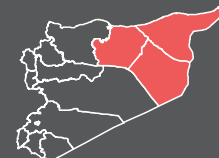




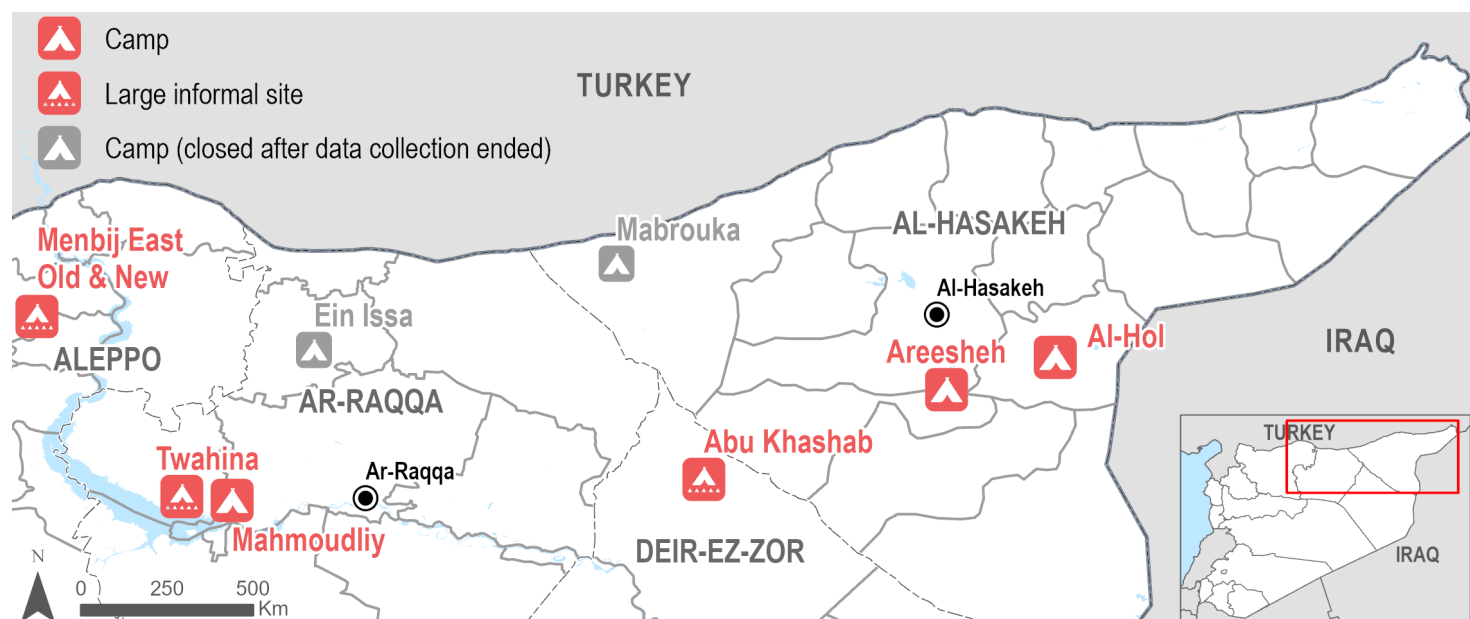
# Camp and Informal Site Profiles - Overview

Northeast Syria, October 2019



## Locations of Assessed IDP Camps and Sites

PDF: individual camp and informal site profiles can be accessed at the REACH Resource Centre website: <http://bit.ly/2YcW1Uk>



## Background

Between December 2018 and March 2019, large numbers of IDPs and refugees from the final ISIL-held areas in south-eastern Deir-ez-Zor governorate, arrived to camps and large informal sites in northeast Syria.<sup>a</sup>

This round of data collection occurred immediately before military operations around the Turkish-Syrian border starting on 9 October. As a result, residents of Ein Issa and Mabrouka camps were transferred away from the border area to Abu Khashab and Mahmoudli respectively, and other camps may also have seen significant changes. As Ein Issa and Mabrouka are closed at the time of writing, data collected in these camps is not included here. The remaining camp profiles present the situation prior to this change and should be used with this in mind.

This report is the sixth in a series of profiles of IDP camps and sites aimed at identifying infrastructures and services, as well as the challenges and conditions faced by the people using them. Previous rounds can be found here: [November 2017](#), [March 2018](#), [July 2018](#), [December 2018](#), [May 2019](#).

## Key Findings (as of 3 October 2019)

Assessed camps and sites:	7
Population in assessed camps and sites:	95,947 <sup>c</sup>
Planned/managed camps:	3
Informal sites:	4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Education:</b> Access to education continued to be lowest in Twahina due to the ongoing closure of the camp. Education access is low in Mahmoudli as it is a new camp and services are still being established.</li><li>• <b>Shelter:</b> Twahina (where 93% of households lived in makeshift shelters), Mahmoudli and the Menbij East camps had the highest proportions of households reporting shelter issues.</li><li>• <b>NFI:</b> Across all camps bedding items such as mattresses, sheets and winter blankets were listed as high priorities for the next three months. Heating fuel and plastic sheeting were also frequently requested.</li><li>• <b>Protection:</b> Early marriage (under 16) and child labour continued to be among the most commonly reported protection issues across the assessed camps. Movement constraints remained in place in most</li></ul>	

## Methodology

Data was collected between 22 September and 3 October 2019, through 657 randomly sampled household interviews, seven Key Informant (KI) interviews with camp management and camp administration officials, and in-person mapping of key infrastructure in the seven assessed camps and sites. Households were sampled to obtain statistically representative data with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.<sup>b</sup> Indicators are updated for every round of the Camp and Informal Site Profiles based on feedback from humanitarian actors in northeast Syria and other partners.

Due to technical issues, no education demographics information was collected for Al Hol camp. Shortly after data collection was completed, military operations in northeast Syria led to significant change in the humanitarian situation across several camps. For this reason, KI data could not be collected in Abu Khashab, Al Hol or Areesheh; for these camps only household data was collected.

Given the dynamic situation in northeast Syria, the information contained in all profiles included here should only be considered as relevant to the time of data collection.

camps and were especially strict in Al Hol, Areesheh and Abu Khashab.

- **Health:** Abu Khashab and Menbij East New were reported to be without permanent medical facilities. However, barriers to healthcare persisted in all camps, with the high cost of care and a lack of medicines being the most commonly reported barriers.
- **WASH:** The number of showers and latrines remained below minimum standards in most camps.<sup>d</sup> The availability of showers was especially low in Twahina, Mahmoudli, the Menbij camps, and Areesheh.
- **Food security:** In Abu Khashab, Al Hol and Areesheh the percentage of people with acceptable food consumption scores was similar to the previous round. The proportion declined significantly in the Menbij camps and in Mahmoudli, and was particularly low in Twahina.
- **Livelihoods:** In Abu Khashab and Areesheh, the majority of households reported relying on cash assistance or humanitarian aid. In other camps, inhabitants reported greater employment opportunities either inside or outside the camps.

a. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Syria Crisis: Northeast Syria Situation Report No. 31 (15 December 2018 - 31 March 2019).

b. Target households were selected by randomly plotting GPS points within camp block boundaries. In the absence of population density data, all locations in inhabited sections had an equal chance of being selected.

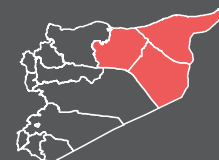
c. Population figures were provided by camp management and camp administration officials.

d. Minimum of 1 shower/latrine per 20 people. Targets are based on Sphere and humanitarian minimum standards specific to northeast Syria.



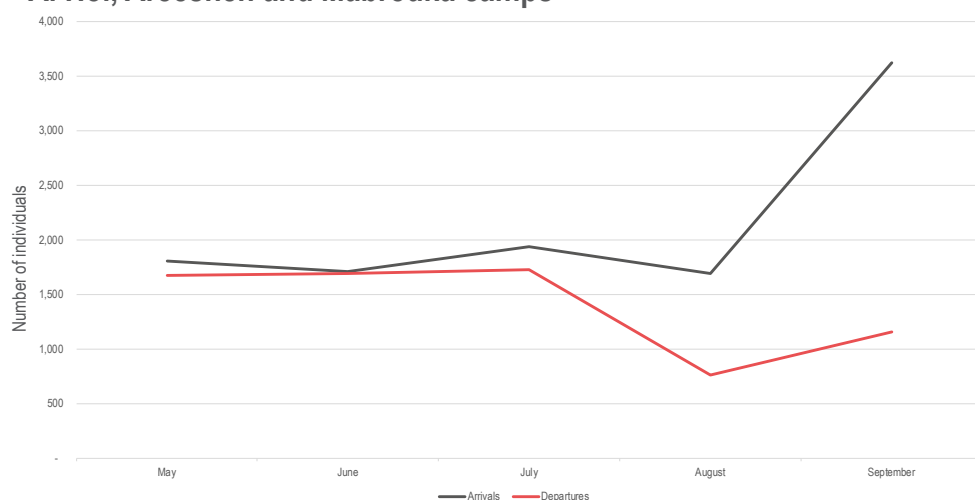
# Camp and Informal Site Profiles - Overview

## Northeast Syria, October 2019

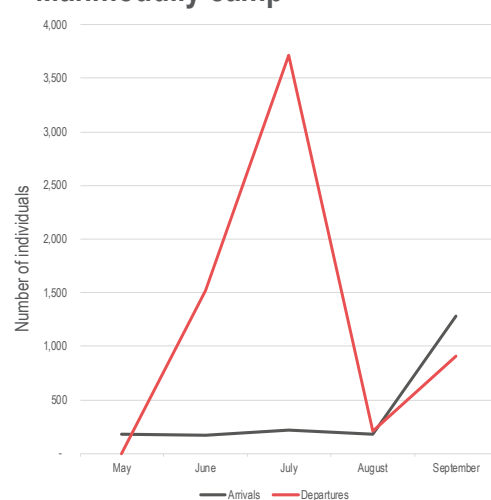


### Camp Movement Trends<sup>e</sup>

#### Al Hol, Areesheh and Mabrouka camps



#### Mahmoudli camp



e. Movement trends of individuals arriving to and departing from formal camps where data was available between May-September 2019: Al Hol, Areesheh, and Mabrouka (which closed in October 2019). Mahmoudli is represented separately because of the high numbers of arrivals compared to the other camps. Population figures provided by UNHCR.

### Comparative Overview

		Target	Abu Khashab	Al Hol	Areesheh	Mahmoudli	Menbij East Old	Menbij East New	Twahina
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter <sup>f</sup>	max. 4.6	5.6	4.8	6.0	3.7	5.0	5.5	4.3
	Average covered area per person	min. 3.5m <sup>2</sup>				6.3	4.6	4.2	5.4
	Average camp area per person	min. 35m <sup>2</sup>	51	35	49	118	32	25	225
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	74%	72%	72%	65%	47%	63%	49%
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Protection	% of households reporting safety/security issues in the 14 days prior to data collection <sup>g</sup>	0%	72%	51%	76%	63%	65%	58%	89%
Food	% of households receiving assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection	100%	100%	99%	100%	100%	93%	92%	98%
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>h</sup>	100%	75%	79%	72%	46%	58%	54%	31%
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services <sup>i</sup>	100%	60%		82%	51%	74%	85%	2%
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services <sup>i</sup>	100%	55%		42%	17%	20%	28%	0%
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	24	21	24	10	27	25	21
	Persons per shower	max. 20	96	55	537	765	142	122	no showers
	Frequency of solid waste disposal <sup>j</sup>	min. twice per week				Daily	Weekly	Weekly	Daily

Targets based on Sphere and humanitarian minimum standards specific to northeast Syria.

<b>Legend:</b>	Target met	50-99% of target met	Target less than 50% met or not met at all	No data
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f. Numbers of individuals, households, and shelters were reported by camp management for Mahmoudli, the Menbij camps and Twahina. The number of individuals per shelter was calculated using data from household interviews. For camps where KI interviews were not possible, numbers of individuals and households were obtained from the NES Forum and the number of individuals per shelter was averaged from household interviews.

g. Security issues reported on included: confiscation of documents, disputes between residents, physical or non-violent harassment, threats from armed groups, exploitation of residents, domestic abuse, sexual violence movement restrictions, threats from mines, gunfire, airstrikes or explosive devices, theft and bribes.

h. 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.

i. Due to technical issues no education demographics information was collected for Al Hol camp.

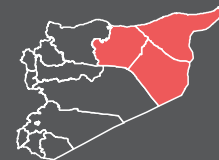
j. Due to the change in the security situation immediately following data collection, it was not possible to consolidate key informant data on waste disposal for Abu Khashab, Al Hol or Areesheh camps.



# Camp Profile: Abu Khashab

Deir-ez-Zor governorate, Syria

October 2019



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Abu Khashab settlement. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 2 and 3 October. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, further additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

Abu Khashab is an informal settlement in the north of Deir-ez-Zor governorate. At the time of data collection, the camp was self-managed and self-administrated. After Ein Issa camp was evacuated in early October following military escalation in northeast Syria, inhabitants were transferred to Abu Khashab. However, this occurred after the current round of data collection.

## Camp Overview

**Number of individuals:** 5,466<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of households:** 955<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of shelters:** No data<sup>3</sup>  
**First arrivals:** November 2017  
**Camp area:** 0.28 km<sup>2</sup>

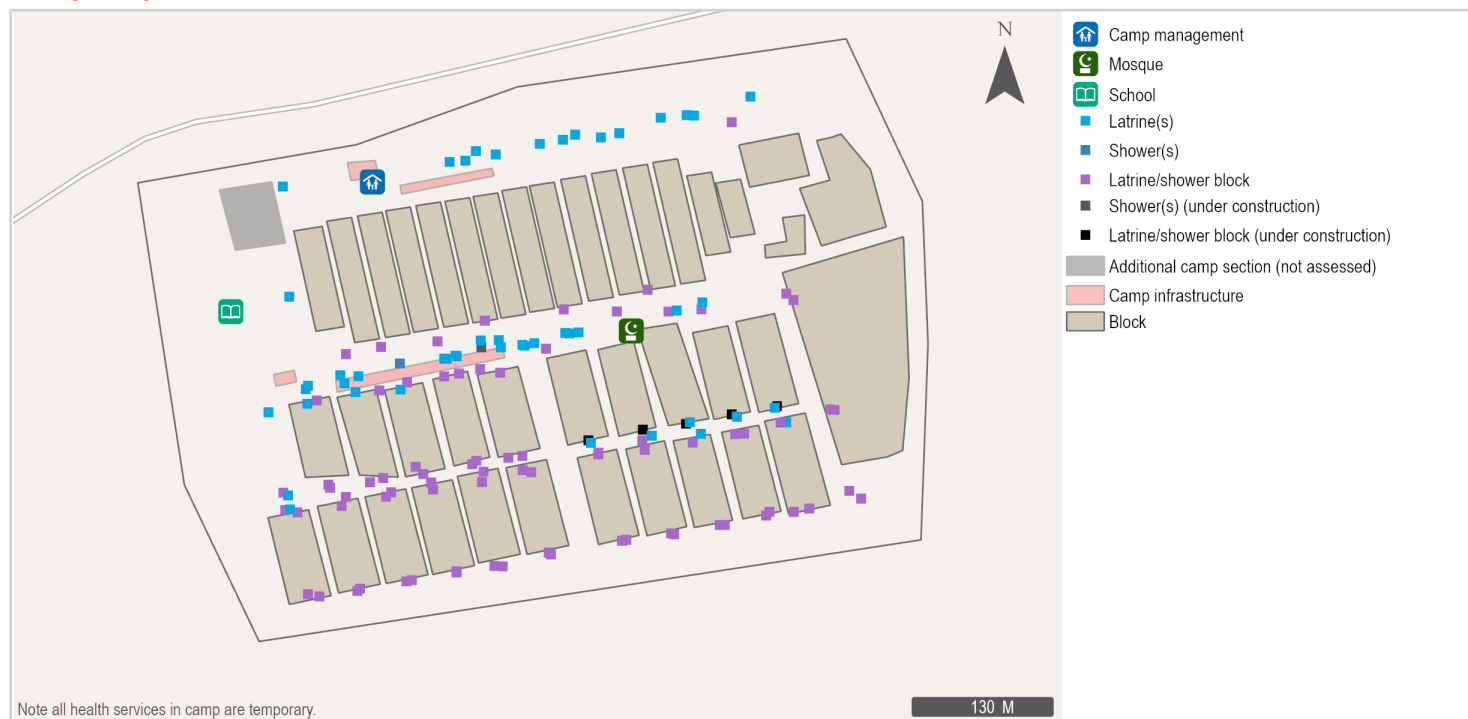
## Demographics

Men		Women
0%	60+	0%
14%	18-59	18%
23%	5-17	23%
12%	0-4	10%

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Current round Result	Achievement	Previous round (May 2019) Result	Change
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter <sup>1</sup>	max 4.6	5.6	●	6.3	▼
	Average covered area per person <sup>3</sup>	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	no data	-	4.8m <sup>2</sup>	-
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	51m <sup>2</sup>	●	44m <sup>2</sup>	▲
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	74%	●	72%	▲
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	No	●	No	▶
Protection	% of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks	0%	72%	●	54%	▲
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to data collection	100%	100%	●	100%	▶
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	75%	●	73%	▲
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	60%	●	73%	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	55%	●	38%	▶
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	24	●	43	▼
	Persons per shower	max. 20	96	●	100	▼
	Frequency of solid waste disposal <sup>3</sup>	min. twice weekly	no data	-	Daily	-

Targets based on Sphere and humanitarian minimum standards specific to northeast Syria. ● Minimum standard reached ● More than 50% minimum standard reached ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached

1. Number of individuals and households reported by camp management NES Forum. Average individuals per shelter reported by households themselves.

2. 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.

3. Due to the change in the security situation immediately following data collection, it was not possible to consolidate key informant data for the camp.



## MOVEMENT

Top three household origins (out of all camp residents):

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin	59%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Abu Kamal	17%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	8%

Movements in the 30 days prior to data collection:

no data<sup>3</sup> New arrivals Departures no data<sup>3</sup>

Households planning to leave the camp:



On average, households in the camp had been displaced **twice** before arriving to this camp and **43%** of households in the camp had been displaced longer than one year.

**4%** of households were planning to leave the camp and the most commonly reported reason for leaving was **a lack of income or employment**.

**75%** of those intending to leave wanted to **return to their community of origin**; the most commonly reported reason for this was **emotional desire**.

**75%** of those intending to leave didn't receive any information on returning to their area of origin from the camp management / administration.

## PROTECTION

Protection issues

**76%** of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the two weeks prior to data collection.

The most commonly reported issues were:

- Disputes between residents (81%)
- Theft (73%)
- Domestic violence (8%)

**0%** of households reported at least one member suffering from **psychosocial distress**.<sup>4</sup> **13%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>5</sup> in the two weeks prior to data collection.

Freedom of movement

**22%** of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

Households reporting that they were able to leave for non-emergency purposes in the two weeks prior to data collection:



Gender-based violence

Households reporting the presence of gender-based protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old) (95%)
- Violence against women (25%)

Child protection

Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues:

- Early marriage (below 16 years old) (94%)
- Child labour (19%)

Documentation

**3%** of households reported that all married individuals in the household are in possession of their **marriage certificate**. The main reason why married individuals were not in possession of their marriage certificate was **the certificate was lost**.

**89%** of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>6</sup>

Children at risk <sup>7</sup>	0.0%	People with psychosocial needs	0.0%
Elderly at risk <sup>7</sup>	0.0%	Single parents/caregivers	3.0%
Persons with disabilities	1.1%	Pregnant/lactating women <sup>7</sup>	29.6%
Chronically ill persons	1.8%	In female-headed households	17.3%

4. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches, sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.

5. As reported by households themselves. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.

6. Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records. Children at risk are persons under 18 who are parents, separated from their immediate family, or not attending school, and persons under 16 who are married or working. Elderly people at risk are persons over the age of 65 who cannot take care of themselves or who are solely responsible for children under 18 or others who cannot take care of themselves.

7. Percentage is the proportion of the population subset who are reported as vulnerable.





## EDUCATION



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

Age groups:	No data <sup>3</sup>
Service providers:	Local non-governmental organisation (LNGO)
Curricula on offer:	No data <sup>3</sup>
Certification available:	No data <sup>3</sup>

### Availability of WASH facilities in educational facilities

Gender-segregated latrines:	In all schools
Handwashing facilities:	In all schools
Safe drinking water:	In all schools

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Water



**Public tap/standpipe** was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection. However, no data was available on the drinking water supplier or whether water was treated prior to distribution.

**5%** of households reported they spent at least two consecutive days without access to drinking water in the two weeks prior to data collection.

**100%** of households reported using a public tap/standpipe to access drinking water.

### Drinking water issues in the two weeks prior to data collection, by % of households reporting:



No issues	62%
Water tasted/smelled/looked bad	37%
People got sick after drinking	3%
Not sure	0%

**10%** of households reported that they treated their drinking water.

### Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:



#### Most commonly reported strategies:

- Reduce drinking water consumption (55%)
- Rely on drinking water stored previously (46%)

**54%** of individuals reported having suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to data collection, with 15% suffering from respiratory illnesses and 12% from skin diseases.<sup>8</sup>

### Waste disposal



**Primary waste disposal system:** Garbage collection  
**Disposal location:** No data<sup>3</sup>  
**Sewage system:** No data<sup>3</sup>

**100%** of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.

<sup>8</sup> In the two weeks prior to data collection, self-verified by household and not verified through medical records.

<sup>9</sup> The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes (for adults and children), toothpaste (for adults and children), shampoo (for adults and babies), cleaning liquid (for house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> Excluding households who selected not sure.

### Attendance

	46%	Girls	Age	Boys	47%	
0%	16%		3-5		14%	0%
0%	59%		6-11		62%	0%
0%	61%		12-14		60%	0%
0%	38%		15-17		47%	0%
Inside camp   Outside camp						

The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school decreased from **73%** in May 2019 to **60%** at the time of data collection.

**Barriers to education:** of the **36%** of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, **100%** reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- No space in school / unable to register (37%)
- Newly arrived to camp (32%)
- No education for children of a certain age (16%)

### Sanitation



**Number of latrines in camp:** **231** (May 2019: 148)

**Households using latrines:** **Communal<sup>10</sup> 99%** **Household<sup>10</sup> 0%**

**1%** of households reported practicing **open defecation** as main practice.

**3%** of households reported that some members could not access latrines, with people with disabilities being most frequent (2% of households).

### Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:<sup>11</sup>

Segregated by gender	36%	23%	41%
Lockable from inside	0%	17%	83%
Functioning lighting	86%	13%	1%
Privacy wall	11%	11%	78%
	None	Some	All

### Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:<sup>11</sup>



Very clean	18%
Mostly clean	62%
Somewhat unclear	12%
Very unclear	8%



**Number of showers in camp:** **57** (May 2019: 63)

**Households using showers:** **Communal<sup>10</sup> 3%** **Household<sup>10</sup> 0%**

Households without access to showers predominantly reported **bathing inside their shelters (95%)**.

### Hygiene

#### Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:<sup>9</sup>



The most commonly inaccessible items included **washing powder and detergent for dishes**. Hygiene items were most commonly inaccessible because households **could not afford to buy them**.



# Camp Profile: Abu Khashab



## HEALTH

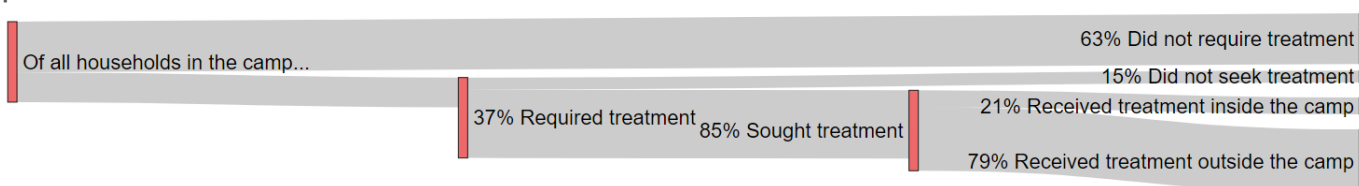


Number of healthcare facilities: **0**  
Service providers: NA  
Types of facilities: NA

Households with members in the following categories:<sup>6</sup>

Person with serious injury		1%	
Person with chronic illness		2%	
Pregnant or lactating woman		42%	<div></div>

Access to treatment for one or more household members in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection, **53%** reported that they had faced **barriers accessing medical care**. The most commonly reported barriers were **cost of care/medicine being too high** (56%) and **lack of medicine** (39%).

Households reporting that a member had given birth since living in the camp:



Where women delivered:

- At a health facility (73%)
- At home with professional assistance (12%)

## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

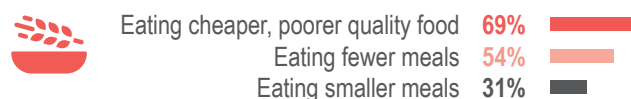
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:<sup>2</sup>



The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from **73%** in May 2019 to **75%** in September 2019.

**68%** of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>11</sup>

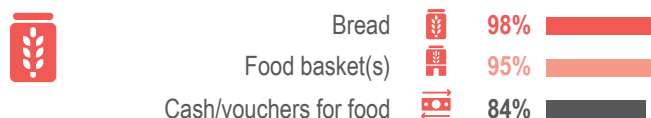


Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>12</sup>



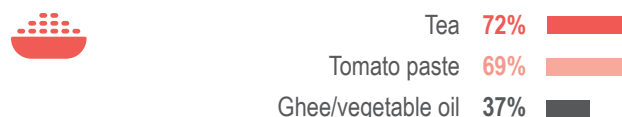
### Distributions

Type of food assistance received<sup>14</sup>, by % of households reporting:



**20%** of the **5%** households who had not received a food basket, cash, or vouchers in the 30 days prior to data collection, had received at least one of these distributions in the preceding **three months**.

Top three food items households would like to receive more of:<sup>15</sup>



### Market access

**100%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, **100%** of these households reportedly **did not have enough funds** to buy all the items they needed.

## LIVELIHOODS

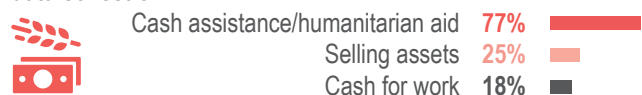
### Livelihood Sources

**94%** of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Average monthly household income: **47,436 SYP** (73 USD)<sup>13</sup>

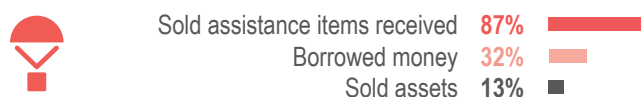
Households with members earning an income: **28%**

Top three reported primary income sources in the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>15</sup>



### Coping strategies

Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:<sup>15</sup>



**74%** of households reported that they had **bought goods on credit** in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed **38,058 SYP** (59 USD)<sup>13</sup>

11. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, graph only shows the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported.

12. Households could select as many options as applied.

13. The effective exchange rate for Northeast Syria was reported to be 650 Syrian Pounds to the dollar in September 2019 (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot 21 October 2019).

14. In the 30 days before data collection.

15. Households could select up to three options.



## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

### Shelter

**73%** of inhabited shelters were **family-sized tents**.

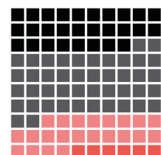
Average number of people per shelter: **no data**<sup>3</sup>

Average number of shelters per household: **no data**<sup>3</sup>

Average household size: **7.1** individuals



### Tent status<sup>16</sup>



Tent is new	28%
Minor wear and tear	44%
Tent is in poor condition	22%
Tent is worn/torn	6%

### Sources of light

Top three sources of light inside shelters:<sup>12</sup>



Light powered by camp generator	44%
Light powered by solar panels	39%
Rechargeable flashlight/lamp	12%

### NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:<sup>15</sup>



Mattresses/sleeping mats	63%
Carpet/mat for floor	35%
Winter blankets	35%

### Shelter adequacy

**55%** of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:<sup>15</sup>



Shelter is in poor condition	53%
Security	41%
Overcrowding	29%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>15</sup>



New/additional tents	71%
Tarpaulins	15%
Plastic sheeting	13%

**12%** of respondents reported they had access to a kitchen space.

### Fire safety

Households reporting the presence of fire fighting systems that could be used to protect them:



Yes - fire extinguishers	34%
Yes - other	0%
Not sure	0%
No	66%



**33%** of respondents with access to a fire fighting system reported being familiar with **how to use it**. It was **unknown** whether residents were provided with information on fire safety in the three months prior to data collection.

## INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

### Camp management and committees

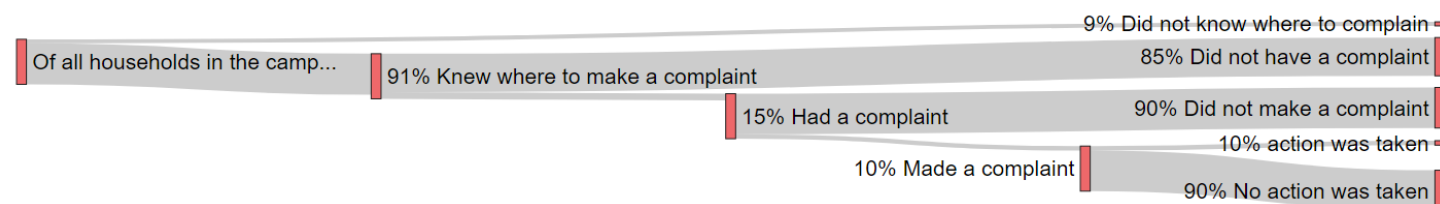
**9%** of households reported that they did not know the camp management, with **4%** saying that they were not sure.

Committees reported by households to be present in camp:

<b>99%</b> Camp management	<b>13%</b> Youth committee
<b>25%</b> Women's committee	<b>24%</b> Maintenance committee
<b>24%</b> WASH committee	<b>24%</b> Distribution committee

### Complaints

Only **10%** of households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result:



### 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).

### Information Needs

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>12</sup>



Word of mouth	76%
Local authorities	29%
Camp manager	9%

Top three reported information needs:<sup>15</sup>



How to find job opportunities	61%
How to access assistance	19%
Sponsorship programmes	17%

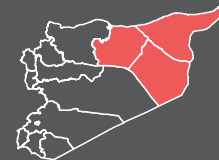
16. Enumerators were asked to observe the state of the tent and select one of the options.



# Camp Profile: Al Hol

## Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria

### October 2019



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Al Hol settlement. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 22 and 25 September, prior to military escalation in northeast Syria starting on 9 October. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, further additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

Al Hol camp has hosted both Iraqi refugees and Syrian IDPs for years. Its population increased significantly after December 2018 due to new arrivals from Deir-ez-Zor's East Line. A programme of managed returns is being implemented but was not active at the time of data collection. At the time of data collection, the camp was managed by an INGO, and self-administered.

## Camp Overview

**Number of individuals:** 69,015<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of households:** 19,194<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of shelters:** No data<sup>3</sup>  
**First arrivals:** May 2016  
**Camp area:** 2.41 km<sup>2</sup>

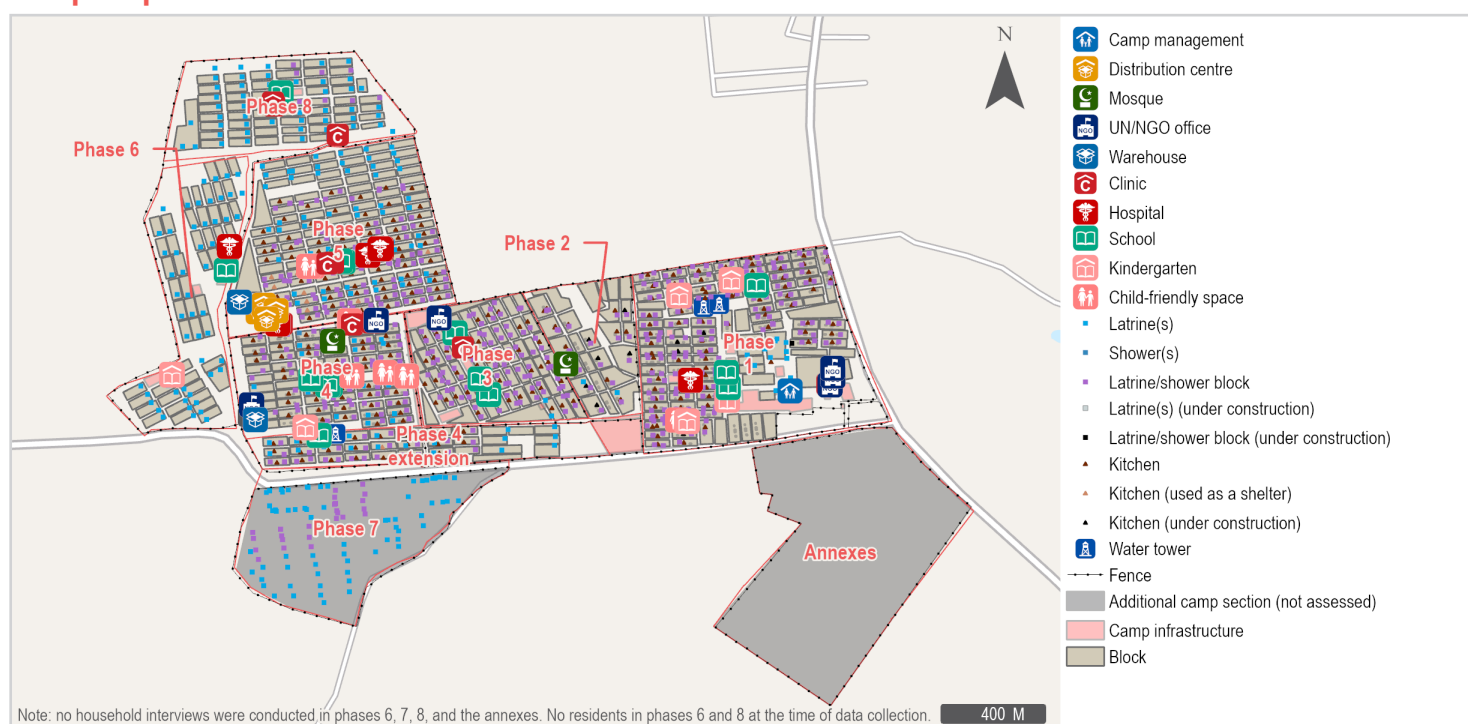
## Demographics

Men	Women
1% 60+	1% 60+
10% 18-59	21% 18-59
23% 5-17	20% 5-17
11% 0-4	13% 0-4

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Current round	Previous round (May 2019)	
			Result	Result	Change
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter <sup>1</sup>	max 4.6	4.8	5.1	▼
	Average covered area per person <sup>3</sup>	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	no data	4.0m <sup>2</sup>	-
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	35m <sup>2</sup>	33m <sup>2</sup>	▲
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	72%	77%	▼
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	Yes	▶
Protection	% of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks	0%	51%	54%	▼
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to data collection	100%	99%	100%	▼
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	79%	73%	▲
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services <sup>4</sup>	100%	no data	29%	-
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services <sup>4</sup>	100%	no data	18%	-
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	21	35	▼
	Persons per shower	max. 20	55	46	▲
	Frequency of solid waste disposal <sup>3</sup>	min. twice weekly	no data	2-3 days	-

Targets based on Sphere and humanitarian minimum standards specific to northeast Syria. ● Minimum standard reached ● More than 50% minimum standard reached ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached

1. Number of individuals and households reported by NES Forum. Average individuals per shelter reported by households themselves.

2. 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.

3. Due to the change in the security situation immediately following data collection, it was not possible to consolidate key informant data for the camp.

4. Due to technical issues no education demographics information was collected for Al Hol camp.





## MOVEMENT

Top three household origins (out of all camp residents):

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Susat	20%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Abu Kamal	15%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Hajin	9%

Movements in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Households planning to leave the camp:



On average, households in the camp had been displaced **3** times before arriving to this camp and **25%** of households in the camp had been displaced longer than one year.

**60%** of households were planning to leave the camp and the most commonly reported reason for leaving was a **desire to return to their area of origin**.

**88%** of those intending to leave wanted to **return to their community of origin**; the most commonly reported reason for this was **emotional desire**.

**73%** of those intending to leave didn't receive any information on returning to their area of origin from the camp management / administration.

## PROTECTION

### Protection issues

**76%** of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the two weeks prior to data collection.

The most commonly reported issues were:

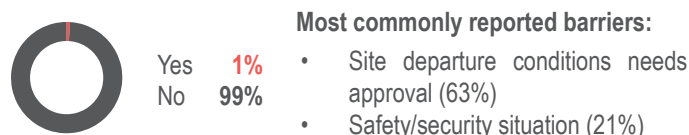
- Disputes between residents (75%)
- Theft (42%)
- Domestic violence (15%)

**3%** of households reported at least one member suffering from **psychosocial distress**.<sup>5</sup> **13%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>6</sup> in the two weeks prior to data collection.

### Freedom of movement

**4%** of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

Households reporting that they were able to leave for non-emergency purposes in the two weeks prior to data collection:



Most commonly reported barriers:

- Site departure conditions needs approval (63%)
- Safety/security situation (21%)

### Gender-based violence

Households reporting the presence of gender-based protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old) (68%)
- Violence against women (27%)

### Child protection

Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues:

- Child labour (62%)
- Early marriage (below 16 years old) (48%)

### Documentation

**4%** of households reported that all married individuals in the household are in possession of their **marriage certificate**. The main reason why married individuals were not in possession of their marriage certificate was **the certificate was lost**.

**85%** of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>7</sup>

Children at risk <sup>8</sup>	2.3%	People with psychosocial needs	0.5%
Elderly at risk <sup>8</sup>	25%	Single parents/caregivers	7.2%
Persons with disabilities	1.5%	Pregnant/lactating women <sup>8</sup>	14.9%
Chronically ill persons	2.2%	In female-headed households	45.2%

5. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches, sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.

6. As reported by households themselves. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.

7. Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records. Children at risk are persons under 18 who are parents, separated from their immediate family, or not attending school, and persons under 16 who are married or working. Elderly people at risk are persons over the age of 65 who cannot take care of themselves or who are solely responsible for children under 18 or others who cannot take care of themselves.

8. Percentage is the proportion of the population subset who are reported as vulnerable.



## EDUCATION



At the time of data collection, there were **13** educational facilities in the camp.

Age groups:	No data <sup>3</sup>
Service providers:	LNGOs, INGOs, UN agencies
Curricula on offer:	No data <sup>3</sup>
Certification available:	No data <sup>3</sup>

### Availability of WASH facilities in educational facilities

Gender-segregated latrines:	In some schools
Handwashing facilities:	In all schools
Safe drinking water:	In some schools

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Water



**Public tap/standpipe** was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection. However, no data was available on the drinking water supplier or whether water was treated prior to distribution.

**5%** of households reported they spent at least two consecutive days without access to drinking water in the two weeks prior to data collection.

**100%** of households reported using a public tap/standpipe to access drinking water.

### Drinking water issues in the two weeks prior to data collection, by % of households reporting:



No issues	49%
Water tasted/smelled/looked bad	49%
People got sick after drinking	19%
Not sure	0%

**31%** of households reported that they treated their drinking water.

### Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:



<b>Most commonly reported strategies:</b>
• Rely on drinking water stored previously (59%)
• Reduce drinking water consumption (52%)

**51%** of individuals reported having suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to data collection, with 12% suffering from respiratory illnesses and 9% from skin diseases.<sup>9</sup>

### Waste disposal



<b>Primary waste disposal system:</b>	Garbage collection
<b>Disposal location:</b>	No data <sup>3</sup>
<b>Sewage system:</b>	No data <sup>3</sup>

**98%** of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.

9. In the two weeks prior to data collection, self-verified by household and not verified through medical records.

10. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes (for adults and children), toothpaste (for adults and children), shampoo (for adults and babies), cleaning liquid (for house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.

11. 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.

12. Excluding households who selected not sure.

### Attendance

Due to a technical issue affecting data collection, no data on school attendance demographics is available for this round. The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school in May 2019 was **29%**.

**Barriers to education:** of the **63%** of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, **100%** reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- Safety/security concerns (24%)
- Child does not want to attend (22%)
- No education available/lack of learning space (16%)

### Sanitation



**Number of latrines in camp:** **3,330** (May 2019: 2,891)

	Communal <sup>11</sup>	Household <sup>11</sup>
<b>Households using latrines:</b>	99%	0%

**1%** of households reported practicing **open defecation** as main practice.

**4%** of households reported that some members could not access latrines, with women (18+) being most frequent (3% of households).

### Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:<sup>12</sup>

Segregated by gender	37%	16%	36%
Lockable from inside	8%	26%	56%
Functioning lighting	34%	31%	24%
Privacy wall	6%	5%	79%
	None	Some	All

### Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:<sup>12</sup>



Very clean	25%
Mostly clean	61%
Somewhat unclear	12%
Very unclear	2%



**Number of showers in camp:** **1,244** (May 2019: 1,599)

	Communal <sup>11</sup>	Household <sup>11</sup>
<b>Households using showers<sup>7</sup></b>	16%	2%

Households without access to showers predominantly reported **bathing inside their shelters (82%)**.

### Hygiene

### Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:<sup>10</sup>



The most commonly inaccessible items included **disposable diapers and bars of soap**. Hygiene items were most commonly inaccessible because households **could not afford to buy them**.



# Camp Profile: Al Hol



## HEALTH



**Number of healthcare facilities: 21**

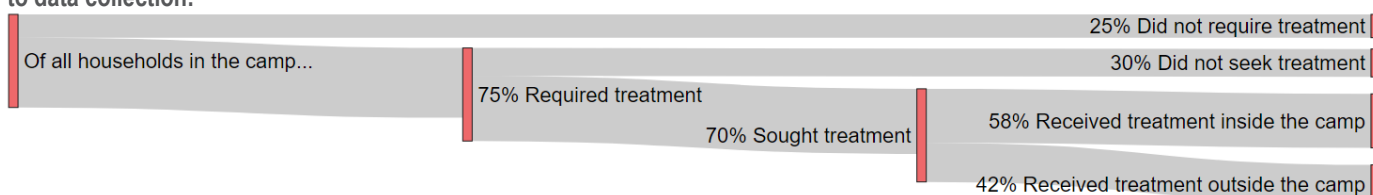
**Service providers:** LNGOs, INGOs, UN agencies

**Types of facilities:** Public hospital clinics, private hospital clinics, NGO clinics, informal emergency care points

**Households with members in the following categories:<sup>7</sup>**

Person with serious injury		2%	I
Person with chronic illness		2%	I
Pregnant or lactating woman		20%	■

**Access to treatment for one or more household members in the 30 days prior to data collection:**



Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection, **48%** reported that they had faced **barriers accessing medical care**. The most commonly reported barriers were **lack of medicine** (31%) and **long waiting times** (31%).

**Households reporting that a member had given birth since living in the camp:**



**Where women delivered:**

- At a health facility (48%)
- At home with professional assistance (29%)

## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

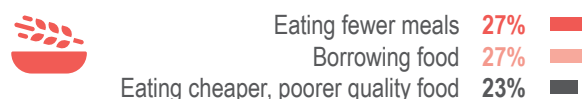
**Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:<sup>2</sup>**



The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from **73%** in May 2019 to **79%** in September 2019.

**74%** of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

**Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>14</sup>**

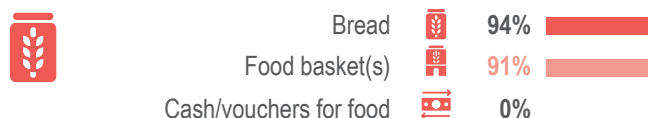


**Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>14</sup>**



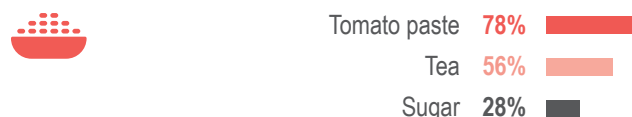
### Distributions

**Type of food assistance received<sup>16</sup>, by % of households reporting:**



**40%** of the **9%** households who had not received a food basket, cash, or vouchers in the 30 days prior to data collection, had received at least one of these distributions in the preceding **three months**.

**Top three food items households would like to receive more of:<sup>17</sup>**



### Market access

**100%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, **98%** of these households reportedly **did not have enough funds** to buy all the items they needed.

## LIVELIHOODS

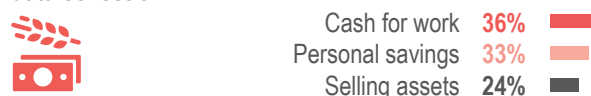
### Livelihood Sources

**85%** of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Average monthly household income: **27,534 SYP** (42 USD)<sup>15</sup>

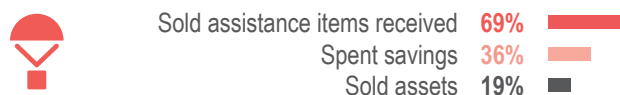
Households with members earning an income: **56%**

**Top three reported primary income sources in the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>16</sup>**



### Coping strategies

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:<sup>17</sup>**



**38%** of households reported that they had **bought goods on credit** in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed **25,625 SYP** (39 USD)<sup>15</sup>

13. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, graph only shows the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported.

14. Households could select as many options as applied.

15. The effective exchange rate for Northeast Syria was reported to be 650 Syrian Pounds to the dollar in September 2019 (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot 21 October 2019).

16. In the 30 days before data collection.

17. Households could select up to three options.



## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

### Shelter

**99%** of inhabited shelters were **family-sized tents**.

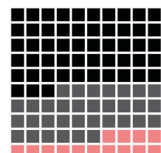
Average number of people per shelter: **no data**<sup>3</sup>

Average number of shelters per household: **no data**<sup>3</sup>

Average household size: **5.5** individuals



### Tent status<sup>18</sup>



Tent is new	53%
Minor wear and tear	33%
Tent is in poor condition	14%
Tent is worn/torn	0%

### Sources of light

Top three sources of light inside shelters:<sup>14</sup>



Light powered by solar panels	87%
Rechargeable flashlight/lamp	14%
Flashlight/lamp with disposable batteries	8%

### NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:<sup>17</sup>



Bedding items (sheets, pillows)	35%
Winter blankets	31%
Mattresses/sleeping mats	25%

### Shelter adequacy

**58%** of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:<sup>17</sup>



Security	43%
Lack of privacy	38%
Shelter in poor condition	25%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>17</sup>



New/additional tents	45%
Tarpaulins	25%
Plastic sheeting	10%

**68%** of respondents reported they had access to a kitchen space.

### Fire safety

Households reporting the presence of fire fighting systems that could be used to protect them:



Yes - fire extinguishers	12%
Yes - other	0%
Not sure	0%
No	88%



**10%** of respondents with access to a fire fighting system reported being familiar with **how to use it**. It was unknown whether residents were provided with information on fire safety in the three months prior to data collection.

## INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

### Camp management and committees

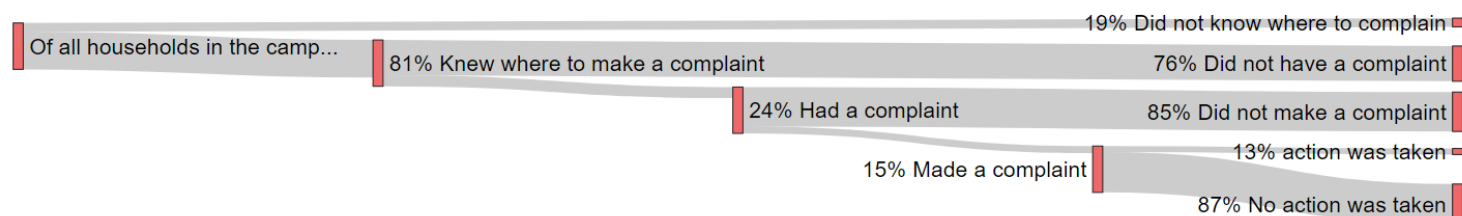
**19%** of households reported that they did not know the camp management, with **9%** saying that they were not sure.

Committees reported by households to be present in camp:

<b>91%</b> Camp management	<b>2%</b> Youth committee
<b>6%</b> Women's committee	<b>10%</b> Maintenance committee
<b>8%</b> WASH committee	<b>12%</b> Distribution committee

### Complaints

Only **13%** of households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result:



### 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).

### Information Needs

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>13</sup>



Word of mouth	58%
Local authorities	47%
Print materials (posters, flyers)	27%

Top three reported information needs:<sup>16</sup>



How to return to area of origin	51%
How to find job opportunities	24%
Sponsorship programmes	11%

18. Enumerators were asked to observe the state of the tent and select one of the options.

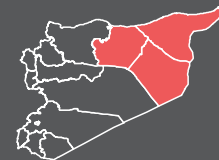




# Camp Profile: Areesheh

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria

October 2019



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Areesheh settlement. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 26 and 29 September. Residents from Mabrouka camp were transferred to Areesheh following military escalation in northeast Syria beginning 9 October, but this occurred after the current round of data collection. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, further additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

Areesheh camp is located by a reservoir, which flooded in winter 2018. An extension was constructed to alleviate flood risk and both areas were assessed. An additional extension has not yet been assessed. At the time of data collection, the camp was managed by an INGO, and self-administered.

## Camp Overview

**Number of individuals:** 8,585<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of households:** 1,747<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of shelters:** No data<sup>3</sup>  
**First arrivals:** June 2017  
**Camp area:** 0.42 km<sup>2</sup>

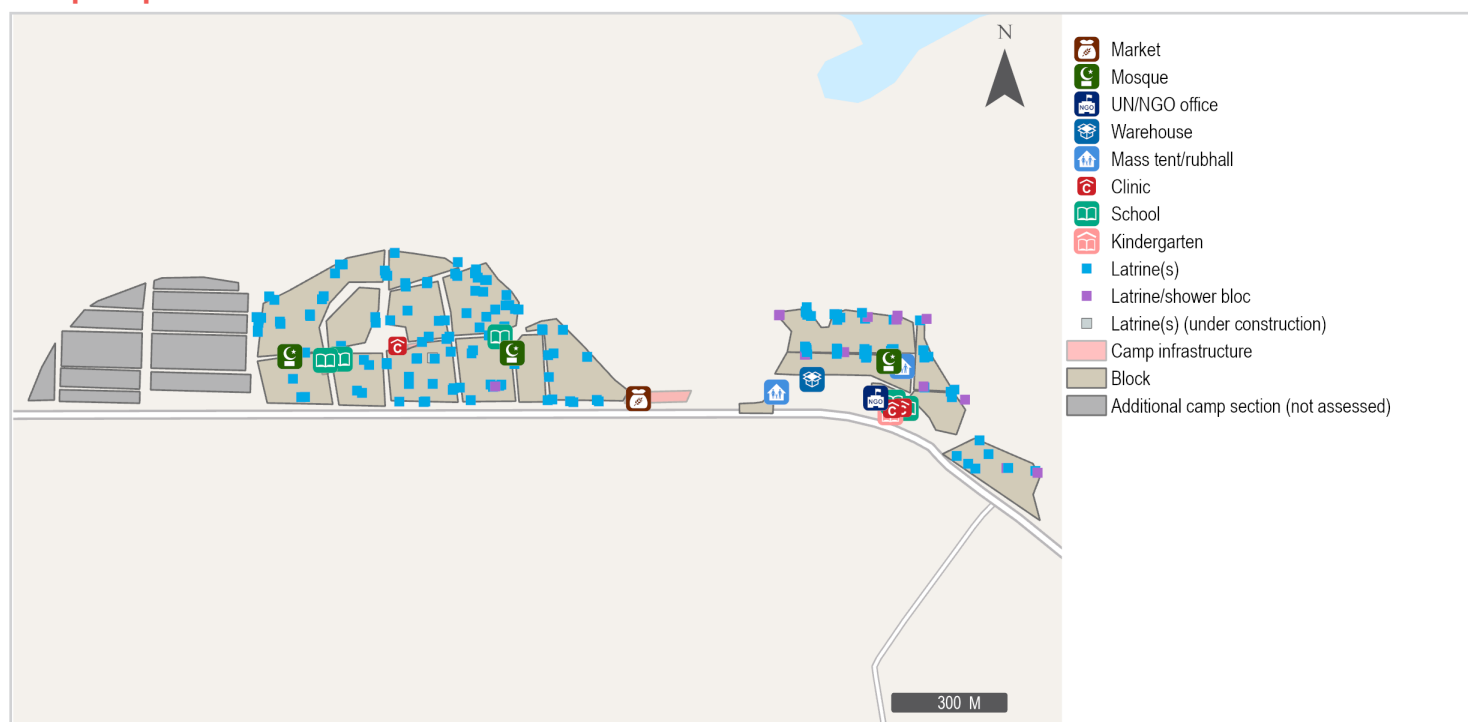
## Demographics

Men	Women
1% 60+	0%
15% 18-59	20%
22% 5-17	21%
10% 0-4	11%

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

Sectoral Minimum Standards		Current round			Previous round (July 2019)		
		Target	Result	Achievement	Original	Extension	Change
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter <sup>1</sup>	max 4.6	6.0	🟡	5.4	5.3	🔴
	Average covered area per person <sup>3</sup>	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	no data	-	4.3m <sup>2</sup>	6.2m <sup>2</sup>	-
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	49m <sup>2</sup>	🟢	39m <sup>2</sup>	53m <sup>2</sup>	🟡
Health	% of 0 - 5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	72%	🟡	71%	79%	🟡
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	🔴	Yes	Yes	🟡
Protection	% of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks	0%	76%	🔴	75%	83%	🟡
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to data collection	100%	100%	🟢	100%	100%	🟡
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	72%	🟡	57%	57%	🟢
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	82%	🟡	40%	27%	🟢
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	42%	🔴	30%	7%	🟢
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	24	🟡	22	27	🟡
	Persons per shower	max. 20	537	🔴	No showers	No showers	🔴
	Frequency of solid waste disposal <sup>3</sup>	min. twice weekly	no data	-	Daily	2-3 days	-

Targets based on Sphere and humanitarian minimum standards specific to northeast Syria. ● Minimum standard reached ● More than 50% minimum standard reached ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached

1. Number of individuals and households reported by NES Forum. Average individuals per shelter reported by households themselves.

2. 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.

3. Due to the change in the security situation immediately following data collection, it was not possible to consolidate key informant data for the camp.

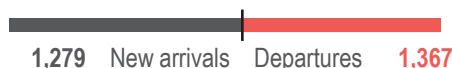


## MOVEMENT

Top three household origins (out of all camp residents):

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin	39%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Ashara	24%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	11%

Movements in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Households planning to leave the camp:



On average, households in the camp had been displaced **twice** before arriving to this camp and **84%** of households in the camp had been displaced longer than one year.

**8%** of households were planning to leave the camp and the most commonly reported reason for leaving was a **desire to return to their area of origin**.

**100%** of those intending to leave wanted to **return to their community of origin**; the most commonly reported reason for this was **emotional desire**.

**63%** of those intending to leave didn't receive any information on returning to their area of origin from the camp management / administration.

## PROTECTION

Protection issues

**76%** of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the two weeks prior to data collection.

The most commonly reported issues were:

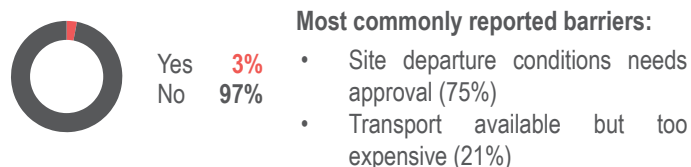
- Disputes between residents (75%)
- Theft (50%)
- Domestic violence (13%)

**3%** of households reported at least one member suffering from **psychosocial distress**.<sup>4</sup> **13%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>5</sup> in the two weeks prior to data collection.

Freedom of movement

**13%** of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

Households reporting that they were able to leave for non-emergency purposes in the two weeks prior to data collection:



Most commonly reported barriers:

- Site departure conditions needs approval (75%)
- Transport available but too expensive (21%)

Gender-based violence

Households reporting the presence of gender-based protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old) (94%)
- Violence against women (6%)

Child protection

Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues:

- Early marriage (below 16 years old) (93%)
- Child labour (21%)

Documentation

**3%** of households reported that all married individuals in the household are in possession of their **marriage certificate**. The main reason why married individuals were not in possession of their marriage certificate was **the certificate was lost**.

**88%** of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>6</sup>

Children at risk <sup>7</sup>	0.7%	People with psychosocial needs	0.6%
Elderly at risk <sup>7</sup>	33%	Single parents/caregivers	3.3%
Persons with disabilities	3.6%	Pregnant/lactating women <sup>7</sup>	24.5%
Chronically ill persons	2.2%	In female-headed households	19.2%

4. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches, sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.

5. As reported by households themselves. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.

6. Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records. Children at risk are persons under 18 who are parents, separated from their immediate family, or not attending school, and persons under 16 who are married or working. Elderly people at risk are persons over the age of 65 who cannot take care of themselves or who are solely responsible for children under 18 or others who cannot take care of themselves.

7. Percentage is the proportion of the population subset who are reported as vulnerable.



## EDUCATION



At the time of data collection, there were **6** educational facilities in the camp.

**Age groups:** No data<sup>3</sup>  
**Service providers:** LNGOs, INGOs, UN agencies  
**Curricula on offer:** No data<sup>3</sup>  
**Certification available:** No data<sup>3</sup>

### Availability of WASH facilities in educational facilities

**Gender-segregated latrines:** In some schools  
**Handwashing facilities:** In some schools  
**Safe drinking water:** In some schools

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Water



**Public tap/standpipe** was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection. However, no data was available on the drinking water supplier or whether water was treated prior to distribution.

**7%** of households reported they spent at least two consecutive days without access to drinking water in the two weeks prior to data collection.

**100%** of households reported using a public tap/standpipe to access drinking water.

**Drinking water issues in the two weeks prior to data collection, by % of households reporting:**



No issues **85%**  
 Water tasted/smelled/looked bad **15%**  
 People got sick after drinking **2%**  
 Not sure **0%**

**10%** of households reported that they treated their drinking water.

**Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:**



**Most commonly reported strategies:**

- Reduce drinking water consumption (70%)
- Rely on drinking water stored previously (57%)

**49%** of individuals reported having suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to data collection, with 22% suffering from respiratory illnesses and 14% from skin diseases.<sup>8</sup>

### Waste disposal



**Primary waste disposal system:** Garbage collection  
**Disposal location:** No data<sup>3</sup>  
**Sewage system:** No data<sup>3</sup>

**99%** of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.

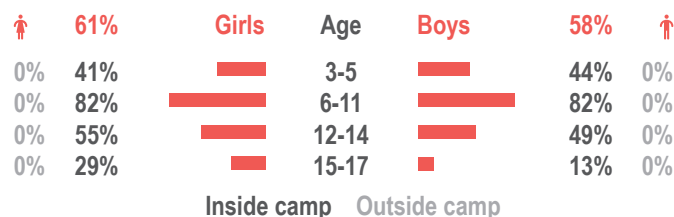
8. In the two weeks prior to data collection, self-verified by household and not verified through medical records.

9. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes (for adults and children), toothpaste (for adults and children), shampoo (for adults and babies), cleaning liquid (for house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.

10. 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.

11. Excluding households who selected not sure.

### Attendance



The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school from May 2019 to **82%** at the time of data collection.

**Barriers to education:** of the **22%** of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, **100%** reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- Education is not considered important (50%)
- Child does not want to attend (25%)
- No education available/lack of learning space (13%)

### Sanitation



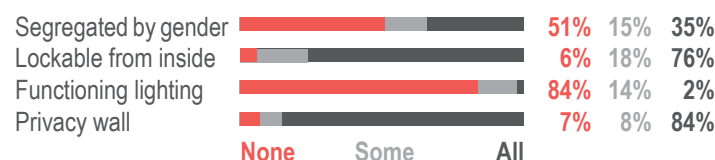
**Number of latrines in camp:** **365** (May 2019: 354)

**Households using latrines:** **96%** Communal<sup>10</sup> **3%** Household<sup>10</sup>

**1%** of households reported practicing **open defecation** as main practice.

**3%** of households reported that some members could not access latrines, with people with disabilities being most frequent (2% of households).

**Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:<sup>11</sup>**



**Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:<sup>11</sup>**



Very clean **10%**  
 Mostly clean **54%**  
 Somewhat unclear **22%**  
 Very unclear **14%**



**Number of showers in camp:** **16** (May 2019: 0)

**Households using showers<sup>7</sup>** **2%** Communal<sup>10</sup> **0%** Household<sup>10</sup>

Households without access to showers predominantly reported **bathing inside their shelters (98%)**.

### Hygiene

**Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:<sup>9</sup>**



The most commonly inaccessible items included **detergent for dishes and washing powder**. Hygiene items were most commonly inaccessible because households **could not afford to buy them**.



## HEALTH



**Number of healthcare facilities: 4**

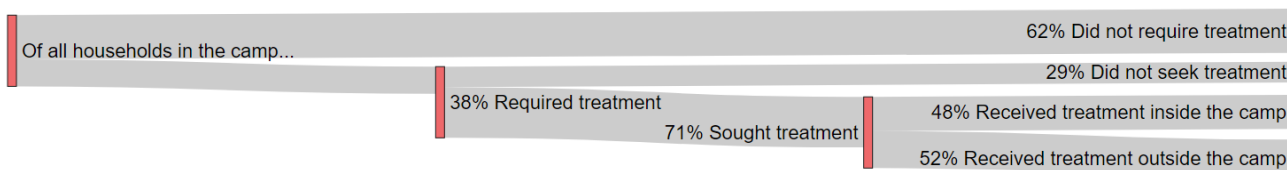
**Service providers:** LNGOs, INGOs, UN agencies

**Types of facilities:** NGO clinics, informal emergency care point

**Households with members in the following categories:<sup>6</sup>**

Person with serious injury		2%	
Person with chronic illness		2%	
Pregnant or lactating woman		38%	<div></div>

**Access to treatment for one or more household members in the 30 days prior to data collection:**



Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection, **32%** reported that they had faced **barriers accessing medical care**. The most commonly reported barriers were **cost of care/medicine being too high** (50%) and **lack of medicine** (42%).

**Households reporting that a member had given birth since living in the camp:**



**Where women delivered:**

- At a health facility (80%)
- At home with professional assistance (18%)

## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

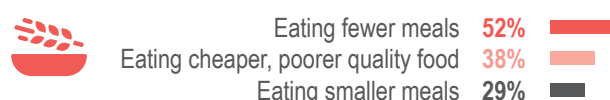
**Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:<sup>2</sup>**



The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from in May 2019 to **72%** in September 2019.

**67%** of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

**Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>12</sup>**

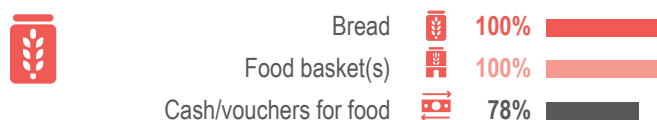


**Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>13</sup>**



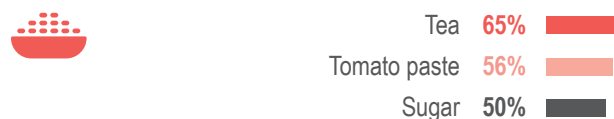
### Distributions

**Type of food assistance received<sup>15</sup>, by % of households reporting:**



**ALL** assessed households had received a food basket, cash, or vouchers in the 30 days prior to data collection.

**Top three food items households would like to receive more of:<sup>16</sup>**



### Market access

**100%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, **98%** of these households reportedly **did not have enough funds** to buy all the items they needed.

## LIVELIHOODS

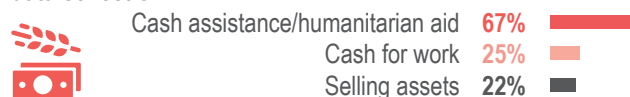
### Livelihood Sources

**96%** of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Average monthly household income: **49,914 SYP** (77 USD)<sup>14</sup>

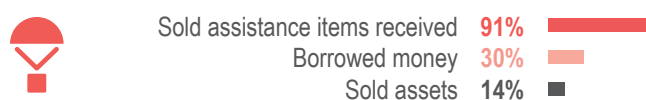
Households with members earning an income: **34%**

**Top three reported primary income sources in the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>16</sup>**



### Coping strategies

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:<sup>16</sup>**



**75%** of households reported that they had **bought goods on credit** in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed **33,743 SYP** (52 USD).<sup>14</sup>

12. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, graph only shows the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported.

13. Households could select as many options as applied.

14. The effective exchange rate for Northeast Syria was reported to be 650 Syrian Pounds to the dollar in September 2019 (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot 21 October 2019).

15. In the 30 days before data collection.

16. Households could select up to three options.





## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

### Shelter

**94%** of inhabited shelters were **family-sized tents**.

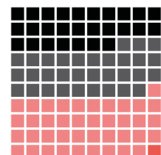
Average number of people per shelter: **no data**<sup>3</sup>

Average number of shelters per household: **no data**<sup>3</sup>

Average household size: **6.8** individuals



### Tent status<sup>17</sup>



Tent is new	27%
Minor wear and tear	33%
Tent is in poor condition	40%
Tent is worn/torn	1%

### Sources of light

Top three sources of light inside shelters:<sup>13</sup>



Light powered by solar panels	78%
Rechargeable flashlight/lamp	14%
Flashlight/lamp with disposable batteries	14%

### NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:<sup>16</sup>



Sources of light	46%
Bedding items (sheets, pillows)	39%
Mattresses/sleeping mats	33%

### Shelter adequacy

**49%** of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:<sup>16</sup>



Shelter in poor condition	42%
No electricity	31%
Overcrowding	25%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>16</sup>



New/additional tents	76%
Tarpaulins	19%
Plastic sheeting	1%

**15%** of respondents reported they had access to a kitchen space.

### Fire safety

Households reporting the presence of fire fighting systems that could be used to protect them:



Yes - fire extinguishers	3%
Yes - other	0%
Not sure	1%
No	96%



**3%** of respondents with access to a fire fighting system reported being familiar with **how to use it**. It was unknown whether residents were provided with information on fire safety in the three months prior to data collection.

## INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

### Camp management and committees

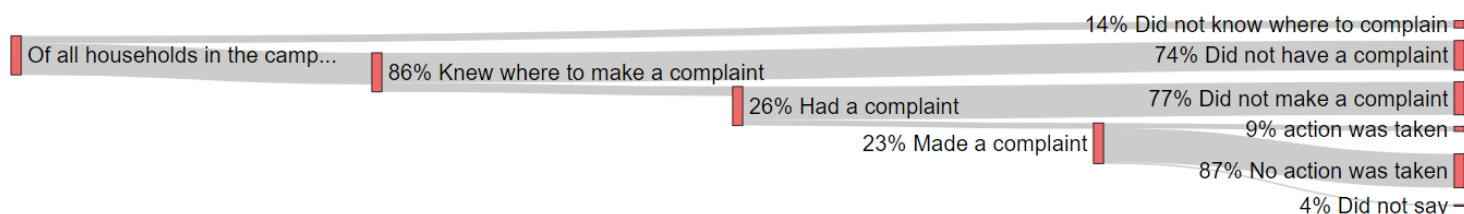
**14%** of households reported that they did not know the camp management, with **4%** saying that they were not sure.

Committees reported by households to be present in camp:

<b>85%</b> Camp management	<b>28%</b> Youth committee
<b>28%</b> Women's committee	<b>27%</b> Maintenance committee
<b>24%</b> WASH committee	<b>27%</b> Distribution committee

### Complaints

Only **9%** of households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result:



### 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).

### Information Needs

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>13</sup>



Word of mouth	75%
Local authorities	44%
Community leaders	10%

Top three reported information needs:<sup>16</sup>



How to find job opportunities	46%
How to return to area of origin	19%
Sponsorship programmes	16%

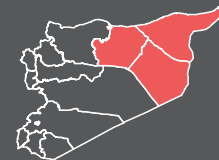
17. Enumerators were asked to observe the state of the tent and select one of the options.



# Camp Profile: Mahmoudliy

Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria

October 2019



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Mahmoudliy settlement. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 26 and 29 September, prior to military escalation in northeast Syria starting on 9 October. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, further additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

Mahmoudliy camp is new and opened in July 2019. It was being used to relocate IDPs from Twahina informal settlement which was in the process of being consolidated. At the time of data collection, the camp was managed by an INGO, and administered by an INGO.

## Camp Overview

**Number of individuals:** 6,122<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of households:** 1,084<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of shelters:** 1,670<sup>1</sup>  
**First arrivals:** July 2019  
**Camp area:** 0.72 km<sup>2</sup>

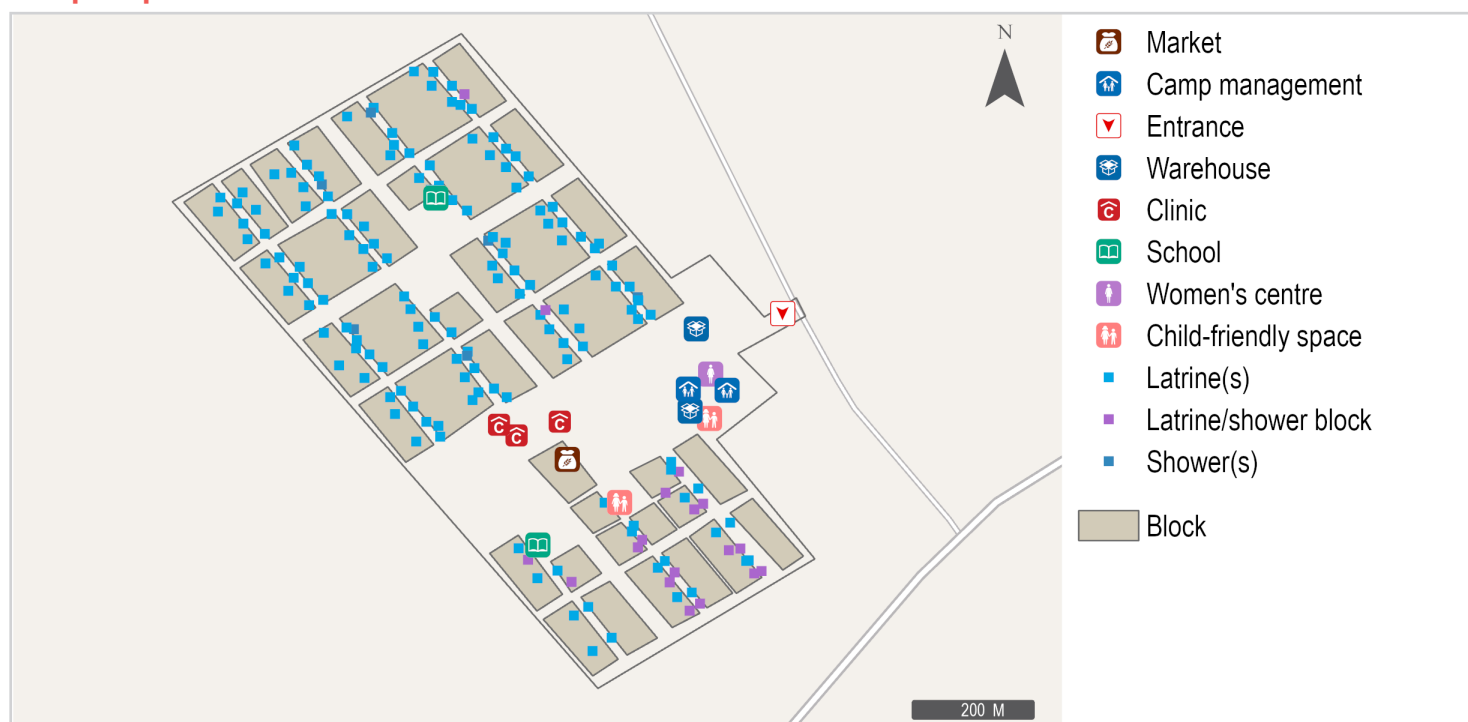
## Demographics

Men		Women
1% 60+	1%	
16% 18-59	20%	
22% 5-17	21%	
10% 0-4	9%	

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Current round Result	Achievement	Previous round (July 2019) Result	Change
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	3.7	●		
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	6.3m <sup>2</sup>	●		
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	118m <sup>2</sup>	●		
Health	% of 0 - 5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	65%	●		
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●		
Protection	% of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks	0%	63%	●		
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to data collection	100%	100%	●		
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	46%	●		
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	51%	●		
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	17%	●		
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	10	●		
	Persons per shower	max. 20	765	●		
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Daily	●		

Targets based on Sphere and humanitarian minimum standards specific to northeast Syria. ● Minimum standard reached ● More than 50% minimum standard reached ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached

1. Number of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management.

2. 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.



## MOVEMENT

Top three household origins (out of all camp residents):

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	
Syria	Hama	Oqeirbat	28%
Syria	Homs	Tadmor	23%
Syria	Aleppo	Maskana	15%

Movements in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Households planning to leave the camp:



On average, households in the camp had been displaced **4** times before arriving to this camp and **5%** of households in the camp had been displaced longer than one year.

**100%** of households were planning to stay in the camp.

It was unknown whether households received any information on returning to their area of origin from the camp management / administration.

## PROTECTION

Protection issues

**76%** of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the two weeks prior to data collection.

The most commonly reported issues were:

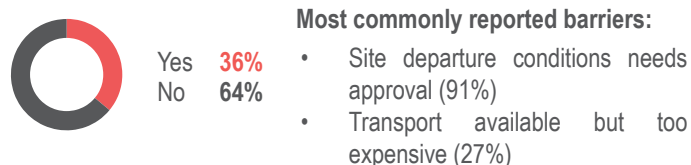
- Refusal to host certain groups of people (77%)
- Disputes between residents (59%)
- Movement restrictions (41%)

**4%** of households reported at least one member suffering from **psychosocial distress**.<sup>4</sup> **13%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>5</sup> in the two weeks prior to data collection.

Freedom of movement

**27%** of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

Households reporting that they were able to leave for non-emergency purposes in the two weeks prior to data collection:

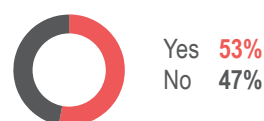


Most commonly reported barriers:

- Site departure conditions needs approval (91%)
- Transport available but too expensive (27%)

Gender-based violence

Households reporting the presence of gender-based protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old) (82%)
- Restrictions on women and girls accessing services (18%)

Child protection

Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues:

- Child labour (91%)
- Early marriage (below 16 years old) (68%)

Documentation

**50%** of households reported that all married individuals in the household are in possession of their **marriage certificate**. The main reason why married individuals were not in possession of their marriage certificate was **certificate services were unavailable**.

**37%** of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>6</sup>

Children at risk <sup>7</sup>	1.1%	People with psychosocial needs	0.7%
Elderly at risk <sup>7</sup>	17%	Single parents/caregivers	1.9%
Persons with disabilities	1.7%	Pregnant/lactating women <sup>7</sup>	26.1%
Chronically ill persons	2.6%	In female-headed households	13.4%

4. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches, sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.

5. As reported by households themselves. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.

6. Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records. Children at risk are persons under 18 who are parents, separated from their immediate family, or not attending school, and persons under 16 who are married or working. Elderly people at risk are persons over the age of 65 who cannot take care of themselves or who are solely responsible for children under 18 or others who cannot take care of themselves.

7. Percentage is the proportion of the population subset who are reported as vulnerable.



## EDUCATION



At the time of data collection, there were **4** educational facilities in the camp.

**Age groups:** 6-11, 12-14, 15-17  
**Service providers:** LNGOs, INGOs  
**Curricula on offer:** Self-taught/UNICEF  
**Certification available:** No data<sup>3</sup>

### Availability of WASH facilities in educational facilities

**Gender-segregated latrines:** In all schools  
**Handwashing facilities:** In some schools  
**Safe drinking water:** In some schools

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Water



**Public tap/standpipe** was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection. However, no data was available on the drinking water supplier or whether water was treated prior to distribution.

**1%** of households reported they spent at least two consecutive days without access to drinking water in the two weeks prior to data collection.

**100%** of households reported using a public tap/standpipe to access drinking water.

### Drinking water issues in the two weeks prior to data collection, by % of households reporting:



No issues **89%**  
 Water tasted/smelled/looked bad **8%**  
 People got sick after drinking **4%**  
 Not sure **0%**

**6%** of households reported that they treated their drinking water.

### Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:



#### Most commonly reported strategies:

- Rely on drinking water stored previously (82%)
- Reduce drinking water consumption (18%)

**30%** of individuals reported having suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to data collection, with 14% suffering from respiratory illnesses and 25% from skin diseases.<sup>8</sup>

### Waste disposal



**Primary waste disposal system:** Communal garbage bin  
**Disposal location:** Official landfill  
**Sewage system:** Sewage network

**100%** of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.

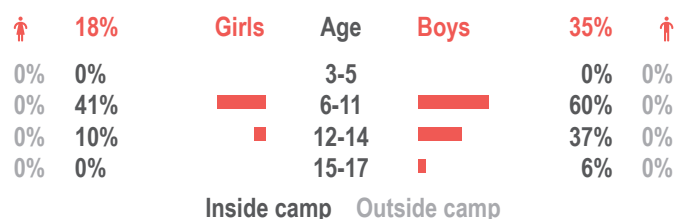
<sup>8</sup> In the two weeks prior to data collection, self-verified by household and not verified through medical records.

<sup>9</sup> The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes (for adults and children), toothpaste (for adults and children), shampoo (for adults and babies), cleaning liquid (for house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.

<sup>10</sup> 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.

<sup>11</sup> Excluding households who selected not sure.

### Attendance



The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school was **51%** at the time of data collection.

**Barriers to education:** of the **60%** of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, **100%** reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- No space in school / unable to register (41%)
- No education for children of a certain age (38%)
- No education available/lack of learning space (14%)

### Sanitation



**Number of latrines in camp:** **591** (May 2019: NA)

**Households using latrines:** **100%** Communal<sup>10</sup> **0%** Household<sup>10</sup>

**0%** of households reported practicing **open defecation** as main practice.

**11%** of households reported that some members could not access latrines, with boys (0-17) being most frequent (7% of households).

### Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:<sup>11</sup>



### Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:<sup>11</sup>



Very clean **17%**  
 Mostly clean **44%**  
 Somewhat unclear **25%**  
 Very unclear **14%**



**Number of showers in camp:** **8** (May 2019: NA)

**Households using showers<sup>7</sup>** **0%** Communal<sup>10</sup> **0%** Household<sup>10</sup>

Households without access to showers predominantly reported **bathing inside their shelters (100%)**.

### Hygiene

#### Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:<sup>9</sup>



The most commonly inaccessible items included **washing powder and bars of soap**. Hygiene items were most commonly inaccessible because households **could not afford to buy them**.





## HEALTH



**Number of healthcare facilities: 3**

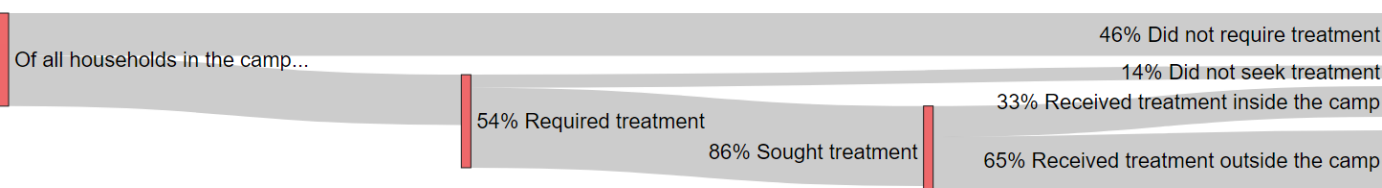
**Service providers:** LNGOs, INGOs, UN agencies

**Types of facilities:** NGO clinics

**Households with members in the following categories:<sup>6</sup>**

Person with serious injury		3%	
Person with chronic illness		3%	
Pregnant or lactating woman		36%	

**Access to treatment for one or more household members in the 30 days prior to data collection:**



Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection, **80%** reported that they had faced **barriers accessing medical care**. The most commonly reported barriers were **lack of medicine** (62%) and **cost of care/medicine being too high** (58%).

**Households reporting that a member had given birth since living in the camp:**



**Where women delivered:**

- At a health facility (86%)
- At home with non-professional assistance (9%)

## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

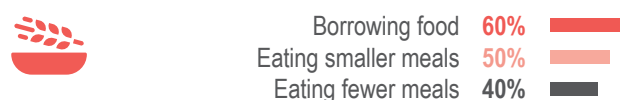
**Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:<sup>2</sup>**



The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score was **46%** in September 2019.

**96%** of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

**Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>13</sup>**

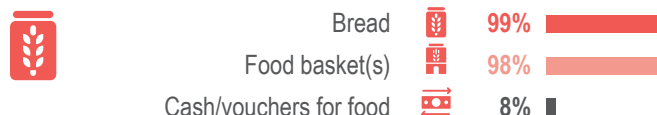


**Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>13</sup>**



### Distributions

**Type of food assistance received<sup>15</sup>, by % of households reporting:**



**9%** of the **12%** households who had not received a food basket, cash, or vouchers in the 30 days prior to data collection, had received at least one of these distributions in the preceding **three months**.

**Top three food items households would like to receive more of:<sup>16</sup>**



### Market access

**68%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, **86%** of these households reportedly **did not have enough funds** to buy all the items they needed.

## LIVELIHOODS

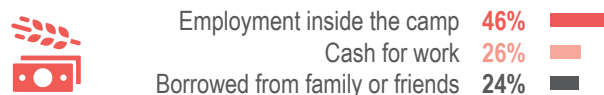
### Livelihood Sources

**54%** of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Average monthly household income: **42,964 SYP** (66 USD)<sup>14</sup>

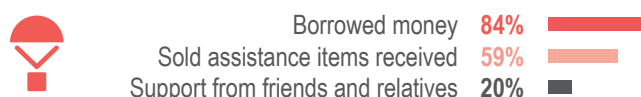
Households with members earning an income: **79%**

**Top three reported primary income sources in the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>16</sup>**



### Coping strategies

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:<sup>16</sup>**



**61%** of households reported that they had **bought goods on credit** in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed **30,990 SYP** (48 USD)<sup>13</sup>

12. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, graph only shows the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported.

13. Households could select as many options as applied.

14. The effective exchange rate for Northeast Syria was reported to be 650 Syrian Pounds to the dollar in September 2019 (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot 21 October 2019).

15. In the 30 days before data collection.

16. Households could select up to three options.



## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

### Shelter

**99%** of inhabited shelters were **family-sized tents**.

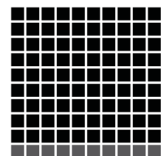
Average number of people per shelter: **3.7**

Average number of shelters per household: **1.5**

Average household size: **5.7** individuals



### Tent status<sup>17</sup>



Tent is new	90%
Minor wear and tear	10%
Tent is in poor condition	0%
Tent is worn/torn	0%

### Sources of light

Top three sources of light inside shelters:<sup>13</sup>



Light powered by solar panels	58%
Rechargeable flashlight/lamp	25%
Flashlight/lamp with disposable batteries	22%

### NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:<sup>16</sup>



Winter blankets	52%
Plastic sheeting	52%
Heating fuel	39%

### Shelter adequacy

**99%** of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:<sup>16</sup>



Lack of privacy	77%
No electricity	40%
Safety (fall hazards, etc.)	33%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>16</sup>



Plastic sheeting	47%
Tarpaulins	45%
New/additional tents	3%

**8%** of respondents reported they had access to a kitchen space.

### Fire safety

Households reporting the presence of fire fighting systems that could be used to protect them:



Yes - fire extinguishers	85%
Yes - other	0%
Not sure	1%
No	14%



**40%** of respondents with access to a fire fighting system reported being familiar with **how to use it**. Camp management reported that actors in the camp **had** provided residents with **information on fire safety** in the three months prior to data collection.

## INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

### Camp management and committees

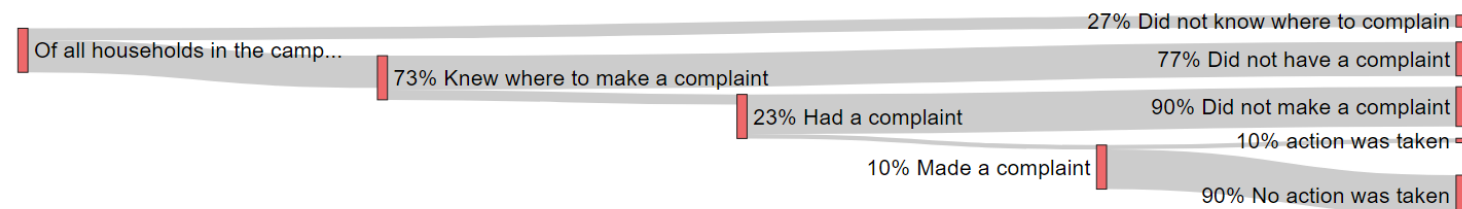
**27%** of households reported that they did not know the camp management, with **23%** saying that they were not sure.

Committees reported by households to be present in camp:

<b>91%</b> Camp management	<b>50%</b> Youth committee
<b>94%</b> Women's committee	<b>93%</b> Maintenance committee
<b>64%</b> WASH committee	<b>93%</b> Distribution committee

### Complaints

Only **10%** of households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result:



### About REACH Initiative

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### Information Needs

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>13</sup>



Community leaders	91%
Word of mouth	39%
Community mobilisers	27%

Top three reported information needs:<sup>16</sup>



How to find job opportunities	79%
How to access assistance	31%
Sponsorship programmes	25%

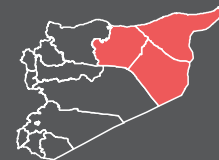
17. Enumerators were asked to observe the state of the tent and select one of the options.



# Camp Profile: Menbij East New

Aleppo governorate, Syria

October 2019



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Menbij East New settlement. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 2 and 3 October, prior to military escalation in northeast Syria starting on 9 October. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, further additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

Menbij East New is one of two large camps in the countryside outside Menbij City. At the time of data collection, the camp was managed by local authorities, and administered by local authorities.

## Location Map



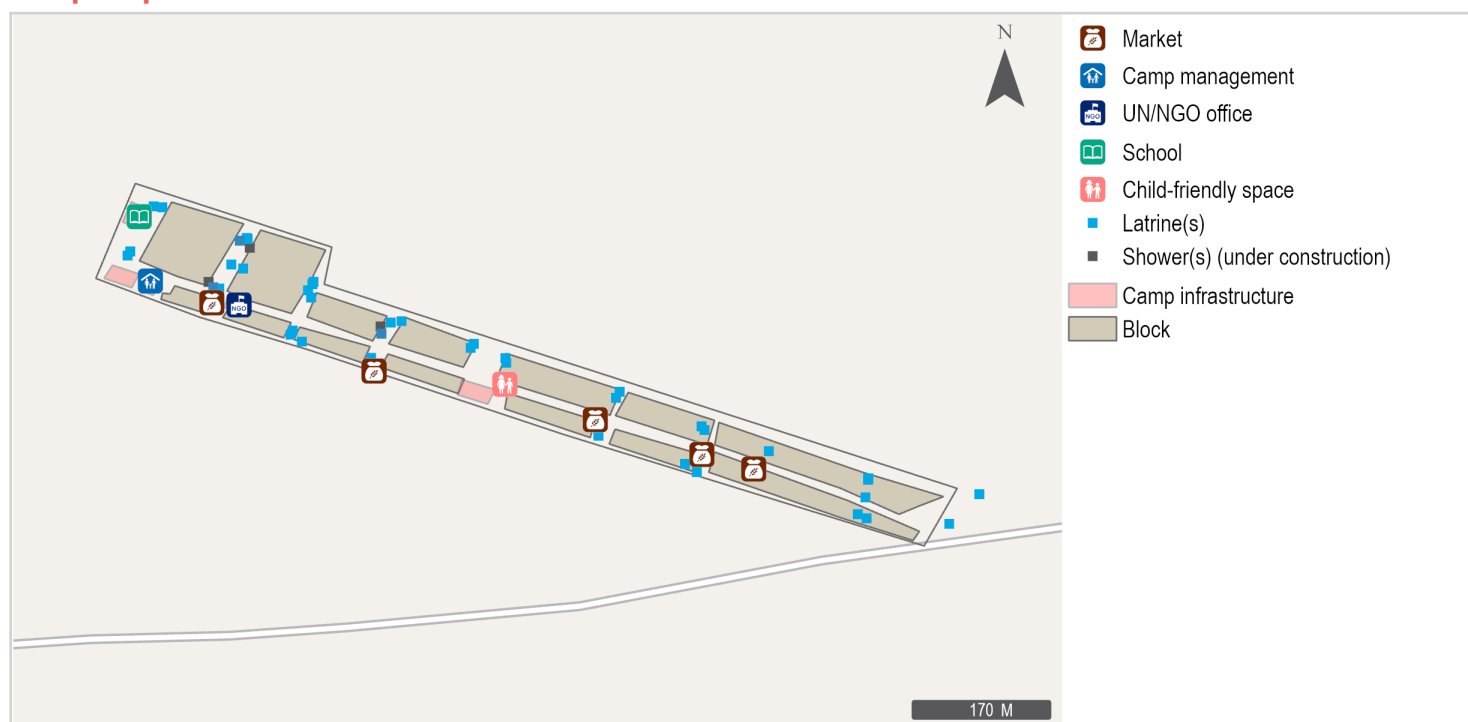
## Camp Overview

**Number of individuals:** 2,833<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of households:** 485<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of shelters:** 561<sup>1</sup>  
**First arrivals:** June 2017  
**Camp area:** 0.09 km<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics

Men			Women		
0%		60+	1%		
17%		18-59	21%		
22%		5-17	19%		
7%		0-4	10%		

## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

Sectoral Minimum Standards			Current round		Previous round (July 2019)	
			Target	Result	Achievement	Result
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.0	🟡	6.3	🟩
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m²	4.6m²	🟢	4.8m²	🔴
	Average camp area per person	min 35m²	32m²	🟡	35m²	🔴
Health	% of 0 - 5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	47%	🔴	69%	🟢
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	No	🔴	Yes	🔴
Protection	% of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks	0%	65%	🟡	72%	🟩
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to data collection	100%	93%	🟡	99%	🔴
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	58%	🟡	80%	🔴
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	74%	🟡	58%	🟢
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	20%	🔴	25%	🔴
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	27	🟡	27	🟡
	Persons per shower	max. 20	142	🔴	125	🔴
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Weekly	🔴	Daily	🔴

Targets based on Sphere and humanitarian minimum standards specific to northeast Syria. ● Minimum standard reached ● More than 50% minimum standard reached ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached

1. Number of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management.

2. 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.

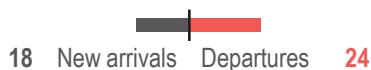


## MOVEMENT

Top three household origins (out of all camp residents):

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	
Syria	Aleppo	Maskana	49%
Syria	Aleppo	Dayr Hafir	34%
Syria	Aleppo	Al-Khafsa	7%

Movements in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Households planning to leave the camp:



On average, households in the camp had been displaced **twice** before arriving to this camp and **77%** of households in the camp had been displaced longer than one year.

**100%** of households were planning to stay in the camp.

It was unknown whether households received any information on returning to their area of origin from the camp management / administration.

## PROTECTION

Protection issues

**76%** of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the two weeks prior to data collection.

The most commonly reported issues were:

- Disputes between residents (73%)
- Theft (37%)
- Confiscation of documents (13%)

**2%** of households reported at least one member suffering from **psychosocial distress**.<sup>3</sup> **13%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>4</sup> in the two weeks prior to data collection.

Freedom of movement

**36%** of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

Households reporting that they were able to leave for non-emergency purposes in the two weeks prior to data collection:



Most commonly reported barriers:

- Site departure conditions needs approval (90%)
- Insufficient transport (31%)

Gender-based violence

Households reporting the presence of gender-based protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old) (86%)
- Restrictions on women and girls accessing services (20%)

Child protection

Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues:

- Child labour (94%)
- Early marriage (below 16 years old) (88%)

Documentation

**51%** of households reported that all married individuals in the household were in possession of their **marriage certificate**. The main reason married individuals were not in possession of their marriage certificate was that **certificate services were unavailable**.

**19%** of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>5</sup>

Children at risk <sup>6</sup>	1.3%	People with psychosocial needs	0.4%
Elderly at risk <sup>6</sup>	40%	Single parents/caregivers	2.0%
Persons with disabilities	1.8%	Pregnant/lactating women <sup>6</sup>	27.4%
Chronically ill persons	2.4%	In female-headed households	15.9%

3. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches, sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.

4. As reported by households themselves. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.

5. Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records. Children at risk are persons under 18 who are parents, separated from their immediate family, or not attending school, and persons under 16 who are married or working. Elderly people at risk are persons over the age of 65 who cannot take care of themselves or who are solely responsible for children under 18 or others who cannot take care of themselves.

6. Percentage is the proportion of the population subset who are reported as vulnerable.



## EDUCATION



At the time of data collection, there were **2** educational facilities in the camp.

**Age groups:** 3-5, 6-11, 12-14  
**Service providers:** Camp management  
**Curricula on offer:** Government of Syria/UNICEF  
**Certification available:** Under discussion

### Availability of WASH facilities in educational facilities

**Gender-segregated latrines:** In no schools  
**Handwashing facilities:** In some schools  
**Safe drinking water:** In all schools

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Water



**Public tap/standpipe** was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection. However, no data was available on the drinking water supplier or whether water was treated prior to distribution.

**8%** of households reported they spent at least two consecutive days without access to drinking water in the two weeks prior to data collection.

**100%** of households reported using a public tap/standpipe to access drinking water.

**Drinking water issues in the two weeks prior to data collection, by % of households reporting:**



No issues **72%**  
 Water tasted/smelled/looked bad **17%**  
 People got sick after drinking **17%**  
 Not sure **0%**

**5%** of households reported that they treated their drinking water.

**Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:**



**Most commonly reported strategies:**

- Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc.) (100%)
- Rely on drinking water stored previously (43%)

**38%** of individuals reported having suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to data collection, with 15% suffering from respiratory illnesses and 22% from skin diseases.<sup>7</sup>

### Waste disposal



**Primary waste disposal system:** Garbage collection  
**Disposal location:** Official landfill  
**Sewage system:** septic tank, emptied monthly

**100%** of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.

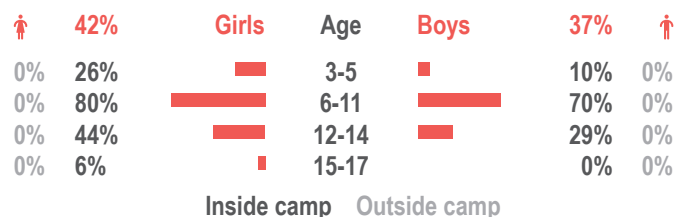
7. In the two weeks prior to data collection, self-verified by household and not verified through medical records.

8. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes (for adults and children), toothpaste (for adults and children), shampoo (for adults and babies), cleaning liquid (for house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.

9. 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.

10. Excluding households who selected not sure.

### Attendance



The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school increased from **58%** in May 2019 to **74%** at the time of data collection.

**Barriers to education:** of the **41%** of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, **100%** reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- Child does not want to attend (46%)
- No education for children of a certain age (31%)
- Classes are overcrowded (8%)

### Sanitation



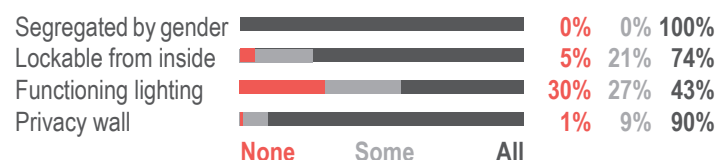
**Number of latrines in camp:** **105** (May 2019: 76)

**Households using latrines:** **100%** Communal<sup>9</sup> **0%** Household<sup>9</sup>

**0%** of households reported practicing **open defecation** as main practice.

**1%** of households reported that some members could not access latrines, with girls (0-17) being most frequent (1% of households).

**Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:<sup>10</sup>**



**Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:<sup>10</sup>**



Very clean **11%**  
 Mostly clean **30%**  
 Somewhat unclear **31%**  
 Very unclear **28%**



**Number of showers in camp:** **20** (May 2019: 22)

**Households using showers<sup>7</sup>** **0%** Communal<sup>9</sup> **4%** Household<sup>9</sup>

Households without access to showers predominantly reported **bathing inside their shelters (97%)**.

### Hygiene

**Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:<sup>8</sup>**



The most commonly inaccessible items included **washing powder and disposable diapers**. Hygiene items were most commonly inaccessible because households **could not afford to buy them**.





# Camp Profile: Menbij East New



## HEALTH

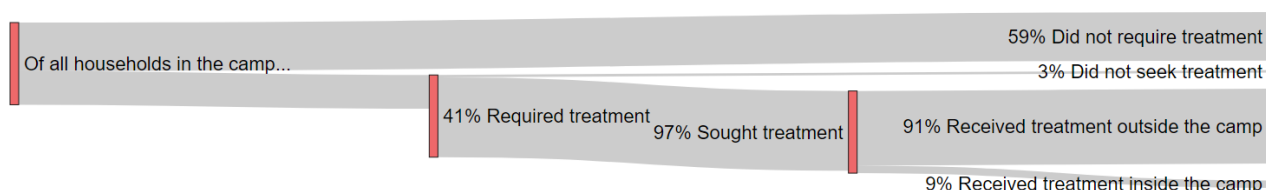


Number of healthcare facilities: **0**  
Service providers: NA  
Types of facilities: NA

Households with members in the following categories:<sup>5</sup>

Person with serious injury		2%	
Person with chronic illness		2%	
Pregnant or lactating woman		40%	

Access to treatment for one or more household members in the 30 days prior to data collection:



Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection, **86%** reported that they had faced **barriers accessing medical care**. The most commonly reported barriers were **cost of care/medicine being too high** (83%) and **high transport costs** (63%).

Households reporting that a member had given birth since living in the camp:



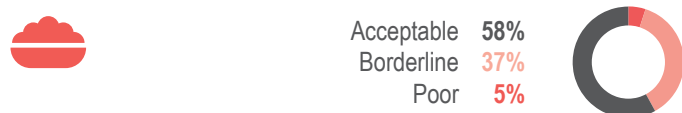
Where women delivered:

- At a health facility (92%)
- At home with non-professional assistance (4%)

## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

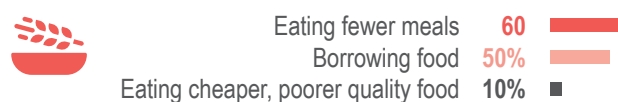
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:<sup>2</sup>



The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from **80%** in May 2019 to **58%** in September 2019.

**97%** of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>11</sup>

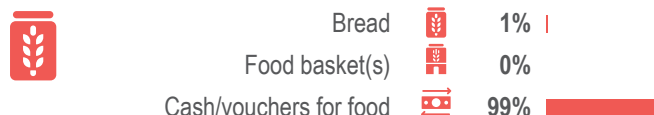


Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>12</sup>



### Distributions

Type of food assistance received<sup>14</sup>, by % of households reporting:



**0%** of the **7%** households who had not received a food basket, cash, or vouchers in the 30 days prior to data collection, had received at least one of these distributions in the preceding **three months**.

Top three food items households would like to receive more of:<sup>15</sup>



### Market access

**81%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, **100%** of these households reportedly **did not have enough funds** to buy all the items they needed.

## LIVELIHOODS

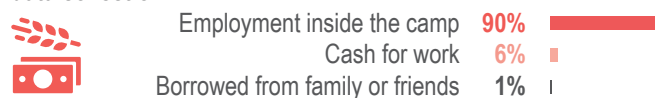
### Livelihood Sources

**80%** of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Average monthly household income: **45,407 SYP** (70 USD)<sup>13</sup>

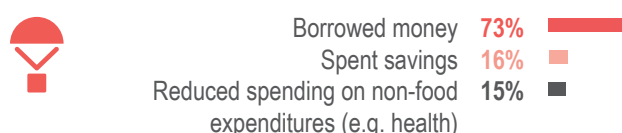
Households with members earning an income: **99%**

Top three reported primary income sources in the 30 days prior to data collection:<sup>15</sup>



### Coping strategies

Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:<sup>15</sup>



**72%** of households reported that they had **bought goods on credit** in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed **26,016 SYP** (40 USD)<sup>13</sup>

11. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, graph only shows the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported.

12. Households could select as many options as applied.

13. The effective exchange rate for Northeast Syria was reported to be 650 Syrian Pounds to the dollar in September 2019 (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot 21 October 2019).

14. In the 30 days before data collection.

15. Households could select up to three options.



## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

### Shelter

**93%** of inhabited shelters were **family-sized tents**.

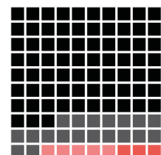
Average number of people per shelter: **5.0**

Average number of shelters per household: **1.2**

Average household size: **5.8** individuals



### Tent status<sup>16</sup>



Tent is new	73%
Minor wear and tear	19%
Tent is in poor condition	5%
Tent is worn/torn	4%

### Sources of light

Top three sources of light inside shelters:<sup>12</sup>



Light powered by camp generator	43%
Light powered by solar panels	41%
Cell phone light	24%

### NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:<sup>15</sup>



Heating fuel	54%
Winter blankets	50%
Mattresses/sleeping mats	47%

### Shelter adequacy

**93%** of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:<sup>15</sup>



Lack of privacy	83%
Safety (structural damage, etc.)	36%
No electricity	15%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>15</sup>



Tarpaulins	45%
Plastic sheeting	27%
New/additional tents	20%

**0%** of respondents reported they had access to a kitchen space.

### Fire safety

Households reporting the presence of fire fighting systems that could be used to protect them:



Yes - fire extinguishers	86%
Yes - other	0%
Not sure	1%
No	13%



**56%** of respondents with access to a fire fighting system reported being familiar with **how to use it**. Camp management reported that actors in the camp **had** provided residents with **information on fire safety** in the three months prior to data collection.

## INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

### Camp management and committees

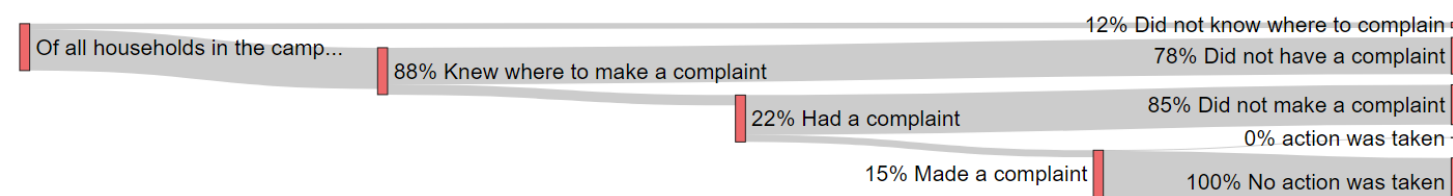
**12%** of households reported that they did not know the camp management, with **30%** saying that they were not sure.

Committees reported by households to be present in camp:

<b>99%</b> Camp management	<b>62%</b> Youth committee
<b>29%</b> Women's committee	<b>72%</b> Maintenance committee
<b>66%</b> WASH committee	<b>72%</b> Distribution committee

### Complaints

Only **0%** of households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result:



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### Information Needs

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>12</sup>



Community leaders	97%
Word of mouth	49%
Community mobilisers	34%

Top three reported information needs:<sup>15</sup>



How to find job opportunities	80%
How to access assistance	33%
Sponsorship programmes	26%

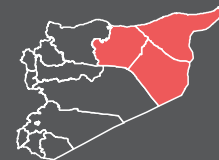
16. Enumerators were asked to observe the state of the tent and select one of the options.



# Camp Profile: Menbij East Old

Aleppo governorate, Syria

October 2019



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Menbij East Old settlement. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 30 September and 1 October, prior to military escalation in northeast Syria starting on 9 October. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, further additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

Menbij East Old is one of two large camps in the countryside outside Menbij City. At the time of data collection, the camp was managed by local authorities, and administered by local authorities.

## Location Map



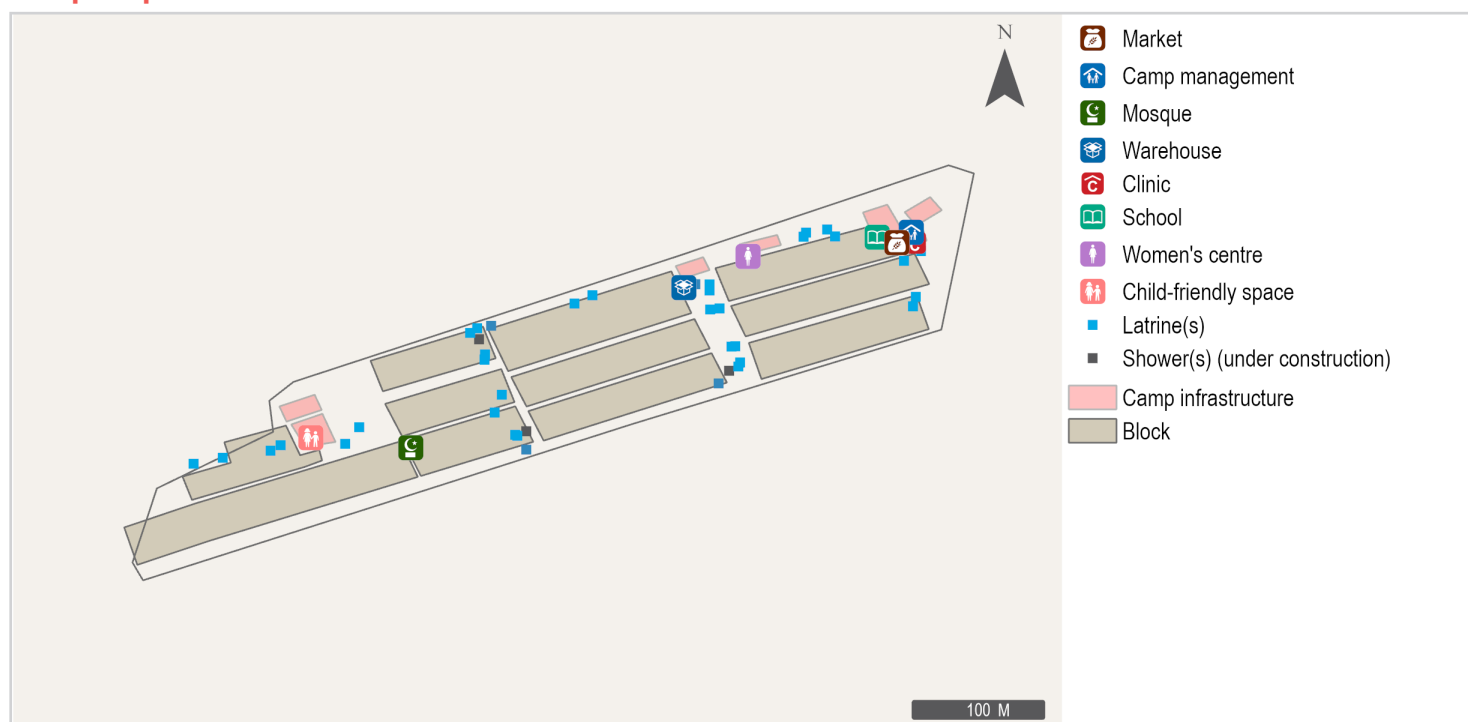
## Camp Overview

**Number of individuals:** 2,435<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of households:** 416<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of shelters:** 443<sup>1</sup>  
**First arrivals:** April 2017  
**Camp area:** 0.06 km<sup>2</sup>

## Demographics

Men	Women
1% 60+	0%
18% 18-59	20%
22% 5-17	21%
9% 0-4	8%

## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Current round Result	Achievement	Previous round (July 2019) Result	Change
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.5	●	5.2	▲
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	3.8m <sup>2</sup>	●	3.4m <sup>2</sup>	▲
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	25m <sup>2</sup>	●	24m <sup>2</sup>	▲
Health	% of 0 - 5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	63%	●	63%	▶
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
Protection	% of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks	0%	58%	●	81%	▼
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to data collection	100%	92%	●	99%	▼
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	54%	●	84%	▼
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	85%	●	69%	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	28%	●	23%	▲
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	25	●	34	▼
	Persons per shower	max. 20	122	●	117	▼
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Weekly	●	Daily	▲

Targets based on Sphere and humanitarian minimum standards specific to northeast Syria. ● Minimum standard reached ● More than 50% minimum standard reached ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached

1. Number of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management.

2. 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.



## MOVEMENT

Top three household origins (out of all camp residents):

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	
Syria	Aleppo	Maskana	93%
Syria	Aleppo	Dayr Hafir	5%
Syria	Idleb	Ma'arrat An Nu'man	1%

Movements in the 30 days prior to the assessment:



Households planning to leave the camp:



On average, households in the camp had been displaced **twice** before arriving to this camp and **87%** of households in the camp had been displaced longer than one year.

**100%** of households were planning to stay in the camp.

It was unknown whether households received any information on returning to their area of origin from the camp management / administration.

## PROTECTION

### Protection issues

**76%** of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the two weeks prior to data collection.

The most commonly reported issues were:

- Disputes between residents (84%)
- Theft (30%)
- Movement restrictions (11%)

**3%** of households reported at least one member suffering from **psychosocial distress**.<sup>3</sup> **13%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>4</sup> in the two weeks prior to data collection.

### Freedom of movement

**47%** of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

Households reporting that they were able to leave for non-emergency purposes in the two weeks prior to data collection:

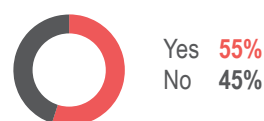


Most commonly reported barriers:

- Site departure conditions needs approval (83%)
- Insufficient transport (37%)

### Gender-based violence

Households reporting the presence of gender-based protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old) (96%)
- Restrictions on women and girls accessing services (18%)

### Child protection

Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues:

- Child labour (94%)
- Early marriage (below 16 years old) (89%)

### Documentation

**57%** of households reported that all married individuals in the household are in possession of their **marriage certificate**. The main reason why married individuals were not in possession of their marriage certificate was **certificate services were unavailable**.

**27%** of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>5</sup>

Children at risk <sup>6</sup>	0.00%	People with psychosocial needs	0.6%
Elderly at risk <sup>6</sup>	20%	Single parents/caregivers	0.6%
Persons with disabilities	1.3%	Pregnant/lactating women <sup>6</sup>	24.6%
Chronically ill persons	2.7%	In female-headed households	8.6%

3. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches, sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.

4. As reported by households themselves. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.

5. Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records. Children at risk are persons under 18 who are parents, separated from their immediate family, or not attending school, and persons under 16 who are married or working. Elderly people at risk are persons over the age of 65 who cannot take care of themselves or who are solely responsible for children under 18 or others who cannot take care of themselves.

6. Percentage is the proportion of the population subset who are reported as vulnerable.



## EDUCATION



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

Age groups:	Unknown
Service providers:	Camp management, UN agencies
Curricula on offer:	Unknown
Certification available:	No

### Availability of WASH facilities in educational facilities

Gender-segregated latrines:	No data
Handwashing facilities:	In no schools
Safe drinking water:	In all schools

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Water



**Public tap/standpipe** was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection. However, no data was available on the drinking water supplier or whether water was treated prior to distribution.

**1%** of households reported they spent at least two consecutive days without access to drinking water in the two weeks prior to data collection.

**100%** of households reported using a public tap/standpipe to access

**Drinking water issues in the two week prior to data collection, by % of households reporting:**



No issues	64%
Water tasted/smelled/looked bad	26%
People got sick after drinking	17%
Not sure	0%

**1%** of households reported that they treated their drinking water.

**Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:**



Yes **27%**  
No **73%**

**Most commonly reported strategies:**

- Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc.) (83%)
- Rely on drinking water stored previously (54%)

**43%** of individuals reported having suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to data collection, with 23% suffering from respiratory illnesses and 28% from skin diseases.<sup>7</sup>

### Waste disposal



**Primary waste disposal system:** Communal garbage bin  
**Disposal location:** Official landfill  
**Sewage system:** Septic tank, emptied monthly

**96%** of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.

<sup>7</sup> In the two weeks prior to data collection, self-verified by household and not verified through medical records.

<sup>8</sup> The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes (for adults and children), toothpaste (for adults and children), shampoo (for adults and babies), cleaning liquid (for house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>10</sup> Excluding households who selected not sure.

### Attendance

	50%	Girls	Age	Boys	45%	
0%	10%		3-5		7%	0%
0%	88%		6-11		81%	0%
0%	38%		12-14		55%	0%
0%	0%		15-17		5%	0%
Inside camp   Outside camp						

The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school increased from **69%** in May 2019 to **85%** at the time of data collection.

**Barriers to education:** of the **26%** of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, **100%** reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- Child does not want to attend (50%)
- No education for children of a certain age (25%)
- Newly arrived to camp (13%)

### Sanitation



**Number of latrines in camp:** **96** (May 2019: 91)

**Households using latrines:** **Communal<sup>9</sup> 100%** **Household<sup>9</sup> 0%**

**0%** of households reported practicing **open defecation** as main practice.

**7%** of households reported that some members could not access latrines, with boys (0-17) being most frequent (5% of households).

**Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:<sup>10</sup>**

Segregated by gender	0%	0%	100%
Lockable from inside	6%	34%	61%
Functioning lighting	26%	34%	40%
Privacy wall	20%	3%	76%
	None	Some	All

**Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:<sup>10</sup>**



Very clean	9%
Mostly clean	38%
Somewhat unclear	33%
Very unclear	20%



**Number of showers in camp:** **20** (May 2019: 20)

**Households using showers:** **Communal<sup>9</sup> 1%** **Household<sup>9</sup> 1%**

Households without access to showers predominantly reported **bathing inside their shelters (97%)**.

### Hygiene

**Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:<sup>8</sup>**



Yes **69%**  
No **31%**

The most commonly inaccessible items included **washing powder and bars of soap**. Hygiene items were most commonly inaccessible because households **could not afford to buy them**.





# Camp Profile: Menbij East Old



## HEALTH

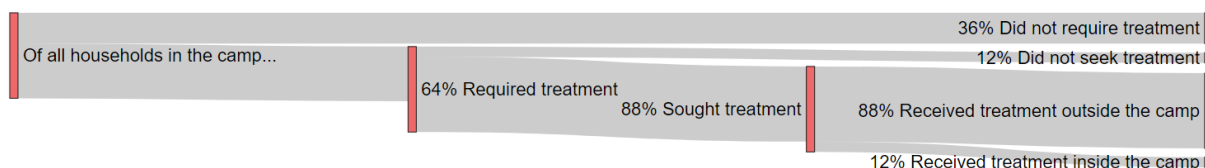


**Number of healthcare facilities:** 1  
**Service providers:** UN agencies  
**Types of facilities:** NGO clinic

**Households with members in the following categories:**<sup>5</sup>

Person with serious injury		3%	
Person with chronic illness		3%	
Pregnant or lactating woman		34%	

**Access to treatment for one or more household members in the 30 days prior to data collection:**



Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection, **68%** reported that they had faced **barriers accessing medical care**. The most commonly reported barriers were **cost of care/medicine being too high** (82%) and **high transport costs** (56%).

**Households reporting that a member had given birth since living in the camp:**



**Where women delivered:**

- At a health facility (100%)

## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

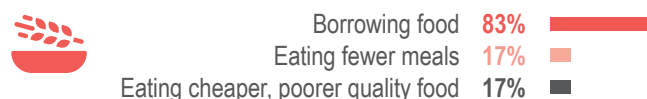
**Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:**<sup>2</sup>



The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from **84%** in May 2019 to **54%** in September 2019.

**96%** of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

**Top three reported food-related coping strategies:**<sup>11</sup>

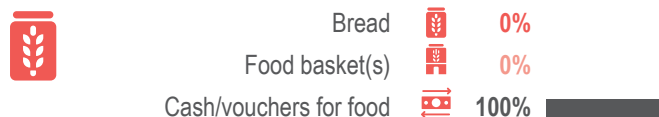


**Most commonly reported main sources of food:**<sup>12</sup>



### Distributions

**Type of food assistance received**<sup>14</sup>, by % of households reporting:



**0%** of the **8%** households who had not received a food basket, cash, or vouchers in the 30 days prior to data collection, had received at least one of these distributions in the preceding **three months**.

**Top three food items households would like to receive more of:**<sup>15</sup>



### Market access

**88%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, **100%** of these households reportedly **did not have enough funds** to buy all the items they needed.

## LIVELIHOODS

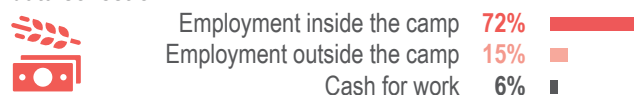
### Livelihood Sources

**78%** of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Average monthly household income: **52,091 SYP** (80 USD)<sup>13</sup>

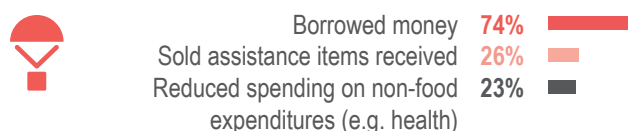
Households with members earning an income: **94%**

**Top three reported primary income sources in the 30 days prior to data collection:**<sup>15</sup>



### Coping strategies

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:**<sup>15</sup>



**81%** of households reported that they had **bought goods on credit** in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed **36,076 SYP** (56 USD)<sup>13</sup>

11. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, graph only shows the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported.

12. Households could select as many options as applied.

13. The effective exchange rate for Northeast Syria was reported to be 650 Syrian Pounds to the dollar in September 2019 (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot 21 October 2019).

14. In the 30 days before data collection.

15. Households could select up to three options.



# Camp Profile: Menbij East Old



## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

### Shelter

**93%** of inhabited shelters were **family-sized tents**.

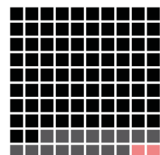
Average number of people per shelter: **5.5**

Average number of shelters per household: **1.1**

Average household size: **5.9** individuals



### Tent status<sup>16</sup>



Tent is new	82%
Minor wear and tear	16%
Tent is in poor condition	2%
Tent is worn/torn	0%

### Sources of light

Top three sources of light inside shelters:<sup>12</sup>



Light powered by camp generator	51%
Light powered by solar panels	43%
Rechargeable flashlight/lamp	18%

### NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:<sup>15</sup>



Winter blankets	70%
Heating fuel	44%
Plastic sheeting	42%

### Shelter adequacy

**85%** of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:<sup>15</sup>



Lack of privacy	84%
Safety (structural damage, etc.)	32%
No electricity	21%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>15</sup>



Plastic sheeting	46%
Tarpaulins	33%
New/additional tents	7%

**1%** of respondents reported they had access to a kitchen space.

### Fire safety

Households reporting the presence of fire fighting systems that could be used to protect them:



Yes - fire extinguishers	97%
Yes - other	0%
Not sure	0%
No	3%



**63%** of respondents with access to a fire fighting system reported being familiar with **how to use it**. It was unknown whether residents were provided with information on fire safety in the three months prior to data collection.

## INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

### Camp management and committees

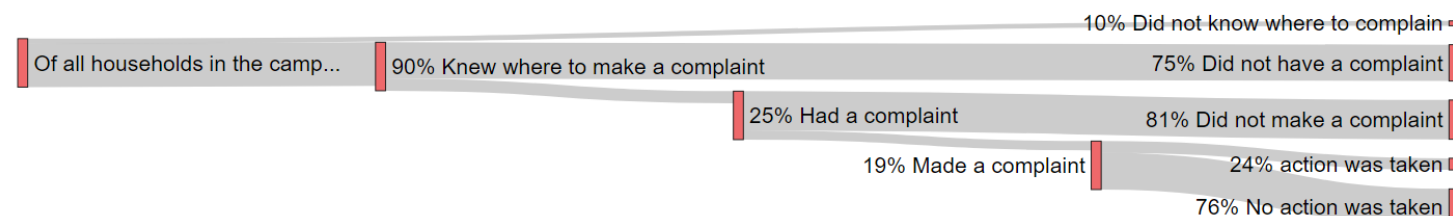
**10%** of households reported that they did not know the camp management, with **29%** saying that they were not sure.

Committees reported by households to be present in camp:

<b>99%</b> Camp management	<b>75%</b> Youth committee
<b>62%</b> Women's committee	<b>82%</b> Maintenance committee
<b>62%</b> WASH committee	<b>82%</b> Distribution committee

### Complaints

Only **24%** of households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result:



### 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).

### Information Needs

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>12</sup>



Community leaders	92%
Word of mouth	47%
Community mobilisers	28%

Top three reported information needs:<sup>15</sup>



How to find job opportunities	76%
Sponsorship programmes	27%
How to access assistance	26%

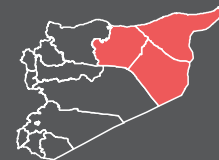
16. Enumerators were asked to observe the state of the tent and select one of the options.



# Camp Profile: Twahina

Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria

October 2019



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Twahina settlement. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 24 and 25 September, prior to military escalation in northeast Syria starting on 9 October. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. In some cases, further additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

Twahina is an informal settlement where conditions are poor and sanitation facilities scarce. At the time of data collection, relocation of residents to nearby Mahmoudli settlement was underway, leading to a reduction in population and some service provision. At the time of data collection, the camp was managed by an INGO, and administered by local authorities.

## Camp Overview

**Number of individuals:** 1,491<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of households:** 274<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of shelters:** 350<sup>1</sup>  
**First arrivals:** May 2017  
**Camp area:** 0.38 km<sup>2</sup>

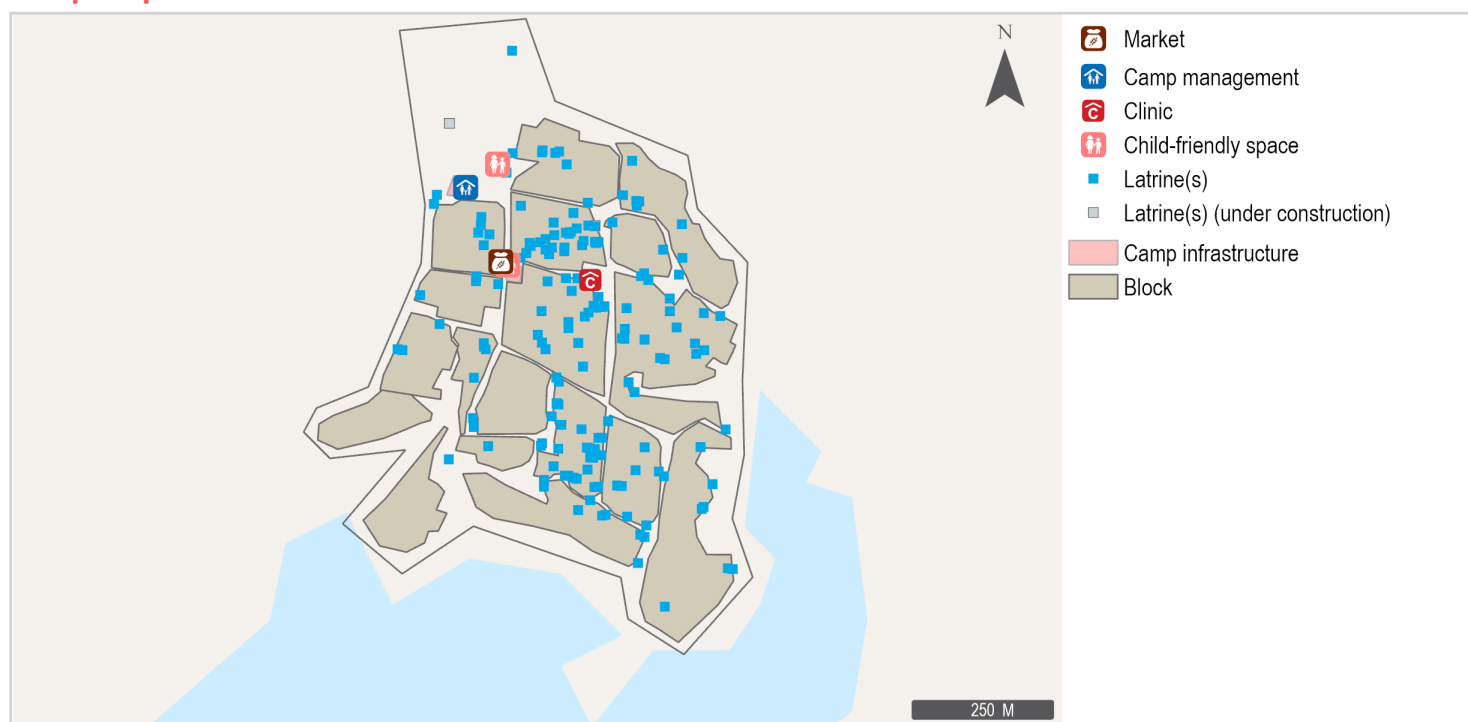
## Demographics

Men		Women	
0%	60+	1%	
17%	18-59	22%	
21%	5-17	18%	
10%	0-4	11%	

## Location Map



## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Current round Result	Achievement	Previous round (July 2019) Result	Change
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4.3	●	5	▼
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	5.4m <sup>2</sup>	●	1.8m <sup>2</sup>	▲
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	255m <sup>2</sup>	●	46m <sup>2</sup>	▲
Health	% of 0 - 5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	49%	●	78%	▼
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes <sup>2</sup>	●	Yes	▶
Protection	% of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks	0%	89%	●	82%	▼
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to data collection	100%	88%	●	100%	▼
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	31%	●	85%	▼
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	2%	●	1%	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	0%	●	0%	▶
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	21	●	99	▼
	Persons per shower	max. 20	no showers	●	8,158	▼
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Daily	●	Daily	▶

Targets based on Sphere and humanitarian minimum standards specific to northeast Syria. ● Minimum standard reached ● More than 50% minimum standard reached ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached

1. Number of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management.

2. 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.



## MOVEMENT

Top three household origins (out of all camp residents):

	Country	Governorate	Sub-district	
	Syria	Hama	Oqeirbat	37%
	Syria	Homs	Tadmor	27%
	Syria	Homs	Jeb Ej-Jarrah	16%

Movements in the 30 days prior to data collection:

no data<sup>3</sup> New arrivals Departures no data<sup>3</sup>

Households planning to leave the camp:



On average, households in the camp had been displaced **3** times before arriving to this camp and **74%** of households in the camp had been displaced longer than one year.

**100%** of households were planning to stay in the camp.

It was unknown whether households received any information on returning to their area of origin from the camp management / administration.

## PROTECTION

Protection issues

**76%** of households in the camp reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the two weeks prior to data collection.

The most commonly reported issues were:

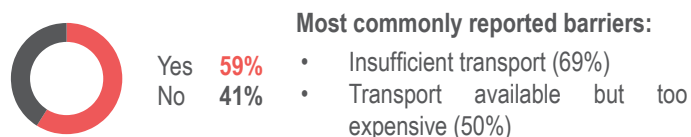
- Disputes between residents (89%)
- Theft (33%)

**5%** of households reported at least one member suffering from **psychosocial distress**.<sup>4</sup> **13%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>5</sup> in the two weeks prior to data collection.

Freedom of movement

**45%** of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

Households reporting that they were able to leave for non-emergency purposes in the two weeks prior to data collection:



Gender-based violence

Households reporting the presence of gender-based protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old) (87%)
- Restrictions on women and girls accessing services (11%)

Child protection

Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):



Most commonly reported issues:

- Child labour (68%)
- Early marriage (below 16 years old) (66%)

Documentation

**49%** of households reported that all married individuals in the household are in possession of their **marriage certificate**. The main reason why married individuals were not in possession of their marriage certificate was **certificate services were unavailable**.

**29%** of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>6</sup>

Children at risk <sup>7</sup>	1.9%	People with psychosocial needs	0.9%
Elderly at risk <sup>7</sup>	0.00%	Single parents/caregivers	2.1%
Persons with disabilities	1.2%	Pregnant/lactating women <sup>7</sup>	18.1%
Chronically ill persons	2.8%	In female-headed households	16.3%

3. Due to the change in the security situation immediately following data collection, it was not possible to consolidate key informant data for the camp.

4. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches, sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or other household members.

5. As reported by households themselves. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in other daily activities.

6. Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records. Children at risk are persons under 18 who are parents, separated from their immediate family, or not attending school, and persons under 16 who are married or working. Elderly people at risk are persons over the age of 65 who cannot take care of themselves or who are solely responsible for children under 18 or others who cannot take care of themselves.

7. Percentage is the proportion of the population subset who are reported as vulnerable.



## EDUCATION



At the time of data collection, there was **no** educational facility in the camp.

Age groups: NA  
Service providers: NA  
Curricula on offer: NA  
Certification available: NA

### Available WASH facilities

Gender-segregated latrines: NA  
Handwashing facilities: NA  
Safe drinking water: NA

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Water

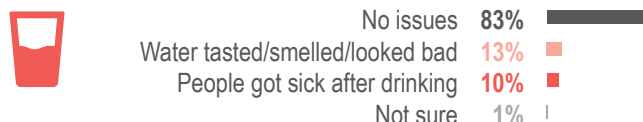


**Public tap/standpipe** was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection. However, no data was available on the drinking water supplier or whether water was treated prior to distribution.

**0%** of households reported they spent at least two consecutive days without access to drinking water in the two weeks prior to data collection.

**100%** of households reported using a public tap/standpipe to access drinking water.

**Drinking water issues in the two weeks prior to data collection, by % of households reporting:**



**6%** of households reported that they treated their drinking water.

**Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:**



**Most commonly reported strategies:**

- Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc.) (60%)
- Rely on drinking water stored previously (53%)

**35%** of individuals reported having suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to data collection, with 14% suffering from respiratory illnesses and 26% from skin diseases.<sup>8</sup>

### Waste disposal



**Primary waste disposal system:** Communal garbage bin  
**Disposal location:** Official landfill, 20km from site  
**Sewage system:** Septic tank, emptied every 6 weeks

**92%** of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.

8. In the two weeks prior to data collection, self-verified by household and not verified through medical records.

9. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes (for adults and children), toothpaste (for adults and children), shampoo (for adults and babies), cleaning liquid (for house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.

10. 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.

11. Excluding households who selected not sure.

### Attendance

The proportion of children aged 6-11 reported as attending school increased from **1%** in May 2019 to **2%** at the time of data collection. As there is no formal education provision at Twahina, this could represent informal schooling or education outside the camp.

**Barriers to education:** of the **97%** of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, **100%** reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- No education available/lack of learning space (87%)
- Parents feel children are only doing recreational activities at learning centre (6%)

### Sanitation



**Number of latrines in camp:** **71** (May 2019: 173)

**Households using latrines:** **74%** Communal<sup>10</sup> **1%** Household<sup>10</sup>

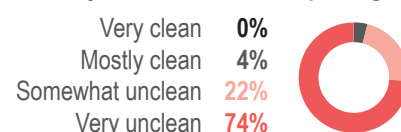
**14%** of households reported practicing **open defecation** as main practice.

**6%** of households reported that some members could not access latrines, with boys (0-17) being most frequent (4% of households).

**Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:<sup>11</sup>**



**Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:<sup>11</sup>**



**Number of showers in camp:** **0** (May 2019: 1)

**Households using showers<sup>8</sup>:** **0%** Communal<sup>10</sup> **0%** Household<sup>10</sup>

Households without access to showers predominantly reported **bathing inside their shelters (100%)**.

### Hygiene

**Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:<sup>9</sup>**



The most commonly inaccessible items included **washing powder** and **disposable diapers**. Hygiene items were most commonly inaccessible because households **could not afford to buy them**.





# Camp Profile: Twahina



## HEALTH

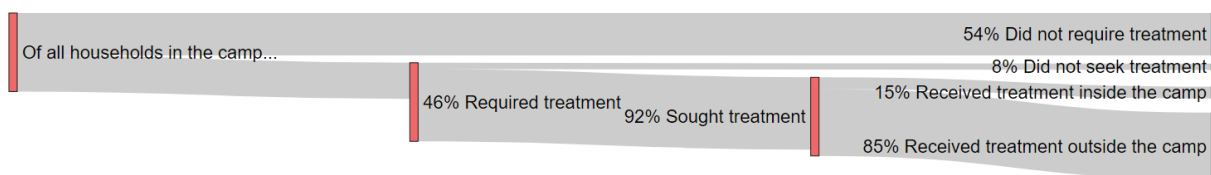


**Number of healthcare facilities:** 1  
**Service providers:** UN agencies  
**Types of facilities:** NGO clinic

**Households with members in the following categories:**<sup>6</sup>

Person with serious injury		3%	I
Person with chronic illness		3%	I
Pregnant or lactating woman		24%	■

**Access to treatment for one or more household members in the 30 days prior to data collection:**



Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to data collection, **84%** reported that they had faced **barriers accessing medical care**. The most commonly reported barriers were **cost of care/medicine being too high** (87%) and **high transport costs** (58%).

**Households reporting that a member had given birth since living in the camp:**



**Where women delivered:**

- At a health facility (95%)
- At home with non-professional assistance (5%)

## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

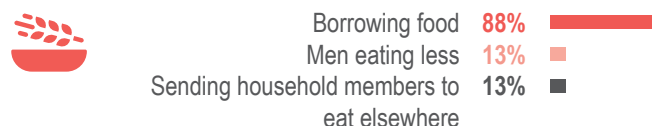
**Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:**<sup>2</sup>



The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from **85%** in May 2019 to **31%** in September 2019.

**99%** of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

**Top three reported food-related coping strategies:**<sup>12</sup>

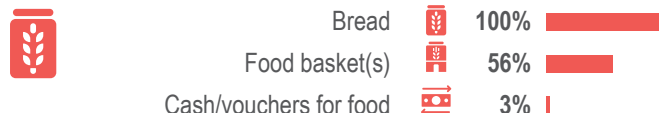


**Most commonly reported main sources of food:**<sup>13</sup>



### Distributions

**Type of food assistance received<sup>15</sup>, by % of households reporting:**



**35%** of the **33%** households who had not received a food basket, cash, or vouchers in the 30 days prior to data collection, had received at least one of these distributions in the preceding **three months**.

**Top three food items households would like to receive more of:**<sup>16</sup>



### Market access

**88%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, **95%** of these households reportedly **did not have enough funds** to buy all the items they needed.

## LIVELIHOODS

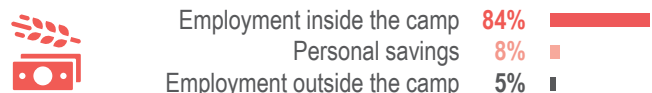
### Livelihood Sources

**46%** of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Average monthly household income: **49,823 SYP** (77 USD)<sup>14</sup>

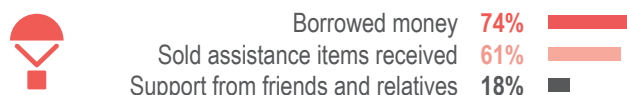
Households with members earning an income: **97%**

**Top three reported primary income sources in the 30 days prior to data collection:**<sup>16</sup>



### Coping strategies

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:**<sup>16</sup>



**69%** of households reported that they had **bought goods on credit** in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed **30,915 SYP** (48 USD)<sup>14</sup>

12. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, graph only shows the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported.

13. Households could select as many options as applied.

14. The effective exchange rate for Northeast Syria was reported to be 650 Syrian Pounds to the dollar in September 2019 (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot 21 October 2019).

15. In the 30 days before data collection.

16. Households could select up to three options.



## SHelter AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

### Shelter

**93%** of inhabited shelters were **makeshift or improvised**.

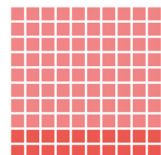
Average number of people per shelter: **4.3**

Average number of shelters per household: **1.3**

Average household size: **5.5** individuals



### Tent status<sup>17</sup>



Tent is new	0%
Minor wear and tear	0%
Tent is in poor condition	80%
Tent is worn/torn	20%

### Sources of light

Top three sources of light inside shelters:<sup>13</sup>



Light powered by camp generator	54%
Rechargeable flashlight/lamp	25%
Flashlight/lamp with disposable batteries	22%

### NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:<sup>16</sup>



Winter blankets	49%
Mattresses/sleeping mats	44%
Plastic sheeting	39%

### Shelter adequacy

**100%** of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:<sup>16</sup>



Lack of privacy	78%
Safety (structural damage, etc.)	55%
No electricity	45%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>16</sup>



New/additional tents	76%
Tarpaulins	10%
Plastic sheeting	10%

**0%** of respondents reported they had access to a kitchen space.

### Fire safety

Households reporting the presence of fire fighting systems that could be used to protect them:



Yes - fire extinguishers	39%
Yes - other	0%
Not sure	19%
No	42%



**23%** of respondents with access to a fire fighting system reported being familiar with **how to use it**. Camp management reported that actors in the camp **have** provided residents with **information on fire safety** in the past three months.

## INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

### Camp management and committees

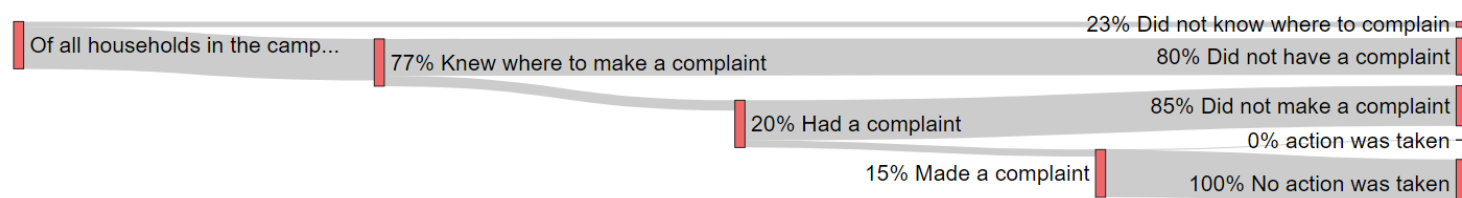
**23%** of households reported that they did not know the camp management, with **25%** saying that they were not sure.

Committees reported by households to be present in camp:

<b>88%</b> Camp management	<b>5%</b> Youth committee
<b>4%</b> Women's committee	<b>45%</b> Maintenance committee
<b>20%</b> WASH committee	<b>45%</b> Distribution committee

### Complaints

**0%** of households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result:



### 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).

### Information Needs

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>13</sup>



Community leaders	91%
Word of mouth	40%
Community mobilisers	6%

Top three reported information needs:<sup>16</sup>



How to find job opportunities	81%
How to access assistance	45%
Sponsorship programmes	26%

17. Enumerators were asked to observe the state of the tent and select one of the options.