

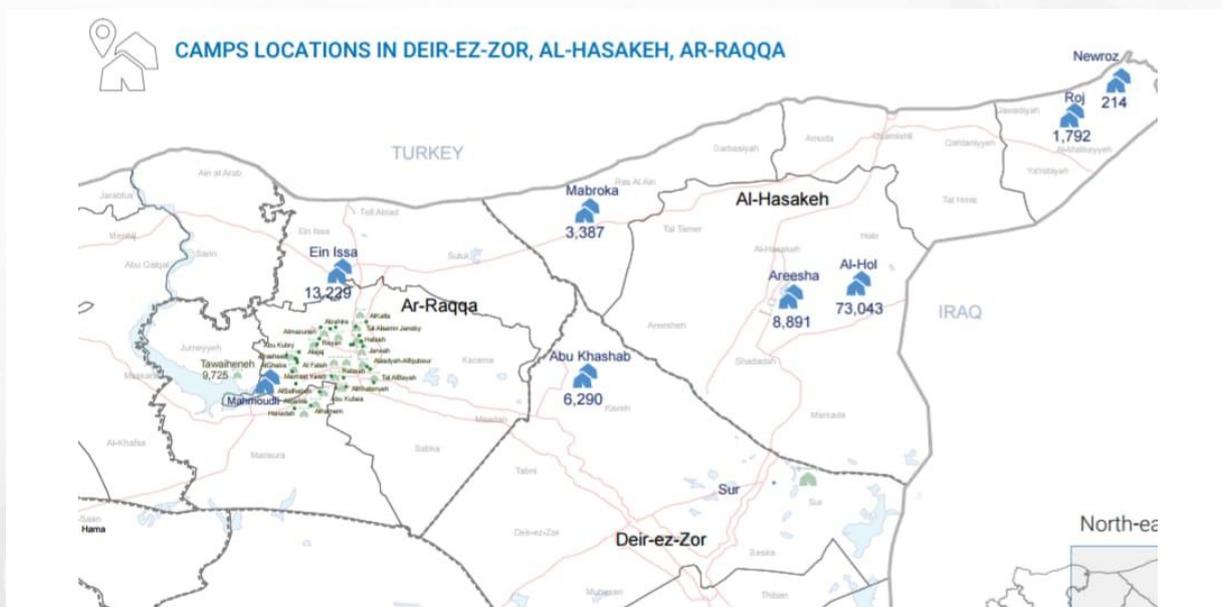
IDPs camps in northeast Syria

Deir Ezzor Camps

July 1st 2019

The situation in the camps inside Syria is getting worse in terms of lack of basic health and education services, as well as abuses that often amount to violations. The Syrian Civil Platform works to monitor the reality of the camps in northwestern Syria in terms of the humanitarian situation there and the needs of its residents, This is the second report it issues regarding camps in northeastern Syria.

This report monitors the informal settlements in Deir Ezzor governorate on the western and eastern lines of the island.



First - Camps located on the western line of Al Jazira:

- 1- Abu Khashab Camp: Located in the village of Abu Khashab, which is the only camp supervised by the local authority, Abu Khashab camp includes about 1500 IDP families from Deir Ezzor, most of its residents from the southern bank (Shamiya) from the area extending from the city of Mohsen to the city of The camp was established on 13-10-2017 and was set up on arid desert land. One of the most important problems in the camp is the lack of clean drinking water. In contrast, there is a lack of hygiene and sanitation if the so-called " technical pits " are used instead of toilets, while the bathrooms are completely absent. Tent itself turns into a living room, kitchen and bathroom. Many diseases are spread inside the camp, mainly malnutrition and leishmaniasis. The children of Abu Khashab camp are completely absent from school because there are no schools in the camp.

- 2- Near Abu Khashab camp there is another camp in Jarwan city; 210 families live in conditions similar to Abu Khashab camp; the people of Abu Khashab and Jarwan camp live in difficult humanitarian conditions amid the large marginalization of international humanitarian organizations and the lack of attention by SDF with the deteriorating humanitarian situation of IDPs inside the camp walls.

[N.SH 32 old woman says after the death of her new born daughter "My daughter was born in very difficult living conditions with a severe shortage of food, She died just four hours after birth because of the lack of oxygen, this is not only my story. Many suffer because there is no medical equipment and we are not allowed to go outside for treatment."](#)

- 3- Hawi Al-Muhaimida camp: It is located in Al-Muhaimida village near the municipality building. IDPs in the camp are more than 200 families mainly from alMayadin, Khritah, Shoulah and other towns after the regime took control on it. IDPs were not assisted by local or international organizations and lacked basic services.

MA the 50-year-old talks about the establishment of the camp,He is one of the first residents of it says:

["We are only separated from the village of Muhaimida by the river as the regime entered our region, we fled through the Euphrates River here without carrying anything from our homes. we did not find a place to settle, so we bought some tents with our money we searched for a place to set up our tents, then people started bringing tents and living next to us, we have become a large number today but without medical, health or educational services and without providing any form of assistance to these families."](#)

- 3- Al-Ashawi Camp: The camp is located in Safira village of Al-Kasra area in western Deir Ezzor countryside it includes about (20) families,the camp suffers from the lack of relief aid and the destruction of tents due to the intense summer heat. Many tents were also torn by the rainstorm that hit the area. Residents of the camp cannot rent houses and leave the camp because of high rents fees and the lack of many houses.
- 4- Jazira Abu Hamid Camp: These are connected communities they are all located in the village of Jazrat al-Bu Humaid, north of the Euphrates River, west of Deir Ezzor.It is controlled by the SDF.
- 5- Zghayer camp: Located between Zghayer village and Hawaij Thiab village north of the Euphrates River they belong to the Kasra area in the western countryside of Deir Ezzor and are controlled by the SDF. The camp has more than 50 tents with around 145 families. Most of the IDPs came from areas controlled by Syrian regular forces, particularly the town of al-Kura and the village of Zughair, south of the Euphrates River. No one oversees the camp and does not provide IDPs with basic food and medical assistance patients have to go to the Kasra Hospital, about 15 km from the camp.
- 6- Hawi Al-Ali Camp: The camp is located in the village of Hammar Al-Ali behind the railway the village belongs to Kesra and is controlled by the SDF the camp is 1 km away from the town. The camp is home to more than 30 families, most of them from the towns of al-Shumaitiya and al-Kharita, after being taken over by regular forces.The nearest school is about 4 km from the camp, and Kasra Hospital is 10 km away.IDPs in the camp are not provided with any kind of aids.

- 7- Ragheb al-Bishr camp: The camp is located in Muhaimida village north of the Euphrates River, the SDF controls the village. It houses more than 40 families. Most of the IDPs in the camp came from the towns of Mapit, Shamitieh and Zgheir village, all south of the Euphrates River. Controlled by the regular Syrian forces. The village has some private clinics and the nearest hospital is 15 km away in the town of Kasra.
- 8- There are a number of small informal settlements:
 - AlSawa where 70 families live
 - Sfaira Tahtani in which 44 families live
 - Alhir is a cattle house with 34 families
 - Almaisha where 22 families lives

Second - Camps located on the eastern line of Al Jazira:

The eastern line is one of the most insecure areas because IS cells remain in the area and large desert areas in the region, which led directly to the establishment of formal camps in the region. The SDF transports IDPs to Hasakah camps but there are a number of informal settlements near the cities, which suffer greatly in the lack of humanitarian services because it made personal efforts because of the need and was not supervised by any party, they are as following:

- **Zir:** A random camp located near the village of Zir where 64 families live and does not provide them with any form of assistance from any of the organizations
- **Al-Tayyana:** a random camp in which 22 families of civilians fleeing the hostilities against ISIS do not receive any assistance except those provided by the villagers

Mays, 26 years old says: "The camp is located near our house in the village of Al-Tayyana. Initially, with the regime attacking the areas south of the river and the displacement of the families, some families came and brought a number of tents and set them up on the outskirts of the village. The number of families gathered at the same place increased and no assistance was provided to them by any organization"

- Darang: 17 families

- Al-Jarti Sharqi: It is home to 43 families and it is like other informal settlements that are not covered by any form of aid

Mohammed, 47, a former resident of al-Jarthi camp, says: "The camp is a security detention camp, at the beginning of our escape from the bombing and combat operations and after we arrived at the camp was filmed and interrogated with us and took our personal information and all our papers we were kept in the camp on charges of associating with ISIS and the documents were not returned to us

The aid provided to us was very rare and then cut off permanently, forcing us to purchase basic needs at very high sums. After the full control of Makassed, tribal elders became sponsors of some people at SDF to get them out of the camp. I was one of the sponsors of my sheikh and I was able to leave the camp, but there are still people in the camp living in very difficult conditions lacking the most important elements of life."

- Abu Hardoub: 56 families
- Swaidan: 65 families

Recommendations

The humanitarian situation in the camps in the north-east of Syria does not differ from each other. All of them suffer from a great shortage of humanitarian needs. Therefore, the Syrian civilian platform in Deir Ezzor appeals to international actors, decision-makers and international organizations to shoulder their humanitarian responsibilities and provide humanitarian support to these camps. Take the following actions:

- The security authorities should not be dragged into security concerns in dealing with those who come out of the ISIS-controlled areas as an incubator for terrorism, as it increases mistrust and leads to a further worsening of the security situation.
- Local authorities should allow free movement of displaced Syrians in the camps who wish to leave the camp, without the control and approval of their movements on Syrian territory
- Humanitarian traffic, especially for informal settlements, should be facilitated and agreed to be recognized as official camps.
- Intensify humanitarian response efforts in camps with overcrowded IDPs, such as the Houl and Shaddadi camps.
- Focusing on improving the health situation in all camps, through intensifying medical relief, opening specialized clinics, and facilitating procedures for referring patients to hospitals outside the camps.
- Intensify efforts with regard to the educational situation in all camps without exception, through the opening of nearby schools or at least educational tents within the camps, and provide adequate support for the educational process adequately.