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, 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
Number of individuals: 2,833
Number of households: 485
Number of shelters: 561
First arrivals: June 2017
Camp area: 0.09 km²

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

Camp Map

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</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>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>4.6m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>32m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>% of 0 - 5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>% of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>65%</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)²</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>Weekly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Targets based on Sphere and humanitarian minimum standards specific to northeast Syria. 1. Minimum standard reached 2. More than 50% minimum standard reached 3. 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:

- 18 New arrivals
- 24 Departures

#### 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:

- 44% Yes
- 56% No

Most commonly reported barriers:

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

### Attendance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>37%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inside camp**

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

**Barriers to education:**
- of the 41% of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, 100% reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:
  - Child does not want to attend (46%)
  - No education for children of a certain age (31%)
  - Classes are overcrowded (8%)

**Availability of WASH facilities in educational facilities**

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

### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

#### Water

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>% of Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No issues</td>
<td>72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water tasted/smelled/looked bad</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People got sick after drinking</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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.

#### Sanitation

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latrine Type</th>
<th>% of Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communal*</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household*</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>% of Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Segregated by gender</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockable from inside</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functioning lighting</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privacy wall</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Showers Type</th>
<th>% of Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communal*</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household*</td>
<td>4%</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:**
  - 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accessible Items</th>
<th>% of Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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
  - 3% Did not seek treatment
  - 56% Did not require 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:

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

FOOD SECURITY

Consumption

Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:
- 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%

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).
**Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

### Shelter
- 93% of inhabited shelters were *family-sized tents.*
- Average number of people per shelter: **5.0**
- Average number of shelters per household: **1.2**
- Average household size: **5.8** individuals

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

### Sources of light
- Top three sources of light inside shelters:
  - 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%**

### Fire safety
- 0% of respondents reported they had access to a kitchen space.
- 56% of respondents with access to a fire fighting system reported being familiar with *how to use it.* Camp management reported that actors in the camp *had* provided residents with *information on fire safety* in the three months prior to data collection.

### INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

#### Camp management and committees
- 12% of households reported that they did not know the camp management, with **30%** saying that they were not sure.
- Committees reported by households to be present in camp:
  - 99% Camp management
  - 29% Women’s committee
  - 66% WASH committee
  - 62% Youth committee
  - 72% Maintenance 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:

#### Information Needs
- Top three reported sources of information about distributions:
  - Community leaders: **97%**
  - Word of mouth: **49%**
  - Community mobilisers: **34%**
- Top three reported information needs:
  - How to find job opportunities: **80%**
  - How to access assistance: **33%**
  - Sponsorship programmes: **26%**

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**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).

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