



Rapid Needs Assessment: Displacement from Syria

Bardarash Camp, Iraq

Update: As of 19 November 2019

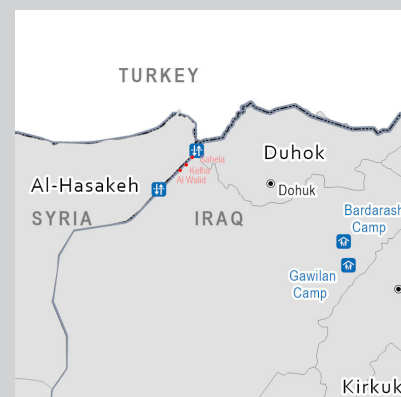
Situation Overview

As insecurity continues in Northeast Syria (NES) and as refugees continue to cross the border from Syria into the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), the government and humanitarian actors continue to ensure basic needs of refugees are met. New refugee arrivals are sent to Bardarash camp, a decommissioned Internally Displaced Person (IDP) camp which has been re-activated, and to Gawilan camp. At the time of data collection, approximately 2,649 households were located within Bardarash camp.¹ To ensure that aid actors are able to make informed decisions and provide residents with the services, assistance and information that is required, REACH Initiative (REACH) conducted a third, follow-up round of data collection² in Bardarash on November 18 and 19, 2019 to capture displacement experience, intentions and needs.

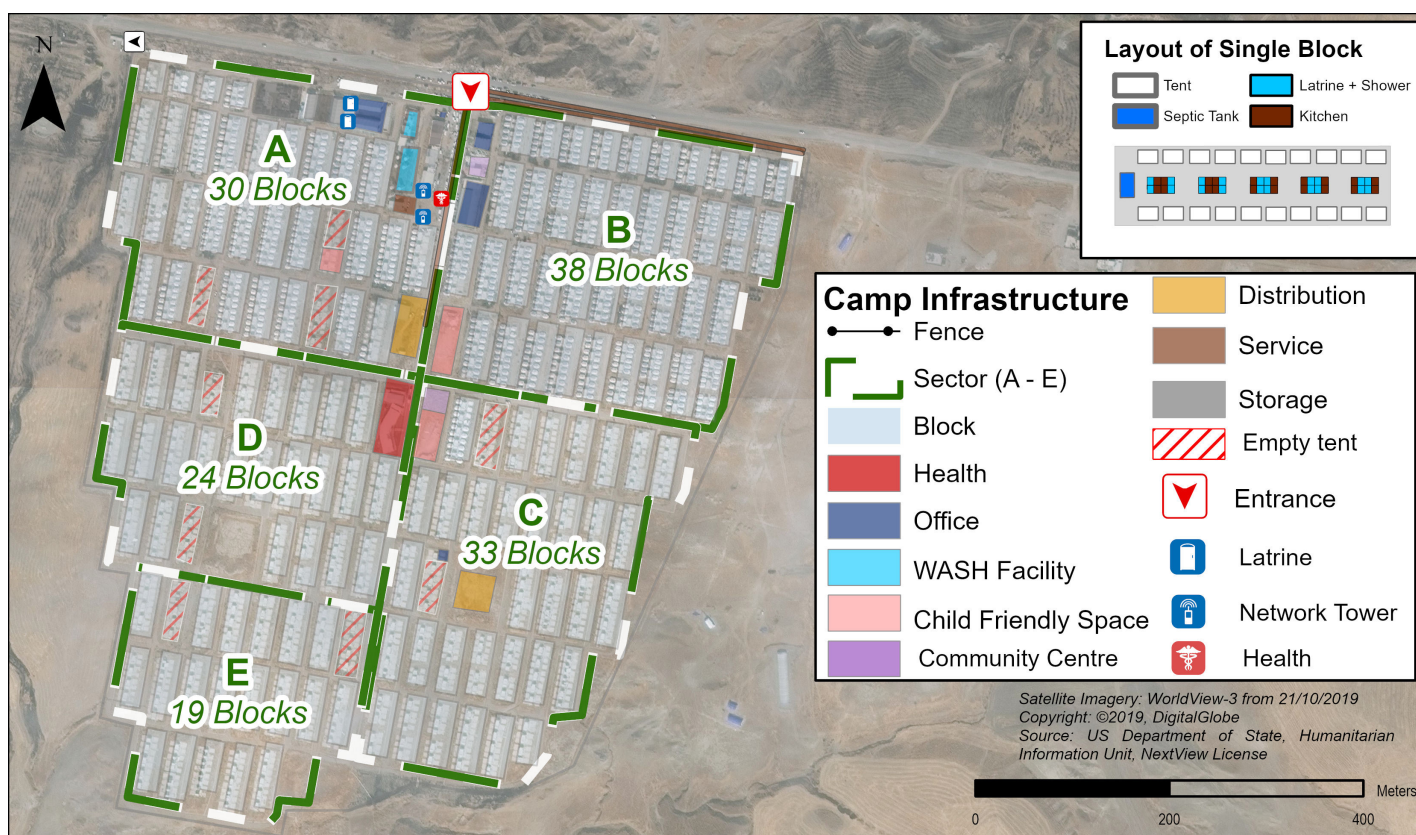
Methodology

REACH conducted a rapid, household-level assessment among residents of Bardarash camp, interviewing the household head or household representative. The assessment tool included a series of closed questions, gathering information on the displacement history and routes, households' intentions and their short term humanitarian needs. Based on population estimates, a sample was calculated to generate results with a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error at camp level. Data included in this factsheet is from 356 household-level interviews.

Location Map



Camp Map: Bardarash Camp

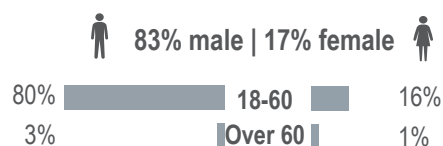
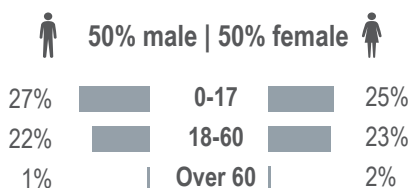


Demographics and Vulnerable Groups

Demographics

Average household size in the camp: 5

Proportion of household heads, by age and gender:



Vulnerable Groups³

1% of children were unaccompanied or separated minors
4% of physically disabled people⁴
27% of women were reportedly pregnant or lactating
17% of female-headed households

¹ Based on information received from UNHCR and Bardarash Camp management.

² REACH conducted an initial rapid assessment in Bardarash Camp on 18 October, following the first set of new arrivals into the camp and completed a follow up round in Bardarash Camp on 25 and 26 October.

³ As a percentage of the camp population.

⁴ Defined as having one of the following conditions: difficulty seeing, even with glasses, difficulty hearing, even with a hearing aid, difficulty walking or climbing stairs, difficulty remembering or concentrating, difficulty with self care, including washing or dressing or difficulty understanding or being understood, even in their usual language. Conditions are reported by the respondents and are not necessarily medically diagnosed.



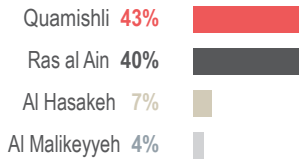
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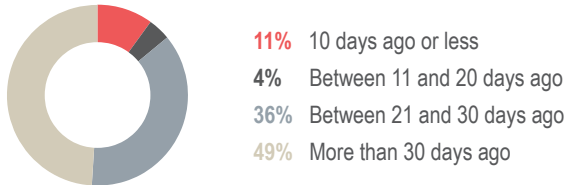
Displacement History

Previous Locations and Time of Displacement

Four most commonly reported district of most recent residence in Syria:

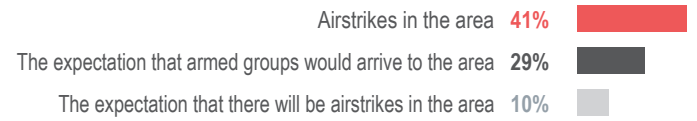


Reported length of time since households left their most recent residence in Syria:



Push Factors

Three most commonly reported reasons for displacement:



17% of households reported having left immediate family members behind in Syria.

Secondary Displacement

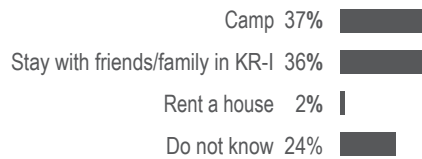
10% of households reported already living in displacement in their most recent residence in Syria.

42% of these households reported being displaced from Quamishli district as their most recent location of residence.⁵

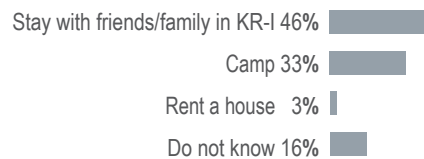
Movement Intentions

Movement Intentions

Four most commonly reported movement intentions in the two weeks following data collection:



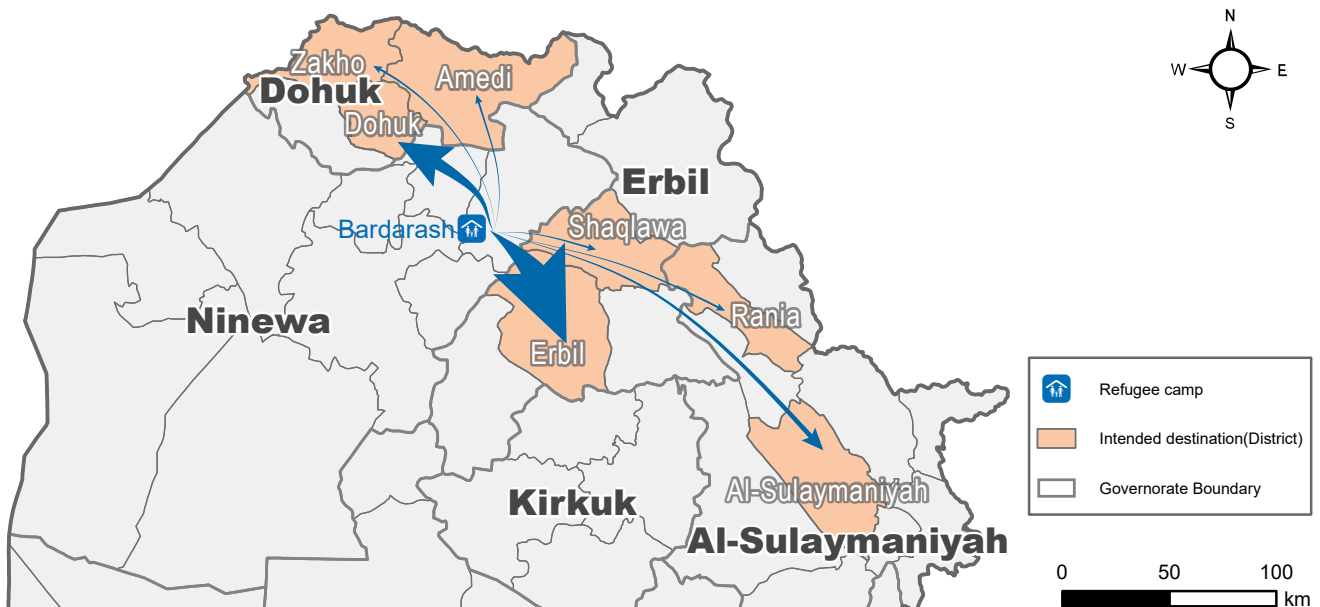
Four most commonly reported movement intentions in the three months following data collection:



Most common districts to which households reported intending to move in the coming three months⁵:

70%	Erbil
16%	Dohuk
9%	Sulaymaniyah
2%	Sumel
1%	Zakho

Movement Intentions Map



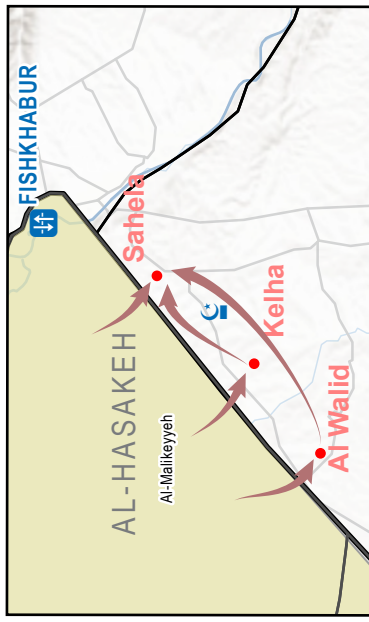
⁵ Subsets may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.



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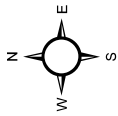
Displacement Map



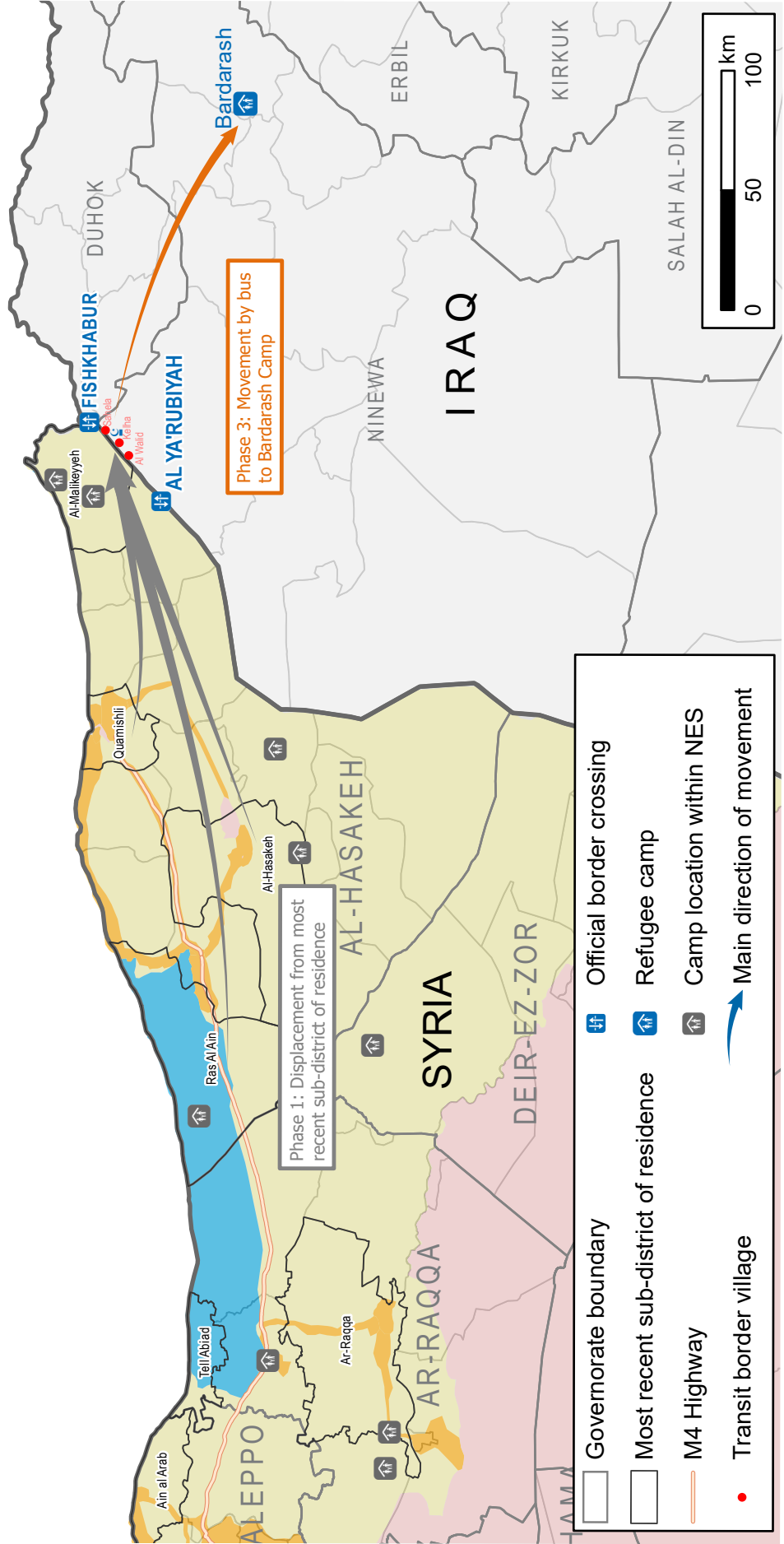
Phase 2: Border crossing from border villages (Syria) to Al Walid, Kelha and Sahela

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Based on data collected from Iraq as of 20 November 2019



TURKEY





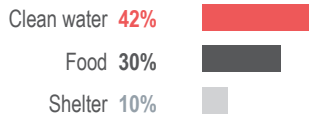
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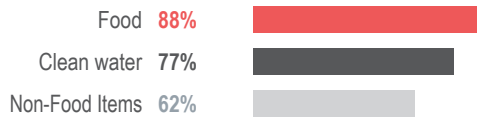
Humanitarian Needs and Access

Priority Needs

Three most commonly reported priority needs at the time of data collection:

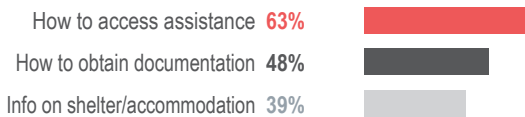


Three most commonly predicted needs in the two weeks following data collection⁶:



Information

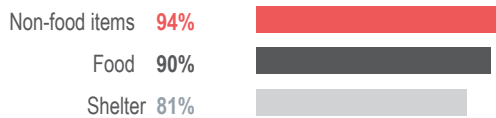
Three most commonly reported types of information that households would like to receive from humanitarian actors⁶:



Humanitarian Access

98% of households reported having received humanitarian assistance since being displaced in the KR-I.

Three most commonly reported received types of aid were^{6,7}:



Access to Food and Cash

50% of households reported that at least one household member has not been able to access enough food in the two days prior to data collection⁸.

68% of households reported not having access to cash (excluding cash assistance).

Protection

Documentation

12% of households reported that at least one household member is not in possession of identification papers.

Gender Based Violence

15% of households reported that there are areas in the camp that women and girls in their household avoid or where they feel unsafe.

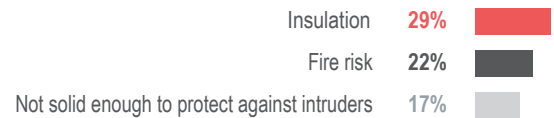
28% of households reported that women or girls in their household are unable to access certain services/facilities based on their gender.

Shelter

100% of households were accommodated in tents at the time of data collection

80% of households reported immediate issues with their shelter

Among those reporting immediate issues with their shelter, the three most commonly reported shelter issues were^{6,7}:



WASH

89% of households reported having access to washing facilities.

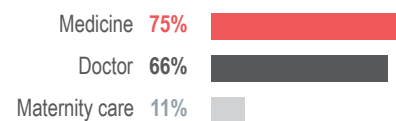
97% of households reported primarily using an improved water source for drinking water⁹.

99% of households reported using an improved latrine as their main latrine¹⁰.

Healthcare

39% of households reported that at the time of data collection at least one household member needed to access health services or treatment (including medicines).

Three most commonly reported health services or treatments among households that are in need of health services or treatment^{6,7}:



26% of households reported that at least one household member has experienced diarrhoea in the two days prior to data collection.

43% of households reported that at least one household member showed signs of psychosocial distress or trauma in the 7 days prior to data collection¹¹.

16% of household members under 18 years old were reportedly showing signs of psychosocial distress or trauma in the 7 days prior to data collection.^{7, 11}

32% of household members over 18 years old were reportedly showing signs of psychosocial distress or trauma in the 7 days prior to data collection.

⁶ Respondents could select multiple answer choices. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.

⁷ Subsets may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.

⁸ Defined as having access to three meals a day.

⁹ Defined as a type of water source that, by nature of its construction or through active interventions, is likely to be protected from outside contamination. For more information refer to: <https://washdata.org/monitoring>

¹⁰ Defined as latrines that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. For more information refer to: <https://washdata.org/monitoring>

¹¹ Such as nightmares, lasting sadness, extreme fatigue, being often tearful or extreme anxiety.