Background

Since the start of the Syrian civil war in 2011, widespread conflict across northeast Syria has resulted in significant displacement of civilians. Despite the general cessation of conflict in Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates, tens of thousands of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) remain in camps and informal sites. Ongoing clashes in Deir-ez-Zor governorate between multiple parties continue to trigger widespread displacement. In addition, a number of Iraqi refugees remain in camps in northeast Syria.

This report is the fourth in a series of profiling assessments of IDP locations aimed at identifying ongoing challenges and clarifying humanitarian conditions amongst camp and collective centre populations. The first part consists of factsheets with information gathered in 10 formal and 2 large informal IDP and refugee camps in northeast Syria. These factsheets aim to provide an in-depth overview of the conditions in each site, and are based on household-level interviews. Previous rounds of these camp profiles can be accessed here - November 2017, March 2018, July 2018.

The second part comprises shorter factsheets on 45 smaller informal camps and collective centres identified in three key areas: Menbij sub-district, Deir-ez-Zor governorate, and Al-Thawrah (Tabqa) city and surroundings. The information in this section aims to fill an information gap identified by humanitarian actors, and is based on Key Informant (KI) interviews.

Methodology

Data on 10 formal and 2 large informal IDP and refugee camps was collected between 29 November and 17 December 2018, through 941 randomly sampled household interviews, visits to key camp infrastructures, and interviews with camp management agencies. Households were randomly sampled to be representative at the camp level, with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error in most camps, based on population data provided by local authorities and camp management agencies.

Data on smaller informal camps and collective centres was collected between 16 and 20 December 2018 through 73 KI interviews. The selection of assessed sites was based on prior knowledge of where IDPs were located, and does not constitute a complete list of sites in the assessed areas. Informants included local authorities and site residents. Interviews were conducted in person as well as remotely, with a minimum of one per site. This data is indicative only, and cannot be seen as representative of the conditions in all informal IDP sites in northeast Syria.

Indicators were developed based on regional standards and amended following feedback from actors in the camps. Given the dynamic situation in northeast Syria, information should only be considered as relevant to the time of data collection.

Table Of Contents

Camp profiles
- p. 2 Key findings: formal and large informal camps
- p. 3 Abu Khashab
- p. 7 Al Hol - IDPs
- p. 11 Al Hol - Refugees
- p. 15 Areesheh
- p. 19 Ein Issa
- p. 23 Ein Issa extension
- p. 27 Mabruka
- p. 31 Menbij East Old
- p. 35 Menbij East New

Informal site profiles
- p. 39 Newroz
- p. 43 Roj
- p. 47 Twahina
- p. 51 Key findings: smaller informal camps and collective centres
- p. 52 Menbij sub-district
- p. 56 Deir-e-Zor governorate
- p. 70 Al-Thawrah city

Camp Movement Trends*

Locations of Assessed IDP Camps and Sites

2. Camp: IDPs primarily stay in tents or makeshift structures. Ones of an informal nature are also known as ‘tented settlements’. Collective centre: IDPs primarily live in buildings (either finished or unfinished).
3. Target households were selected by randomly plotting GPS points within camp block boundaries. In the absence of population density data, all locations in inhabitated sections had an equal chance of being selected.
4. Findings for Menbij East Old are representative with a confidence level of 89% and a margin of error of 10%. For Menbij East New, the confidence level is 90% and the margin of error is 12%. In Newroz, a large proportion of households was absent during data collection due to an important holiday. Interviews were conducted with as many of those who remained as possible, but findings are not statistically representative.
Camp and Informal Site Profiles
Northeast Syria, December 2018

IDPs and refugees continue to face widespread challenges in the 12 formal and informal camps assessed through household interviews. Access to education and healthcare are major concerns across all camps, with Twahina having the worst reported access to basic goods and services of all assessed camps.

- **Health**: Although healthcare facilities are available to residents in all camps, access remains challenging due to the associated costs and a perceived lack of quality. This causes some residents across all assessed sites not to seek medical care when they need it.

- **Protection**: Early marriage (of children under 16) and child labour were the most commonly reported women's and child protection issues across all camps. Movement restrictions also remain in place in several camps, including in Al Hol and Areesheh, where even a number of medical emergency cases were reportedly denied permission to leave.

- **Food security**: In all camps where information from previous rounds is available, the percentage of households with acceptable food consumption scores has increased. However, food security remains especially low in Twahina.

- **Education**: Education services are available in all camps except in Twahina, where only 1% of children accesses schooling. However, attendance reportedly remains low across the assessed camps, with around 50% in most camps and approximately 70% in Mabruka and Roj.

- **WASH**: Access to WASH facilities continues to be inadequate in a number of camps. In five assessed camps, households have to bathe inside their shelters due to a lack of showers. In nearly all camps, latrines reportedly often lack adequate lighting. While the majority of households across assessed camps reported that drinking water was fine for consumption, some in Abu Khashab and Twahina gave reports of it causing illnesses.

### Key Findings from Formal Camps and Large Informal Camps

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessed camps and sites:</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population in assessed camps and sites:</td>
<td>53,305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planned/managed camps:</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal sites:</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Comparative Overview

#### Shelter
- Average number of individuals per shelter
  - Target: 4.6
  - Abu Khashab: 5.9
  - Al Hol IDPs: 4.4
  - Al Hol Refugees: 4.5
  - Areesheh: 5.1
  - Ein Issa: 5.3
  - Ein Issa Extension: 5.1
  - Mabruka: 4.2
  - Menbhi East Old: 5.5
  - Menbhi East New: 5.8
  - Newroz: 4.0
  - Roj: 4.8
  - Twahina: 4.8
- Average covered area per person
  - Target: 3.5m²
  - Abu Khashab: 4.5
  - Al Hol IDPs: 6.1
  - Al Hol Refugees: 6.3
  - Areesheh: 5.4
  - Ein Issa: 5.1
  - Ein Issa Extension: 5.2
  - Mabruka: 6.4
  - Menbhi East Old: 5
  - Menbhi East New: 4.6
  - Newroz: 6.9
  - Roj: 5.3
  - Twahina: 5.8
- Average camp area per person
  - Target: 35 m²
  - Abu Khashab: 49
  - Al Hol IDPs: 192
  - Al Hol Refugees: 192
  - Areesheh: 58
  - Ein Issa: 21
  - Ein Issa Extension: 21
  - Mabruka: 107
  - Menbhi East Old: 25
  - Menbhi East New: 20
  - Newroz: 628
  - Roj: 226
  - Twahina: 48

#### Health
- % of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations
  - Target: 100%
  - Abu Khashab: 35%
  - Al Hol IDPs: 79%
  - Al Hol Refugees: 79%
  - Areesheh: 88%
  - Ein Issa: 78%
  - Ein Issa Extension: 82%
  - Mabruka: 39%
  - Menbhi East Old: 53%
  - Menbhi East New: 53%
  - Newroz: 87%
  - Roj: 80%
  - Twahina: 55%

#### Protection
- % of households who have lost some form of documentation
  - Target: 0%
  - Abu Khashab: 49%
  - Al Hol IDPs: 59%
  - Al Hol Refugees: 44%
  - Areesheh: 57%
  - Ein Issa: 55%
  - Ein Issa Extension: 49%
  - Mabruka: 53%
  - Menbhi East Old: 25%
  - Menbhi East New: 61%
  - Newroz: 14%
  - Roj: 28%
  - Twahina: 39%

#### Food
- % of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment
  - Target: 100%
  - Abu Khashab: 100%
  - Al Hol IDPs: 100%
  - Al Hol Refugees: 100%
  - Areesheh: 100%
  - Ein Issa: 95%
  - Ein Issa Extension: 100%
  - Mabruka: 100%
  - Menbhi East Old: 100%
  - Menbhi East New: 100%
  - Newroz: 100%
  - Roj: 100%
  - Twahina: 100%

#### Education
- % of children aged 6-11 accessing education services
  - Target: 100%
  - Abu Khashab: 53%
  - Al Hol IDPs: 70%
  - Al Hol Refugees: 69%
  - Areesheh: 53%
  - Ein Issa: 68%
  - Ein Issa Extension: 68%
  - Mabruka: 82%
  - Menbhi East Old: 79%
  - Menbhi East New: 69%
  - Newroz: 70%
  - Roj: 83%
  - Twahina: 1%

- % of children aged 12-17 accessing education services
  - Target: 100%
  - Abu Khashab: 33%
  - Al Hol IDPs: 37%
  - Al Hol Refugees: 27%
  - Areesheh: 25%
  - Ein Issa: 24%
  - Ein Issa Extension: 26%
  - Mabruka: 55%
  - Menbhi East Old: 17%
  - Menbhi East New: 20%
  - Newroz: 55%
  - Roj: 57%
  - Twahina: 1%

#### WASH
- Persons per latrine
  - Target: 20
  - Abu Khashab: 61
  - Al Hol IDPs: 12
  - Al Hol Refugees: 12
  - Areesheh: 17
  - Ein Issa: 22
  - Ein Issa Extension: 22
  - Mabruka: 9
  - Menbhi East Old: 33
  - Menbhi East New: 41
  - Newroz: 1
  - Roj: 4
  - Twahina: 44

- Persons per shower
  - Target: 20
  - Abu Khashab: NA
  - Al Hol IDPs: 16
  - Al Hol Refugees: 16
  - Areesheh: 77
  - Ein Issa: 61
  - Ein Issa Extension: 61
  - Mabruka: 21
  - Menbhi East Old: NA
  - Menbhi East New: 1
  - Newroz: 6
  - Roj: 1516

- Frequency of solid waste disposal
  - Target: Every 2-3 days
  - Abu Khashab: Daily
  - Al Hol IDPs: Every 2-3 days
  - Al Hol Refugees: Daily
  - Areesheh: Every 2-3 days
  - Ein Issa: Daily
  - Ein Issa Extension: Daily
  - Mabruka: Every 2-3 days
  - Menbhi East Old: Daily
  - Menbhi East New: Every 2-3 days
  - Newroz: Daily
  - Roj: Every 2-3 days
  - Twahina: Daily

#### Targets
- **Target met**: 50-99% of target met
- **Target less than 50% met or not met at all**: 0-49% of target met

### Legend
- **Target met**: 50-99% of target met
- **Target less than 50% met or not met at all**: 0-49% of target met

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1. Population figures provided by local authorities and camp management agencies.
2. Information aggregated for Al Hol IDPs and Al Hol Refugees camps, as well as for Ein Issa and Ein Issa Extension camps.
3. Many households have reportedly left Newroz and Roj camps in recent months.

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Targets based on Sphere and minimum standards agreed with humanitarian agencies operating in camps. Findings based on household-level data. Binary indicators were classified as “target met” (green) or “not met” (red).
Summary
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Abu Khashab camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 11 and 13 December. 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, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

Camp Overview
Number of individuals: 4,115
Number of households: 728
Number of shelters: No Data
First arrivals: November 2017
Avg. residency duration: 9 months
Camp area: 0.20 km²

Demographics
Not available

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (July 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>4.5m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>49m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>% of households reported having lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)²</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>No showers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

1. Numbers of individuals reported by camp management on 12 December; households reported by camp management on 27 November.
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.

Camp Map

Location Map
**DISPLACEMENT AND INTENTIONS**

**Areas of origin**
The site hosts Syrian IDPs, the majority of whom are from Deir-ez-Zor governorate, specifically from Abu Kamal and Al Mayadin sub-districts. The average household has been displaced 2.8 times since 2011.

**Arrivals and departures**
85 individuals reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment. 0 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

**Movement intention**
Proportion of households by movement intention:

- 0% Plan to move within 1 week
- 1% Plan to move within 1 month
- 0% Plan to move within 6 months
- 0% Plan to move within a year or more
- 99% No plan to move

Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intend to move to a community that isn’t their community of origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:
- Shelter conditions
- Lack of access to humanitarian assistance
- Lack of access to food

**Information on return**
100% of households reported having received 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.

- 77% of households are using a secondary cover (tarp or similar).
- 71% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

**Occupation**
There is an average of 6.9 people per household, with an average of 5.5 people per shelter.

**Shelter needs**
Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:
- Plastic sheeting 52%
- New/additional tents 51%
- Tarpaulins 48%

**Shelter adequacy issues**
94% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:
- Shelter is in poor condition 62%
- No heat 47%
- No electricity 24%

**LIVELIHOODS**

**Income**
100% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported primary livelihood sources:
- Cash assistance/humanitarian aid 70%
- Sold assets 17%
- Personal savings 14%

100% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection.

Overall average monthly household income: 30,908 SYP (71 USD)^6
Households with members earning an income: 28%

**Coping strategies**
87% of households reported using some form of livelihoods-related coping strategies in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:
- Sold assistance items received 75%
- Borrowed money 40%
- Spent savings 29%

61% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 25,375 SYP (58 USD).^6

**HEALTH**

**Health facilities and access**
0 health centres are reportedly present in the camp.

- 34% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).
- 15% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

Households reporting healthcare needs in the 14 days prior to data collection:

- 59% Did not require treatment
- 19% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 22% Sought treatment, of whom 11% sought treatment inside the camp

**Barriers to healthcare access**
Of the households with members who required treatment (41%), 72% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:
- Cost of care/medicine too high
- Quality of care/medicine insufficient

**Health issues**
25% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 13% had a member with a skin disease, and in 13% of households at least one member had suffered from respiratory illness.

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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 31 December 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP.
**Child protection**

38% 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).

1% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child exhibited changes in behaviour in the previous two weeks.

26% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child attended a Child Friendly Space.

**Vulnerable groups**

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:

- 0.0% Children at risk
- 1.8% Elderly at risk
- 2.2% Chronically ill individuals
- 0.3% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 1.2% Disabled individuals
- 17% Single parents/caregivers

**Freedom of movement**

In the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- 75% of households who attempted to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes reported that they were able to do so.
- 95% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies.

**Personal safety and security**

44% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported issues were:

- Presence of rodents
- Theft

**Gender protection issues**

23% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)
- Restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services

**Access to food**

- Bread distribution 98%
- Cash 74%

**Top three most needed food items:**

- Ghee/vegetable oil 78%
- Sugar 67%
- Bread 45%

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

- 44% Acceptable
- 34% Borderline
- 22% Poor

**Consumption-related coping strategies**

57% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:

- Cheaper food 57%
- Fewer meals 36%
- Smaller meal sizes 21%

**Market access**

100% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

**Education services**

There is one education center in the camp. 96% of households reported that the education centre has toilets; 91% reported that it has handwashing facilities.

Children were reportedly unable to access education outside the camp in the month before data collection. Of the 71% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:

- 52% Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)
- 0% Received education outside camp
- 48% Received no education

**Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:**

- 45% male | 45% female
- 6 - 11: 38% 0%
- 12 - 14: 10% 0%
- 15 - 17: 12% 0%

**Barriers to education**

Of the 48% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, 32% reported facing barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- No space in school/unable to register
- Newly arrived to camp

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7. E.g. changes in sleeping patterns, interaction with peers, attentiveness, interest in daily activities.
8. E.g. persistent headaches, sleeplessness, more aggressive behaviour than normal.
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 indicative only, as they are based on a subset of the total sample.
Latrines
At the time of data collection, 23 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:

- 100% of households used shared latrines
- 0% of households used private latrines
- 0% of households reported practicing open defecation

Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:

- Segregated by gender: 68%
- Lockable from the inside: 49%
- Functioning lighting: 7%

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 most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:

- 100% of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.
- Garbage collection from household: 0%
- Communal garbage bin: 100%
- Thrown in the street/open space: 0%

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Access to water
At the time of data collection, water was being trucked to communal water points by an INGO. Water was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

- 100% of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- 100% of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- 55% of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- 17% of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with using chlorine tablets, powder or liquid as the most common method.

Water consumption coping strategies
25% of households reported using water consumption coping strategies, the top three of which were:

- 17% Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc.)
- 6% Reduce drinking water consumption
- 2% Rely on drinking water stored previously

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 most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:

- 100% of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.
**Summary**

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Al Hol - IDPs camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 4 and 6 December. 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, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

**Camp Overview**

- **Number of individuals**: 9,454
- **Number of households**: 1,823
- **Number of shelters**: 2,644

**Demographics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Over 60</strong></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**First arrivals**: May 2016

**Avg. residency duration**: 11 months

**Camp area**: 1.81 km²

**Minimum standard reached**:
- Numbers of individuals and shelters reported by camp management on 3 December (data aggregated for Al Hol IDPs and refugees); households reported by camp management on 27 November (Al Hol IDPs only).
- Findings based on household-level data.
- Targets based on Sphere and minimum standards agreed with humanitarian agencies operating in camps.
- Confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management.
- In some cases, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

**Camp Map**

- Camp Overview
- Sectoral Minimum Standards
- Camp Map

**Additional information**:

- *Note*: the findings represented here were relevant at the time of data collection. In January 2019, new arrivals at the camp reportedly caused the population to rise to around 33,000 individuals. Humanitarian conditions for new arrivals are reportedly very concerning. Source: World Health Organisation, "WHO concerned over critical health situation in Al Hol Camp", 31 January 2019.

**Sectoral Minimum Standards**

- **Shelter**
  - Average number of individuals per shelter: Target = max 4.6, Result = 4.4, Achievement = ≥ 4.7
  - Average covered area per person: Target = min 3.5m², Result = 6.1m², Achievement = ≥ 4.9m²
  - Average camp area per person: Target = min 35m², Result = 192m², Achievement = ≥ 52m²

- **Health**
  - % of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations: Target = 100%, Result = 79%, Achievement = ≥ 65%
  - Presence of health services within the camp: Yes/Yes
  - % of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)²: Target = 100%, Result = 57%, Achievement = ≥ 32%

- **Protection**
  - % of households reported having lost some form of documentation: Target = 0%, Result = 59%, Achievement = ≥ 28%
  - % of children aged 6-11 accessing education services: Target = 100%, Result = 70%, Achievement = ≥ 40%
  - % of children aged 12-17 accessing education services: Target = 100%, Result = 37%, Achievement = ≥ 28%

- **Food**
  - % of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment: Target = 100%, Result = 100%, Achievement = ≥ 100%
  - % of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)²: Target = 100%, Result = 57%, Achievement = ≥ 32%

- **Education**
  - % of children aged 6-11 accessing education services: Target = 100%, Result = 70%, Achievement = ≥ 40%
  - % of children aged 12-17 accessing education services: Target = 100%, Result = 37%, Achievement = ≥ 28%

- **WASH**
  - Persons per latrine: Target = max. 20, Result = 12, Achievement = ≥ 8
  - Persons per shower: Target = max. 20, Result = 16, Achievement = ≥ 19
  - Frequency of solid waste disposal: Target = min. twice weekly, Result = Every 2-3 days, Achievement = Daily
DISPLACEMENT AND INTENTIONS

Areas of origin
The IDP portion of Al Hol camp hosts Syrian IDPs, the majority of whom are from Deir-ez-Zor governorate, with Al-Mayadin reported as the most common sub-district of origin.

The average household has been displaced 2.6 times since 2011.

Arrivals and departures
100 individuals reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.
238 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

Movement intention
Proportion of households by movement intention:

- 0% Plan to move within 1 week
- 0% Plan to move within 1 month
- 3% Plan to move within 6 months
- 1% Plan to move within a year or more
- 96% No plan to move

Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intend to move to a community that isn’t their community of origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

- Lack of access to income and employment
- Shelter conditions
- Lack of access to education

Information on return
0% of households reported having received information on returning to their area of origin in the three months prior to the assessment.

LIVELIHOODS

Income
71% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported primary livelihood sources:5
- Personal savings 28%
- Borrowed/gifted from relatives 22%
- Work in camp (not cash for work) 13%

1% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection.

Overall average monthly household income: 29,094 SYP (67 USD)6

Households with members earning an income: 68%

Coping strategies
75% of households reported using some form of livelihoods-related coping strategies in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:5
- Sold assistance items received 48%
- Borrowed money 23%
- Spent savings 19%

55% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 27,902 SYP (64 USD).6

HEALTH

Health facilities and access
5 health centres are reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and INGOs.

48% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

27% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

Households reporting healthcare needs in the 14 days prior to data collection:

- 65% Did not require treatment
- 10% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 25% Sought treatment, of whom 57% sought treatment inside the camp

Barriers to healthcare access
Of the households with members who required treatment (35%), 28% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:

- Quality of care/medicine insufficient
- Cost of care/medicine too high

Health issues
27% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection.

65% Did not require treatment

10% Required treatment but did not seek it

25% Sought treatment, of whom 57% sought treatment inside the camp

5. Households could select as many as applied.

6. UN operational rate of exchange as of 31 December 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP.
Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:\[11\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Inside camp</th>
<th>Outside camp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59% male</td>
<td>56% female</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Barriers to education

Of the 30% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, 8% reported facing barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- No space in school/unable to register
- Newly arrived to camp

EDUCATION

Education services

There are four education centres in the camp, run by INGOs, providing primary education for 6 to 11 year olds and secondary education for 12 to 14 year olds. 96% of households reported that the education centres have toilets; 96% reported that they have handwashing facilities.

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:\[9\]

- 1.0% Children at risk
- 0.0% Elderly at risk\[10\]
- 4.1% Chronically ill individuals
- 0.4% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 1.7% Disabled individuals
- 2.4% Single parents / caregivers
- 39% of households reported that at least one adult member had shown signs of psychosocial distress in the previous two weeks.\[8\]

Food security

Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:\[3\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Food</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food distributions</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From markets in the camp</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From family and friends in the area</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the time of data collection, bread was distributed by an INGO on a daily basis, while an INGO distributed pre-prepared meals and WFP food baskets monthly.

100% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received types were reportedly:\[2\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP food baskets</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top three most needed food items:\[4\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Item</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato paste</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghee/vegetable oil</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):\[2\]

- 61% Acceptable
- 31% Borderline
- 7% Poor

Consumption-related coping strategies

92% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:\[6\]

- Cheaper food 83%
- Fewer meals 51%
- Smaller meal sizes 41%

Market access

100% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

Child protection

34% 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).

3% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child exhibited changes in behaviour in the previous two weeks.\[7\]

35% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child attended a Child Friendly Space.

Freedom of movement

In the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- 38% of households who attempted to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes reported that they were able to do so.
- 56% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies.

Personal safety and security

46% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported issues were:

- Presence of rodents
- Theft

Gender protection issues

33% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)
- Harrassment.
### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

#### Access to Water

At the time of data collection, water was being trucked to communal water points by a UN agency. Water was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

- 100% of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- 100% of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- 89% of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- 23% of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with boiling the water as the most common method.

#### Water Consumption Coping Strategies

8% of households reported using water consumption coping strategies, the top two of which were:

- 8% Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc.)
- 7% Reduce drinking water consumption

#### 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 most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:

- 100% Garbage collection from household
- 0% Communal garbage bin
- 0% Thrown in the street/open space
- 100% of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.

### Latrines

At the time of data collection, 72 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:

- 90% of households used shared latrines
- 10% of households used private latrines
- 0% of households reported practicing open defecation

Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:

- Segregated by gender: 47%
- Lockable from the inside: 9%
- Functioning lighting: 16%

#### Hygiene

100% of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview.

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:

- Communal showers: 30%
- Private showers: 6%
- Bathing inside shelters: 11%
- Bathing outside shelters: 0%

### Complaints / Information Access

#### Complaints about Conditions or Assistance

54% of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

### Non-Food Items (NFIs)

#### Reported Proportion of Households Owning:

- Mattresses / sleeping mats: 90%
- Sources of light: 64%
- Cooking fuel: 52%
- Heating fuel: 76%
- Winter heaters: 37%
- Winter blankets: 34%

#### Top Three Reported Household Needs:

- Heating fuel: 63%
- Heaters: 20%
- Winter clothes: 8%

#### Top Three Reported Winter Needs:

- Heating fuel: 63%
- Heaters: 20%
- Winter clothes: 8%

### About REACH

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All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at www.reach-initiative.org, follow us on Twitter: @REACH_info and Facebook: www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init or write to geneva@reach-initiative.org
Camp Profiles: Al Hol - Refugees
Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria
December 2018

Management agency: UN Agency / NGO
Administration actor: Self-administration

Summary
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Al Hol - Refugees camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 3 and 5 December. 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, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

Camp Overview
Number of individuals: 9,454
Number of households: No Data
Number of shelters: 2,644
First arrivals: May 2016
Avg. residency duration: 15 months
Camp area: 1.81 km²

Demographics
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Over 60</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (July 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>6.3 m²</td>
<td>5.2m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>192 m²</td>
<td>202 m²</td>
<td>52m²</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>79%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households reported having lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)²</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>38%</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>69%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>Every 2-3 days</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Numbers of individuals and shelters reported by camp management on 3 December (data aggregated for Al Hol IDPs and refugees); households reported by camp management on 27 November (Al Hol IDPs only).
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.

Target 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
**DISPLACEMENT AND INTENTIONS**

**Areas of origin**
The refugee portion of Al Hol camp hosts Iraqi refugees, primarily from Ninewa governorate. The average household has been displaced 4.2 times since 2011.

**Arrivals and departures**
100 individuals reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment. 238 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

**Movement intention**
Proportion of households by movement intention:

- 3% Plan to move within 1 week
- 5% Plan to move within 1 month
- 3% Plan to move within 6 months
- 4% Plan to move within a year or more
- 85% No plan to move

Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intend to return to their community of origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

- Returning to area of origin
- Shelter conditions
- Lack of access to health services

**Information on return**
50% of households reported having received information on returning to their area of origin in the three months prior to the assessment.

**SHELTER**

**Shelter types**
95% of households reported living in tents, with 5% of households residing in other shelters. Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4m tents.

- 62% of households are using a secondary cover (tarp or similar).
- 76% 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 4.3 people per shelter.

**Shelter needs**
Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:

- New/additional tents 53%
- Tarpaulins 48%
- Plastic sheeting 31%

**Shelter adequacy issues**
87% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:

- Shelter is in poor condition 55%
- No heat 44%
- Fall hazards/structural damage 37%

**LIVELIHOODS**

**Income**
78% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported primary livelihood sources:**
- Work in camp (not cash for work initiatives) 30%
- Personal savings 18%
- Borrowed/gifted from relatives 17%

0% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection.

Overall average monthly household income: 27,370 SYP (63 USD)

Households with members earning an income: 87%

**Coping strategies**
64% of households reported using some form of livelihoods-related coping strategies in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:**
- Sold assistance items received 45%
- Sold assets 13%
- Spent savings 11%

41% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 19,291 SYP (44 USD).

**HEALTH**

**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).

34% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

**Households reporting healthcare needs in the 14 days prior to data collection:**

- 58% Did not require treatment
- 8% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 34% Sought treatment, of whom 75% sought treatment inside the camp

**Barriers to healthcare access**
Of the households with members who required treatment (42%), 32% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:

- Quality of care/medicine insufficient
- Cost of care/medicine too high

**Health issues**
22% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 18% had a member with a skin disease, and in 20% of households at least one member had suffered from respiratory illness.

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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 31 December 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP.
**Barriers to education**

Of the 20% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, 18% reported facing barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- Education is not considered important
- Schools lack trained teachers

---

**Access to food**

Most commonly reported main sources of food:

- Food distributions 100%
- From markets in the camp 78%
- From family and friends in the area 6%

At the time of data collection, bread was distributed by an INGO on a daily basis, while an INGO distributed WFP food baskets monthly.

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

- Bread distribution 100%
- WFP food baskets 77%

Top three most needed food items:

- Sugar 52%
- Ghee/vegetable oil 40%
- Rice 38%

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

- 59% Acceptable
- 29% Borderline
- 11% Poor

**Consumption-related coping strategies**

76% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:

- Cheaper food 65%
- Fewer meals 37%
- Smaller meal sizes 29%

**Market access**

100% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

---

**Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Range</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 - 11</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 - 14</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 17</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:

- Inside camp
- Outside camp

---

**Vulnerable groups**

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:

- 1% Children at risk
- 1.4% Elderly at risk
- 5.2% Chronically ill individuals
- 0.7% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 2.6% Disabled individuals
- 0.9% Single parents / caregivers

40% of households reported that at least one adult member had shown signs of psychosocial distress in the previous two weeks.

---

**Freedom of movement**

In the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- 29% of households who attempted to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes reported that they were able to do so.
- 25% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies

---

**Personal safety and security**

41% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported issues were:

- Presence of rodents
- Theft

---

**Gender protection issues**

35% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

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

---

**Education services**

There are four education centres in the camp, run by INGOs, providing primary education for 6 to 11 year olds and secondary education for 12 to 14 year olds. 96% of households reported that the education centres have toilets; 92% reported that they have handwashing facilities.

80% Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)

0% Received education outside camp

20% Received no education

---

7. E.g. changes in sleeping patterns, interaction with peers, attentiveness, interest in daily activities
8. E.g. persistent headaches, sleeplessness, more aggressive behaviour than normal
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 indicative only, as they are based on a subset of the total sample.
Latrines
At the time of data collection, 207 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:

- 75% of households used shared latrines
- 25% of households used private latrines
- 0% of households reported practicing open defecation

Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:

- Segregated by gender: 58%
- Lockable from the inside: 22%
- Functioning lighting: 36%

Hygiene
100% of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview.

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:

- Communal showers: 37%
- Private showers: 27%
- Bathing inside shelters: 7%
- Bathing outside shelters: 0%

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Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Areesheh camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 9 and 10 December.* 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, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 11,066
Number of households: NA
Number of shelters: 1,991
First arrivals: June 2017
Avg. residency duration: 13 months
Camp area: 0.64 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>32%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: the findings represented here were relevant at the time of data collection, when the camp was starting to be affected by worsening flooding which persists at the time of writing (January 2019). Residents have since moved to other parts of the camp as well as to other camps in northeast Syria. Please see the map below for the extent of the flooding (data provided by CARE).

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (July 2018)</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>5.4 m²</td>
<td>4.1m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>58 m²</td>
<td>61m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>% of households reported having lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS²)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Daily</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. Numbers of individuals and shelters reported by camp management on 10 December; number of households not available.
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, the majority of whom are from Deir-ez-Zor governorate, specifically from Al Mayadin sub-district. The average household has been displaced 2.6 times since 2011.

Arrivals and departures
239 individuals reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment. 306 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

Movement intention
Proportion of households by movement intention:
- 0% Plan to move within 1 week
- 0% Plan to move within 1 month
- 2% Plan to move within 6 months
- 3% Plan to move within a year or more
- 95% No plan to move

Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intend to return to their community of origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:
- Shelter conditions
- Cost of living
- Return to area of origin

Information on return
40% of households reported having received information on returning to their area of origin in the three months prior to the assessment.

LIVELIHOODS

Income
74% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported primary livelihood sources:4
- Cash assistance/humanitarian aid 50%
- Personal savings 18%
- Work in camp (not cash for work) 12%

68% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection.

Overall average monthly household income: 29,835 SYP (69 USD)6
Households with members earning an income: 53%

Coping strategies
78% of households reported using some form of livelihoods-related coping strategies in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:4
- Sold assistance items received 68%
- Borrowed money 17%
- Sold assets 8%

62% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 42,181 SYP (97 USD).6

HEALTH

Health facilities and access
3 health centres are reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and INGOs.

40% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

29% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

Households reporting healthcare needs in the 14 days prior to data collection:
- 49% Did not require treatment
- 20% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 31% Sought treatment, of whom 71% sought treatment inside the camp

Barriers to healthcare access
Of the households with members who required treatment (51%), 51% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:
- Quality of care/medicine insufficient
- Cost of care/medicine too high

Health issues
30% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 14% had a member with a skin disease, and in 32% of households at least one member had suffered from respiratory illness.

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 31 December 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP.
Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location: 11

Barriers to education
Of the 43% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, 0% reported facing barriers to education.

7. E.g. changes in sleeping patterns, interaction with peers, attentiveness, interest in daily activities
8. E.g. persistent headaches, sleeplessness, more aggressive behaviour than normal
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 indicative only, as they are based on a subset of the total sample.
Latrines
At the time of data collection, 99 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:

- **100%** of households used shared latrines
- **0%** of households used private latrines
- **0%** of households reported practicing open defecation

Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:

- **Segregated by gender**: 38%
- **Lockable from the inside**: 21%
- **Functioning lighting**: 34%

Hygiene
100% of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview.

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:

- **Communal showers**: 16%
- **Private showers**: 2%
- **Bathing inside shelters**: 22%
- **Bathing outside shelters**: 0%

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 most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:

- **94%** Garbage collection from household
- **6%** Communal garbage bin
- **0%** Thrown in the street/open space

- **100%** of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.

Access to water
At the time of data collection, water was being trucked to communal water points by an INGO. Water was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

- **100%** of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- **100%** of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- **88%** of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- **22%** of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with boiling the water as the most common method.

Water consumption coping strategies
8% of households reported using water consumption coping strategies, the top three of which were:

- **8%** Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc.)
- **8%** Reduce drinking water consumption

About REACH
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All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at www.reach-initiative.org, follow us on Twitter: @REACH_info and Facebook: www.facebook.com/IMPACT.Init or write to geneva@reach-initiative.org
**Camp Profiles: Ein Issa**

**Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria**

**December 2018**

**Management agency:** UN Agency / NGO

**Administration actor:** Self-administration

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### Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Ein Issa camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 3 and 4 December. 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, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

### 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>37%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Number of individuals:** 12,226

**Number of households:** 2,092

**Number of shelters:** 2,749

**First arrivals:** April 2016

**Avg. residency duration:** 14 months

**Camp area:** 0.26 km²

### Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter: Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter: Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>5.1 m²</td>
<td>4.5m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter: Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>21 m²</td>
<td>38m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: % of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection: % of households reported having lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food: % of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food: % of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)²</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: % of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: % of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH: Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH: Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH: Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>Every 2-3 days</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**1.** Numbers of individuals and shelters reported by camp management on 29 November; households reported by camp management on 27 November (all aggregated for Ein Issa and Ein Issa Extension).

**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.

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**Camp Map**

[Map showing various services and infrastructure within the camp]

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**Note:** Targets based on Sphere and minimum standards agreed with humanitarian agencies operating in camps. Findings based on household-level data.
**DISPLACEMENT AND INTENTIONS**

**Areas of origin**
The camp hosts Syrian IDPs, primarily from Deir-ez-Zor governorate with a smaller portion from Ar-Raqqa and Aleppo governorates. The average household has been displaced 3.5 times since 2011.

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

**Movement intention**
Proportion of households by movement intention:
- 0% Plan to move within 1 week
- 0% Plan to move within 1 month
- 1% Plan to move within 6 months
- 2% Plan to move within a year or more
- 97% No plan to move

Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intend to return to their community of origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:
- Returning to area of origin
- Shelter conditions
- Lack of access to income and employment

**Information on return**
0% of households reported having received information on returning to their area of origin in the three months prior to the assessment.

**LIVELIHOODS**

**Income**
96% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported primary livelihood sources:**
- Cash assistance/humanitarian aid 57%
- Employment outside of camp 32%
- Cash for work 26%

96% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection.

Overall average monthly household income: 39,488 SYP (91 USD)

Households with members earning an income: 96%

**Coping strategies**
80% of households reported using some form of livelihoods-related coping strategies in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:**
- Sold assistance items received 72%
- Borrowed money 41%
- Spent savings 22%

60% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 24,090 SYP (56 USD).

**HEALTH**

**Health facilities and access**
5 health centres are reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and INGOs.
33% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).
13% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

Households reporting healthcare needs in the 14 days prior to data collection:
- 49% Did not require treatment
- 17% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 34% Sought treatment, of whom 26% sought treatment inside the camp

**Barriers to healthcare access**
Of the households with members who required treatment (51%), 65% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:
- Quality of care/medicine insufficient
- Cost of care/medicine too high

**Health issues**
25% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 8% had a member with a skin disease, and in 13% of households at least one member had suffered from respiratory illness.

---

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 31 December 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP.
Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:

- **Inside camp**
  - 51% male | 48% female
  - 1% 45% (6 - 11)
  - 1% 12% (12 - 14)
  - 1% 15% (15 - 17)

- **Outside camp**
  - 42% 0%
  - 11% 0%
  - 11% 0%

Barriers to education

Of the 35% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, **19%** reported facing barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- Child does not want to attend
- Schools lack trained teachers
Camp Profiles: Ein Issa

COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

62% of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:

- Community leaders: 76%
- Word of mouth: 55%
- NGO: 21%

Top three reported information needs:

- How to find job opportunities: 60%
- Information about return: 16%
- How to make complaints: 15%

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Access to water
At the time of data collection, water was being trucked to communal water points by an INGO. Water was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

- 100% of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- 100% of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- 87% of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- 16% of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with using chlorine tablets, powder or liquid as the most common method.

Water consumption coping strategies
3% of households reported using water consumption coping strategies, the top three of which were:

- 3% Reduce drinking water consumption
- 1% Rely on drinking water stored previously

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 most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:

- 0% Garbage collection from household
- 100% Communal garbage bin
- 0% Thrown in the street/open space
- 98% of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.

Latrines
At the time of data collection, 108 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:

- 100% of households used shared latrines
- 0% of households used private latrines
- 0% of households reported practicing open defecation

Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:

- Segregated by gender: 97%
- Lockable from the inside: 35%
- Functioning lighting: 18%

Hygiene
100% of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview.

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:

- Communal showers: 64%
- Private showers: 1%
- Bathing inside shelters: 2%
- Bathing outside shelters: 0%

NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Reported proportion of households owning:

- Mattresses / sleeping mats: 77%
- Sources of light: 38%
- Cooking fuel: 15%

Top three reported household needs:

- Heating fuel: 49%
- Winter blankets: 38%
- Winter heaters: 37%

Top three reported winter needs:

- Heating fuel: 37%
- Heaters: 35%
- Blankets: 15%

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Summary
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Ein Issa Extension camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 5 and 6 December. 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, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

Camp Overview
Number of individuals: 12,226
Number of households: No data
Number of shelters: 2,749
First arrivals: July 2017
Avg. residency duration: 13 months
Camp area: 0.22 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>37%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (July 2018)</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>5.2 m²</td>
<td>4.5m²</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>21 m²</td>
<td>38m²</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></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>74%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households reported having lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>▼</td>
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<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>Every 2-3 days</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Numbers of individuals and shelters reported by camp management on 29 November; households reported by camp management on 27 November (all aggregated for Ein Issa and Ein Issa Extension).
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. The average household has been displaced 3 times since 2011.

**Arrivals and departures**
256 individuals reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment. 133 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

**Movement intention**
Proportion of households by movement intention:
- 0% Plan to move within 1 week
- 0% Plan to move within 1 month
- 1% Plan to move within 6 months
- 1% Plan to move within a year or more
- 98% No plan to move

Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intend to return to their community of origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:
- Lack of access to income and employment
- Shelter conditions
- Lack of access to humanitarian assistance

**Information on return**
0% of households reported having received 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.

- 88% of households are using a secondary cover (tarp or similar).
- 74% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

**Occupation**
There is an average of 5.6 people per household, with an average of 5.1 people per shelter.

**Shelter needs**
Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:
- Plastic sheeting 61%
- New/additional tents 61%
- Tarpaulins 54%

**Shelter adequacy issues**
92% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:
- Shelter is in poor condition 75%
- No heat 34%
- Fall hazards/structural damage 27%

**LIVELIHOODS**

**Income**
99% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported primary livelihood sources:
- Cash assistance/humanitarian aid 54%
- Cash for work 27%
- Employment outside of camp 26%

98% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection.

Overall average monthly household income: 32,904 SYP (76 USD)

Households with members earning an income: 97%

**Coping strategies**
71% of households reported using some form of livelihoods-related coping strategies in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:
- Sold assistance items received 60%
- Borrowed money 32%
- Spent savings 25%

63% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 26,881 SYP (62 USD).

**HEALTH**

**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).
- 16% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

Households reporting healthcare needs in the 14 days prior to data collection:
56% Did not require treatment
12% Required treatment but did not seek it
32% Sought treatment, of whom 30% sought treatment inside the camp

**Barriers to healthcare access**
Of the households with members who required treatment (44%), 80% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:
- Cost of care/medicine too high
- Quality of care/medicine insufficient

**Health issues**
19% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 11% had a member with a skin disease, and in 9% of households at least one member had suffered from respiratory illness.

---

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 31 December 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP.
Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Inside Camp</th>
<th>Outside Camp</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6 - 11</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 - 14</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 17</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:
- Food distributions: 94%
- From markets in the camp: 73%
- From local markets outside the site: 12%

At the time of data collection, bread was distributed by an INGO on a daily basis, while INGOs also distributed dry food rations, WFP food baskets and cash on a monthly basis.

95% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received types were reportedly:
- Bread distribution: 95%
- Cash: 70%
- Top three most needed food items:
  - Sugar: 73%
  - Ghee/vegetable oil: 67%
  - Bread: 46%

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):
- 52% Acceptable
- 37% Borderline
- 11% Poor

Consumption-related coping strategies
61% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:
- Cheaper food: 61%
- Fewer meals: 26%
- Smaller meal sizes: 19%

Market access
91% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

Gender protection issues
15% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:
- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)
- Restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services

Personal safety and security
41% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported issues were:
- Theft
- Presence of rodents

Freedom of movement
In the two weeks prior to the assessment:
- 77% of households who attempted to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes reported that they were able to do so.
- 84% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:
- 0.0% Children at risk
- 2.9% Chronically ill individuals
- 2.3% Disabled individuals
- 30% of households reported that at least one adult member had shown signs of psychosocial distress in the previous two weeks.

Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:
- Food distributions: 94%
- From markets in the camp: 73%
- From local markets outside the site: 12%

At the time of data collection, bread was distributed by an INGO on a daily basis, while INGOs also distributed dry food rations, WFP food baskets and cash on a monthly basis.

95% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received types were reportedly:
- Bread distribution: 95%
- Cash: 70%
- Top three most needed food items:
  - Sugar: 73%
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Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):
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Consumption-related coping strategies
61% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:
- Cheaper food: 61%
- Fewer meals: 26%
- Smaller meal sizes: 19%

Market access
91% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

Child protection
46% 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). 1% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child exhibited changes in behaviour in the previous two weeks.

27% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child attended a Child Friendly Space.

Vulnerable groups
Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:
- 0.0% Children at risk
- 3.6% Elderly at risk
- 2.9% Chronically ill individuals
- 0.0% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 2.3% Disabled individuals
- 1.0% Single parents / caregivers

30% of households reported that at least one adult member had shown signs of psychosocial distress in the previous two weeks.

Freedom of movement
In the two weeks prior to the assessment:
- 77% of households who attempted to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes reported that they were able to do so.
- 84% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies

Personal safety and security
41% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported issues were:
- Theft
- Presence of rodents

Gender protection issues
15% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:
- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)
- Restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services

Market access
91% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

Education services
There are six education centres in the camp run by the Local authorities and an INGO, providing primary education to 6 to 11 years olds. 92% of households reported that the education centres have toilets; 87% reported that they have handwashing facilities.

Of the 67% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:
- 61% Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)
- 0% Received education outside camp
- 39% Received no education

Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:

- 52% male | 43% female

- Inside camp
- Outside camp

- 0% 47%
- 12 - 14
- 33% 0%
- 11% 0%
- 15% 0%

Barriers to education
Of the 39% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, 54% reported facing barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:
- Child does not want to attend
- Curriculum is not suitable

7. E.g. changes in sleeping patterns, interaction with peers, attentiveness, interest in daily activities
8. E.g. persistent headaches, sleeplessness, more aggressive behaviour than normal.
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 indicative only, as they are based on a subset of the total sample.
**Complaints / Information Access**

**Complaints about conditions or assistance**

58% of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:
- Community leaders 77%
- Word of mouth 58%
- NGO 25%

Top three reported information needs:
- How to find job opportunities 76%
- Information about return 13%
- How to make complaints 11%

**Non-food Items (NFIs)**

Reported proportion of households owning:
- Mattresses / sleeping mats 70%
- Sources of light 33%
- Cooking fuel 14%

Top three reported household needs:
- Winter heaters 47%
- Winter clothes 42%
- Heating fuel 40%

Top three reported winter needs:
- Heaters 38%
- Heating fuel 37%
- Blankets 14%

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)**

**Access to water**

At the time of data collection, water was being trucked to communal water points by an INGO. Water was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

- 100% of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- 100% of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- 81% of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- 18% of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with using chlorine tablets, powder or liquid as the most common method.

**Water consumption coping strategies**

2% of households reported using water consumption coping strategies, the top three of which were:
- 1% Rely on drinking water stored previously
- 1% Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc.)
- 1% Reduce drinking water consumption

**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 most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:

- 89% of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.
- 0% Garbage collection from household
- 100% Communal garbage bin
- 0% Thrown in the street/open space

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Camp Profiles: Mabruka
Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria
December 2018

Management agency: Self-administration
Administration actor: UN Agency

Summary
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Mabruka camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 11 and 12 December. 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, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

Camp Overview
Number of individuals: 3,127
Number of households: 490
Number of shelters: 619
First arrivals: June 2016
Avg. residency duration: 12 months
Camp area: 0.33 km²

Demographics
- Total: 3,127
- Female: 1,709
- Male: 1,418

- 0-4: 27%
- 5-11: 21%
- 12-17: 16%
- 18-59: 33%
- Over 60: 2%

Camp Map

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (July 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>6.4m²</td>
<td>5.1m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>107m²</td>
<td>104m²</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>82%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households reported having lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS²)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>31%</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>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**DISPLACEMENT AND INTENTIONS**

**Areas of origin**
The camp hosts Syrian IDPs, primarily from Deir-ez-Zor governorate, with Al-Mayadin reported as the most common sub-district of origin. The average household has been displaced 2.9 times since 2011.

**Arrivals and departures**
45 individuals reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment. 0 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
- 1% Plan to move within 1 month
- 0% Plan to move within 6 months
- 1% Plan to move within a year or more
- 97% No plan to move

Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intend to return to their community of origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:
- Shelter conditions
- Returning to area of origin
- Lack of access to health services

**Information on return**
67% of households reported having received 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.

85% of households are using a secondary cover (tarp or similar). 77% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

**Occupation**
There is an average of 6.3 people per household, with an average of 4.1 people per shelter.

**Shelter needs**
Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:
- New/additional tents 85%
- Tarpaulins 43%
- Rope 18%

**Shelter adequacy issues**
98% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:
- Shelter is in poor condition 75%
- No heat 55%
- Fall hazards/structural damage 42%

**LIVELIHOODS**

**Income**
75% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported primary livelihood sources:
- Cash assistance/humanitarian aid 43%
- Cash for work 13%
- Personal savings 12%

64% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection.

Overall average monthly household income: 40,429 SYP (93 USD)

Households with members earning an income: 48%

**Coping strategies**
73% of households reported using some form of livelihoods-related coping strategies 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.

39% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

21% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

**Households reporting healthcare needs in the 14 days prior to data collection:**
- 66% Did not require treatment
- 6% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 28% Sought treatment, of whom 42% sought treatment inside the camp

**Health issues**
22% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 16% had a member with a skin disease, and in 28% of households at least one member had suffered from respiratory illness.

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 31 December 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP.
1% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child exhibited changes in behavior in the previous two weeks. Of households with children aged 3-17, 57% reported that at least one child attended a Child Friendly Space.

### Vulnerable groups

- **Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:**
  - 0.0% Children at risk
  - 0.0% Elderly at risk
  - 3.4% Chronically ill individuals
  - 0.9% Individuals with psychosocial needs
  - 3.0% Disabled individuals
  - 0.9% Single parents / caregivers

35% of households reported that at least one adult member had shown signs of psychosocial distress in the previous two weeks.

### Freedom of movement

In the two weeks prior to the assessment:
- 64% of households who attempted to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes reported that they were able to do so.
- 90% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies.

### Personal safety and security

- 57% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported issues were:
  - Presence of rodents
  - Confiscation of documents

### Gender protection issues

- 40% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:
  - Early marriage (women below 16 years old)
  - Violence against women

### Education services

There are two education centres in the camp, run by a UN Agency, providing primary education for 6 to 11 year olds. 98% of households reported that the education centres have toilets; 97% reported that they have handwashing facilities.

Of the 78% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:

- 76% Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)
- 0% Received education outside camp
- 24% Received no education

### Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:
- Food distributions 100%
- From markets in the camp 77%
- From local markets outside the site 11%

At the time of data collection, bread was distributed daily by an INGO, WFP food baskets were also distributed on a monthly basis by a UN agency.

100% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received types were reportedly:
- Bread distribution 99%
- WFP food baskets 92%

### Top three most needed food items:

- Tomato paste 66%
- Tea 59%
- Sugar 42%

### Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):

- 78% Acceptable
- 17% Borderline
- 4% Poor

### Consumption-related coping strategies

87% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:
- Cheaper food 78%
- Fewer meals 64%
- Smaller meal sizes 42%

### Market access

99% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

### Barriers to education

Of the 24% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, 9% reported facing barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:
- No education for children of a certain age
- Child does not want to attend
Complaints about conditions or assistance

73% of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:¹

- Community mobilisers 73%
- Local authorities 20%
- Word of mouth 20%

Top three reported information needs:²

- How to find job opportunities 52%
- How to access assistance 25%
- Information about returning 14%

Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was being trucked to communal water points by a UN agency. Water was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

- 100% of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- 100% of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- 95% of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- 26% of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with boiling the water as the most common method.

Water consumption coping strategies

9% of households reported using water consumption coping strategies, the top two of which were:

- 9% Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc.)
- 9% Reduce drinking water consumption

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 most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:

- 99% Garbage collection from household
- 1% Communal garbage bin
- 0% Thrown in the street/open space

- 100% of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.

Latrines

At the time of data collection, 66 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:

- 97% of households used shared latrines
- 3% of households used private latrines
- 0% of households reported practicing open defecation

Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:

- Segregated by gender 83%
- Lockable from the inside 15%
- Functioning lighting 38%

Hygiene

100% of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview.

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:³

- Communal showers 16%
- Private showers 0%
- Bathing inside shelters 12%
- Bathing outside shelters 0%

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Summary
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Menbij East Old camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 15 and 17 December. Households were randomly sampled to a 89% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

Camp Overview
Number of individuals: 1,768
Number of households: 315
Number of shelters: 340
First arrivals: April 2017
Avg. residency duration: 16 months
Camp area: 0.04 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>
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<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>35%</td>
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<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max. 4.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>5m²</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>25m²</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>39%</td>
<td>●</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 reported having lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>●</td>
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<tr>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)²</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>●</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>79%</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>No showers</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>Daily</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.
1. Minimum standard reached.
2. More than 50% minimum standard reached.
3. Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all.

1. Numbers of individuals, shelters, and households reported by camp management on 12 December.
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 site hosts Syrian IDPs, the majority of whom are from Aleppo governorate, specifically from Menbij and Al Bab sub-districts. The average household has been displaced 2.0 times since 2011.

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

Movement intention
Proportion of households by movement intention:
- 0% Plan to move within 1 week
- 0% Plan to move within 1 month
- 0% Plan to move within 6 months
- 0% Plan to move within a year or more
- 100% No plan to move

LIVELIHOODS

Income
93% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported primary livelihood sources:4
- Employment outside of camp: 63%
- Cash assistance/humanitarian aid: 32%
- Cash for work: 19%

0% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection (although received aid included vouchers).

Overall average monthly household income: 36,885 SYP (85 USD)6

Households with members earning an income: 100%

Coping strategies
91% of households reported using some form of livelihoods-related coping strategies in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:4
- Spent savings: 44%
- Sold assistance items received: 42%
- Borrowed money: 37%

44% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 40,800 SYP (94 USD).6

HEALTH

Health facilities and access
- 1 health centre is reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and INGOs.
- 25% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).
- 9% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

Households reporting healthcare needs in the 14 days prior to data collection:
- 67% Did not require treatment
- 14% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 19% Sought treatment, of whom 0% sought treatment inside the camp

Barriers to healthcare access
Of the households with members who required treatment (33%), 95% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:
- Cost of care/medicine too high
- Quality of care/medicine insufficient

Health issues
12% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 7% had a member with a skin disease, and in 9% of households at least one member had suffered from respiratory illness.

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 31 December 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP.
Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Inside Camp</th>
<th>Outside Camp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:5

- Food distributions: 79%
- From markets in the camp: 70%
- From local markets outside the site: 46%

At the time of data collection, vouchers were distributed on a monthly basis by an INGO.

98% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received type was reportedly:5

- Voucher: 98%

Top three most needed food items:4

- Ghee/vegetable oil: 82%
- Sugar: 81%
- Bread: 37%

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):2

- 33% Acceptable
- 26% Borderline
- 40% Poor

Consumption-related coping strategies

47% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:6

- Cheaper food: 47%
- Fewer meals: 28%
- Smaller meal sizes: 19%

Market access

100% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

PROTECTION

Child protection

- 33% 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).

Vulnerable groups

- 1% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child exhibited changes in behaviour in the previous two weeks.
- 28% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child attended a Child Friendly Space

Freedom of movement

- In the two weeks prior to the assessment: 76% of households who attempted to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes reported that they were able to do so.
- 100% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies

Personal safety and security

- 33% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported issues were:
  - Presence of rodents
  - Disputes between residents

Gender protection issues

- 16% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:
  - Early marriage (women below 16 years old)
  - Restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services

EDUCATION

There is one education center in the camp. 0% of households reported that the education centre has toilets; 0% reported that it has handwashing facilities.

Of the 63% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:

- 76% Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)
- 0% Received education outside camp
- 24% Received no education

Barriers to education

Of the 24% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, 25% reported facing barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- Child does not want to attend
- Newly arrived to camp

REPORTING: E.g. changes in sleeping patterns, interaction with peers, attentiveness, interest in daily activities

8. E.g. persistent headaches, sleeplessness, more aggressive behaviour than normal.

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 indicative only, as they are based on a subset of the total sample.
At the time of data collection, 11 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:

- **100%** of households used shared latrines
- **0%** of households used private latrines
- **0%** of households reported practicing open defecation

Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:

- **Segregated by gender**: **100%**
- **Lockable from the inside**: **21%**
- **Functioning lighting**: **19%**

Some latrines

- **Segregated by gender**: **100%**
- **Lockable from the inside**: **79%**
- **Functioning lighting**: **35%**

All latrines

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

**Access to water**

At the time of data collection, water was being trucked to communal water points by a UN agency. Water was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

- **100%** of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- **100%** of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- **93%** of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- **9%** of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with using chlorine tablets, powder or liquid as the most common method.

**Water consumption coping strategies**

- 5% of households reported using water consumption coping strategies, the top two of which were:
  - 5% Rely on drinking water stored previously
  - 5% Reduce drinking water consumption

**Waste disposal**

At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a weekly basis, and moved to a site outside of the camp. Households reported the following most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:

- **0%** Garbage collection from household
- **100%** Communal garbage bin
- **0%** Thrown in the street/open space

- **100%** of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.

**Latrines**

At the time of data collection, 11 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:

- **100%** of households used shared latrines
- **0%** of households used private latrines
- **0%** of households reported practicing open defecation

Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:

- **Segregated by gender**: **100%**
- **Lockable from the inside**: **21%**
- **Functioning lighting**: **19%**

Some latrines

- **Segregated by gender**: **100%**
- **Lockable from the inside**: **79%**
- **Functioning lighting**: **35%**

All latrines

**Hygiene**

**100%** of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview.

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:

- **Communal showers**: **0%**
- **Private showers**: **0%**
- **Bathing inside shelters**: **100%**
- **Bathing outside shelters**: **0%**

**About REACH**

REACH 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. All REACH activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms.

All our reports, maps and factsheets are available on the REACH resource centre. For more information, visit our website at www.reach-initiative.org, follow us on Twitter: @REACH_info and Facebook: www.facebook.com/IMPACT.init or write to geneva@reach-initiative.org
Summary
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Menbij East New camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 17 December. Households were randomly sampled to a 90% confidence level and 12% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

Demographics
- Number of individuals: 3,219
- Number of households: 450
- Number of shelters: 550
- First arrivals: June 2017
- Avg. residency duration: 17 months
- Camp area: 0.06 km²

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>4.6m²</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>20m²</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>53%</td>
<td>✔</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 reported having lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS²)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>✔</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>69%</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>No showers</td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>Daily</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. 
1. Minimum standard reached, ✔ More than 50% minimum standard reached, ✔ Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all  
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.
### Areas of origin
The site hosts Syrian IDPs, the majority of whom are from Aleppo governorate, specifically from Menbij and Al Bab sub-districts. The average household has been displaced 3.5 times since 2011.

### Arrivals and departures
20 individuals reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment. 0 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

### Movement intention
Proportion of households by movement intention:
- 0% Plan to move within 1 week
- 0% Plan to move within 1 month
- 0% Plan to move within 6 months
- 0% Plan to move within a year or more
- 100% No plan to move

### LIVELIHOODS

#### Income
96% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported primary livelihood sources:
- Employment outside of camp: 61%
- Cash assistance/humanitarian aid: 37%
- Work in camp (not cash for work): 20%

0% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection (although received aid included vouchers).

Overall average monthly household income: 45,233 SYP (104 USD)

Households with members earning an income: 93%

#### Coping strategies
80% of households reported using some form of livelihoods-related coping strategies in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:
- Borrowed money: 67%
- Sold assistance items received: 26%
- Support from friends/relatives: 4%

74% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 29,000 SYP (67 USD).

### HEALTH

#### Health facilities and access
No health centre is reportedly present in the camp.

40% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

7% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

Households reporting healthcare needs in the 14 days prior to data collection:
- 39% Did not require treatment
- 26% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 35% Sought treatment, of whom 0% sought treatment inside the camp

#### Barriers to healthcare access
Of the households with members who required treatment (61%), 89% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:
- Cost of care/medicine too high
- Quality of care/medicine insufficient

#### Health issues
24% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 17% had a member with a skin disease, and in 20% of households at least one member had suffered from respiratory illness.

---

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 31 December 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP.
Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:

- 42% male | 59% female
- 3% 46%
- 1% 17%
- 3% 17%

Of the 65% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:

- 66% Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)
- 2% Received education outside camp
- 32% Received no education

Barriers to education

Of the 32% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, 0% reported facing barriers to education.
At the time of data collection, 16 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:

- 100% of households used shared latrines
- 0% of households used private latrines
- 0% of households reported practicing open defecation

Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:

- Segregated by gender 100%
- Lockable from the inside 37%
- Functioning lighting 22%

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:

- Communal showers 0%
- Private showers 0%
- Bathing inside shelters 100%
- Bathing outside shelters 0%

About REACH
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Camp Profiles: Newroz
Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria
December 2018

Summary
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Newroz camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 16 and 17 December. As there was a lack of residents in the camp at this time due to a cultural holiday, households were not sampled randomly. Therefore, findings are only indicative. In some cases, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

Camp Overview
Number of individuals: 3361
Number of households: 721
Number of shelters: 1001
First arrivals: No data
Avg. residency duration: 51 months
Camp area: 0.21 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>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Camp Map

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td></td>
<td></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>87%</td>
<td></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 reported having lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS²)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td></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>70%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>Daily</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.

1. Numbers of individuals and shelters reported by camp management on 18 December; households reported by camp management on 27 November.
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 site mostly hosts Iraqi refugees, primarily from Nineveh governorate, while a small portion are Syrian IDPs, coming from Homs governorate. The average household has been displaced 2.1 times since 2011.

**Arrivals and departures**
No data is available on the number of individuals who arrived in or left the camp in the two weeks prior to data collection.

**Movement intention**
Proportion of households by movement intention:
- 0% Plan to move within 1 week
- 0% Plan to move within 1 month
- 0% Plan to move within 6 months
- 0% Plan to move within a year or more
- 100% No plan to move

---

**SHELTER**

**Shelter types**
100% of households reported living in tents. Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4m tents.
- 55% of households are using a secondary cover (tarp or similar).
- 0% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

**Occupation**
There is an average of 6.0 people per household, with an average of 3.7 people per shelter.

**Shelter needs**
Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:
- New/additional tents 64%
- Tarpaulins 36%
- Plastic sheeting 23%

**Shelter adequacy issues**
73% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:
- Shelter in poor condition 64%
- Fall hazards/structural damage 45%

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**LIVELIHOODS**

**Income**
100% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported primary livelihood sources:**
- Work in camp (not cash for work) 55%
- Borrowed/gifted from relatives 27%
- Employment outside of camp 27%

9% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection.

Overall average monthly household income: 62,727 SYP (145 USD)

**Coping strategies**
100% of households reported using some form of livelihoods-related coping strategies in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:**
- Sold assistance items received 41%
- Support from friends/relatives 41%
- Borrowed money 32%

59% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 22,077 SYP (51 USD).

---

**HEALTH**

**Health facilities and access**
1 health centre is reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and INGOs.

9% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).

32% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

**Households reporting healthcare needs in the 14 days prior to data collection:**
- 45% Did not require treatment
- 9% Required treatment but did not seek it
- 46% Sought treatment, of whom 10% sought treatment inside the camp

**Barriers to healthcare access**
Of the households with members who required treatment (55%), 33% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:
- Cost of care/medicine too high
- No accessible health facility

**Health issues**
9% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 0% had a member with a skin disease, and in 0% of households at least one member had suffered from respiratory illness.

---

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 31 December 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP.
PROTECTION

Child protection
- 18% 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).
- Of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child exhibited changes in behaviour in the previous two weeks.7
- 26% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child attended a Child Friendly Space.

Vulnerable groups
- Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:9
  - 0.0% Children at risk
  - 4.2% Elderly at risk10
  - 5.3% Chronically ill individuals
  - 1.5% Individuals with psychosocial needs
  - 5.3% Disabled individuals
  - 1.5% Single parents / caregivers
- 5% of households reported that at least one adult member had shown signs of psychosocial distress in the previous two weeks.9

Freedom of movement
In the two weeks prior to the assessment:
- 100% of households who attempted to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes reported that they were able to do so.
- 100% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies.

Personal safety and security
- 9% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported issues were:
  - Disputes between residents
  - Not sure

Gender protection issues
- 0% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

EDUCATION

Education services
- There is one education center in the camp. 100% of households reported that the education centre has toilets; 100% reported that it has handwashing facilities.
- Of the 86% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:
  - 95% Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)
  - 0% Received education outside camp
  - 5% Received no education
- 7. E.g. changes in sleeping patterns, interaction with peers, attentiveness, interest in daily activities
- 8. E.g. persistent headaches, sleeplessness, more aggressive behaviour than normal.

FOOD SECURITY

Access to food
- Most commonly reported main sources of food:3
  - Food distributions 100%
  - From local markets outside the site 77%
  - From family and friends in the area 9%

- At the time of data collection, bread was distributed by an INGO on a daily basis, while an INGO distributed WFP food baskets 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:3
  - WFP food baskets 100%
  - Bread distribution 100%

- Top three most needed food items:4
  - Rice 68%
  - Sugar 59%
  - Tea 41%

- Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):2
  - 77% Acceptable
  - 23% Borderline
  - 0% Poor

Consumption-related coping strategies
- 36% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:4
  - Cheaper food 27%
  - Smaller meal sizes 9%
  - Borrowed food 5%

Market access
- 55% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:11
- 70% male | 52% female

- 64% 0% 36% 0%
- 18% 12% 9% 0%
- 32% 15% 23% 0%

Barriers to education
- Of the 5% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, 0% reported facing barriers to education.
Complaints about conditions or assistance:
95% of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:
- Community mobilisers: 68%
- Word of mouth: 55%
- NGO: 32%

Top three reported household needs:
- Winter clothes: 82%
- Heating fuel: 55%
- Winter shoes: 45%

Top three reported winter needs:
- Heating fuel: 50%
- Winter clothes: 36%
- Shelter insulation: 9%

Latrines:
At the time of data collection, 151 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp, of which 1% were gender segregated. The survey identified:
- 9% of households used shared latrines
- 91% of households used private latrines
- 0% of households reported practicing open defecation

Water consumption coping strategies:
0% of households reported using water consumption coping strategies.

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 most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:
- 100% Garbage collection from household
- 0% Communal garbage bin
- 0% Thrown in the street/open space

Hygiene:
100% of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH):
Access to water:
At the time of data collection, water was connected directly to shelters and provided by Local authorities.
- 0% of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- 0% of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- 100% of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- 0% of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with No treatment as the most common method.

Water consumption coping strategies:
0% of households reported using water consumption coping strategies.

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 most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:
- 100% Garbage collection from household
- 0% Communal garbage bin
- 0% Thrown in the street/open space

Hygiene:
100% of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview.

About REACH:
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Summary
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Roj camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 11 and 13 December. 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, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

Camp Overview
Number of individuals: 462
Number of households: 50
Number of shelters: 65
First arrivals: March 2015
Avg. residency duration: 17 months
Camp area: 0.10 km²

Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 60</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
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</table>

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>5.3m²</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>226m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>% of households reported having lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)²</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>Daily</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. Numbers of individuals and shelters reported by camp management on 18 December; households reported by camp management on 27 November.
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.
**Areas of origin**
The camp hosts Iraq refugees, primarily originating from Niwena governorate, specifically from Mosul and Baaj districts. The average household has been displaced 4.0 times since 2011.

**Arrivals and departures**
No data is available on new arrivals in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment. 15 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

**Movement intention**
Proportion of households by movement intention:

- 0% Plan to move within 1 week
- 0% Plan to move within 1 month
- 0% Plan to move within 6 months
- 6% Plan to move within a year or more
- 94% No plan to move

Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority intend to return to their community of origin. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

- Shelter conditions
- Lack of access to education
- Family ties

**Information on return**
50% of households reported having received 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. 58% of households are using a secondary cover (tarp or similar). 25% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

**Occupation**
There is an average of 5.8 people per household, with an average of 4.6 people per shelter.

**Shelter needs**
Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:

- Plastic sheeting 53%
- Tarpaulins 53%
- New/additional tents 44%

**Shelter adequacy issues**
92% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:

- Shelter is in poor condition 86%
- Fall hazards/structural damage 36%
- No heat 14%

**HEALTH**

**Health facilities and access**
1 health centre is reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and INGOs. 33% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW). 28% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

**Households reporting healthcare needs in the 14 days prior to data collection:**
61% Did not require treatment
14% Required treatment but did not seek it
25% Sought treatment, of whom 33% sought treatment inside the camp

**Barriers to healthcare access**
Of the households with members who required treatment (39%), 21% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including:

- Cost of care/medicine too high
- Quality of care/medicine insufficient

**Health issues**
22% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 8% had a member with a skin disease, and in 14% of households at least one member had suffered from respiratory illness.

**Income**
100% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported primary livelihood sources:**

- Work in camp (not cash for work) 75%
- Pension from government 11%
- Cash for work 6%

31% of households reported receiving cash distributions in the month prior to data collection.

Overall average monthly household income: 66,714 SYP (154 USD)

Households with members earning an income: 100%

**Coping strategies**
75% of households reported using some form of livelihoods-related coping strategies in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:**

- Support from friends/relatives 33%
- Borrowed money 28%
- Access to a previous income source 19%
PROTECTION

Child protection
28% 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 early marriage (below 16 years old) and child labour.

Vulnerable groups
- 0.0% Children at risk
- 4.8% Chronically ill individuals
- 3.8% Disabled individuals
- 0.0% Elderly at risk
- 0.5% Single parents / caregivers

92% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child attended a Child Friendly Space.

9% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child exhibited changes in behaviour in the previous two weeks.

EDUCATION

Education services
There is one education center in the camp. 100% of households reported that the education centre has toilets; 100% reported that it has handwashing facilities.

91% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:
- Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)
- Received education outside camp
- Received no education

Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:
- 74% male | 68% female
- 0% 29%
- 0% 11%
- 0% 20%

Food Security

Access to food
- Most commonly reported main sources of food:
  - Food distributions 100%
  - From markets in the camp 81%
  - From family and friends in the area 8%

At the time of data collection, bread was distributed by an INGO on a daily basis, while an INGO distributed WFP food baskets 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 94%
- WFP food baskets 86%

Top three most needed food items:
- Sugar 53%
- Rice 50%
- Tea 42%

Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):
- 81% Acceptable
- 14% Borderline
- 6% Poor

Consumption-related coping strategies
- 36% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:
  - Cheaper food 31%
  - Borrowed food 8%
  - Adults eat less 6%

Market access
- 100% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

Child protection
2% 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 early marriage (below 16 years old) and child labour.

Vulnerable groups
- Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:
  - 0.0% Children at risk
  - 4.8% Chronically ill individuals
  - 3.8% Disabled individuals
  - 0.0% Elderly at risk
  - 0.5% Single parents / caregivers

11% of households reported that at least one adult member had shown signs of psychosocial distress in the previous two weeks.

Freedom of movement
In the two weeks prior to the assessment:
- 100% of households who attempted to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes reported that they were able to do so.
- 94% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies.

Personal safety and security
22% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported issues were:
  - Disputes between residents
  - Serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar

Gender protection issues
6% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported issue was:
  - Harrassment

7. E.g. changes in sleeping patterns, interaction with peers, attentiveness, interest in daily activities
8. E.g. persistent headaches, sleeplessness, more aggressive behaviour than normal.
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 indicative only, as they are based on a subset of the total sample.
Complaints about conditions or assistance

97% of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with camp management.

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:
- Community mobilisers: 75%
- Word of mouth: 42%
- NGO: 19%

Top three reported information needs:
- How to find job opportunities: 28%
- Information about return: 22%
- How to get new documents: 8%

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Access to water
At the time of data collection, water was connected directly to shelters and provided by an INGO. Water was reportedly treated prior to distribution.
- 0% of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- 0% of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- 94% of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- 0% of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with No treatment as the most common method.

Water consumption coping strategies
3% of households reported using a water consumption coping strategy, which was:
- 3% Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc.)

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 most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:
- 100% Garbage collection from household
- 0% Communal garbage bin
- 0% Thrown in the street/open space
- 100% of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.

Latrines
At the time of data collection, 228 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:
- 39% of households used shared latrines
- 61% of households used private latrines
- 0% of households reported practicing open defecation

Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:
- Segregated by gender: 0%
- Lockable from the inside: 7%
- Functioning lighting: 7% (Some latrines)
- Some latrines: 93%
- All latrines: 36%

Hygiene
100% of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview.

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:
- Communal showers: 3%
- Private showers: 50%
- Bathing inside shelters: 19%
- Bathing outside shelters: 0%

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Summary
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Twahina camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 9 and 10 December. 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, additional information from camp managers was used to support findings.

Demographics
- Number of individuals: 7,581
- Number of households: 2,055
- Number of shelters: 1,931
- First arrivals: May 2017
- Avg. residency duration: 15 months
- Camp area: 0.37 km²

Shelter
- Average number of individuals per shelter: max 4.6
- Average covered area per person: min 3.5m²
- Average camp area per person: max 16m²

Health
- % of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations: 100%
- Presence of health services within the camp: Yes

Protection
- % of households reported having lost some form of documentation: 0%

Food
- % of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment: 100%
- % of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)²: 100%

Education
- % of children aged 6-11 accessing education services: 100%
- % of children aged 12-17 accessing education services: 100%

WASH
- Persons per latrine: max. 20
- Persons per shower: max. 20
- Frequency of solid waste disposal: min. twice weekly

Notes:
1. Numbers of individuals and shelters reported by camp management on 10 December; households reported by camp management on 4 December.
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.

Embedding targets with progress (new):
- Shelter: max 4.6
- Food: 93%
- Health: 55%
- Protection: 0%

Camp Map

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. Numbers of individuals and shelters reported by camp management on 10 December; households reported by camp management on 4 December.

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.
**Areas of origin**
The site hosts Syrian IDPs, primarily from Hama and Homs governorates. The average household has been displaced 2.9 times since 2011.

**Arrivals and departures**
83 individuals reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment. 33 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

**Movement intention**
Proportion of households by movement intention:
- 0%: Plan to move within 1 week
- 0%: Plan to move within 1 month
- 0%: Plan to move within 6 months
- 0%: Plan to move within a year or more
- 100%: No plan to move

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

- 71% of households are using a secondary cover (tarp or similar).
- 71% of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

**Occupation**
There is an average of 5.1 people per household, with an average of 4.8 people per shelter.

**Shelter needs**
Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:
- New/additional tents: 84%
- Tarpaulins: 63%
- Plastic sheeting: 52%

**Shelter adequacy issues**
97% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:
- Shelter is in poor condition: 76%
- No heat: 49%
- No electricity: 26%

**Income**
99% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported primary livelihood sources:
- Cash assistance/humanitarian aid: 58%
- Cash for work: 20%
- Sold assets: 18%

**Coping strategies**
86% of households reported using some form of livelihoods-related coping strategies in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:
- Sold assistance items received: 78%
- Borrowed money: 46%
- Spent savings: 23%

**Health facilities and access**
3 health centres are reportedly present in the camp, run by local organisations and INGOs.

- 35% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).
- 13% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

**Health issues**
25% of households reported that at least one member had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks before data collection, 12% had a member with a skin disease, and in 18% of households at least one member had suffered from respiratory illness.

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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 31 December 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP.
**PROTECTION**

**Child protection**
- 52% 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).
- 1% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child exhibited changes in behaviour in the previous two weeks.
- 36% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child attended a Child Friendly Space.

**Vulnerable groups**
- Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:
  - 0.0% Children at risk
  - 1.5% Elderly at risk
  - 2.6% Chronically ill individuals
  - 0.4% Individuals with psychosocial needs
  - 3.2% Disabled individuals
  - 2.6% Single parents / caregivers
- 25% of households reported that at least one adult member had shown signs of psychosocial distress in the previous two weeks.

**Freedom of movement**
- In the two weeks prior to the assessment:
  - 44% of households who attempted to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes reported that they were able to do so.
  - 77% of households reported being able to leave the camp for medical emergencies.

**Personal safety and security**
- 46% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported issues were:
  - Presence of rodents
  - Disputes between residents

**Gender protection issues**
- 21% of households reported gender protection issues within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:
  - Early marriage (women below 16 years old)
  - Restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services

**EDUCATION**

**Education services**
- There is no education center in the camp.
- Of the 63% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:
  - 2% Received education inside camp (in the month prior to data collection)
  - 0% Received education outside camp
  - 98% Received no education

**Barriers to education**
- Of the 98% of households who reported that their children did not receive education, 7% reported facing barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:
  - No education available/lack of learning space in the camp
  - Child does not want to attend

**FOOD SECURITY**

**Access to food**
- Most commonly reported main sources of food:
  - Food distributions 100%
  - From markets in the camp 68%
  - From local markets outside the site 8%

- At the time of data collection, bread was distributed by an INGO on a daily basis, while an INGO distributed WFP food baskets and dry food rations on a monthly basis.

- 93% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received types were reportedly:
  - Bread distribution 100%
  - Cash 55%

**Top three most needed food items:**
- Sugar 79%
- Ghee/vegetable oil 73%
- Rice 47%

**Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):**
- 21% Acceptable
- 41% Borderline
- 38% Poor

**Consumption-related coping strategies**
- 64% of households reported using some form of consumption-related coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:
  - Cheaper food 61%
  - Fewer meals 28%
  - Borrowed food 18%

**Market access**
- 100% of households reported accessing markets within the camp.

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7. E.g. changes in sleeping patterns, interaction with peers, attentiveness, interest in daily activities
8. E.g. persistent headaches, sleeplessness, more aggressive behaviour than normal.
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 indicative only, as they are based on a subset of the total sample.
At the time of data collection, 147 individual latrine stalls were present in the camp. The survey identified the following:

- 68% of households used shared latrines
- 11% of households used private latrines
- 21% of households reported practicing open defecation

Households also identified the following characteristics of the toilets that they accessed most:

- Segregated by gender: 0%
- Lockable from the inside: 70% (14%)
- Functioning lighting: 6% (0%)

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 most common ways of disposing of their garbage in the last 30 days:

- Garbage collection from household: 100%
- Communal garbage bin: 0%
- Thrown in the street/open space: 0%
- 89% of households reported that waste was collected more than once per week.

Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was being trucked to communal water points by an INGO. Water was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

- 99% of households used public water taps for drinking water.
- 100% of households used public water taps for household purposes.
- 71% of households reported that their drinking water was fine to drink and did not smell, look, or taste strange.
- 29% of households reported that they treated their drinking water, with boiling the water as the most common method.

Water consumption coping strategies

- 0% of households reported using water consumption coping strategies.

Hygiene

97% of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview.

Households reported having access to the following types of showers:

- Communal showers: 0%
- Private showers: 0%
- Bathing inside shelters: 99%
- Bathing outside shelters: 1%

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84+6
50
Informal Site Profiles
Northeast Syria, December 2018

Key Findings from smaller informal camps and collective centres

- **Movement**: Populations in assessed camps and collective centres are relatively static. New arrivals were only reported in four assessed sites in Deir-ez-Zor governorate and one assessed site in the Al-Thawrah area in the two weeks before data collection.

- **WASH**: Sources of drinking water vary by region and by site. Informal site residents in and near Al-Thawrah city reportedly mainly use public taps and piped water, while assessed locations in Deir-ez-Zor use trucked water. In 80% of assessed sites where people reportedly got ill after drinking water, trucking was the main source used.

- **Education**: Access to education varies greatly by region. Children in the Al-Thawrah area reportedly face few barriers in going to school, whereas no access to education was reported in all assessed sites in Menbji sub-district.

- **Protection**: The most commonly reported safety issue throughout all assessed sites is the presence of rodents. Other commonly reported issues include child labour and early marriage. Access to key documentation and birth registration services is low overall.

- **Livelihoods**: In 33% of all assessed sites, no household income sources are reported. In 51% of assessed sites, food availability is reportedly not sufficient.

- **Health**: Residents in around 80% of assessed sites are reportedly able to access healthcare facilities. However, this does not guarantee access to adequate care. People with chronic diseases are reportedly not able to access sufficient and/or adequate medical supplies in 89% of assessed sites.

- **Food**: Availability of food was reportedly sufficient in just 51% of all assessed sites. The most commonly reported priority food needs include bread, flour, ghee, and sugar.

- **NFIs**: Shelter needs were reportedly filled in 28 of 44 assessed camps, with new and additional tents especially crucial in Menbji sub-district. Winter items, primarily heating fuel, were named as some of the most commonly needed household items.

- **Livelihoods**: In 33% of all assessed sites, no household income sources are reportedly available.

- **Priority needs**: Key reported priority needs are food (in particular in Deir-ez-Zor governorate), employment (particularly in Deir-ez-Zor governorate and Al-Thawrah city), shelter support, and medical care.

### Menbji sub-district

**Assessed locations**: 7

**Population in assessed locations**: 630

Data collection in Menbji sub-district was conducted in order to address a lack of information on informal camps identified by humanitarian actors. Seven locations were assessed; all were informal tented settlements. The most commonly reported areas of origin for residents of these settlements were within Aleppo governorate itself, with some coming from Idlib and Raqqa governorates. Due to its close proximity to conflict lines, Menbji city and surrounding areas may continue to see significant IDPs displacements in the future.

Humanitarian conditions for residents of the informal tented settlements are challenging. There is reportedly no access to education because there are no schools in the vicinity of the assessed locations. Shelter conditions are reported to be inadequate for winter, with new and additional tents as well as winter blankets and heating fuel as some of the most commonly reported needs.

Food availability is reportedly sufficient in two of the assessed sites, with residents of Little Osajli Camp reportedly spending days without eating. Lastly, a wide variety of drinking water sources is reported to be in use, including rain water.

### Deir-ez-Zor governorate

**Assessed locations**: 27

**Population in assessed locations**: 3,724

Displacement in Deir-ez-Zor governorate is relatively fluid, as conflict lines in the area towards the border with Iraq continue to shift. Informal sites are concentrated along the Euphrates and Khabour rivers, and residents are primarily from elsewhere in the governorate. While IDPs from Deir-ez-Zor continue to move to other areas in northeast Syria, such as formal camps in Al-Hasakeh governorate, some prefer to be closer to their areas of origin in case return becomes possible.

REACH enumerators collected data on 21 collective centres and six tented sites. Assessed locations along the north and west lines were primarily visited by enumerators in person. Due to security risks, sites on the east line were assessed remotely.

Key reported needs in Deir-ez-Zor governorate include food and employment. Food availability is reportedly only sufficient in 12 of 27 assessed sites, while residents in all assessed sites but one reported using negative coping strategies (most notably skipping meals) to deal with a lack of food. Water is primarily supplied by trucks, which was linked to reports of illness in eight sites.

### Al-Thawrah (Tabqa) city and surrounding areas

**Assessed locations**: 11

**Population in assessed locations**: 1,567

The city of Al-Thawrah, which is also known as Tabqa, is located on the right bank of the Euphrates, near Raqqa City. Aleppo governorate was the most commonly reported area of origin for residents in the eight collective centres and three informal tented settlements assessed in and around the city. Some Kls also reported the presence of people from Deir-ez-Zor and Raqqa governorates. Humanitarian actors have identified an information gap in this area, especially when it comes to information about IDPs in camps and collective centres.

Employment was reported to be a priority need in 8 of the 11 assessed informal sites in the Al-Thawrah area. In addition, in contrast with the other two regions included in this report, gifts and humanitarian aid were reported as key sources of income in 5 assessed sites, suggesting a lack of access to sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Food availability was reportedly insufficient in 5 of the 11 camps and collective centres. Conversely, residents in all assessed sites are reported to have access to sufficient amounts of drinking water. Most commonly reported water sources include taps and piped water, except in Safsafo Camp and Al-Thawrah School 1 where residents reportedly use surface water.

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2. Areas of Deir-ez-Zor governorate that roughly correspond to the northern and western river banks.
**Menbij: Big Hayyeh**

### Site Overview
- **Type of site:** informal tented settlement
- **Building used for other purposes than shelter:** NA
- **Estimated IDP population:** 100
- **Population breakdown:**
  - 50% male and 50% female
  - 55% children (under 18)
  - 6% elderly (60+)
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** no information
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** 0

### Education

- **Population breakdown:**
  - Estimated IDP population: 100
  - 6% elderly (60+)
  - 80% children (under 18)

### WASH
- **Primary area of origin:** Abul Thohor sub-district (Diyab)
- **Main food source:** from markets in the camp/site; from local markets outside the camp/site
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size
- **Access to food market(s):** yes
- **Access to income:** unskilled agricultural labour; casual unskilled labour (construction)
- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** piped connection to house (or neighbour’s house)
- **Reported water access:** more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** none reported
- **Latrines:** no latrines
- **Alternatives to latrines in use:** open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes)
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** burning garbage
- **Garbage disposal issues:** complete lack of garbage removal

### Health
- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 0
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no

**Additional**
- **Winter needs:** heating fuel
- **Household needs:** winter blankets; winter clothes; heating fuel
- **Shelter needs:** new tents; additional tents; tarpaulins; plastic sheeting
- **Distributions in the previous month:** yes (tents; cash; winter blankets)
- **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation
- **Reported protection risks:** presence of mice
- **Reported child protection risks:** child labour
- **Access to birth registration services:** no
- **Access to education, and barriers:** no (school is too far away/no transport available)

**Shelter/NFIs**
- **Adequacy issues with shelter(s):** insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Distributions in the previous month:** yes (tents; cash; winter blankets)
- **Shelter needs:** new tents; additional tents; tarpaulins; plastic sheeting
- **Household needs:** winter blankets; winter heaters; winter clothes; heating fuel
- **Additional winter needs:** heating fuel
- **Overall priority needs:** employment; food; shelter support; winterisation kits

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**Menbij: Karsekhoy**

### Site Overview
- **Type of site:** informal tented settlement
- **Building used for other purposes than shelter:** NA
- **Estimated IDP population:** 40
- **Population breakdown:**
  - 45% male and 55% female
  - 80% children (under 18)
  - 5% elderly (60+)
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** 0
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** 0

### Education
- **Population breakdown:**
  - Estimated IDP population: 40
  - 55% children (under 18)

### WASH
- **Primary area of origin:** Tadaf sub-district (Aleppo)
- **Main food source:** food distributions; from markets in the camp/site; from local markets outside the camp/site
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** buying food with money usually used for other things
- **Access to food market(s):** yes
- **Access to income:** no
- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** piped connection to house (or neighbour’s house)
- **Reported water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** none reported
- **Latrines:** no latrines
- **Alternatives to latrines in use:** open defecation within the camp; open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes)
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** burning garbage
- **Garbage disposal issues:** complete lack of garbage removal

### Health
- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 0
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no

**Additional**
- **Winter needs:** heating fuel
- **Household needs:** winter blankets; winter clothes; heating fuel
- **Shelter needs:** new tents; additional tents; tarpaulins
- **Household needs:** winter blankets; winter clothes; heating fuel
- **Overall priority needs:** shelter support; winterisation kits

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**Nearest community:** Big Hayyeh

**Nearest community:** Sultahiyyeh
Informal Site Profiles
Menbij sub-district

Menbij: Khareja

Site Overview
Type of site: informal tented settlement
Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA
Estimated IDP population: 45
Population breakdown: 53% male and 47% female
57% children (under 18)
8% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information
Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

Food Security and Livelihoods
- Primary area of origin: Al-Thawrah sub-district (Ar-Raqqa)
- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size, skipping meals, selling non-productive assets
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: no

WASH
- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water seller/kiosks; water trucking
- Reported water access: only a few/almost no one has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: none reported
- Latrines: no latrines
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes)
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
- Garbage disposal issues: dumping site(s) within camp or close to site

Healthcare
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (private hospital/clinic, public hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

Protection and Education
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: no (no education available/lack of learning space in the camp)

Shelter/NFIs
- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from cold, leaking during rain; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (winter blankets; secondary cover for tents)
- Shelter needs: additional tents; tarpaulins; plastic sheeting; rope; wire
- Household needs: winter blankets; winter clothes; winter shoes; heating fuel; soap
- (Additional) winter needs: blankets
- Overall priority needs: food; medical care; shelter support

Menbij: Little Osajli Camp

Site Overview
Type of site: informal tented settlement
Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA
Estimated IDP population: 122
Population breakdown: 48% male and 52% female
78% children (under 18)
6% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information
Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

Food Security and Livelihoods
- Primary area of origin: As-Safira sub-district (Aleppo)
- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; buying food with money usually used for other things; spending days without eating
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: smallholder agriculture/livestock; casual unskilled labour (construction); public sector/civil servant (teacher, postal service, public administration)

WASH
- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: handpumps/boreholes
- Reported water access: only a few/almost no one has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water has a bad colour
- Latrines: no latrines
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation within the camp; open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes)
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: burning garbage
- Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; infrequent garbage collection and removal

Healthcare
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (public hospital/clinic, private hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

Protection and Education
- Barriers to movement: not sure
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services (e.g.: health, education)
- Reported child protection risks: child labour
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: no (no education available/lack of learning space in the camp)

Shelter/NFIs
- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelter
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: new tents
- Household needs: bedding items (sheets, pillows); winter blankets; winter heaters
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: education for children; food; winterisation kits
Informal Site Profiles
Menbij sub-district

Menbij: Mohtaraq Camp

Site Overview
Type of site: informal tented settlement
Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA
Estimated IDP population: 203
Population breakdown:
63% male and 37% female
76% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information
Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

Food Security and Livelihoods
- Primary area of origin: Eastern Kwaires sub-district (Aleppo)
- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: unskilled agricultural labour; casual unskilled labour (construction); low skilled labour in service industry (no formal education required; eg. driver, cleaner)

WASH
- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: hand pumps/boreholes; rain water collection
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water has a bad colour; people got sick after drinking the water
- Latrines: household latrines (6), communal latrines (4)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes); digging private pits
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: burning garbage
- Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; infrequent garbage collection and removal; dumping site(s) within camp or close to site

Healthcare
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (private hospital/clinic, public hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: yes

Protection and Education
- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: yes
- Access to education, and barriers: no (no education available/lack of learning space in the camp)

Shelter/NFIs
- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: new tents
- Household needs: cooking fuel; winter blankets; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; medical care; winterisation kits

Menbij: Tal Yasti

Site Overview
Type of site: informal tented settlement
Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA
Estimated IDP population: 20
Population breakdown:
50% male and 50% female
40% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information
Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

Food Security and Livelihoods
- Primary area of origin: Maskana sub-district (Aleppo)
- Main food source: from markets in the camp/site; from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; selling productive assets
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: subsistence agriculture/livestock

WASH
- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: none reported
- Latrines: no latrines
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes)
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: burning garbage
- Garbage disposal issues: complete lack of garbage removal

Healthcare
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (public hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

Protection and Education
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Reported protection risks: presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: child labour
- Access to birth registration services: not sure
- Access to education, and barriers: no (school is too far away/no transport available; education is not considered important)

Shelter/NFIs
- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelters for the population; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (food)
- Shelter needs: new tents; additional tents; plastic sheeting
- Household needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; winter heaters; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: medical care; shelter support; winterisation kits
**Menbij: Um Tnakh**

### Site Overview

- **Type of site:** informal tented settlement
- **Building used for other purposes than shelter:** NA
- **Estimated IDP population:** 100
- **Population breakdown:**
  - 63% male and 37% female
  - 63% children (under 18)
  - 9% elderly (60+)
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** no information
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** no information

### Food Security and Livelihoods

- **Main food source:** food distributions; from local markets outside the camp/site
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** no coping strategies reported
- **Access to food market(s):** yes
- **Access to income:** yes: casual unskilled labour (construction); self-employed (commercial business owner); low skilled labour in service industry (no formal education required; eg. driver, cleaner)

### WASH

- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** handpumps/boreholes
- **Reported water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** none reported
- **Latrines:** household latrines (14)
- **Alternatives to latrines in use:** open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes)
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** burning garbage
- **Garbage disposal issues:** no challenges

### Healthcare

- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 1 (public hospital/clinic)
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no
- **Access to birth registration services:** yes
- **Access to education, and barriers:** no (school is too far away/no transport available)

### Protection and Education

- **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation
- **Reported protection risks:** none reported
- **Reported protection risks for women/girls:** none reported
- **Reported child protection risks:** none reported
- **Access to birth registration services:** yes
- **Access to education, and barriers:** no (school is too far away/no transport available)

### Shelter/NFIs

- **Adequacy issues with shelter(s):** insufficient number of shelters for the population; shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from cold; lack of lighting
- **Distributions in the previous month:** yes (cash; winter blankets)
- **Shelter needs:** new tents; tarpaulins; plastic sheeting
- **Household needs:** bedding items (sheets, pillows); cooking fuel; winter blankets
- **(Additional) winter needs:** heaters
- **Overall priority needs:** education for children; medical care; winterisation kits

**Nearest community:** Other
Deir-ez-Zor: Building in Al Sabha

Site Overview
Type of site: collective centre
Building used for other purposes than shelter: no
Estimated IDP population: 23
Population breakdown: 40% male and 60% female
60% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information
Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

Food Security and Livelihoods

- Primary area of origin: Abu Kamal sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)
- Main food source: food distributions
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: no
- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: yes (schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture); no education for children of a certain age)
- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; many are heavily damaged/unsuitable; lack of insulation from cold; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: plastic sheeting; timber; tools
- Latrines: communal latrines (2)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation within the camp
- Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
- Garbage disposal issues: no issues
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 0
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: about half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour; people got sick after drinking the water
- Latrines: communal latrines (2)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation within the camp
- Bathing facilities: communal showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
- Garbage disposal issues: no issues

Healthcare

- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 0
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

Deir-ez-Zor: Dahleh Collective Centre 1

Site Overview
Type of site: collective centre
Building used for other purposes than shelter: no
Estimated IDP population: 65
Population breakdown: 50% male and 50% female
25% children (under 18)
15% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information
Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

Food Security and Livelihoods

- Primary area of origin: Deir-ez-Zor governorate
- Main food source: food distributions
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: no
- Barriers to movement: not sure
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: no (education is not considered important)
- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): lack of insulation from cold; lack of heating
- Shelter needs: windows and doors
- Household needs: sources of light; winter blankets; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; shelter support

WASH

- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: about half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour
- Latrines: communal latrines (2)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation within the camp
- Bathing facilities: communal showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
- Garbage disposal issues: no challenges

Healthcare

- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (public hospital/camp)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no
Deir-ez-Zor: Dahleh Collective Centre 2

Site Overview
Type of site: collective centre
Building used for other purposes than shelter: no
Estimated IDP population: 95
Population breakdown:
  - 40% male and 60% female
  - 55% children (under 18)
  - 0% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 0
Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

Food Security and Livelihoods
- **Primary area of origin:** Deir-ez-Zor sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)
- **Main food source:** from local markets outside the camp/site; from family and friends in the area
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size, skipping meals; selling non-productive assets
- **Access to food market(s):** yes
- **Access to income:** yes: subsistence agriculture/livestock; unskilled agricultural labour; casual unskilled labour (construction)

WASH
- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** water trucking
- **Reported water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour
- **Latrines:** communal latrines
- **Alternatives to latrines in use:** open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes); digging private pits; designated spaces outside the shelter
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** disposing at another location
- **Garbage disposal issues:** insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; complete lack of garbage removal; dumping site(s) within camp or close to site

Protection and Education
- **Barriers to movement:** lack of documentation
- **Reported protection risks:** serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar; disputes between residents; domestic violence; theft; presence of mice
- **Reported protection risks for women/girls:** early marriage (women under 16 years old)
- **Reported child protection risks:** early marriage (younger than 16)
- **Access to birth registration services:** no
- **Access to education, and barriers:** yes (schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture); schools lack trained teachers; no education for children of a certain age; children have to work; customs/tradition (early marriage, gender etc))

Healthcare
- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 2 (public hospital/clinic, other)
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no

Deir-ez-Zor: Dahleh School 1

Site Overview
Type of site: collective centre
Building used for other purposes than shelter: no
Estimated IDP population: 73
Population breakdown:
  - 25% male and 75% female
  - 60% children (under 18)
  - 20% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 0
Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

Food Security and Livelihoods
- **Primary area of origin:** Hajin sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor); Deir-ez-Zor sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)
- **Main food source:** from local markets outside the camp/site
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size, skipping meals
- **Access to food market(s):** yes
- **Access to income:** yes: casual unskilled labour (construction)

WASH
- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** water trucking
- **Reported water access:** more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** water has a bad colour
- **Latrines:** communal latrines
- **Alternatives to latrines in use:** none
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** garbage collection (local authorities)
- **Garbage disposal issues:** insufficient number of bins/dumpsters

Protection and Education
- **Barriers to movement:** transportation options available but too expensive
- **Reported protection risks:** refusal to host certain groups of people; domestic violence; presence of mice
- **Reported protection risks for women/girls:** violence against women; movement restrictions specifically targeting women; early marriage (women under 16 years old)
- **Reported child protection risks:** child labour; early marriage (younger than 16); child-headed households
- **Access to birth registration services:** yes
- **Access to education, and barriers:** yes (no space in school/unable to register; schools lack trained teachers; no education for children of a certain age; customs/tradition (early marriage, gender etc))

Healthcare
- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 1 (public hospital/clinic)
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no

Shelter/NFIs
- **Adequacy issues with shelter(s):** lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Distributions in the previous month:** no
- **Shelter needs:** windows, doors, and repairs
- **Household needs:** water containers; winter heaters; heating fuel
- **(Additional) winter needs:** heating fuel
- **Overall priority needs:** employment; food; shelter support

Informal Site Profiles
Deir-ez-Zor governorate

Informal Site Profiles
Deir-ez-Zor governorate
### Deir-ez-Zor: Dahleh School 2

**Site Overview**

- **Type of site:** collective centre
- **Building used for other purposes than shelter:** yes, as a school
- **Estimated IDP population:** 70
- **Population breakdown:**
  - 40% male and 60% female
  - 60% children (under 18)
  - 5% elderly (60+)
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** 0
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** 0

**Food Security and Livelihoods**

- **Primary area of origin:** Susat sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)
- **Main food source:** from local markets outside the camp/site
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; skipping meals
- **Access to food market(s):** yes
- **Access to income:** yes; unskilled agricultural labour; casual unskilled labour (construction)

**WASH**

- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** water trucking
- **Reported water access:** only a few/almost no one has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** none reported
- **Latrines:** communal latrines (4)
- **Alternatives to latrines in use:** none
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** burning garbage
- **Garbage disposal issues:** insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; complete lack of garbage removal

**Healthcare**

- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 1 (public hospital/clinic)
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no

### Deir-ez-Zor: Girls’ School 1

**Site Overview**

- **Type of site:** collective centre
- **Building used for other purposes than shelter:** yes, as a school
- **Estimated IDP population:** 48
- **Population breakdown:**
  - 50% male and 50% female
  - 80% children (under 18)
  - 0% elderly (60+)
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** 0
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** 0

**Food Security and Livelihoods**

- **Primary area of origin:** Abu Kamal sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)
- **Main food source:** food distributions
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; skipping meals
- **Access to food market(s):** yes
- **Access to income:** yes; casual unskilled labour (construction)

**WASH**

- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** water trucking
- **Reported water access:** less than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** none reported
- **Latrines:** communal latrines (4)
- **Alternatives to latrines in use:** none
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** garbage is not collected/disposed of
- **Garbage disposal issues:** insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; complete lack of garbage removal

**Healthcare**

- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 0
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no
Deir-ez-Zor: Girls’ School 2

**Type of site:** collective centre

**Building used for other purposes than shelter:** no

**Estimated IDP population:** 25

**Population breakdown:**
- 60% male and 40% female
- 50% children (under 18)
- 0% elderly (60+)

**New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** no information

**Departures (previous 2 weeks):** no information

**Site Overview**

- **Type of site:** collective centre
- **Building used for other purposes than shelter:** no
- **Estimated IDP population:** 25
- **Population breakdown:**
  - 60% male and 40% female
  - 50% children (under 18)
  - 0% elderly (60+)
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** no information
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** no information

**Food Security and Livelihoods**

- **Primary area of origin:** Deir-ez-Zor sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)
- **Main food source:** from local markets outside the camp/site
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size
- **Access to food market(s):** yes
- **Access to income:** no

**WASH**

- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** water trucking
- ** Reported water access:** more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** none reported
- **Latrines:** communal latrines (1)
- ** Alternatives to latrines in use:** none
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** disposing at another location
- **Garbage disposal issues:** dumping site(s) within camp or close to site

**Healthcare**

- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 1 (private hospital/clinic)
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no

**Protection and Education**

- **Barriers to movement:** transportation options available but too expensive
- **Reported protection risks:** serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar; presence of mice
- **Reported protection risks for women/girls:** none reported
- **Reported child protection risks:** none reported
- **Access to birth registration services:** no
- **Access to education, and barriers:** yes (schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture))

**Shelter/NFIs**

- **Adequacy issues with shelter(s):** structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; limited ventilation; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely
- **Distributions in the previous month:** no
- **Shelter needs:** windows and doors
- **Household needs:** bedding items (sheets, pillows); mattresses/sleeping mats; winter blankets
- **(Additional) winter needs:** heating fuel
- **Overall priority needs:** food; water; winterisation kits

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Deir-ez-Zor: Girls’ School 3

**Type of site:** collective centre

**Building used for other purposes than shelter:** no

**Estimated IDP population:** 80

**Population breakdown:**
- 52% male and 48% female
- 60% children (under 18)
- 10% elderly (60+)

**New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** 0

**Departures (previous 2 weeks):** 0

**Site Overview**

- **Type of site:** collective centre
- **Building used for other purposes than shelter:** no
- **Estimated IDP population:** 80
- **Population breakdown:**
  - 52% male and 48% female
  - 60% children (under 18)
  - 10% elderly (60+)
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** 0
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** 0

**Food Security and Livelihoods**

- **Primary area of origin:** Muhasan sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)
- **Main food source:** from local markets outside the camp/site
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; skipping meals
- **Access to food market(s):** yes
- **Access to income:** yes; unskilled agricultural labour; casual unskilled labour (construction)

**WASH**

- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** water trucking
- **Reported water access:** less than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** none reported
- **Latrines:** communal latrines (2)
- ** Alternatives to latrines in use:** none
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** burning garbage
- **Garbage disposal issues:** insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; infrequent garbage collection and removal

**Healthcare**

- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 1
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no

**Protection and Education**

- **Barriers to movement:** transportation options available but too expensive
- **Reported protection risks:** none reported
- **Reported protection risks for women/girls:** none reported
- **Reported child protection risks:** none reported
- **Access to birth registration services:** no
- **Access to education, and barriers:** no (no education available/lack of learning space in the camp)

**Shelter/NFIs**

- **Adequacy issues with shelter(s):** structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; many are heavily damaged/unable to use; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Distributions in the previous month:** no
- **Shelter needs:** tools
- **Household needs:** sources of light; clothing; heating fuel
- **(Additional) winter needs:** heating fuel
- **Overall priority needs:** employment; food; shelter support

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**Deir-ez-Zor: Hejneh School 1**

**Site Overview**
- **Type of site:** collective centre
- **Building used for other purposes than shelter:** no
- **Estimated IDP population:** 60
  - **Population breakdown:** 45% male and 55% female
  - 55% children (under 18)
  - 7% elderly (60+)
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** no information
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** no information

**Origins**
- **Primary area of origin:** Deir-ez-Zor sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor); Abu Kamal sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)

**Food Security and Livelihoods**
- **Main food source:** from local markets outside the camp/site
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size
- **Access to food market(s):** yes
- **Access to income:** no

**WASH**
- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** water trucking
- **Reported water access:** about half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour; people got sick after drinking the water
- **Latrines:** communal latrines (5)
- **Alternatives to latrines in use:**
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** garbage is not collected/disposed of
- **Garbage disposal issues:** complete lack of garbage removal; dumping site(s) within camp or close to site

**Healthcare**
- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 1 (pharmacy, private hospital/clinic)
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no

**Protection and Education**
- **Barriers to movement:** transportation options available but too expensive
- **Reported protection risks:** theft; presence of mice
- **Reported protection risks for women/girls:** none reported
- **Reported child protection risks:** child-headed households
- **Access to birth registration services:** no
- **Access to education, and barriers:** yes (schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture); classes are overcrowded)

**Shelter/NFIs**
- **Adequacy issues with shelter(s):** lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely: lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Distributions in the previous month:** yes (vouchers for NFIs)
- **Shelter needs:** windows; doors
- **Household needs:** water containers; winter blankets; heating fuel
- **(Additional) winter needs:** heating fuel
- **Overall priority needs:** employment; food; shelter support

**Deir-ez-Zor: Hejneh School 2**

**Site Overview**
- **Type of site:** collective centre
- **Building used for other purposes than shelter:** no
- **Estimated IDP population:** 61
  - **Population breakdown:** 40% male and 60% female
  - 62% children (under 18)
  - 7% elderly (60+)
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** 1
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** no information

**Origins**
- **Primary area of origin:** Deir-ez-Zor sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)

**Food Security and Livelihoods**
- **Main food source:** from local markets outside the camp/site
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; skipping meals
- **Access to food market(s):** yes
- **Access to income:** no

**WASH**
- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** water trucking
- **Reported water access:** more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** none reported
- **Latrines:** communal latrines (5)
- **Alternatives to latrines in use:**
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** disposing at another location
- **Garbage disposal issues:** dumping site(s) within camp or close to site

**Healthcare**
- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 1 (pharmacy, private hospital/clinic)
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no

**Protection and Education**
- **Barriers to movement:** transportation options available but too expensive
- **Reported protection risks:** serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar; presence of mice
- **Reported protection risks for women/girls:** none reported
- **Reported child protection risks:** none reported
- **Access to birth registration services:** no
- **Access to education, and barriers:** yes

**Shelter/NFIs**
- **Adequacy issues with shelter(s):** lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; unable to lock home securely: lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Distributions in the previous month:** yes (vouchers for NFIs)
- **Shelter needs:** windows; doors
- **Household needs:** water containers
- **(Additional) winter needs:** heating fuel
- **Overall priority needs:** food; shelter support; water
Informal Site Profiles
Deir-ez-Zor governorate

Deir-ez-Zor: House in Sabha 1

Site Overview
Type of site: collective centre
Building used for other purposes than shelter: no
Estimated IDP population: 37
Population breakdown:
78% male and 22% female
48% children (under 18)
0% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 0
Departures (previous 2 weeks): 8

Food Security and Livelihoods
- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: no coping strategies reported
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: no

WASH
- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: less than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: none reported
- Latrines: household latrines (3)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: none
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: garbage is not collected/disposed of
- Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; infrequent garbage collection and removal

Healthcare
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (NGO clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

Protection and Education
- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (no barrier to education reported)

Shelter/NFIs
- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: none
- Household needs: cooking utensils; winter clothes; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; medical care

Deir-ez-Zor: House in Sabha 2

Site Overview
Type of site: collective centre
Building used for other purposes than shelter: no
Estimated IDP population: 25
Population breakdown:
50% male and 50% female
60% children (under 18)
10% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information
Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

Food Security and Livelihoods
- Main food source: from markets in the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; spending days without eating
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: no

WASH
- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: about half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour; people got sick after drinking the water
- Latrines: household latrines (4)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: none
- Bathing facilities: private showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
- Garbage disposal issues: dumping site(s) within camp or close to site

Healthcare
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (private hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

Protection and Education
- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar; presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture); classes are overcrowded)

Shelter/NFIs
- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: windows
- Household needs: bedding items (sheets, pillows); mattresses/sleeping mats; winter blankets
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: food; shelter support; water

Informing more effective humanitarian action
### Deir-ez-Zor: Jazaret Elbuhmeid Collective Centre

**Site Overview**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of site:</th>
<th>collective centre</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Building used for</td>
<td>other purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for shelter:</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated IDP</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population breakdown:</td>
<td>45% male and 55% female</td>
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<tr>
<td>New arrivals</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departures</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population breakdown:**
- 45% male and 55% female
- 50% children (under 18)
- 10% elderly (60+)

**New arrivals:** 0

**Departures:** 0

**Education**

**Departures (previous 2 weeks):** 0

**Population breakdown:**
- Estimated IDP population: 220
- NA
- Building used for other purposes than shelter: no
- Estimated IDP population: 230

**New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** 0

**Departures (previous 2 weeks):** 0

**Site Overview**

**Type of site:** informal tented settlement

**Building used for other purposes than shelter:** NA

**Estimated IDP population:** 220

**Population breakdown:**
- 45% male and 55% female
- 50% children (under 18)
- 15% elderly (60+)

**New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** 0

**Departures (previous 2 weeks):** 0

**Healthcare**

- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (private hospital/clinic, other)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

**Protection and Education**

- Barriers to movement: lack of documentation
- Reported protection risks: serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar; disputes between residents; domestic violence; theft; presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: early marriage (women under 16 years old)
- Reported child protection risks: child labour
- Access to birth registration services: no

- Access to education, and barriers: yes (schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture); schools lack trained teachers; no education for children of a certain age; children have to work; customs/tradition (early marriage, gender etc))

**Shelter/NFIs**

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from heat; leaking during rain; limited ventilation; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distribution in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: general maintenance
- Household needs: water containers; winter heaters; heating fuel
- Additional winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: food; shelter support; winterisation kits

### Deir-ez-Zor: Jazaret Elbuhmeid Tent Site

**Site Overview**

**Type of site:** informal tented settlement

**Building used for other purposes than shelter:** NA

**Estimated IDP population:** 220

**Population breakdown:**
- 45% male and 55% female
- 50% children (under 18)
- 15% elderly (60+)

**New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** 0

**Departures (previous 2 weeks):** 0

**Healthcare**

- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (private hospital/clinic, other)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

**Protection and Education**

- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive; lack of documentation
- Reported protection risks: serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar; disputes between residents; domestic violence; presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: violence against women
- Reported child protection risks: child labour; early marriage (younger than 16)
- Access to birth registration services: no

- Access to education, and barriers: yes (school is too far away/no transport available; schools lack trained teachers; children have to work; customs/tradition (early marriage, gender etc))

**Shelter/NFIs**

- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; limited ventilation; unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distribution in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: new tents; additional tents; plastic sheeting
- Household needs: water containers; winter heaters; heating fuel
- Additional winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: food; shelter support; water
### Deir-ez-Zor: Jdid Ekeidat 1

#### Site Overview
- **Type of site:** collective centre
- Building used for other purposes than shelter: yes, as a school
- Estimated IDP population: 35
- Population breakdown:
  - 40% male and 60% female
  - 50% children (under 18)
  - 5% elderly (60+)
- New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information
- Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

#### Food Security and Livelihoods
- **Main food source:** food distributions
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size, buying food with money usually used for other things
- **Access to food market(s):** yes
- **Access to income:** yes (self-employed, commercial business owner)

#### WASH
- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** water trucking
- **Reported water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** none reported
- **Latrines:** communal latrines (2)
- **Alternatives to latrines in use:** open defecation within the camp
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** disposing at another location
- **Garbage disposal issues:** no challenges

#### Education
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** no information
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** no information

#### Healthcare
- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 1 (public hospital/clinic)
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** yes

### Deir-ez-Zor: Jdid Ekeidat 2

#### Site Overview
- **Type of site:** collective centre
- Building used for other purposes than shelter: yes, as a school
- Estimated IDP population: 25
- Population breakdown:
  - 40% male and 60% female
  - 50% children (under 18)
  - 10% elderly (60+)
- New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information
- Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

#### Food Security and Livelihoods
- **Main food source:** from markets in the camp/site
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size, buying food with money usually used for other things
- **Access to food market(s):** yes
- **Access to income:** yes (self-employed, commercial business owner)

#### WASH
- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** water trucking
- **Reported water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** none reported
- **Latrines:** communal latrines (4)
- **Alternatives to latrines in use:** open defecation within the camp
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** disposing at another location
- **Garbage disposal issues:** no challenges

#### Education
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** no information
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** no information

#### Healthcare
- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 1 (public hospital/clinic)
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** yes
### Deir-ez-Zor: Khurazyah 1

#### Site Overview
- **Type of site:** collective centre
- **Building used for other purposes than shelter:** no
- **Estimated IDP population:** 48
- **Population breakdown:**
  - 52% male and 48% female
  - 49% children (under 18)
  - 13% elderly (60+)
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** 0
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** 0

#### Origins
- **Primary area of origin:** Muhasan sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor); Deir-ez-Zor sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods
- **Main food source:** from local markets outside the camp/site; from family and friends in the area
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; skipping meals
- **Access to food market(s):** yes (cash)
- **Access to income:** yes (commercial business owner)

#### WASH
- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** water trucking
- **Reported water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** none reported
- **Latrines:** communal latrines (5)
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** feeding leftover food to livestock
- **Garbage disposal issues:** insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; infrequent garbage collection and removal

#### Healthcare
- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 0
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no

### Deir-ez-Zor: Khurazyah 2

#### Site Overview
- **Type of site:** informal tented settlement
- **Building used for other purposes than shelter:** NA
- **Estimated IDP population:** 55
- **Population breakdown:**
  - 40% male and 60% female
  - 50% children (under 18)
  - 5% elderly (60+)
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** no
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** no

#### Origins
- **Primary area of origin:** Muhasan sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods
- **Main food source:** from local markets outside the camp/site; from family and friends in the area
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; skipping meals
- **Access to food market(s):** yes (cash)
- **Access to income:** yes; unskilled agricultural labour; casual unskilled labour (construction); self-employed

#### WASH
- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** water trucking
- **Reported water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** none reported
- **Latrines:** no latrines
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** disposing at another location
- **Garbage disposal issues:** no challenges

#### Healthcare
- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 1 (public hospital/clinic)
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no

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### Protection and Education
- **Barriers to movement:** not sure
- **Reported protection risks:** none reported
- **Reported protection risks for women/girls:** none reported
- **Reported child protection risks:** none reported
- **Access to birth registration services:** no
- **Access to education, and barriers:** yes (schools lack trained teachers)

### Shelter/NFIs
- **Adequacy issues with shelter(s):** shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain
- **Distributions in the previous month:** yes (cash)
- **Shelter needs:** tools
- **Household needs:** sources of light; winter clothes; heating fuel
- **Overall priority needs:** employment; food; shelter support

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### Deir-ez-Zor governorate

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### Informal Site Profiles

#### Origins
- **Primary area of origin:** Muhasan sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor); Deir-ez-Zor sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods
- **Main food source:** from local markets outside the camp/site; from family and friends in the area
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; skipping meals
- **Access to food market(s):** yes (cash)
- **Access to income:** yes (commercial business owner)

#### WASH
- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** water trucking
- **Reported water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** none reported
- **Latrines:** no latrines
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** disposing at another location
- **Garbage disposal issues:** no challenges

#### Healthcare
- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 1 (public hospital/clinic)
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no

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### Protection and Education
- **Barriers to movement:** not sure
- **Reported protection risks:** none reported
- **Reported protection risks for women/girls:** none reported
- **Reported child protection risks:** none reported
- **Access to birth registration services:** no
- **Access to education, and barriers:** yes (schools lack trained teachers)

### Shelter/NFIs
- **Adequacy issues with shelter(s):** shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain
- **Distributions in the previous month:** yes (cash)
- **Shelter needs:** tools
- **Household needs:** sources of light; winter clothes; heating fuel
- **Overall priority needs:** employment; food; shelter support
Deir-ez-Zor: Moezleh 1

Site Overview
Type of site: collective centre
Building used for other purposes than shelter: no
Estimated IDP population: 1,650
Population breakdown:
- 45% male and 55% female
- 60% children (under 18)
- 5% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 25
Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

Food Security and Livelihoods
- Primary area of origin: Khasham; Al Mayadin; Susat sub-districts (Deir-ez-Zor)
- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site; from family and friends in the area
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size, skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: subsistence agriculture/livestock; unskilled agricultural labour; casual unskilled labour (construction)

WASH
- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour
- Latrines: communal latrines (15)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defection outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes); digging private pits; designated spaces outside the shelter
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
- Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; complete lack of garbage removal; dumping site(s) within camp or close to site

Healthcare
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (other)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

Protection and Education
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation; transportation options available but too expensive; lack of documentation
- Reported protection risks: serious threat from scorpions, snakes or similar; disputes between residents; theft; presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: violence against women; early marriage (women under 16 years old)
- Reported child protection risks: child labour; early marriage (younger than 16)
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (schools lack trained teachers; no education for children of a certain age; children have to work; customs/tradition (early marriage, gender etc); fear of spread of disease)

Deir-ez-Zor: Moezleh 2

Site Overview
Type of site: collective centre
Building used for other purposes than shelter: yes, as a school
Estimated IDP population: 40
Population breakdown:
- 50% male and 50% female
- 50% children (under 18)
- 10% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information
Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

Food Security and Livelihoods
- Primary area of origin: Abu Kamal sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)
- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes: casual unskilled labour (construction); self-employed (commercial business owner)

WASH
- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad; water smells bad
- Latrines: communal latrines (5)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: none
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
- Garbage disposal issues: no challenges

Healthcare
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (private hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: yes

Protection and Education
- Barriers to movement: lack of documentation
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture))

Shelter/NFIs
- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelters for the population
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (cash)
- Shelter needs: none
- Household needs: water containers; winter heaters; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; shelter support
Informal Site Profiles
Deir-ez-Zor governorate

Deir-ez-Zor: Sabha

Site Overview
Type of site: collective centre
Building used for other purposes than shelter: no
Estimated IDP population: 95
Population breakdown:
- 30% male and 70% female
- 50% children (under 18)
- 10% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information
Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

Food Security and Livelihoods
- Primary area of origin: Al Mayadin sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)
- Main food source: from markets in the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size, skipping meals
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes, humanitarian aid

WASH
- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad; water smells bad
- Latrines: communal latrines (2)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation within the camp
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
- Garbage disposal issues: no challenges

Healthcare
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (public hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

Protection and Education
- Barriers to movement: not sure
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: no (education is not considered important)

Shelter/NFIs
- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from cold; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (cash)
- Shelter needs: tools
- Household needs: sources of light; winter blankets; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; shelter support

Deir-ez-Zor: Sabha School 1

Site Overview
Type of site: collective centre
Building used for other purposes than shelter: yes, as a school
Estimated IDP population: 40
Population breakdown:
- 20% male and 80% female
- 70% children (under 18)
- 0% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information
Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

Food Security and Livelihoods
- Primary area of origin: Homs sub-district (Homs); Deir-ez-Zor sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)
- Main food source: from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size, skipping meals
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes; gifts/in-kind assistance from household/friends

WASH
- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: water trucking
- Reported water access: less than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: none reported
- Latrines: no latrines
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation within the camp
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: disposing at another location
- Garbage disposal issues: infrequent garbage collection and removal

Healthcare
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (private hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

Protection and Education
- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (no barriers reported)

Shelter/NFIs
- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors)
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (vouchers for clothes)
- Shelter needs: windows and doors
- Household needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; winter blankets
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: food; water; sanitation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Informal Site Profiles</th>
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<tr>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor: Sabha School 2</td>
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</table>

**Site Overview**

**Type of site:** collective centre  
Building used for other purposes than shelter: yes, as a school  
Estimated IDP population: 28  
Population breakdown:  
- 70% male and 30% female  
- 35% children (under 18)  
- 30% elderly (60+)  
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information  
Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Security and Livelihoods</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| **Primary area of origin:** Ashara sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)  
**Main food source:** food distributions; from local markets outside the camp/site  
**Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; skipping meals  
**Access to food market(s):** yes  
**Access to income:** yes; smallholder agriculture/livestock |

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<tr>
<th>WASH</th>
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</table>
| **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** water trucking  
**Reported water access:** less than half of the population has enough water for their needs  
**Reported issues with water quality:** none reported  
**Latrines:** communal latrines (3)  
**Alternatives to latrines in use:** none  
**Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places  
**Garbage disposal method:** garbage is disposed of in front of the building  
**Garbage disposal issues:** insufficient number of bins/dumpsters |

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Healthcare</th>
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</table>
| **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 0  
**Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no |

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<tr>
<th>Protection and Education</th>
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</table>
| **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation; transportation options available but too expensive  
**Reported protection risks:** none reported  
**Reported protection risks for women/girls:** none reported  
**Reported child protection risks:** none reported  
**Access to birth registration services:** no  
**Access to education, and barriers:** yes (no barriers reported) |

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<tr>
<th>Shelter/NFIs</th>
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</table>
| **Adequacy issues with shelter(s):** lack of insulation from cold; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating  
**Disturbances in the previous month:** food distribution(s); from local markets outside the camp/site  
**Shelter needs:** tools  
**Household needs:** cooking utensils; sources of light; winter clothes  
**Additional winter needs:** heating fuel  
**Overall priority needs:** employment; food; medical care |

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**Deir-ez-Zor: Sabha Village**

**Site Overview**

**Type of site:** informal tented settlement  
Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA  
Estimated IDP population: 16  
Population breakdown:  
- 20% male and 80% female  
- 70% children (under 18)  
- 10% elderly (60+)  
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 0  
Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Security and Livelihoods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Primary area of origin:** Abu Kamal; Hajin sub-districts (Deir-ez-Zor)  
**Main food source:** from local markets outside the camp/site  
**Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; skipping meals  
**Access to food market(s):** yes  
**Access to income:** yes; unskilled agricultural labour; casual unskilled labour (construction) |

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<tr>
<th>WASH</th>
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</table>
| **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** water trucking  
**Reported water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs  
**Reported issues with water quality:** water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour; people get sick after drinking the water  
**Latrines:** no latrines  
**Alternatives to latrines in use:** open defecation within the camp  
**Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places  
**Garbage disposal method:** burning garbage  
**Garbage disposal issues:** complete lack of garbage removal |

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<tr>
<th>Healthcare</th>
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</table>
| **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 2 (public hospital/clinic, other)  
**Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection and Education</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Barriers to movement:** transportation options available but too expensive  
**Reported protection risks:** presence of mice  
**Reported protection risks for women/girls:** early marriage (women under 16 years old)  
**Reported child protection risks:** child labour; early marriage (younger than 16); child-headed households  
**Access to birth registration services:** yes  
**Access to education, and barriers:** no (children are too young) |

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<tr>
<th>Shelter/NFIs</th>
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</table>
| **Adequacy issues with shelter(s):** many are heavily damaged/unsuitable; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating  
**Disturbances in the previous month:** no  
**Shelter needs:** new tents; additional tents; tarpaulins  
**Household needs:** mattresses/sleeping mats; winter heaters; disposable diapers  
**Additional winter needs:** heating fuel  
**Overall priority needs:** employment; food; shelter support |
### Deir-ez-Zor: Thiban Camp

#### Site Overview

- **Type of site:** informal tented settlement
- **Building used for other purposes than shelter:** NA
- **Estimated IDP population:** 220
- **Population breakdown:**
  - 40% male and 60% female
  - 55% children (under 18)
  - 10% elderly (60+)
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** 25
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** no information

#### Origins
- **Primary area of origin:** Ashara sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods
- **Main food source:** from local markets outside the camp/site; from family and friends in the area
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; skipping meals
- **Access to income:** yes; smallholder agriculture/livestock; low skilled service industry (no formal education required; eg. driver, cleaner); gifts/in-kind assistance from household/friends

#### WASH
- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** water trucking
- **Water access:** about half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Issues with water quality:** water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour; people got sick after drinking the water
- ** samen with water:** shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Distributions in the previous month:** no
- **Shelter needs:** new tents; tarps
- **Water access:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal:** burning garbage
- **Garbage disposal issues:** dumping site(s) within camp or close to site

#### Healthcare
- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 1 (private hospital/clinic)
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no

### Deir-ez-Zor: Unnamed Tented Settlement

#### Site Overview

- **Type of site:** informal tented settlement
- **Building used for other purposes than shelter:** NA
- **Estimated IDP population:** 60
- **Population breakdown:**
  - 40% male and 60% female
  - 55% children (under 18)
  - 10% elderly (60+)
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** no information
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** no information

#### Origins
- **Primary area of origin:** Abu Kamal sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)

#### Food Security and Livelihoods
- **Main food source:** from local markets outside the camp/site
- **Strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; skipping meals
- **Access to income:** no

#### WASH
- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** water trucking
- **Water access:** more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Issues with water quality:** water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour; people got sick after drinking the water
- **Sanitation facilities:** toilets; no latrines
- **Alternatives to latrines:** digging private pits; designated spaces outside the shelter
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal:** open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes)
- **Garbage disposal issues:** no showers/bathing places

#### Healthcare
- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 1 (private hospital/clinic)
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no

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### Protection and Education

- **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation; transportation options available but too expensive
- **Reported protection risks:** threat from armed groups; threat from snipers/gunfire
- **Reported protection risks for women/girls:** none reported
- **Reported child protection risks:** child labour
- **Access to birth registration services:** no
- **Access to education, and barriers:** school is too far away/no transport available; schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture); children have to work; education is not considered important

### Shelter/NFIs

- **Adequacy issues with shelter(s):** shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; limited ventilation; lack of lighting
- **Distributions in the previous month:** yes (vouchers for clothes)
- **Shelter needs:** new tents; additional tents; plastic sheeting
- **Household needs:** mattresses/bedding mats; water containers; winter heating
- **Overall priority needs:** food; water; clothes

### Nearest community

- **Deir-ez-Zor governorate**
- **Ashara sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)**

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### Nearest community

- **Deir-ez-Zor governorate**
- **Dahite Al Sukareh**
## Deir-ez-Zor: Al Tayyana Camp

### Site Overview

- **Type of site:** informal tented settlement
- **Building used for other purposes than shelter:** NA
- **Estimated IDP population:** 300
- **Population breakdown:**
  - 35% male and 65% female
  - 55% children (under 18)
  - 10% elderly (60+)
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** 45
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** no information

### Origins

- **Primary area of origin:** Deir-ez-Zor governorate

### Food Security and Livelihoods

- **Main food source:** from markets in the camp/site; from local markets outside the camp/site; from family and friends in the area
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; skipping meals
- **Access to food market(s):** yes
- **Access to income:** yes: smallholder agriculture/livestock; low skilled labour in service industry (no formal education required; eg. driver, cleaner)

### WASH

- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** water trucking
- **Reported water access:** more than half of the population has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour; people got sick after drinking the water
- **Latrines:** no latrines
- **Alternatives to latrines in use:** digging private pits; designated spaces outside the shelter
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** burning garbage
- **Garbage disposal issues:** dumping site(s) within camp or close to site

### Healthcare

- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 1 (private hospital/clinic)
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no

### Protection and Education

- **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation; transportation options available but too expensive
- **Reported protection risks:** threat from armed groups; threat from snipers/gunfire
- **Reported protection risks for women/girls:** none reported
- **Access to birth registration services:** no
- **Access to education, and barriers:** yes (school is too far away/no transport available; schools not in good condition (problems with latrines, electricity, furniture); education is not considered important)

### Shelter/NFIs

- **Adequacy issues with shelter(s):** shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- **Distributions in the previous month:** no
- **Shelter needs:** new tents; tarpaulins; wire
- **Household needs:** sources of light; winter heaters; winter clothes
- **(Additional) winter needs:** heating fuel
- **Overall priority needs:** employment; food; shelter support

### Nearest community

- **Tayyana**
**Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Abu Kbee**

**Site Overview**

- **Type of site:** informal tented settlement
- **Building used for other purposes than shelter:** NA
- **Estimated IDP population:** 29
- **Population breakdown:**
  - 67% male and 33% female
  - 65% children (under 18)
  - 2% elderly (60+)
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** no information
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** no information

**Site Overview**

- **Type of site:** collective centre
- **Building used for other purposes than shelter:** yes, as a school
- **Estimated IDP population:** 218
- **Population breakdown:**
  - 51% male and 49% female
  - 64% children (under 18)
  - 10% elderly (60+)
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** no information
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** no information

**Origin**

- **Primary area of origin:** Aleppo; Idleb governorates

**Food Security and Livelihoods**

- **Main food source:** from markets in the camp/site
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size
- **Access to food market(s):** yes
- **Access to income:** no

**WASH**

- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** public tap/standpipe
- **Reported water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** none reported
- **Latrines:** communal latrines (8)
- **Alternatives to latrines in use:** none
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** garbage collection (local authorities)
- **Garbage disposal issues:** insufficient number of bins/dumpsters

**Healthcare**

- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 0
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no

**Protection and Education**

- **Barriers to movement:** insufficient transportation
- **Reported protection risks:** none reported
- **Reported protection risks for women/girls:** none reported
- **Reported child protection risks:** none reported
- **Access to birth registration services:** no
- **Access to education, and barriers:** (no education available/lack of learning space in the camp)

**Shelter/NFIs**

- **Adequacy issues with shelter(s):** shelters are too small/not enough space for entire household; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain
- **Distributions in the previous month:** no
- **Shelter needs:** additional tents; tarpaulins; plastic sheeting
- **Household needs:** winter blankets; winter clothes; heating fuel
- **(Additional) winter needs:** blankets
- **Overall priority needs:** education for children; food; shelter support

**Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Al-Thawra School 5**

**Site Overview**

- **Type of site:** collective centre
- **Building used for other purposes than shelter:** yes, as a school
- **Estimated IDP population:** 218
- **Population breakdown:**
  - 51% male and 49% female
  - 64% children (under 18)
  - 10% elderly (60+)
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** no information
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** no information

**Origin**

- **Primary area of origin:** Abu Kamal sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor); As-Safira sub-district (Aleppo); Sabka sub-district (Ar-Raqqa)

**Food Security and Livelihoods**

- **Main food source:** food distributions; from local markets outside the camp/site
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** no coping strategies reported
- **Access to food market(s):** yes
- **Access to income:** yes: casual unskilled labour (construction); low skilled labour in service industry (no formal education required; eg. driver, cleaner); gifts/in-kind assistance from household/friends

**WASH**

- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** piped connection to house (or neighbour’s house)
- **Reported water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** none reported
- **Latrines:** communal latrines (3)
- **Alternatives to latrines in use:** none
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** garbage collection (local authorities)
- **Garbage disposal issues:** no challenges

**Healthcare**

- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 1 (public hospital/clinic)
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** yes

**Protection and Education**

- **Barriers to movement:** transportation options available but too expensive
- **Reported protection risks:** none reported
- **Reported protection risks for women/girls:** none reported
- **Reported child protection risks:** early marriage (younger than 16)
- **Access to birth registration services:** yes
- **Access to education, and barriers:** yes (no barriers reported)

**Shelter/NFIs**

- **Adequacy issues with shelter(s):** none
- **Distributions in the previous month:** yes (tents; tools for shelter repair; food)
- **Shelter needs:** tarpaulins; tools
- **Household needs:** bedding items (sheets, pillows); winter heaters; winter clothes
- **(Additional) winter needs:** heaters
- **Overall priority needs:** employment; food; winterisation kits
### Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Al-Thawrah Collective Centre

**Site Overview**

- **Type of site:** collective centre
- **Building used for other purposes than shelter:** no
- **Estimated IDP population:** 40
- **Population breakdown:**
  - 50% male and 50% female
  - 75% children (under 18)
  - 10% elderly (60+)
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** no information
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** no information

**Origins**
- **Primary area of origin:** As-Safira sub-district (Aleppo)

**Food Security and Livelihoods**
- **Main food source:** food distributions; from local markets outside the camp/site
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; buying food with money usually used for other things; selling productive assets
- **Access to food market(s):** yes
- **Access to income:** casual unskilled labour (construction); gifts/in-kind assistance from household/friends; humanitarian aid

**WASH**
- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** public tap/standpipe
- **Reported water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** none reported
- **Latrines:** communal latrines (4)
- **Alternatives to latrines in use:** communal showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** garbage collection (local authorities)
- **Garbage disposal issues:** insufficient number of bins/dumpsters

**Healthcare**
- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 1 (public hospital/clinic)
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no

### Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Al-Thawrah School 1

**Site Overview**

- **Type of site:** informal tented settlement
- **Building used for other purposes than shelter:** NA
- **Estimated IDP population:** 150
- **Population breakdown:**
  - 49% male and 51% female
  - 63% children (under 18)
  - 3% elderly (60+)
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** 0
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** 0

**Origins**
- **Primary area of origin:** Al-Thawrah sub-district (Ar-Raqqa)

**Food Security and Livelihoods**
- **Main food source:** from markets in the camp/site; from local markets outside the camp/site
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:** reducing meal size; selling productive assets
- **Access to food market(s):** yes
- **Access to income:** no

**WASH**
- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** surface water (lake, pond, dam, river)
- **Reported water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** water tastes bad; water smells bad; water has a bad colour
- **Latrines:** no latrines
- **Alternatives to latrines in use:** open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes)
- **Bathing facilities:** showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** garbage collection (local authorities)
- **Garbage disposal issues:** insufficient number of bins/dumpsters

**Healthcare**
- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 0
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no
Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Al-Thawrah School 2

Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre
Building used for other purposes than shelter: no
Estimated IDP population: 220
Population breakdown:
- 50% male and 50% female
- 60% children (under 18)
- 10% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 12
Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

Education
- No

WASH
- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: public tap/standpipe; bottled water, water sachets
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: none reported
- Latrines: communal latrines (6)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: none
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: garbage collection (local authorities)
- Garbage disposal issues: no challenges; insufficient number of bins/dumpsters; infrequent garbage collection and removal

Healthcare
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (public hospital/clinic, private hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

Protection and Education
- Barriers to movement: not sure; none reported
- Reported protection risks: disputes between residents; exploitation of residents (e.g., forced or underpaid labour)
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: early marriage (women under 16 years old)
- Reported child protection risks: child labour; early marriage (younger than 16)
- Access to birth registration services: yes
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (school is too far away/no transport available; children have to work; fear of spread of disease)

Shelter/NFIs
- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelters for the population; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (food)
- Shelter needs: tarpaulins; plastic sheeting; tools
- Household needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; winter blankets; winter clothes; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; medical care; shelter support; winterisation kits

Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Al-Thawrah School 3

Site Overview

Type of site: collective centre
Building used for other purposes than shelter: yes, as a school
Estimated IDP population: 96
Population breakdown:
- 48% male and 52% female
- 73% children (under 18)
- 4% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information
Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

Protection and Education
- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (no barriers reported)

Shelter/NFIs
- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): none
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (food)
- Shelter needs: tarpaulins
- Household needs: heating fuel; washing powder (for clothes); detergent (for dishes)
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; winterisation kits

Informal Site Profiles
Al-Thawrah city and surrounding area
Informal Site Profiles
Al-Thawrah city and surrounding area

Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Al-Thawrah School 4

Site Overview
Type of site: collective centre
Building used for other purposes than shelter: no
Estimated IDP population: 200
Population breakdown:
- 43% male and 57% female
- 68% children (under 18)
- 10% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information
Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

Type of site: collective centre
Building used for other purposes than shelter: yes, as a school
Estimated IDP population: 215
Population breakdown:
- 52% male and 48% female
- 66% children (under 18)
- 7% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information
Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

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Origins
- Primary area of origin: none reported

Food Security and Livelihoods
- Main food source: food distributions; from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: reducing meal size; skipping meals; buying food with money usually used for other things; purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes; casual unskilled labour (construction); self-employed (commercial business owner); gifts/in-kind assistance from household/friends; humanitarian aid

WASH
- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: public tap/standpipe
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: none reported
- Latrines: communal latrines
- Alternatives to latrines in use: none
- Bathing facilities: communal showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: garbage collection (local authorities)
- Garbage disposal issues: no challenges

Healthcare
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (public hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

Protection and Education
- Barriers to movement: none
- Reported protection risks: disputes between residents; presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: restrictions preventing women and girls from accessing services (e.g.: health, education)
- Reported child protection risks: child labour
- Access to birth registration services: yes
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (no barriers reported)

Shelter/NFIs
- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors)
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (food)
- Shelter needs: tools
- Household needs: bedding items (sheets, pillows); mattresses/sleeping mats; winter blankets; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; medical care; winterisation kits

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Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Al-Thawrah School 6

Site Overview
Type of site: collective centre
Building used for other purposes than shelter: yes, as a school
Estimated IDP population: 215
Population breakdown:
- 52% male and 48% female
- 66% children (under 18)
- 7% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information
Departures (previous 2 weeks): no information

Origins
- Primary area of origin: As-Safira sub-district (Aleppo); Abu Kamal sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor); Ar-Raqqa sub-district (Ar-Raqqa)

Food Security and Livelihoods
- Main food source: food distributions; from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: no coping strategies reported
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes; casual unskilled labour (construction); low skilled labour in service industry (no formal education required; eg. driver, cleaner); gifts/in-kind assistance from household/friends; humanitarian aid

WASH
- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: piped connection to house (or neighbour’s house); public tap/standpipe
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: no challenges
- Latrines: communal latrines
- Alternatives to latrines in use: none
- Bathing facilities: communal showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: garbage collection (local authorities)
- Garbage disposal issues: no challenges

Healthcare
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 1 (public hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

Protection and Education
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation; transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: yes
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (no barriers reported)

Shelter/NFIs
- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): leaking during rain; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (food)
- Shelter needs: tarpaulins; plastic sheeting; tools
- Household needs: bedding items (sheets, pillows); mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; winter heaters; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heaters; heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; medical care; winterisation kits
Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Al-Thawrah School 7

Site Overview
Type of site: collective centre
Building used for other purposes than shelter: yes, as a school
Estimated IDP population: 246
Population breakdown:
55% male and 45% female
74% children (under 18)
6% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): no information
Departures (previous 2 weeks): 10

Site Overview
Type of site: informal tented settlement
Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA
Estimated IDP population: 123
Population breakdown:
51% male and 49% female
69% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 0
Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

Origins
- Primary area of origin: As-Safira sub-district (Aleppo); Abu Kamal sub-district (Deir-ez-Zor)

Main food source: food distributions; from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: no coping strategies reported
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: yes; casual unskilled labour (construction); public sector/civil servant (teacher, postal service, public administration); low skilled labour in service industry (no formal education required; e.g. driver, cleaner); humanitarian aid

WASH
- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: piped connection to house (or neighbour’s house); public tap/standpipe
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: none reported
- Latrines: communal latrines (6)
- Alternatives to latrines in use: none
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: garbage collection (NGO)
- Garbage disposal issues: no challenges

Healthcare
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 2 (NGO clinic, public hospital/clinic)
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: yes

Protection and Education
- Barriers to movement: transportation options available but too expensive
- Reported protection risks: none reported
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: early marriage (younger than 16)
- Access to birth registration services: yes
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (no barriers reported)

Shelter/NFIs
- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelters for the population; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: yes (food)
- Shelter needs: tarpaulins; tools
- Household needs: mattresses/sleeping mats; cooking fuel; winter blankets; winter heaters; winter clothes; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heaters
- Overall priority needs: employment; food; clothing; winterisation kits

Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Safsafa

Site Overview
Type of site: informal tented settlement
Building used for other purposes than shelter: NA
Estimated IDP population: 123
Population breakdown:
51% male and 49% female
69% children (under 18)
5% elderly (60+)
New arrivals (previous 2 weeks): 0
Departures (previous 2 weeks): 0

Origins
- Primary area of origin: Al-Thawrah sub-district (Ar-Raqqa)

Main food source: from markets in the camp/site; from local markets outside the camp/site
- Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food: buying food with money usually used for other things
- Access to food market(s): yes
- Access to income: no

WASH
- Primary drinking water source for IDPs: surface water (lake, pond, dam, river)
- Reported water access: everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- Reported issues with water quality: water tastes bad
- Latrines: no latrines
- Alternatives to latrines in use: open defecation outside the camp (e.g. nearby fields or bushes)
- Bathing facilities: no showers/bathing places
- Garbage disposal method: garbage collection (local authorities)
- Garbage disposal issues: insufficient number of bins/dumpsters

Healthcare
- # of health facilities accessible to IDPs: 0
- Access to medical supplies for chronic illness: no

Protection and Education
- Barriers to movement: insufficient transportation
- Reported protection risks: presence of mice
- Reported protection risks for women/girls: none reported
- Reported child protection risks: none reported
- Access to birth registration services: no
- Access to education, and barriers: yes (no barriers reported)

Shelter/NFIs
- Adequacy issues with shelter(s): insufficient number of shelters for the population; structures are not sturdy and break/fall over easily; many are heavily damaged/unusable; lack of insulation from heat; lack of insulation from cold; leaking during rain; lack of privacy inside shelter (no partitions, no doors); unable to lock home securely; lack of lighting; lack of heating
- Distributions in the previous month: no
- Shelter needs: new tents; additional tents; tarpaulins
- Household needs: winter blankets; heating fuel
- (Additional) winter needs: heating fuel
- Overall priority needs: food; shelter support
## Al-Thawrah (Tabqa): Safsafa Building

### Site Overview
- **Type of site:** collective centre
- **Building used for other purposes than shelter:** no
- **Estimated IDP population:** 30
- **Population breakdown:**
  - 47% male and 53% female
  - 53% children (under 18)
  - 3% elderly (60+)
- **New arrivals (previous 2 weeks):** 0
- **Departures (previous 2 weeks):** 0

### Origins
- **Primary area of origin:** As-Safira sub-district (Aleppo)

### Food Security and Livelihoods
- **Main food source:** from local markets outside the camp/site
- **Reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food:**
  - Buying food with money usually used for other things; selling non-productive assets
- **Access to food market(s):** yes
- **Access to income:** no

### WASH
- **Primary drinking water source for IDPs:** piped connection to house (or neighbour’s house)
- **Reported water access:** everyone/nearly everyone has enough water for their needs
- **Reported issues with water quality:** none reported
- **Latrines:** communal latrines (2)
- **Alternatives to latrines in use:** none
- **Bathing facilities:** no showers/bathing places
- **Garbage disposal method:** garbage collection (local authorities)
- **Garbage disposal issues:** no challenges

### Healthcare
- **# of health facilities accessible to IDPs:** 0
- **Access to medical supplies for chronic illness:** no

### Protection and Education
- **Barriers to movement:** not sure
- **Reported protection risks:** presence of mice
- **Reported protection risks for women/girls:** none reported
- **Reported child protection risks:** none reported
- **Access to birth registration services:** no
- **Access to education, and barriers:** yes (no barriers reported)

### Shelter/NFIs
- **Adequacy issues with shelter(s):** lack of heating
- **Distributions in the previous month:** no
- **Shelter needs:** none
- **Household needs:** winter blankets; winter heaters; heating fuel
- **(Additional) winter needs:** heating fuel
- **Overall priority needs:** food; medical care; shelter support