Rapid Needs Assessment: Displacement from Syria
Transit Area in Gawilan Camp, Iraq

Situation Overview
As insecurity continues in Northeast Syria (NES) and as refugees continue to cross the border from Syria into the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), the government and humanitarian actors continue to ensure basic needs of refugees are met. With a large number of new arrivals directed to Bardarash camp over the past weeks, Bardarash has reached its capacity. As such, Gawilan camp, an existing refugee camp in Iraq, developed a Transit Area within the site to accommodate new arrivals. In this specific Transit Area there were approximately 385 households at the time of data collection. To ensure that aid actors are able to make informed decisions and provide residents with the services, assistance and information that is required, REACH Initiative (REACH) conducted a rapid assessment of Gawilan’s Transit Area on November 20, 2019.

Methodology
REACH conducted a rapid, household-level assessment among residents of Gawilan camp’s Transit Area, interviewing the household head or household representative. The assessment tool included a series of closed questions, gathering information on the displacement history, households’ intentions and short term humanitarian needs. Based on population estimates, a sample was calculated to generate results with a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error at camp level. Data included in this factsheet is from 227 household-level interviews.

Demographics and Vulnerable Groups

Average household size in the camp: 5

| Proportion of household heads, by age and gender: |
|------|------|------|------|
| 55% male | 45% female |
| 29% 0-17 | 23% |
| 24% 18-60 | 22% |
| 1% Over 60 | 1% |

Vulnerable Groups

2% of children were unaccompanied or separated minors
3% of physically disabled people
29% of women were reportedly pregnant or lactating
17% of female-headed households

1 Based on information received from UNHCR and Gawilan Camp management.
2 As a percentage of the camp population.
3 Defined as having one of the following conditions: difficulty seeing, even with glasses, difficulty hearing, even with a hearing aid, difficulty walking or climbing stairs, difficulty remembering or concentrating, difficulty with self care, including washing or dressing or difficulty understanding or being understood, even in their usual language. Conditions are reported by the respondents and are not necessarily medically diagnosed.
Most common districts to which households reported intending to move in the coming three months:

- Erbil: 69%
- Dohuk: 15%
- Sulaymaniyah: 6%
- Zakho: 7%
- Sumel: 1%

Displacement History

Previous Locations and Time of Displacement

Four most commonly reported district of most recent residence in Syria:

- Ras al Ain: 43%
- Qamishli: 32%
- Ain al Arab: 9%
- Al Hasakeh: 7%

Reported length of time since households left their most recent residence in Syria:

- 10 days ago or less: 1%
- Between 11 and 20 days ago: 25%
- Between 21 and 30 days ago: 33%
- More than 30 days ago: 41%

Push Factors

Three most commonly reported reasons for displacement:

- Airstrikes in the area: 44%
- The expectation that armed groups would arrive to the area: 24%
- The expectation that there will be airstrikes in the area: 8%

24% of households reported having left immediate family members behind in Syria.

Secondary Displacement

6% of households reported already living in displacement in their most recent residence in Syria.

57% of these households reported being displaced from Ras Al Ain district as their most recent location of residence.*

Movement Intentions

Four most commonly reported movement intentions in the two weeks following data collection:

- Stay with friends/family in KR-I: 55%
- Rent a house: 21%
- Do not know: 3%
- Do not know: 20%

Four most commonly reported movement intentions in the three months following data collection:

- Stay with friends/family in KR-I: 54%
- Rent a house: 26%
- Do not know: 14%

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* Subsets may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.
Rapid Needs Assessment: Displacement from Syria

Based on data collected from Iraq as of 20 November 2019

1. **Phase 1:** Displacement from most recent sub-district of residence

2. **Phase 2:** Border crossing from border villages (Syria) to Al Walid, Kelha and Sahela

3. **Phase 3:** Movement by bus to Gawilan Camp

The map shows the displacement routes from Syria to Iraq, highlighting key locations such as Al-Hasakeh, Al-Malikeyyeh, Kelha, and Sahela. The map also indicates the movement of displaced persons to Gawilan Camp in Iraq.
**Humanitarian Needs and Access**

### Priority Needs

Three most commonly reported priority needs at the time of data collection:

- Clean water: 43%
- Food: 18%
- Shelter: 15%

### Humanitarian Access

99% of households reported having received humanitarian assistance since being displaced in the KR-I.

Three most commonly reported received types of aid were:

- Non-food items: 95%
- Food: 93%
- Shelter: 83%

### Access to Food and Cash

52% of households reported that at least one household member has not been able to access enough food in the two days prior to data collection.

69% of households reported not having access to cash (excluding cash assistance).

### Information

Three most commonly reported types of information that households would like to receive from humanitarian actors:

- How to access assistance: 65%
- Info on shelter/accommodation: 48%
- How to obtain documentation: 41%

### Shelter

100% of households were accommodated in tents at the time of data collection.

79% of households reported immediate issues with their shelter.

Among those reporting immediate issues with their shelter, the three most commonly reported shelter issues were:

- Insulation: 36%
- Fire risk: 30%
- Missing washing facilities: 19%

### WASH

69% of households reported having access to washing facilities.

96% of households reported primarily using an improved water source for drinking water.

97% of households reported using an improved latrine as their main latrine.

### Healthcare

39% of households reported that at the time of data collection at least one household member needed to access health services or treatment (including medicines).

Three most commonly reported health services or treatments among households that are in need of health services or treatment:

- Medicine: 75%
- Doctor: 70%
- Maternity care: 14%

26% of households reported that at least one household member has experienced diarrhoea in the two days prior to data collection.

44% of households reported that at least one household member showed signs of psychosocial distress or trauma in the 7 days prior to data collection.

- 20% of household members under 18 years old were reportedly showing signs of psychosocial distress or trauma in the 7 days prior to data collection.

- 31% of household members over 18 years old were reportedly showing signs of psychosocial distress or trauma in the 7 days prior to data collection.

### Documentation

11% of households reported that at least one household member is not in possession of identification papers.

### Gender Based Violence

16% of households reported that there are areas in the camp that women and girls in their household avoid or where they feel unsafe.

29% of households reported that women or girls in their household are unable to access certain services/facilities based on their gender.

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1 Respondents could select multiple answer choices. Therefore, results may exceed 100%.
2 Subsets may have a lower confidence level and a wider margin of error.
3 Defined as having access to three meals a day.
4 Defined as a type of water source that, by nature of its construction or through active interventions, is likely to be protected from outside contamination. For more information refer to: https://washdata.org/monitoring
5 Defined as latrines that hygienically separate human excreta from human contact. For more information refer to: https://washdata.org/monitoring
6 Such as nightmares, lasting sadness, extreme fatigue, being often tearful or extreme anxiety.