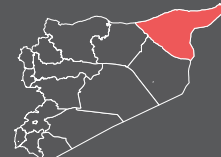




Camp Profile - Areesheh

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria
November 2017

Management agency: Self administration
Registration actor: UNHCR



Summary

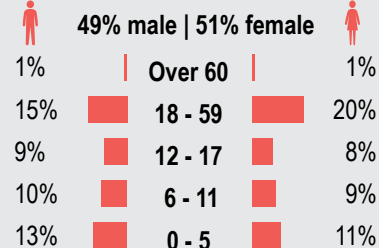
This profile provides a multisectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Areesheh Camp. Primary data was collected between 3 and 4 December 2017 through 109 randomly sampled household interviews, allowing for representative findings with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Additional information was provided by interviews with camp management and direct field observation.

Camp Overview

of individuals: 20,000¹
of shelters: 3,000
First arrivals: June 2017
Avg. residency duration: 10 weeks
Camp area: 0.66 km²

The camp hosts Syrian Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) only, the majority of whom are from Deir-ez-Zor governorate (99%) with Mayadin (42%) and Deir-ez-Zor (27%) the most common subdistricts of origin. The camp is divided into a regular grid layout, with some residents living beyond the camp to the North.

Demographics



100% of individuals are registered as camp residents.
16% of households are headed by females.
41 years old: Average head of household age.

Location Map



Camp Map



Key findings

Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	7.3
WASH	Average water usage per person per day	14 litres
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	71%
Livelihoods	% of households reported being economically inactive	80%
Food	% of households reporting accessing food assistance in the 14 days prior to the assessment	97%
	% of households using consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to the assessment	76%
Education	% of children aged 6-17 accessing educational services	8%
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	16%
	% of households with children 5-17 with access to child friendly spaces (CFS)	13%

¹ Population as estimated by camp management; official active population (those verified through monthly distribution / verification exercises and collecting assistance) is 25,124 as of 29 November 2017 (UNHCR). Camp management estimates include inactive populations.



Movements and intentions

Arrivals

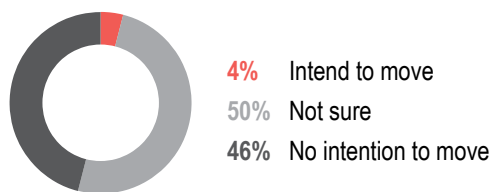
Of the **2,400 individuals who reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment**, the majority have reportedly arrived from Al Mayadin (57%), Deir-ez-Zor (29%) and Hajin (14%) subdistricts.

Departures

Camp management reported that **5,000 individuals permanently left the camp in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment**. Of these individuals, 60% have reportedly attempted to go to Azaz subdistrict in Aleppo governorate, Syria.

Movement intention

Proportion of households by movement intention:

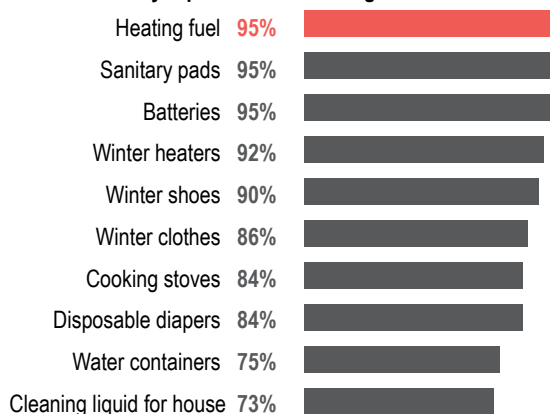


Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intended to move to a community within Syria that is different to their area of origin, and the most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

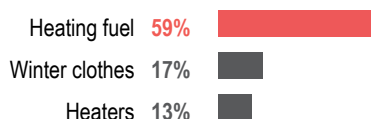
- Access to income and employment opportunities in intended destination
- Family ties in the intended destination
- Shelter conditions in current location
- Weather conditions in current location

Non-food items (NFIs)

Top 10 most commonly reported NFIs missing in households:²



Top three reported need winter items:³



² Percentages refer to households reporting they did not possess the item at the time of interview, regardless of prior distributions or previous possession.

³ Households could select up to three items from a list.

⁴ Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

⁵ Defined as those over the age of 60 with additional vulnerabilities or requiring specialised assistance.

Protection

Child protection

2% of households reported having unaccompanied or separated minors.

13% of households with children aged 3-17 (93%) reported having children attending CFS in the camp.

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:⁴

- **7%** Pregnant / lactating women (PLW)
- **3%** Chronically ill individual(s)
- **2%** Disabled individual(s)
- **2%** Seriously injured
- **6%** Female headed households
- **1%** Elderly at risk⁵

Freedom of movement

- **61%** of households reported being able to leave the camp temporarily (e.g. to markets, for livelihoods).
- **52%** of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies.
- **48%** of households reported facing barriers to leaving the camp.

Main reported barriers to leaving the camp:

- Site departure conditions (47%)
- Transportation options available but too expensive (3%)
- Safety / security situation (2%)

Documentation and registration

13% of households reported having lost some form of civil documentation.

Personal safety and security

41% of households reported protection issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

Most commonly reported protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- Serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar
- Disputes between residents
- Domestic violence

In addition, camp management reported confiscation of documents, non-violent hostility towards residents by those not residing in the camp, movement restrictions and threat from mines / unexploded ordnance occurring within the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

Gender protection issues

2% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

Most commonly reported gender protection issues within the camp in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment:

- Violence and sexual violence against women
- Movement restrictions specifically targeting women



Livelihoods

Income

95% of households reported having a livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood sources:⁶

Personal savings 78%

In kind assistance from other households 18%

Other employment type within camp 13%

1% of households reported receiving cash distribution in month prior to data collection

Overall average monthly household income: 20,642 SYP (43 USD)⁷

Monthly income of economically active households⁸: 32,727 SYP (69 USD)⁷

Coping strategies

72% of households reported using some form of livelihood-based coping strategy in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:⁶

Spent savings 60%

Support from friends / relatives 21%

Selling assets 14%

3% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 1,543 SYP (3 USD)⁷.

Health

Health facilities and access

5 health centres are reportedly present in the camp, run by local and INGOs. In addition, a health and nutrition centre is run by a local NGO.

59% of households with PLW reported being able to access obstetric or antenatal care.

65% of households with someone suffering from a chronic condition reported no consistent supply of medicine.

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



55% Did not require treatment
24% Required treatment but did not seek it
21% Required treatment, of which 65% sought treatment inside the camp

Barriers to healthcare access

Of the households who required treatment (45%), 51% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including

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

Diarrhoea prevalence

15% of interviewed individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, and 45% of households reported at least one member with diarrhoea.

⁶ Households could select as many as applied.

⁷ UN operational rate of exchange as of November: 1USD = 477 SYP.

⁸ Economically active households are those with at least 1 household member earning an income.

⁹ WFP, Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security, November 2015

Food security

Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:⁶

Food distributions 100%

Bought from markets inside the camp 98%

Borrowed from family or friends 2%

97% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection.

At the time of data collection, bread was distributed daily to camp residents by an INGO. Ready To Eat Rations (RTERs) were distributed in the camp on a weekly basis by INGOs. Although assistance is targeted at the entire population, 3% of households reported not having received assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported types of food assistance received in the 14 days prior to data collection:⁶

Bread distribution 92%

RTERs 82%

Top three most needed food items:³

Ghee / vegetable oil 69%

Sugar 66%

Rice 63%

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):



39% Acceptable
28% Borderline
33% Poor

Note that FCS was calculated using WFP's Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI)⁹, and 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.

Consumption-based coping strategies

76% of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to data collection.

Most commonly used consumption coping strategy of those 76% in the week prior to data collection:⁶

Bought cheaper food 80%

Consumed fewer meals 61%

Reduced portion sizes 60%

Borrowed food 48%

Women reduced consumption 28%

Market access

98% of households reported market access within the camp, which has a large market area in the centre, with other small shops located across the camp selling a range of food and household goods. No households reported being able to access markets outside of the camp.



Shelter

Shelter types

99% of individuals reported living in tents, with 1% residing in makeshift shelters.

Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4 metre tents, with a small section of makeshift shelters located to the north of the camp, beyond the boundary. Residents in this area have been encouraged to relocate within the camp boundary.

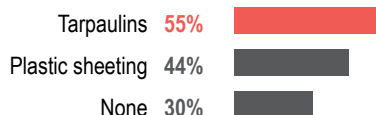
- **68%** of tents have a secondary cover (tarp or similar).
- **16%** reported shelter flooding in the month prior to data collection.

Occupation

There is an **average of 8.8 people per household**, with an **average of 7.3 people per shelter**.

Shelter needs

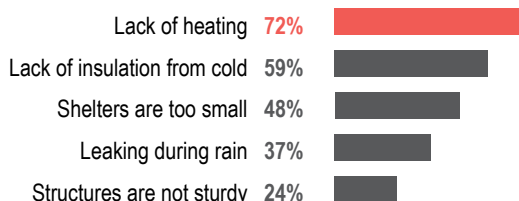
Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:³



Shelter adequacy issues

78% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues.

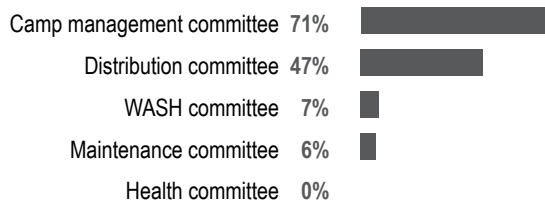
Most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:⁶



Community organisation and information access

Camp committees

Percentage of households reporting awareness of camp committees:⁶



Camp management reported that no committees are elected by camp residents.

Complaints about conditions or assistance

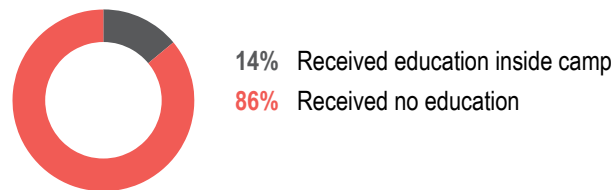
49% of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

Overall, **10%** of households wanted to make a complaint in the 3 months prior to data collection, **72%** of whom made a complaint. Of the 72% of households who made a complaint, **12%** reported that action was taken to address their issue.

Education

Education services

2 learning centres run by a UN agency and local NGOs are available in the camp providing primary education for 6-11 year olds. Children are reportedly not able to leave to access education outside of the camp. Of the 83% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



Reported attendance of learning centres were higher for younger children, particularly girls.

Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and education type:¹⁰

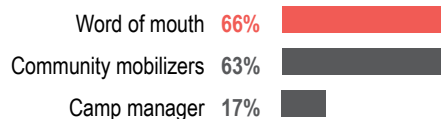
	Age	Inside camp		Outside camp	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
	6-11	8%	16%	0%	0%
	12-14	6%	6%	0%	0%
	15-17	3%	0%	0%	0%

Barriers to education

Of the 86% of households reporting their children did not receive education, **68%** reported facing barriers to education, the most commonly reported of which were:

- No education services available
- Safety / security concerns

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:⁵



Note that further exploration is required to determine whether these perceptions accurately match with available information.

Top reported information needs:



¹⁰ These findings are indicative rather than representative due to being based on a subset of the total sample (households with children aged 6-17 only).



WASH

Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was trucked to communal water points distributed throughout the camp by a UN agency. In addition a local and INGO provide water. Water is reportedly treated prior to distribution.

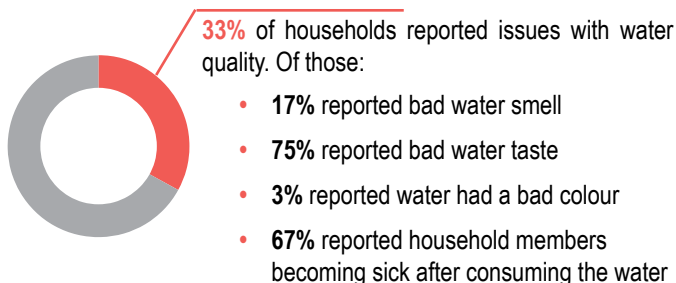
- Each person uses an **average of 14 litres of water per day**.¹¹
- **100%** of households used communal water taps outside the shelter for both drinking and household purposes.

Water containers

There is an **average of 3.1 water containers per household**, with:

- **98%** of households using at least 1 jerry can (5-30L) as a container for transporting water.
- **9%** of households having no access to a sealable container.

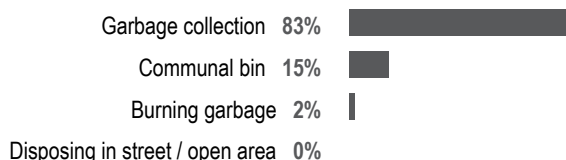
Water quality



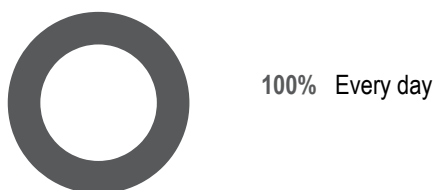
17% of households reported treating their drinking water, with chlorine tablets / powder the most common method.

Waste disposal

At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site 10km south of the camp. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:



Households reported the following frequency of waste disposal:



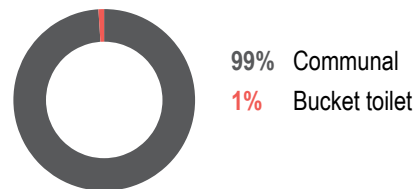
Waste disposal issues

17% of households reported facing waste disposal issues in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, the most commonly reported were:

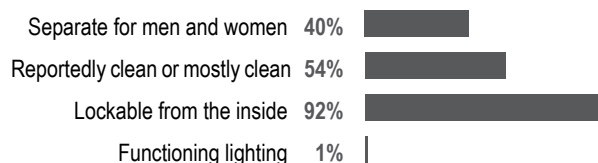
- Insufficient number of bins
- Infrequent garbage collection and removal
- Complete lack of garbage removal

Latrines

At the time of data collection, 140 latrine blocks were present with a further 25 under construction. Households reported using the following types of latrines:



Of the 99% of households using communal latrines, the following characteristics were reported about latrines they were using:



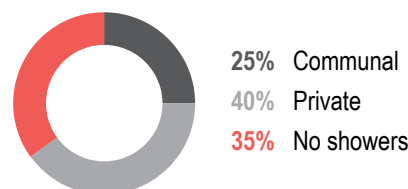
The results of the infrastructure mapping survey indicated that across the camp 9% of communal latrine stalls were not functioning in some way (e.g. missing door, blocked or broken) and therefore unusable by camp residents.

Soap

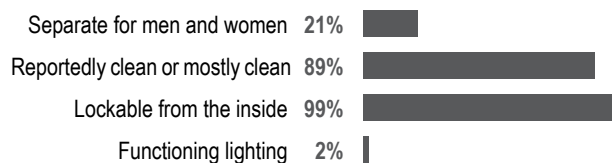
19% of households did not have soap present within the shelter when interviewed.

Showers

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:



Of the 25% of households using communal showers, the following characteristics were reported about showers they were using:



Of the 35% with no access to showers, **100%** reported bathing inside their shelter.

About REACH

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¹¹ Household water consumption was calculated by multiplying the volume of each water container by the number of times it was refilled in the previous day, the product was summed for all containers in the household.