**Camp Profile: Twahina**

**Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria**

**October 2019**

**Summary**

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

Twahina is an informal settlement where conditions are poor and sanitation facilities scarce. At the time of data collection, relocation of residents to nearby 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: | 1,491¹ |
| Number of households: | 274¹ |
| Number of shelters: | 350¹ |
| First arrivals: | May 2017 |
| Camp area: | 0.38 km² |

**Demographics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>60+</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21%</td>
<td>5-17</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>5.4m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>255m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>% of 0 - 5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>% of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to data collection</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)³</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>2%</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>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>no showers</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.**

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.

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*REACH* informing more effective humanitarian action
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>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Hama</td>
<td>Ogeirbat</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:

- New arrivals: no data
- Departures: no data

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

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

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

**PROTECTION**

Protection issues

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

  The most commonly reported issues were:
  - Disputes between residents (89%)
  - Theft (33%)

5% of households reported that at least one member was 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:

- Yes: 59%
- No: 41%

Most commonly reported barriers:

- Insufficient transport (69%)
- Transport available but too expensive (50%)

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children at risk</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly at risk</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons with disabilities</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronically ill persons</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with psychosocial needs</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single parents/caregivers</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant/lactating women</td>
<td>18.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In female-headed households</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:
- 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 (bathing, etc.) (60%)
- Rely on drinking water stored previously (53%)

Sanitation

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

Households using latrines: 74% (Household) 1% (Communal)

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% males, 0% females
- Lockable from inside: 93%
- Functioning lighting: 5% (98% 0% 2%)
- Privacy wall: 98% (0% 2%)

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: 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.

Attendance

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

Barriers to education: of the 97% of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, 100% reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:
- No education available/lack of learning space (87%)
- Parents feel children are only doing recreational activities at learning centre (6%)

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%
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Waste disposal

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

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

8. In the two weeks prior to data collection, self-verified by household and not verified through medical records.
9. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder (jerry cans/buckets), toothbrushes (for adults and children), toothpaste (for adults and children), shampoo (for adults and babies), cleaning liquid (for house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.
10. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used only by one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.
11. Excluding households who selected not sure.
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% sought treatment.
- 15% received treatment inside the camp.
- 85% received treatment outside the camp.
- 54% did not require treatment.
- 6% did not seek treatment.
- 8% missed the whole month.

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:

- Yes: 25%
- No: 75%

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%

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).
## Camp Profile: Twahina

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

#### Shelter

- **93%** of inhabited shelters were *makeshift or improvised.*
- Average number of people per shelter: **4.3**
- Average number of shelters per household: **1.3**
- Average household size: **5.5** individuals

#### Tent status

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

#### NFIs

- Top three anticipated NFIs needs for the next three months: **49%** Winter blankets, **44%** Mattresses/sleeping mats, **39%** Plastic sheeting

### 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
  - **5%** Youth committee
  - **45%** Maintenance committee
  - **45%** Distribution committee

#### Complaints

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

#### Fire safety

- **23%** of respondents with access to a fire fighting system reported being familiar with how to use it.

### 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).

### 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.

### 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%**

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