Zoghra Camp Multi-Sectorial Need Assessment & FGD Report

26 August 2020
1: 1- Purpose

The purpose of this report is to pinpoint the main pressing needs of the internally displaced persons (IDPs) who fled from their communities. CARE, through its partner (Ihsan), conducted this needs assessment to capture the situation of the IDPs in two camps in Jarablus, Aleppo governorate from 21st until 23rd of August 2020, in addition to a performed 4 focused group discussions on the 24th of August through CARE team’s site visit as mentioned in the following table and highlight on their needs in terms of shelter, NFI, hygiene, and food to develop the response plan according to the available capacity which can meet the needs of IDPs with high efficiency.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Sub-district</th>
<th>Community</th>
<th>Camp</th>
<th>#Interviews</th>
<th>FGD Sessions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>Jarablus</td>
<td>Jarablus</td>
<td>Zoghra</td>
<td>Old Zoghra camp</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>Jarablus</td>
<td>Jarablus</td>
<td>Zoghra</td>
<td>New Zoghra camp</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>Jarablus</td>
<td>Jarablus</td>
<td>Zoghra</td>
<td>Old Zoghra camp</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 sessions(25 males + 25 Females)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>Jarablus</td>
<td>Jarablus</td>
<td>Zoghra</td>
<td>New Zoghra camp</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2 sessions(25 males + 25 Females)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1: 2- Methodology

The NA tool which was developed by CARE was used by Ihsan teams to collect the data from those who were recently based on information from the emergency response team, and IDPs tracking team. The interviewers’ teams consisted of 11 interviewers, using the KoBo tool which is developed especially for the NA purpose. The data was analyzed and cleaned by the MEAL officer and uploaded to CARE’s NA dashboard. Interviews were done with 251 individuals from the displaced HHs in these two camps. Out of 48 respondents, 61 (19%) were females and 203 (81%) were males.

While for the FGD sessions, they were directly conducted by CARE’s team using a pre-developed tool. 2 sessions were performed at each camp where each session was facilitated by 2 staff member of CARE and covered 25 participants from each camp.

The analysis of the received data was completed within the following two days and the result was summarized at the end of this report.
Most of the IDPs in the assessed camps are coming mainly from Homs (95%) and a few percentages from Rural Damascus, Ar-Raqqa, and Hasaka. A few percentages, 7% of those IDPs moved to the camps before 4-7 days, 12% moved between 1-2 weeks, 3% moved to the camps between 2-4 weeks, while the others 77% have moved more than a month, as shown in the pie chart on the side.

Among the assessed camps, 24% of the vulnerable individuals are war wounded, 18% are lactating women, 16% are persons with a disability, 14% are persons with chronic diseases, 11% are pregnant women, 6% are separated children, 6% unaccompanied children, 4% single person head of household, and 3% are elderlies.

### 3. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND PRIORITY OF NEEDS

#### 3: 1- Humanitarian assistance:

As far as access is concerned in these two camps, 5% of respondents mentioned the following constraints in terms of humanitarian access to the population:

- Violence against relief agencies’ personnel, facilities, and assets.
- Interference in the implementation of humanitarian activities by powerful groups or persons.
- Movement and travel restrictions for relief agencies, personnel, or goods.

While in terms of the access of beneficiaries to humanitarian aid, 10% of respondents highlighted the following constraints:

- Lack of information on humanitarian aid for affected people.
- Denial of the existence of humanitarian needs or the entitlement to humanitarian assistance.
- Restrictions on the affected population’s access to services and assistance.
3: 2- Priority of needs:

The conducted NA was able to highlight the most pressing needs among IDPs. The primary top concerns for females varied between food (16%), safety and security (16%), income (16%), health (11%), hygiene (11%), shelter (11%), and water (9%), Non-food-items (6%) and latrines (3%) as showing in the below charts:

![Chart 1: Percentage of primary top concern for Female HH](chart1)

Regarding males’ top concerns, HHs’ mentioned that the top concerns are income (60%), food (13%), shelter (9%), safety & security (8%), Non-Food -items (3%), water (3%), hygiene (2%), health (1%), and latrines (1%), as mentioned in the charts below:

![Chart 2: Percentage of primary top concern for Male HH](chart2)
4. NEED ASSESSMENT’S FINDINGS

4:1- Food

36% of the difficulties and shortages in securing food were due to the high price of food when available, 35% due to the lack of money to buy food, 10% mentioned that there is no enough food, 7% mentioned that there are no stoves for cooking, 5% mentioned that there is even no food available, 4% mentioned that there are no cooking materials such as pots, pans, etc., while 3% confirmed that the markets are not functioning.

In case of food access difficulties, IDPs are coping this challenge by purchasing food on credit (19%), rely on less preferred food (22%), limiting the portion size at mealtime (16%), borrow food from relatives (12%), reducing the numbers of meals eaten in a day (11%), send children to eat with neighbors (4%), skip entire days without eating (3%), restrict the consuming by adults in order to feeding children (1%), or even gather wild food, hunt, and harvest immature crops (1%).

Where the most needed food items according to the interviewed HHs are sugar, cereals and bread, oils and fat, pulses and beans, tea and coffee, dairy, eggs, fruits and vegetables and meat as the chart shows:

Regarding the type of provided food support in the last 7 days: 70% of interviewed HHs confirmed that nothing provided under the food sector, 17% mentioned to the bread distribution, 12% food baskets, and 1% varied between cooked meals and cooking fuel.
4: 2- Shelter

All people in the camps are living in tents, while 95% are living in standard tents and 5% are living in self-made tents.

44% said that shelter is not protective of weather conditions, 35% mentioned that there is no enough space between shelters, 10% of interviewed HHs mentioned that shelter is overcrowded, only 4% of the respondents confirmed living in appropriate shelters, 4% said that there is not enough shelter available and 3% mentioned that shelter is partially destroyed.

Regarding the provided assistance since the displacement took place, 75% of the interviewees confirmed there was no shelter support provided in the past 15 days, 19% mentioned that temporary tents have been provided to people, 2% mentioned the shelter replacement, 1% highlighted to the cash assistance, 1% don’t know if any distribution has been done and 1% confirmed receiving electricity and/or light.
4: 3 - NFI

In terms of the most NFI needed, 19% of respondents mentioned that fuel for heating and cooking is the main needed item, 12% mentioned adult clothes for females and 11% for males, 10% mentioned the need for blankets and bedding, 10% kitchen utensil, 10% mentioned the needs for male children clothes and 9% for female, 8% stoves, 7% winter clothes and 4% shoes.

![% Most NFI Items needed (HH)](chart)

In terms of the NFI support provided, 49% of the interviewees confirmed there was no support in terms of NFI items in the last 7 days, 8% mentioned the receiving of solar lamp, 7% cooking materials, 7% bedding, 4% water containers, 4% hygiene items for males, 3% hygiene items for females, 3% adult clothes for females, 3% cash assistance, 3% adult clothes for males, 3% children clothes for males, 2% children clothes for females, 2% winter clothes and 2% fuel for heating. As mentioned in the chart below:

![% NFI support type given in past 7 days](chart)
4: 4- WASH

The primary source of water drinking is water trucking (83%), while the second source is deep, drilled well (16%) and the last source mentioned, piped water to dwelling (1%).

49% of the interviewed KIIIs mentioned that women can’t access clean and safe water, while 51% mentioned that for men. The most challenges of accessing for both women and men are (30%) no access to water sources, (25%) the distance to the water sources, (25%) lack of household water storage capacity, (10%) the price of water, (7%) the water has bad look, smell or color and (2%) water sources are controlled by the military and.

The most hygiene items needed according to the interviewed HHs are mainly, soap for washing and laundry, shampoo for adults and babies, sanitary napkins, detergents for dishes, disinfectants, garbage bags, towel, laundry bucket, plastic combo, toothpaste, toothbrushes, washing lines, and other items as in the figures on the side:
60% of interviewees mentioned that they have access to private latrines, 24% mentioned that the toilets are public or shared, while 16% mentioned that the toilets are makeshift made.

![Toilet Types](image1.png)

In terms of provided support, 32% confirmed there was no WASH support within the period of the last two weeks, while 30% confirmed receiving water, 20% mentioned the removal of solid waste, 9% mentioned the sanitation services and 7% mentioned hygiene kits distribution.

![WASH Support](image2.png)

### 4: 5 - Safety and Security

In the two camps which have been assessed, the people had some concerns regarding the security situation, where based on the responses of the HHs, 29% have concerns about the child recruitment, 25% are concerned about HLP issues, 24% mentioned that loss of personal documents is the third concern of people, 11% are worried about missing children, 8% are worried about the family separation and 4% declined to answer.

![Family Safety Concerns](image3.png)
69% of the interviewees mentioned that there are no separated children from caregivers, 2% had no idea about this issue, while 30% mentioned that there are some separated children and 68% of them are living with their relatives while 119 of those children are living with friends and 14% with elderlies.

The interviewees confirmed that 45% of the people who recently displaced, were fleeing the engagement and moved as a result of the attacks or bombing, 18% displaced due to armed violence, 13% due to combat or clashes with armed groups, 13% moved as a result of detention arrest, 3% displaced due to the violence against women, 2% moved due to losing their documents, and a few percentages due to other reasons as mentioned in the chart below:
5.1 Food

Participants of the FGDs held at the new Zoghra camp summarized the nutrition / food situation in the camp, making points from the following:

- The distributions of emergency food kits in the last two months was described to be very limited and short, and the participants requested the distribution to occur periodically and twice a month.
- It has been stated that the distribution of food baskets has occurred only once since they first arrived into the camp and that the content of the distributed kits is not what they do prefer.
- All participants have stated that distributing 700-800 packets of bread for a camp of 2500 families’ capacity can never be sufficient and have all requested to have the distribution of bread to occur on daily basis and with accordance to the available family numbers.
- Participants also expressed their dissatisfaction with the quality of the canned meals distributed and stated that they had to sell them to meet their other needs.
- Some families stated that they cannot provide milk to their children.
- It has been understood that there is no gas or heating material for cooking.

The FGD’s held in the old Zoghra camp showed the food-related situation of the camp to be as follows:

- It was stated that the amount of food and bread distributed is not sufficient considering the need of the camp.
- The amount of food kits distributed by AFAD for a year was defined to be insufficient, and it was pointed out that only two distributions were made.
- The participants confirmed that they received a food kit containing cereals and canned food through AFAD while the biggest need was vegetables, jam and halva specially to feed the children (They also emphasized that they were not given any help in the last six months).

5.2 Shelter

The FGDs’ participants at the new Zoghra camp summarized their shelter related needs as following:

- It was reported that the whole camp needs lighting.
- It was stated that some tents were given to families who do not need it.
- Another participant, father of eight children, stated that the size of the tents is very small compared to the number of individuals in the tent, and there is no privacy because the children sleep in the same tent with their parents.
- The most important finding obtained from the FGDs in the old camp is that the old camp similar to the new one, needs lighting and the secondary roads between the tents and the pavements need to be repaired.

5.3 WASH

FGD’s participants in the new Zoghra camp expressed their needs related to the WASH activities in the following ways:

- It was stated that the shower areas are insufficient.
- The absence of water storage tanks was mentioned.
- Washbasin taps are being stolen and broken by children.
- Because of care-less children, a large amount of water is wasted and this causes water to be consumed at the end of each day.
- A participant stated that the number of tanks is not designed based on the tents number, where each 30 tents are using one single tank.
- The distance between tents and water tanks was described to be very long.
- It was stated that it is difficult for children and disabled persons to walk long distances to reach the toilet, as the toilets are far from tents.
- It was stated that the capacity of water tanks should be increased.
- Sewage and septic tanks smell bad, which negatively affects the health of the camp residents.

The observation and records of the FGDs at old Zoghra camp were as follows:
- Although three separate water projects were implemented previously, it was understood that the water shortage problem could not be solved for the available 2,000 camp residents.
- It was stated that the septic tanks caused the existing ground water to be affected and contaminated.

5.4 Other Needs and Demands Detected Through FGD Sessions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Zoghra Camp</th>
<th>Old Zoghra Camp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>o  One participant stated that they needed to sell some of the materials available in the aid kits distributed in order to meet other needs.</td>
<td>o  Most of the young people living in the camp are unemployed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o  There is no education service available in the camp. The health center available in the camp does not provide medicine to camp residents.</td>
<td>o  Salaries have been found to be very low compared to the high costs and expensive living conditions. For example; Only 200 Turkish Liras is being paid for 40 days of work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o  Considering that most of the women are pregnant and since it is not possible to predict the date of birth, there is a need to have a permanent ambulance available upon request in the camp.</td>
<td>o  The school manager declared that there is a serious service shortage in all sectors, especially related to health and education.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o  The needs of specific groups such as disabled people, children, single, divorced, widowed women and the elderly persons are not met.</td>
<td>o  It was also stated that, school desks are small as well, the measures against COVID-19 within the school are not sufficient and the necessary education and training tools are not available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o  Some participants stated that the quality of the provided services is good.</td>
<td>o  Although most of the camp’s residents are educated and competent individuals, it was reported that those people were not employed even in the contribution of social improvement of the camp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o  It has been requested to include vegetables, fruits, jams and halva within the distributed food kits especially for children, and not have the kits limited to cereals and legumes.</td>
<td>o  The residents stated that a civil committee responsible for representing them will be established soon in order to make their voices and needs heard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o  Male participants preferred to submit their complaints and suggestions through the complaint box, phone number or an employee responsible at the camp, while female participants preferred to present their complaints and suggestions through focused group discussion sessions.</td>
<td>o  It was reported that despite the high number of available children within the camp, there are no available child friendly spaces or kindergarten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o  The participants required to provide employment opportunities for the camp residents through the various working organizations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o  It was stated that the services been provided are not sufficient and the basic needs within the camp are not met. Apart from the water shortage inside the camp, it was pointed out that the water coming from the wells is also too little.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Old Zoghra camp:**
- Shelter provision: 95% mentioned that nothing has been provided while 5% mentioned receiving various assistance, such as Cash, Electricity, Fuel, Shelter replacement, and temporary tents.
- Shelter crowding: 78% mentioned that only one family lives in a tent, 15% mentioned that two families are living together, 6% three families and 11% confirmed that more than three families are living together.
- NFI provision: 89% confirmed that nothing has been provided, while the remaining 11% mentioned some items provided such as clothes, hygiene items, solar lamps, cash, cooking materials, and water container.
- NFI needs: it’s prioritized as following: Fuel for heating and cooking, kitchen utensils, blankets, clothes, stoves, and shoes.
- Food provision: 97% of respondents mentioned that nothing has been provided, 2% confirmed receiving bread, and 1% highlighted cooked meals’ distribution.
- WASH services provision: 51% mentioned that nothing has been provided, 27% mentioned water distribution, 19% solid waste removal services, and 1% mentioned the distribution of hygiene items.

**New Zoghra camp:**
- Shelter provision: 79% mentioned the provision of temporary tents, 13% confirmed that nothing has been provided, 5% mentioned that they receive shelter replacement, 2% received cash and 2% mentioned the provision of electricity.
- Shelter crowding: 83% mentioned that only one family lives in a tent, 5% mentioned that two families are living together and 12% confirmed that more than five families are living together.
- NFI provision: 15% confirmed receiving solar lamps, 14% mentioned receiving clothes, 14% bedding, 7% water containers, while only 7% of respondents mentioned that nothing has been provided, and the remaining mentioned some items such as 12% hygiene items, 23% clothes, 3% fuel and 5% cash.
- NFI needs: it’s prioritized as following: clothes, stoves, blankets, fuel, shoes, and kitchen utensils.
- Food provision: 52% of respondents confirmed receiving bread, 40% mentioned that they received food baskets, only 7% mentioned that nothing has been provided and 2% highlighted the distribution of fuel for cooking.
- WASH services provision: 35% mentioned the distribution of water, 23% highlighted the sanitation services provided, 23% mentioned the solid waste removal services, 16% confirmed receiving hygiene items while only 2% mentioned that nothing has been provided.
CARE Turkey

Address: Emek Mahallesi, İbrahimli Yolu Caddesi, No:13/B, Sehitkamil/Gaziantep Gaziantep, 27060 Turkey