Camp Profile: Roj
Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria
October 2020

Background and Methodology
Roj is a formal internally-displaced person (IDP) and refugee camp in Al-Hasakeh governorate. This profile provides an overview of humanitarian conditions in sector A. Primary data was collected through household surveys from 27-28 October 2020. Due to access limitations, not all sectors in Roj were able to be assessed. However, a census survey (i.e. 100% of households) was conducted in sector A. Key informant (KI) interviews with camp managers in October have been used to support and triangulate some of the findings.

Camp Overview
- Number of individuals: 2,376
- Number of households: 650
- Number of shelters: 705
- First arrivals: September 2015
- Camp area: 0.11 km²

Demographics
- Men: 60+: 1%, 18-59: 15%, 5-17: 22%, 0-4: 11%
- Women: 60+: 1%, 18-59: 20%, 5-17: 25%, 0-4: 6%

Camp Map
Camp mapping conducted in October 2020. Detailed infrastructure map available on REACH Resource Centre.

Sectoral Minimum Standards
- Shelter: Average number of individuals per shelter: max. 4.6, Result: 4.8
- Health: % of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations: 100%, Result: 86%
- Protection: % of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks: 0%, Result: 57%
- Food: % of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS): 100%, 53%
- Education: % of children aged 6-17 accessing education services: 100%, Result: 88%
- WASH: Persons per latrine: max. 20, Result: 18
- Persons per shower: max. 20, Result: 20

1. As reported by KIs in October 2020.
2. Targets based on Sphere and humanitarian minimum standards.
3. FCS measures households’ current food consumption status 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.

Sources:
Sphere Handbook, Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response, 2018
UNHCR Emergency Handbook.
COVID-19

Response infrastructure
- Isolation area: Yes
- Sufficient handwashing facilities: No

Sixteen percent (16%) of households in sector A reported experiencing difficulties in obtaining hand/body soap, specifically reporting the following issues:

- Soap is too expensive: 10%
- Soap is poor quality: 6%
- Soap is distributed infrequently: 6%

Percentage of households in sector A reporting that communal latrines have handwashing facilities
- None: 81%
- Yes - some: 11%
- Yes - all: 8%

Prevention measures
- Camp staff training: Yes
- Quarantine for new arrivals: No (planned)
- Temperature check for people entering: No

Camp management KIs reported that hand sanitiser, hand/body soap and cleaning products have been distributed to the population, and that aid distributions have been modified to scheduled time slots for distribution.

Top measures taken by camp management in response to the pandemic as reported by households:
- Distribution of hygiene materials (soap, disinfectant, masks, etc.): 88%
- Enforcing curfew: 69%
- Changing distribution procedures: 59%

Top measures taken by households in sector A in response to the pandemic:
- Washing hands more regularly: 69%
- Wearing masks when going outside: 63%
- Staying at home as much as possible: 61%

Attitudes and behaviors of camp population
- Awareness of COVID-19: Everyone (around 100%)
- COVID-19 perceived as important issue: A few (around 25%)
- Awareness of social distancing: A few (around 25%)
- People engaging in social distancing: A few (around 25%)

Camp management KIs reported that living conditions not allowing for social distancing was the main issue the population experienced related to social distancing.

HEALTH

Number of healthcare facilities: 1

Service providers: NA

Types of facilities: Public hospital/clinic and mobile health clinic

Of the 57% of households in sector A who required treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 46% reported that they had faced barriers to accessing medical care.

Of those that faced barriers, the most commonly reported barriers to accessing medical care were:
- Inability to afford health services (77%)
- High cost of transportation to health facilities (46%)

Households in sector A reporting members in the following categories:
- Person with serious injury: 14%
- Person with chronic illness: 24%
- Pregnant or lactating woman: 27%

92% of households with a pregnant or lactating woman had reportedly been able to access obstetric or antenatal care.

86% of children under five years old were reported to be vaccinated against polio.

Camp management KIs reported that no infant nutrition items had been distributed. The following nutrition activities have reportedly been undertaken:
- Screening and referral for malnutrition: Yes
- Treatment for moderate-acute malnutrition: Yes
- Treatment for severe-acute malnutrition: Yes
- Micronutrient supplements: Yes
- Blanket supplementary feeding program: No
- Promotion of breastfeeding: Yes

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4. Households could select as many options as applied, meaning the sum of percentages may exceed 100%
5. Camp management KIs reported that COVID-19 facilities are in the planning phase and were therefore not yet available at the time of data collection.
6. As reported by households themselves.
Households planning to leave the camp:

- Within 1 year: 8%
- Within longer timeframe: 18%
- Not planning to leave: 73%

On average, households in sector A had been displaced 3 times before arriving to this camp, and 100% of households in sector A had been displaced longer than one year.

**Protection concerns**

- 57% of households in sector A reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp during the two weeks prior to the assessment.
- The most commonly reported security issues among those reporting issues were:
  - Danger from snakes, scorpions, mice (61%)
  - Disputes between residents (50%)

- 33% of households reported at least one member suffering from psychosocial distress.7
- 17% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited changes in behaviour4 in the previous two weeks.

**Freedom of movement**

- KIs reported that all residents who needed to leave the camp temporarily were able to do so at the time of data collection. However, 100% of households in sector A reported not being able to leave without disclosing the medical reason for wanting to leave.

**Gender-based violence**

- Of the 77% of households who reported knowing about any designated spaces, 43% reported that a girl or woman from their household attended one in the last 30 days prior to data collection.

**Most commonly avoided camp areas by gender:**

- **Men and boys**
  - Side streets (87%)
  - Outskirts of camp (33%)
  - Other (7%)

- **Women and girls**
  - Outskirts of camp (89%)
  - Side streets (28%)
  - Market (6%)

**Child protection**

- Of the 88% of households who reported knowing about any child-friendly spaces, 70% reported that a child from their household attended one in the last 30 days prior to data collection.

**Elderly and persons with disabilities**

- At the time of data collection, no interventions targeting elderly populations or persons with disabilities were reported in this camp.

**Documentation**

- 69% of households in sector A reported having at least one married person who was not in possession of their marriage certificate.
- 50% of households in sector A with children reported that at least one child did not have birth registration documentation.

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7. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches, sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.
8. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.
9. Question applies to subset of households who reported experiencing a given issue.
10. Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.
EDUCATION

At the time of data collection, there was 1 educational facility in the camp.

Age groups: 3 to 17 years old
Service providers: NGO
Curricula on offer: Self-education
Certification available: No

Barriers to education

Of the 88% households in sector A reporting that their children are receiving education, 14% reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- The school is not certified (informal) (100%)
- Schools lack trained teachers (50%)
- No education for children of a certain age (50%)

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Water

Public water tank was the primary source of water at the time of data collection. Eighty-two percent (82%) of households reported using the public tap/standpipe for drinking water.

14% of households in sector A reported they spent at least two consecutive days without access to drinking water over the two weeks prior to data collection.

Drinking water issues, by % of households reporting:

- No issues: 94%
- Water tasted/smelled/looked bad: 6%
- People got sick after drinking: 0%
- Not sure: 0%

14% of households in sector A reported that they treated their drinking water over the past two weeks prior to data collection using chlorine tablets, powder or liquid (10%), or boiling the water (4%).

Proportion of households in sector A that reported using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water (potable and not potable) in the two weeks prior to data collection:

- Yes: 29%
- No: 71%

Most commonly reported strategies:

- Previously stored drinking water (18%)
- Modify hygiene practices (bathe less) (12%)
- Reduce drinking water consumption (6%)

16% of households in sector A reported someone suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to data collection; 24% of households reported someone suffering from respiratory illnesses; and in 0% of households someone was reported to be suffering from leishmaniasis.

Hygiene

100% of households in sector A reported having hand/body soap available at the time of data collection.

Proportion of households in sector A that were able to access all assessed hygiene items in the last two weeks prior to data collection:

- Yes: 71%
- No: 29%

The most commonly inaccessible items included washing powder and hand sanitiser. Hygiene items were most commonly inaccessible because households reportedly could not afford to buy them.

12% of households in sector A reported that their school-age children receive no education.

Proportion of school-age children attending education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>3-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>6-11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>12-14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>15-17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inside camp: 71% 
Outside camp: 55%

Sanitation

Number of communal latrines: 130

Accessed defecation facilities

- Household: 24%
- Communal: 76%
- Open defecation: 0%

0% of households in sector A reported that some members could not access latrines.

Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:

- Segregated by gender: 57% (male), 8% (female), 35% (both)
- Lockable from inside: 5% (male), 16% (female), 78% (both)
- Functioning lighting: 0% (male), 11% (female), 89% (both)
- Privacy wall: 5% (male), 14% (female), 81% (both)

Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:

- Very clean: 65%
- Mostly clean: 35%
- Somewhat unclean: 0%
- Very unclean: 0%

Number of communal showers: 117

Access to shower/bathing places

- Household: 37%
- Communal: 22%
- Bathing in shelter: 59%

Of the 22% of households in sector A with access to communal showers, 6% of households reported using them.

Waste disposal

Primary waste disposal system: Garbage collection (NGO)
Disposal location: Landfill outside the camp
Sewage system: Sewage network

Sanitation items were most commonly accessible:

- Handwashing facilities
- Safe drinking water

11. In the two weeks prior to the assessment, self-verified by household and not medically confirmed.
12. The assessed hygiene items included: hand/body 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.
13. 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.
14. Excluding households who answered ‘not sure’.
15. Reported by camp management through key informant interviews.
### Food Security

**Food consumption**

Percentage of households in sector A at each FCS level:

- Acceptable: 53%
- Borderline: 31%
- Poor: 16%

**Nutrition**

Percentage of households in sector A consuming iron, protein, and vitamin A-rich foods by frequency:

- Iron: Daily: 2%, Sometimes: 63%, Never: 35%
- Protein: Daily: 39%, Sometimes: 59%, Never: 2%
- Vitamin A: Daily: 35%, Sometimes: 35%, Never: 31%

**Dietary diversity**

Percentage of households in sector A by Household Dietary Diversity score level:

- High: 43%
- Medium: 35%
- Low: 22%

**Food security**

Percentage of households in sector A at each Arab Family Food Security Scale level:

- Food secure: 49%
- Food insecure: 35%
- Severely food insecure: 16%

### Livelihoods

**Household income**

Average monthly household income: 324,694 SYP (142 USD)

Top three reported primary income sources:

- Employment within camp: 63%
- Employment outside of camp: 16%
- Personal savings: 12%

Most commonly reported employment sectors:

- Inside camp: Daily labour: 68%, Employment in private business: 23%, Trading commodities: 19%
- Outside camp: Daily labour: 75%, Employment in private business: 12%, Trading commodities: 12%

**Coping strategies**

Top three reported livelihood-related coping strategies:

- Sold assistance items received: 47%
- Reduced spending on non-food expenditures: 16%
- Spent savings: 14%

### Type of food assistance received

100% of households had received a food basket, bread distribution, cash, or vouchers in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three food items households in sector A would like to receive more of:

- Sugar: 63%
- Rice: 49%
- Ghee/vegetable oil: 47%

### Household expenditure

Average monthly household expenditure: 214,224 SYP (94 USD)

Top three reported expenditure categories:

- Food: 92%
- Communication (e.g. phone, internet): 73%
- Healthcare: 55%

### Household debt

6% of households in sector A reported that they had borrowed money in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average, these households had a debt load amounting to 183,837 SYP (81 USD).

Top three reported reasons for taking on debt:

- Food: 83%
- Clothing or NFIs: 42%
- Healthcare: 25%

**Top reported creditors:**

- Shopkeeper: 92%
- Friends or relatives: 17%

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16. Households were asked to report the number of days per week nutrient-rich food groups were consumed, from which nutrient consumption frequencies were derived. World Food Programme (2015) Food Consumption Score Nutritional Quality Analysis - Technical Guidance Note.
17. Households were asked to report the number of days per week nutrient-rich food groups were consumed, from which nutrient consumption frequencies were derived. World Food Programme (2015) Guidelines for Measuring Household and Individual Dietary Diversity.
18. Households were asked to report the number of days per week nutrient-rich food groups were consumed, from which nutrient consumption frequencies were derived. UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (2011) Guidelines for Measuring Household and Individual Dietary Diversity.
19. Households were asked to report the number of days per week nutrient-rich food groups were consumed, from which nutrient consumption frequencies were derived. Sahyoun et al. (2014) Development and Validation of an Arab Family Food Security Scale.
20. Households were asked to report the number of days per week nutrient-rich food groups were consumed, from which nutrient consumption frequencies were derived. World Food Programme (2015) Food Consumption Score Nutritional Quality Analysis - Technical Guidance Note.
21. Households were asked to report the number of days per week nutrient-rich food groups were consumed, from which nutrient consumption frequencies were derived. UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (2011) Guidelines for Measuring Household and Individual Dietary Diversity.
22. The effective exchange rate for Northeast Syria was reported to be 2,280 Syrian Pounds to the dollar in October 2020 (REACH Initiative, NES Market Monitoring Exercise October 2020).
23. Percentage of households reporting income/expenditure in each category; households could select as many options as applied.
Camp Profile: Roj

**SHELTER AND NFI**s

Average number of people reported per shelter: **4.8**
Average number of shelters reported per household: **1.4**
Average reported household size: **6.1** individuals

**Tent status**
In assessed households, **53%** of tents were in new condition.

**Sources of light**
Most commonly reported sources of light inside shelters:
- Public electricity network: **96%**
- Light powered by solar panels: **8%**
- Light powered by camp generator: **4%**

**NFI needs**
Top three reported anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:
- Carpet/mat for the floor: **35%**
- Kitchen utensils: **35%**
- Mattresses/sleeping mats: **33%**

**CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT**

**Camp management and committees**
14% of households in sector A reported that they did not know the camp management, with 18% saying that they were not sure.

Committees reported by camp management KIs to be present in camp:
- Camp management
- Women's committee
- WASH committee
- Health committee
- Youth committee
- Maintenance committee
- Distribution committee

80% of households in sector A reported that they knew who to contact to raise issues or concerns.

**Shelter adequacy**
Reported shelter adequacy issues:
- Lack of privacy (no partitions, no doors, or locks are broken)
- No electricity
- Security (intruders, theft)

**Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs**:
- Plastic sheeting: **82%**
- New / additional tents: **63%**
- Tarpaulins: **33%**

24% of respondents reported they had access to a communal kitchen.

**Fire safety**
Camp management KIs reported that fire extinguishers were available on each block and that actors in sector A provided residents with information on fire safety in the three months prior to data collection.

**Flood susceptibility**
Camp management KIs reported that 15% of tents are prone to flooding, and there are no drainage channels between shelters.

**Information needs**
Top three reported sources of information about services:
- Word of mouth: **59%**
- NGO: **47%**
- Community leaders: **39%**

Top three reported information needs:
- Information about returning to area of origin: **55%**
- How to find job opportunities: **45%**
- How to access assistance: **20%**

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**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 may have on the millions of affected people we seek to serve. REACH is currently working with Cash Working Groups and partners to scale up its programming in response to this 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 for further information.

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**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).