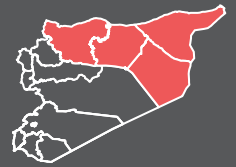




Camp Profile: Al Hol

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria
April-May 2019

This factsheet is part of a series on camps and informal sites in northeast Syria. For more information and the data collection methodology, access the full report here: <http://bit.ly/2JP1WIR>



Overview

Number of individuals: 73,520¹
Number of households: 18,000¹
Number of shelters: 12,903
First arrivals: May 2016
Average length of stay: 10 months
Camp area: 2.41 km²
Management agency: INGO
Administration agency: Self-administration

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Al Hol camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 18 and 25 April. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 7% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management employees. In some cases, additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

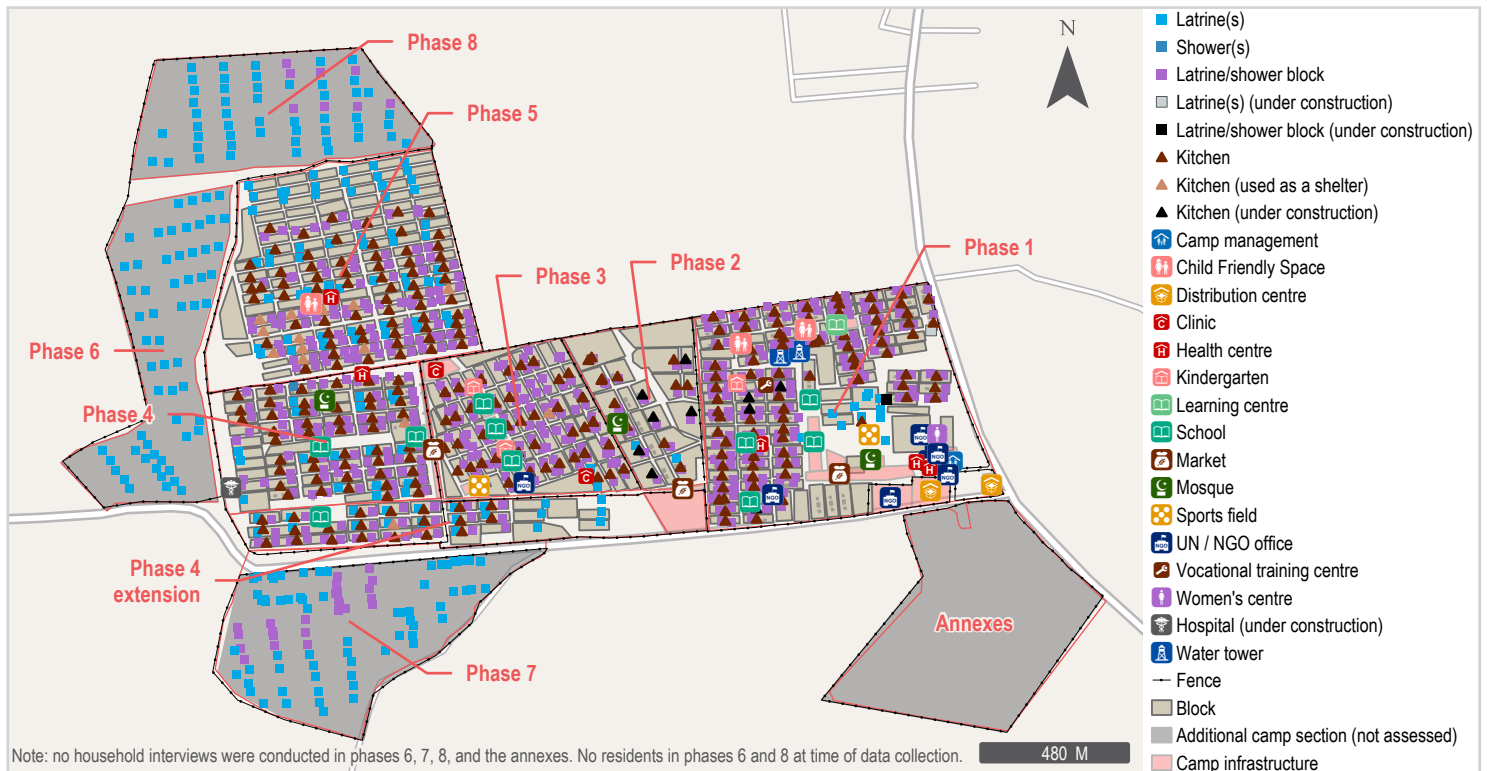
Location Map



Background

The population of Al Hol camp, home to both Iraqi refugees and Syrian IDPs, increased by approximately 680% following December 2018, due to large numbers of arrivals from communities in Deir-ez-Zor. This influx has put a strain on the available infrastructure and services (see table below).

Camp Map



Sectoral Minimum Standards

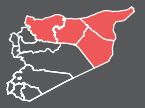
		Current round			Previous round (Dec 2018)	
		Target	Result	Achievement	Result ²	Change
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.1	●	4.5	▲
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	4.0m ²	●	6.2m ²	▼
	Average camp area per person	min 35m ²	33m ²	●	192m ²	▼
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	77%	●	79%	▼
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	19%	●	52%	▼
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●	100%	▶
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) ³	100%	73%	●	51%	▲
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	29%	●	70%	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	18%	●	32%	▼
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	35	●	12	▲
	Persons per shower	max. 20	46	●	16	▲
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Every 2-3 days	●	Every 2-3 days	▶

Targets based on Sphere and humanitarian minimum standards specific to northeast Syria. ● Minimum standard reached ● More than 50% minimum standard reached ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached

1. Numbers of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management.

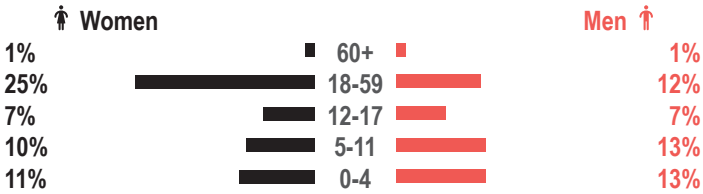
2. Factsheets for Al Hol were previously split up by IDPs and refugees. This column shows the average of the findings per section.

3. 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.



➔ DEMOGRAPHICS AND MOVEMENT

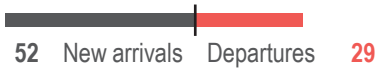
Demographics



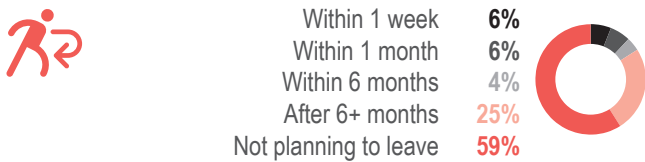
Top three household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Iraq	Anbar	Kaim	11%
Iraq	Ninewa	Mosul	10%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Susat	9%

Movements in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



Households planning to leave the camp:



73% of households planning to leave want to **return to their communities of origin.**

43% of these households reported having received **information on returning** to their areas of origin in the 3 months before data collection.

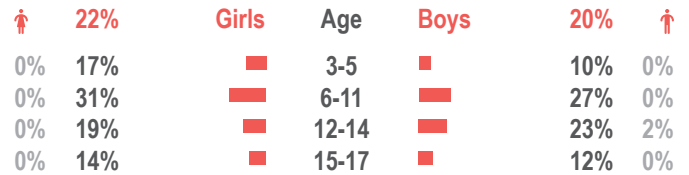
📖 EDUCATION



At the time of data collection, there were **5** educational facilities in the camp.⁴

Age groups:	6-11, 12-14, 15-17
Service providers:	INGOs, local NGO
Curricula on offer:	Self-learning, Iraqi curriculum
Certification available:	✗

Attendance⁵



Inside camp Outside camp

The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school decreased from **70%** in December 2018 to **29%** at the time of data collection.

Barriers to education: of the **65%** of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, **85%** reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- School is too far away/no transport available (20%)
- Safety security concerns (17%)

Available WASH facilities⁴

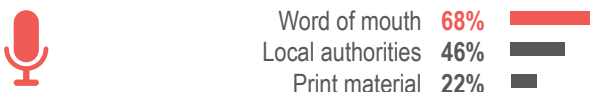
Facility	None	In some schools	In all schools
Gender-segregated latrines			✓
Handwashing facilities			✓
Safe drinking water			✓

4. As reported by key informants from camp management or camp administration authorities.
 5. Percentages of children attending school at least four days a week. These findings are indicative only as they are based on a subset of the total sample.

📄 INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

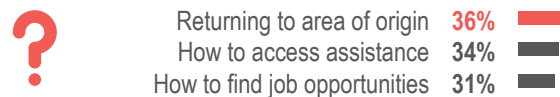
Sources of information

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:⁶



Information needs

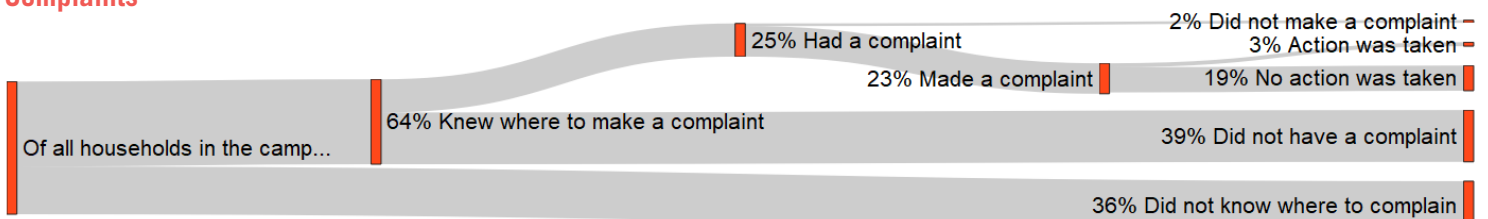
Top three reported information needs:⁷



Service mapping

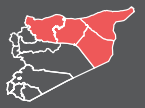
Have services in the camp been mapped? ✓ Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? ✓

Complaints



Only **15%** of households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result.

6. Households could select as many options as applied.
 7. Households could select up to three options from a list.



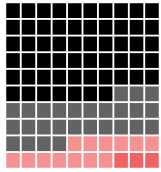
SHELTER

97% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

Average number of people per shelter: **5.1**
Average household size: **6.7** individuals



Tent status⁸



Tent is new	58%
Minor wear and tear	27%
Tent is in poor condition	13%
Tent is worn/torn	3%

Shelter adequacy

61% of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:⁷



Security	21%
No electricity	18%
Lack of privacy	18%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:⁷



Plastic sheeting	38%
New/additional tents	31%
Tarpaulins	31%

Fire safety

Households reporting the presence of fire fighting systems that could be used to protect them:



Yes - fire extinguishers	25%
Yes - other	0%
Not sure	1%
No	73%



81% of respondents with access to a fire fighting system reported being familiar with **how to use it**.

Camp management reported that actors in the camp **have** provided residents with **information on fire safety** in the past three months.

NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:⁷



Rechargeable fan	34%
Cooking fuel/stove	25%
Sources of light	24%



One of the three most named NFI needs was a **seasonal item**. Other summer-specific needs included cool boxes (23% of households) and ice (18% of households).

Sources of light

Top three sources of light inside shelters:⁶



Solar panels	78%
Rechargeable flashlight	13%
None	8%

Winter response

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:⁶



Lack of sufficient fuel	47%
Water leaking into shelter	45%
Shelter damage (bad weather)	37%

Winter items received, by % of households:

84%	Fuel
75%	Blankets
72%	Heater
63%	Winter clothes/shoes
19%	Shelter reinforcement material
6%	Cash/voucher assistance
6%	None

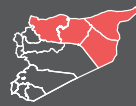
47% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 38% of all households reported that they had **bought extra fuel** in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:⁶



Bad smell	67%
Irritation of eyes	47%
Smoke leaking into shelter	38%

8. Enumerators were asked to observe the state of the tent and select one of the options.



PROTECTION



54% of households reported that **personal safety and security issues** had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

- Most commonly reported issues:**
- Theft (33%)
 - Presence of rodents (31%)

Gender

Households reporting the presence of gender-based protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues:

- Harassment (17%)
- Early marriage - under 16 (7%)



In the two weeks prior to data collection, **women in 17%** and **men in 7%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.⁹

11% of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a **women's space**¹⁰ in the 30 days prior to data collection.

	None	In some spaces	In all spaces
Latrines		✓	
Handwashing facilities		✓	

Freedom of movement



23% of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

Households reporting that they were able to leave for non-emergency purposes in the two weeks prior to data collection:



Most commonly reported barriers:

- Departure conditions/approval needed (64%)
- Transportation options available but too expensive (17%)

Child protection

Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues:

- Child labour (18%)
- Early marriage - under 16 (12%)



9% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**¹¹ in the previous two weeks.

17% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had attended a **Child Friendly Space**¹⁰ (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

	None	In some CFSs	In all CFSs
Gender-segregated latrines		✓	
Handwashing facilities		✓	

Documentation



19% of individuals in the camp are reportedly in possession of their key **identification papers**.¹²

46% of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:¹³

Children at risk	0.8%	Elderly at risk	0.5%
Chronically ill persons	3.3%	Persons with psychosocial needs	1.2%
Persons with disabilities	2.2%	Single parents/caregivers	6.3%

HEALTH



Number of healthcare facilities: 6

Service providers: NGOs

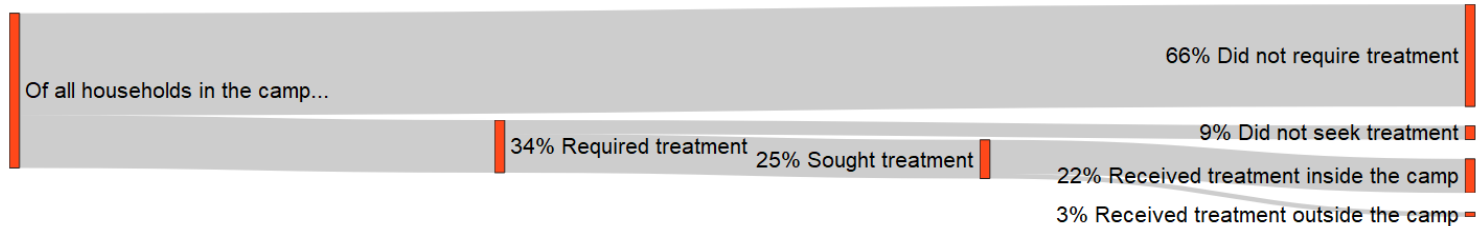
Types of facilities: NGO clinics

Access to treatment for one or more household members:

Households with members in the following categories:¹³

Person with serious injury	16%
Person with chronic illness	20%
Pregnant or lactating woman	43%

Of all households in the camp...



Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, **18%** reported that they had faced **barriers to accessing medical care**. The most commonly reported barriers were the **(perceived) low quality of care** (10%), the high cost of care (4%), and the lack of available facilities (4%).

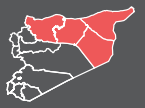
9. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches, sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or towards other household members.

10. Women's spaces and Child Friendly Spaces are designated spaces in the camp, run by humanitarian actors, where activities for these demographics are hosted.

11. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in daily or other activities.

12. Key identification documents include: national IDs, passports, family booklets, and individual or family civil records. An individual who has lost one of these documents is not considered to be in possession of them.

13. Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records. Children at risk are persons under 18 who are parents, separated from their immediate family, or not attending school, and persons under 16 who are married or working. Elderly people at risk are persons over the age of 65 who cannot take care of themselves or who are solely responsible for children under 18 or others who cannot take care of themselves.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Water



Water trucking was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection.

Drinking water was supplied by an INGO, and was reportedly **treated** prior to distribution.



Drinking water:

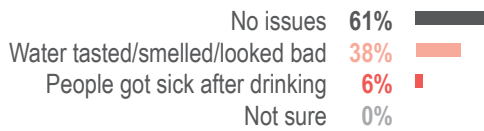
99% of households used a public tap/standpipe



Household water:¹⁴

100% of households used a public tap/standpipe

Drinking water issues, by % of households reporting:



12% of households reported that they treated their drinking water.

Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:



Most commonly reported strategies:

- Modifying hygiene practices (24%)
- Reducing drinking water consumption (21%)

Hygiene



Primary waste disposal system: collection, burning
Disposal location: a dumping site outside the camp
Sewage system: septic tanks and the sewage network

51% of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.



9% of individuals in the camp had suffered from **diarrhoea** in the two weeks prior to data collection.¹⁵

4% had suffered from **respiratory illness**;
3% had suffered from **skin disease**.

Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:¹⁶



- The most commonly inaccessible items included **disposable diapers** and **washing powder**.
- Hygiene items were most commonly inaccessible because households **could not afford to buy them**.

Sanitation

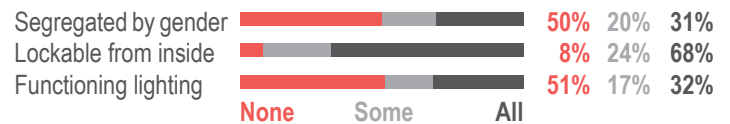


Number of latrines in camp: 2,891

Households using latrines: Communal¹⁷ 94% Household¹⁷ 3%

3% of households reported practicing **open defecation**.

Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:¹⁸



Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:¹⁸



Very clean **10%**
 Mostly clean **44%**
 Somewhat unclean **26%**
 Very unclean **20%**



89% of households reported that all members could access latrines.

Groups that could not always access latrines included:

- People with disabilities (6% of households)
- Boys, 0-17 (4% of households)



Number of showers in camp: 1,599

Households using showers: Household¹⁷ 57% Household¹⁷ 1%

Households without access to showers predominantly reported **bathing inside their shelters**. In **60%** of households with access to showers, one or more members nonetheless preferred to bathe inside shelters because the showers were seen as **unsafe or culturally inappropriate**.

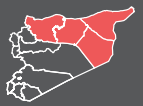
14. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.

15. In the two weeks prior to the assessment; self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

16. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes (for adults and children), toothpaste (for adults and children), shampoo (for adults and babies), cleaning liquid (for the house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.

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

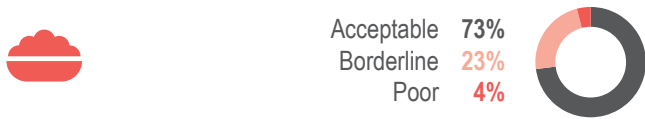
18. Excluding households who selected 'Not sure'.



FOOD SECURITY

Consumption

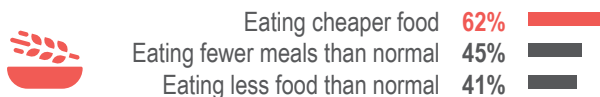
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:³



The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from **57%** in December 2018 to **73%** in April 2019.

However, **76%** of households still reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

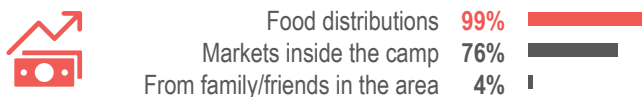
Top three reported food-related coping strategies:¹⁹



Market access

97% of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, **40%** of these households reportedly **did not have enough funds** to buy all the items they needed.

Most commonly reported main sources of food:⁶



27% of households reported that they had **bought food on credit** in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed **22,921 SYP** (43 USD)¹⁹

Distributions

Type of food assistance received,²¹ by % of households reporting:



83% of households who had not received a food basket, cash, or vouchers in the 30 days prior to data collection, had received at least one of these distributions in the preceding **three months**.

Top three food items households would like to receive more of:⁷



About REACH Initiative

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

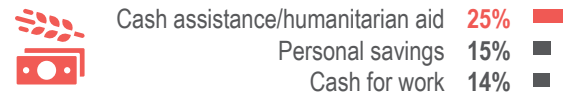
LIVELIHOODS

65% of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Average monthly household income: **64,761 SYP** (121 USD)²⁰

Households with members earning an income: **29%**

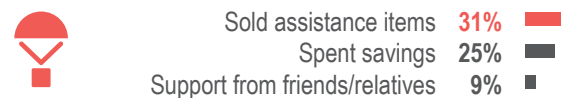
Top three reported primary income sources:⁶



Less than **1%** of households reported that they had received **cash assistance** in the month prior to data collection.

Coping strategies

Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:⁶



19. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, but this graph only includes the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported (i.e. by what percentage of households).

20. The effective exchange rate for northeast Syria was reported to be 536 Syrian pounds to the dollar in April 2019. (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot: 8-15 April 2019)

21. In the 30 days before the interview.

22. This includes both standard food baskets and ready-to-eat rations since it is not always clear to households what the difference is.