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

[Background]

Roj camp is situated close to the border with Iraq, where most of its residents are from. Due to security concerns at the time of data collection, it was not possible to interview all selected households. As a result, data presented here should be seen as indicative and not statistically representative.

[Summary]

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Roj camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 22 and 24 April. Although it was not possible to interview all sampled households, 27 of 68 households in the camp were surveyed. In some cases, additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

[Location Map]

Overview

Number of individuals: 1,700
Number of households: 68
Number of shelters: 100
First arrivals: March 2015
Average length of stay: 30 months
Area of camp: 0.1 km²
Management agency: Self-administration
Administration agency: INGO

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Roj camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 22 and 24 April. Although it was not possible to interview all sampled households, 27 of 68 households in the camp were surveyed. In some cases, additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

Camp Map

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (Dec 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>5.2m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>57m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>62%</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>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>15</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. 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>0-4</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top three household origins:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Sub-district</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>Mosul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Salah Al Din</td>
<td>Samarra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Salah Al Din</td>
<td>Shirqat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Movements in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>New arrivals</th>
<th>Departures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inside camp</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outside camp</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Households planning to leave the camp:

- Within 1 week: 0%
- Within 1 month: 0%
- Within 6 months: 0%
- After 6+ months: 0%
- Not planning to leave: 100%

### EDUCATION

At the time of data collection, there was 1 educational facility in the camp.³

- **Age groups:** 6-11, 12-14, 15-17
- **Service providers:** INGO
- **Curricula on offer:** The agency's own curriculum
- **Certification available:** Yes

**Attendance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inside camp: 0%
Outside camp: 0%

4% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that none of them went to school.

**Available WASH facilities**³

- Gender-segregated latrines: No data
- Handwashing facilities: No data
- Safe drinking water: No data

### INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

**Sources of information**

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:⁵

- Word of mouth: 78%
- Community mobilisers: 67%
- Local authorities: 19%

**Information needs**

Top three reported information needs:⁶

- Returning to area of origin: 22%
- How to make complaints: 11%
- None: 52%

**Service mapping**

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

**Complaints**

- 19% Made a complaint
- 7% Action was taken
- 19% Had a complaint
- 11% No action was taken
- 74% Did not have a complaint
- 93% Knew where to make a complaint
- 7% Did not know where to complain

Only 40% of households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result.

---

³ As reported by key informants from camp management or camp administration authorities.
⁴ Percentages of children attending school at least four days a week. These findings are indicative only as they are based on a subset of the total sample.
⁵ Households could select as many options as applied.
⁶ Households could select up to three options from a list.
97% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

Average number of people per shelter: 4.6
Average household size: 6.0 individuals

**Tent status**
- Tent is new: 69%
- Minor wear and tear: 31%
- Tent is in poor condition: 0%
- Tent is worn/torn: 0%

**Shelter adequacy**
67% of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

**Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:**
- Shelter is in poor condition: 33%
- Safety: 19%
- Lack of privacy: 7%

**Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:**
- Tarpaulins: 70%
- Plastic sheeting: 41%
- New/additional tents: 37%

**Fire safety**
Households reporting the presence of fire fighting systems that could be used to protect them:
- Yes - fire extinguishers: 85%
- Yes - other: 0%
- Not sure: 0%
- No: 15%

100% 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 (NFIs)**

**NFI needs**
Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:
- Cool box: 30%
- Rechargeable fan: 26%
- Clothing: 22%

Two of the three most named NFI needs were seasonal items.

**Sources of light**
Top three sources of light inside shelters:
- Powered by the public network: 100%
- Powered by a private generator: 4%

**Winter response**
Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:
- Shelter damage (bad weather): 56%
- Lack of sufficient fuel: 30%
- Lack of sufficient blankets: 26%

**Winter items received, by % of households:**
- Heater: 85%
- Fuel: 81%
- Winter clothes/shoes: 67%
- Blankets: 37%
- Shelter reinforcement material: 30%
- Cash/voucher assistance: 4%
- None: 30%

30% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 19% 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: 63%
- Irritation of eyes: 45%
- Smoke leaking into shelter: 22%

7. Enumerators were asked to observe the state of the tent and select one of the options.
**Protection**

26% 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:
- Domestic Violence (11%)
- Theft (11%)

**Gender**

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

- Yes 4%
- No 96%

Most commonly reported issues:
- Harassment (4%)

In the two weeks prior to data collection, women in 11% and men in 12% of households had reportedly exhibited signs of psychosocial distress. 78% 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**

100% of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for medical emergencies in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

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

- Yes 100%
- No 0%

Most commonly reported barriers:
- Departure conditions/approval needed (17%)
- Insufficient transportation (17%)

**Child protection**

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

- Yes 33%
- No 67%

Most commonly reported issues:
- Early marriage - under 16 (22%)
- Child headed households (15%)

0% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had attended a Child Friendly Space in the 30 days prior to data collection.

**Vulnerable groups**

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:

- Children at risk: 1.2%
- Elderly at risk: 0.6%
- Chronically ill persons: 8.7%
- Persons with psychosocial needs: 0.0%
- Persons with disabilities: 1.9%
- Single parents/caregivers: 1.2%

**Health**

Number of healthcare facilities: 2

Service providers: NGO

Types of facilities: NGO clinics; one hospital was under construction at the time of data collection.

Access to treatment for one or more household members:

- Of all households in the camp...
  - 63% Required treatment
  - 52% Sought treatment
  - 11% Received treatment inside the camp
  - 41% Received treatment outside the camp

- 37% Did not require treatment
- 11% Did not seek treatment

Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 26% reported that they had faced barriers to accessing medical care. The most commonly reported barriers were the high cost of care (26%) and the (perceived) low quality of care (7%).

---

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

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

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

11. 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.

12. 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.
Campaign Profile: Roj

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

**Water**

The water network 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:**
  - 100% of households used a piped connection

- **Household water:**
  - 100% of households used a piped connection

**Drinking water issues, by % of households reporting:**

- No issues: 93%
- Water tasted/smelled/looked bad: 7%
- People got sick after drinking: 0%
- Not sure: 0%

11% of households reported that they treated their drinking water.

**Hygiene**

- **Primary waste disposal system:** collection
- **Disposal location:** a dumping site outside the camp
- **Sewage system:** the sewage network

89% of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.

- 5% of individuals in the camp had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to data collection.

- 9% had suffered from respiratory illness;
- 1% had suffered from skin disease.

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

- Yes: 93%
- No: 7%

- The most commonly inaccessible items included shampoo (adults) and shampoo (babies).

- Hygiene items were most commonly inaccessible because households could not afford to buy them.

**Sanitation**

- **Number of latrines in camp:** 141
  - Communal: 16
  - Household: 16

- **Households using latrines:**
  - Communal: 44%
  - Household: 56%

- 0% of households reported practicing open defecation.

Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:

- Very clean: 33%
- Mostly clean: 42%
- Somewhat unclean: 8%
- Very unclean: 17%

81% of households reported that all members could access latrines. Groups that could not always access latrines included:

- Men, 18+ (19% of households)
- Women, 18+ (19% of households)

**Number of showers in camp:** 114

- Communal: 16
- Household: 16

- **Households using showers:**
  - Communal: 11%
  - Household: 78%

Households without access to showers predominantly reported bathing inside their shelters.

13. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.

14. In the two weeks prior to the assessment; self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. Excluding households who selected ‘Not sure’.
FOOD SECURITY

Consumption

Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:

- Acceptable: 93%
- Borderline: 7%
- Poor: 0%

The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from 67% in December 2018 to 93% in April 2019. However, 26% of households still reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

Top three reported food-related coping strategies:

- Eating fewer meals than normal: 19%
- Eating cheaper food: 7%
- Borrowing food/help from others: 7%

Market access

100% of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, 26% 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: 100%
- Markets inside the camp: 81%
- Markets outside the camp: 37%

63% of households reported that they had bought food on credit in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed 36,941 SYP (69 USD).

Distributions

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

- Bread: 100%
- Food basket(s): 100%
- Cash/vouchers for food: 4%

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

- Sugar: 74%
- Rice: 48%
- Ghee/vegetable oil: 48%

LIVELIHOODS

100% of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Average monthly household income: 69,654 SYP (130 USD)

Households with members earning an income: 93%

Top three reported primary income sources:

- Job in camp (not cash for work): 48%
- Cash for work: 48%
- Cash assistance/humanitarian aid: 15%

4% of households reported that they had received cash assistance in the month prior to data collection.

Coping strategies

Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:

- Sold assistance items: 37%
- Support from friends/relatives: 19%
- Reduced non-food expenditure: 7%

About REACH Initiative

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

18. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, but this graph only includes the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported (i.e. by what percentage of households).
19. The effective exchange rate for northeast Syria was reported to be 536 Syrian pounds to the dollar in April 2019. (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot: 8-15 April 2019)
20. In the 30 days before the interview.
21. This includes both standard food baskets and ready-to-eat rations since it is not always clear to households what the difference is.