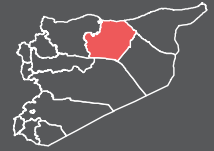




# Site Profile: Twahina

Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria  
July 2018

Management agency: Self Administration  
Administration actor: Self Administration



## Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Twahina informal site. Primary data was collected through household surveys on 29 and 30 July. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by CCCM. In some cases, additional information from site management has been used to support findings.

## Site Overview

Number of individuals: 6,307  
 Number of households: 1,147  
 Number of shelters: 1,305  
 First arrivals: 01/05/2017  
 Avg. residency duration: 11 months  
 Site area: 0.1 km<sup>2</sup>

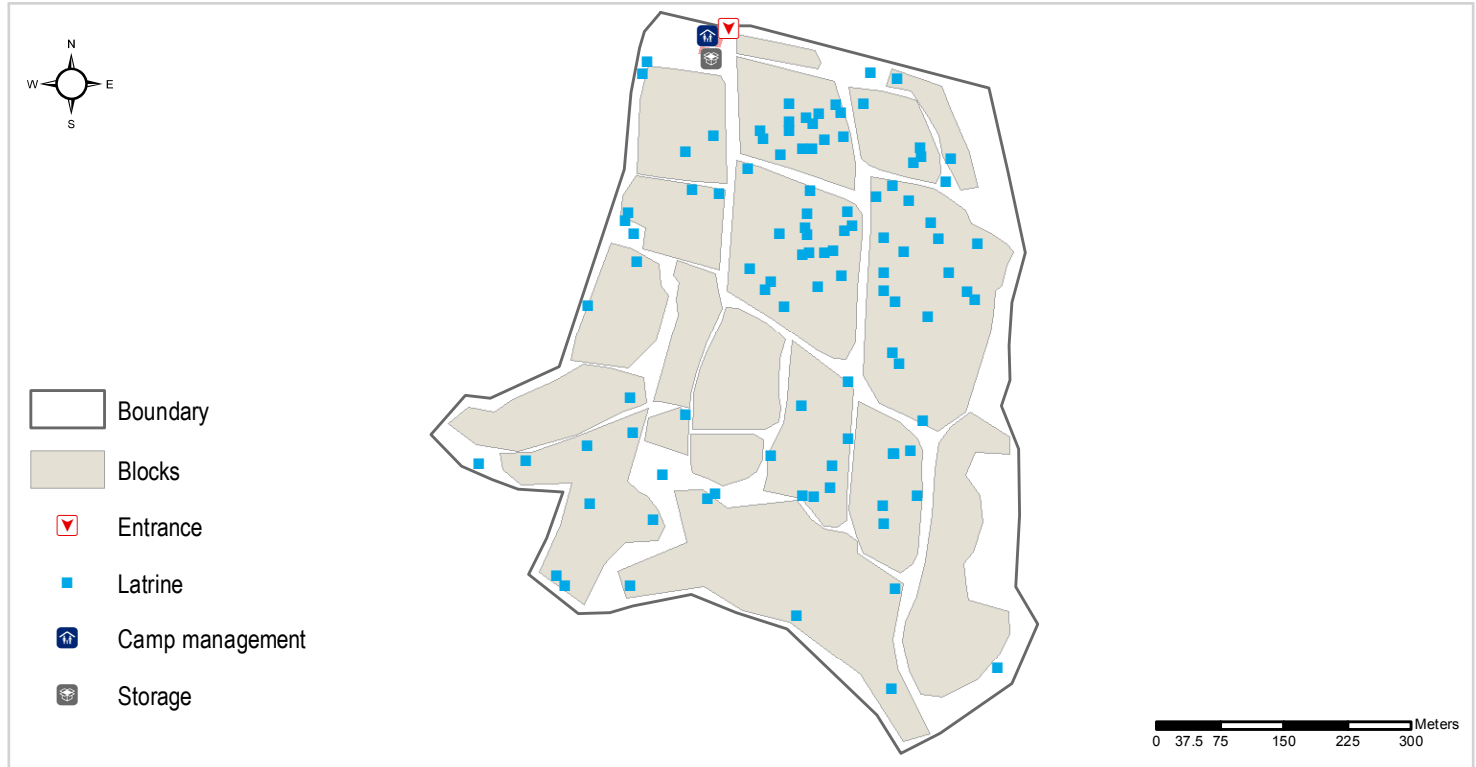
## Demographics

	Total	Female	Male
Over 60	8%	6%	2%
18-59	40%	26%	14%
6-17	32%	19%	13%
0-5	20%	11%	9%

## Location Map



## Site Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Result	Achievement
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4.8	●
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.8m <sup>2</sup>	●
	Average site area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	16m <sup>2</sup>	●
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	69%	●
	Presence of health services within the site	Yes	Yes	●
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	67%	●
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)	100%	16%	●
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	0%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	0%	●
WASH	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Daily	●

Targets based on Sphere and minimum standards agreed with humanitarian agencies operating in camps. Findings based on household-level data.

● Minimum standard reached, ● More than 50% minimum standard reached, ● Less than 50% of minimum standard reached or not at all

1. Population as estimated by UNHCR on 4th August 2018.

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.

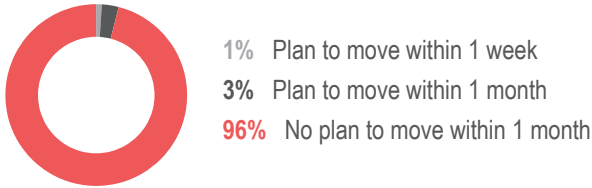


## DISPLACEMENT AND INTENTIONS

**Areas of origin**  
The site hosts Syrian IDPs, primarily from Hama and Homs governorates. The average household has been displaced 4.3 times.

**Arrivals and departures**  
9 individuals reportedly arrived in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.  
0 individuals permanently left in the 2 weeks prior to the assessment.

**Movement intention**  
Proportion of households by movement intention:



Of those reporting an intention to move, the majority did not know where they planned to move to. The most commonly cited reasons for leaving were:

- Shelter conditions
- Access to electricity
- Access to income and employment opportunities

**Information on return**  
0% of households reported receiving information on returning to their area of origin in the three months prior to the assessment.

## SHELTER

**Shelter types**  
100% of households reported living in tents<sup>3</sup>. Shelters are primarily UNHCR 3x4m tents.

44 of households are using a secondary cover (tarpaulins or similar).  
 43 of households have constructed a small berm around their shelter to reduce flood risk.

**Occupation**  
There is an average of 5.5 people per household, with an average of 4.8 people per shelter.

**Shelter needs**  
Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>4</sup>

New additional tents	75%
Tarpaulins	47%
Rope	35%

**Shelter adequacy issues**  
96% of households reported facing shelter adequacy issues, the most commonly reported of which were:<sup>4</sup>

Lack of privacy	78%
No electricity	64%
Shelter is in poor condition	60%

## LIVELIHOODS

**Income**  
23% of households reported having a financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood sources:<sup>5</sup>

Personal savings	23%
Borrowed / gifted from others	16%
Selling assets	12%

60% of households reported receiving cash distribution in month prior to data collection  
Overall average monthly household income: 12,705 SYP (29 USD)<sup>6</sup>  
Households with economically active members: 26%

**Coping strategies**  
80% of households reported using some form of livelihood-based coping strategy in the month prior to data collection.

Top three reported livelihood coping strategies:<sup>5</sup>

Sold some assistance items	58%
Borrowed money	52%
Spent savings	21%

75% of households reported buying goods from shopkeepers on credit; on average they owed 25,132 SYP (58 USD).<sup>6</sup>

## HEALTH

**Health facilities and access**  
 3 mobile clinics serve the site on a rotational basis, run by local organisations and INGOs.

49% of households contain pregnant or lactating women (PLW).  
 82% of households contain a member suffering from a chronic condition.

Households reporting healthcare needs in the 14 days prior to data collection:

34%	Did not require treatment
14%	Required treatment but did not seek it
52%	Sought treatment, of which 26% sought treatment inside the site

**Barriers to healthcare access**  
Of the households who required treatment (67%), 62% reported facing barriers to healthcare access, including

- Cost of care / medicine too high
- Quality of care / medicine insufficient

**Diarrhoea prevalence**  
9% of assessed individuals reported to be suffering from diarrhoea in the 2 weeks prior to data collection, and 35% of households reported at least one member with diarrhoea.

<sup>3</sup> This includes households that occupied multiple shelter types, at least one of which was a tent.  
<sup>4</sup> Households could select up to three items from a list.  
<sup>5</sup> Households could select as many as applied.  
<sup>6</sup> UN operational rate of exchange as of 1 August 2018: 1 USD = 434 SYP



## PROTECTION

### Child protection



45% of households reported that child protection issues had occurred within the site in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most common issues were child labour and early marriage (below 16 years old).

6% of households with children aged 3-17 (71%) reported having children attending a CFS / YFS<sup>8</sup>, community centre or protection unit.

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>9</sup>

- <1% Children at risk
- 1% Elderly at risk<sup>10</sup>
- 3% Chronically ill individuals
- 2% Individuals with psychosocial needs
- 4% Disabled individuals
- 2% Single-parents / caregivers

### Freedom of movement

In the two weeks prior to the assessment:

- 70% of households reported being able to leave the site temporarily for non-emergency purposes.
- 70% of households reported being able to leave the site for medical emergencies.

### Personal safety and security



79% of households reported protection issues had occurred within the site in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most common of which were:

- Serious threat from scorpions snakes or similar
- Disputes between residents

### Gender protection issues

32% of households reported gender protection issues within the site in the two weeks prior to the assessment. The most commonly reported were:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old)
- Harassment

15% of households with women aged 15+ (100%) reported having at least one woman attending a women's or community centre.

## EDUCATION

### Education services



There are no education facilities available in the site.

Of the 57% of households surveyed with children aged 6-17:

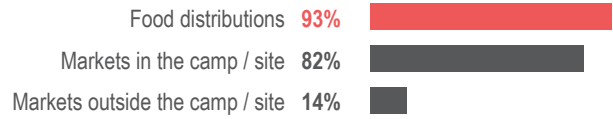


0% Received education  
100% Received no education

## FOOD SECURITY

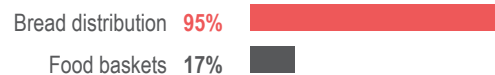
### Access to food

Most commonly reported main sources of food:<sup>6</sup>

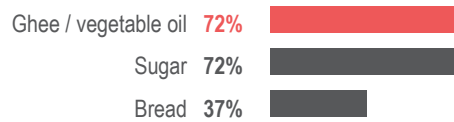


At the time of data collection, bread was distributed every two days by local authorities while an INGO distributed food baskets on a monthly basis.

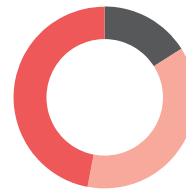
100% of households reported receiving food assistance in the 14 days prior to data collection. The most commonly received types were reportedly:<sup>6</sup>



Top three most needed food items:<sup>5</sup>



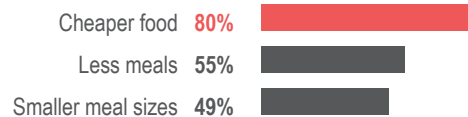
Household Food Consumption Score (FCS):<sup>2</sup>



16% Acceptable  
37% Borderline  
47% Poor

### Consumption-based coping strategies

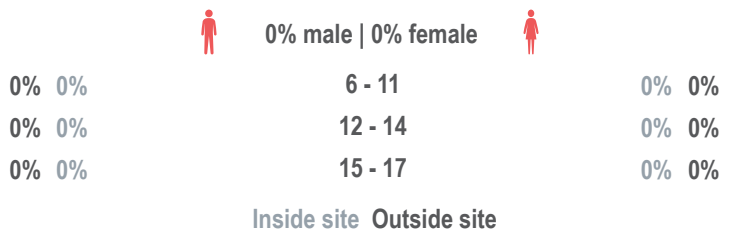
85% of households reported using some form of consumption-based coping strategy in the week prior to data collection. The most common of which were:<sup>6</sup>



### Market access

89% of households reported accessing markets within the site.

Reported attendance rates by age, gender, and location:<sup>11</sup>



### Barriers to education

Of the 100% of households reporting their children did not receive education, 98% reported facing barriers to education, the most commonly reported were that:

- No education available / lack of learning spaces in the site
- Other

<sup>8</sup> Child Friendly Spaces / Youth Friendly Spaces

<sup>9</sup> Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records.

<sup>10</sup> Defined as those over the age of 60 with additional vulnerabilities or requiring specialised assistance.

<sup>11</sup> These findings are generalisable only as they are based on a subset of the total sample

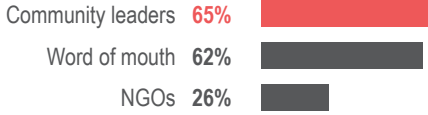


## COMPLAINTS / INFORMATION ACCESS

### Complaints about conditions or assistance

**68%** of households reported knowing how to lodge a complaint with site management.

#### Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>5</sup>



#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>3</sup>



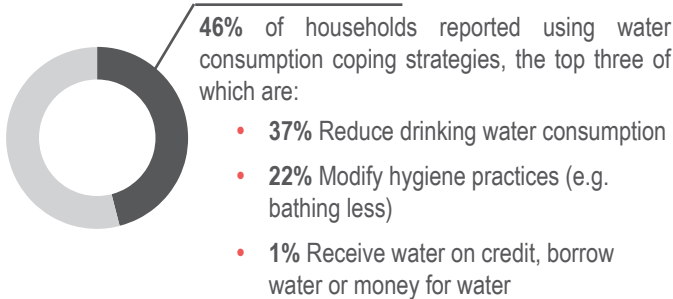
## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

### Access to water

At the time of data collection, water was trucked to communal water points by an INGO. Water is reportedly treated prior to distribution.

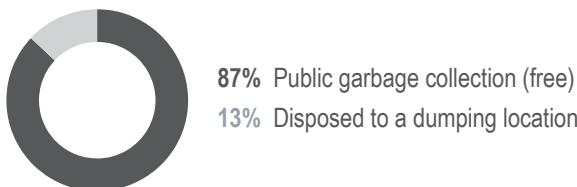
- **94%** of households used communal water taps outside for drinking water.
- **24%** of households reported treating their drinking water, with boiling the water the most common method.

### Water consumption coping strategies



### Waste disposal

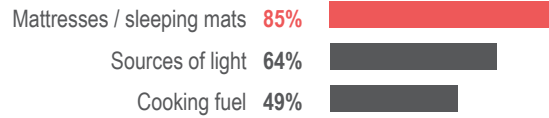
At the time of data collection, waste was collected on a daily basis, and moved to a site outside of the site. Households reported the following types of waste disposal:



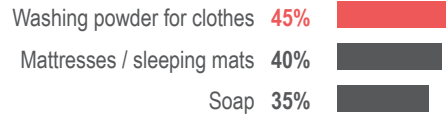
- **99%** of households reported waste was collected more than once per week.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

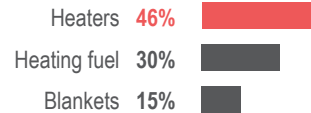
### Reported prevalence of households owning:



### Top three reported household needs:<sup>4</sup>

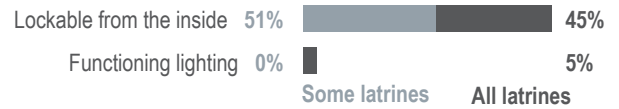


### Top three reported winter needs:<sup>5</sup>



### Latrines

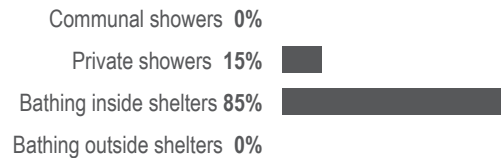
17% of households were reportedly unable to access a functioning toilet in the 30 days prior to the assessment.<sup>8</sup> Households also identified the following characteristics of toilets they were accessing:



### Hygiene

**63%** of households had soap within their shelter at the time of the interview.

### Households reported having access to the following types of showers:<sup>5</sup>



### About REACH

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