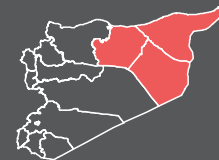




Camp Profile: Al Hol

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria

October 2019



Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Al Hol settlement. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 22 and 25 September, prior to military escalation in northeast Syria starting on 9 October. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, further additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

Al Hol camp has hosted both Iraqi refugees and Syrian IDPs for years. Its population increased significantly after December 2018 due to new arrivals from Deir-ez-Zor's East Line. A programme of managed returns is being implemented but was not active at the time of data collection. At the time of data collection, the camp was managed by an INGO, and self-administered.

Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 69,015¹
Number of households: 19,194¹
Number of shelters: No data³
First arrivals: May 2016
Camp area: 2.41 km²

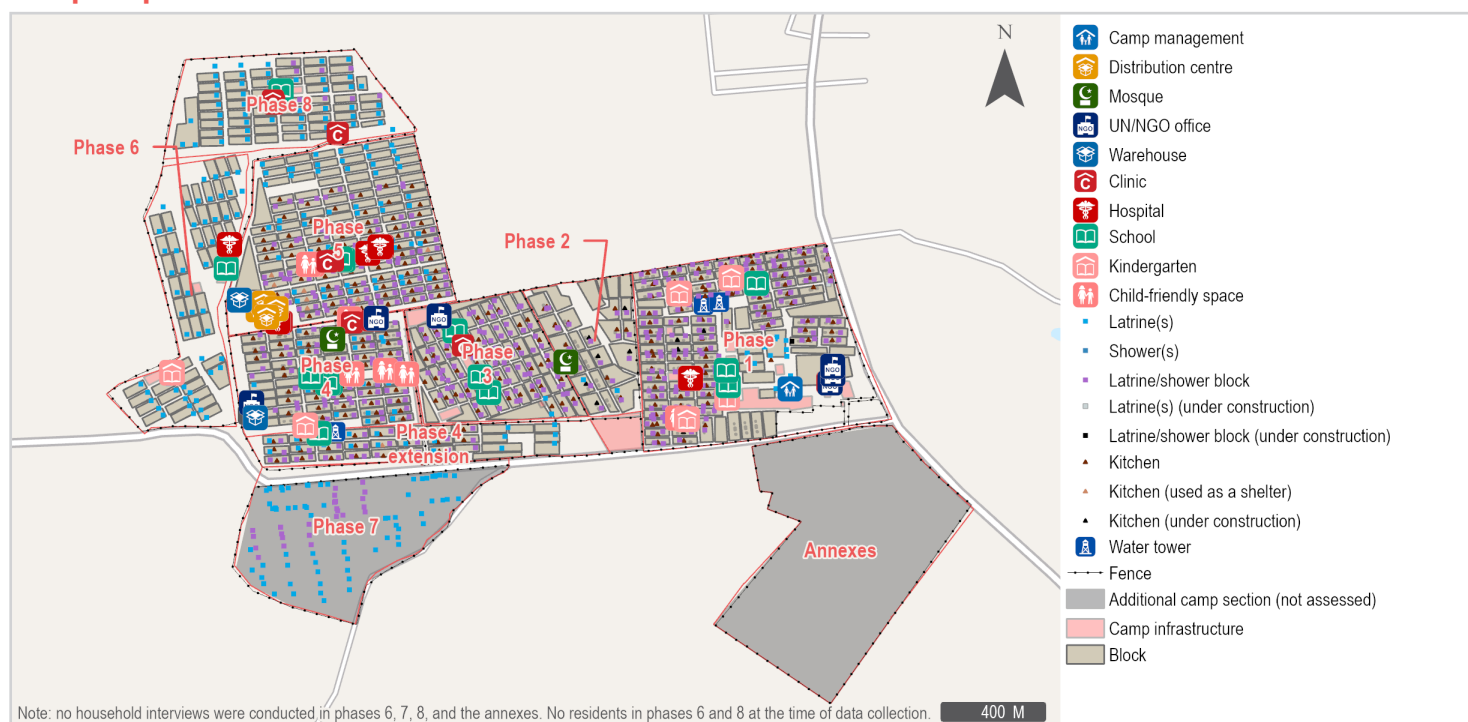
Demographics

Men		Women	
1%	60+	1%	
10%	18-59	21%	
23%	5-17	20%	
11%	0-4	13%	

Location Map



Camp Map



Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Current round	Previous round (May 2019)	
			Result	Result	Change
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter ¹	max 4.6	4.8	5.1	▼
	Average covered area per person ³	min 3.5m ²	no data	4.0m ²	-
	Average camp area per person	min 35m ²	35m ²	33m ²	▲
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	72%	77%	▼
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	Yes	▶
Protection	% of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks	0%	51%	54%	▼
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to data collection	100%	99%	100%	▼
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) ²	100%	79%	73%	▲
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services ⁴	100%	no data	29%	-
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services ⁴	100%	no data	18%	-
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	21	35	▼
	Persons per shower	max. 20	55	46	▲
	Frequency of solid waste disposal ³	min. twice weekly	no data	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. Number of individuals and households reported by NES Forum. Average individuals per shelter reported by households themselves.

2. 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.

3. Due to the change in the security situation immediately following data collection, it was not possible to consolidate key informant data for the camp.

4. Due to technical issues no education demographics information was collected for Al Hol camp.



Camp Profile: Al Hol



MOVEMENT

Top three household origins (out of all camp residents):

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Susat	20%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Abu Kamal	15%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Hajin	9%

Movements in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Households planning to leave the camp:



On average, households in the camp had been displaced **3** times before arriving to this camp and **25%** of households in the camp had been displaced longer than one year.

60% of households were planning to leave the camp and the most commonly reported reason for leaving was a **desire to return to their area of origin**.

88% of those intending to leave wanted to **return to their community of origin**; the most commonly reported reason for this was **emotional desire**.

73% of those intending to leave didn't receive any information on returning to their area of origin from the camp management / administration.

PROTECTION

Protection issues

76% of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the two weeks prior to data collection.

The most commonly reported issues were:

- Disputes between residents (75%)
- Theft (42%)
- Domestic violence (15%)

3% of households reported at least one member suffering from **psychosocial distress**.⁵ **13%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**⁶ in the two weeks prior to data collection.

Freedom of movement

4% 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:

- Site departure conditions needs approval (63%)
- Safety/security situation (21%)

Gender-based violence

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



Most commonly reported issues:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old) (68%)
- Violence against women (27%)

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 (62%)
- Early marriage (below 16 years old) (48%)

Documentation

4% of households reported that all married individuals in the household are in possession of their **marriage certificate**. The main reason why married individuals were not in possession of their marriage certificate was **the certificate was lost**.

85% of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:⁷

Children at risk ⁸	2.3%	People with psychosocial needs	0.5%
Elderly at risk ⁸	25%	Single parents/caregivers	7.2%
Persons with disabilities	1.5%	Pregnant/lactating women ⁸	14.9%
Chronically ill persons	2.2%	In female-headed households	45.2%

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

6. As reported by households themselves. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.

7. 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.

8. Percentage is the proportion of the population subset who are reported as vulnerable.



Camp Profile: Al Hol



EDUCATION



At the time of data collection, there were **13** educational facilities in the camp.

Age groups:	No data ³
Service providers:	LNGOs, INGOs, UN agencies
Curricula on offer:	No data ³
Certification available:	No data ³

Availability of WASH facilities in educational facilities

Gender-segregated latrines:	In some schools
Handwashing facilities:	In all schools
Safe drinking water:	In some schools

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Water

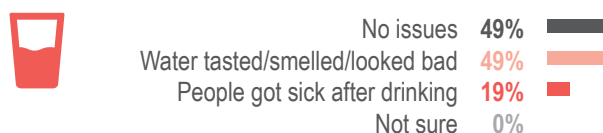


Public tap/standpipe was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection. However, no data was available on the drinking water supplier or whether water was treated prior to distribution.

5% of households reported they spent at least two consecutive days without access to drinking water in the two weeks prior to data collection.

100% of households reported using a public tap/standpipe to access drinking water.

Drinking water issues in the two weeks prior to data collection, by % of households reporting:



31% 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:

- Rely on drinking water stored previously (59%)
- Reduce drinking water consumption (52%)

51% of individuals reported having suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to data collection, with 12% suffering from respiratory illnesses and 9% from skin diseases.⁹

Waste disposal



Primary waste disposal system: Garbage collection
Disposal location: No data³
Sewage system: No data³

98% of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.

9. In the two weeks prior to data collection, self-verified by household and not verified through medical records.

10. 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 house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.

11. 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.

12. Excluding households who selected not sure.

Attendance

Due to a technical issue affecting data collection, no data on school attendance demographics is available for this round. The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school in May 2019 was **29%**.

Barriers to education: of the **63%** of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, **100%** reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- Safety/security concerns (24%)
- Child does not want to attend (22%)
- No education available/lack of learning space (16%)

Sanitation



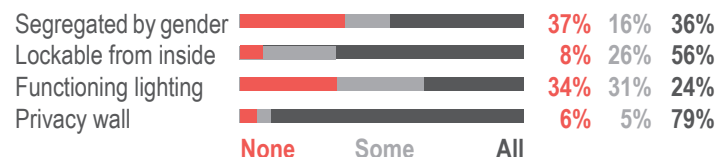
Number of latrines in camp: **3,330** (May 2019: 2,891)

Households using latrines: **Communal¹¹ 99%** **Household¹¹ 0%**

1% of households reported practicing **open defecation** as main practice.

4% of households reported that some members could not access latrines, with women (18+) being most frequent (3% of households).

Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:¹²



Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:¹²



Very clean 25%
Mostly clean 61%
Somewhat unclear 12%
Very unclear 2%



Number of showers in camp: **1,244** (May 2019: 1,599)

Households using showers⁷ **Communal¹¹ 16%** **Household¹¹ 2%**

Households without access to showers predominantly reported **bathing inside their shelters (82%)**.

Hygiene

Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:¹⁰



The most commonly inaccessible items included **disposable diapers and bars of soap**. Hygiene items were most commonly inaccessible because households **could not afford to buy them**.



Camp Profile: Al Hol



HEALTH



Number of healthcare facilities: 21

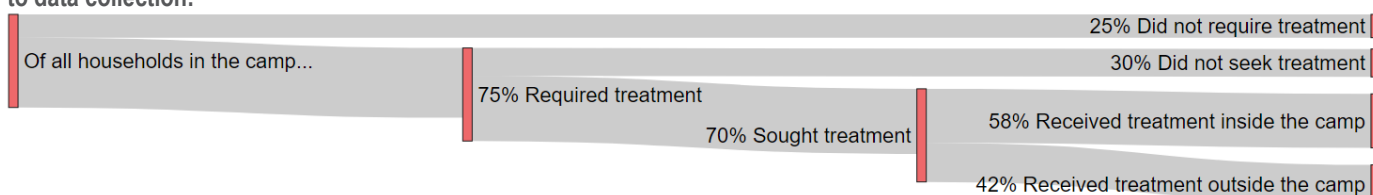
Service providers: LNGOs, INGOs, UN agencies

Types of facilities: Public hospital clinics, private hospital clinics, NGO clinics, informal emergency care points

Households with members in the following categories:⁷

Person with serious injury		2%	I
Person with chronic illness		2%	I
Pregnant or lactating woman		20%	■

Access to treatment for one or more household members in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection, **48%** reported that they had faced **barriers accessing medical care**. The most commonly reported barriers were **lack of medicine** (31%) and **long waiting times** (31%).

Households reporting that a member had given birth since living in the camp:



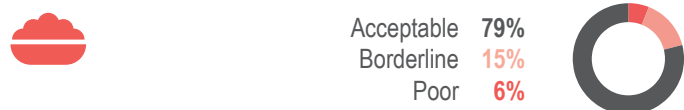
Where women delivered:

- At a health facility (48%)
- At home with professional assistance (29%)

FOOD SECURITY

Consumption

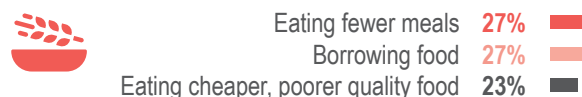
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:²



The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from **73%** in May 2019 to **79%** in September 2019.

74% of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

Top three reported food-related coping strategies:¹⁴

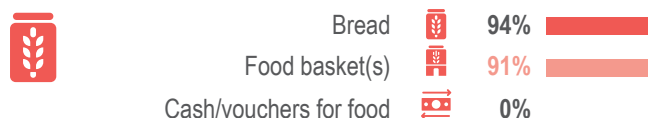


Most commonly reported main sources of food:¹⁴



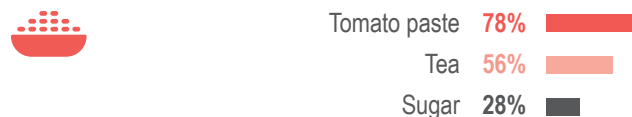
Distributions

Type of food assistance received¹⁶, by % of households reporting:



40% of the **9%** 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:¹⁷



Market access

100% of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, **98%** of these households reportedly **did not have enough funds** to buy all the items they needed.

LIVELIHOODS

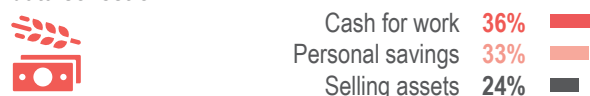
Livelihood Sources

85% of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Average monthly household income: **27,534 SYP** (42 USD)¹⁵

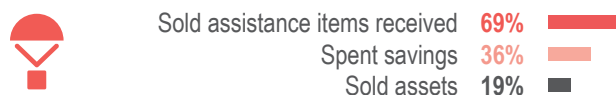
Households with members earning an income: **56%**

Top three reported primary income sources in the 30 days prior to data collection:¹⁶



Coping strategies

Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:¹⁷



38% of households reported that they had **bought goods on credit** in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed **25,625 SYP** (39 USD)¹⁵

13. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, graph only shows the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported.

14. Households could select as many options as applied.

15. The effective exchange rate for Northeast Syria was reported to be 650 Syrian Pounds to the dollar in September 2019 (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot 21 October 2019).

16. In the 30 days before data collection.

17. Households could select up to three options.



Camp Profile: Al Hol



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Shelter

99% of inhabited shelters were **family-sized tents**.

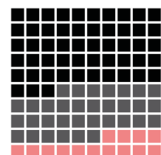
Average number of people per shelter: **no data**³

Average number of shelters per household: **no data**³

Average household size: **5.5** individuals



Tent status¹⁸



Tent is new	53%
Minor wear and tear	33%
Tent is in poor condition	14%
Tent is worn/torn	0%

Sources of light

Top three sources of light inside shelters:¹⁴



Light powered by solar panels	87%
Rechargeable flashlight/lamp	14%
Flashlight/lamp with disposable batteries	8%

NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:¹⁷



Bedding items (sheets, pillows)	35%
Winter blankets	31%
Mattresses/sleeping mats	25%

Shelter adequacy

58% of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:¹⁷



Security	43%
Lack of privacy	38%
Shelter in poor condition	25%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:¹⁷



New/additional tents	45%
Tarpaulins	25%
Plastic sheeting	10%

68% of respondents reported they had access to a kitchen space.

Fire safety

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



Yes - fire extinguishers	12%
Yes - other	0%
Not sure	0%
No	88%



10% of respondents with access to a fire fighting system reported being familiar with **how to use it**. It was unknown whether residents were provided with information on fire safety in the three months prior to data collection.

INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Camp management and committees

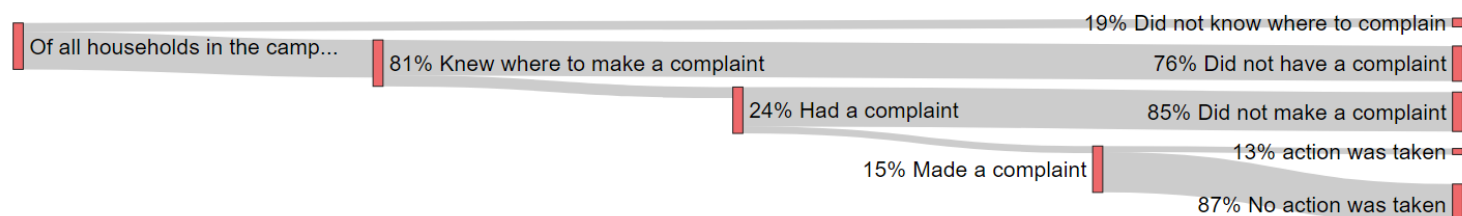
19% of households reported that they did not know the camp management, with **9%** saying that they were not sure.

Committees reported by households to be present in camp:

91% Camp management	2% Youth committee
6% Women's committee	10% Maintenance committee
8% WASH committee	12% Distribution committee

Complaints

Only **13%** of households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result:



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).

Information Needs

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:¹³



Word of mouth	58%
Local authorities	47%
Print materials (posters, flyers)	27%

Top three reported information needs:¹⁶



How to return to area of origin	51%
How to find job opportunities	24%
Sponsorship programmes	11%

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