using a secondary cover (tarp or similar).

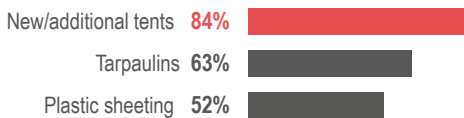
71% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

### Occupation

There is an average of 5.1 people per household, with an average of 4.8 people per shelter.

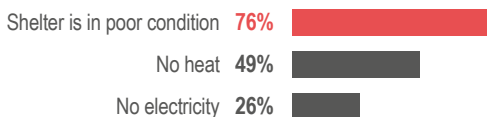
### Shelter needs

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



### Shelter adequacy issues

97% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>



## LIVELIHOODS

### Income

99% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

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



99% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection.

Overall average monthly household income: 31,027 SYP (71 USD)<sup>6</sup>

Households with members earning an income: 79%

### Coping strategies

86% 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>



74% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 25,191 SYP (58 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## HEALTH

### Health facilities and access

3 health centres are reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and INGOs.

35% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

13% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

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



- 50% Did not require treatment
- 16% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 34% Sought treatment, of whom 13% sought treatment inside the camp

### Barriers to healthcare access

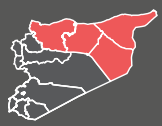
Of the households with members who required treatment (50%), 83% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:

- Quality of care/medicine insufficient
- Cost of care/medicine too high

### Health issues

25% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 12% had a member with a skin disease, and in 18% 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



52% 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>

36% 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
- 1.5% Elderly at risk<sup>10</sup>
- 2.6% Chronically ill individuals
- 0.4% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 3.2% Disabled individuals
- 2.6% Single parents / caregivers

25% 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:

- 44% of households who attempted to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes reported that they were able to do so.
- 77% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies

### Personal safety and security

46% 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:

- Presence of rodents
- Disputes between residents

### Gender protection issues

21% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)
- Restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services

## EDUCATION

### Education services



There is no education center in the camp.

Of the 63% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



- 2% Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)
- 0% Received education outside camp
- 98% 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>

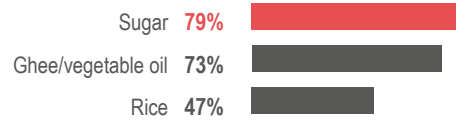


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed by an INGO on a daily basis, while an INGO distributed WFP food baskets and dry food rations on a monthly basis.

93% 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>



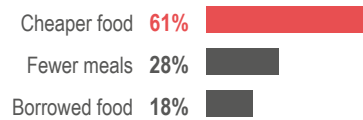
Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):<sup>2</sup>



- 21% Acceptable
- 41% Borderline
- 38% Poor

### Consumption-related coping strategies

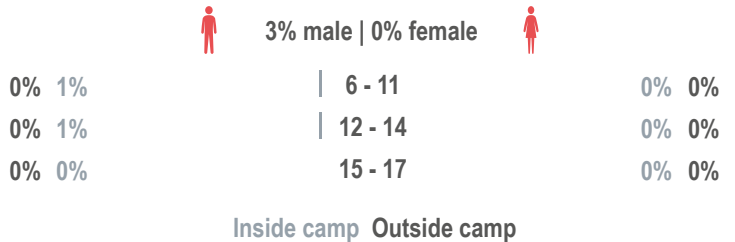
64% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

100% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

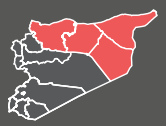
Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>11</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 98% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, 7% reported facing barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- No education available/lack of learning space in the camp
- Child does not want to attend

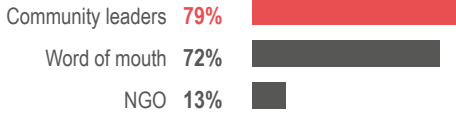


## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

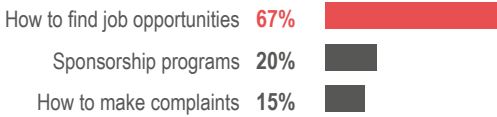
### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**62%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

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



#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



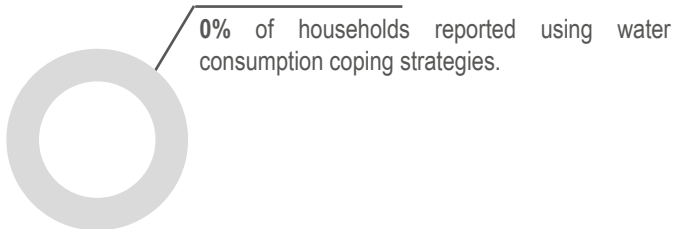
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was being trucked to communal water points by an INGO. Water was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

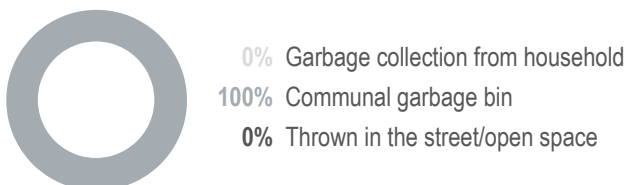
- 99% of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- 100% of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- 71% of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- 29% of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with boiling the water as the most common method.

### Water consumption coping strategies



### Waste disposal

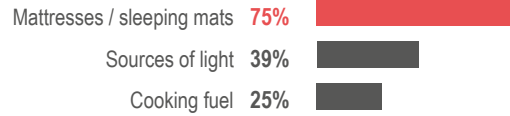
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:



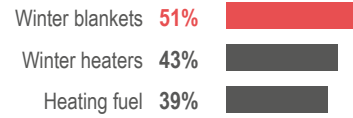
- 89% of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

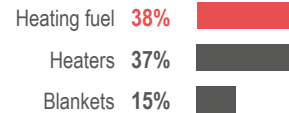
### Reported proportion of households owning:



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

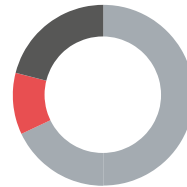


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>



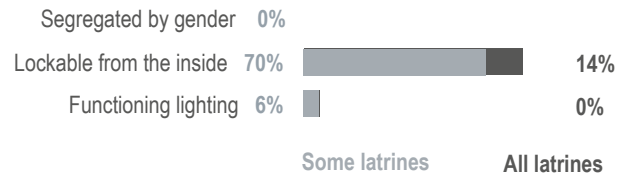
### Latrines

At the time of data collection, 147 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:



68% of households used shared latrines  
 11% of households used private latrines  
 21% of households reported practicing open defecation

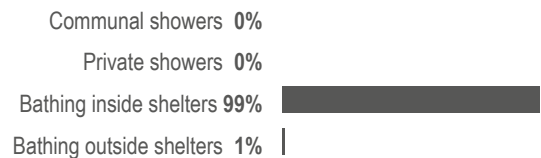
Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:



### Hygiene

**97%** of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview.

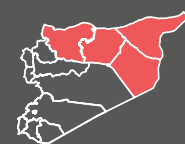
Households reported having access to the following types of showers:<sup>5</sup>



### About REACH

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All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at [www.reach-initiative.org](http://www.reach-initiative.org), follow us on Twitter: @REACH\_info and Facebook: [www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init](https://www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init) or write to [geneva@reach-initiative.org](mailto:geneva@reach-initiative.org)



### Key Findings from smaller informal camps and collective centres

- Movement:** Populations in assessed camps and collective centres are relatively static. New arrivals were only reported in four assessed sites in Deir-ez-Zor governorate and one assessed site in the Al-Thawrah area in the two weeks before data collection.
- WASH:** Sources of drinking water vary by region and by site. Informal site residents in and near Al-Thawrah city reportedly mainly use public taps and piped water, while assessed locations in Deir-ez-Zor use trucked water. In 80% of assessed sites where people reportedly got ill after drinking water, trucking was the main source used.
- Education:** Access to education varies greatly by region. Children in the Al-Thawrah area reportedly face few barriers in going to school, whereas no access to education was reported in all assessed sites in Menbij sub-district.
- Protection:** The most commonly reported safety issue throughout all assessed sites is the presence of rodents. Other commonly reported issues include child labour and early marriage. Access to key documentation and birth registration services is low overall.
- Health:** Residents in around 80% of assessed sites are reportedly able to access healthcare facilities. However, this does not guarantee access to adequate care. People with chronic diseases are reportedly not able to access sufficient and/or adequate medical supplies in 89% of assessed sites.
- Food:** Availability of food was reportedly sufficient in just 51% of all assessed sites. The most commonly reported priority food needs include bread, flour ghee, and sugar.
- NFIs:** Shelter needs were reported in 28 of 44 assessed camps, with new and additional tents especially crucial in Menbij sub-district. Winter items, primarily heating fuel, were named as some of the most commonly needed household items.
- Livelihoods:** In 33% of all assessed sites, no household income sources are reportedly available.
- Priority needs:** Key reported priority needs are food (in particular in Deir-ez-Zor governorate), employment (particularly in Deir-ez-Zor governorate and Al-Thawrah city), shelter support, and medical care.

### Menbij sub-district



Assessed locations: **7** Population in assessed locations: **630**

Data collection in Menbij sub-district was conducted in order to address a lack of information on informal camps identified by humanitarian actors. Seven locations were assessed; all were informal tented settlements. The most commonly reported areas of origin for residents of these settlements were within Aleppo governorate itself, with some coming from Idleb and Raqqa governorates. Due to its close proximity to conflict lines, Menbij city and surrounding areas may continue to see significant IDPs displacements in the future.

Humanitarian conditions for residents of the informal tented settlements are challenging. There is reportedly no access to education because there are no schools in the vicinity of the assessed locations. Shelter conditions are reported to be inadequate for winter, with new and additional tents as well as winter blankets and heating fuel as some of the most commonly reported needs.

Food availability is reportedly not sufficient in two of the assessed sites, with residents of Little Osajli Camp reportedly spending days without eating. Lastly, a wide variety of drinking water sources is reported to be in use, including rain water.

### Deir-ez-Zor governorate



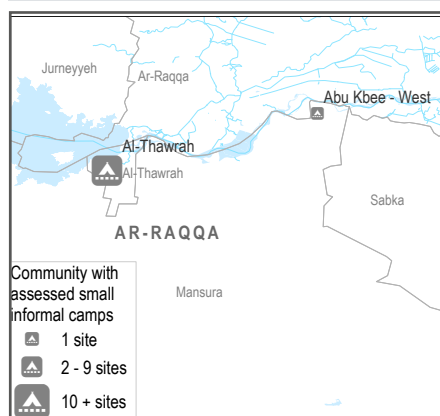
Assessed locations: **27** Population in assessed locations: **3,724**

Displacement in Deir-ez-Zor governorate is relatively fluid, as conflict lines in the area towards the border with Iraq continue to shift. Informal sites are concentrated along the Euphrates and Khabour rivers, and residents are primarily from elsewhere in the governorate. While IDPs from Deir-ez-Zor continue to move to other areas in northeast Syria, such as formal camps in Al-Hasakeh governorate, some prefer to be closer to their areas of origin in case return becomes possible<sup>1</sup>.

REACH enumerators collected data on 21 collective centres and six tented sites. Assessed locations along the north and west lines<sup>2</sup> were primarily visited by enumerators in person. Due to security risks, sites on the east line were assessed remotely.

Key reported needs in Deir-ez-Zor governorate include food and employment. Food availability is reportedly only sufficient in 12 of 27 assessed sites, while residents in all assessed sites but one reported using negative coping strategies (most notably skipping meals) to deal with a lack of food. Water is primarily supplied by trucks, which was linked to reports of illness in eight sites.

### Al-Thawrah (Tabqa) city and surrounding areas



Assessed locations: **11** Population in assessed locations: **1,567**

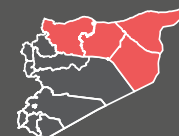
The city of Al-Thawrah, which is also known as Tabqa, is located on the right bank of the Euphrates, near Raqqa City. Aleppo governorate was the most commonly reported area of origin for residents in the eight collective centres and three informal tented settlements assessed in and around the city. Some KIs also reported the presence of people from Deir-ez-Zor and Raqqa governorates. Humanitarian actors have identified an information gap in this area, especially when it comes to information about IDPs in camps and collective centres.

Employment was reported to be a priority need in 8 of the 11 assessed informal sites in the Al-Thawrah area. In addition, in contrast with the other two regions included in this report, gifts and humanitarian aid were reported as key sources of income in 5 assessed sites, suggesting a lack of access to sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Food availability was reportedly insufficient in 5 of the 11 camps and collective centres. Conversely, residents in all assessed sites are reported to have access to sufficient amounts of drinking water. Most commonly reported water sources include taps and piped water, except in Safsafa Camp and Al-Thawrah School 1 where residents reportedly use surface water.

1. UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, "Northeast Syria Situation Report No. 30 (1 November - 14 December 2018)", 14 December 2018.

2. Areas of Deir-ez-Zor governorate that roughly correspond to the northern and western river banks



### Menbij: Big Hayyeh

Nearest community: Big Hayyeh

#### Site Overview

Type of site: informal tented settlement  
Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA

Estimated IDP population: 100

Population breakdown:

50% male and 50% female

55% children (under 18)

6% elderly (60+)

New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information

Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: Abul Thohur sub-district (Idleb)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: from markets in the camp/site; from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: unskilled agricultural labour; casual unskilled labour (construction)

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: piped connection to house (or neighbour's house)
- Reported water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: none reported
- Latrines: no latrines
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes)
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: burning garbage
- Garbage disposal issues: complete lack of garbage removal

#### Healthcare

- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 0
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Reported protection risks: presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: child labour
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: no (school is too far away/no transport available)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (tents; cash; winter blankets)
- Shelter needs: new tents; additional tents; tarpaulins; plastic sheeting
- Household needs: winter blankets; winter heaters; winter clothes; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; shelter support; winterisation kits

### Menbij: Karsekhoy

Nearest community: Sultahiyyeh

#### Site Overview

Type of site: informal tented settlement  
Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA

Estimated IDP population: 40

Population breakdown:

45% male and 55% female

80% children (under 18)

5% elderly (60+)

New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 0

Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: Tadaf sub-district (Aleppo)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: food distributions; from markets in the camp/site; from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: no

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: piped connection to house (or neighbour's house)
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: none reported
- Latrines: no latrines
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation within the camp; open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes)
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: burning garbage
- Garbage disposal issues: complete lack of garbage removal

#### Healthcare

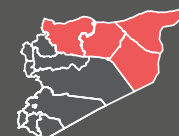
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 0
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: theft; presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: no (school is too far away/no transport available)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (tools for shelter repair; food; winter blankets)
- Shelter needs: new tents; additional tents; tarpaulins
- Household needs: winter blankets; winter clothes; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: shelter support; winterisation kits



### Menbij: Khareja

Nearest community: Menbij

#### Site Overview

Type of site: informal tented settlement  
Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA

Estimated IDP population: **45**

Population breakdown:

53% male and 47% female

57% children (under 18)

8% elderly (60+)

New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information

Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: Al-Thawrah sub-district (Ar-Raqqa)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; selling non-productive assets
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: no

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water seller/kiosks; water trucking
- Reported water access: only a few/almost no one has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: none reported
- Latrines: no latrines
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes)
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
- Garbage disposal issues: dumping site(s) within camp or close to site

#### Healthcare

- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (private hospital/clinic, public hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: no (no education available/lack of learning space in the camp)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (winter blankets; secondary cover for tents)
- Shelter needs: additional tents; tarpaulins; plastic sheeting; rope; wire
- Household needs: winter blankets; winter clothes; winter shoes; heating fuel; soap
- (Additional) winter needs: blankets
- Overall priority needs: food; medical care; shelter support

### Menbij: Little Osajli Camp

Nearest community: Little Osajli

#### Site Overview

Type of site: informal tented settlement  
Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA

Estimated IDP population: **122**

Population breakdown:

48% male and 52% female

78% children (under 18)

6% elderly (60+)

New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information

Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: As-Safira sub-district (Aleppo)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; buying food with money usually used for other things; spending days without eating
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: smallholder agriculture/livestock; casual unskilled labour (construction); public sector/civil servant (teacher, postal service, public administration)

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: handpumps/boreholes
- Reported water access: only a few/almost no one has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water has a bad colour
- Latrines: no latrines
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation within the camp; open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes)
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: burning garbage
- Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; infrequent garbage collection and removal

#### Healthcare

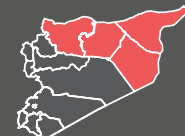
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (public hospital/clinic, private hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: not sure
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services (e.g.: health, education)
- Reported child protection risks: child labour
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: no (no education available/lack of learning space in the camp)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelter
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: new tents
- Household needs: bedding items (sheets, pillows); winter blankets; winter heaters
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: education for children; food; winterisation kits



### Menbij: Mohtaraq Camp

Nearest community: Little Mohtaraq

#### Site Overview

Type of site: informal tented settlement  
Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA

Estimated IDP population: 203

Population breakdown:

63% male and 37% female

76% children (under 18)

5% elderly (60+)

New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information

Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: Eastern Kwaites sub-district (Aleppo)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: unskilled agricultural labour; casual unskilled labour (construction); low skilled labour in service industry (no formal education required; eg. driver, cleaner)

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: handpumps/boreholes; rain water collection
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water has a bad colour; people got sick after drinking the water
- Latrines: household latrines (6); communal latrines (4)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes); digging private pits
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: burning garbage
- Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; infrequent garbage collection and removal; dumping site(s) within camp or close to site

#### Healthcare

- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (private hospital/clinic, public hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: yes

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: yes
- Access to education, and barriers: no (no education available/lack of learning space in the camp)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: new tents
- Household needs: cooking fuel; winter blankets; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; medical care; winterisation kits

### Menbij: Tal Yasti

Nearest community: Tal Yasti

#### Site Overview

Type of site: informal tented settlement  
Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA

Estimated IDP population: 20

Population breakdown:

50% male and 50% female

40% children (under 18)

5% elderly (60+)

New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information

Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: Maskana sub-district (Aleppo)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: from markets in the camp/site; from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; selling productive assets
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: subsistence agriculture/livestock

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: none reported
- Latrines: no latrines
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes)
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: burning garbage
- Garbage disposal issues: complete lack of garbage removal

#### Healthcare

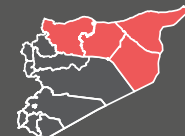
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (public hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Reported protection risks: presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: child labour
- Access to birth registration services: not sure
- Access to education, and barriers: no (school is too far away/no transport available; education is not considered important)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelters for the population; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (food)
- Shelter needs: new tents; additional tents; plastic sheeting
- Household needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; winter heaters; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: medical care; shelter support; winterisation kits



### Menbij: Um Tnakh

Nearest community: Other

## Site Overview

Type of site: informal tented settlement  
Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA

Estimated IDP population: **100**

Population breakdown:

**63%** male and **37%** female

**63%** children (under 18)

**9%** elderly (60+)

New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information

Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

### Origins

- Primary area of origin: Dayr Hafir sub-district (Aleppo)

### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: food distributions; from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: no coping strategies reported
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: casual unskilled labour (construction); self-employed (commercial business owner); low skilled labour in service industry (no formal education required; eg. driver, cleaner)

### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: handpumps/boreholes
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: none reported
- Latrines: household latrines (14)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes)
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: burning garbage
- Garbage disposal issues: no challenges

### Healthcare

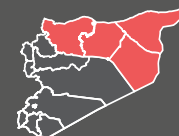
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (public hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

## Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: yes
- Access to education, and barriers: no (school is too far away/no transport available)

## Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from cold; lack of lighting
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (cash; winter blankets)
- Shelter needs: new tents; tarpaulins; plastic sheeting
- Household needs: bedding items (sheets, pillows); cooking fuel; winter blankets
- (Additional) winter needs: heaters
- Overall priority needs: education for children; medical care; winterisation kits



### Deir-ez-Zor: Building in Al Sabha

Nearest community: Sabha (Basira)

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: no  
 Estimated IDP population: **23**  
 Population breakdown:  
 40% male and 60% female  
 60% children (under 18)  
 5% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

- Origins**
  - Primary area of origin: Abu Kamal sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)
- Food Security and Livelihoods**
  - Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site; from family and friends in the area
  - Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things
  - Access to food market(s): yes
  - Access to income: yes: casual unskilled labour (construction); low skilled labour in service industry (no formal education required; eg. driver, cleaner); gifts/in-kind assistance from household/friends
- WASH**
  - Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
  - Reported water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
  - Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour; people got sick after drinking the water
  - Latrines: communal latrines (1)
  - Alternatives to latrines in use: none
  - Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
  - Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
  - Garbage disposal issues: complete lack of garbage removal; dumping site(s) within camp or close to site
- Healthcare**
  - # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 0
  - Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture); no education for children of a certain age)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: plastic sheeting; timber; tools
- Household needs: bedding items (sheets, pillows); winter clothes; disposable diapers
- (Additional) winter needs: heaters
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; shelter support

### Deir-ez-Zor: Dahleh Collective Centre 1

Nearest community: Jneineh

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: no  
 Estimated IDP population: **65**  
 Population breakdown:  
 50% male and 50% female  
 25% children (under 18)  
 15% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

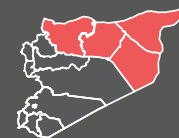
- Origins**
  - Primary area of origin: Deir-ez-Zor governorate
- Food Security and Livelihoods**
  - Main food source: food distributions
  - Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size
  - Access to food market(s): yes
  - Access to income: no
- WASH**
  - Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
  - Reported water access: about half of the population has enough water for their needs
  - Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour
  - Latrines: communal latrines (2)
  - Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation within the camp
  - Bathing facilities: communal showers/bathing places
  - Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
  - Garbage disposal issues: no challenges
- Healthcare**
  - # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (public hospital/clinic)
  - Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: not sure
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: no (education is not considered important)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): lack of insulation from cold; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (food)
- Shelter needs: windows and doors
- Household needs: sources of light; winter blankets; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; shelter support



### Deir-ez-Zor: Dahleh Collective Centre 2

Nearest community: Dahleh

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: no  
 Estimated IDP population: **95**  
 Population breakdown:  
 40% male and 60% female  
 55% children (under 18)  
 0% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 0  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: Deir-ez-Zor sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site; from family and friends in the area
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; selling non-productive assets
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: subsistence agriculture/livestock; unskilled agricultural labour; casual unskilled labour (construction)

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour
- Latrines: communal latrines (2)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes); digging private pits; designated spaces outside the shelter
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
- Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; complete lack of garbage removal; dumping site(s) within camp or close to site

#### Healthcare

- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (public hospital/clinic, other)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: lack of documentation
- Reported protection risks: serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar; disputes between residents; domestic violence; theft; presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: early marriage (women under 16 years old)
- Reported child protection risks: early marriage (younger than 16)
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture); schools lack trained teachers; no education for children of a certain age; children have to work; customs/tradition (early marriage, gender etc))

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; limited ventilation; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: windows, doors, and repairs
- Household needs: water containers; winter heaters; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; shelter support

### Deir-ez-Zor: Dahleh School 1

Nearest community: Dahleh

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: no  
 Estimated IDP population: **73**  
 Population breakdown:  
 25% male and 75% female  
 60% children (under 18)  
 20% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 0  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: Hajin sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor); Deir-ez-Zor sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: casual unskilled labour (construction)

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water has a bad colour
- Latrines: communal latrines (2)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: none
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: garbage collection (local authorities)
- Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters

#### Healthcare

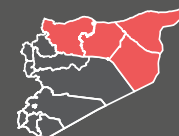
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (public hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: refusal to host certain groups of people; domestic violence; presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: violence against women; movement restrictions specifically targeting women; early marriage (women under 16 years old)
- Reported child protection risks: child labour; early marriage (younger than 16); child-headed households
- Access to birth registration services: yes
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (no space in school/unable to register; schools lack trained teachers; no education for children of a certain age; customs/tradition (early marriage, gender etc))

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: windows and doors
- Household needs: bedding items (sheets, pillows); sources of light; winter heaters
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; shelter support



### Deir-ez-Zor: Dahleh School 2

Nearest community: Sabha (Basira)

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: yes, as a school  
 Estimated IDP population: **70**  
 Population breakdown:  
 40% male and 60% female  
 60% children (under 18)  
 5% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 0  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

- Origins**
  - Primary area of origin: Susat sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)
- Food Security and Livelihoods**
  - Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site
  - Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals
  - Access to food market(s): yes
  - Access to income: yes: unskilled agricultural labour; casual unskilled labour (construction)
- WASH**
  - Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
  - Reported water access: only a few/almost no one has enough water for their needs
  - Reported issues with water quality: none reported
  - Latrines: communal latrines (4)
  - Alternatives to latrines in use: none
  - Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
  - Garbage disposal method: burning garbage
  - Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; complete lack of garbage removal
- Healthcare**
  - # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (public hospital/clinic)
  - Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

- Protection and Education**
  - Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
  - Reported protection risks: none reported
  - Reported protection risks for women/girls: movement restrictions specifically targeting women
  - Reported child protection risks: none reported
  - Access to birth registration services: no
  - Access to education, and barriers: yes (no barrier to education reported)

- Shelter/NFIs**
  - Adequacy issues with shelter(s): lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
  - Distributions in the previous month: no
  - Shelter needs: tools
  - Household needs: sources of light; winter clothes; heating fuel
  - (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
  - Overall priority needs: employment; food; shelter support

### Deir-ez-Zor: Girls' School 1

Nearest community: Sabha (Basira)

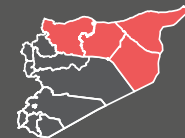
#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: yes, as a school  
 Estimated IDP population: **48**  
 Population breakdown:  
 50% male and 50% female  
 80% children (under 18)  
 0% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 0  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

- Origins**
  - Primary area of origin: Abu Kamal sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)
- Food Security and Livelihoods**
  - Main food source: food distributions
  - Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals
  - Access to food market(s): yes
  - Access to income: yes: casual unskilled labour (construction)
- WASH**
  - Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
  - Reported water access: less than half of the population has enough water for their needs
  - Reported issues with water quality: none reported
  - Latrines: communal latrines (4)
  - Alternatives to latrines in use: none
  - Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
  - Garbage disposal method: garbage is not collected/discharged
  - Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; complete lack of garbage removal
- Healthcare**
  - # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 0
  - Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

- Protection and Education**
  - Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
  - Reported protection risks: none reported
  - Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
  - Reported child protection risks: mental/psychological abuse of children
  - Access to birth registration services: no
  - Access to education, and barriers: yes (discrimination of IDP children)

- Shelter/NFIs**
  - Adequacy issues with shelter(s): lack of insulation from cold; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
  - Distributions in the previous month: yes (cash)
  - Shelter needs: none
  - Household needs: winter heaters; winter clothes; heating fuel
  - (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
  - Overall priority needs: employment; food; medical care



### Deir-ez-Zor: Girls' School 2

Nearest community: Sabha (Basira)

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: no  
 Estimated IDP population: **25**  
 Population breakdown:  
 60% male and 40% female  
 50% children (under 18)  
 0% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

<b>Origins</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary area of origin: Deir-ez-Zor sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)</li> </ul>
<b>Food Security and Livelihoods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site</li> <li>Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size</li> <li>Access to food market(s): yes</li> <li>Access to income: no</li> </ul>
<b>WASH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking</li> <li>Reported water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs</li> <li>Reported issues with water quality: none reported</li> <li>Latrines: communal latrines (1)</li> <li>Alternatives to latrines in use: none</li> <li>Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places</li> <li>Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location</li> <li>Garbage disposal issues: dumping site(s) within camp or close to site</li> </ul>
<b>Healthcare</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (private hospital/clinic)</li> <li>Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no</li> </ul>

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar; presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture))

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; limited ventilation; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: windows and doors
- Household needs: bedding items (sheets, pillows); mattresses/sleeping mats; winter blankets
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: food; water; winterisation kits

### Deir-ez-Zor: Girls' School 3

Nearest community: Sabha (Basira)

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: no  
 Estimated IDP population: **80**  
 Population breakdown:  
 52% male and 48% female  
 60% children (under 18)  
 10% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 0  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

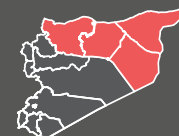
<b>Origins</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary area of origin: Muhasan sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)</li> </ul>
<b>Food Security and Livelihoods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site</li> <li>Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals</li> <li>Access to food market(s): yes</li> <li>Access to income: yes: unskilled agricultural labour; casual unskilled labour (construction)</li> </ul>
<b>WASH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking</li> <li>Reported water access: less than half of the population has enough water for their needs</li> <li>Reported issues with water quality: none reported</li> <li>Latrines: communal latrines (2)</li> <li>Alternatives to latrines in use: none</li> <li>Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places</li> <li>Garbage disposal method: burning garbage</li> <li>Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; infrequent garbage collection and removal</li> </ul>
<b>Healthcare</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li># of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1</li> <li>Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no</li> </ul>

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: no (no education available/lack of learning space in the camp)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: tools
- Household needs: sources of light; clothing; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; shelter support



### Deir-ez-Zor: Hejneh School 1

Nearest community: Hejneh

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: no  
 Estimated IDP population: **60**  
 Population breakdown:  
 45% male and 55% female  
 55% children (under 18)  
 7% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

**Origins**

- Primary area of origin: Deir-ez-Zor sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor); Abu Kamal sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)

**Food Security and Livelihoods**

- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: no

**WASH**

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: about half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour; people got sick after drinking the water
- Latrines: communal latrines (5)
- Alternatives to latrines in use:
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: garbage is not collected/disposed of
- Garbage disposal issues: complete lack of garbage removal; dumping site(s) within camp or close to site

**Healthcare**

- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (pharmacy, private hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

**Protection and Education**

- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: theft; presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: child-headed households
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture); classes are overcrowded)

**Shelter/NFIs**

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (vouchers for NFIs)
- Shelter needs: windows; doors
- Household needs: water containers; winter blankets; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; shelter support

### Deir-ez-Zor: Hejneh School 2

Nearest community: Hejneh

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: no  
 Estimated IDP population: **61**  
 Population breakdown:  
 40% male and 60% female  
 62% children (under 18)  
 7% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 1  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

**Origins**

- Primary area of origin: Deir-ez-Zor sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)

**Food Security and Livelihoods**

- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: no

**WASH**

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: none reported
- Latrines: communal latrines (5)
- Alternatives to latrines in use:
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
- Garbage disposal issues: dumping site(s) within camp or close to site

**Healthcare**

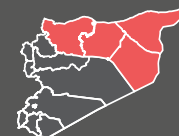
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (pharmacy, private hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

**Protection and Education**

- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar; presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes

**Shelter/NFIs**

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (vouchers for NFIs)
- Shelter needs: windows; doors
- Household needs: water containers
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: food; shelter support; water



### Deir-ez-Zor: House in Sabha 1

Nearest community: Sabha (Basira)

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: no  
 Estimated IDP population: **37**  
 Population breakdown:  
 78% male and 22% female  
 48% children (under 18)  
 0% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 0  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): 8

- Origins**
  - Primary area of origin: Hajin sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor); Muhasan sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)
- Food Security and Livelihoods**
  - Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site
  - Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: no coping strategies reported
  - Access to food market(s): yes
  - Access to income: no
- WASH**
  - Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
  - Reported water access: less than half of the population has enough water for their needs
  - Reported issues with water quality: none reported
  - Latrines: household latrines (3)
  - Alternatives to latrines in use: none
  - Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
  - Garbage disposal method: garbage is not collected/discharged
  - Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; infrequent garbage collection and removal
- Healthcare**
  - # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (NGO clinic)
  - Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (no barrier to education reported)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: none
- Household needs: cooking utensils; winter clothes; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; medical care

### Deir-ez-Zor: House in Sabha 2

Nearest community: Sabha (Basira)

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: no  
 Estimated IDP population: **25**  
 Population breakdown:  
 50% male and 50% female  
 60% children (under 18)  
 10% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

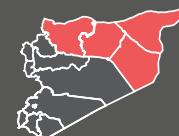
- Origins**
  - Primary area of origin: Hajin sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)
- Food Security and Livelihoods**
  - Main food source: from markets in the camp/site
  - Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; spending days without eating
  - Access to food market(s): yes
  - Access to income: no
- WASH**
  - Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
  - Reported water access: about half of the population has enough water for their needs
  - Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour; people got sick after drinking the water
  - Latrines: household latrines (4)
  - Alternatives to latrines in use: none
  - Bathing facilities: private showers/bathing places
  - Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
  - Garbage disposal issues: dumping site(s) within camp or close to site
- Healthcare**
  - # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (private hospital/clinic)
  - Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar; presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture); classes are overcrowded)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: windows
- Household needs: bedding items (sheets, pillows); mattresses/sleeping mats; winter blankets
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: food; shelter support; water



### Deir-ez-Zor: Jazaret Elbuhmeid Collective Centre

Nearest community: Jazaret Elbuhmeid

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: no  
 Estimated IDP population: **230**  
 Population breakdown:  
 45% male and 55% female  
 50% children (under 18)  
 10% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 0  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: Abu Kamal sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site; from family and friends in the area
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: unskilled agricultural labour; casual unskilled labour (construction); low skilled labour in service industry (no formal education required; eg. driver, cleaner)

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour; people got sick after drinking the water
- Latrines: no latrines
- Alternatives to latrines in use: digging private pits
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: burning garbage
- Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; infrequent garbage collection and removal; dumping site(s) within camp or close to site

#### Healthcare

- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (private hospital/clinic, other)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: lack of documentation
- Reported protection risks: serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar; disputes between residents; domestic violence; theft; presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: early marriage (women under 16 years old)
- Reported child protection risks: child labour
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture); schools lack trained teachers; no education for children of a certain age; children have to work; customs/tradition (early marriage, gender etc))

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from heat; leaking during rain; limited ventilation; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: general maintenance
- Household needs: water containers; winter heaters; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: food; shelter support; winterisation kits

### Deir-ez-Zor: Jazaret Elbuhmeid Tented Site

Nearest community: Jazaret Elbuhmeid

#### Site Overview

Type of site: informal tented settlement  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA  
 Estimated IDP population: **220**  
 Population breakdown:  
 45% male and 55% female  
 50% children (under 18)  
 15% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 0  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: Deir-ez-Zor sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; selling non-productive assets
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: subsistence agriculture/livestock; unskilled agricultural labour; casual unskilled labour (construction)

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour
- Latrines: no latrines
- Alternatives to latrines in use: digging private pits
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: burning garbage
- Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; complete lack of garbage removal

#### Healthcare

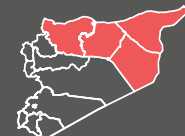
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (private hospital/clinic, other)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive; lack of documentation
- Reported protection risks: serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar; disputes between residents; domestic violence; presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: violence against women
- Reported child protection risks: child labour; early marriage (younger than 16)
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (school is too far away/no transport available; schools lack trained teachers; children have to work; customs/tradition (early marriage, gender etc))

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; limited ventilation; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: new tents; additional tents; plastic sheeting
- Household needs: water containers; winter heaters; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: food; shelter support; water



### Deir-ez-Zor: Jdid Ekeidat 1

Nearest community: Jdid Ekeidat

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: yes, as a school  
 Estimated IDP population: **35**  
 Population breakdown:  
 40% male and 60% female  
 50% children (under 18)  
 5% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

- Origins**
  - Primary area of origin: Khasham sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)
- Food Security and Livelihoods**
  - Main food source: food distributions
  - Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size
  - Access to food market(s): yes
  - Access to income: yes: self-employed (commercial business owner)
- WASH**
  - Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
  - Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
  - Reported issues with water quality: none reported
  - Latrines: communal latrines (2)
  - Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation within the camp
  - Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
  - Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
  - Garbage disposal issues: no challenges
- Healthcare**
  - # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (public hospital/clinic)
  - Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: yes

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: not sure
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: no (education is not considered important)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelters for the population; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (cash)
- Shelter needs: tools
- Household needs: sources of light; winter blankets; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; shelter support

### Deir-ez-Zor: Jdid Ekeidat 2

Nearest community: Jdid Ekeidat

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: yes, as a school  
 Estimated IDP population: **25**  
 Population breakdown:  
 40% male and 60% female  
 50% children (under 18)  
 10% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

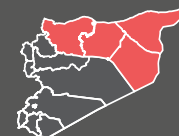
- Origins**
  - Primary area of origin: Khasham sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)
- Food Security and Livelihoods**
  - Main food source: from markets in the camp/site
  - Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; buying food with money usually used for other things
  - Access to food market(s): yes
  - Access to income: yes: low skilled labour in service industry (no formal education required; eg. driver, cleaner)
- WASH**
  - Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
  - Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
  - Reported issues with water quality: none reported
  - Latrines: communal latrines (4)
  - Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation within the camp
  - Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
  - Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
  - Garbage disposal issues: no challenges
- Healthcare**
  - # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (public hospital/clinic)
  - Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: not sure
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture))

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): lack of insulation from cold; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (cash)
- Shelter needs: tools
- Household needs: sources of light; winter clothes; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; shelter support



### Deir-ez-Zor: Khurazyah 1

Nearest community: MreiyeH

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: no  
 Estimated IDP population: **48**  
 Population breakdown:  
 52% male and 48% female  
 49% children (under 18)  
 13% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 0  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

- Origins**
  - Primary area of origin: Muhasan sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor); Deir-ez-Zor sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)
- Food Security and Livelihoods**
  - Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site
  - Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals
  - Access to food market(s): yes
  - Access to income: no
- WASH**
  - Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
  - Reported water access: about half of the population has enough water for their needs
  - Reported issues with water quality: none reported
  - Latrines: communal latrines (5)
  - Alternatives to latrines in use: none
  - Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
  - Garbage disposal method: feeding leftover food to livestock
  - Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; infrequent garbage collection and removal
- Healthcare**
  - # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 0
  - Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation; transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (no barriers reported)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (cash)
- Shelter needs: windows and doors
- Household needs: sources of light; winter clothes; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: winter clothes
- Overall priority needs: civil documentation; food; medical care

### Deir-ez-Zor: Khurazyah 2

Nearest community: Deir-ez-Zor

#### Site Overview

Type of site: informal tented settlement  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA  
 Estimated IDP population: **55**  
 Population breakdown:  
 40% male and 60% female  
 50% children (under 18)  
 5% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): no

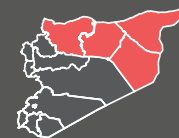
- Origins**
  - Primary area of origin: Muhasan sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)
- Food Security and Livelihoods**
  - Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site; from family and friends in the area
  - Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals
  - Access to food market(s): yes
  - Access to income: yes: unskilled agricultural labour; casual unskilled labour (construction); self-employed (commercial business owner)
- WASH**
  - Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
  - Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
  - Reported issues with water quality: none reported
  - Latrines: no latrines
  - Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation within the camp
  - Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
  - Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
  - Garbage disposal issues: no challenges
- Healthcare**
  - # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (public hospital/clinic)
  - Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: not sure
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (schools lack trained teachers)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (cash)
- Shelter needs: tools
- Household needs: sources of light; winter clothes; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; shelter support



### Deir-ez-Zor: Moezleh 1

Nearest community: Moezleh

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: no  
 Estimated IDP population: **1,650**  
 Population breakdown:  
 45% male and 55% female  
 60% children (under 18)  
 5% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 25  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: Khasham; Al Mayadin; Susat sub-districts (Deir-ez-Zor)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site; from family and friends in the area
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: subsistence agriculture/livestock; unskilled agricultural labour; casual unskilled labour (construction)

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour
- Latrines: communal latrines (15)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes); digging private pits; designated spaces outside the shelter
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
- Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; complete lack of garbage removal; dumping site(s) within camp or close to site

#### Healthcare

- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (other)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation; transportation options available but too expensive; lack of documentation
- Reported protection risks: serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar; disputes between residents; theft; presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: violence against women; early marriage (women under 16 years old)
- Reported child protection risks: child labour; early marriage (younger than 16)
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (schools lack trained teachers; no education for children of a certain age; children have to work; customs/tradition (early marriage, gender etc); fear of spread of disease)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; limited ventilation; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (tools for shelter repair)
- Shelter needs: new tents; tarpaulins; timber
- Household needs: water containers; winter heaters; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; shelter support

### Deir-ez-Zor: Moezleh 2

Nearest community: Moezleh

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: yes, as a school  
 Estimated IDP population: **40**  
 Population breakdown:  
 50% male and 50% female  
 50% children (under 18)  
 10% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: Abu Kamal sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: casual unskilled labour (construction); self-employed (commercial business owner)

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad; water smells bad
- Latrines: communal latrines (5)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: none
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
- Garbage disposal issues: no challenges

#### Healthcare

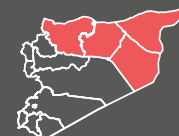
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (private hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: yes

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: lack of documentation
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture))

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelters for the population
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (cash)
- Shelter needs: none
- Household needs: water containers; winter blankets; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; winterisation kits



### Deir-ez-Zor: Sabha

Nearest community: Sabha (Basira)

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: no  
 Estimated IDP population: **95**  
 Population breakdown:  
 30% male and 70% female  
 50% children (under 18)  
 10% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: Al Mayadin sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: from markets in the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: humanitarian aid

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad; water smells bad
- Latrines: communal latrines (2)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation within the camp
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
- Garbage disposal issues: no challenges

#### Healthcare

- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (public hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: not sure
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: no (education is not considered important)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from cold; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (cash)
- Shelter needs: tools
- Household needs: sources of light; winter blankets; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; shelter support

### Deir-ez-Zor: Sabha School 1

Nearest community: Sabha (Basira)

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: yes, as a school  
 Estimated IDP population: **40**  
 Population breakdown:  
 20% male and 80% female  
 70% children (under 18)  
 0% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: Homs sub-district (Homs); Deir-ez-Zor sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: gifts/in-kind assistance from household/friends

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: less than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: none reported
- Latrines: no latrines
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation within the camp; open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes)
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
- Garbage disposal issues: infrequent garbage collection and removal

#### Healthcare

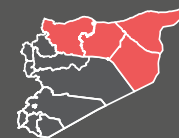
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (private hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (no barriers reported)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors)
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (vouchers for clothes)
- Shelter needs: windows and doors
- Household needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; winter blankets
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: food; water; sanitation



### Deir-ez-Zor: Sabha School 2

Nearest community: Sabha (Basira)

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: yes, as a school  
 Estimated IDP population: **28**  
 Population breakdown:  
 70% male and 30% female  
 35% children (under 18)  
 30% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

- Origins**
  - Primary area of origin: Ashara sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)
- Food Security and Livelihoods**
  - Main food source: food distributions; from local markets outside the camp/site
  - Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals
  - Access to food market(s): yes
  - Access to income: yes: smallholder agriculture/livestock
- WASH**
  - Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
  - Reported water access: less than half of the population has enough water for their needs
  - Reported issues with water quality: none reported
  - Latrines: communal latrines (3)
  - Alternatives to latrines in use: none
  - Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
  - Garbage disposal method: garbage is disposed of in front of the building
  - Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters
- Healthcare**
  - # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 0
  - Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

- Protection and Education**
  - Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation; transportation options available but too expensive
  - Reported protection risks: none reported
  - Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
  - Reported child protection risks: none reported
  - Access to birth registration services: no
  - Access to education, and barriers: yes (no barriers reported)

- Shelter/NFIs**
  - Adequacy issues with shelter(s): lack of insulation from cold; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
  - Distributions in the previous month: yes (food)
  - Shelter needs: tools
  - Household needs: cooking utensils; sources of light; winter clothes
  - (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
  - Overall priority needs: employment; food; medical care

### Deir-ez-Zor: Sabha Village

Nearest community: Sabha (Basira)

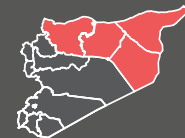
#### Site Overview

Type of site: informal tented settlement  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA  
 Estimated IDP population: **16**  
 Population breakdown:  
 20% male and 80% female  
 70% children (under 18)  
 10% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 0  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

- Origins**
  - Primary area of origin: Abu Kamal; Hajin sub-districts (Deir-ez-Zor)
- Food Security and Livelihoods**
  - Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site
  - Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals
  - Access to food market(s): yes
  - Access to income: yes: unskilled agricultural labour; casual unskilled labour (construction)
- WASH**
  - Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
  - Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
  - Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour; people got sick after drinking the water
  - Latrines: no latrines
  - Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation within the camp
  - Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
  - Garbage disposal method: burning garbage
  - Garbage disposal issues: complete lack of garbage removal
- Healthcare**
  - # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (public hospital/clinic, other)
  - Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

- Protection and Education**
  - Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
  - Reported protection risks: presence of mice
  - Reported protection risks for women/girls: early marriage (women under 16 years old)
  - Reported child protection risks: child labour; early marriage (younger than 16); child-headed households
  - Access to birth registration services: yes
  - Access to education, and barriers: no (children are too young)

- Shelter/NFIs**
  - Adequacy issues with shelter(s): many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
  - Distributions in the previous month: no
  - Shelter needs: new tents; additional tents; tarpaulins
  - Household needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; winter heaters; disposable diapers
  - (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
  - Overall priority needs: employment; food; shelter support



### Deir-ez-Zor: Thiban Camp

Nearest community: Thiban

#### Site Overview

Type of site: informal tented settlement  
Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA

Estimated IDP population: **220**

Population breakdown:

40% male and 60% female

55% children (under 18)

10% elderly (60+)

New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 25

Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: Ashara sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site; from family and friends in the area
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: smallholder agriculture/livestock; low skilled service industry (no formal education required; eg. driver, cleaner); gifts/in-kind assistance from household/friends

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: about half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour; people got sick after drinking the water
- Latrines: no latrines
- Alternatives to latrines in use: digging private pits; designated spaces outside the shelter
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: burning garbage
- Garbage disposal issues: dumping site(s) within camp or close to site

#### Healthcare

- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (private hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation; transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: threat from armed groups; threat from snipers/gunfire
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: child labour
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (school is too far away/no transport available; schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture); children have to work; education is not considered important)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: new tents; tarpaulins; wire
- Household needs: water containers; sources of light; winter heaters
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; shelter support

### Deir-ez-Zor: Unnamed Tented Settlement

Nearest community: Dahite Al Sukarah

#### Site Overview

Type of site: informal tented settlement  
Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA

Estimated IDP population: **60**

Population breakdown:

40% male and 60% female

50% children (under 18)

10% elderly (60+)

New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information

Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: Abu Kamal sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: no

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour; people got sick after drinking the water
- Latrines: no latrines
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes)
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
- Garbage disposal issues: dumping site(s) within camp or close to site

#### Healthcare

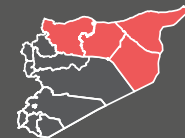
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (private hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar; presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (no barriers reported)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; limited ventilation; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (vouchers for clothes)
- Shelter needs: new tents; additional tents; plastic sheeting
- Household needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; water containers; winter blankets
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: food; water; clothing



### Deir-ez-Zor: Al Tayyana Camp

Nearest community: Tayyana

#### Site Overview

Type of site: informal tented settlement  
Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA

Estimated IDP population: 300

Population breakdown:  
35% male and 65% female  
55% children (under 18)  
10% elderly (60+)

New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 45

Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: Deir-ez-Zor governorate

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: from markets in the camp/site; from local markets outside the camp/site; from family and friends in the area
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: smallholder agriculture/livestock; low skilled labour in service industry (no formal education required; eg. driver, cleaner)

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour; people got sick after drinking the water
- Latrines: no latrines
- Alternatives to latrines in use: digging private pits; designated spaces outside the shelter
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: burning garbage
- Garbage disposal issues: dumping site(s) within camp or close to site

#### Healthcare

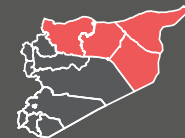
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (private hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation; transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: threat from armed groups; threat from snipers/gunfire
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: child labour
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (school is too far away/no transport available; schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture); education is not considered important)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: new tents; tarpaulins; wire
- Household needs: sources of light; winter heaters; winter clothes
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; shelter support



### Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Abu Kbee

Nearest community: Abu Kbee - West

#### Site Overview

Type of site: informal tented settlement  
Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA

Estimated IDP population: 29

Population breakdown:

67% male and 33% female

65% children (under 18)

2% elderly (60+)

New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information

Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: Aleppo; Idlib governorates

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: from markets in the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: no

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: public tap/standpipe
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: none reported
- Latrines: communal latrines (8)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: none
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: garbage collection (local authorities)
- Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters

#### Healthcare

- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 0
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: no (no education available/lack of learning space in the camp)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: additional tents; tarpaulins; plastic sheeting
- Household needs: winter blankets; winter clothes; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: blankets
- Overall priority needs: education for children; food; shelter support

### Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Al-Thawra School 5

Nearest community: Al-Thawrah

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
Building used for other purposes than shelter: yes, as a school

Estimated IDP population: 218

Population breakdown:

51% male and 49% female

64% children (under 18)

10% elderly (60+)

New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information

Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: Abu Kamal sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor); As-Safira sub-district (Aleppo); Sabka sub-district (Ar-Raqqa)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: food distributions; from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: no coping strategies reported
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: casual unskilled labour (construction); low skilled labour in service industry (no formal education required; eg. driver, cleaner); gifts/in-kind assistance from household/friends

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: piped connection to house (or neighbour's house)
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: none reported
- Latrines: communal latrines (3)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: none
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: garbage collection (local authorities)
- Garbage disposal issues: no challenges

#### Healthcare

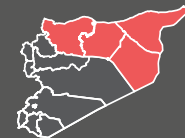
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (public hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: yes

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: early marriage (younger than 16)
- Access to birth registration services: yes
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (no barriers reported)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): none
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (tents; tools for shelter repair; food)
- Shelter needs: tarpaulins; tools
- Household needs: bedding items (sheets, pillows); winter heaters; winter clothes
- (Additional) winter needs: heaters
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; winterisation kits



### Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Al-Thawrah Collective Centre

Nearest community: Al-Thawrah

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: no  
 Estimated IDP population: **40**  
 Population breakdown:  
 50% male and 50% female  
 75% children (under 18)  
 10% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: As-Safira sub-district (Aleppo)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: food distributions; from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; buying food with money usually used for other things; selling productive assets
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: casual unskilled labour (construction); gifts/in-kind assistance from household/friends; humanitarian aid

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: public tap/standpipe
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: none reported
- Latrines: communal latrines (4)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: none
- Bathing facilities: communal showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: garbage collection (local authorities)
- Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters

#### Healthcare

- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (public hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Reported protection risks: disputes between residents; presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: child labour
- Access to birth registration services: yes
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (school is too far away/no transport available; fear of spread of disease)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): lack of insulation from cold; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (tools for shelter repair; food; cleaning materials)
- Shelter needs: tools
- Household needs: clothing; winter blankets; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; medical care; winterisation kits

### Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Al-Thawrah School 1

Nearest community: Al-Thawrah

#### Site Overview

Type of site: informal tented settlement  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA  
 Estimated IDP population: **150**  
 Population breakdown:  
 49% male and 51% female  
 63% children (under 18)  
 3% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 0  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: Al-Thawrah sub-district (Ar-Raqqa)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: from markets in the camp/site; from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; selling productive assets
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: no

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: surface water (lake, pond, dam, river)
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour
- Latrines: no latrines
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes)
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: garbage collection (local authorities)
- Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters

#### Healthcare

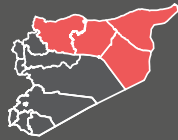
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 0
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Reported protection risks: presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: child labour
- Access to birth registration services: not sure
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (no barriers reported)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: new tents; additional tents; plastic sheeting
- Household needs: winter blankets; winter heaters; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; shelter support; winterisation kits



### Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Al-Thawrah School 2

Nearest community: Al-Thawrah

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: no  
 Estimated IDP population: **220**  
 Population breakdown:  
 50% male and 50% female  
 60% children (under 18)  
 10% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 12  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: Ar-Raqqa governorate

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: food distributions; from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: casual unskilled labour (construction); self-employed (commercial business owner); gifts/in-kind assistance from household/friends; humanitarian aid

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: public tap/standpipe; bottled water, water sachets
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: none reported
- Latrines: communal latrines (6)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: none
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: garbage collection (local authorities)
- Garbage disposal issues: no challenges; insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; infrequent garbage collection and removal

#### Healthcare

- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (public hospital/clinic, private hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: not sure; none
- Reported protection risks: disputes between residents; exploitation of residents (e.g. forced or underpaid labour)
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: early marriage (women under 16 years old)
- Reported child protection risks: child labour; early marriage (younger than 16)
- Access to birth registration services: yes
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (school is too far away/no transport available; children have to work; fear of spread of disease)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelters for the population; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (food)
- Shelter needs: tarpaulins; plastic sheeting; tools
- Household needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; winter blankets; winter clothes; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; medical care; shelter support; winterisation kits

### Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Al-Thawrah School 3

Nearest community: Al-Thawrah

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: yes, as a school  
 Estimated IDP population: **96**  
 Population breakdown:  
 48% male and 52% female  
 73% children (under 18)  
 4% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: As-Safira sub-district (Aleppo)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: food distributions; from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: no coping strategies reported
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: casual unskilled labour (construction)

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: public tap/standpipe
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: none reported
- Latrines: communal latrines (1)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: designated spaces inside the shelter
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: garbage collection (local authorities)
- Garbage disposal issues: no challenges

#### Healthcare

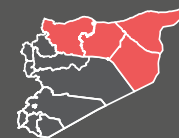
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (public hospital/clinic, private hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (no barriers reported)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): none
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (food)
- Shelter needs: tarpaulins
- Household needs: heating fuel; washing powder (for clothes); detergent (for dishes)
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; winterisation kits



### Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Al-Thawrah School 4

Nearest community: Al-Thawrah

#### Site Overview

**Type of site:** collective centre  
**Building used for other purposes than shelter:** no  
**Estimated IDP population:** 200  
**Population breakdown:**  
 43% male and 57% female  
 68% children (under 18)  
 10% elderly (60+)  
**New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** no information  
**Departures (previous 2 weeks):** no information

#### Origins

- **Primary area of origin:** none reported

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- **Main food source:** food distributions; from local markets outside the camp/site
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- **Access to food market(s):** yes
- **Access to income:** yes: casual unskilled labour (construction); self-employed (commercial business owner); gifts/in-kind assistance from household/friends; humanitarian aid

#### WASH

- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** public tap/standpipe
- **Reported water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** none reported
- **Latrines:** communal latrines (5)
- **Alternatives to latrines in use:** none
- **Bathing facilities:** communal showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** garbage collection (local authorities)
- **Garbage disposal issues:** no challenges

#### Healthcare

- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 1 (public hospital/clinic)
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no

#### Protection and Education

- **Barriers to movement:** none
- **Reported protection risks:** disputes between residents; presence of mice
- **Reported protection risks for women/girls:** restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services (e.g.: health, education)
- **Reported child protection risks:** child labour
- **Access to birth registration services:** yes
- **Access to education, and barriers:** yes (no barriers reported)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- **Adequacy issues with shelter(s):** lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors)
- **Distributions in the previous month:** yes (food)
- **Shelter needs:** tools
- **Household needs:** bedding items (sheets, pillows); mattresses/sleeping mats; winter blankets; heating fuel
- **(Additional) winter needs:** heating fuel
- **Overall priority needs:** employment; medical care; winterisation kits

### Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Al-Thawrah School 6

Nearest community: Al-Thawrah

#### Site Overview

**Type of site:** collective centre  
**Building used for other purposes than shelter:** yes, as a school  
**Estimated IDP population:** 215  
**Population breakdown:**  
 52% male and 48% female  
 66% children (under 18)  
 7% elderly (60+)  
**New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** no information  
**Departures (previous 2 weeks):** no information

#### Origins

- **Primary area of origin:** As-Safira sub-district (Aleppo); Abu Kamal sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor); Ar-Raqqa sub-district (Ar-Raqqa)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- **Main food source:** food distributions; from local markets outside the camp/site
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** no coping strategies reported
- **Access to food market(s):** yes
- **Access to income:** yes: casual unskilled labour (construction); low skilled labour in service industry (no formal education required; eg. driver, cleaner); gifts/in-kind assistance from household/friends; humanitarian aid

#### WASH

- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** piped connection to house (or neighbour's house); public tap/standpipe
- **Reported water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** none reported
- **Latrines:** communal latrines (8)
- **Alternatives to latrines in use:** none
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** garbage collection (local authorities)
- **Garbage disposal issues:** no challenges

#### Healthcare

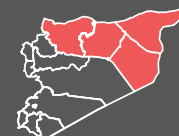
- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 1 (public hospital/clinic)
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no

#### Protection and Education

- **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation; transportation options available but too expensive
- **Reported protection risks:** none reported
- **Reported protection risks for women/girls:** none reported
- **Reported child protection risks:** none reported
- **Access to birth registration services:** yes
- **Access to education, and barriers:** yes (no barriers reported)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- **Adequacy issues with shelter(s):** leaking during rain; lack of heating
- **Distributions in the previous month:** yes (food)
- **Shelter needs:** tarpaulins; plastic sheeting; tools
- **Household needs:** bedding items (sheets, pillows); mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; winter heaters; heating fuel
- **(Additional) winter needs:** heaters; heating fuel
- **Overall priority needs:** employment; food; medical care; winterisation kits



### Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Al-Thawrah School 7

Nearest community: Al-Thawrah

#### Site Overview

**Type of site:** collective centre  
**Building used for other purposes than shelter:** yes, as a school  
**Estimated IDP population:** 246  
**Population breakdown:**  
 55% male and 45% female  
 74% children (under 18)  
 6% elderly (60+)  
**New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** no information  
**Departures (previous 2 weeks):** 10

- Origins**
  - Primary area of origin: As-Safira sub-district (Aleppo); Abu Kamal sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)
- Food Security and Livelihoods**
  - Main food source: food distributions; from local markets outside the camp/site
  - Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: no coping strategies reported
  - Access to food market(s): yes
  - Access to income: yes: casual unskilled labour (construction); public sector/civil servant (teacher, postal service, public administration); low skilled labour in service industry (no formal education required; eg. driver, cleaner); humanitarian aid
- WASH**
  - Primary drinking water source for IDPs: piped connection to house (or neighbour's house); public tap/standpipe
  - Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
  - Reported issues with water quality: none reported
  - Latrines: communal latrines (6)
  - Alternatives to latrines in use: none
  - Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
  - Garbage disposal method: garbage collection (NGO)
  - Garbage disposal issues: no challenges
- Healthcare**
  - # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (NGO clinic, public hospital/clinic)
  - Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: yes

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: early marriage (younger than 16)
- Access to birth registration services: yes
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (no barriers reported)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelters for the population; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (food)
- Shelter needs: tarpaulins; tools
- Household needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; winter blankets; winter heaters; winter clothes; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heaters
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; clothing; winterisation kits

### Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Safsafa

Nearest community: Al-Thawrah

#### Site Overview

**Type of site:** informal tented settlement  
**Building used for other purposes than shelter:** NA  
**Estimated IDP population:** 123  
**Population breakdown:**  
 51% male and 49% female  
 69% children (under 18)  
 5% elderly (60+)  
**New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** 0  
**Departures (previous 2 weeks):** 0

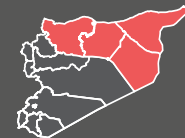
- Origins**
  - Primary area of origin: Al-Thawrah sub-district (Ar-Raqqa)
- Food Security and Livelihoods**
  - Main food source: from markets in the camp/site; from local markets outside the camp/site
  - Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things
  - Access to food market(s): yes
  - Access to income: no
- WASH**
  - Primary drinking water source for IDPs: surface water (lake, pond, dam, river)
  - Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
  - Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad
  - Latrines: no latrines
  - Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes)
  - Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
  - Garbage disposal method: garbage collection (local authorities)
  - Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters
- Healthcare**
  - # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 0
  - Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Reported protection risks: presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (no barriers reported)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelters for the population; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: new tents; additional tents; tarpaulins
- Household needs: winter blankets; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: food; shelter support



### Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Safsafa Building

Nearest community: Al-Thawrah

#### Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre  
 Building used for other purposes than shelter: no  
 Estimated IDP population: **30**  
 Population breakdown:  
 47% male and 53% female  
 53% children (under 18)  
 3% elderly (60+)  
 New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 0  
 Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

#### Origins

- Primary area of origin: As-Safira sub-district (Aleppo)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods

- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things; selling non-productive assets
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: no

#### WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: piped connection to house (or neighbour's house)
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: none reported
- Latrines: communal latrines (2)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: none
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: garbage collection (local authorities)
- Garbage disposal issues: no challenges

#### Healthcare

- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 0
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

#### Protection and Education

- Barriers to movement: not sure
- Reported protection risks: presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (no barriers reported)

#### Shelter/NFIs

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: none
- Household needs: winter blankets; winter heaters; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: food; medical care; shelter support