Camp Profile: Al Hol
Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria
April-May 2019

This factsheet is part of a series on camps and informal sites in northeast Syria. For more information and the data collection methodology, access the full report here: http://bit.ly/2JPfWlR

Overview
Number of individuals: 73,520
Number of households: 18,000
Number of shelters: 12,903
First arrivals: May 2016
Average length of stay: 10 months
Camp area: 2.41 km²
Management agency: INGO
Administration agency: Self-administration

Background
The population of Al Hol camp, home to both Iraqi refugees and Syrian IDPs, increased by approximately 680% following December 2018, due to large numbers of arrivals from communities in Deir-ez-Zor. This influx has put a strain on the available infrastructure and services (see table below).

Summary
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Al Hol camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 18 and 25 April. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 7% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management employees. In some cases, additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

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

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (Dec 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>4.5</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>4.0m²</td>
<td>6.2m²</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>33m²</td>
<td>192m²</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>77%</td>
<td>79%</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>19%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)²</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>51%</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>29%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Targets based on Sphere and humanitarian minimum standards specific to northeast Syria. Minimum standard reached ▲ More than 50% minimum standard reached ▼ Less than 50% of minimum standard reached

1. Numbers of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management.
2. Factsheets for Al Hol were previously split up by IDPs and refugees. This column shows the average of the findings per section.
3. 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.
### DEMOGRAPHICS AND MOVEMENT

#### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-4</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Top three household origins:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Sub-district</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>Mosul</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Susat</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>Kaim</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Movements in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New arrivals</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departures</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Households planning to leave the camp:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Planning to Leave</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within 1 week</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 1 month</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 6 months</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 6+ months</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not planning</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Information and Accountability

#### Sources of information

- Word of mouth: 68%
- Local authorities: 46%
- Print material: 22%

#### Service mapping

- Have services in the camp been mapped? Yes
- Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? Yes

#### Complaints

- 25% had a complaint
- 64% knew where to make a complaint
- 36% did not have a complaint

### EDUCATION

At the time of data collection, there were 5 educational facilities in the camp.

#### Age groups:

- 6-11: 22%
- 12-14: 31%
- 15-17: 14%

#### Service providers:

- INGOs, local NGO

#### Curricula on offer:

- Self-learning, Iraqi curriculum

#### Certification available:

- No

#### Attendance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Inside camp

- Most common barriers to education:
  - School is too far away/no transport available (20%)
  - Safety concerns (17%)

#### Available WASH facilities

- Gender-segregated latrines: None
- Handwashing facilities: In some schools
- Safe drinking water: In all schools

#### Education facilities in the camp:

- As reported by key informants from camp management or camp administration authorities.

#### Barriers to education:

- Of the 65% of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, 85% reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:
  - School is too far away/no transport available (20%)
  - Safety/security concerns (17%)

#### Certification available:

- None

#### Inside camp

- Most common barriers to education:
  - School is too far away/no transport available (20%)
  - Safety concerns (17%)

#### Accountability

- Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? Yes

#### Compliance

- 6% households could select as many options as applied.

#### Compliance

- 7% households could select up to three options from a list.

#### Compliance

- 6. Households could select as many options as applied.

#### Compliance

- 7. Households could select up to three options from a list.

#### Compliance

- These findings are indicative only as they are based on a subset of the total sample.
Camp Profile: Al Hol

**SHELTER**

97% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

- Average number of people per shelter: **5.1**
- Average household size: **6.7** individuals

**Tent status**

- Tent is new: 58%
- Minor wear and tear: 27%
- Tent is in poor condition: 13%
- Tent is worn/torn: 3%

**Shelter adequacy**

61% of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

**Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:**

- Security: 21%
- No electricity: 18%
- Lack of privacy: 18%

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

- Plastic sheeting: 38%
- New/additional tents: 31%
- Tarpaulins: 31%

**Fire safety**

Households reporting the presence of fire fighting systems that could be used to protect them:

- Yes - fire extinguishers: 25%
- Yes - other: 0%
- Not sure: 1%
- No: 73%

81% of respondents with access to a fire fighting system reported being familiar with how to use it.

Camp management reported that actors in the camp have provided residents with information on fire safety in the past three months.

**NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)**

**NFI needs**

- Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:
  - Rechargeable fan: 34%
  - Cooking fuel/stove: 25%
  - Sources of light: 24%

One of the three most named NFI needs was a seasonal item. Other summer-specific needs included cool boxes (23% of households) and ice (18% of households).

**Sources of light**

- Top three sources of light inside shelters:
  - Solar panels: 78%
  - Rechargeable flashlight: 13%
  - None: 8%

**Winter response**

- Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:
  - Lack of sufficient fuel: 47%
  - Water leaking into shelter: 45%
  - Shelter damage (bad weather): 37%

**Winter items received, by % of households:**

- Fuel: 84%
- Blankets: 75%
- Heater: 72%
- Winter clothes/shoes: 63%
- Shelter reinforcement material: 19%
- Cash/voucher assistance: 6%
- Winter clothes/shoes: 6%

47% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 38% of all households reported that they had bought extra fuel in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

**Heater and fuel issues faced by households:**

- Bad smell: 67%
- Irritation of eyes: 47%
- Smoke leaking into shelter: 38%

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8. Enumerators were asked to observe the state of the tent and select one of the options.
**PROTECTION**

54% of households reported that **personal safety and security issues** had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

**Most commonly reported issues:**
- Theft (33%)
- Presence of rodents (31%)

**Gender**

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

- **Yes**: 22%
- **No**: 78%

Most commonly reported issues:
- Harassment (17%)
- Early marriage - under 16 (7%)

In the two weeks prior to data collection, **women in 17%** and **men in 7%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.

11% of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a women’s space in the 30 days prior to data collection.

**Freedom of movement**

23% of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for medical emergencies in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

**Health**

Households reporting that they were able to leave for non-emergency purposes in the two weeks prior to data collection:

- **Yes**: 9%
- **No**: 91%

Most commonly reported barriers:
- Departure conditions/approval needed (64%)
- Transportation options available but too expensive (17%)

**Healthcare**

- Number of healthcare facilities: 6
- Service providers: NGOs
- Types of facilities: NGO clinics

Access to treatment for one or more household members:

Of all households in the camp...

- 34% Required treatment
- 25% Sought treatment
- 22% Received treatment inside the camp
- 3% Received treatment outside the camp

66% Did not require treatment

9% Did not seek treatment

**Vulnerable groups**

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children at risk</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly at risk</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronically ill persons</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with psychosocial needs</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with disabilities</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single parents/caregivers</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Child protection**

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

- **Yes**: 23%
- **No**: 77%

Most commonly reported issues:
- Child labour (18%)
- Early marriage - under 16 (12%)

**Documental**

19% of individuals in the camp are reportedly in possession of their key identification papers.

46% of children under five years old reportedly have birth registration documentation.

**Households with members in the following categories:**

- Person with serious injury: 16%
- Person with chronic illness: 20%
- Pregnant or lactating woman: 43%

9. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches, sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or towards other household members.

10. Women’s spaces and Child Friendly Spaces are designated spaces in the camp, run by humanitarian actors, where activities for these demographics are hosted.

11. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in daily or other activities.

12. Key identification documents include: national IDs, passports, family booklets, and individual or family civil records. An individual who has lost one of these documents is not considered to be in possession of them.

13. Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records. Children at risk are persons under 18 who are parents, separated from their immediate family, or not attending school, and persons under 16 who are married or working. Elderly people at risk are persons over the age of 65 who cannot take care of themselves or who are solely responsible for children under 18 or others who cannot take care of themselves.
Water

Water trucking was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection.

Drinking water was supplied by an INGO, and was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

Drinking water:

- **99%** of households used a public tap/standpipe
- **100%** of households used a public tap/standpipe

Drinking water issues, by % of households reporting:

- No issues: 61%
- Water tasted/smelled/looked bad: 38%
- People got sick after drinking: 6%
- Not sure: 0%

12% of households reported that they treated their drinking water.

Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:

- Yes: 38%
- No: 62%

Most commonly reported strategies:

- Modifying hygiene practices (24%)
- Reducing drinking water consumption (21%)

Hygiene

Primary waste disposal system: collection, burning

Disposal location: a dumping site outside the camp

Sewage system: septic tanks and the sewage network

51% of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.

9% of individuals in the camp had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to data collection. 15

4% had suffered from respiratory illness;
3% had suffered from skin disease.

Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items: 16

- Yes: 83%
- No: 17%

- The most commonly inaccessible items included disposable diapers and washing powder.
- Hygiene items were most commonly inaccessible because households could not afford to buy them.

Sanitation

Number of latrines in camp: **2,891**

- Communal: **17**
- Household: **17**

3% of households reported practicing open defecation.

Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting: 18

- Segregated by gender: 50% 20% 31%
- Lockable from inside: 8% 24% 68%
- Functioning lighting: 51% 17% 32%

Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting: 18

- Very clean: 10%
- Mostly clean: 44%
- Somewhat unclean: 26%
- Very unclean: 20%

89% of households reported that all members could access latrines. Groups that could not always access latrines included:

- People with disabilities (6% of households)
- Boys, 0-17 (4% of households)

Households without access to showers predominantly reported bathing inside their shelters. In 60% of households with access to showers, one or more members nonetheless preferred to bathe inside shelters because the showers were seen as unsafe or culturally inappropriate.

14. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.
15. In the two weeks prior to the assessment; self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.
16. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes (for adults and children), toothpaste (for adults and children), shampoo (for adults and babies), cleaning liquid (for the house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.
17. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used by only one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.
18. Excluding households who selected 'Not sure'.
### FOOD SECURITY

#### Consumption

**Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:**

- **Acceptable:** 73%
- **Borderline:** 23%
- **Poor:** 4%

The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from 57% in December 2018 to 73% in April 2019. However, 76% of households still reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

#### Market access

97% of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, 40% of these households reportedly did not have enough funds to buy all the items they needed.

#### Most commonly reported main sources of food:

- **Food distributions:** 99%
- **Markets inside the camp:** 76%
- **From family/friends in the area:** 4%

27% of households reported that they had bought food on credit in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed 22,921 SYP (43 USD).

### LIVELIHOODS

#### Distributions

**Type of food assistance received,** by % of households reporting:

- **Bread:** 98%
- **Food basket(s):** 92%
- **Cash/vouchers for food:** 2%

83% of households who had not received a food basket, cash, or vouchers in the 30 days prior to data collection, had received at least one of these distributions in the preceding three months.

#### Top three food items households would like to receive more of:

- **Sugar:** 63%
- **Rice:** 44%
- **Ghee/vegetable oil:** 41%

#### Coping strategies

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:**

- **Sold assistance items:** 31%
- **Spent savings:** 25%
- **Support from friends/relatives:** 9%

Less than 1% of households reported that they had received cash assistance in the month prior to data collection.

### About REACH Initiative

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).