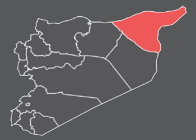




# Camp Profile: Al Hol

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria  
September 2021



## Background and Methodology

Al Hol is a large formal camp in Al-Hasakeh governorate, which at the time of data collection was managed and administrated by a non-governmental organisation (NGO). This profile provides an overview of humanitarian conditions in Al Hol camp. Primary data was collected through key informant interviews (KIIs) with camp management on the 28 September, 3 October and 5 October 2021. A total of 8 KIIs were performed, focusing on each KI's sector-specific knowledge. Therefore, findings presented in this factsheet are not statistically representative. Al Hol camp hosts both Iraqi refugees and Syrian internally displaced persons (IDPs). At the time of data collection, several population groups, including Syrian IDPs, were part of return trips or being relocated to Roj camp.

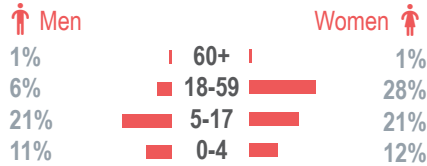
## Location Map



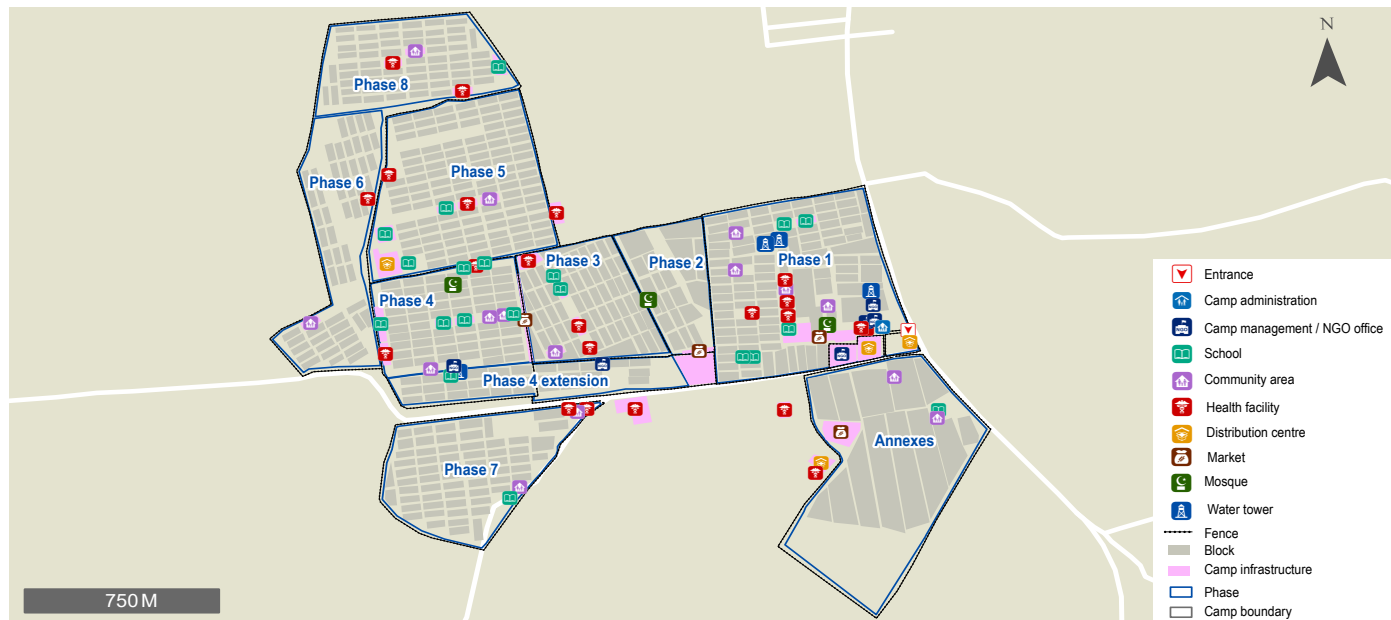
## Camp Overview<sup>1</sup>

**Number of individuals:** 57,657  
**Number of households:** 15,703  
**Number of shelters:** 14,427  
**First arrivals:** April 2014  
**Camp area:** 2.9 km<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Camp Map



Camp mapping conducted in September 2021 based on satellite imagery and conversations with camp management. Detailed infrastructure map available on [REACH Resource Centre](#).

## Sectoral Minimum Standards<sup>1</sup>

		Target	Result	Achievement
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4	●
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5 m <sup>2</sup>	5.9 m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average camp area per person	min 35 m <sup>2</sup>	51 m <sup>2</sup>	●
Health	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●
Protection	Reported safety/security issues in past two weeks	None	Yes	●
Food	Households receiving assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection	Yes	Yes	●
Education	Estimated % of children aged 6-17 accessing education services	100%	30%	●
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	12	●
	Persons per shower	max. 20	35	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Every day	●

## Top 3 Non-Food Needs

- NFI**
- 1st Carpet/mat for floor
  - 2nd Cooking fuel
  - 3rd Jerry can

## Top 3 Shelter Needs

- 1st Rope
- 2nd Tools
- 3rd Wire

## Top 3 Priority Needs

- 1st Employment
- 2nd Food
- 3rd Psychosocial support

1. Targets based on Sphere and humanitarian minimum standards:

● Minimum standard met ● 50-99% minimum standard met ● 0-49% of minimum standard met

[Sphere Handbook, Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response, 2018.](#)



## HEALTH



**Number of healthcare facilities in camp:** 10  
**Types of facilities:** Public hospitals/clinics and NGO clinics  
**Availability of healthcare facilities outside camp:** Yes  
**Distance to outside health centre:** 40 km

### Available services at the accessible health centres:

	In camp	Outside camp
Outpatient department:	Yes	Yes
Reproductive health:	Yes	Yes
Emergency:	Yes	Yes
Minor surgery:	Yes	Yes
X-Ray:	Yes	Yes
Lab services:	Yes	Yes
Specialized services (i.e. dialysis)	No	Yes

KIs reported that residents of the camp do use the **health facilities outside of the camp**.

KIs reported that no cases of **diarrhoea** or **leishmaniasis**<sup>2</sup> had been reported among residents in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.

### Medicine availability



KIs reported that required **medicine for people living chronic diseases was available**, and that medicine in general was sufficiently available.

### Children and infant health

The KIs reported that **infant nutrition items had not been distributed**. The following nutrition activities have reportedly been undertaken:<sup>1</sup>



Screening and referral for malnutrition:	Yes
Treatment for moderate-acute malnutrition:	Yes
Treatment for severe-acute malnutrition:	No
Distribution of micro-nutrient supplements:	No
Blanket supplementary feeding program:	No
Promotion of breastfeeding:	No

## COVID-19

### Response infrastructure

Isolation area:	Yes
Sanitation facilities in isolation area:	Yes
Isolation area functional:	Yes
Main issues with isolation area:	None
Sufficient handwashing facilities in camp:	No

### Top measures taken by camp management in response to the pandemic as reported by households:<sup>3</sup>



- Asked people to stay home
- Distributed hygiene materials
- Closed non-essential services/schools/mosques etc.
- Sent prevention messages
- Enforced curfew

### Prevention measures

Camp staff training:	Yes
Temperature check for people entering:	Yes
Quarantine for new arrivals:	Yes
Sanitation facilities in quarantine area:	Yes
Quarantine area functional:	Yes
Main issues with isolation area:	None

### COVID-19 distributions

The KIs reported that **soap, hand sanitiser, facemasks, gloves, water and cleaning products have been distributed** to the population.<sup>3</sup>

Additionally, **aid distributions have been modified** to distributions at block level and with scheduled time slots.

## WASH

### Water



**Tanker truck** with treated water was the primary source of water at the time of data collection.



The main **issues with drinking water** in the two weeks prior to data collection was lack of cleanliness of private as well as public water storage containers. Reportedly everyone or nearly everyone had enough water for their needs.

### Waste disposal<sup>1</sup>



**Primary waste disposal system:** Garbage collection (NGO)  
**Frequency of waste collection:** Every day  
**Disposal location:** A landfill 5 km from camp  
**Sewage system:** Sewage network

The primary issue with garbage reported was **insufficient number of bins/dumpsters in the camp**.

### Sanitation



Number of communal latrines: <sup>4</sup>	4,799
Number of household latrines: <sup>4</sup>	127

### Communal latrine characteristics:

Segregated by gender	All
Lockable from inside	All
Functioning lighting	All
Privacy wall	All
Decently clean	All
Road lit up at night	Some

KIs reported that some households were digging private pits or constructing latrines inside of their tents as alternatives to communal latrines.



Number of communal showers: <sup>5</sup>	1,631
Number of household showers: <sup>5</sup>	0

KIs reported that residents bathe inside the shelter as an alternative to communal showers.

2. Reported by KIs and not verified through medical records.

3. In the 30 days prior to data collection

4. 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.

5. A shower is defined as a designated place to shower as opposed to bathing in shelter (i.e. using a bucket).



## FOOD SECURITY

### Food consumption

Reported main sources of food for households:

- Food distributions
- Markets inside camp

### Food distributions

Households reportedly received bread distribution and a food basket as types of food assistance in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Food assistance characteristics:

- Good quality **Yes**
- Sufficient quantities **Yes**

Top food items that households currently do not have access to:

- None reported**

### Food security

Food related coping strategies were reportedly used by households in the 2 weeks prior to data collection.

Estimated proportion of households using food-related coping strategies:

- Reducing meal size **no one**
- Skipping meals **no one**
- Purchasing food on credit **about 50%**
- Selling non-productive assets **less than 50%**
- Consuming non-food plants/food from garbage **no one**

### Markets

Food markets available to the households in the camp:

- Functional markets within the camp **Yes**
- Functional markets nearby accessible for food purchase **No**
- Residents are not allowed to leave the camp.

## LIVELIHOODS

### Household income

Top three reported income sources in the camp:

- Casual unskilled labour
- Gifts from family/friends
- Self-employed

### Household debt

Sources of credit available to residents:

- Family/friends
- Local shopkeeper
- Neighbours from place of origin

### Coping strategies

Reported livelihood-related coping strategies used by households at the time of data collection:

- Spending savings
- Borrowing money
- Selling assets
- Support from friends/relatives
- Reduce spending on non-food expenditures
- Selling assistance items received

In the month prior to data collection, no distributions of cash and vouchers in the camp were reported.

## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

### Shelter occupancy

- Average number of people estimated per household: **4**
- Average number of shelters estimated per household: **0.9**
- Average number of people estimated per shelter: **4**

The estimated occupation rate of the shelters in the camp is **100%**.

The KIs reported that no households were sleeping in the open due to lack of other shelter solution.

### Shelter adequacy

Reported shelter adequacy issues:

- Lack of electricity
- Security concerns
- Lack of insulation from cold
- Personal hygiene problems
- Issues with sanitation

Reportedly, additional covers were provided to residents to improve shelter sustainability.

### Fire safety

The KIs reported that **fire extinguishers were available on each block** and that actors in the camp had **provided residents with information on fire safety** in the three months prior to data collection.

## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

### Camp management and committees

Committees reported to be present in the camp:

- X** Camp management
- X** Youth committee
- X** Women's committee
- X** Maintenance committee
- X** WASH committee
- X** Distribution committee
- X** Health committee

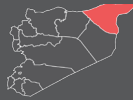
The camp reportedly **has a complaint mechanism system**.

### Flood susceptibility

The KIs reported that **0% of tents are prone to flooding**, and that there are **no drainage channels** between shelters and no trenches to lead water away from shelters.

The main roads in the site are reportedly paved and gravelled, and the paths leading to the shelters are paved.

Shelters reportedly do not have **gravelling underneath them**.



## MOVEMENT

Top household areas of origin (percentages are KI estimates):

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Iraq	Al-Anbar	Al-Ramad	55%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin	40%
Other			5%

KIs estimated that 80% of the residents who are intending to leave, plan on returning to their area of origin.

Households planning to leave the camp:



The main reason reported for people to intend to leave was **reduced access to income/employment opportunities** and **bad safety/security situation**.

## PROTECTION

### Protection concerns

The following safety/security concerns were reported in the camp in the 30 days prior to data collection:

- Disputes between residents
- Threats from snipers/guns
- Domestic and sexual violence
- Movement restrictions
- Theft
- Violence from non-residents

### Freedom of movement



KIs reported that **no residents were able to leave the camp** at the time of data collection, but that residents could leave for medical emergencies if they disclosed the medical reason for wanting to temporarily leave.

The main barriers reported for residents to leave the camp were **general movement restrictions**.

### Vulnerable groups

At the time of data collection, **no interventions** targeting elderly populations were reported in the camp. Interventions targeting persons with disabilities were reported specifically for people with difficulties hearing, seeing or walking.

### Documentation



Births in the camp were reportedly documented. Lack of documentation was not reported as a main barrier for residents to leave the camp.

### Gender-based violence

The following women's protection concerns were reported in or around the camp in the 30 days prior to data collection:



- Early marriage of child below 18
- Forced marriage
- Emotional violence

The camp reportedly has a designated space for women and girls, however older women and female household heads face challenges in accessing these spaces. The space reportedly has functioning sanitation.

### Child protection

The following child protection concerns were reported in or around the camp in the 30 days prior to data collection:



- Child labour
- Child-headed household
- Early marriage of child below 18

The reported types of child labour were:

- Selling goods
- Domestic labour
- Transporting people/goods
- Factory work

**Child labour** occurring among **children under the age of 11** reported were domestic labour, selling goods and transporting people or goods.

The camp reportedly **has a designated space for children and youth**, which reportedly has functioning toilets and hand-washing facilities.

## EDUCATION



At the time of data collection, there were **22** educational facilities in the camp including 8 early childhood development centres.

- Age groups:** 3-5 and 6-17 years old
- Service providers:** NGOs
- Certification available:** No

### Available WASH facilities in educational facilities

- Latrines:** Yes (gender-segregated)
- Handwashing facilities:** Yes, in all education facilities
- Safe drinking water:** Yes, in all education facilities

### Barriers to education

The KIs estimated that, **30%** of school-aged children between the ages of 3 and 17 years old were **receiving education** inside or outside the camp. The main reported barriers to education were:

- Safety/security concerns
- The child has to work
- Customs/traditions

Children in the camp were not able to access schools outside the camp.

### About REACH's COVID-19 response

As an initiative deployed in many vulnerable and crisis-affected countries, REACH is deeply concerned by the devastating impact the COVID-19 pandemic has on the millions of affected people we seek to serve. REACH is currently working with Cash Working Groups and partners on its programming in response to the pandemic, with the goal of identifying practical ways to inform humanitarian responses in the countries where we operate. Updates regarding REACH's response to COVID-19 can be found in [a devoted thread](#) on the REACH website. Contact [geneva@impact-initiatives.org](mailto:geneva@impact-initiatives.org) for further information.

### 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).