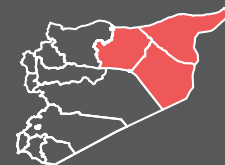# Camp Profile: Areesheh
Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria
February 2020

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Areesheh settlement. Primary data was collected through two key informant interviews with camp management on 8 March 2020 and so all findings should be considered indicative.

Areesheh camp is located in Al-Hasakeh governorate. At the time of data collection, the camp was managed by an INGO and local authorities. Administration was conducted by the local authority. Within this camp and other camps in Al-Hasakeh governorate, there were reports of flooding and sand storms over the winter months resulting in damage to tents and camp infrastructure, exacerbating the vulnerability of IDPs.

Location Map

Camp Overview

Number of individuals:	13,470
Number of households:	No data
Number of shelters:	2,850
First arrivals:	June 2017
Camp area:	1.12 km^2

Demographics

Men		Women
1%	60+	1%
21%	18-59	14%
18%	5-17	23%
9%	0-4	13%

Camp Map[1]

Legend:
- Camp management/administration
- UN/NGO office
- Health facility
- Collective centre
- UN/NGO office
- Education
- Women's council
- Youth council
- Child-friendly space
- Market
- Mosque
- Generator
- Entrance
- Latrine(s)
- Latrines(s) (under construcuton)
- Camp infrastructure
- Block

350 M
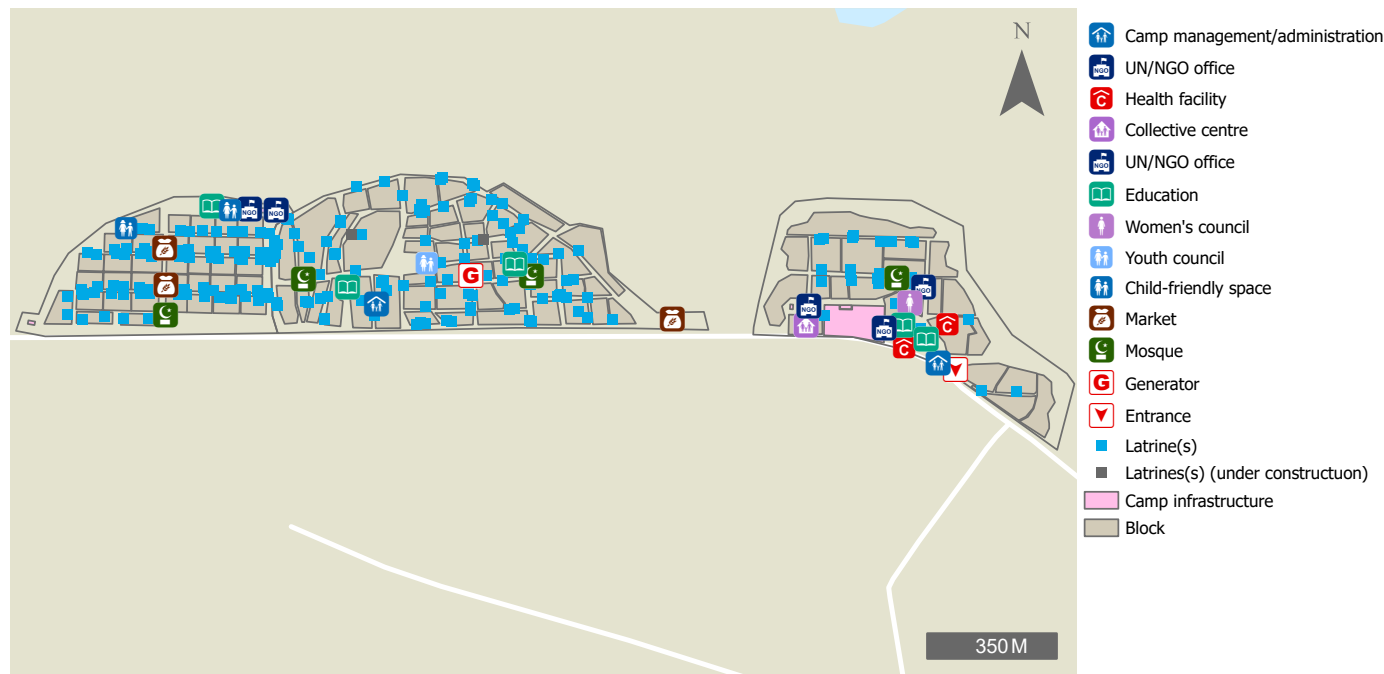
Sectoral minimum standards

		Target	Current round Result	Achievement[4]	Previous round (Oct 2019) Result	Change
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4.7	🟠	6	▼
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m^2	5.6m^2	🟢	no data	-
	Average camp area per person	min 35m^2	83m^2	🟢	49m^2	▲
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations[2]	100%	no data	-	72%	-
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	🟢	Yes	-
Protection	% of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks[2]	0%	no data	-	76%	-
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to data collection[2]	100%	no data	-	100%	-
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)[2, 3]	100%	no data	-	72%	-
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services[2]	100%	no data	-	82%	-
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services[2]	100%	no data	-	42%	-
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	19	🟢	24	▼
	Persons per shower	max. 20	no showers	🔴	537	▼
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	daily	🟢	no data	-

1. Data points have been generalised to aid map readability; not all infrastrucuture is shown and infrastructure shown indicates the location of services, not their functionality. This map has incorporated newly recieved data.

2. Some key indicators rely on household-level data collection. Access issues and movement restrictions caused by COVID-19 meant that this level of data collection was not possible during this round.

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.

4. Targets based on Sphere and humanitarian minimum standards specific to northeast Syria. 🟢 Minimum standard reached 🟠 50%-99% minimum standard reached 🔴 0%-50% of minimum standard reached

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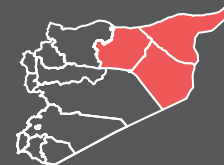
⛷ MOVEMENT

Top three reported areas of origin:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Ashara	**40%**
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Thiban	**40%**
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin	**20%**

Top three reported intended destinations:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Ashara
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Thiban
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin

	Arrivals			Departures
December 2019	185			42
January 2020	193			293
February 2020	175			29

Top three reported reasons people intended to leave:
- Access to income and employment opportunities
- Family ties/host community relationship
- Returning to area of origin

Population planning to leave the camp:

Within 1 week	**1%**
Within 1 month	**1%**
Within 1-3 months	**5%**
Within 3-12 months	**23%**
Over a year	**70%**

KIs estimated **80%** of those intending to leave reportedly intend to return to their area of origin.

Camp management reported that residents **had** received information on returning to their areas of origin.

🤲 PROTECTION

Safety and security

Safety and security issues reportedly present within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):
- Disputes between residents
- Domestic violence
- Movement restrictions
- Theft

Gender-based violence

Gender-based protection issues reportedly present within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):
- Violence against women
- Harassment
- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)

Child protection

Child protection issues reportedly within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):
- Child labour
- Early marriage (below 16 years old)
- Child headed households

Births inside the camp **are** registered.

Freedom of movement

People who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** were reportedly able to do so.

Reported barriers to movement:
- The local authority does not allow exit without official permission

Protection spaces

WASH facility availability in child-friendly spaces (CFS) and women-friendly spaces (WFS):

	CFS	WFS
Available:	Yes	Yes
Functioning latrines:	Yes	Not known
Handwashing facilities:	No	No

Vulnerable people
Interventions in the camp targeting the following vulnerable groups:

The elderly:	No
Persons with disabilities:	No

⚕ HEALTH

Number of healthcare facilities: 5
Types of facilities: NGO clinics

A functional primary health facility **was available** outside the camp but residents in need of medical assistance were not visiting this facility at the time of data collection.

Publicly-available/free medicine for people with chronic diseases was reportedly **available** in sufficient quantities at the time of data collection.
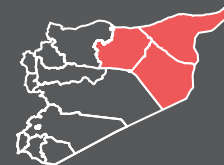
Nutrition activities being undertaken within the camp:
- Screening and referral for malnutrition
- Treatment for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)
- General food distribution
- Micro-nutrient supplements

No nutrition items had reportedly been distributed in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Camp Profile: Areesheh

🚰 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Water

Tanker trucks, bottled water and water sachets were the primary sources of water in the camp at the time of data collection.

No issues were reported with drinking water in the two weeks prior to data collection.
Less than half of the population reportedly had enough water for their needs in the 14 days prior to data collection.

No cases of diarrhoea were reported in the two weeks prior to data collection.

Waste disposal

Primary waste disposal system: Garbage collection (NGO)
Disposal frequency: Every day
Disposal location: In a landfill 12km away from the site
Disposal issues: Insufficient number of bins/dumpsters

Sanitation

Number of latrines in camp: 717 (October 2019: 365)

Segregated by gender:	Yes, some
Lockable from inside:	Yes, some
Functional lighting:	Yes, some
Privacy wall:	Yes, all
Clean condition:	Yes, some

	Communal	Household
Latrine type:[7]	100%	0%

The most commonly used alternatives to latrines were reportedly open defecation within the camp and the digging of private pits

Number of showers in camp: 0 (October 2019: 16)

📖 EDUCATION

Educational facilities

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

Age groups:	6-11, 12-14, 15-17
Service providers:	International NGOs
Curricula on offer:	UNICEF
Certification available:	Yes

Access to education services outside the camp reportedly was not available.

Availability of WASH facilities in educational facilities

Gender-segregated latrines:	Yes, but not in all schools
Handwashing facilities:	Yes, in all schools
Safe drinking water:	Yes, in all schools

Access to education

Reported access to education among school-aged children (3-17 years)

Receiving education	60%
Not receiving education	40%

Barriers to education

Reported barriers to education were:

- No education for children of a certain age
- Customs/tradition (early marriage, gender etc)
- Classes are overcrowded
- Fear of spread of disease
- Parents feel like their children only do recreational activities at school, instead of learning

🍲 FOOD SECURITY

Food consumption

Reported main sources of food in the 30 days prior to data collection:

- Food distributions
- From markets in the camp/site

Reported use of food-related coping strategies in the two weeks prior to data collection:

- Purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food (more than half of households)
- Skipping meals (less than half of households)
- Buying food with money usually used for other things (less than half of households)
- Selling non-productive assets (less than half of households)

Food distributions

Food assistance distributed in the 30 days prior to data collection:

- Bread distribution
- Standard WFP food baskets
- Dry food rations

Food assistance was reportedly not of good quality, and was reportedly not distributed in sufficient quantities.

Food markets were reportedly present within the camp. There were not functional food markets which residents could visit nearby.

Top three reported food needs not available through assistance or markets:

- Ghee/vegetable oil
- Canned chicken
- Fresh vegetables

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

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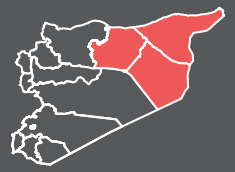
🌾 LIVELIHOODS

Livelihood Sources
Top three reported income sectors in the camp:
- Casual unskilled labour (construction)
- Public sector/civil servant (teacher, postal service, public administration)
- Pension from government

Cash or vouchers **were not** reportedly distributed in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Coping strategies
Livelihoods coping strategies reportedly used by residents:
- Spending savings
- Support from friends / relatives
- Borrowing money
- Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education
- Selling assistance items received

🏠 SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Shelter
100% of shelters within the camp were reportedly **tents**. At the time of data collection there were **no reports** of residents sleeping in the open and **100%** of tents were occupied.

Average number of people per shelter: **4.7**

Shelter adequacy
10% of shelters were reportedly vulnerable to flooding at the time of data collection.

99% of shelters reportedly have access to secondary cover such as tarpaulins.

Reported shelter adequacy issues at the time of data collection:
- Lack of privacy (no partitions, no doors, or locks are broken)
- Security (intruders, theft)
- No lighting inside shelter
- No cooling/ventilation
- No heat
- Overcrowding
- No sanitation
- Personal hygiene problems

Materials being provided to improve shelter sustainability at the time of data collection:
- Additional covers for shelter

Fire safety
KIs reported that fire extinguishers have been distributed and that information on how to use them has been provided in the three months prior to data collection.

NFI needs
Top three anticipated NFI needs for the three months following data collection:
- Kitchen utensils
- Jerry cans
- Disposable diapers

Top three reported shelter item needs at the time of data collection:
- New tents
- Additional tents
- Timber

Winter items distributed in the six months prior to data collection:
- Heater fuel
- Blankets
- Winter clothes/shoes
- Shelter reinforcement materials, like tarps

⚙ INFORMATION, ACCOUNTABILITY & PRIORITY NEEDS

Camp management and committees
Committees reported to be present in camp at the time of data collection:
- Camp management committee
- Women's committee
- Youth committee
- Distribution committee
- Maintenance committee
- WASH committee

Priority needs
Top three reported priority needs within the camp at the time of data collection:
- Employment
- Food
- Water

Complaints
A formal system was reportedly in place for residents to register complaints at the time of data collection.

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