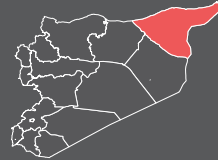




# Camp Profile - Al Hol

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria  
November 2017

Management agency: HAO / INGO  
Registration actor: HAO, UNHCR



## Summary

This profile provides a multisectoral needs overview and summarises the infrastructure and services present in Al Hol Camp. Primary data was collected between 15 and 21 November 2017 through 301 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.

## Camp Overview

**# of individuals:** 21,648<sup>1</sup>  
**# of shelters:** 4,700 (all occupied)  
**First arrivals:** May 2016  
**Avg. residency duration:** 7 months  
**Camp area:** 1.65 km<sup>2</sup>  
 The camp population is predominantly refugees from Iraq (87%), the majority of whom are from Ninewa governorate (72%) as well as Syrian Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) from Deir-ez-Zor governorate (12%). The camp is divided into 6 phases, with IDPs living in phase 5. At the time of data collection the area known as the IDP phase was hosting refugees, previously living in Roj camp, Al-Hasakeh.

## Demographics

**49% male | 51% female**

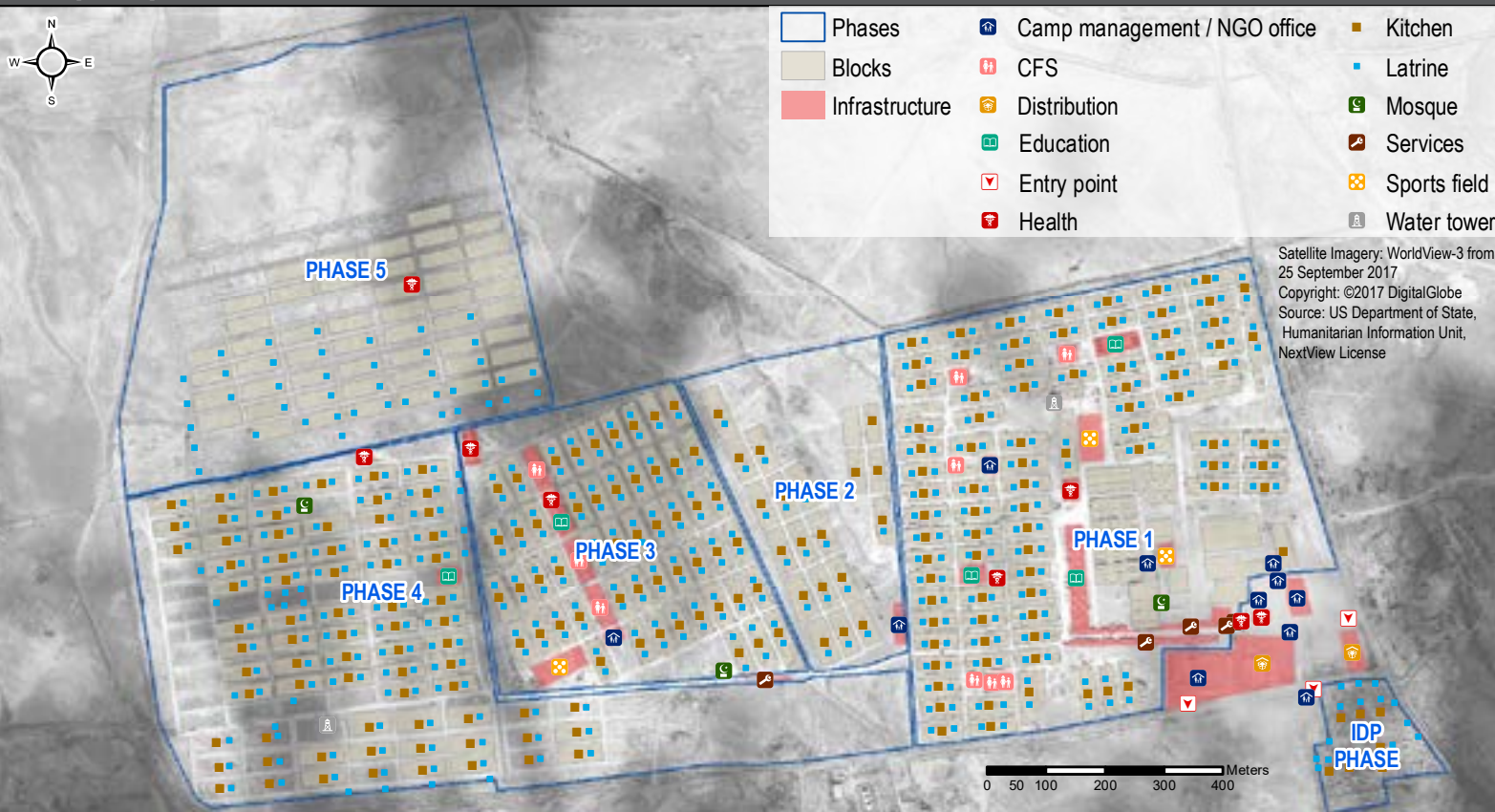
1%	Over 60	1%
16%	18 - 59	21%
10%	12 - 17	8%
10%	6 - 11	10%
12%	0 - 5	11%

**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	4.6
WASH	Average water usage per person per day	14 litres
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	65%
Livelihoods	% of households reported being economically inactive	63%
Food	% of households reporting accessing food assistance in the 14 days prior to the assessment	87%
	% of households using consumption-based coping strategy in the 14 days prior to the assessment	64%
Education	% of children aged 6-17 accessing educational services	29%
Protection	% of households having lost some form of documentation	16%
	% of households with children 5-17 with access to child friendly spaces (CFS)	11%

<sup>1</sup> Population as estimated by camp management; official active population (those verified through monthly distribution / verification exercises and collecting assistance) is 14,994 as of 29 November 2017 (UNHCR). Camp management estimates include inactive populations.



## Movements and intentions

### Arrivals

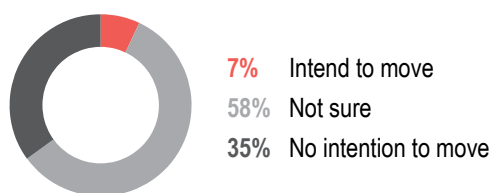
Of the **120 individuals who reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment**, the majority have reportedly arrived from Iraq (88%), predominantly from Ninewa and Salah al Din districts.

### Departures

Camp management reported that **870 individuals permanently left the camp in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment**. Of these individuals the majority have attempted to go to Damascus, Syria (90%). Since data collection has finished, an estimated 2,000 Iraqi refugees have reportedly departed, according to camp management.

### Movement intention

Proportion of households by movement intention:

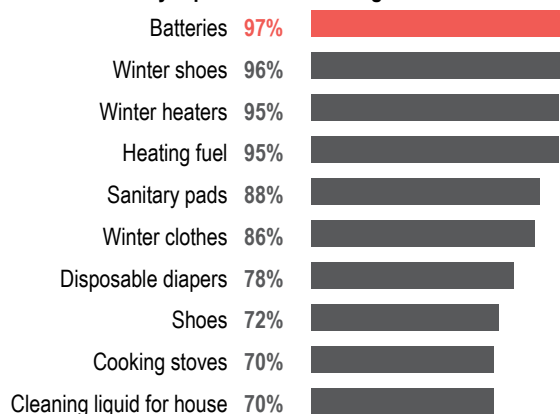


Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intended to return to their area of origin, and the most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

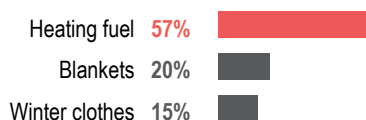
- Family ties in the intended destination
- Shelter conditions in current location
- Limited access to income opportunities in current location
- Weather conditions in current location

## Non-food items (NFIs)

Top 10 most commonly reported NFIs missing in households:<sup>2</sup>



Top three reported needed winter items:<sup>3</sup>



## Protection

### Child protection

- 7%** of households reported having unaccompanied or separated minors.
- 11%** of households with children aged 3-17 (87%) reported having children attending CFS in the camp.

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed individuals in vulnerable groups:<sup>4</sup>

- **6%** Pregnant / lactating women (PLW)
- **4%** Chronically ill individual(s)
- **3%** Disabled individual(s)
- **3%** Seriously injured
- **16%** Female headed households
- **<1%** Elderly at risk<sup>5</sup>

### Freedom of movement

- **53%** of households reported being able to leave the camp temporarily (e.g. to markets, for livelihoods).
- **49%** of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies.
- **53%** of households reported facing barriers to leaving the camp.

### Main reported barriers to leaving the camp:

- Site departure conditions (51%)
- Safety / security situation (4%)

### Documentation and registration

**8%** of households reported having at least one household member who had lost some form of civil documentation.

### Personal safety and security

**16%** of households reported protection issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported protection issues within the camp in the past two weeks:

- Movement restrictions
- Serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar
- Domestic violence

*In addition, camp management reported that confiscation of documents, disputes between residents, non-violent hostility towards residents by those not residing in the camp and sexual violence occurred in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.*

### Gender protection issues

**7%** of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to data collection:

- Violence against women
- Harrassment

*In addition, camp management reported that sexual violence against women, restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services occurred in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.*

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

<sup>3</sup> Households could select up to three items from a list.

<sup>4</sup> Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

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

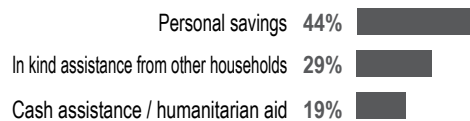


## Livelihoods

### Income

83% of households reported having a livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

#### Top three reported livelihood sources:<sup>6</sup>



34% of households reported receiving cash distribution in the month prior to data collection.

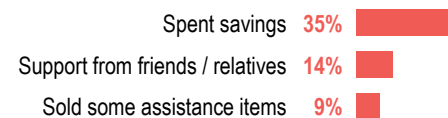
Overall average monthly household income: 30,746 SYP (64 USD)<sup>7</sup>

Monthly income of economically active households<sup>8</sup>: 50,962 SYP (107 USD)<sup>7</sup>

### Coping strategies

55% of households reported using some form of livelihood-based coping strategy in the month prior to data collection.

#### Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:<sup>9</sup>



8% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 9,087 SYP (19 USD)<sup>7</sup>.

## Health

### Health facilities and access

6 clinics are reportedly present in the camp, run by local and INGOs, with 2 additional psychosocial service centres run by an INGO.

52% of households with PLW reported being able to access obstetric or antenatal care.

49% 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:



### Barriers to healthcare access

Of the households who required treatment (40%), 39% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:

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

### Diarrhoea prevalence

10% of interviewed individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, and 40% of households reported at least one member with diarrhoea.

<sup>6</sup> Households could select as many as applied.

<sup>7</sup> UN operational rate of exchange as of November: 1USD = 477 SYP.

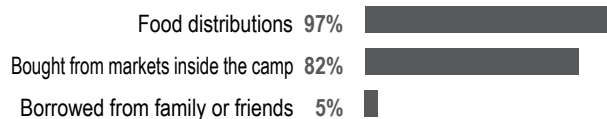
<sup>8</sup> Economically active households are those with at least 1 household member earning an income.

<sup>9</sup> WFP, Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security, November 2015

## Food security

### Access to food

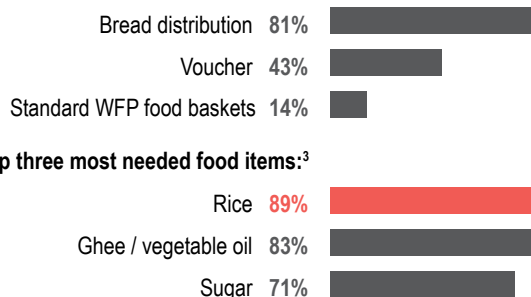
#### Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>6</sup>



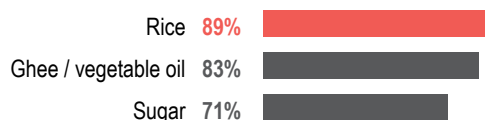
87% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection.

At the time of data collection, bread was distributed daily to camp residents by an INGO. Standard World Food Programme (WFP) baskets were distributed in the camp on a monthly basis through local and INGOs, whilst vouchers were distributed to IDPs on a fortnightly basis by and INGO. Although assistance is targeted at the entire population, 13% of households reported not having received assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection.

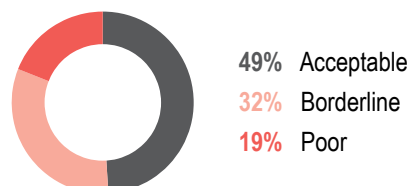
#### Most commonly reported types of food assistance received in the 14 days prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



#### Top three most needed food items:<sup>3</sup>



### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):

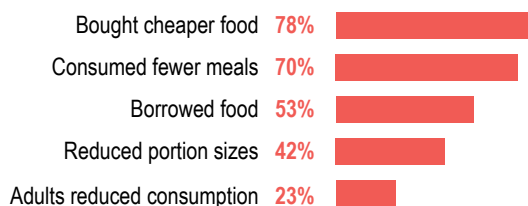


Note that FCS was calculated using WFP's Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI)<sup>9</sup>, and measures households' current status of food consumption based on the number of days per week a household is able to eat items from nine standard food groups weighted for their nutritional value.

### Consumption-based coping strategies

64% 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 64% in the week prior to data collection:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

99% of households reported market access within the camp, which has an established market street in phase 1, with other markets and small shops located across the camp selling a range of food and household goods. In addition, 5% of households reported being able to access local markets in the nearby town of Hol.



## Shelter

### Shelter types

**94%** of individuals reported being in tents, with a further 6% residing in single family residential units.

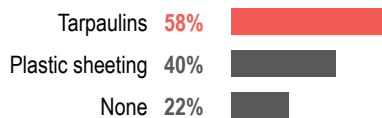
Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4 metre tents, with a small section of the camp containing mud brick structures (residential units) which were constructed when the site was first used as a camp in 1991, reserved for people with disabilities.

- **62%** of tents have a secondary cover (tarp or similar).
- **25%** reported shelter flooding in the month prior to data collection.

### Occupation

There is an **average of 7.3 people per household**, with an **average of 4.6 people per shelter**.

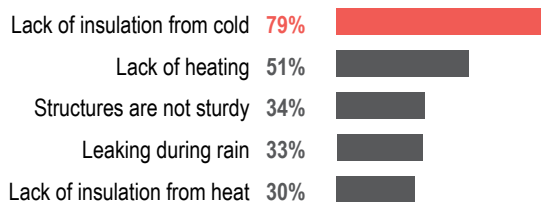
#### Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>3</sup>



### Shelter adequacy issues

**80%** of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues.

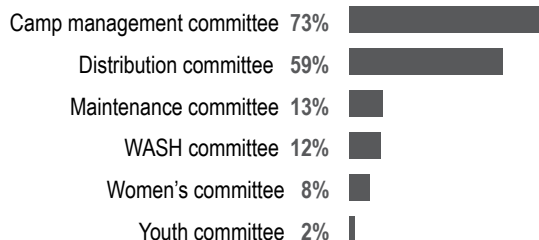
#### Most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:<sup>6</sup>



## Community organisation and information access

### Camp committees

#### Percentage of households reporting awareness of camp committees:<sup>6</sup>



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

### Complaints about conditions or assistance

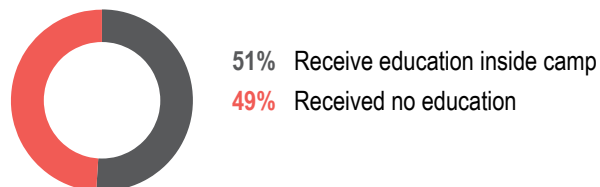
**48%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

Overall, **15%** of households wanted to make a complaint in the 3 months prior to data collection, **63%** of whom made a complaint. Of households who made a complaint, **38%** reported that action was taken to address their issue.

## Education

### Education services

Five learning centres following an Iraqi curriculum are available inside the camp provided by INGOs and a UN agency. In addition learning / recreation spaces such as CFS are present across the camp. Children are reportedly not able to leave to access education outside of the camp. Of the 76% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:



Reported attendance of learning centres was higher for boys, with attendance rates also higher for younger children.

#### Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and education type:<sup>10</sup>

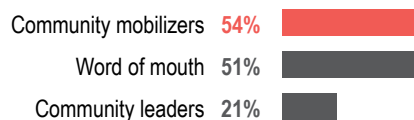
	Age	Inside camp		Outside camp	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
	6-11	41%	36%	0%	0%
	12-14	35%	14%	0%	0%
	15-17	11%	7%	0%	0%

### Barriers to education

Of the 49% of households reporting their children did not receive education, **85%** reported facing barriers to education, the most commonly reported of which were:

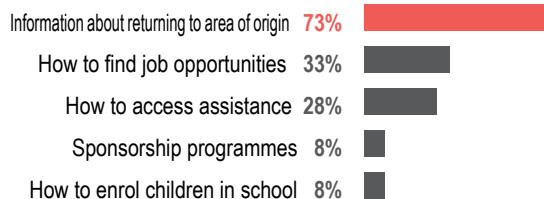
- No education services available
- Schools are too far away

#### Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>6</sup>



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

#### Top reported information needs:<sup>6</sup>



<sup>10</sup> 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 an INGO reportedly provided water within the camp. Water was reportedly not treated prior to distribution.

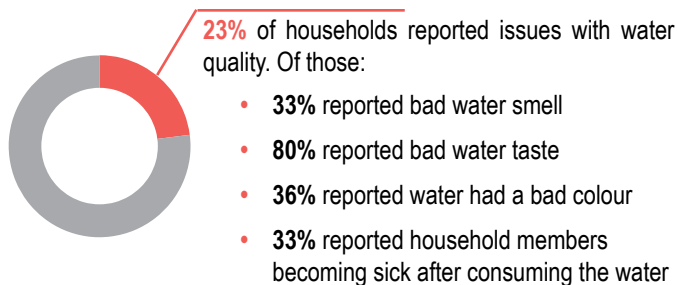
- Each person uses an **average of 14 litres of water per day**.<sup>11</sup>
- **100%** of households used communal water taps outside the shelter for both drinking and household purposes.

### Water containers

There is an **average of 3.8 water containers per household**, with:

- **100%** of households are reportedly using at least 1 jerry can (5-30L) as a container for transporting water.
- **9%** of households reported no access to a sealable container.

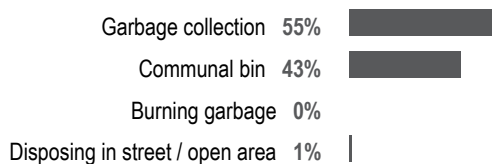
### Water quality



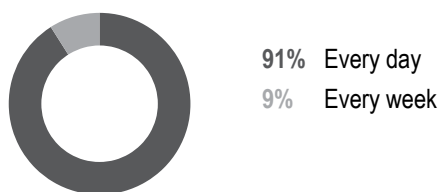
**16%** of households reported treating their drinking water, with chlorine tablets / powder the most common.

### Waste disposal

At the time of data collection, camp management reported that waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site 3km south of the camp. Households reported the following types of waste disposal :



Households reported the following frequency of waste disposal:



### Waste disposal issues

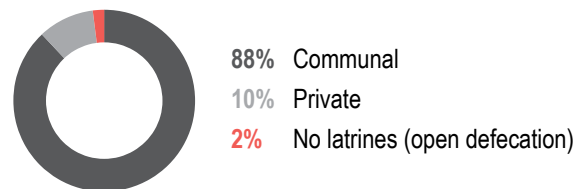
**26%** of households reported facing waste disposal issues in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, the most commonly reported were:

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

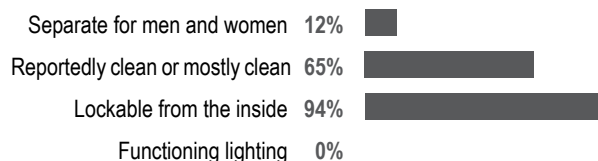
<sup>11</sup> Household water consumption was calculated by multiplying the volume of each water container by the number of times it was refilled in the previous day, the product was summed for all containers in the household.

### Latrines

At the time of data collection, 450 latrine blocks were present, spread across all phases of the camp. Households reported using the following types of latrine:



Of the 88% of households using communal latrines, the following characteristics were reported about latrines they were using:

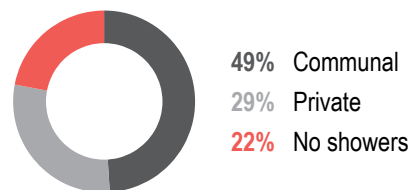


### Soap

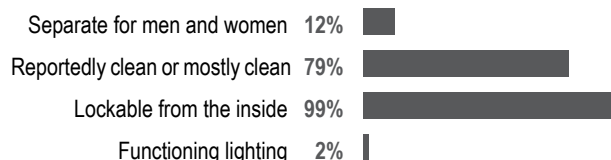
**19%** of households were observed to not have soap present within the shelter when interviewed.

### Showers

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:



Of the 49% of households using communal showers, the following characteristics were reported about showers they were using:



Of the 22% with no access to showers, **93%** reported bathing inside their shelter.

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