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: | 69,015
| Number of households: | 19,194
| Number of shelters: | No data
| First arrivals: | May 2016
| Camp area: | 2.41 km²

Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1%</td>
<td>60+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>18-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23%</td>
<td>5-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11%</td>
<td>0-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Location Map

Note: no household interviews were conducted in phases 6, 7, 8, and the annexes. No residents in phases 6 and 8 at the time of data collection.

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shelter</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Previous round (May 2019)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter¹</td>
<td>max. 4.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>↓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person³</td>
<td>min. 3.5m²</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>4.0m²</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>35m²</td>
<td>33m²</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)⁴ | 100% | 79% | 73% | ▲ |

Education

| % of children aged 6-11 accessing education services² | 100% | no data | 29% | - |
| % of children aged 12-17 accessing education services³ | 100% | no data | 18% | - |

WASH

| Persons per latrine | max. 20 | 21 | 35 | ▼ |
| Persons per shower | max. 20 | 55 | 46 | ▲ |

Frequency of solid waste disposal³

| min. twice weekly | no data | - 2-3 days | |

Note: no household interviews were conducted in phases 6, 7, 8, and the annexes. No residents in phases 6 and 8 at the time of data collection.

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.

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.
**Movement**

Camp Profile: Al Hol

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Sub-district</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Susat</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Abu Kamal</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Hajin</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Movements in the 30 days prior to data collection:

- New arrivals: 327
- Departures: 978

**Households planning to leave the camp:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within 1 week</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 1 month</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 6 months</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 6+ months</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not planning to leave</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

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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. 13% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited changes in behaviour 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:**

- Yes: 1%
- No: 99%

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):**

- Yes: 21%
- No: 79%

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):**

- Yes: 27%
- No: 73%

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children at risk</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly at risk</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with disabilities</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronically ill persons</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with psychosocial needs</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single parents/caregivers</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant/lactating women</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In female-headed households</td>
<td>45.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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 16 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.
**EDUCATION**

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

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

**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:**

- No issues: 49%
- Water tasted/smelled/looked bad: 49%
- People got sick after drinking: 19%
- Not sure: 0%

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:**

- Yes: 27%
- No: 73%

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.

### Waste disposal

- **Primary waste disposal system:** Garbage collection
- **Disposal location:** No data
- **Sewage system:** No data

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

### Sanitation

**Number of latrines in camp:** 3,330 (May 2019: 2,891)
- **Communal**¹¹: 99%
- **Household**¹¹: 0%

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

**Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:**

- Segregated by gender: 37% 16% 36%
- Lockable from inside: 8% 26% 56%
- Functioning lighting: 34% 31% 24%
- Privacy wall: 6% 5% 79%

**Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:**

- Very clean: 25%
- Mostly clean: 61%
- Somewhat unclean: 12%
- Very unclean: 2%

**Number of showers in camp:** 1,244 (May 2019: 1,599)
- **Communal**¹¹: 16%
- **Household**¹¹: 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%

- Yes: 92%
- No: 8%

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

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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, 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.
HEALTH

Number of healthcare facilities: 21
Service providers: NGOs, 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:
- Person with serious injury: 2%
- Person with chronic illness: 2%
- Pregnant or lactating woman: 20%

Access to treatment for one or more household members in the 30 days prior to data collection:
- Of all households in the camp...
  - 75% Required treatment
  - 70% Sought treatment
  - 58% Received treatment inside the camp
  - 42% Received treatment outside the camp

- 25% Did not require treatment
- 30% Did not seek treatment

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:
- Yes: 20%
- No: 80%

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:
- Acceptable: 79%
- Borderline: 15%
- Poor: 6%

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:
- Eating fewer meals: 27%
- Borrowing food: 27%
- Eating cheaper, poorer quality food: 23%

Distributions
Type of food assistance received, by % of households reporting:
- Bread: 94%
- Food basket(s): 91%
- Cash/vouchers for food: 0%

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:
- Tomato paste: 78%
- Tea: 56%
- Sugar: 28%

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)
Households with members earning an income: 56%

Top three reported primary income sources in the 30 days prior to data collection:
- Cash for work: 36%
- Personal savings: 33%
- Selling assets: 24%

Coping strategies
Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:
- Sold assistance items received: 69%
- Spent savings: 36%
- Sold assets: 19%

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)

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 0.60 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.
SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Shelter
99% of inhabited shelters were family-sized tents.
Average number of people per shelter: no data
Average number of shelters per household: no data
Average household size: 5.5 individuals

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

NFIs needs
Top three anticipated NFIs needs for the next three months:
- Bedding items (sheets, pillows): 35%
- Winter blankets: 31%
- Mattresses/sleeping mats: 25%

Information Needs
Top three reported sources of information about distributions:
- Word of mouth: 58%
- Local authorities: 47%
- Print materials (posters, flyers): 27%

Top three reported information needs:
- How to return to area of origin: 51%
- How to find job opportunities: 24%
- Sponsorship programmes: 11%

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).

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