**Summary**

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Ein Issa camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 23 and 26 July. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by CCCM. In some cases, additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

**Camp Overview**

Number of individuals: 11,997
Number of households: 2,517
Number of shelters: 2,365
First arrivals: 01/04/2016
Avg. residency duration: 10 months
Camp area: 0.25 km²

**Demographics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over 60</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Camp Map**

- Camp management / NGO office
- CFS
- Distribution
- Education
- Health centre
- Kitchen
- Latrines
- Market
- Storage
- Blocks
- Infrastructure

**Sectoral Minimum Standards**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (Mar 2018)</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter max 4.6</td>
<td>5.3*</td>
<td>6&quot;</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average covered area per person min 3.5m²</td>
<td>4.5m²*</td>
<td>3.9m²*</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average camp area per person min 35m²</td>
<td>38m²*</td>
<td>29m²*</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations 100%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presence of health services within the camp Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>% of households reported having lost some form of documentation 0%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment 100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) 100%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services 100%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services 100%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Person per latrine max. 20</td>
<td>18*</td>
<td>32*</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Person per shower max. 20</td>
<td>70*</td>
<td>81*</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal min. twice weekly Daily*</td>
<td>Daily*</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Targets based on Sphere and minimum standards agreed with humanitarian agencies operating in camps. Findings based on household-level data.

*Minimum standard reached, ▲ More than 50% minimum standard reached, ▼ Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all

1. Population as estimated by UNHCR on 4th August 2018.
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.
**DISPLACEMENT AND INTENTIONS**

**Areas of origin**
The camp hosts Syrian IDPs, primarily originating from Deir-ez-Zor governorate with a smaller portion from Ar-Raqqa and Aleppo governorates. The average household has been displaced 4 times.

**Arrivals and departures**
160 individuals* reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment. 258 individuals* permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

**Movement intention**
Proportion of households by movement intention:
- 1% Plan to move within 1 week
- 11% Plan to move within 1 month
- 88% No plan to move within 1 month

Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intended to return to their community of origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:
- Weather conditions
- Access to income and employment opportunities
- Access to electricity

**Information on return**
46% of households reported receiving information on returning to their area of origin in the three months prior to the assessment.

**SHELTER**

**Shelter types**
100% of households reported living in tents. Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4m tents.

- 64 of households are using a secondary cover (tarpaulins or similar).
- 67 of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

**Occupation**
There is an average of 6.5 people per household, with an average of 5.3 people per shelter.

**Shelter needs**
Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:
- New additional tents 41%
- Tarpaulins 38%
- Rope 33%

**Shelter adequacy issues**
90% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:
- Lack of privacy 69%
- No electricity 45%
- Shelter is in poor condition 33%

**LIVELIHOODS**

**Income**
26% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported livelihood sources:**
- Employment outside of camp 26%
- Cash for work 19%
- Personal savings 17%

**Arrivals and departures**
60% of households reported receiving cash distribution in month prior to data collection.

**Coping strategies**
79% of households reported using some form of livelihood-based coping strategy in the month prior to data collection.

**Health facilities and access**

- 5* health centres are reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and INGOs.
- 41% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).
- 63% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

**Households reporting healthcare needs in the 14 days prior to data collection:**
- 28% Did not require treatment
- 12% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 60% Sought treatment, of which 34% sought treatment inside the camp

**Barriers to healthcare access**
Of the households who required treatment (73%), 43% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:
- Cost of care / medicine too high
- Quality of care / medicine insufficient

**Diarrhoea prevalence**
9% of assessed individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, and 40% of households reported at least one member with diarrhoea.

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3 This includes households that occupied multiple shelter types, at least one of which was a tent.
4 Households could select up to three items from a list.
5 Households could select as many as applied.
6 UN operational rate of exchange as of 1 August 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP
Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:

- **58% male | 57% female**
- **62% 6 - 11 | 8%**
- **60% 12 - 14 | 4%**
- **40% 15 - 17 | 3%**

Barriers to education

- **5% 6% 12 - 14 | 40% 3%**
- **5% 4% 15 - 17 | 17% 13%**

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**PROTECTION**

**Child protection**

65% of households reported that child protection issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most common issues were child labour and early marriage (below 16 years old).

13% of households with children aged 3-17 (82%) reported having children attending a CFS / YFS, community centre or protection unit.

**Vulnerable groups**

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:

- <1% Children at risk
- 2% Elderly at risk
- 6% Chronically ill individuals
- 1% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 3% Disabled individuals
- 2% Single-parents / caregivers

**Freedom of movement**

In the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- 69% of households reported being able to leave the camp temporarily for non-emergency purposes.
- 58% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies.

**Personal safety and security**

79% of households reported protection issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most common of which were:

- Serious threat from scorpions, snakes, or similar
- Disputes between residents

**Gender protection issues**

45% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

- Harassment
- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)

10% of households with women aged 15+ (96%) reported having at least one woman attending a women’s or community centre.

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**FOOD SECURITY**

**Access to food**

- **Most commonly reported main sources of food:**
  - Food distributions 91%
  - Markets in the camp / site 81%
  - Markets outside the camp / site 16%

At the time of data collection, bread and pre-prepared meals were distributed by local authorities and INGOs on a daily basis, while INGOs also distributed dry food rations on a monthly basis.

100% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received types were reportedly:

- Bread distribution 88%
- Hot meals 75%
- Ghee / vegetable oil 61%
- Rice 43%

**Top three most needed food items:**

- Sugar 68%
- Ghee / vegetable oil 61%
- Rice 43%

**Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):**

- 38% Acceptable
- 40% Borderline
- 22% Poor

**Consumption-based coping strategies**

84% of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:

- Cheaper food 74%
- Less meals 57%
- Smaller meal sizes 47%

**Market access**

96% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

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**EDUCATION**

**Education services**

There are six education centres in the camp run by the local authorities and an INGO, providing primary education to 6-11 years olds.

Of the 76% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:

- 75% Received education
- 25% Received no education

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8 Child Friendly Spaces / Youth Friendly Spaces
9 Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.
10 Defined as those over the age of 60 with additional vulnerabilities or requiring specialised assistance.
11 These findings are generalisable only as they are based on a subset of the total sample
Latrines
At the time of data collection, 332 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp, of which 43% were gender segregated. The mapping survey identified the following:
- 80% of latrines were functioning
- 20% of latrines were not functioning
- 9% of households were reportedly unable to access a functioning toilet in the 30 days prior to the assessment.

Households also identified the following characteristics of toilets they were accessing:
- 35% were lockable from the inside
- 36% had functioning lighting
- 95% of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview.

Access to water
At the time of data collection, water was trucked to communal water points by an INGO. Water is reportedly treated prior to distribution.
- 92% of households used communal water taps outside for drinking water.
- 24% of households reported treating their drinking water, with chlorine tablets powder or liquid the most common method.

Water consumption coping strategies
73% of households reported using water consumption coping strategies, the top three of which are:
- 50% Modify hygiene practices (e.g. bathing less)
- 46% Reduce drinking water consumption
- 1% Receive water on credit, borrow water or money for water

Waste disposal
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:
- 86% Public garbage collection (free)
- 14% Disposed to a dumping location
- 100% of households reported waste was collected more than once per week.

Complaints about conditions or assistance
69% of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:
- Community leaders 64%
- Word of mouth 61%
- Community mobilizers 26%

Top three reported information needs:
- How to find job opportunities 71%
- Returning to area of origin 45%
- Sponsorship programs 19%

Non-food items (NFIs)
Reported prevalence of households owning:
- Mattresses / sleeping mats 88%
- Sources of light 75%
- Cooking fuel 55%

Top three reported household needs:
- Mattresses / sleeping mats 46%
- Cooking fuel 37%
- Clothing 36%

Top three reported winter needs:
- Heating fuel 37%
- Heaters 27%
- Blankets 24%

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

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About REACH
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