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 governate, arrived to camps and large informal sites in northeast Syria.\(^a\) The population of Al Hol camp grew from 9,454 individuals in December 2018 to 73,520 in May 2019, and smaller numbers of displaced persons arrived in other locations across the region. New arrivals have slowed down since April, but departures remained relatively low. As a result, the influx increased strains on the existing infrastructures and services that benefit IDPs and refugees in northeast Syria, especially in Al Hol. This report is the fifth in a series of profiles of IDP camps and sites aimed at identifying these infrastructures and services as well as the challenges and conditions faced by the people using them. Previous rounds can be found here: \textit{November 2017, March 2018, July 2018, December 2018.}

Key Findings

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{Assessed camps and sites:} 12
\item \textbf{Population in assessed camps and sites:} 132,829\(^c\)
\item \textbf{Planned/managed camps:} 8
\item \textbf{Informal sites:} 4
\item \textbf{Education:} Access to education continued to be lowest in Twahina, where no facilities were present. Additionally, school attendance decreased significantly in Areesheh following flooding of the education infrastructure and in Al Hol due to an influx of new residents.
\item \textbf{Shelter:} Twahina (where 74% of households lived in makeshift shelters), Ein Issa, and the Menbij camps continued to have the highest proportions of households who reportedly faced shelter issues. Additionally, following flooding that started in December 2018, around 80% of households in Areesheh camp and its extension reported shelter concerns.
\item \textbf{NFI:} In all assessed camps, distributions of winter non-food items (NFIs) had taken place. However, households commonly reported that they had faced issues such as a lack of fuel and a bad smell coming from heaters. Items used to cope with high summer temperatures, such as fans and cool boxes, were among the most commonly anticipated NFI needs.
\end{itemize}

Methodology

Data was collected between 18 April and 5 May 2019, through 1,135 randomly sampled household interviews, 13 Key Informant (KI) interviews with camp management and camp administration officials, and in-person mapping of key infrastructure in the 12 assessed camps and sites. Households were sampled to obtain statistically representative data with a 95% confidence level and a 10% margin of error.\(^b\) In Al Hol, this sample was roughly doubled to achieve a margin of error of 7%. In four camps the required sample size could not be reached. Those specific instances are indicated in the respective camp summaries and an alternative margin of error is reported. Indicators are updated for every round of the Camp and Informal Site Profiles project, based on feedback from humanitarian sectors in northeast Syria and other partners. Given the dynamic situation in northeast Syria, the information contained in these profiles should only be considered as relevant to the time of data collection.

Locations of Assessed IDP Camps and Sites

\footnotesize{\textit{Camp and Informal Site Profiles Northeast Syria, April-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.
### Camp Movement Trends

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Arrivals</th>
<th>Departures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Areesheh (Org &amp; Ext)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ein Isa (Org &amp; Ext)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabruka</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newroz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roj</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twainina</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Movement trends of individuals arriving to and departing from formal camps where data was available in 2019 (Al Hol, Areesheh, Ein Isa, Ein Isa Extension, Mabruka, Newroz and Roj). Al Hol is represented separately because of the high numbers of arrivals compared to the other camps. Population figures provided by UNHCR.

### Comparative Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Abu Khashab</th>
<th>Al Hol</th>
<th>Areesheh Original</th>
<th>Areesheh Extension</th>
<th>Ein Isa</th>
<th>Ein Isa Extension</th>
<th>Mabruka</th>
<th>Membil East Old</th>
<th>Membil East New</th>
<th>Newroz</th>
<th>Roj</th>
<th>Twainina</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max. 4.6</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min. 3.5m²</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.2²</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min. 35m²</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>28⁶</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>78%</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>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households who have lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>36⁶</td>
<td>36²</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>441</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>30²</td>
<td>2,150³</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8,158</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Findings represent both the original Ein Isa camp and the extension, as separate population data was not available. However, the number of showers in Ein Isa Extension is very low and combining figures would provide a distorted picture. Therefore, findings of persons per shower are based on the assumption that roughly half of the total population lives in each of the camps.
- 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.

**Legend:**
- Target met
- 50-99% of target met
- Target less than 50% met or not met at all

---

e. Numbers of individuals, households, and shelters were reported by camp management except in Areesheh, where the number of shelters was based on satellite imagery. The numbers of individuals per shelter were calculated using data from household interviews.

f. Findings represent both the original Ein Isa camp and the extension, as separate population data was not available. However, the number of showers in Ein Isa Extension is very low and combining figures would provide a distorted picture. Therefore, findings of persons per shower are based on the assumption that roughly half of the total population lives in each of the camps.

g. 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: Abu Khashab
Deir-ez-Zor governorate, Syria
April-May 2019

Overview
Number of individuals: 6,295
Number of households: 1,167
Number of shelters: 1,310
First arrivals: November 2017
Average length of stay: 11 months
Area: 0.28 km²
Management agency: Self-administration

Background
Abu Khashab is an informal settlement in the north of Deir-ez-Zor governorate. Although it is located relatively remotely, it has reportedly continued to expand in size. At the time of data collection, it housed over 400 households more than it did during the previous assessment (December 2018).

Summary
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Abu Khashab settlement. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 28 and 29 April. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management employees. In some cases, additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

Note all health services in camp are temporary.

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (Dec 2018)</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>6.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>4.8m²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>44m²</td>
<td></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></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>% of households reported having lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)³</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>100</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. Numbers of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management.
2. Healthcare services operating in Abu Khashab camp consisted of mobile clinics and other temporary services that did not have a permanent presence in the camp.
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.
DEMOGRAPHICS AND MOVEMENT

Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<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>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Abu Kamal</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Homs</td>
<td>Al-Qusayr</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top three household origins:

Movements in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New arrivals</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departures</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Households planning to leave the camp:

- Within 1 week: 3%
- Within 1 month: 0%
- Within 6 months: 0%
- After 6+ months: 11%
- Not planning to leave: 86%

69% of households planning to leave want to return to their communities of origin.

54% of these households reported having received information on returning to their areas of origin in the 3 months before data collection.

EDUCATION

At the time of data collection, there was 1 educational facility in the camp.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age groups</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Service providers:

- Local NGO

Curricula on offer:

- The agency’s own curriculum

Certification available:

- No data

Attendance5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inside camp Outside camp

The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school increased from 53% in December 2018 to 73% at the time of data collection.

Barriers to education: of the 21% of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, 85% reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- Child does not want to attend (31%)
- No space in school/unable to register (15%)

Available WASH facilities4

- Gender-segregated latrines: No data
- Handwashing facilities: No data
- Safe drinking water: No data

4. Key informants were not able to provide information on this topic.

INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Sources of information

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word of mouth</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local authorities</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print material</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information needs

Top three reported information needs:7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How to find job opportunities</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to access assistance</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship programs</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Service mapping

- Have services in the camp been mapped? ✓
- Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? ✓

Complaints

- Of all households in the camp: 80% Knew where to make a complaint
- 16% Had a complaint
- 1% Did not make a complaint
- 13% No action was taken
- 15% Made a complaint
- 2% Action was taken

Only 14% of households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result.

6. Households could select as many options as applied.

7. Households could select up to three options from a list.
**SHELTER**

96% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

Average number of people per shelter: **6.3**
Average household size: **7.8** individuals

**Tent status**

- Tent is new: 56%
- Minor wear and tear: 31%
- Tent is in poor condition: 12%
- Tent is worn/torn: 1%

**Shelter adequacy**

60% of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:

- Safety: 32%
- Lack of privacy: 24%
- Shelter is in poor condition: 18%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:

- New/additional tents: 54%
- Tarpaulins: 45%
- Plastic sheeting: 45%

**Fire safety**

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

- Yes - fire extinguishers: 49%
- Yes - other: 0%
- Not sure: 0%
- No: 51%

91% 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 not provided residents with information on fire safety in the past three months.

**NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)**

**NFI needs**

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:

- Rechargeable fan: 55%
- Cool box: 33%
- Ice: 25%

All of the three most named NFI needs were seasonal items. Other summer-specific needs included shading material (4% of households).

**Sources of light**

Top three sources of light inside shelters:

- Solar panels: 48%
- Camp generator: 37%
- Private generator: 11%

**Winter response**

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:

- Lack of sufficient fuel: 57%
- Water leaking into shelter: 55%
- Shelter damage (bad weather): 48%

Winter items received, by % of households:

- Heater: 73%
- Blankets: 72%
- Fuel: 63%
- Cash/voucher assistance: 26%
- Winter clothes/shoes: 25%
- Shelter reinforcement material: 22%
- Winter clothes/shoes: 22%
- None: 9%

91% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 49% of all households reported that they had bought extra fuel in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

**Heater and fuel issues faced by households**

- Bad smell: 67%
- Irritation of eyes: 57%
- Smoke leaking into shelter: 48%

---

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

54% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. Most commonly reported issues:

- Serious threat from scorpions, snakes, or similar (37%)
- Presence of rodents (37%)

Gender

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

- Yes 3%
- No 97%

In the two weeks prior to data collection, women in 24% and men in 15% of households had reportedly exhibited signs of psychosocial distress.8 8% of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a women’s space9 in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Child protection

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

- Yes 21%
- No 79%

13% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited changes in behaviour11 in the previous two weeks. 20% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had attended a Child Friendly Space10 (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Freedom of movement

76% 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 77%
- No 23%

Most commonly reported barriers:

- Transportation options available but too expensive (33%)
- Departure conditions/approval needed (23%)

Documentation

16% of individuals in the camp are reportedly in possession of their key identification papers.12 49% of children under five years old reportedly have birth registration documentation.

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:13

- Children at risk 0.7%
- Elderly at risk 0.3%
- Chronically ill persons 2.1%
- Persons with psychosocial needs 0.7%
- Persons with disabilities 1.4%
- Single parents/caregivers 2.1%

HEALTH

Number of healthcare facilities: 07

Service providers: NA

Types of facilities: NA

Access to treatment for one or more household members:

- Of all households in the camp...
  - 60% Did not require treatment
  - 40% Required treatment

- Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 17% reported that they had faced barriers to accessing medical care. The most commonly reported barriers were low (perceived) quality of care (8%) and the high cost of care (7%).

---

9. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches, sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or towards other household members.
10. Women’s spaces and Child Friendly Spaces are designated spaces in the camp, run by humanitarian actors, where activities for these demographics are hosted.
11. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in daily or other activities.
12. Key identification documents include: national IDs, passports, family booklets, and individual or family civil records. An individual who has lost one of these documents is not considered to be in possession of them.
13. 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.
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Water

Water trucking was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection.

Drinking water was supplied by an INGO, and was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

Drinking water:

100% of households used a public tap/standpipe

Household water: 14

100% of households used a public tap/standpipe

Drinking water issues, by % of households reporting:

- No issues: 51%
- Water tasted/smelled/looked bad: 42%
- People got sick after drinking: 9%
- Not sure: 0%

22% 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:

- Reducing drinking water consumption (22%)
- Modifying hygiene practices (11%)

Sanitation

Number of latrines in camp: 148

- Communal: 98%
- Household: 0%

2% of households reported practicing open defecation.

Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:

- Segregated by gender: 59%
  - 21% 20%
- Lockable from inside: 6%
  - 38% 56%
- Functioning lighting:
  - None: 81%
  - Some: 9%
  - All: 9%

Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:

- Very clean: 0%
- Mostly clean: 60%
- Somewhat unclean: 24%
- Very unclean: 15%

86% of households reported that all members could access latrines. Groups that could not always access latrines included:

- People with disabilities (11% of households)
- Girls, 0-17 (3% of households)

Households without access to showers predominantly reported bathing inside their shelters. In 17% of households with access to showers, one or more members nonetheless preferred to bathe inside shelters because the showers were seen as unsafe or culturally inappropriate.

Hygiene

Primary waste disposal system: collection

Disposal location: a dumping site very close to the camp

Sewage system: septic tanks and desludging

97% of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.

11% of individuals in the camp had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to data collection. 15

- 3% had suffered from respiratory illness;
- 5% had suffered from skin disease.

Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items: 16

- The most commonly inaccessible items included shampoo (adults) and washing powder.
- Hygiene items were most commonly inaccessible because households could not afford to buy them.

Households using showers:

- Communal: 7%
- Household: 0%

14. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.
15. In the two weeks prior to the assessment; self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.
16. 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 the house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.
17. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used by only one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.
18. Excluding households who selected ‘Not sure’.
**FOOD SECURITY**

### Consumption

Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:

- **Acceptable**: 73%
- **Borderline**: 24%
- **Poor**: 3%

The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from 25% in December 2018 to 73% in April 2019.

However, 70% of households still reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

### Top three reported food-related coping strategies:

- Eating cheaper food: 64%
- Eating fewer meals than normal: 41%
- Eating less food than normal: 39%

### Market access

100% of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, 52% of these households reportedly did not have enough funds to buy all the items they needed.

### Most commonly reported main sources of food:

- Food distributions: 100%
- Markets inside the camp: 82%
- Markets outside the camp: 32%

74% of households reported that they had bought food on credit in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed 40,515 SYP (76 USD)

### Distributions

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

- **Bread**: 92%
- **Food basket(s)**: 96%
- **Cash/vouchers for food**: 11%

50% of 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: 65%
- Tea: 55%
- Tomato paste: 48%

**LIVELIHOODS**

52% of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Average monthly household income: 49,162 SYP (92 USD)

Households with members earning an income: 23%

### Top three reported primary income sources:

- **Cash assistance/humanitarian aid**: 26%
- **Personal savings**: 16%
- **Cash for work**: 13%

31% of households reported that they had received cash assistance in the month prior to data collection.

### Coping strategies

Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:

- Sold assistance items: 64%
- Spent savings: 20%
- Borrowed money: 17%

**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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18. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, but this graph only includes the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported (i.e. by what percentage of households).

19. The effective exchange rate for northeast Syria was reported to be 536 Syrian pounds to the dollar in April 2019. (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot: 8-15 April 2019)

20. In the 30 days before the interview.

21. This includes both standard food baskets and ready-to-eat rations since it is not always clear to households what the difference is.
Camp Profile: Al Hol
Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria
April-May 2019

Overview
Number of individuals: 73,520
Number of households: 18,000
Number of shelters: 12,903
First arrivals: May 2016
Average length of stay: 10 months
Camp area: 2.41 km²
Management agency: INGO
Administration agency: Self-administration

Summary
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Al Hol camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 18 and 25 April. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 7% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management employees. In some cases, additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

Background
The population of Al Hol camp, home to both Iraqi refugees and Syrian IDPs, increased by approximately 680% following December 2018, due to large numbers of arrivals from communities in Deir-ez-Zor. This influx has put a strain on the available infrastructure and services (see table below).

Camp Map

Note: no household interviews were conducted in phases 6, 7, 8, and the annexes. No residents in phases 6 and 8 at time of data collection.

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (Dec 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>4.0m²</td>
<td>6.2m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
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<td>192m²</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>79%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households reported having lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)²</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max 20</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max 20</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>Every 2-3 days</td>
<td>Every 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. Numbers of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management.
2. Factsheets for Al Hol were previously split up by IDPs and refugees. This column shows the average of the findings per section.
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.

Target reached!
## DEMOGRAPHICS AND MOVEMENT

### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 60+   | 1%  |
| 18-59 | 12% |
| 12-17 | 7%  |
| 5-11  | 13% |
| 0-4   | 13% |

### Top three household origins:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Sub-district</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>Kaim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>Mosul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Susat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Movements in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

| 52 New arrivals | Departures 29 |

### Households planning to leave the camp:

- Within 1 week: 6%
- Within 1 month: 6%
- Within 6 months: 4%
- After 6 months: 25%
- Not planning to leave: 59%

73% of households planning to leave want to return to their communities of origin.

43% of these households reported having received information on returning to their areas of origin in the 3 months before data collection.

## EDUCATION

At the time of data collection, there were 5 educational facilities in the camp.4

### Age groups:

- 6-11
- 12-14
- 15-17

### Service providers:

- INGOs, local NGO

### Curricula on offer:

- Self-learning, Iraqi curriculum

### Certification available: ✗

#### Attendance5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>20%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Inside camp

The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school decreased from 70% in December 2018 to 29% at the time of data collection.

#### Barriers to education:

- of the 65% of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, 85% reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:
  - School is too far away/no transport available (20%)
  - Safety security concerns (17%)

#### Available WASH facilities

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

4. As reported by key informants from camp management or camp administration authorities.
5. Percentages of children attending school at least four days a week. These findings are indicative only as they are based on a subset of the total sample.

## INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

### Sources of information

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:

- Word of mouth: 68%
- Local authorities: 46%
- Print material: 22%

### Service mapping

Have services in the camp been mapped? ✔

Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? ✔

### Complaints

Of all households in the camp...

- 64% Knew where to make a complaint
- 25% Had a complaint
- 23% Made a complaint
- 39% Did not have a complaint

Only 15% of households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result.

6. Households could select as many options as applied.
7. Households could select up to three options from a list.
Camp Profile: Al Hol

SHELTER

97% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

Average number of people per shelter: 5.1
Average household size: 6.7 individuals

Tent status

- Tent is new: 58%
- Minor wear and tear: 27%
- Tent is in poor condition: 13%
- Tent is worn/torn: 3%

Shelter adequacy

61% of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:

- Security: 21%
- No electricity: 18%
- Lack of privacy: 18%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:

- Plastic sheeting: 38%
- New/additional tents: 31%
- Tarpaulins: 31%

Fire safety

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

- Yes - fire extinguishers: 25%
- Yes - other: 0%
- Not sure: 1%
- No: 73%

81% 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.

NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)s

NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:

- Rechargeable fan: 34%
- Cooking fuel/stove: 25%
- Sources of light: 24%

One of the three most named NFI needs was a seasonal item. Other summer-specific needs included cool boxes (23% of households) and ice (18% of households).

Sources of light

Top three sources of light inside shelters:

- Solar panels: 78%
- Rechargeable flashlight: 13%
- None: 8%

Winter response

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:

- Lack of sufficient fuel: 47%
- Water leaking into shelter: 45%
- Shelter damage (bad weather): 37%

Winter items received, by % of households:

- Fuel: 84%
- Blankets: 75%
- Heater: 72%
- Winter clothes/shoes: 63%
- Shelter reinforcement material: 19%
- Cash/voucher assistance: 6%
- None: 47%

47% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 38% of all households reported that they had bought extra fuel in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:

- Bad smell: 67%
- Irritation of eyes: 47%
- Smoke leaking into shelter: 38%
**PROTECTION**

54% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

Most commonly reported issues:
- Theft (33%)
- Presence of rodents (31%)

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

- Yes 22%
- No 78%

Gender

In the two weeks prior to data collection, women in 17% and men in 7% of households had reportedly exhibited signs of psychosocial distress. 11% of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a women’s space in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Most commonly reported issues:
- Harassment (17%)
- Early marriage - under 16 (7%)

Child protection

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

- Yes 23%
- No 77%

Most commonly reported issues:
- Child labour (18%)
- Early marriage - under 16 (12%)

9% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited changes in behaviour in the previous two weeks. 17% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had attended a Child Friendly Space (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

**HEALTH**

Number of healthcare facilities: 6
Service providers: NGOs
Types of facilities: NGO clinics

Access to treatment for one or more household members:

- Of all households in the camp...
  - 34% Required treatment
  - 25% Sought treatment
  - 22% Received treatment inside the camp
  - 3% Received treatment outside the camp
  - 66% Did not require treatment
  - 9% Did not seek treatment

Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 18% reported that they had faced barriers to accessing medical care. The most commonly reported barriers were the (perceived) low quality of care (10%), the high cost of care (4%), and the lack of available facilities (4%).

9. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches, sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or towards other household members.
10. Women’s spaces and Child Friendly Spaces are designated spaces in the camp, run by humanitarian actors, where activities for these demographics are hosted.
11. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in daily or other activities.
12. Key identification documents include: national IDs, passports, family booklets, and individual or family civil records. An individual who has lost one of these documents is not considered to be in possession of them.
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Camp Profile: Al Hol

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Water

Water trucking was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection.

Drinking water was supplied by an INGO, and was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

Drinking water:

- 99% of households used a public tap/standpipe
- Household water:14
  - 100% of households used a public tap/standpipe

Drinking water issues, by % of households reporting:

- No issues: 61%
- Water tasted/smelled/looked bad: 38%
- People got sick after drinking: 6%
- Not sure: 0%

12% 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: 38%
- No: 62%

Most commonly reported strategies:

- Modifying hygiene practices (24%)
- Reducing drinking water consumption (21%)

Hygiene

- Primary waste disposal system: collection, burning
- Disposal location: a dumping site outside the camp
- Sewage system: septic tanks and the sewage network

51% of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.

- 9% of individuals in the camp had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to data collection.15
- 4% had suffered from respiratory illness;
- 3% had suffered from skin disease.

Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:16

- Yes: 83%
- No: 17%

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

Sanitation

Number of latrines in camp: 2,891

- Communal: 17
- Household: 17

3% of households reported practicing open defecation.

Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:18

- Segregated by gender: 50% 20% 31%
- Lockable from inside: 8% 24% 68%
- Functioning lighting: 51% 17% 32%

Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:18

- Very clean: 10%
- Mostly clean: 44%
- Somewhat unclean: 26%
- Very unclean: 20%

89% of households reported that all members could access latrines. Groups that could not always access latrines included:

- People with disabilities (6% of households)
- Boys, 0-17 (4% of households)

Households without access to showers predominantly reported bathing inside their shelters. In 60% of households with access to showers, one or more members nonetheless preferred to bathe inside shelters because the showers were seen as unsafe or culturally inappropriate.

Number of showers in camp: 1,599

- Communal: 17
- Household: 17

Households using showers:

- Household: 57%
- Household: 1%

14. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.
15. In the two weeks prior to the assessment; self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.
16. 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 the house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.
17. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used by only one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.
18. Excluding households who selected ‘Not sure’.
**FOOD SECURITY**

**Consumption**

Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:

- **Acceptable**: 73%
- **Borderline**: 23%
- **Poor**: 4%

The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from 57% in December 2018 to 73% in April 2019. However, 76% of households still reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

**Market access**

97% of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, 40% of these households reportedly did not have enough funds to buy all the items they needed.

**Most commonly reported main sources of food:**

- Food distributions: 99%
- Markets inside the camp: 76%
- From family/friends in the area: 4%

27% of households reported that they had bought food on credit in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed 22,921 SYP (43 USD).

**Distributions**

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

- **Bread**: 98%
- **Food basket(s)**: 92%
- **Cash/vouchers for food**: 2%

83% of 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 reported food-related coping strategies:**

- Eating cheaper food: 62%
- Eating fewer meals than normal: 45%
- Eating less food than normal: 41%

**Coping strategies**

Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:

- Sold assistance items: 31%
- Spent savings: 25%
- Support from friends/relatives: 9%

**LIVELIHOODS**

65% of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Average monthly household income: 64,761 SYP (121 USD)

Households with members earning an income: 29%

**Top three reported primary income sources:**

- Cash assistance/humanitarian aid: 25%
- Personal savings: 15%
- Cash for work: 14%

Less than 1% of households reported that they had received cash assistance in the month prior to data collection.

**Top three food items households would like to receive more of:**

- Sugar: 63%
- Rice: 44%
- Ghee/vegetable oil: 41%

---

19. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, but this graph only includes the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported (i.e. by what percentage of households).

20. The effective exchange rate for northeast Syria was reported to be 536 Syrian pounds to the dollar in April 2019. (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot: 8-15 April 2019)

21. In the 30 days before the interview.

22. This includes both standard food baskets and ready-to-eat rations since it is not always clear to households what the difference is.
Camp Profile: Areesheh Original
Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria
April-May 2019

Background
Areesheh camp is located next to a reservoir, which flooded 79% of the camp between December 2018 and April 2019. In response, an extension was constructed to the east of the camp, which was assessed separately. Both sections still lack key infrastructure and sanitation is especially poor.

Summary
This profile provides an overview of conditions in the original Areesheh camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 3 and 5 May. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 11% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp administration officials. In some cases, additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

Overview
Number of individuals: 3,525
Number of households: 800
Number of shelters: 665
First arrivals: June 2017
Average length of stay: 17 months
Camp area: 0.14 km²
Management agency: INGO
Administration agency: Self-administration

Camp Map

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (Dec 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shelter</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>5.4</td>
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<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>4.3m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>39m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households reported having lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)²</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>No showers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: all remaining showers in Areesheh camp were reportedly out of service at the time of data collection.

1. Numbers of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management.
2. Data collection in December took place while flooding in Areesheh camp was in its early stages. Consequently, results from the previous round pertained to a camp with a much larger footprint than the present round.
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.
### DEMOGRAPHICS AND MOVEMENT

#### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top three household origins:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Sub-district</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Ashara</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Movements in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- No data
- New arrivals
- Departures

Households planning to leave the camp:

- Within 1 week: 0%
- Within 1 month: 8%
- Within 6 months: 1%
- After 6+ months: 9%
- Not planning to leave: 82%

#### Education

At the time of data collection, there was 1 educational facility in the camp, which opened around the time of data collection.\(^4\)

- **Age groups:** 6-11, 12-14, 15-17
- **Service providers:** Local NGO
- **Curricula on offer:** UNICEF curriculum
- **Certification available:** ✗

#### Attendance\(^5\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Girls</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boys</td>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15-17</td>
<td></td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

#### Sources of information

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:\(^6\)

- Local authorities: 71%
- Word of mouth: 64%
- Camp manager: 12%

#### Information needs

Top three reported information needs:\(^7\)

- How to find job opportunities: 68%
- How to access assistance: 38%
- Sponsorship programs: 36%

#### Service mapping

- Have services in the camp been mapped? Yes
- Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? Yes

#### Complaints

- Of all households in the camp: 86% Knew where to make a complaint
- 36% Made a complaint
- 36% Had a complaint
- 1% Action was taken
- 34% No action was taken
- 49% Did not have a complaint
- 14% Did not know where to complain

Only 3% of households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result.

---

6. Households could select as many options as applied.
7. Households could select up to three options from a list.

\(^4\) As reported by key informants from camp management or camp administration authorities.
\(^5\) Percentages of children attending school at least four days a week. These findings are indicative only as they are based on a subset of the total sample.

---

16
89% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

Average number of people per shelter: 5.4
Average household size: 6.7 individuals

**Tent status**

- Tent is new: 34%
- Minor wear and tear: 30%
- Tent is in poor condition: 27%
- Tent is worn/torn: 10%

**Shelter adequacy**

79% of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:

- Shelter is in poor condition: 48%
- Lack of privacy: 31%
- Safety: 30%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:

- New/additional tents: 83%
- Tarpaulins: 56%
- Shading material/Plastic sheeting: 45%

**Fire safety**

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

- Yes - fire extinguishers: 19%
- Yes - other: 0%
- Not sure: 0%
- No: 81%

80% 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.

**NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)**

**NFI needs**

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:

- Cool box: 48%
- Rechargeable fan: 43%
- Sources of light: 38%

Two of the three most named NFI needs were seasonal items. Other summer-specific needs included ice (22% of households) and shading material (17% of households).

**Sources of light**

Top three sources of light inside shelters:

- Solar panels: 70%
- Flashlight batteries: 16%
- Rechargeable flashlight: 14%

**Winter response**

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:

- Shelter damage (bad weather): 68%
- Water leaking into shelter: 68%
- Lack of sufficient blankets: 32%

Winter items received, by % of households:

- Fuel: 95%
- Heater: 92%
- Blankets: 83%
- Winter clothes/shoes: 58%
- Winter reinforcement material: 43%
- Cash/voucher assistance: 29%
- None: 32%

8. Enumerators were asked to observe the state of the tent and select one of the options.
**PROTECTION**

75% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

**Most commonly reported issues:**
- Presence of rodents (47%)
- Serious threat from scorpions, snakes, or similar (45%)

**Gender**

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

| Yes | 25% | No | 75% |

In the two weeks prior to data collection, women in 31% and men in 23% of households had reportedly exhibited signs of psychosocial distress. 23% of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a women’s space in the 30 days prior to data collection.

**Child protection**

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

| Yes | 47% | No | 53% |

16% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited changes in behaviour in the previous two weeks.

31% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had attended a Child Friendly Space (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

**Freedom of movement**

59% 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 | 70% | No | 30% |

**Documentation**

22% of individuals in the camp are reportedly in possession of their key identification papers. 48% of children under five years old reportedly have birth registration documentation.

**Vulnerable groups**

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:

- Children at risk: 0.0%
- Elderly at risk: 0.2%
- Chronically ill persons: 2.1%
- Persons with psychosocial needs: 0.2%
- Persons with disabilities: 1.9%
- Single parents/caregivers: 1.7%

**HEALTH**

Number of healthcare facilities: 3 (2 clinics reportedly share a building)

Service providers: NGOs

Types of facilities: NGO clinics

Access to treatment for one or more household members:

- 56% Did not require treatment
- 35% Sought treatment
- 17% Received treatment inside the camp
- 18% Received treatment outside the camp

Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 19% reported that they had faced barriers to accessing medical care. The most commonly reported barriers were the (perceived) low quality of care (12%), the high cost of care (4%), and the lack of available facilities (4%).

---

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

10. Women’s spaces and Child Friendly Spaces are designated spaces in the camp, run by humanitarian actors, where activities for these demographics are hosted.

11. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in daily or other activities.

12. Key identification documents include: national IDs, passports, family booklets, and individual or family civil records. An individual who has lost one of these documents is not considered to be in possession of them.

13. 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.
**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

### Water

**Water trucking** was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection.

Drinking water was supplied by an INGO, and was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

**Drinking water:**
- **100%** of households used a public tap/standpipe
- **90%** of households used a public tap/standpipe, 10% of households reportedly used surface water (from the lake)

### Drinking water issues, by % of households reporting:

- **No issues**: 77%
- **Water tasted/smelled/looked bad**: 22%
- **People got sick after drinking**: 5%
- **Not sure**: 0%

18% 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**: 51%
- **No**: 49%

Most commonly reported strategies:
- Modifying hygiene practices (31%)
- Reducing drinking water consumption (31%)

### Hygiene

**Primary waste disposal system:** collection

**Disposal location:** a dumping site outside the camp

**Sewage system:** septic tanks, sewage is trucked away

76% of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.

9% of individuals in the camp had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to data collection.13

4% had suffered from respiratory illness;
4% had suffered from skin disease.

Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:16

- 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.

###Sanitation

**Number of latrines in camp:** 159

- **Communal**
- **Household**

0% of households reported practicing open defecation.

Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:18

- Segregated by gender
- Lockable from inside
- Functioning lighting

Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:18

- Very clean
- Mostly clean
- Somewhat unclean
- Very unclean

95% of households reported that all members could access latrines.
Groups that could not always access latrines included:
- People with disabilities (3% of households)
- Boys, 0-17 (3% of households)

### Number of showers in camp:

- **Communal**
- **Household**

All remaining showers in the camp were reportedly out of service at the time of data collection. Households predominantly reported bathing inside their shelters.

---

14. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.
15. In the two weeks prior to the assessment; self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.
16. 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 the house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.
17. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used by only one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.
18. Excluding households who selected ‘Not sure’.
**Food Security**

**Consumption**

Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:

- Acceptable: 57%
- Borderline: 34%
- Poor: 9%

The percentage of households with acceptable food consumption scores has decreased from 64% in December 2018 to 57% in May 2019.

83% of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

Top three reported food-related coping strategies:

- Eating cheaper food: 69%
- Eating fewer meals than normal: 57%
- Eating less food than normal: 48%

**Market access**

99% of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, 62% of these households reportedly did not have enough funds to buy all the items they needed.

Most commonly reported main sources of food:

- Food distributions: 100%
- Markets inside the camp: 84%
- From family/friends in the area: 3%

83% of households reported that they had bought food on credit in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed 82,375 SYP (154 USD)²⁰.

**Distributions**

Type of food assistance received,²¹ by % of households reporting:

- Bread: 100%
- Food basket(s): 84%
- Cash/vouchers for food: 9%

82% of 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%
- Tomato paste: 58%
- Tea: 44%

---

**Livelihoods**

51% of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Average monthly household income: 42,280 SYP (79 USD)²⁰

Households with members earning an income: 17%

Top three reported primary income sources:

- Personal savings: 22%
- Sold assets: 13%
- Cash assistance/humanitarian aid: 13%

8% of households reported that they had received cash assistance in the month prior to data collection.

**Coping strategies**

Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:

- Sold assistance items: 65%
- Spent savings: 29%
- Sold assets: 17%

---

**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).

---

19. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, but this graph only includes the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported (i.e. by what percentage of households).

20. The effective exchange rate for northeast Syria was reported to be 536 Syrian pounds to the dollar in April 2019. (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot: 8-15 April 2019)

21. In the 30 days before the interview.

22. This includes both standard food baskets and ready-to-eat rations since it is not always clear to households what the difference is.
Camp Profile: Areesheh Extension
Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria
April-May 2019

Overview
Number of individuals: 5,287
Number of households: 1,200
Number of shelters: 1,430
First arrivals: December 2018
Average length of stay: 16 months
Camp area: 0.28 km²
Management agency: INGO
Administration agency: Self-administration

Background
Areesheh camp is located next to a reservoir, which flooded 79% of the camp between December 2018 and April 2019. In response, this extension was constructed to the east of the original camp, which was also assessed. Both sections still lack key infrastructure and sanitation is especially poor.

Summary
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Areesheh Extension camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 3 and 5 May. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 11% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp administration officials. In some cases, additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

Location Map

Overview
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- **Number of households:** 1,200
- **Number of shelters:** 1,430
- **First arrivals:** December 2018
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Camp Map

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Achievement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>6.2m²</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>53m²</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
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<td>7%</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
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<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>Every 2-3 days</td>
<td>●</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Numbers 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.

No comparison data since the extension camp did not yet exist during the previous round of data collection.
Camp Profile: Areesheh Extension

DEMOGRAPHICS AND MOVEMENT

Demographics

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</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9%</td>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Women

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21%</td>
<td>18-59</td>
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</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>9%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Muhasan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

44% | 17% | 13%

Movements in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- 169 New arrivals
- Departures: No data

Households planning to leave the camp:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Frame</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within 1 week</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 1 month</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 6 months</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 6 months</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not planning to leave</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EDUCATION

At the time of data collection, there were 0 educational facilities in the extension, but one school opened in the original camp around the time of data collection.3

Attendance4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inside camp

The overall proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school was 27% at the time of data collection.

Barriers to education: of the 75% of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, 93% reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- No education available/lack of learning space in the camp (33%)
- School is too far away/no transport available (26%)

INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Sources of information

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Local authorities</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word of mouth</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Print material</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information needs

Top three reported information needs:6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Need</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How to find job opportunities</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship programs</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to access assistance</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Service mapping

Have services in the camp been mapped? Yes Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? Yes

Complaints

35% Had a complaint
34% Made a complaint
34% No action was taken
1% Did not make a complaint
73% Knew where to make a complaint
38% Did not have a complaint
27% Did not know where to complain

None of the households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result.

5. Households could select as many options as applied.
6. Households could select up to three options from a list.

3. As reported by key informants from camp management or camp administration authorities.
4. Percentages of children attending school at least four days a week. These findings are indicative only as they are based on a subset of the total sample.

Camp Profile: Areesheh Extension

SHELTER

96% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

Average number of people per shelter: 5.3
Average household size: 6.5 individuals

Tent status

Tent is new 41%
Minor wear and tear 37%
Tent is in poor condition 20%
Tent is worn/torn 2%

Shelter adequacy

80% of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:

- Shelter is in poor condition 37%
- Safety 31%
- No electricity 21%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:

- New/additional tents 76%
- Shading material 52%
- Tarpaulins 49%

Fire safety

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

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

67% 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.

NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:

- Rechargeable fan 53%
- Cool box 46%
- Sources of light 29%

Sources of light

Top three sources of light inside shelters:

- Solar panels 69%
- Flashlight batteries 21%
- Rechargeable flashlight 14%

Winter response

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:

- Shelter damage (bad weather) 63%
- Water leaking into shelter 60%
- Lack of sufficient fuel 24%

Winter items received, by % of households:

- Fuel 93%
- Blankets 91%
- Heater 90%
- Winter clothes/shoes 71%
- Shelter reinforcement material 45%
- Cash/voucher assistance 27%
- Winter clothes/shoes 45%

Winter items received, by % of households:

- Fuel 93%
- Blankets 91%
- Heater 90%
- Winter clothes/shoes 71%
- Shelter reinforcement material 45%
- Cash/voucher assistance 27%
- Winter clothes/shoes 45%

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:

- Bad smell 77%
- Irritation of eyes 55%
- Smoke leaking into shelter 40%

2. The three most named NFI needs were seasonal items. Other summer-specific needs included shading material (23% of households) and ice (23% of households).

3. The three most named NFI needs were seasonal items. Other summer-specific needs included shading material (23% of households) and ice (23% of households).

7. Enumerators were asked to observe the state of the tent and select one of the options.
PROTECTION
83% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. Most commonly reported issues:
- Serious threat from scorpions, snakes, or similar (78%)
- Presence of rodents (43%)

Gender
Households reporting the presence of gender-based protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):
- Yes 19%
- No 81%

Child protection
Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):
- Yes 42%
- No 58%

Freedom of movement
48% 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.

Vulnerable groups
Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:
- Children at risk 0.0%
- Elderly at risk 0.0%
- Chronically ill persons 3.6%
- Persons with psychosocial needs 0.2%
- Persons with disabilities 2.3%
- Single parents/caregivers 2.5%

Documentation
16% of individuals in the camp are reportedly in possession of their key identification papers.

Health
Number of healthcare facilities: 0
There are three healthcare facilities in the original camp that residents can access.

Access to treatment for one or more household members:
Of all households in the camp...
- 31% Required treatment
- 29% Sought treatment
- 22% Received treatment inside the camp
- 7% Received treatment outside the camp

Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 18% reported that they had faced barriers to accessing medical care. The most commonly reported barriers were the (perceived) low quality of care (13%) and the high cost of care (6%).

8. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches, sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or towards other household members.
9. Women’s spaces and Child Friendly Spaces are designated spaces in the camp, run by humanitarian actors, where activities for these demographics are hosted. These spaces are present in the original camp.
10. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in daily or other activities.
11. Key identification documents include: national IDs, passports, family booklets, and individual or family civil records. An individual who has lost one of these documents is not considered to be in possession of them.
12. 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.
**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

**Water**

Water trucking was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection. Drinking water was supplied by an INGO, and was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

**Drinking water:**
- 100% of households used a public tap/standpipe
- 85% of households used a public tap/standpipe, 15% of households reportedly used surface water (from the lake)

**Drinking water issues, by % of households reporting:**
- No issues: 71%
- Water tasted/smelled/looked bad: 28%
- People got sick after drinking: 1%
- Not sure: 0%

17% 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: 58%
- No: 42%

**Most commonly reported strategies:**
- Modifying hygiene practices (35%)
- Reducing drinking water consumption (34%)

**Sanitation**

**Number of latrines in camp:** 195
- Communal: 91%
- Household: 3%

6% of households reported practicing open defecation.

**Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:**
- Segregated by gender: 72%
- Lockable from inside: 97%
- Functioning lighting: None

**Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:**
- Very clean: 3%
- Mostly clean: 45%
- Somewhat unclean: 33%
- Very unclean: 19%

90% of households reported that all members could access latrines. Groups that could not always access latrines included:
- People with disabilities (8% of households)
- Women, 18+ (2% of households)

**Households using showers:**

**Number of showers in camp:** 0
- Communal: 0%
- Household: 0%

**Hygiene**

**Primary waste disposal system:** collection
- **Disposal location:** a dumping site outside the camp
- **Sewage system:** septic tanks, sewage is trucked away

50% of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.

5% of individuals in the camp had suffered from diarrhea in the two weeks prior to data collection.

- 2% had suffered from respiratory illness;
- 2% had suffered from skin disease.

**Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:**
- Yes: 55%
- No: 45%

- 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.

13. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.
14. In the two weeks prior to the assessment; self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.
15. 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 the house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.
16. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used by only one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.
17. Excluding households who selected 'Not sure'.
FOOD SECURITY

Consumption

Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:

- Acceptable: 57%
- Borderline: 37%
- Poor: 5%

78% of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

Top three reported food-related coping strategies:

1. Eating cheaper food: 58%
2. Eating fewer meals than normal: 57%
3. Eating less food than normal: 34%

Market access

97% of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, 60% of these households reportedly did not have enough funds to buy all the items they needed.

Most commonly reported main sources of food:

- Food distributions: 98%
- Markets inside the camp: 86%
- From family/friends in the area: 5%

83% of households reported that they had bought food on credit in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed 39,423 SYP (74 USD). This is approximately 43% more than the average monthly income.

Distributions

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

- Bread: 98%
- Food basket(s): 90%
- Cash/vouchers for food: 9%

44% of 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: 66%
- Tomato paste: 50%
- Ghee/vegetable oil: 45%

LIVELIHOODS

51% of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Average monthly household income: 27,636 SYP (52 USD)

Households with members earning an income: 7%

Top three reported primary income sources:

- Cash assistance/humanitarian aid: 23%
- Personal savings: 19%
- Sold assets: 16%

16% of households reported that they had received cash assistance in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:

- Sold assistance items: 78%
- Spent savings: 21%
- Borrowed money: 16%

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).

18. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, but this graph only includes the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported (i.e. by what percentage of households).
19. The effective exchange rate for northeast Syria was reported to be 536 Syrian pounds to the dollar in April 2019. (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot: 8-15 April 2019)
20. In the 30 days before the interview.
21. This includes both standard food baskets and ready-to-eat rations since it is not always clear to households what the difference is.
Camp Profile: Ein Issa
Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria
April-May 2019

Overview
Number of individuals: 12,901
Number of households: 2,092
Number of shelters: 2,897
First arrivals: April 2016
Average length of stay: 19 months
Camp area: 0.25 km²
Management agency: INGO
Administration agency: Local authorities

Background
Ein Issa is a camp in Ar-Raqqa governorate, just outside the town of the same name. In July 2017, a new section of the camp was opened. This section was covered separately (Ein Issa Extension), but some data may be combined where separate figures were not available.

Summary
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Ein Issa camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 18 and 23 April. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 9% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management employees. In some cases, additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

Camp Map

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (Dec 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per shelter</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>5.2m²</td>
<td>5.1m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average camp area per shelter</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>28m²</td>
<td>21m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households reported having lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)²</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>61</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. Numbers of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management. Findings represent both the original camp and the extension, as separate population data was not available. The number of showers in Ein Issa Extension is very low and combining figures would provide a distorted picture. Assuming that half of the total population lives in the original camp, the number of persons per shower should be approximately 30.
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.
**DEMOGRAPHICS AND MOVEMENT**

### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Top three household origins:**

<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>Abu Kamal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Ar-Raqqa</td>
<td>Ar-Raqqa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Ashara</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Movements in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- **New arrivals:** 246
- **Departures:** 215

**Households planning to leave the camp:**

- **Within 1 week:** 0%
- **Within 1 month:** 0%
- **Within 6 months:** 2%
- **After 6+ months:** 2%
- **Not planning to leave:** 96%

**Information and Accountability**

### Sources of information

- **Top three reported sources of information about distributions:**
  - Word of mouth: 79%
  - Community leaders: 61%
  - Local authorities: 32%

**Service mapping**

- Have services in the camp been mapped? Yes
- Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? Yes

### Information needs

- **Top three reported information needs:**
  - How to find job opportunities: 78%
  - Returning to area of origin: 27%
  - Sponsorship programs: 19%

**Complaints**

- **Of all households in the camp:**
  - 89% Knew where to make a complaint
  - 13% Had a complaint
  - 11% Did not know where to complain
  - 10% Made a complaint
  - 3% Action was taken
  - 6% No action was taken
  - 3% Did not make a complaint
  - 76% Did not have a complaint

Only 27% of households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result.

---

3. As reported by key informants from camp management or camp administration authorities.
4. Students aged 15-17 reportedly follow self-study programmes. Exams take place at educational institutions outside the camp a few times per year.
5. Percentages of children attending school at least four days a week. These findings are indicative only as they are based on a subset of the total sample.

---

**EDUCATION**

At the time of data collection, there were 6 educational facilities in Ein Issa (4) and Ein Issa Extension (2).

### Age groups:

- 6-11
- 12-14

### Service providers:

- Local NGO

### Curricula on offer:

- Autonomous learning

### Certification available: (by UNICEF)

**Attendence**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>76%</td>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inside camp**

- None

**Outside camp**

- In some schools
- In all schools

**Available WASH facilities**

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

---

6. Households could select as many options as applied.
7. Households could select up to three options from a list.
99% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

Average number of people per shelter: 5.3
Average household size: 6.1 individuals

**Shelter adequacy**

72% of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:
- Safety 41%
- Lack of privacy 39%
- Shelter is in poor condition 15%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:
- Shading material 62%
- Plastic sheeting 47%
- New/additional tents 41%

**Fire safety**

Households reporting the presence of fire fighting systems that could be used to protect them:
- Yes - fire extinguishers 72%
- Yes - other 0%
- Not sure 5%
- No 23%

30% 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.

**NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)**

**NFI needs**

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:
- Cool box 61%
- Rechargeable fan 58%
- Shading material 29%

All of the three most named NFI needs were seasonal items. Another reported summer-specific need was ice (12% of households).

**Sources of light**

Top three sources of light inside shelters:
- Camp generator 66%
- Solar panels 20%
- Rechargable flashlight 19%

**Winter response**

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:
- Lack of sufficient fuel 71%
- Water leaking into shelter 50%
- Lack of sufficient blankets 46%

Winter items received, by % of households:
- Fuel 96%
- Winter clothes/shoes 93%
- Blankets 82%
- Cash/voucher assistance 70%
- Shelter reinforcement material 50%
- None 0%

71% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 66% of all households reported that they had bought extra fuel in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:
- Bad smell 74%
- Smoke leaking into shelter 46%
- Irritation of eyes 32%
PROTECTION

60% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

Most commonly reported issues:
- Disputes between residents (29%)
- Theft (28%)

Gender

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

- Yes 43%
- No 57%

Most commonly reported issues:
- Early marriage - under 16 (39%)
- Restrictions on access to services (8%)

In the two weeks prior to data collection, women in 38% and men in 33% of households had reportedly exhibited signs of psychosocial distress. 39% of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a women’s space in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Freedom of movement

66% 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 62%
- No 38%

Most commonly reported barriers:
- Departure conditions/approval needed (93%)
- Insufficient transportation (11%)

Child protection

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

- Yes 56%
- No 44%

Most commonly reported issues:
- Early marriage - under 16 (48%)
- Child labour (46%)

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:

- Children at risk 1.4%
- Elderly at risk 0.6%
- Chronically ill persons 5.8%
- Persons with psychosocial needs 0.3%
- Persons with disabilities 2.3%
- Single parents/caregivers 1.9%

Health

Number of healthcare facilities: 7
Service providers: Local authorities, NGOs, UN agency
Types of facilities: Public clinics

Access to treatment for one or more household members:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>% of Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Person with serious injury</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Person with chronic illness</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant or lactating woman</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Households with members in the following categories:

Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 35% reported that they had faced barriers to accessing medical care. The most commonly reported barriers were the high cost of care (33%) and the (perceived) low quality of care (5%).

1. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches, sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or towards other household members.
2. Women’s spaces and Child Friendly Spaces are designated spaces in the camp, run by humanitarian actors, where activities for these demographics are hosted.
3. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in daily or other activities.
4. Key identification documents include: national IDs, passports, family booklets, and individual or family civil records. An individual who has lost one of these documents is not considered to be in possession of them.
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.
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Water

Water trucking was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection.

Drinking water was supplied by an INGO, and was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

Drinking water:
100% of households used a public tap/standpipe
Household water:14
100% of households used a public tap/standpipe

Drinking water issues, by % of households reporting:

- No issues: 83%
- Water tasted/smelled/looked bad: 16%
- People got sick after drinking: 5%
- Not sure: 1%

4% 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: 18%
- No: 82%

Most commonly reported strategies:
- Rely on drinking water stored previously (10%)
- Modifying hygiene practices (6%)

Hygiene

Primary waste disposal system: collection
Disposal location: a dumping site outside the camp
Sewage system: septic tanks and the sewage network

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

- Yes: 87%
- No: 13%

Most commonly inaccessible items included disposable diapers and shampoo (adults).

Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:16

- Yes: 87%
- No: 13%

The most commonly inaccessible items included disposable diapers and shampoo (adults).

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

- Yes: 18%
- No: 82%

Most commonly reported strategies:
- Rely on drinking water stored previously (10%)
- Modifying hygiene practices (6%)

Sanitation

Number of latrines in camp: 372

- Communal17: 17
- Household17: 17

0% of households reported practicing open defecation.

Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:18

- Segregated by gender: 0% 0% 100%
- Lockable from inside: 3% 44% 53%
- Functioning lighting: 42% 39% 19%

Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:18

- Very clean: 13%
- Mostly clean: 47%
- Somewhat unclean: 27%
- Very unclean: 13%

81% of households reported that all members could access latrines. Groups that could not always access latrines included:
- People with disabilities (13% of households)
- Girls, 0-17 (3% of households)

Number of showers in camp: 216

- Communal17: 17
- Household17: 17

Households using showers:

- Communal: 63%
- Household: 0%

Households without access to showers predominantly reported bathing inside their shelters. In 94% of households with access to showers, one or more members nonetheless preferred to bathe inside shelters because the showers were seen as unsafe or culturally inappropriate.

14. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.

15. In the two weeks prior to the assessment; self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

16. 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 the house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.

17. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used by only one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.

18. Excluding households who selected ‘Not sure’.
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:

- Acceptable: 73%
- Borderline: 25%
- Poor: 2%

The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from 35% in December 2018 to 73% in April 2019. However, 75% of households still reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

Most commonly reported main sources of food:

- Food distributions: 98%
- Markets inside the camp: 90%
- Markets outside the camp: 7%

64% of households reported that they had bought food on credit in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed 22,568 SYP (42 USD)²⁰.

Distributions

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

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

Top three food items households would like to receive more of:

- Ghee/vegetable oil: 93%
- Sugar: 83%
- Rice: 26%

About REACH Initiative

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19. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, but this graph only includes the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported (i.e. by what percentage of households).

20. The effective exchange rate for northeast Syria was reported to be 536 Syrian pounds to the dollar in April 2019. (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot: 8-15 April 2019)

21. In the 30 days before the interview.

22. This includes both standard food baskets and ready-to-eat rations since it is not always clear to households what the difference is.
**Camp Profile: Ein Issa Extension**

**Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria**

**April-May 2019**

**Background**

Ein Issa is a camp in Raqqa governorate, just outside the town of the same name. The extension was opened in July 2017 but shares many services and facilities with the main camp, which was assessed separately. Some data may be combined where separate figures were not available.

**Summary**

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Ein Issa Extension camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 23 and 24 April. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management employees. In some cases, additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

**Overview**

- **Number of individuals:** 12,901<sup>1</sup>
- **Number of households:** 2,092<sup>1</sup>
- **Number of shelters:** 2,897
- **First arrivals:** July 2017
- **Average length of stay:** 19 months
- **Camp area:** 0.21 km<sup>2</sup>
- **Management agency:** INGO
- **Administration agency:** Local authorities

**Location Map**

**Camp Map**

**Sectoral Minimum Standards**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (Dec 2018)</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>5.2</td>
<td>Result</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average covered area per person&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>min 3.5m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>5.2m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>5.2m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average camp area per person&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>min 28m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>28m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>21m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health &lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>74%</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 &lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>% of households reported having lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food &lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education &lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH &lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Persons per latrine&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons per shower&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>2,150</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>Daily</td>
<td>Every 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. Numbers of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management. Findings represent both the original camp and the extension, as separate population data was not available. The number of showers in Ein Issa Extension is very low and combining figures would provide a distorted picture. Assuming that half of the total population lives in the extension, the number of persons per shower should be approximately 2,150.

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.
**DEMOGRAPHICS AND MOVEMENT**

### Demographics

#### Women

- 60+:
  - 1%
- 18-59:
  - 20%
- 12-17:
  - 8%
- 5-11:
  - 12%
- 0-4:
  - 9%

#### Men

- 60+:
  - 1%
- 18-59:
  - 18%
- 12-17:
  - 9%
- 5-11:
  - 12%
- 0-4:
  - 9%

**Top three household origins:**

<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>Abu Kamal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Tabni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Movements in the two weeks prior to the assessment:**

- New arrivals: 246
- Departures: 215

**Households planning to leave the camp:**

- Within 1 week: 0%
- Within 1 month: 0%
- Within 6 months: 0%
- After 6+ months: 2%
- Not planning to leave: 98%

---

**EDUCATION**

At the time of data collection, there were 6 educational facilities in Ein Issa (4) and Ein Issa Extension (2).³

- **Age groups:** 6-11, 12-14
- **Service providers:** Local NGO
- **Curricula on offer:** Autonomous learning
- **Certification available:** ✔️ (by UNICEF)

### Attendance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Inside camp**

- Within 1 week: 0%
- Within 1 month: 0%
- After 6+ months: 2%

**Outside camp**

- Within 1 week: 0%
- Within 1 month: 0%
- After 6+ months: 2%

The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school increased from 68% in December 2018 to 70% at the time of data collection.

**Barriers to education:**

- of the 37% of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, 86% reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:
  - Child does not want to attend (43%)
  - Schools lack trained teachers (21%)

**Available WASH facilities**³

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

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**INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

### Sources of information

**Top three reported sources of information about distributions:**⁶

- Word of mouth: 76%
- Community leaders: 50%
- Local authorities: 39%

**Service mapping**

- Have services in the camp been mapped? ✔️
- Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? ✔️

### Information needs

**Top three reported information needs:**⁷

- How to find job opportunities: 73%
- Returning to area of origin: 27%
- Sponsorship programs: 21%

---

**Complaints**

- Of all households in the camp: 91% knew where to make a complaint
- 91% knew where to make a complaint
- 84% did not have a complaint
- 8% had a complaint
- 4% did not make a complaint
- 3% made a complaint
- 2% action was taken
- 9% did not know where to complain

Only 33% 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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³ Households could select as many options as applied.
⁴ Students aged 15-17 reportedly follow self-study programmes. Exams take place at educational institutions outside the camp a few times per year.
⁵ Percentages of children attending school at least four days a week. These findings are indicative only as they are based on a subset of the total sample.
**SHELTER**

95% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

Average number of people per shelter: **5.2**
Average household size: **6.1** individuals

**Tent status**

- Tent is new: 46%
- Minor wear and tear: 29%
- Tent is in poor condition: 23%
- Tent is worn/torn: 2%

**Shelter adequacy**

64% of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:

- Safety: 38%
- Lack of privacy: 38%
- Shelter is in poor condition: 28%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:

- Shading material: 72%
- New/additional tents: 58%
- Tarpaulins/Plastic sheeting: 38%

**Fire safety**

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

- Yes - fire extinguishers: 58%
- Yes - other: 0%
- Not sure: 9%
- No: 34%

43% 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.

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**NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)**

**NFI needs**

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:

- Cool box: 67%
- Rechargeable fan: 46%
- Cooking fuel/stove: 36%

Two of the three most named NFI needs were seasonal items. Other summer-specific needs included shading material (33% of households) and ice (9% of households).

**Sources of light**

Top three sources of light inside shelters:

- Camp generator: 72%
- Rechargeable flashlight: 21%
- Solar panels: 15%

**Winter response**

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:

- Lack of sufficient fuel: 74%
- Water leaking into shelter: 47%
- Shelter damage (bad weather): 40%

Winter items received, by % of households:

- Fuel: 98%
- Winter clothes/shoes: 96%
- Blankets: 96%
- Heater: 78%
- Cash/voucher assistance: 62%
- Shelter reinforcement material: 0%

74% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 73% of all households reported that they had bought extra fuel in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

**Heater and fuel issues faced by households**

- Bad smell: 58%
- Smoke leaking into shelter: 48%
- Irritation of eyes: 29%
**PROTECTION**

67% of households reported that **personal safety and security issues** had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. Most commonly reported issues:
- Presence of rodents (49%)
- Serious threat from scorpions, snakes, or similar (33%)

**Gender**

Households reporting the presence of gender-based protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):
- Yes 35%
- No 65%

Most commonly reported issues:
- Early marriage - under 16 (32%)
- Restrictions on access to services (5%)

In the two weeks prior to data collection, **women in 26% and men in 19%** of households had reportedly exhibited signs of **psychosocial distress.**

39% of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a **women’s space** in the 30 days prior to data collection.

**Child protection**

Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (in the two weeks prior to data collection):
- Yes 64%
- No 36%

Most commonly reported issues:
- Child labour (54%)
- Early marriage - under 16 (51%)

3% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour** in the previous two weeks.

48% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had attended a **Child Friendly Space** (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

**Freedom of movement**

63% 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 56%
- No 44%

Most commonly reported barriers:
- Departure conditions/approval needed (96%)
- Transportation options available but too expensive (5%)

**Vulnerable groups**

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:
- Children at risk: 0.7%
- Elderly at risk: 0.2%
- Chronically ill persons: 4.6%
- Persons with psychosocial needs: 0.2%
- Persons with disabilities: 1.4%
- Single parents/caregivers: 1.2%

**HEALTH**

**Number of healthcare facilities:** 0

There are seven healthcare facilities in the original camp that residents can access.

Access to treatment for one or more household members:

Of all households in the camp...
- 45% Required treatment
- 35% Sought treatment
- 10% Received treatment inside the camp
- 24% Received treatment outside the camp

Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 30% reported that they had faced **barriers to accessing medical care.** The most commonly reported barriers were the **high cost of care** (25%) and the **perceived low quality of care** (11%).

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

10. Women’s spaces and Child Friendly Spaces are designated spaces in the camp, run by humanitarian actors, where activities for these demographics are hosted.

11. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in daily or other activities.

12. Key identification documents include: national IDs, passports, family booklets, and individual or family civil records. An individual who has lost one of these documents is not considered to be in possession of them.

13. 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.
Camp Profile: Ein Issa Extension

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

**Water**

- **Water trucking** was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection.

Drinking water was supplied by an INGO, and was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

- **Drinking water:**
  - 100% of households used a public tap/standpipe
  - **Household water:**
    - 100% of households used a public tap/standpipe

**Drinking water issues, by % of households reporting:**

- No issues: 95%
- Water tasted/smelled/looked bad: 5%
- People got sick after drinking: 2%
- Not sure: 0%

7% 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: 22%
- No: 78%

Most commonly reported strategies:

- Modifying hygiene practices (16%)
- Relying on drinking water stored previously (14%)

**Hygiene**

- **Primary waste disposal system:** collection
- **Disposal location:** a dumping site outside the camp
- **Sewage system:** septic tanks

97% of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.

- 3% of individuals in the camp had suffered from **diarrhoea** in the two weeks prior to data collection.
- 5% had suffered from **respiratory illness**;
- 2% had suffered from **skin disease**.

Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:

- 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**.

14. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.
15. In the two weeks prior to the assessment; self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.
16. 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 the house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.
17. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used by only one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.
18. Excluding households who selected ‘Not sure’.

**Sanitation**

- **Number of latrines in camp:** 319
  - **Communal**
    - 100%
  - **Household**
    - 0%

0% of households reported practicing **open defecation**.

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

- Segregated by gender: 18% 15% 66%
- Lockable from inside: 5% 46% 49%
- Functioning lighting: None Some All
  - 12% 46% 42%

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

- Very clean
  - 10%
- Mostly clean
  - 46%
- Somewhat unclean
  - 34%
- Very unclean
  - 11%

79% of households reported that all members could access latrines. Groups that could not always access latrines included:

- People with disabilities (12% of households)
- Boys, 0-17 (4% of households)

Households without access to showers predominantly reported **bathing inside their shelters**. In 100% of households with access to showers, one or more members nonetheless preferred to bathe inside shelters because the showers were seen as **unsafe or culturally inappropriate**.

- **Number of showers in camp:** 3
  - **Communal**
    - 16%
  - **Household**
    - 0%

Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:
**FOOD SECURITY**

**Consumption**

Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:

- **Acceptable**: 85%
- **Borderline**: 14%
- **Poor**: 1%

The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from 35% in December 2018 to 85% in April 2019. However, 72% of households still reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

**Top three reported food-related coping strategies:**

- Eating cheaper food: 70%
- Eating fewer meals than normal: 32%
- Borrowing food/help from others: 25%

**Market access**

100% of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, 46% of these households reportedly did not have enough funds to buy all the items they needed.

**Most commonly reported main sources of food:**

- Food distributions: 98%
- Markets inside the camp: 93%
- Markets outside the camp: 9%

65% of households reported that they had bought food on credit in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed 20,533 SYP (38 USD).

**Distributions**

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

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

**Top three food items households would like to receive more of:**

- Sugar: 89%
- Ghee/vegetable oil: 85%
- Rice: 34%

---

**LIVELIHOODS**

**Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:**

- **Acceptable**: 85%
- **Borderline**: 14%
- **Poor**: 1%

100% of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

**Average monthly household income**: 47,837 SYP (89 USD)

**Households with members earning an income**: 60%

**Top three reported primary income sources:**

- Cash assistance/humanitarian aid: 93%
- Employment outside of camp: 32%
- Job in camp (not cash for work): 20%

99% of households reported that they had received cash assistance in the month prior to data collection.

**Coping strategies**

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:**

- Sold assistance items: 84%
- Borrowed money: 53%
- Support from friends/relatives: 9%

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19. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, but this graph only includes the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported (i.e. by what percentage of households).

20. The effective exchange rate for northeast Syria was reported to be 536 Syrian pounds to the dollar in April 2019. (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot: 8-15 April 2019)

21. In the 30 days before the interview.

22. This includes both standard food baskets and ready-to-eat rations since it is not always clear to households what the difference is.
Camp Profile: Mabruka
Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria
April-May 2019

Background
Humanitarian conditions in Mabruka appear to have remained relatively stable since December 2018, with slight improvements in key respects such as food consumption and the availability of sanitation facilities. However, household use of showers reportedly remained very low.

Summary
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Mabruka camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 30 April and 2 May. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management employees. In some cases, additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

Camp Map

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (Dec 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>7.3m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>105m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>76%</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 reported having lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Frequency of solid waste disposal</td>
<td>min. twice weekly</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Numbers 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.
### Demographics and Movement

#### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>60+</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21%</td>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13%</td>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Top three household origins:

<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>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Ashara</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>Deir-ez-Zor</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Movements in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- **New arrivals:** 200
- **Departures:** 70

#### Households planning to leave the camp:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within 1 week</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 1 month</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 6 months</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 6+ months</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not planning to leave</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

88% of households planning to leave want to return to their communities of origin. 53% of these households reported having received information on returning to their areas of origin in the 3 months before data collection.

### Education

At the time of data collection, there were 3 educational facilities in the camp. 3

#### Age groups:

- 6-11, 12-14, 15-17

#### Service providers:

- Local NGO, INGOs

#### Curricula on offer:

- UNICEF, the agency's own curriculum

#### Certification available:

\[\times\]

#### Attendance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Inside camp | Outside camp

The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school decreased from 82% in December 2018 to 80% at the time of data collection.

#### Barriers to education:

- of the 30% of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, 75% reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:
  - Education is not considered important (25%)
  - The school is not certified/informal (13%)

#### Available WASH facilities

- Gender-segregated latrines: No data
- Handwashing facilities: No data
- Safe drinking water: No data

### Information and Accountability

#### Sources of information

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:

- Local authorities: 53%
- Word of mouth: 52%
- Print material: 14%

#### Service mapping

- Have services in the camp been mapped? \[\checkmark\]
- Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? \[\checkmark\]

#### Complaints

- 15% Did not know where to complain
- 13% Made a complaint
- 2% Action was taken
- 16% Had a complaint
- 10% No action was taken
- 3% Did not make a complaint
- 85% Knew where to make a complaint
- 70% Did not have a complaint

Only 17% of households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result.

---

5. Households could select as many options as applied.
6. Households could select up to three options from a list.
**SHELTER**

90% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

Average number of people per shelter: **4.5**
Average household size: **6.0** individuals

**Tent status**

- Tent is new: 54%
- Minor wear and tear: 25%
- Tent is in poor condition: 15%
- Tent is worn/torn: 6%

**Shelter adequacy**

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

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:

- Safety: 21%
- Lack of privacy: 16%
- No electricity: 15%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:

- Shading material: 44%
- Plastic sheeting: 41%
- Tarpaulins: 39%

**Fire safety**

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

- Yes - fire extinguishers: 60%
- Yes - other: 0%
- Not sure: 0%
- No: 40%

86% 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 not provided residents with information on fire safety in the past three months.

**NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)**

**NFI needs**

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:

- Rechargeable fan: 66%
- Cool box: 57%
- Ice: 28%

All of the three most named NFI needs were seasonal items. Other summer-specific needs included shading material (16% of households) and jerry cans (6% of households).

**Sources of light**

Top three sources of light inside shelters:

- Solar panels: 70%
- Rechargeable flashlight: 13%
- Flashlight batteries: 11%

**Winter response**

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:

- Water leaking into shelter: 54%
- Shelter damage (bad weather): 36%
- Lack of sufficient blankets: 30%

**Winter items received, by % of households:**

- Blankets: 81%
- Heater: 80%
- Fuel: 79%
- Winter clothes/shoes: 68%
- Shelter reinforcement material: 31%
- Cash/voucher assistance: 15%
- Winter clothes/shoes: 31%
- Shelter reinforcement material: 15%
- Cash/voucher assistance: 7%
- None: 18%

18% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 17% of all households reported that they had bought extra fuel in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

**Heater and fuel issues faced by households:**

- Bad smell: 68%
- Irritation of eyes: 60%
- Smoke leaking into shelter: 38%
PROTECTION

57% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

Most commonly reported issues:
- Presence of rodents (40%)
- Serious threat from scorpions, snakes, or similar (33%)

Gender

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

- Yes 7%
- No 93%

Most commonly reported issues:
- Harassment (3%)
- Early marriage - under 16 (2%)

Child protection

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

- Yes 30%
- No 70%

Most commonly reported issues:
- Early marriage - under 16 (22%)
- Child labour (7%)

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:
- Children at risk 0.5%
- Elderly at risk 0.2%
- Chronically ill persons 2.6%
- Persons with psychosocial needs 0.3%
- Persons with disabilities 2.1%
- Single parents/caregivers 2.4%

Health

Number of healthcare facilities: 3
Service providers: Local authorities, UN agency
Types of facilities: Public (emergency) clinics

Access to treatment for one or more household members:

Of all households in the camp...
- 34% Required treatment
- 26% Sought treatment
- 13% Received treatment inside the camp
- 16% Received treatment outside the camp
- 66% Did not require treatment
- 6% Did not seek treatment

Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 10% reported that they had faced barriers to accessing medical care. The most commonly reported barriers were the high cost of care (5%) and the perceived low quality of care (5%).

8. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches, sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or towards other household members.
9. Women’s spaces and Child Friendly Spaces are designated spaces in the camp, run by humanitarian actors, where activities for these demographics are hosted.
10. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in daily or other activities.
11. Key identification documents include: national IDs, passports, family booklets, and individual or family civil records. An individual who has lost one of these documents is not considered to be in possession of them.
12. 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.
**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

### Water

**Water trucking** was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection.

Drinking water was supplied by an UN agency, and was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

**Drinking water:**

- 99% of households used a public tap/standpipe
- **Household water:**
  - 100% of households used a public tap/standpipe

**Drinking water issues, by % of households reporting:**

- No issues: 51%
- Water tasted/smelled/looked bad: 48%
- People got sick after drinking: 25%
- Not sure: 1%

20% 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: 41%
- No: 59%

**Most commonly reported strategies:**

- Reducing drinking water consumption (30%)
- Modifying hygiene practices (18%)

### Hygiene

**Primary waste disposal system:** collection

**Disposal location:** a dumping site outside the camp

**Sewage system:** the sewage network

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

5% of individuals in the camp had suffered from **diarrhoea** in the two weeks prior to data collection.

- 2% had suffered from **respiratory illness**;
- 1% had suffered from **skin disease**.

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

- Yes: 94%
- No: 6%

- 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:** 387

- **Communal**
  - 99%
- **Household**
  - 1%

0% of households reported practicing **open defecation**.

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

- Segregated by gender: 9% (Male), 7% (Female), 83%
- Lockable from inside: 2% (Male), 39% (Female), 59%
- Functioning lighting:
  - None: 77%
  - Some: 16%
  - All: 7%

91% of households reported that all members could access latrines. Groups that could not always access latrines included:

- People with disabilities (8% of households)
- Elderly people 65 Years old or more (2% of households)

**Number of showers in camp:** 185

- **Communal**
  - 1%
- **Household**
  - 0%

Households without access to showers predominantly reported **bathing inside their shelters**. In 100% of households with access to showers, one or more members nonetheless preferred to bathe inside shelters because the showers were seen as unsafe or culturally inappropriate.

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13. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.
14. In the two weeks prior to the assessment; self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.
15. 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 the house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.
16. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used by only one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.
17. Excluding households who selected ‘Not sure’.
**FOOD SECURITY**

### Consumption

#### Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:

- **Acceptable**: 72%
- **Borderline**: 25%
- **Poor**: 3%

The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from 65% in December 2018 to 72% in May 2019.

However, 60% of households still reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

#### Top three reported food-related coping strategies:

- Eating cheaper food: 50%
- Eating fewer meals than normal: 28%
- Eating less food than normal: 26%

### Market access

100% of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, 44% of these households reportedly did not have enough funds to buy all the items they needed.

**Most commonly reported main sources of food:**

- Food distributions: 100%
  - Markets inside the camp: 80%
  - Markets outside the camp: 14%

72% of households reported that they had bought food on credit in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed 53,232 SYP (99 USD).

### Distributions

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

- Bread: 100%
- Food basket(s): 97%
- Cash/vouchers for food: 8%

100% of 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: 59%
- Tomato paste: 58%
- Sugar: 57%

---

**LIVELIHOODS**

### Financial Livelihoods

58% of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

- Average monthly household income: 49,435 SYP (99 USD)
- Households with members earning an income: 31%

#### Top three reported primary income sources:

- Cash for work: 19%
- Personal savings: 17%
- Job in camp (not cash for work): 11%

15% of households reported that they had received cash assistance in the month prior to data collection.

### Livelihoods-related coping strategies

#### Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:

- Sold assistance items: 46%
- Spent savings: 22%
- Borrowed money: 20%

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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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18. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, but this graph only includes the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported (i.e. by what percentage of households).

19. The effective exchange rate for northeast Syria was reported to be 536 Syrian pounds to the dollar in April 2019. (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot: 8-15 April 2019)

20. In the 30 days before the interview.

21. This includes both standard food baskets and ready-to-eat rations since it is not always clear to households what the difference is.
Camp Profile: Menbij East Old
Aleppo governorate, Syria
April-May 2019

Overview

Number of individuals: 2,580
Number of households: 315
Number of shelters: 380
First arrivals: April 2017
Average length of stay: 20 months
Camp area: 0.06 km²
Management agency: Local authorities
Administration agency: Local authorities

Background

Menbij East Old is one of two large camps in the countryside outside Menbij City. Although residents continue to only receive vouchers for food, food consumption scores appear to have improved significantly and 84% of households now fall within the ‘acceptable’ range.

Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Menbij East Old camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 30 April. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp administration officials. In some cases, additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

Location Map

Camp Map

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target Description</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (Dec 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>3.4m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>24m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>63%</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 reported having lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)²</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>117</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. Numbers 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.
**DEMOGRAPHICS AND MOVEMENT**

Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>60+</th>
<th>18-59</th>
<th>12-17</th>
<th>5-11</th>
<th>0-4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top three household origins:

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

Households planning to leave the camp:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within 1 week</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 6 months</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 6+ months</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not planning to leave</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EDUCATION**

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

Age groups: No data

Service providers: Local authorities

Curricula on offer: Autonomous learning

Certification available: ×

Attendance:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inside camp | Outside camp

The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school decreased from 79% in December 2018 to 69% 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%)
- Education is not considered important (31%)

Available WASH facilities:

- Gender-segregated latrines: None
- Handwashing facilities: In some schools
- Safe drinking water: In all schools

3. As reported by key informants from camp management or camp administration authorities.

4. Percentages of children attending school at least four days a week. These findings are indicative only as they are based on a subset of the total sample.

**INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

Sources of information

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:

- Word of mouth: 69%
- Community leaders: 45%
- Local authorities: 33%

Information needs

Top three reported information needs:

- How to find job opportunities: 81%
- How to access assistance: 41%
- Sponsorship programs: 26%

Service mapping

Have services in the camp been mapped? Yes

Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? Yes

Complaints

Of all households in the camp...

- 91% Knew where to make a complaint
- 10% Had a complaint
- 9% Made a complaint
- 9% Did not know where to complain
- 1% Did not make a complaint
- 80% Did not have a complaint

None of the households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result.

5. Households could select as many options as applied.

6. Households could select up to three options from a list.
**Shelter**

94% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

Average number of people per shelter: **5.2**
Average household size: **5.6** individuals

**Tent status**

- Tent is new: 27%
- Minor wear and tear: 37%
- Tent is in poor condition: 27%
- Tent is worn/torn: 8%

**Shelter adequacy**

79% of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:

- Lack of privacy: 40%
- Shelter is in poor condition: 31%
- Safety: 28%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:

- New/additional tents: 66%
- Tarpaulins: 57%
- Shading material: 52%

**Fire safety**

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

- Yes - fire extinguishers: 94%
- Yes - other: 0%
- Not sure: 2%
- No: 3%

88% 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.

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**Non-Food Items (NFIs)**

**NFI needs**

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:

- Rechargeable fan: 71%
- Cool box: 69%
- Shading material: 34%

All of the three most named NFI needs were seasonal items. Another reported summer-specific need was ice (14% of households).

**Sources of light**

Top three sources of light inside shelters:

- Camp generator: 50%
- Solar panels: 43%
- Flashlight batteries: 24%

**Winter response**

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:

- Water leaking into shelter: 55%
- Shelter damage (bad weather): 40%
- Lack of sufficient blankets: 40%

40% of all households reported that they had bought extra fuel in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

**Winter items received, by % of households**

- Heater: 91%
- Blankets: 90%
- Cash/voucher assistance: 87%
- Shelter reinforcement material: 84%
- Winter clothes/shoes: 76%
- Fuel: 57%
- None: 2%

40% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 40% of all households reported that they had bought extra fuel in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

**Heater and fuel issues faced by households**

- Smoke leaking into shelter: 64%
- Bad smell: 62%
- Irritation of eyes: 51%

---

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

81% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

Most commonly reported issues:
- Presence of rodents (64%)
- Disputes between residents (29%)

Gender

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most commonly reported issues:
- Early marriage - under 16 (44%)
- Restrictions on access to services (7%)

In the two weeks prior to data collection, women in 19% and men in 19% of households had reportedly exhibited signs of psychosocial distress. 8% of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a women's space in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Child protection

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most commonly reported issues:
- Early marriage - under 16 (58%)
- Child labour (51%)

In the two weeks prior to data collection, 9% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited changes in behaviour in the previous two weeks. 77% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had attended a Child Friendly Space (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Freedom of movement

96% 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>83%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most commonly reported barriers:
- Departure conditions/approval needed (86%)
- Insufficient transportation (30%)

 HEALTH

Number of healthcare facilities: 1
Service providers: Local authorities
Types of facilities: Public clinic

Access to treatment for one or more household members:

45% Did not require treatment
55% Required treatment
43% Sought treatment
3% Received treatment inside the camp
40% Received treatment outside the camp

Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 47% reported that they had faced barriers to accessing medical care. The most commonly reported barriers were the high cost of care (35%) and the (perceived) low quality of care (13%).

8. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches, sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or towards other household members.
9. Women’s spaces and Child Friendly Spaces are designated spaces in the camp, run by humanitarian actors, where activities for these demographics are hosted.
10. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in daily or other activities.
11. Key identification documents include: national IDs, passports, family booklets, and individual or family civil records. An individual who has lost one of these documents is not considered to be in possession of them.
12. 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.
**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

### Water

*Water trucking* was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection.

Drinking water was supplied by an INGO, and was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

**Drinking water:**

- **100%** of households used a public tap/standpipe
- **100%** of households used a public tap/standpipe

#### Drinking water issues, by % of households reporting:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No issues</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water tasted/smelled/looked bad</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People got sick after drinking</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12% 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** 22%
- **No** 78%

Most commonly reported strategies:

- Modifying hygiene practices (14%)
- Rely on drinking water stored previously (7%)

### Sanitation

#### Number of latrines in camp:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communal</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Households using latrines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percentage</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.

#### Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Segregated by gender</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lockable from inside</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Functioning lighting</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cleanliness</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very clean</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mostly clean</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somewhat unclean</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very unclean</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

93% of households reported that all members could access latrines. Groups that could not always access latrines included:

- People with disabilities (5% of households)

### Hygiene

#### Primary waste disposal system:

- Collection

#### Disposal location:

- A dumping site outside the camp

#### Sewage system:

- Septic tanks

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

7% of individuals in the camp had suffered from **diarrhoea** in the two weeks prior to data collection.

- 3% had suffered from **respiratory illness**;
- 5% had suffered from **skin disease**.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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.

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

- **Yes** 22%
- **No** 78%

Most commonly reported strategies:

- Modifying hygiene practices (14%)
- Rely on drinking water stored previously (7%)

**Number of showers in camp:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communal</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Households using showers:

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

Showers in Menbij East Old were reportedly under construction at the time of data collection. All households reported bathing inside their shelters.

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13. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.
14. In the two weeks prior to the assessment; self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.
15. 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 the house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.
16. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used by only one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.
17. Excluding households who selected ‘Not sure’.
### FOOD SECURITY

**Consumption**

Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:

- Acceptable: 84%
- Borderline: 16%
- Poor: 0%

The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from 21% in December 2018 to 84% in April 2019.

However, 64% of households still reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

**Top three reported food-related coping strategies:**

- Eating cheaper food: 62%
- Borrowing food/help from others: 28%
- Eating fewer meals than normal: 21%

**Market access**

100% of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, 44% of these households reportedly did not have enough funds to buy all the items they needed.

**Most commonly reported main sources of food:**

- Markets inside the camp: 98%
- Markets outside the camp: 80%
- Food distributions: 42%

92% of households reported that they had bought food on credit in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed 34,684 SYP (65 USD)²¹

### LIVELIHOODS

**79%** of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

- Average monthly household income: 45,000 SYP (84 USD)¹⁹
- Households with members earning an income: 60%

**Top three reported primary income sources:**

- Employment outside of camp: 43%
- Personal savings: 13%
- Job in camp (not cash for work): 12%

**0%** of households reported that they had received cash assistance in the month prior to data collection.

**Coping strategies**

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:**

- Borrowed money: 69%
- Sold assistance items: 19%
- Support from friends/relatives: 19%

### 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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18. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, but this graph only includes the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported (i.e. by what percentage of households).
19. The effective exchange rate for northeast Syria was reported to be 536 Syrian pounds to the dollar in April 2019. (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot: 8-15 April 2019)
20. In the 30 days before the interview.
21. This includes both standard food baskets and ready-to-eat rations since it is not always clear to households what the difference is.
Camp Profile: Menbij East New
Aleppo governorate, Syria
April-May 2019

Overview
Number of individuals: 2,497
Number of households: 450
Number of shelters: 525
First arrivals: June 2017
Average length of stay: 19 months
Camp area: 0.09 km²

Background
Menbij East Old is one of two large camps in the countryside outside Menbij City. Although residents continue to only receive vouchers for food, food consumption scores appear to have improved significantly and 80% of households now fall within the ‘acceptable’ range.

Summary
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Menbij East New camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 29 April. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp administration officials. In some cases, additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

Location Map

Camp Map

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (Dec 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shelter</strong></td>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>4.8m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>35m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td>% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Protection</strong></td>
<td>% of households reported having lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food</strong></td>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)²</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></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>125</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. Numbers 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.
DEMOGRAPHICS AND MOVEMENT

Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>1%</th>
<th>7%</th>
<th>15%</th>
<th>10%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>60+</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>15%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>9%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>13%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top three household origins:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Sub-district</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>Maskana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>Dayr Hafir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Aleppo</td>
<td>Al-Khafsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Movements in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New arrivals</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departures</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Households planning to leave the camp:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within 1 week</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 1 month</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 6 months</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 6+ months</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not planning to leave</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EDUCATION

At the time of data collection, there was 1 educational facility in the camp.³

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Feature</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age groups</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service providers</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curricula on offer</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certification available</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attendance⁴

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inside camp | Outside camp

The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school decreased from 69% in December 2018 to 58% at the time of data collection.

Barriers to education: of the 44% of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, 86% reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- Child does not want to attend (19%)
- Education is not considered important (14%)

Available WASH facilities³

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

INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Sources of information

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:⁵

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word of mouth</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community leaders</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local authorities</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information needs

Top three reported information needs:⁶

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How to find job opportunities</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to access assistance</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponsorship programs</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Service mapping

Have services in the camp been mapped?  
Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp?  

Complaints

Of all households in the camp...  
95% Knew where to make a complaint  
16% Had a complaint  
14% Made a complaint  
18% Did not have a complaint  
79% Did not have a complaint  
5% Did not know where to complain

Only 17% of households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result.

---

5. Households could select as many options as applied.
6. Households could select up to three options from a list.
### SHELTER

89% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

Average number of people per shelter: 6.3
Average household size: 6.6 individuals

**Tent status**

- Tent is new: 49%
- Minor wear and tear: 28%
- Tent is in poor condition: 14%
- Tent is worn/torn: 9%

**Shelter adequacy**

72% of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

**Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues**

- Lack of privacy: 44%
- Shelter is in poor condition: 34%
- Safety: 31%

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

- New/additional tents: 72%
- Shading material: 67%
- Tarpaulins: 53%

### NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

#### NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:

- Rechargeable fan: 69%
- Cool box: 60%
- Shading material: 36%

All of the three most named NFI needs were seasonal items. Other summer-specific needs included ice (9% of households) and jerry cans (2% of households).

#### Sources of light

Top three sources of light inside shelters:

- Camp generator: 49%
- Solar panels: 39%
- Rechargeable flashlight: 19%

#### Winter response

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:

- Water leaking into shelter: 61%
- Shelter damage (bad weather): 49%
- Lack of sufficient fuel: 39%

#### Winter items received, by % of households:

- Heater: 82%
- Blankets: 76%
- Cash/voucher assistance: 72%
- Winter clothes/shoes: 71%
- Shelter reinforcement material: 64%
- Fuel: 59%
- Winter clothes/shoes: 54%
- None: 9%

39% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 39% of all households reported that they had **bought extra fuel** in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

#### Heater and fuel issues faced by households:

- Bad smell: 60%
- Smoke leaking into shelter: 46%
- Irritation of eyes: 36%

7. Enumerators were asked to observe the state of the tent and select one of the options.
**PROTECTION**

72% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. 

**Most commonly reported issues:**  
- Presence of rodents (55%)  
- Serious threat from scorpions, snakes, or similar (24%)  

**Gender**

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

- Yes 41%  
- No 59%

Most commonly reported issues:  
- Early marriage - under 16 (35%)  
- Restrictions on access to services (7%)  

In the two weeks prior to data collection, women in 22% and men in 15% of households had reportedly exhibited signs of psychosocial distress.  

10% of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a women’s space in the 30 days prior to data collection.  

**Freedom of movement**

100% 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 87%  
- No 13%

Most commonly reported barriers:  
- Departure conditions/approval needed (83%)  
- Insufficient transportation (29%)  

**Child protection**

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

- Yes 58%  
- No 42%

Most commonly reported issues:  
- Early marriage - under 16 (52%)  
- Child labour (39%)  

8% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited changes in behaviour in the previous two weeks.  

59% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had attended a Child Friendly Space (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

**Vulnerable groups**

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:

- Children at risk 0.4%  
- Elderly at risk 0.5%  
- Chronically ill persons 1.8%  
- Persons with psychosocial needs 0.2%  
- Persons with disabilities 1.8%  
- Single parents/caregivers 2.0%

**Health**

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

Access to treatment for one or more household members:

- Of all households in the camp:  
  - 45% Required treatment  
  - 36% Sought treatment  
  - 1% Received treatment inside the camp  
  - 35% Received treatment outside the camp  
  - 51% Did not require treatment  
  - 13% Did not seek treatment

Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 41% reported that they had faced barriers to accessing medical care. The most commonly reported barriers were the high cost of care (34%) and the (perceived) low quality of care (9%).

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8. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches, sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or towards other household members.  
9. Women’s spaces and Child Friendly Spaces are designated spaces in the camp, run by humanitarian actors, where activities for these demographics are hosted.  
10. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in daily or other activities.  
11. Key identification documents include: national IDs, passports, family booklets, and individual or family civil records. An individual who has lost one of these documents is not considered to be in possession of them.  
12. 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.
**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

**Water**

Water trucking was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection.

Drinking water was supplied by an INGO, UN agency, and was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

**Drinking water:**
- **100%** of households used a public tap/standpipe
- **100%** of households used a public tap/standpipe

**Household water:**
- **100%** of households reported practicing open defecation.

**Sanitation**

**Number of latrines in camp:**
- **91**
  - **Communal**
    - **100%**
  - **Household**
    - **0%**

**0%** of households reported practicing open defecation.

**Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:**
- Segregated by gender: **0%**
  - 1%
  - 99%
- Lockable from inside: **8%**
  - 36%
  - 56%
- Functioning lighting: **12%**
  - 29%
  - 60%

**Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:**
- Very clean: **12%**
- Mostly clean: **37%**
- Somewhat unclean: **44%**
- Very unclean: **7%**

**82%** of households reported that all members could access latrines.

Groups that could not always access latrines included:
- People with disabilities (12% of households)
- Elderly people 65 Years old or more (1% of households)

Showers in Menbij East New were reportedly under construction at the time of data collection. All households reported bathing inside their shelters.

**Hygiene**

**Primary waste disposal system:** collection
- **Disposal location:** a dumping site outside Menbij
- **Sewage system:** 12 septic tanks, desludged daily

**95%** of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.

**6%** of individuals in the camp had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to data collection.

- **2%** had suffered from respiratory illness;
- **3%** had suffered from skin disease.

**Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:**
- **Yes 82%**
  - **No 18%**

**Most commonly reported strategies:**
- Rely on drinking water stored previously (12%)
- Modifying hygiene practices (11%)

Households using negative strategies to cope with a lack of water in the two weeks prior to data collection:
- **Yes 16%**
- **No 84%**

**84%** 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:
- **16%**

**Most commonly reported strategies:**
- Rely on drinking water stored previously (12%)
- Modifying hygiene practices (11%)

13. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.
14. In the two weeks prior to the assessment; self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.
15. 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 the house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.
16. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used by only one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.
17. Excluding households who selected ‘Not sure’.
**FOOD SECURITY**

**Consumption**

Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:\(^2\)

- Acceptable: 80%
- Borderline: 20%
- Poor: 0%

The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from 28% in December 2018 to 80% in April 2019. However, 61% of households still reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

**Top three reported food-related coping strategies:**\(^{18}\)

- Eating cheaper food: 59%
- Borrowing food/help from others: 25%
- Eating fewer meals than normal: 20%

**Market access**

100% of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, 51% of these households reportedly did not have enough funds to buy all the items they needed.

**Most commonly reported main sources of food:**\(^{5}\)

- Markets inside the camp: 92%
- Markets outside the camp: 56%
- Food distributions: 47%

78% of households reported that they had bought food on credit in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed 29,955 SYP (56 USD)\(^{19}\).

**Distributions**

Type of food assistance received,\(^{20}\) by % of households reporting:

- Bread: 0%
- Food basket(s): 0%
- Cash/vouchers for food: 99%

0% of 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:**\(^{6}\)

- Sugar: 59%
- Ghee/vegetable oil: 58%
- Rice: 18%

---

**LIVELIHOODS**

87% of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

**Average monthly household income:** 46,368 SYP (87 USD)\(^{19}\)

**Households with members earning an income:** 69%

**Top three reported primary income sources:**\(^{5}\)

- Employment outside of camp: 51%
- Cash for work: 19%
- Personal savings: 14%

0% of households reported that they had received cash assistance in the month prior to data collection.

**Coping strategies**

**Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:**\(^{5}\)

- Borrowed money: 56%
- Support from friends/relatives: 20%
- Spent savings: 15%

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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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18. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, but this graph only includes the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported (i.e. by what percentage of households).
19. The effective exchange rate for northeast Syria was reported to be 536 Syrian pounds to the dollar in April 2019. (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot: 8-15 April 2019)
20. In the 30 days before the interview.
21. This includes both standard food baskets and ready-to-eat rations since it is not always clear to households what the difference is.
Camp Profile: Newroz
Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria
April-May 2019

**Overview**
Number of individuals: 295
Number of households: 38
Number of shelters: 170
First arrivals: No data
Average length of stay: 57 months
Camp area: 0.18 km²
Management agency: INGO
Administration agency: Self-administration

**Background**
Newroz camp hosts mostly Iraqi refugees, due to its close proximity to the border. At the time of data collection, a large number of households were absent from the camp. All remaining households were interviewed, but the margin of error is larger for this camp than for other camps.

**Summary**
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Newroz camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 24 and 25 April. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 12% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp administration officials. In some cases, additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

**Location Map**

**Camp Map**

**Sectoral Minimum Standards**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (Dec 2018)</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shelter</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>13.3m²</td>
<td>6.9m²</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>612m²</td>
<td>628m²</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Health</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>87%</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><strong>Protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households reported having lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>▼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WASH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max 20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>▲</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max 20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</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. Numbers 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: Newroz

**DEMOGRAPHICS AND MOVEMENT**

**Demographics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top three household origins:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Sub-district</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>Sinjar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>Mosul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syria</td>
<td>Homs</td>
<td>Al-Qusayr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Movements in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- 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%

**EDUCATION**

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

- **Age groups:** 6-11, 12-14
- **Service providers:** INGO
- **Curricula on offer:** The agency’s own curriculum
- **Certification available:** Yes

**Attendance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Service mapping**

- Inside camp
- Outside camp

The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school increased from 70% in December 2018 to 95% at the time of data collection.

5% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that none of them went to school.

**Available WASH facilities**

- Gender-segregated latrines: None
- Handwashing facilities: None
- Safe drinking water: None

**INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

**Sources of information**

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:

- **Word of mouth:** 60%
- **Community mobilisers:** 40%
- **Local authorities:** 36%

**Information needs**

Top three reported information needs:

- Returning to area of origin: 16%
- How to find job opportunities: 12%
- None: 68%

**Service mapping**

- Have services in the camp been mapped? Yes
- Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? Yes

**Complaints**

- Of all households in the camp... 4% Did not know where to complain
- 96% Knew where to make a complaint
- 96% Did not have a complaint

---

5. Households could select as many options as applied.
6. Households could select up to three options from a list.
**SHELTER**

100% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

Average number of people per shelter: 5.1
Average household size: 6.4 individuals

**Tent status**

- Tent is new: 88%
- Minor wear and tear: 4%
- Tent is in poor condition: 8%
- Tent is worn/torn: 0%

**Shelter adequacy**

20% of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:

- Lack of privacy: 16%
- Shelter is in poor condition: 4%
- Other: 0%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:

- Tarpaulins: 68%
- New/additional tents: 44%
- Plastic sheeting: 40%

**Fire safety**

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

- Yes - fire extinguishers: 0%
- Yes - other: 4%
- Not sure: 0%
- No: 96%

100% 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.

**NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)**

**NFI needs**

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:

- Bedding items sheets pillows: 40%
- Carpet mat: 32%
- Clothing: 32%

**Top three sources of light inside shelters:**

- Lights powered by public network: 92%
- Camp generator: 8%
- Kerosene lamp: 0%

**Winter response**

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:

- Lack of sufficient blankets: 36%
- Water leaking into shelter: 28%
- Lack of sufficient clothes / shoes: 24%

Winter items received, by % of households:

- Fuel: 100%
- Heater: 92%
- Winter clothes/shoes: 84%
- Shelter reinforcement material: 56%
- Blankets: 36%
- Cash/voucher assistance: 20%
- None: 0%

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:

- Bad smell: 60%
- Irritation of eyes: 32%
- None: 24%

20% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 12% of all households reported that they had bought extra fuel in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

**Sources of light**

Top three sources of light inside shelters:

- Lights powered by public network: 92%
- Camp generator: 8%
- Kerosene lamp: 0%

**Winter items received, by % of households:**

- Fuel: 100%
- Heater: 92%
- Winter clothes/shoes: 84%
- Shelter reinforcement material: 56%
- Blankets: 36%
- Cash/voucher assistance: 20%
- None: 0%

**Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:**

- Bedding items sheets pillows: 40%
- Carpet mat: 32%
- Clothing: 32%

Anticipated seasonal needs for summer included cool boxes (28% of households) and rechargeable fans (12% of households).

7. Enumerators were asked to observe the state of the tent and select one of the options.
### Protection

8% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. Most commonly reported issue: • Presence of rodents (8%)

**Gender**

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

- Yes 0%
- No 100%

In the two weeks prior to data collection, women in 4% and men in 0% of households had reportedly exhibited signs of psychosocial distress. 17% of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a women’s space in the 30 days prior to data collection.

**Child protection**

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

- Yes 24%
- No 76%

Most commonly reported issues: • Child labour (24%) • Early marriage - under 16 (4%)

None of the households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited changes in behaviour in the previous two weeks. 80% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had attended a Child Friendly Space (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

**Freedom of movement**

100% 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 100%
- No 0%

Most commonly reported barriers: • Transportation options available but too expensive (9%) • Insufficient transportation (9%)

**Documention**

9% of individuals in the camp are reportedly in possession of their key identification papers. None of the children under five years old reportedly have birth registration documentation.

**Vulnerable groups**

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:

- Children at risk: 0.0%
- Elderly at risk: 0.6%
- Chronically ill persons: 7.6%
- Persons with psychosocial needs: 0.0%
- Persons with disabilities: 3.2%
- Single parents/caregivers: 0.6%

### Health

**Number of healthcare facilities:** 1

- **Service providers:** NGO
- **Types of facilities:** NGO clinic

Access to treatment for one or more household members:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service received</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did not require treatment</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Required treatment</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sought treatment</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Did not seek treatment</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received treatment inside the camp</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Received treatment outside the camp</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 16% reported that they had faced barriers to accessing medical care. The most commonly reported barrier was the high cost of care (16%).

---

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

9. Women’s spaces and Child Friendly Spaces are designated spaces in the camp, run by humanitarian actors, where activities for these demographics are hosted.

10. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in daily or other activities.

11. Key identification documents include: national IDs, passports, family booklets, and individual or family civil records. An individual who has lost one of these documents is not considered to be in possession of them.

12. 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.
**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

### Water

- **The water network** was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection.

- Drinking water was supplied by an INGO, and was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

- **Drinking water:**
  - 100% of households used a piped connection
  - **Household water:**
    - 100% of households used a piped connection

- **Drinking water issues, by % of households reporting:**
  - No issues: 100%
  - Water tasted/smelled/looked bad: 0%
  - People got sick after drinking: 0%
  - Not sure: 0%

- 8% of households reported that they treated their drinking water.

### Sanitation

- **Number of latrines in camp:** 247
  - Communal: 16%
  - Household: 96%

- **0% of households reported practicing open defecation.**

- **Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segregated by gender</th>
<th>Lockable from inside</th>
<th>Functioning lighting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Very clean</th>
<th>Mostly clean</th>
<th>Somewhat unclean</th>
<th>Very unclean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **80% of households reported that all members could access latrines.**

- Groups that could not always access latrines included:
  - Elderly people 65 Years old or more (8% of households)
  - People with disabilities (4% of households)

### Hygiene

- **Primary waste disposal system:** collection
- **Disposal location:** a dumping site near the camp
- **Sewage system:** the sewage network

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

- **1% of individuals in the camp had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to data collection.**

- 1% had suffered from respiratory illness;
  - 0% had suffered from skin disease.

- **Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:**

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

---

13. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.
14. In the two weeks prior to the assessment; self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.
15. 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 the house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.
16. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used by only one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.
17. Excluding households who selected ‘Not sure’.
FOOD SECURITY

Consumption
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:\(^2\)

- Acceptable: 88%
- Borderline: 12%
- Poor: 0%

The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from 59% in December 2018 to 88% in April 2019. However, 4% of households still reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

Top three reported food-related coping strategies:\(^{18}\)

- Eating cheaper food: 4%
- Eating fewer meals than normal: 4%
- Eating less food than normal: 4%

Market access
100% of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, 28% of these households reportedly did not have enough funds to buy all the items they needed.

Most commonly reported main sources of food:\(^5\)

- Food distributions: 100%
- Markets outside the camp: 88%
- Markets inside the camp: 32%

40% of households reported that they had bought food on credit in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed 70,000 SYP (131 USD)\(^{19}\)

Distributions
Type of food assistance received,\(^{20}\) by % of households reporting:

- Bread: 100%
- Food basket(s): 100%
- Cash/vouchers for food: 4%

Top three food items households would like to receive more of:\(^6\)

- Sugar: 84%
- Rice: 68%
- Tea: 36%

LIVELIHOODS

76% of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Average monthly household income: 83,947 SYP (157 USD)\(^{19}\)
Households with members earning an income: 64%

Top three reported primary income sources: \(^5\)

- Job in camp (not cash for work): 36%
- Cash for work: 24%
- Borrowed/gifts from friends, family: 20%

26% of households reported that they had received cash assistance in the month prior to data collection.

Coping strategies
Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies: \(^5\)

- Sold assistance items: 36%
- Borrowed money: 16%
- Support from friends/relatives: 16%

About REACH Initiative
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---

18. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, but this graph only includes the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported (i.e. by what percentage of households).

19. The effective exchange rate for northeast Syria was reported to be 536 Syrian pounds to the dollar in April 2019. (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot: 8-15 April 2019)

20. In the 30 days before the interview.

21. This includes both standard food baskets and ready-to-eat rations since it is not always clear to households what the difference is.
Overview
Number of individuals: 1,700
Number of households: 68
Number of shelters: 100
First arrivals: March 2015
Average length of stay: 30 months
Management agency: Self-administration
Administration agency: INGO

Background
Roj camp is situated close to the border with Iraq, where most of its residents are from. Due to security concerns at the time of data collection, it was not possible to interview all selected households. As a result, data presented here should be seen as indicative and not statistically representative.

Summary
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Roj camp. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 22 and 24 April. Although it was not possible to interview all sampled households, 27 of 68 households in the camp were surveyed. In some cases, additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

Location Map

Camp Map

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (Dec 2018)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>5.2m²</td>
<td>5.3m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>57m²</td>
<td>226m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of health services within the camp</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households reported having lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)²</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</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. Numbers 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.
**DEMOGRAPHICS AND MOVEMENT**

Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20+</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top three household origins:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Sub-district</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>Mosul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Salah Al Din</td>
<td>Samarra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Salah Al Din</td>
<td>Shirqat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Movements in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Movement</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New arrivals</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Departures</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Households planning to leave the camp:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Planning to Leave</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Within 1 week</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Within 1 month</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>After 6 months</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not planning</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EDUCATION**

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

- **Age groups:** 6-11, 12-14, 15-17
- **Service providers:** INGO
- **Curricula on offer:** The agency's own curriculum
- **Certification available:** Yes

**Attendance**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Available WASH facilities**

- Gender-segregated latrines: No data
- Handwashing facilities: No data
- Safe drinking water: No data

**INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY**

**Sources of information**

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:

- Word of mouth: 78%
- Community mobilisers: 67%
- Local authorities: 19%

**Information needs**

Top three reported information needs:

- Returning to area of origin: 52%
- How to make complaints: 11%
- None: 22%

**Service mapping**

Have services in the camp been mapped? Yes

Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? Yes

**Complaints**

- Of all households in the camp...
  - 93% Knew where to make a complaint
  - 19% Made a complaint
  - 19% Had a complaint
  - 74% Did not have a complaint
  - 7% Did not know where to complain

- 7% Action was taken
- 11% No action was taken

Only 40% of households who had made a complaint in the three months prior to data collection reported that action was taken as a result.

---

5. Households could select as many options as applied.
6. Households could select up to three options from a list.
Camp Profile: Roj

**SHELTER**

97% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

Average number of people per shelter: 4.6
Average household size: 6.0 individuals

**Shelter adequacy**

67% of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:
- Shelter is in poor condition: 33%
- Safety: 19%
- Lack of privacy: 7%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:
- Tarpaulins: 70%
- Plastic sheeting: 41%
- New/additional tents: 37%

**Tent status**

- Tent is new: 69%
- Minor wear and tear: 31%
- Tent is in poor condition: 0%
- Tent is worn/torn: 0%

**NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFI)s**

NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:
- Cool box: 30%
- Rechargeable fan: 26%
- Clothing: 22%

Two of the three most named NFI needs were seasonal items.

Sources of light

Top three sources of light inside shelters:
- Powered by the public network: 100%
- Powered by a private generator: 4%

Winter response

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:
- Shelter damage (bad weather): 56%
- Lack of sufficient fuel: 30%
- Lack of sufficient blankets: 26%

Winter items received, by % of households:
- Heater: 85%
- Fuel: 81%
- Winter clothes/shoes: 67%
- Blankets: 37%
- Shelter reinforcement material: 30%
- Cash/voucher assistance: 4%
- None: 0%

30% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel.

19% of all households reported that they had bought extra fuel in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

**Fire safety**

Households reporting the presence of fire fighting systems that could be used to protect them:
- Yes - fire extinguishers: 85%
- Yes - other: 0%
- Not sure: 0%
- No: 15%

100% 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.

- Bad smell: 63%
- Irritation of eyes: 48%
- Smoke leaking into shelter: 22%

---

7. Enumerators were asked to observe the state of the tent and select one of the options.
26% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment. Most commonly reported issues:
- Domestic Violence (11%)
- Theft (11%)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>4%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most commonly reported issues:
- Domestic Violence (11%)
- Theft (11%)

Children at risk
- 1.2%

Elderly at risk
- 0.6%

Chronically ill persons
- 8.7%

Persons with psychosocial needs
- 0.0%

Persons with disabilities
- 1.9%

Single parents/caregivers
- 1.2%

Gender

Freedom of movement
100% 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most commonly reported barriers:
- Departure conditions/approval needed (17%)
- Insufficient transportation (17%)

Documentation
4% of individuals in the camp are reportedly in possession of their key identification papers. 0% of children under five years old reportedly have birth registration documentation.

Vulnerable groups
Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:
- Children at risk: 1.2%
- Elderly at risk: 0.6%
- Chronically ill persons: 8.7%
- Persons with psychosocial needs: 0.0%
- Persons with disabilities: 1.9%
- Single parents/caregivers: 1.2%

Households with members in the following categories:
- Person with serious injury: 4%
- Person with chronic illness: 37%
- Pregnant or lactating woman: 26%

Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 26% reported that they had faced barriers to accessing medical care. The most commonly reported barriers were the high cost of care (26%) and the (perceived) low quality of care (7%).

8. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches, sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or towards other household members.
9. Women’s spaces and Child Friendly Spaces are designated spaces in the camp, run by humanitarian actors, where activities for these demographics are hosted.
10. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in daily or other activities.
11. Key identification documents include: national IDs, passports, family booklets, and individual or family civil records. An individual who has lost one of these documents is not considered to be in possession of them.
12. Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records. Child 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.
**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

**Water**

The water network was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection. Drinking water was supplied by an INGO, and was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

- **Drinking water:**
  - 100% of households used a piped connection
  - **Household water:**
    - 100% of households used a piped connection

**Drinking water issues, by % of households reporting:**

- No issues: 93%
- Water tasted/smelled/looked bad: 7%
- People got sick after drinking: 0%
- Not sure: 0%

11% 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: 4%
- No: 96%

**Most commonly reported strategy:**

- Modifying hygiene practices (4%)

**Sanitation**

- **Number of latrines in camp:** 141
  - Communal: 16
  - Household: 16

- **Households using latrines:**
  - Communal: 44%
  - Household: 56%

0% of households reported practicing open defecation.

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

- Segregated by gender: 92%
- Lockable from inside: 0%
- Functioning lighting: 25%

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

- Very clean: 33%
- Mostly clean: 42%
- Somewhat unclean: 8%
- Very unclean: 17%

81% of households reported that all members could access latrines. Groups that could not always access latrines included:

- Men, 18+ (19% of households)
- Women, 18+ (19% of households)

Households without access to showers predominantly reported bathing inside their shelters.

**Number of showers in camp:** 114

- Communal: 16
- Household: 16

**Households using showers:**

- Communal: 11%
- Household: 78%

**Hygiene**

- **Primary waste disposal system:** collection
- **Disposal location:** a dumping site outside the camp
- **Sewage system:** the sewage network

89% of households reported that solid waste was collected more than once per week.

- 5% of individuals in the camp had suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to data collection.
- 9% had suffered from respiratory illness;
- 1% had suffered from skin disease.

Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:

- Yes: 93%
- No: 7%

**Most commonly inaccessible items:**

- The most commonly inaccessible items included shampoo (adults) and shampoo (babies).
- Hygiene items were most commonly inaccessible because households could not afford to buy them.

---

13. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.
14. In the two weeks prior to the assessment; self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.
15. 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 the house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.
16. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used by only one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.
17. Excluding households who selected ‘Not sure’.
**FOOD SECURITY**

**Consumption**

Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:\(^2\)

- Acceptable: 93%
- Borderline: 7%
- Poor: 0%

The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from 67% in December 2018 to 93% in April 2019. However, 26% of households still reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

**Top three reported food-related coping strategies:**\(^{18}\)

- Eating fewer meals than normal: 19%
- Eating cheaper food: 7%
- Borrowing food/help from others: 7%

**Market access**

100% of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, 26% of these households reportedly did not have enough funds to buy all the items they needed.

Most commonly reported main sources of food:\(^5\)

- Food distributions: 100%
- Markets inside the camp: 81%
- Markets outside the camp: 37%

63% of households reported that they had bought food on credit in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed 36,941 SYP (69 USD)\(^{19}\)

**Distributions**

Type of food assistance received,\(^{20}\) by % of households reporting:

- Bread: 100%
- Food basket(s): 100%
- Cash/vouchers for food: 4%

Top three food items households would like to receive more of:\(^6\)

- Sugar: 74%
- Rice: 48%
- Ghee/vegetable oil: 48%

---

**LIVELIHOODS**

100% of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Average monthly household income: 69,654 SYP (130 USD)\(^{19}\)

Households with members earning an income: 93%

**Top three reported primary income sources:**\(^5\)

- Job in camp (not cash for work): 48%
- Cash for work: 48%
- Cash assistance/humanitarian aid: 15%

4% of households reported that they had received cash assistance in the month prior to data collection.

**Coping strategies**

Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:\(^5\)

- Sold assistance items: 37%
- Support from friends/relatives: 19%
- Reduced non-food expenditure: 7%

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19. The effective exchange rate for northeast Syria was reported to be 536 Syrian pounds to the dollar in April 2019. (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot: 8-15 April 2019)

20. In the 30 days before the interview.

21. This includes both standard food baskets and ready-to-eat rations since it is not always clear to households what the difference is.
Overview
Number of individuals: 8,158
Number of households: 2,228
Number of shelters: 621
First arrivals: May 2017
Average length of stay: 21 months
Camp area: 0.38 km²
Management agency: INGO
Administration agency: Local authorities

Summary
This profile provides an overview of conditions in Twahina settlement. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 25 and 28 April. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management employees. In some cases, additional information from camp managers has been used to support findings.

Background
Twahina is an informal settlement where humanitarian conditions are especially poor. 74% of households live in makeshift shelters, and sanitation facilities are notably scarce. Residents started moving to nearby Mahmoudli camp in June 2019, but KIs reported that some will remain in Twahina.

Camp Map

Sectoral Minimum Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Current round</th>
<th>Previous round (Dec 2018)</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average number of individuals per shelter</td>
<td>max 4.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average covered area per person</td>
<td>min 3.5m²</td>
<td>1.8m²</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>5.8m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average camp area per person</td>
<td>min 35m²</td>
<td>46m²</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>48m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>55%</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></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households reported having lost some form of documentation</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>93%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)²</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WASH</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per latrine</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persons per shower</td>
<td>max. 20</td>
<td>8,158</td>
<td>●</td>
<td>1,516</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Numbers 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.

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

Legend
- Unofficial latrine
- Official latrine
- Multiple official latrines
- Water tank
- Latrine(s) (under construction)
- Camp management
- Child Friendly Space
- Clinic
- Market
- Shop(s)
- UN / NGO office
- Warehouse
- Women’s centre
- Boundary
- Block
- Camp infrastructure

Location Map

Location Map

Camp Profile: Twahina
Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria
April-May 2019
**DEMOGRAPHICS AND MOVEMENT**

### Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Women</th>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2%</td>
<td>18-59</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6%</td>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8%</td>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Top three household origins:

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

### Movements in the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- New arrivals: 136
- Departures: 443

### Households planning to leave the camp:

- Within 1 week: 0%
- Within 1 month: 0%
- Within 6 months: 0%
- After 6+ months: 1%
- Not planning to leave: 99%

**EDUCATION**

At the time of data collection, there were 0 educational facilities in the camp. 3

### Attendance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>1%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6-11</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>12-14</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>15-17</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inside camp

The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school remained the same compared to December 2018, at 1%.

### Barriers to education:

- 100% of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, 92% reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:
  - No education available/lack of learning space in the camp (90%)
  - School is too far away/no transport available (1%)

### INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

#### Sources of information

Top three reported sources of information about distributions: 5

- Word of mouth: 74%
- Community leaders: 54%
- Local authorities: 38%

#### Information needs

Top three reported information needs: 6

- How to find job opportunities: 85%
- How to access assistance: 28%
- Returning to area of origin: 28%

### Service mapping

Have services in the camp been mapped? Yes

Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? Yes

#### Complaints

- Of all households in the camp: 14% Did not know where to complain
- 88% Knew where to make a complaint
- 11% Had a complaint
- 4% Did not make a complaint
- 7% Made a complaint
- 7% No action was taken

None of the 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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3. As reported by key informants from camp management or camp administration authorities.
4. Percentages of children attending school at least four days a week. These findings are indicative only as they are based on a subset of the total sample.
5. Households could select as many options as applied.
6. Households could select up to three options from a list.
Camp Profile: Twahina

SHELTER

74% of inhabited shelters were makeshift/improvised shelters.

Average number of people per shelter: 5.0
Average household size: 5.4 individuals

Tent status

- Tent is new: 66%
- Minor wear and tear: 18%
- Tent is in poor condition: 11%
- Tent is worn/torn: 4%

Shelter adequacy

88% of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:
- Shelter is in poor condition: 64%
- Lack of privacy: 54%
- Safety: 48%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:
- New/additional tents: 89%
- Tarpaulins: 55%
- Shading material: 53%

Fire safety

Households reporting the presence of fire fighting systems that could be used to protect them:
- Yes - fire extinguishers: 76%
- Yes - other: 0%
- Not sure: 2%
- No: 21%

61% 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.

NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:
- Cool box: 80%
- Rechargeable fan: 46%
- Shading material: 37%

All of the three most named NFI needs were seasonal items. Other summer-specific needs included ice (13% of households).

Sources of light

Top three sources of light inside shelters:
- Solar panels: 58%
- Rechargeable flashlight: 28%
- Flashlight batteries: 26%

Winter response

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:
- Water leaking into shelter: 63%
- Lack of sufficient fuel: 60%
- Shelter damage (bad weather): 59%

Winter items received, by % of households:
- Fuel: 98%
- Heater: 94%
- Cash/voucher assistance: 92%
- Winter clothes/shoes: 91%
- Blankets: 90%
- Shelter reinforcement material: 74%
- None: 1%

60% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 58% of all households reported that they had bought extra fuel in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:
- Bad smell: 64%
- Smoke leaking into shelter: 44%
- Irritation of eyes: 39%

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

82% of households reported that personal safety and security issues had occurred within the camp in the two weeks prior to the assessment.

Most commonly reported issues:

- Presence of rodents (68%)
- Serious threat from scorpions, snakes, or similar (27%)

Gender

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

Yes 29%
No 71%

Most commonly reported issues:

- Early marriage - under 16 (26%)
- Restrictions on access to services (8%)

In the two weeks prior to data collection, women in 22% and men in 17% of households had reportedly exhibited signs of psychosocial distress. 15% of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a women’s space in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Child protection

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

Yes 41%
No 59%

Most commonly reported issues:

- Child labour (37%)
- Early marriage - under 16 (26%)

8% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited changes in behaviour in the previous two weeks.

14% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had attended a Child Friendly Space (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Freedom of movement

73% 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 62%
No 38%

Most commonly reported barriers:

- Departure conditions/approval needed (87%)
- Transportation options available but too expensive (26%)

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:

- Children at risk 0.9%
- Elderly at risk 0.3%
- Chronically ill persons 2.3%
- Persons with psychosocial needs 0.0%
- Persons with disabilities 1.8%
- Single parents/caregivers 3.2%

Health

Number of healthcare facilities: 4
Service providers: NGOs
Types of facilities: Public/NGO clinics

Access to treatment for one or more household members:

Of all households in the camp...

- 55% Did not require treatment
- 45% Required treatment
- 15% Did not seek treatment
- 30% Sought treatment
- 5% Received treatment inside the camp
- 25% Received treatment outside the camp

Of the households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, 34% reported that they had faced barriers to accessing medical care. The most commonly reported barriers were the high cost of care (25%) and the (perceived) low quality of care (11%).

8. As reported by households themselves. Assessed symptoms included: persistent headaches, sleeplessness, and more aggressive behaviour than normal towards children or towards other household members.
9. Women’s spaces and Child Friendly Spaces are designated spaces in the camp, run by humanitarian actors, where activities for these demographics are hosted.
10. Changes in sleeping patterns, interactions with peers, attentiveness, or interest in daily or other activities.
11. Key identification documents include: national IDs, passports, family booklets, and individual or family civil records. An individual who has lost one of these documents is not considered to be in possession of them.
12. 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.
**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

### Water

- **Surface water and water trucking** was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection.
- Drinking water was supplied by local authorities, and was reportedly treated prior to distribution.

**Drinking water:**
- 100% of households used a public tap/standpipe
- **Household water:**
  - 100% of households used a public tap/standpipe

**Drinking water issues, by % of households reporting:**
- No issues: 31%
- Water tasted/smelled/looked bad: 67%
- People got sick after drinking: 33%
- Not sure: 0%

2% 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**: 2%
- **No**: 98%

**Most commonly reported strategies:**
- Rely on drinking water stored previously (1%)
- Drink water usually used for cleaning or other purposes than drinking (1%)

### Sanitation

- **Number of latrines in camp:** 173
  - **Communal:** 73%
  - **Household:** 14%

13% of households reported practicing open defecation. However, enumerators counted 91 makeshift latrines in the site, in addition to the 82 official ones. Therefore, there is reason to believe that access to official latrines was insufficient and that, in reality, the use of makeshift latrines was higher than reported.

**Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:**
- Segregated by gender: None 90%, Some 7%, All 2%
- Lockable from inside: None 10%, Some 60%, All 30%
- Functioning lighting: None 87%, Some 5%, All 8%

**Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:**
- Very clean: 6%
- Mostly clean: 31%
- Somewhat unclean: 52%
- Very unclean: 11%

83% of households reported that all members could access latrines.

Groups that could not always access latrines included:
- People with disabilities (11% of households)
- Boys, 0-17 (11% of households)

### Hygiene

- **Primary waste disposal system:** Collection
- **Disposal location:** A dumping site outside the camp
- **Sewage system:** Septic tanks

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

- 7% of individuals in the camp had suffered from **diarrhoea** in the two weeks prior to data collection.
- 3% had suffered from **respiratory illness**;
- 3% had suffered from **skin disease**.

**Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:**
- **Yes**: 90%
- **No**: 10%

**Most commonly inaccessible items:**
- Detergent for dishes and bars of soap
- **Hygiene items** were most commonly inaccessible because households **could not afford to buy them**.

13. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.
14. In the two weeks prior to the assessment; self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.
15. 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 the house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.
16. Communal latrines and showers are shared by more than one household. Household latrines and showers are used by only one household. This may be an informal designation that is not officially enforced.
17. Excluding households who selected ‘Not sure’.
FOOD SECURITY

Consumption
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:

- Acceptable: 85%
- Borderline: 15%
- Poor: 0%

The percentage of households with an acceptable food consumption score has increased from 10% in December 2018 to 85% in April 2019. However, 72% of households still reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

Top three reported food-related coping strategies:
- Eating cheaper food: 72%
- Borrowing food/help from others: 28%
- Eating fewer meals than normal: 26%

Market access
100% of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, 58% of these households reportedly did not have enough funds to buy all the items they needed.

Most commonly reported main sources of food:
- Food distributions: 98%
- Markets inside the camp: 92%
- From family/friends in the area: 3%

76% of households reported that they had bought food on credit in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed 30,460 SYP (57 USD).

Distributions
Type of food assistance received, by % of households reporting:
- Bread: 100%
- Food basket(s): 98%
- Cash/vouchers for food: 0%

100% of 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: 85%
- Ghee/vegetable oil: 85%
- Bread: 24%

LIVELIHOODS

62% of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Average monthly household income: 34,516 SYP (64 USD)
Households with members earning an income: 20%

Top three reported primary income sources:
- Cash assistance/humanitarian aid: 27%
- Personal savings: 20%
- Borrowed/gifts from friends, family: 20%

8% of households reported that they had received cash assistance in the month prior to data collection.

Coping strategies
Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:
- Sold assistance items: 87%
- Borrowed money: 63%
- Support from friends/relatives: 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).

18. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, but this graph only includes the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported (i.e. by what percentage of households).
19. The effective exchange rate for northeast Syria was reported to be 536 Syrian pounds to the dollar in April 2019. (REACH Initiative, Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot: 8-15 April 2019)
20. In the 30 days before the interview.
21. This includes both standard food baskets and ready-to-eat rations since it is not always clear to households what the difference is.