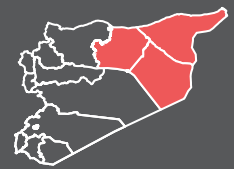




# Camp Profile: Abu Khasab

Deir-ez-Zor governorate, Syria

February 2020



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Abu Khasab settlement. Primary data was collected through two key informant interviews with camp management on 2 February 2020 and so all findings should be considered indicative.

Abu Khasab is an informal settlement in the north of Deir-ez-Zor governorate. At the time of data collection, the camp was managed and administered by local government. After Ein Issa camp was evacuated in early October 2019 following military escalation in northeast Syria, inhabitants were transferred to Abu Khasab.

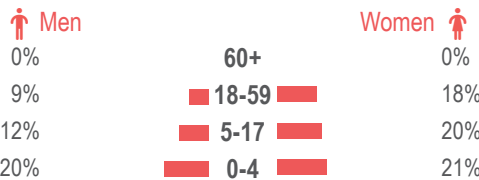
## Location Map



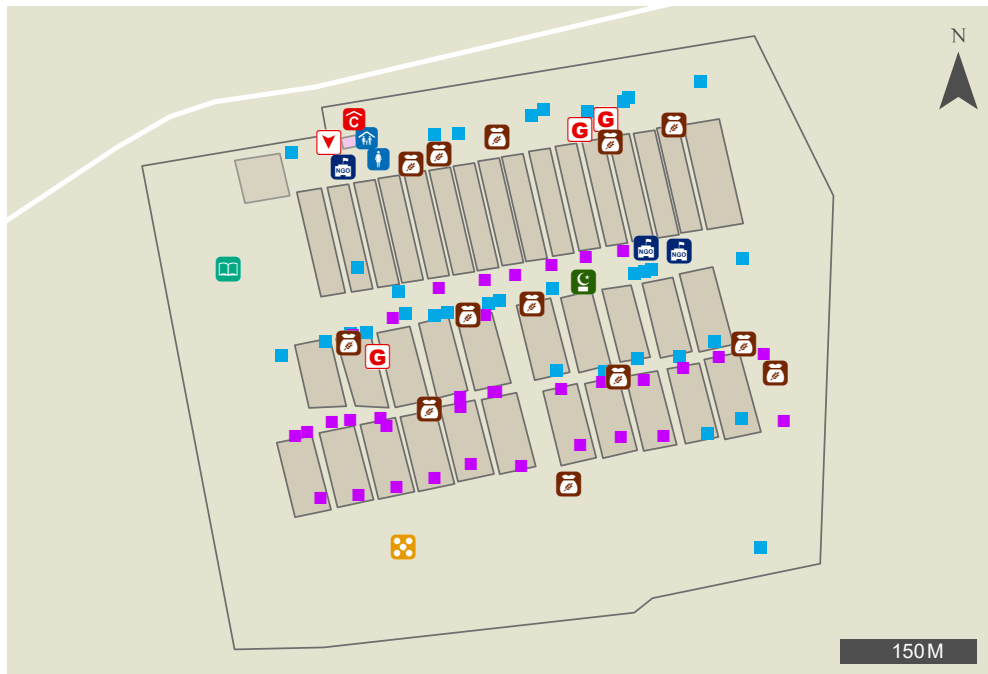
## Camp Overview

**Number of individuals:** 8,251  
**Number of households:** No data  
**Number of shelters:** 1,450  
**First arrivals:** October 2017  
**Camp area:** 0.33 km<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics



## Camp Map<sup>1</sup>



- Camp administration/management
- Health facility
- Education
- UN/NGO Office
- Market
- Mosque
- Entrance
- Generator
- Women-friendly space
- Playing field
- Latrine(s)
- Latrine/shower block
- Block
- Camp infrastructure

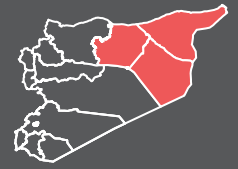
## Sectoral minimum standards

		Target	Current round		Previous round (Oct 2019)	
			Result	Achievement <sup>4</sup>	Result	Change
<b>Shelter</b>	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.7	●	5.6	▲
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	●	no data	-
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	40m <sup>2</sup>	●	51m <sup>2</sup>	▼
<b>Health</b>	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations <sup>2</sup>	100%	no data	-	74%	-
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	No	▲
<b>Protection</b>	% of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks <sup>2</sup>	0%	no data	-	72%	-
<b>Food</b>	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to data collection <sup>2</sup>	100%	no data	-	100%	-
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2,3</sup>	100%	no data	-	75%	-
<b>Education</b>	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services <sup>2</sup>	100%	no data	-	60%	-
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services <sup>2</sup>	100%	no data	-	55%	-
<b>WASH</b>	Persons per latrine	max. 20	42	●	24	▲
	Persons per shower	max. 20	142	●	96	▲
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	daily	●	no data	-

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%-49% of minimum standard reached



# Camp Profile: Abu Khasab



## MOVEMENT

### Top three reported areas of origin:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin	70%
Syria	Homs	Sokhneh	20%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Abu Kamal	10%

### Top reported intended destinations:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Abu Kamal
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin

	Arrivals	Departures
November 2019	50	Not known
December 2019	40	Not known
January 2020	75	Not known

### Reported reasons people intended to leave:

- Weather conditions
- Access to electricity
- Access to education

### Population planning to leave the camp:



KIs estimate **1%** 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):

- None reported

### Freedom of movement

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

#### Reported barriers to movement:

- Transportation options available but too expensive
- Lack of documentation

### Gender-based violence

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

- 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:	Yes	Yes
Functioning latrines:	Yes	No
Handwashing facilities:	No	No

### Child protection

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

- Early marriage (below 16 years old)

### Vulnerable people

Interventions in the camp targeting the following vulnerable groups:

The elderly:	Yes
Persons with disabilities:	Yes

Births inside the camp **are** registered.

## HEALTH



Number of healthcare facilities: **0**  
Types of facilities: N/A

A functional primary health facility **was 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 is reportedly **not available** in sufficient quantities at the time of data collection.

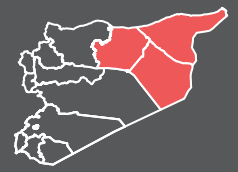
### Nutrition activities being undertaken within the camp:

- General food distribution

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



# Camp Profile: Abu Khasab



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Water



**Tanker trucks** were the primary source 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.

**Everyone/nearly everyone** reportedly had enough water for their needs in the 14 days prior to data collection.

**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 regular landfill outside the camp

**Disposal issues:** Insufficient number of bins/dumpsters

### Sanitation



**Number of latrines in camp:** **197** (October 2019: 231)

Segregated by gender: Yes, all

Lockable from inside: Yes, all

Functional lighting: None

Privacy wall: Yes, all

Clean conditions: Yes, all

	Communal	Household
Latrine type: <sup>7</sup>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0%</b>

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:** **58** (October 2019: 57)

## EDUCATION

### Educational facilities



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

**Age groups:** 6-11, 12-14, 15-17  
**Service providers:** Local NGO  
**Curricula on offer:** UNICEF  
**Certification available:** No

Access to education services outside the camp reportedly **was not** available.

### Availability of WASH facilities in educational facilities

**Gender-segregated latrines:** Not known  
**Handwashing facilities:** Not known  
**Safe drinking water:** Not known

### Access to education

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

Receiving education	<b>70%</b>
Not receiving education	<b>30%</b>



### Barriers to education

**Reported barriers to education were:**

- No space in school/unable to register

## FOOD SECURITY

### Food consumption

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



- From markets in the camp/site
- From local markets outside the camp/site
- Food distributions

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



- Reducing meal size (**more than half of households**)
- Skipping meals (**more 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:**

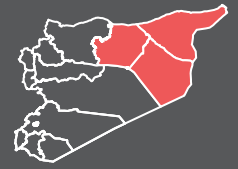


- Ghee/vegetable oil
- Sugar
- Tomato paste

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: Abu Khasab



## LIVELIHOODS

### Livelihood Sources

Top reported income sectors in the camp:<sup>8</sup>



- Casual unskilled labour (construction)
- Public security official (military, police, etc.)

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

### Coping strategies

Livelihoods coping strategies reportedly used by residents:



- Support from friends / relatives
- Charitable donations
- Reducing spending on non-food expenditures such as health or education

## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)

### 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: **5.7**



### Shelter adequacy



**30%** of shelters were reportedly vulnerable to flooding at the time of data collection.



**100%** 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)
- Safety (fall hazards, structural damage)
- Accessibility (disabled access)

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



- Additional covers for shelter

### 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:



- Cooking fuel/stove
- Washing powder (for clothes)
- Sanitary pads

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



- New tents
- Plastic sheeting
- Rope

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
- Maintenance committee

### Priority needs

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

- Education for children
- Employment
- 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).

8. KIs could select up to three options