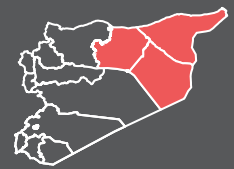




Camp Profile: Washokani

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria

February 2020



Summary

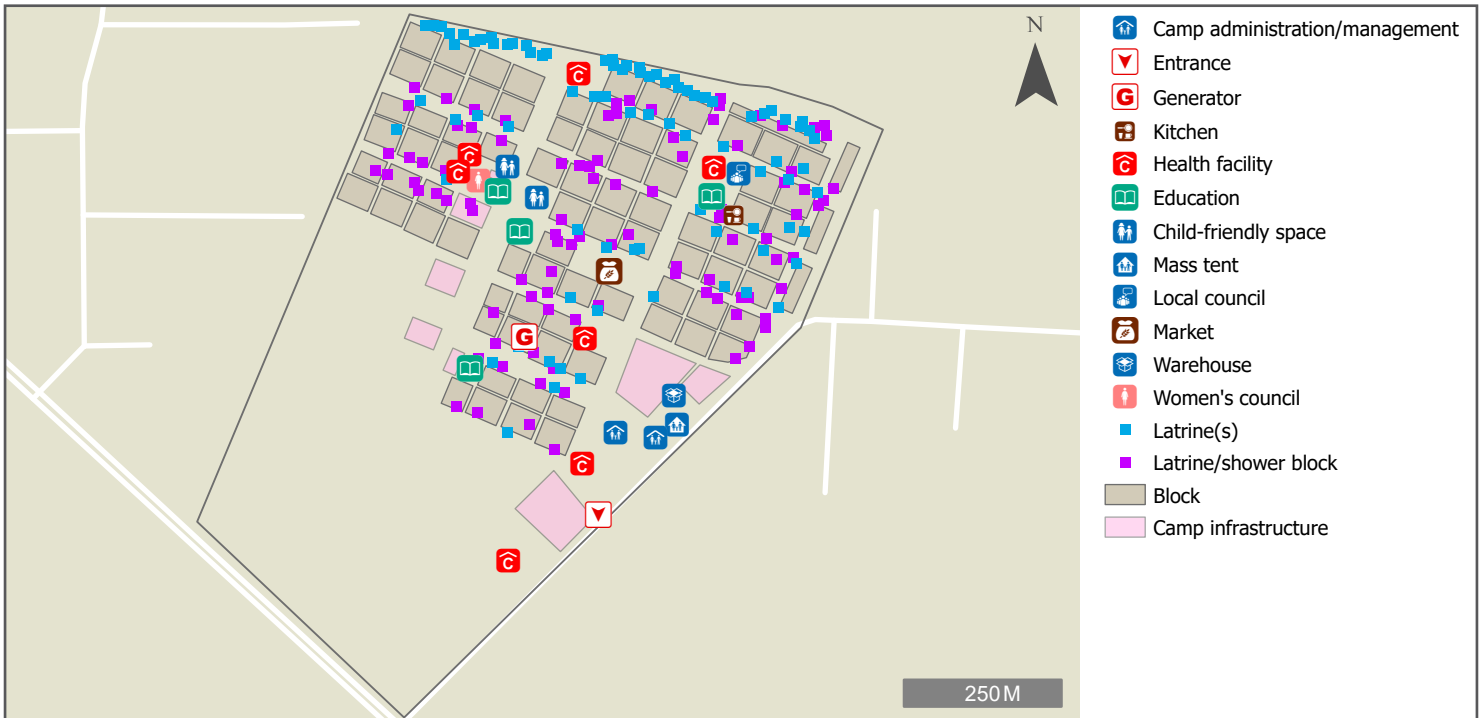
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Washokani camp. Primary data was collected through one key informant interview with camp management on 8 March 2020 and so all findings should be considered indicative.

Washokani camp is a new informal site that opened in October 2019 located in Al-Hasakeh governorate. The camp was constructed for IDPs that had been displaced by the military escalation in northeast Syria in October 2019. At the time of data collection, the camp was managed by an INGO and local government. Administration was conducted by the local authority. Reportedly there was an increase in the number of IDP arrivals between November and January as IDP households were facing increased challenges brought on by winter conditions.

Camp Overview

Number of individuals:	9,220
Number of households:	No data
Number of shelters:	1,430
First arrivals:	October 2019
Camp area:	0.67 km

Camp Map¹



Sectoral minimum standards

		Target	Current round Result	Current round Achievement ⁴	Previous round (N/A) Result	Change
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	6.4	●		
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	4.1m ²	●		
	Average camp area per person	min 35m ²	73m ²	●		
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations ²	100%	no data	-		
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●		
Protection	% of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks ²	0%	no data	-		Not applicable (first assessment of new camp)
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to data collection ²	100%	no data	-		
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) ^{2,3}	100%	no data	-		
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services ²	100%	no data	-		
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services ²	100%	no data	-		
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	26	●		
	Persons per shower	max. 20	33	●		
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	daily	●		

1. Data points have been generalised to aid map readability; not all infrastructure is shown and infrastructure shown indicates the location of services, not their functionality. This map has incorporated newly received data.

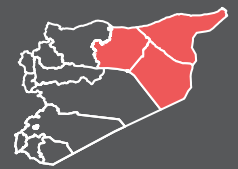
2. Some key indicators rely on household-level data collection. Access issues and movement restrictions caused by COVID-19 meant that this level of data collection was not possible during this round.

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.

4. Targets based on Sphere and humanitarian minimum standards specific to northeast Syria. ● Minimum standard reached ● 50%-99% minimum standard reached ● 0%-50% of minimum standard reached



Camp Profile: Washokani



MOVEMENT

Top reported areas of origin:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	
Syria	Al-Hasakeh	Ras Al Ain	60%
Syria	Al-Hasakeh	Tal Tamer	40%

Top reported intended destinations:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district
Syria	Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh
Syria	Damascus	Damascus

	Arrivals	Departures
December 2019	365	60
January 2020	2,430	74
February 2020	2,683	54

Top three reported reasons people intended to leave:

- Access to income and employment opportunities
- Access to food
- Access to education

Population planning to leave the camp:



KIs estimated **40%** of those intending to leave reportedly intend to return to their area of origin.

Camp management reported that residents **had** received information on returning to their areas of origin.

PROTECTION

Safety and security

Safety and security issues reportedly present within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):

- Refusal to host certain groups of people
- Disputes between residents
- Domestic violence
- Theft

Freedom of movement

People who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** were reportedly able to do so.

Reported barriers to movement:

- Insufficient transportation
- Transportation options available but too expensive

Gender-based violence

Gender-based protection issues reportedly present within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):

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

Protection spaces

WASH facility availability in child-friendly spaces (CFS) and women-friendly spaces (WFS):

	CFS	WFS
Available:	No	No
Functioning latrines:	N/A	N/A
Handwashing facilities:	N/A	N/A

Child protection

Child protection issues reportedly present within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):

- Child labour
- Early marriage (below 16 years old)

Vulnerable people

Interventions in the camp targeting the following vulnerable groups:

- The elderly: No
- Persons with disabilities: No

Births inside the camp **are** registered.

HEALTH



Number of healthcare facilities: **3**
Types of facilities: NGO clinics

A functional primary health facility **was reportedly available** outside the camp and residents in need of medical assistance were visiting this facility at the time of data collection.

Publicly-available/free medicine for people with chronic diseases was reportedly **available** in sufficient quantities at the time of data collection.

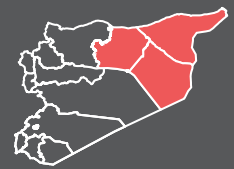
Nutrition activities being undertaken within the camp:

- Screening and referral for malnutrition
- Micro-nutrient supplements

No nutrition items had reportedly been distributed in the 30 days prior to data collection.



Camp Profile: Washokani



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Water



Tanker trucks, bottled water and water sachets were the primary sources of water in the camp at the time of data collection.



No issues were reported with drinking water in the two weeks prior to data collection.

Less than half of the population reportedly had enough water for their needs in the 14 days prior to data collection

No cases of diarrhoea were reported in the two weeks prior to data collection.

Waste disposal



Primary waste disposal system: Garbage collection (NGO)

Disposal frequency: Every day

Disposal location: A waste landfill 10km away

Disposal issues: Insufficient number of bins/dumpsters

Sanitation



Number of latrines in camp: 430

Segregated by gender: Yes, some

Lockable from inside: Yes, some

Functional lighting: None

Privacy wall: Yes, all

Clean condition: Yes, some

Latrine type: ⁷	Communal	Household
	100%	0%

The most commonly used alternatives to latrines were reportedly open defecation within the camp and the digging of private pits



Number of showers in camp: 348

EDUCATION

Educational facilities



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

Age groups:	6-11, 12-14
Service providers:	Education Authority of the Self-Administration
Curricula on offer:	Self-Administration curriculum
Certification available:	Yes

Access to education services outside the camp reportedly was available.

Availability of WASH facilities in educational facilities

Gender-segregated latrines:	Yes, but not in all schools
Handwashing facilities:	Yes, in all schools
Safe drinking water:	Yes, in all schools

Access to education

Reported access to education among school-aged children (3-17 years)

Receiving education	75%
Not receiving education	25%



Barriers to education

Reported barriers to education were:

- School is too far away/no transport available
- No space in school/unable to register
- No education for children of a certain age
- Children have to work
- Classes are overcrowded

FOOD SECURITY

Food consumption

Reported main sources of food in the 30 days prior to data collection:



- Food distributions
- From markets in the camp/site
- From local markets outside the camp/site
- From family and friends in the area

Reported use of food-related coping strategies in the two weeks prior to data collection:



- Skipping meals (less than half of households)
- Purchasing food on credit/borrowing money to buy food (around half of households)
- Selling non-productive assets (less than half of households)

Food distributions

Food assistance distributed in the 30 days prior to data collection:



- Bread distribution
- Dry food rations

Food assistance was reportedly not of good quality, and was reportedly not distributed in sufficient quantities.

Food markets were reportedly present within the camp. There were functional food markets which residents could visit nearby.

Top three reported food needs not available through assistance or markets:

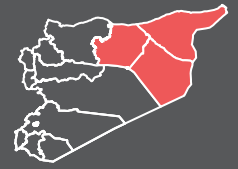


- Ghee/vegetable oil
- Canned chicken
- Fresh vegetables

7. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used only by one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.



Camp Profile: Washokani



LIVELIHOODS

Livelihood Sources

Top three reported income sectors in the camp:



- Casual unskilled labour (construction)
- Public sector/civil servant (teacher, postal service, public administration)
- Pension from government

Cash or vouchers **were** reportedly distributed in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Coping strategies

Livelihoods coping strategies reportedly used by residents:



- Spending savings
- Borrowing money
- Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Shelter

100% of shelters within the camp were reportedly **tents**. At the time of data collection, there were **no reports** of residents sleeping in the open and **100%** of tents were occupied.

Average number of people per shelter: **6.4**



Shelter adequacy



5% of shelters were reportedly vulnerable to flooding at the time of data collection.



90% of shelters reportedly have access to secondary cover such as tarpaulins.

Reported shelter adequacy issues at the time of data collection:



- Lack of privacy (no partitions, no doors, or locks are broken)
- No water
- No lighting inside shelter
- No cooling/ventilation
- Overcrowding
- No sanitation
- Personal hygiene problems

Materials being provided to improve shelter sustainability at the time of data collection:



- Additional covers for shelter
- Crushed stone (for construction of shelter flood protection)

Fire safety



KIs reported that fire extinguishers have been distributed and that information on how to use them has been provided in the three months prior to data collection.

NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the three months following data collection:



- Jerry cans
- Sources of light
- Disposable diapers

Top three reported shelter item needs at the time of data collection:



- New tents
- Timber
- Providing new spaces of land to build tents

Winter items distributed in the six months prior to data collection:



- Heater fuel
- Blankets

INFORMATION, ACCOUNTABILITY & PRIORITY NEEDS

Camp management and committees

Committees reported to be present in camp at the time of data collection:

- Camp management committee
- Women's committee
- Youth committee
- Distribution committee
- Maintenance committee
- WASH committee

Priority needs

Top three reported priority needs within the camp at the time of data collection:

- Employment
- Food
- Sanitation

Complaints

A formal system was reportedly in place for residents to register complaints at the time of 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).