Key Findings (as of 3 October 2019)

Assessed camps and sites: 7
Population in assessed camps and sites: 95,947c
Planned/managed camps: 3
Informal sites: 4

- Education: Access to education continued to be lowest in Twahina due to the ongoing closure of the camp. Education access is low in Mahmoudliy as it is a new camp and services are still being established.
- Shelter: Twahina (where 93% of households lived in makeshift shelters), Mahmoudliy and the Menbij East camps had the highest proportions of households reporting shelter issues.
- NFI: 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.
- Protection: 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 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. The availability of showers was especially low in Twahina, Mahmoudliy, the Menbij camps, and Areeehsh.
- 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 Mahmoudliy, 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.

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. 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.

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.a 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 Mahmoudliy 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.


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 Movement Trends

Comparative Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Abu Khashab</th>
<th>Al Hol</th>
<th>Areesheh</th>
<th>Mahmoudliy</th>
<th>Menbij East Old</th>
<th>Menbij East New</th>
<th>Twahina</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max. 4.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min. 35m²</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min. 35m²</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health % of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection % of households reporting safety/security issues in the 14 days prior to data collection</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food % of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>no showers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice per week</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend: Target met | 50-99% of target met | Target less than 50% met or not met at all | No data

1. Numbers of individuals, households, and shelters were reported by camp management for Mahmoudliy, 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.
2. 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.
3. FCS measures households' current status of food consumption based on the number of days per week a household is able to eat items from nine standard food groups weighted for their nutritional value.
4. Due to technical issues no education demographics information was collected for Al Hol camp.
5. 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 Khashash, Al Hol or Areesheh camps.

Northeast Syria, October 2019

Targets based on Sphere and humanitarian minimum standards specific to northeast Syria.
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
Number of households: 955
Number of shelters: No data
First arrivals: November 2017
Camp area: 0.28 km²

Demographics
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-17</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Camp Map

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Previous round (May 2019)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter: Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter: Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>4.8 m²</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter: Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>51m²</td>
<td>44m²</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: % of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health: Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection: % of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food: % of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to data collection</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food: % of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: % of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education: % of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH: Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH: Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH: Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Sub-district</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Al Mayadin</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Abu Kamal</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**.

  **13%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour** 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:

**Most commonly reported barriers:**
- Site departure conditions needs approval (53%)
- Transport available but too expensive (42%)

- **Yes 15%**
- **No 85%**

- **34%** 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**.

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

- **Yes 21%**
- **No 79%**

  **Most commonly reported issues:**
  - Early marriage (women below 16 years old) (95%)
  - Violence against women (25%)

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

- **Yes 34%**
- **No 66%**

  **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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children at risk†</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly at risk‡</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with disabilities</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronically ill persons</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with psychosocial needs</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single parents/caregivers</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant/lactating women</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In female-headed households</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 16 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 16 or others who cannot take care of themselves.

7. Percentage is the proportion of the population subset who are reported as vulnerable.
Camp Profile: Abu Khashab

**EDUCATION**

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

- **Age groups:** No data
- **Service providers:** Local non-governmental organisation (LNGO)
- **Curricula on offer:** No data
- **Certification available:** No data

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.

**Waste disposal**

- **Primary waste disposal system:** Garbage collection
- **Disposal location:** No data
- **Sewage system:** No data

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

- 76% Yes
- 24% No

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.

**Sanitation**

- **Number of latrines in camp:** 231 (May 2019: 148)
- **Communal**
  - Households using latrines: 99%
- **Household**
  - Households using latrines: 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:**

- Segregated by gender: 36% (May 2019: 23%)
  - 41% Male
  - 36% Female
- Lockable from inside: 0% (May 2019: 17%)
  - 83% Male
  - 86% Female
- Functioning lighting: 3% (May 2019: 11%)
  - 1% Male
  - 13% Female
- Privacy wall:
  - None: 11% (May 2019: 78%)
  - Some: 11% (May 2019: 78%)
  - All: 78% (May 2019: 11%)

**Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:**

- Very clean: 18% (May 2019: 1%)
  - Mostly clean: 62% (May 2019: 12%)
- Somewhat unclean: 8% (May 2019: 12%)
- Very unclean: 8% (May 2019: 12%)

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

Households using showers:

- **Communal**
  - Households using showers: 3%
- **Household**
  - Households using showers: 0%

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

**Hygiene**

Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:

- 76% Yes
- 24% No

- **Availability of WASH facilities in educational facilities**
- Gender-segregated latrines: In all schools
- Handwashing facilities: In all schools
- Safe drinking water: In all schools

**Attendance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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%)
HEALTH

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

Households with members in the following categories:
- Person with serious injury: 1%
- Person with chronic illness: 2%
- Pregnant or lactating woman: 42%

Access to treatment for one or more household members in the 30 days prior to data collection:
- Of all households in the camp...
  - 63% Did not require treatment
  - 15% Did not seek treatment
  - 37% Required treatment
  - 85% Sought treatment
  - 21% Received treatment inside the camp
  - 79% Received treatment outside the camp

FOOD SECURITY

Consumption

Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:
- Acceptable: 75%
- Borderline: 17%
- Poor: 8%

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:
- Eating cheaper, poorer quality food: 69%
- Eating fewer meals: 54%
- Eating smaller meals: 31%

Distributions

Type of food assistance received, by % of households reporting:
- Bread: 98%
- Food basket(s): 95%
- Cash/vouchers for food: 84%

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:
- Tea: 72%
- Tomato paste: 69%
- Ghee/vegetable oil: 37%

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)
Households with members earning an income: 28%

Top three reported primary income sources in the 30 days prior to data collection:
- Cash assistance/humanitarian aid: 77%
- Selling assets: 25%
- Cash for work: 18%

Coping strategies

Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:
- Sold assistance items received: 87%
- Borrowed money: 32%
- Sold assets: 13%

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).

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: Abu Khashab

**SHelter AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)**

**Shelter**

73% of inhabited shelters were family-sized tents.

Average number of people per shelter: **no data**

Average number of shelters per household: **no data**

Average household size: **7.1 individuals**

**Tent status**

- 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:

- 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:

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

**Information Needs**

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:

- Word of mouth: 76%
- Local authorities: 23%
- Camp manager: 9%

Top three reported information needs:

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

**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:

- Of all households in the camp...
- 91% knew where to make a complaint
- 85% did not have a complaint
- 15% had a complaint
- 90% did not make a complaint
- 10% made a complaint
- 90% no action was taken

**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).
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
- **Number of households:** 19,194
- **First arrivals:** May 2016
- **Camp area:** 2.41 km²

Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>18-59</th>
<th>5-17</th>
<th>0-4</th>
<th>1%</th>
<th>10%</th>
<th>23%</th>
<th>11%</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>1%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Camp Map

- **Shelter**
  - Average number of individuals per shelter: max 4.6
  - Average covered area per person: min 3.5m²

- **Health**
  - % of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations: 100%

- **Protection**
  - % of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks: 0%

- **Food**
  - % of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to data collection: 100%

- **Education**
  - % of children aged 6-11 accessing education services: 100%

- **WASH**
  - Persons per latrine: max. 20

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Result</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
<th>Previous round (May 2019)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>max. 4.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person (m²)</td>
<td>min 3.5</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4.0m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average camp area per person (m²)</td>
<td>min 35</td>
<td>35²</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td>33m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>▲</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal (days)</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2-3 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**

**Camp Profile: Al Hol**

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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Sub-district</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Susat 20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Abu Kamal 15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Hajin 9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 Movements in the 30 days prior to data collection:

- **327** New arrivals
- **978** Departures

**Households planning to leave the camp:**

- Within 1 week: 14%
- Within 1 month: 12%
- Within 6 months: 4%
- After 6+ months: 29%
- Not planning to leave: 40%

**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. 13% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited changes in behaviour 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:**

- Yes 1%
- No 99%

**Most commonly reported barriers:**

- Site departure conditions need 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):**

- Yes 21%
- No 79%

**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):**

- Yes 27%
- No 73%

**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:**

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

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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, attensiveness, or interest in other daily activities.

7. Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records. Children at risk are persons under 16 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 66 who cannot take care of themselves or who are solely responsible for children 12-18 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
- **Service providers:** LNGOs, INGOs, UN agencies
- **Curricula on offer:** No data
- **Certification available:** No data

**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:**

- Yes: 27%
- No: 73%

Most commonly reported strategies:

- 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.

**Waste disposal**

- **Primary waste disposal system:** Garbage collection
- **Disposal location:** No data
- **Sewage system:** No data

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

**Sanitation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of latrines in camp:</th>
<th>3,330 (May 2019: 2,891)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communal11</td>
<td>Household11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1% of households reporting</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:**

- Segregated by gender: 37% (6%) 16% (12%) 36% (24%)
- Lockable from inside: 34% (26%) 31% (24%)
- Functioning lighting: 6% (5%) 79% (26%)
- Privacy wall |

**Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:**

- Very clean: 25%
- Mostly clean: 61%
- Somewhat unclean: 12%
- Very unclean: 2%

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

- Communal11 | Household11 |
| 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:

- Yes: 92%
- No: 8%

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

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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.
**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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person with serious injury</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person with chronic illness</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant or lactating woman</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- Of all households in the camp...
  - 75% Required treatment
  - 70% Sought treatment
  - 58% Received treatment inside the camp
  - 42% Received treatment outside the camp
  - 25% Did not require treatment
  - 30% Did not seek treatment

**FOOD SECURITY**

**Consumption**

Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:

- Acceptable: 79%
- Borderline: 15%
- Poor: 6%

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.

**Distributions**

Type of food assistance received, by % of households reporting:

- Bread: 94%
- Food basket(s): 91%
- Cash/vouchers for food: 0%

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.

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

**Top three reported primary income sources in the 30 days prior to data collection:**

- Cash for work: 36%
- Personal savings: 33%
- Selling assets: 24%

**Coping strategies**

Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:

- Sold assistance items received: 69%
- Spent savings: 36%
- Sold assets: 19%

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).
### SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

#### Shelter
- **99%** of inhabited shelters were family-sized tents.
- Average number of people per shelter: **no data**
- Average number of shelters per household: **no data**
- Average household size: **5.5** individuals

#### Tent status
- 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:
  - 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:**
  - Bedding items (sheets, pillows): **35%**
  - Winter blankets: **31%**
  - Mattresses/sleeping mats: **25%**

### 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:
  - **91%** Camp management
  - **6%** Women’s committee
  - **8%** WASH committee
  - **2%** Youth committee
  - **10%** Maintenance committee
  - **12%** 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:

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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
- **Number of households:** 1,747
- **Number of shelters:** No data
- **First arrivals:** June 2017
- **Camp area:** 0.42 km²

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

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (July 2019)</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>49m²</td>
<td>39m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>% of 0 - 5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>% of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to data collection</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)²</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>537</td>
<td>No showers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td></td>
<td>2-3 days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Sub-district</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Al Mayadin</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Ashara</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

Movements in the 30 days prior to data collection:

- New arrivals: 1,279
- Departures: 1,367
- Total: 2,646

Households planning to leave the camp:

- Within 1 week: 0%
- Within 1 month: 1%
- Within 6 months: 0%
- After 6+ months: 7%
- Not planning to leave: 92%

**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. 13% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour** 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:

- **Yes**: 3%
- **No**: 97%

**Gender-based violence**

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

- **Yes**: 18%
- **No**: 82%

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):

- **Yes**: 28%
- **No**: 72%

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:

- **Children at risk**: 0.7%
- **Elderly at risk**: 33%
- **Persons with disabilities**: 3.6%
- **Chronically ill persons**: 2.2%
- **People with psychosocial needs**: 0.6%
- **Single parents/caregivers**: 3.3%
- **Pregnant/lactating women**: 24.5%
- **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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age groups:</th>
<th>No data^3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Service providers:</td>
<td>LNGOs, INGOs, UN agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curricula on offer:</td>
<td>No data^3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certification available:</td>
<td>No data^3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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:**

- Yes: 23%
- No: 77%

**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.8

**Waste disposal**

Primary waste disposal system: Garbage collection

Disposal location: No data^3

Sewage system: No data^3

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

**Sanitation**

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

Communal10 Household10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of latrines in camp: 365 (May 2019: 354)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communal10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:**

- Segregated by gender: 51% 15% 35%
- Lockable from inside: 84% 14% 2%
- Functioning lighting: 84% 14% 2%
- Privacy wall: 7% 8% 84%

**Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:**

- Very clean: 10%
- Mostly clean: 54%
- Somewhat unclean: 22%
- Very unclean: 14%

**Number of showers in camp: 16 (May 2019: 10)**

Communal10 Household10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of showers in camp: 16 (May 2019: 10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Household10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communal10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Hygiene**

Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:9

- Yes: 80%
- No: 20%

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.

---

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.
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:
- Person with serious injury: 2%
- Person with chronic illness: 2%
- Pregnant or lactating woman: 38%

Access to treatment for one or more household members in the 30 days prior to data collection:
- Of all households in the camp...
- 38% Required treatment
- 48% Received treatment inside the camp
- 52% Received treatment outside the camp
- 62% Did not require treatment
- 28% Did not seek treatment

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%)
- Yes 40%
- No 60%

FOOD SECURITY

Consumption
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:
- Acceptable: 72%
- Borderline: 26%
- Poor: 2%

The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from 67% 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:
- Eating fewer meals: 52%
- Eating cheaper, poorer quality food: 38%
- Eating smaller meals: 29%

Distributions
Type of food assistance received, by % of households reporting:
- Bread: 100%
- Food basket(s): 100%
- Cash/vouchers for food: 78%

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:
- Tea: 65%
- Tomato paste: 56%
- Sugar: 50%

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)
Households with members earning an income: 34%

Top three reported primary income sources in the 30 days prior to data collection:
- Cash assistance/humanitarian aid: 67%
- Cash for work: 25%
- Selling assets: 22%

Coping strategies
Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:
- Sold assistance items received: 91%
- Borrowed money: 30%
- Sold assets: 14%

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).
Camp Profile: Areesheh

SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

Shelter
94% of inhabited shelters were family-sized tents.
Average number of people per shelter: no data
Average number of shelters per household: no data
Average household size: 6.8 individuals

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

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:
- 85% Camp management
- 28% Youth committee
- 28% Women’s committee
- 24% WASH committee
- 27% Maintenance committee
- 27% 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:
- Of all households in the camp...
- 86% Knew where to make a complaint
- 74% Did not have a complaint
- 26% Had a complaint
- 77% Did not make a complaint
- 9% action was taken
- 23% Made a complaint
- 87% No action was taken
- 4% Did not say

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

Mahmoudly 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
- Number of households: 1,084
- Number of shelters: 1,670
- First arrivals: July 2019
- Camp area: 0.72 km²

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

Camp Map

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (July 2019)</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>6.3m²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>118m²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>% of 0 - 5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>% of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to data collection</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)²</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>765</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Sub-district</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Hama</td>
<td>Oqeirbat</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Homs</td>
<td>Tadmor</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>Maskana</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Movements in the 30 days prior to data collection:

- New arrivals: 460
- Departures: 10

Households planning to leave the camp:

- Within 1 week: 0%
- Within 1 month: 0%
- Within 6 months: 0%
- After 6+ months: 0%
- Not planning to leave: 100%

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.
- 13% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited changes in behaviour 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:

- Yes: 36%
- No: 64%

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):

- Yes: 53%
- No: 47%

Most commonly reported issues:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old) (62%)
- 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):

- Yes: 76%
- No: 24%

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:

- Children at risk: 1.1%
- Elderly at risk: 17%
- Persons with disabilities: 1.7%
- Chronically ill persons: 2.6%
- People with psychosocial needs: 0.7%
- Single parents/caregivers: 1.9%
- Pregnant/lactating women: 26.1%
- 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:** NGOs, INGOs

**Curricula on offer:** Self-taught/UNICEF

**Certification available:** No data

**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%

**Sanitation**

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

- Households using latrines:
  - Communal: 100%
  - Household: 0%

**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.

**Hygiene**

- Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items: Yes 71%, No 29%

  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:

- 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 all households in the camp...
  - 46% Did not require treatment
  - 14% Did not seek treatment
  - 54% Required treatment
  - 33% Received treatment inside the camp
  - 65% Received treatment outside the camp

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

- Yes: 21%
- No: 79%

Where women delivered:

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

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%).

**FOOD SECURITY**

Consumption  
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:

- Acceptable: 46%
- Borderline: 43%
- Poor: 11%

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:

- Borrowing food: 60%
- Eating smaller meals: 50%
- Eating fewer meals: 40%

Most commonly reported main sources of food:

- Food distributions: 100%
- Markets in the camp: 81%
- Markets outside the camp: 13%

Distributions  
Type of food assistance received, by % of households reporting:

- Bread: 99%
- Food basket(s): 98%
- Cash/vouchers for food: 8%

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:

- Sugar: 89%
- Ghee/vegetable oil: 80%
- Rice: 32%

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)
- Households with members earning an income: 79%

Top three reported primary income sources in the 30 days prior to data collection:

- Employment inside the camp: 46%
- Cash for work: 26%
- Borrowed from family or friends: 24%

Coping strategies  
Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:

- Borrowed money: 84%
- Sold assistance items received: 59%
- Support from friends and relatives: 20%

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)

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

**NFIs needs**
- Top three anticipated NFIs needs for the next three months:
  - Winter blankets: 52%
  - Plastic sheeting: 52%
  - Heating fuel: 39%

**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:
  - 91% Camp management
  - 94% Women's committee
  - 64% WASH committee
  - 50% Youth committee
  - 93% Maintenance committee
  - 93% 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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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.

Camp Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of individuals: 2,833</th>
<th>Number of households: 485</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of shelters: 561</td>
<td>First arrivals: June 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp area: 0.09 km²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Camp Map

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (July 2019)</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>4.6m²</td>
<td>4.8m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>32m²</td>
<td>35m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of 0 - 5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>% of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to data collection</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)²</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Sub-district</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>Maskana</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>Dayr Hafir</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>Al-Khafsa</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Movements in the 30 days prior to data collection:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New arrivals</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departures</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Households planning to leave the camp:

- Within 1 week: 0%
- Within 1 month: 0%
- Within 6 months: 0%
- After 6+ months: 0%
- Not planning to leave: 100%

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**. 13% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour** 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:

- Yes: 44%
- No: 56%

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):

- Yes: 58%
- No: 42%

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):

- Yes: 77%
- No: 23%

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:

- Children at risk: 1.3%
- Elderly at risk: 4%
- Persons with disabilities: 1.8%
- Chronically ill persons: 2.4%
- People with psychosocial needs: 0.4%
- Single parents/caregivers: 2%
- Pregnant/lactating women: 27.4%
- 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.
Camp Profile: Menbij East New

### 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 |

### 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:

- Yes: 8%
- No: 92%

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.7

#### Sanitation

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

- Communal
- Household

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:10

- Segregated by gender: 0% 0% 100%
- Lockable from inside: 5% 21% 74%
- Functioning lighting: 30% 27% 43%
- Privacy wall: 1% 9% 90%

Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:10

- Very clean: 11%
- Mostly clean: 30%
- Somewhat unclean: 31%
- Very unclean: 28%

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

- Communal
- Household

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

#### 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.
HEALTH

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

Households with members in the following categories:
- 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 all households in the camp...
  - 41% Required treatment
  - 97% Sought treatment
  - 91% Received treatment outside the camp
  - 9% Received treatment inside the camp

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:

- Yes 30%
- No 70%

- Where women delivered:
  - At a health facility (92%)
  - At home with non-professional assistance (4%)

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 Stria 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 prior to data collection.
15. Households could select up to three options.

FOOD SECURITY

Consumption

Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:
- Acceptable: 58%
- Borderline: 37%
- Poor: 5%

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:
- Eating fewer meals: 60%
- Borrowing food: 50%
- Eating cheaper, poorer quality food: 10%

Most commonly reported main sources of food:
- Markets in the camp: 99%
- Markets outside the camp: 86%
- Food distributions: 61%

Distributions

Type of food assistance received, by % of households reporting:
- Bread: 1%
- Food basket(s): 0%
- Cash/vouchers for food: 99%

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:
- Sugar: 100%
- Ghee/vegetable oil: 100%
- Rice: 55%

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)
- Households with members earning an income: 99%

Top three reported primary income sources in the 30 days prior to data collection:
- Employment inside the camp: 90%
- Cash for work: 6%
- Borrowed from family or friends: 1%

Coping strategies

Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:
- Borrowed money: 73%
- Spent savings: 16%
- Reduced spending on non-food expenditures (e.g. health): 15%

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)

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 Stria 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**

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**

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

**Sources of light**

Top three sources of light inside shelters:

- 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:

- 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:**

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

**Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:**

- 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.

### 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:

- 99% Camp management
- 62% Youth committee
- 29% Women’s committee
- 72% Maintenance committee
- 66% WASH committee
- 72% 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.

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

Camp Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number of individuals:</th>
<th>Number of households:</th>
<th>Number of shelters:</th>
<th>First arrivals:</th>
<th>Camp area:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,435(^1)</td>
<td>416(^1)</td>
<td>443(^1)</td>
<td>April 2017</td>
<td>0.06 km(^2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1%</td>
<td>60+</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22%</td>
<td>5-17</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9%</td>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Camp Map

Sectoral Minimum Standards

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

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):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<th>Sub-district</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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</thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>Dayr Hafir</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Idleb</td>
<td>Ma’arrat An Nu’man</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Movements in the 30 days prior to the assessment:

- New arrivals: 60
- Departures: 25

Households planning to leave the camp:

- Within 1 week: 0%
- Within 1 month: 0%
- Within 6 months: 0%
- After 6+ months: 0%
- Not planning to leave: 100%

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%)

**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:

- **Yes**: 42%
- **No**: 58%

Most commonly reported barriers:

- Site departure conditions need 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):

- **Yes**: 55%
- **No**: 45%

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):

- **Yes**: 79%
- **No**: 21%

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:

- Children at risk: **0.00%**
- Elderly at risk: **20%**
- Persons with disabilities: **1.3%**
- Chronically ill persons: **2.7%**
- People with psychosocial needs: **0.6%**
- Single parents/caregivers: **0.6%**
- Pregnant/lactating women: **24.6%**
- 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, 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 |

Attendance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88%</td>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38%</td>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inside camp: 50%

Outside camp: 55%

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%)

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 the 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 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.7

Sanitation

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communal</th>
<th>Household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0% of households reported latrines 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:10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segregated by gender</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lock from inside</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functioning lighting</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privacy wall</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:10

| Very clean | 9% |
| Mostly clean| 38%|
| Somewhat unclean | 33%|
| Very unclean | 20%|

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communal</th>
<th>Household</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Hygiene

Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:8

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.

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.

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.
**HEALTH**

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

Households with members in the following categories:

- 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:

- Yes: 32%
- No: 68%

Where women delivered:

- At a health facility (100%)

**FOOD SECURITY**

### Consumption

Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:

- Acceptable: 54%
- Borderline: 42%
- Poor: 4%

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:

- Borrowing food: 83%
- Eating fewer meals: 17%
- Eating cheaper, poorer quality food: 17%

Most commonly reported main sources of food:

- Markets in the camp: 89%
- Markets outside the camp: 71%
- Food distributions: 61%

**Distributions**

Type of food assistance received, by % of households reporting:

- Bread: 0%
- Food basket(s): 0%
- Cash/vouchers for food: 100%

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:

- Sugar: 97%
- Ghee/vegetable oil: 88%
- Tea: 65%

**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)

Households with members earning an income: 94%

Top three reported primary income sources in the 30 days prior to data collection:

- Employment inside the camp: 72%
- Employment outside the camp: 15%
- Cash for work: 6%

### Coping strategies

Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:

- Borrowed money: 74%
- Sold assistance items received: 26%
- Reduced spending on non-food expenditures (e.g. health): 23%

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).

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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: 5.5
Average number of shelters per household: 1.1
Average household size: 5.9 individuals

Tent status
- 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:
- Light powered by camp generator: 51%
- Light powered by solar panels: 43%
- Rechargeable flashlight/lamp: 18%

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

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

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:
- Lack of privacy: 84%
- Safety (structural damage, etc.): 32%
- No electricity: 21%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:
- 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.

NFI needs
Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:
- Winter blankets: 70%
- Heating fuel: 44%
- Plastic sheeting: 42%

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:
- 99% Camp management
- 75% Youth committee
- 99% Women’s committee
- 82% Maintenance committee
- 99% WASH committee
- 82% 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:
- Of all households in the camp: 10%
- Knew where to make a complaint: 90%
- Did not know where to complain: 75%
- Had a complaint: 25%
- Did not have a complaint: 81%
- Made a complaint: 19%
- Action was taken: 24%
- No action was taken: 76%

Information Needs
Top three reported sources of information about distributions:
- Community leaders: 92%
- Word of mouth: 47%
- Community mobilisers: 28%

Top three reported information needs:
- How to find job opportunities: 76%
- Sponsorship programmes: 27%
- How to access assistance: 26%

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).

16. Enumerators were asked to observe the state of the tent and select one of the options.
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 Mahmoudliy 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
Number of households: 274
Number of shelters: 350
First arrivals: May 2017
Camp area: 0.38 km²

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

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target Description</th>
<th>Current Round</th>
<th>Previous Round (July 2019)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>1.8m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>46m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>% of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to data collection</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>8,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
Camp Profile: Twahina

**MOVEMENT**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Sub-district</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Hama</td>
<td>Oqeirbat</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Homs</td>
<td>Tadmor</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Homs</td>
<td>Jeb Ej-Jarrah</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Movements in the 30 days prior to data collection:

- No data
- New arrivals: 0
- Departures: 0

Households planning to leave the camp:

- Within 1 week: 0%
- Within 1 month: 0%
- Within 6 months: 0%
- After 6+ months: 0%
- Not planning to leave: 100%

**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. 13% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited changes in behaviour 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:

- Most commonly reported barriers:
  - Insufficient transport (69%)
  - Transport available but too expensive (50%)

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.

**Gender-based violence**

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

- Yes: 46%
- No: 54%

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):

- Yes: 62%
- No: 38%

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:

- Children at risk: 1.9%
- Elderly at risk: 0.0%
- Persons with disabilities: 1.2%
- Chronically ill persons: 2.8%
- People with psychosocial needs: 0.9%
- Single parents/caregivers: 2.1%
- Pregnant/lactating women: 18.1%
- In female-headed households: 16.3%

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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:
- No issues: 83%
- Water tasted/smelled/looked bad: 13%
- People got sick after drinking: 10%
- Not sure: 1%

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:

- Yes: 19%
- No: 81%

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.8

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.

Sanitation

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

Households using latrines:
- Communal: 74%
- Household: 1%

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:
- Segregated by gender: 100%
- Lockable from inside: 93%
- Functioning lighting: 98%
- Privacy wall: 98%

Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:
- Very clean: 0%
- Mostly clean: 4%
- Somewhat unclean: 22%
- Very unclean: 74%

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

Households using showers:
- Communal: 0%
- Household: 0%

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

Hygiene

Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:

- Yes: 75%
- No: 25%

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.

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.
**HEALTH**

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

Households with members in the following categories:
- Person with serious injury: 3%
- Person with chronic illness: 3%
- Pregnant or lactating woman: 24%

Access to treatment for one or more household members in the 30 days prior to data collection:
- Of all households in the camp: 46% required treatment, 92% bought treatment, 15% received treatment inside the camp, 85% received treatment outside the camp.

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:
- 25% Yes, 75% No

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:
- Acceptable: 31%
- Borderline: 68%
- Poor: 1%

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:
- Borrowing food: 88%
- Men eating less: 13%
- Sending household members to eat elsewhere: 13%

Most commonly reported main sources of food:
- Markets in the camp: 83%
- Food distributions: 75%
- Markets outside the camp: 53%

Distributions
Type of food assistance received, by % of households reporting:
- Bread: 100%
- Food basket(s): 56%
- Cash/vouchers for food: 3%

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:
- Sugar: 69%
- Ghee/vegetable oil: 65%
- Bread: 36%

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)
Households with members earning an income: 97%

Top three reported primary income sources in the 30 days prior to data collection:
- Employment inside the camp: 84%
- Personal savings: 8%
- Employment outside the camp: 5%

Coping strategies
Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:
- Borrowed money: 74%
- Sold assistance items received: 61%
- Support from friends and relatives: 18%

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).

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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**

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**

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

**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:
- 88% Camp management
- 4% Women’s committee
- 20% WASH 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.

**Shelter adequacy**

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

**Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:**
- Lack of privacy: 78%
- Safety (structural damage, etc.): 55%
- No electricity: 45%

**Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:**
- 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 Needs**

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:
- Community leaders: 91%
- Word of mouth: 40%
- Community mobilisers: 6%

Top three reported information needs:
- How to find job opportunities: 81%
- How to access assistance: 45%
- Sponsorship programmes: 26%