Summary
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Areesheh settlement. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 26 and 29 September. Residents from Mabrouka camp were transferred to Areesheh following military escalation in northeast Syria beginning 9 October, but this occurred after the current round of data collection. 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.

Areesheh camp is located by a reservoir, which flooded in winter 2018. An extension was constructed to alleviate flood risk and both areas were assessed. An additional extension has not yet been assessed.

At the time of data collection, the camp was managed by an INGO, and self-administered.

Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 8,585
Number of households: 1,747
Number of shelters: No data
First arrivals: June 2017
Camp area: 0.42 km²

Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1%</td>
<td>60+</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15%</td>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22%</td>
<td>5-17</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Camp Map

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (July 2019)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter¹</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person²</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>49m²</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of 0 - 5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to data collection</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)²</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>No showers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal³</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
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>Al Mayadin</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Ashara</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 Movements in the 30 days prior to data collection:

- 1,279 New arrivals
- 1,367 Departures

Households planning to leave the camp:

- Within 1 week: 0%
- Within 1 month: 1%
- Within 6 months: 0%
- After 6+ months: 7%
- Not planning to leave: 92%

On average, households in the camp had been displaced twice before arriving to this camp and 84% of households in the camp had been displaced longer than one year.

8% 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.

100% of those intending to leave wanted to return to their community of origin; the most commonly reported reason for this was emotional desire.

63% of those intending to leave didn’t receive any information on returning to their area of origin from the camp management/administration.

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 (50%)
  - Domestic violence (13%)

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

- 13% 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: 3%
- No: 97%

Most commonly reported barriers:

- Site departure conditions needs approval (75%)
- Transport available but too expensive (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: 18%
- No: 82%

Most commonly reported issues:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old) (94%)
- Violence against women (6%)

Child protection

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

- Yes: 28%
- No: 72%

Most commonly reported issues:

- Early marriage (below 16 years old) (93%)
- Child labour (21%)

Documentation

- 3% 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.

- 88% of children under five years old reportedly have birth registration documentation.

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of assessed population in vulnerable groups:

- Children at risk: 0.7%
- Elderly at risk: 33%
- Persons with disabilities: 3.6%
- Chronically ill persons: 2.2%

- People with psychosocial needs: 0.6%
- Single parents/caregivers: 3.3%
- Pregnant/lactating women: 24.5%
- In female-headed households: 19.2%
**EDUCATION**

At the time of data collection, there were 6 educational facilities in the camp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age groups:</th>
<th>No data²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service providers:</td>
<td>LNGOs, INGOs, UN agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curricula on offer:</td>
<td>No data³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certification available:</td>
<td>No data³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Availability of WASH facilities in educational facilities

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

7% 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: 85%
- Water tasted/smelled/looked bad: 15%
- People got sick after drinking: 2%
- Not sure: 0%

10% 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: 23%
- No: 77%

- 49% of individuals reported having suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to data collection, with 22% suffering from respiratory illnesses and 14% from skin diseases.¹

#### Waste disposal

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

99% of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.

#### Sanitation

- Number of latrines in camp: 365 (May 2019: 354)
- Households using latrines: Communal¹⁰ Household⁹
  - Communal: 96%
  - Household: 3%
- 1% of households reported practicing open defecation as main practice.
- 3% of households reported that some members could not access latrines, with people with disabilities being most frequent (2% of households).

#### Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:¹¹

- Segregated by gender: 51% Male 15% Female 35% No
- Lockable from inside: 84% Yes 14% No 2% Don’t know
- Functioning lighting: 7% Very clean 8% Somewhat clean 84% Very unclean
- Privacy wall: 10% Yes 54% Mostly clean 22% Somewhat unclean 14% Very unclean

#### Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:¹¹

#### Number of showers in camp: 16 (May 2019: 0)

- Households using showers: Communal¹⁰ Household⁹
  - Communal: 2%
  - Household: 0%

Households without access to showers predominantly reported bathing inside their shelters (98%).

#### Hygiene

Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:⁹

- Yes: 80%
- No: 20%

The most commonly inaccessible items included detergent for dishes and washing powder. Hygiene items were most commonly inaccessible because households could not afford to buy them.

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¹ In the two weeks prior to data collection, self-verified by household and not verified through medical records.

² 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), shampoos (for adults and babies), cleaning liquid (for house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.

³ 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.

⁴ Excluding households who selected not sure.
HEALTH

Number of healthcare facilities: 4
Service providers: LNGOs, INGOs, UN agencies
Types of facilities: NGO clinics, informal emergency care point

Households with members in the following categories:
- Person with serious injury: 2%
- Person with chronic illness: 2%
- Pregnant or lactating woman: 38%

Access to treatment for one or more household members in the 30 days prior to data collection:
- Of all households in the camp: 28% Did not require treatment
- 62% Did not seek treatment
- 38% Required treatment
- 71% Sought treatment
- 48% Received treatment inside the camp
- 52% Received treatment outside the camp

Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection, 32% reported that they had faced barriers accessing medical care. The most commonly reported barriers were cost of care/medicine being too high (50%) and lack of medicine (42%).

Households reporting that a member had given birth since living in the camp:
- Where women delivered:
  - At a health facility (80%)
  - At home with professional assistance (18%)

FOOD SECURITY

Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:
- Acceptable: 72%
- Borderline: 26%
- Poor: 2%

The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from 67% in May 2019 to 72% in September 2019.

67% of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

Top three reported food-related coping strategies:
- Eating fewer meals: 52%
- Eating cheaper, poorer quality food: 38%
- Eating smaller meals: 29%

Distributions

Type of food assistance received, by % of households reporting:
- Bread: 100%
- Food basket(s): 100%
- Cash/vouchers for food: 78%

ALL assessed households had received a food basket, cash, or vouchers in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three food items households would like to receive more of:
- Tea: 65%
- Tomato paste: 56%
- Sugar: 50%

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

96% of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.
- Average monthly household income: 49,914 SYP (77 USD)
- Households with members earning an income: 34%

Top three reported primary income sources in the 30 days prior to data collection:
- Cash assistance/humanitarian aid: 67%
- Cash for work: 25%
- Selling assets: 22%

75% of households reported that they had bought goods on credit in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed 33,743 SYP (52 USD).

Coping strategies

Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:
- Sold assistance items received: 91%
- Borrowed money: 30%
- Sold assets: 14%

12. 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.
13. Households could select as many options as applied.
14. 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).
15. In the 30 days before data collection.
16. Households could select up to three options.
Camp Profile: Areesheh

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Shelter
94% 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: 6.8 individuals

Tent status
- Tent is new: 27%
- Minor wear and tear: 33%
- Tent is in poor condition: 40%
- Tent is worn/torn: 1%

Sources of light
- Top three sources of light inside shelters:
  1. Light powered by solar panels: 78%
  2. Rechargeable flashlight/lamp: 14%
  3. Flashlight/lamp with disposable batteries: 14%

NFIs needs
- Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:
  1. Sources of light: 46%
  2. Bedding items (sheets, pillows): 39%
  3. Mattresses/sleeping mats: 33%

Shelter adequacy
49% of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

- Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:
  1. Shelter in poor condition: 42%
  2. No electricity: 31%
  3. Overcrowding: 25%

- Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:
  1. New/additional tents: 76%
  2. Tarpaulins: 19%
  3. Plastic sheeting: 1%

15% 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: 3%
- Yes - other: 0%
- Not sure: 1%
- No: 96%

3% 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
14% of households reported that they did not know the camp management, with 4% saying that they were not sure.

- Committees reported by households to be present in camp:
  1. Camp management: 85%
  2. Youth committee: 28%
  3. Women’s committee: 28%
  4. Maintenance committee: 27%
  5. WASH committee: 24%
  6. Distribution committee: 27%

Complaints
Only 9% of households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result:

- Of all households in the camp: 14%
- Knew where to make a complaint: 74%
- Had a complaint: 26%
- Made a complaint: 23%
- Action was taken: 9%
- No action was taken: 87%
- Did not say: 4%

Information Needs

- Top three reported sources of information about distributions:
  1. Word of mouth: 75%
  2. Local authorities: 44%
  3. Community leaders: 10%

- Top three reported information needs:
  1. How to find job opportunities: 46%
  2. How to return to area of origin: 19%
  3. Sponsorship programmes: 16%

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).

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