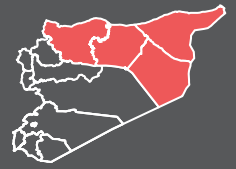




Camp Profile: Twahina

Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria
April-May 2019

This factsheet is part of a series on camps and informal sites in northeast Syria. For more information and the data collection methodology, access the full report here: <http://bit.ly/2JPF1WR>



Overview

Number of individuals: 8,158¹
Number of households: 2,228¹
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.

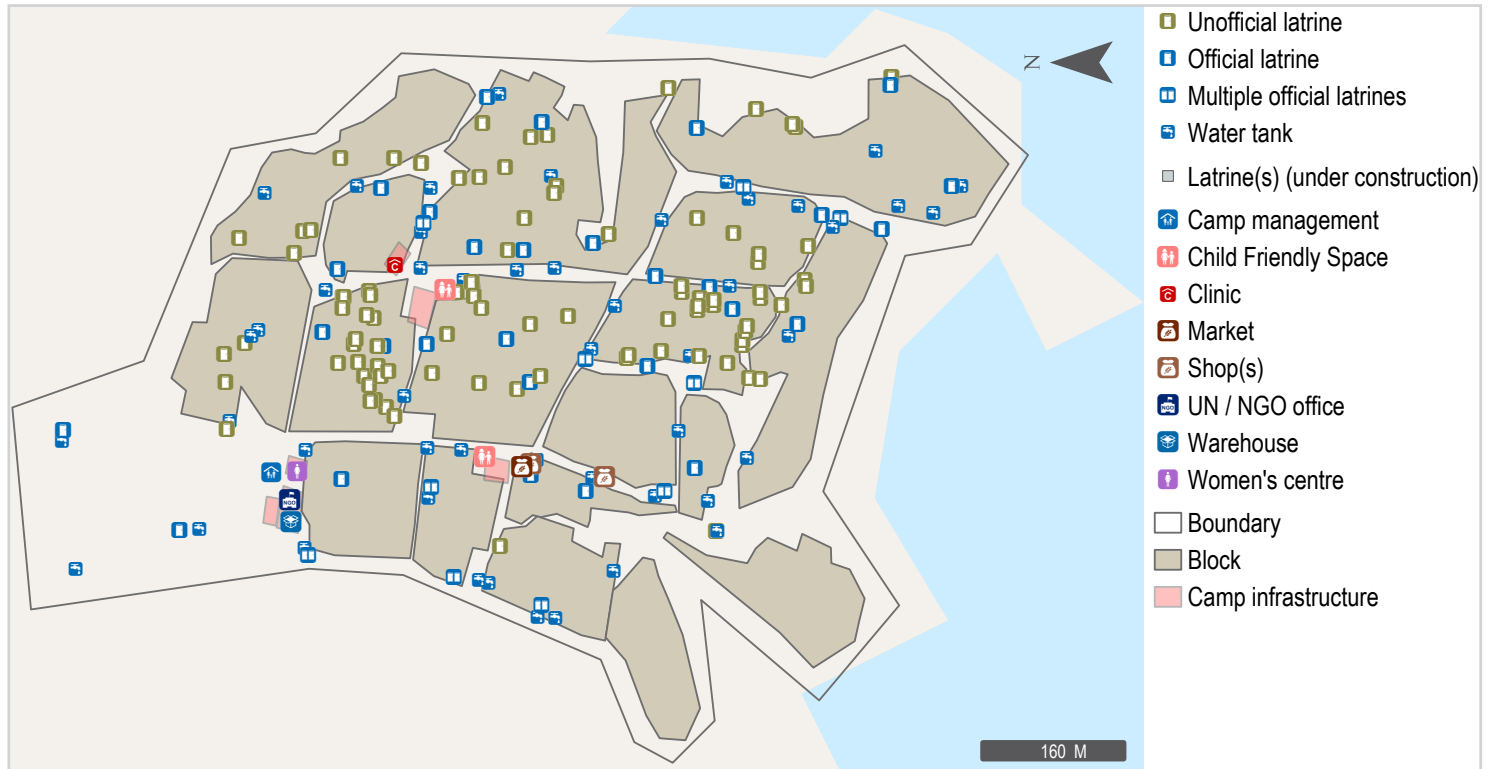
Location Map



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



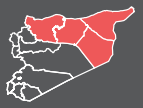
Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Current round			Previous round (Dec 2018)	
		Target	Result	Achievement	Result	Change
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.0	●	4.8	▲
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	1.8m ²	●	5.8m ²	▼
	Average camp area per person	min 35m ²	46m ²	●	48m ²	▼
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	78%	●	55%	▲
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	8%	●	39%	▼
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●	93%	▲
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) ²	100%	85%	●	10%	▲
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	1%	●	1%	▶
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	0%	●	1%	▼
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	99	●	44	▲
	Persons per shower	max. 20	8,158	●	1,516	▲
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Daily	●	Daily	▶

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

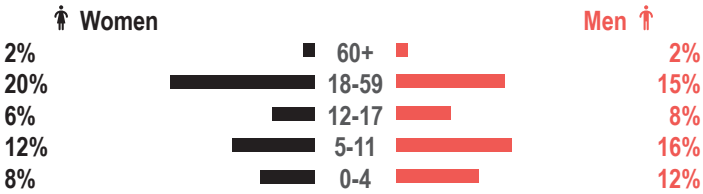
1. Numbers of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management.

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

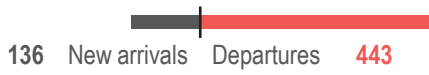
Demographics



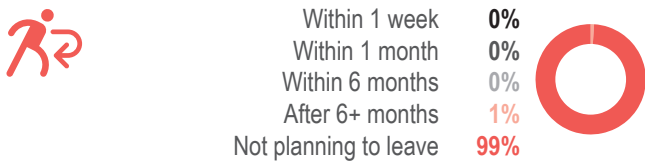
Top three household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Hama	Oqeirbat	41%
Syria	Homs	Tadmor	13%
Syria	Homs	Jeb Ej-Jarrah	12%

Movements in the two weeks prior to the assessment:



Households planning to leave the camp:



📖 EDUCATION



At the time of data collection, there were 0 educational facilities in the camp.³

Attendance⁴

Gender	Age	Percentage
Girls	3-5	0%
	6-11	0%
	12-14	0%
	15-17	0%
Boys	3-5	1%
	6-11	0%
	12-14	0%
	15-17	0%

Inside camp Outside camp

The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school remained the same compared to December 2018, at 1%.

Barriers to education: of the 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:

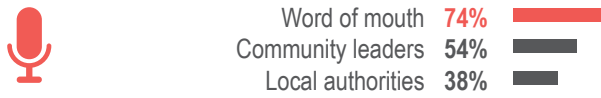
- No education available/lack of learning space in the camp (90%)
- School is too far away/no transport available (1%)

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

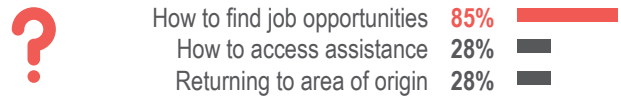
Sources of information

Top three reported sources of information about distributions:⁵



Information needs

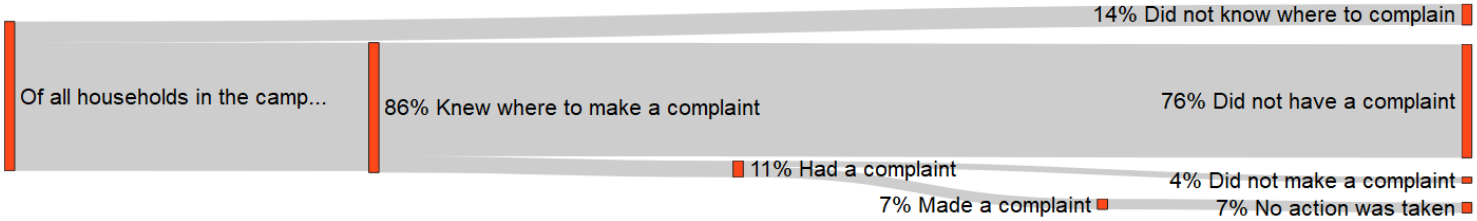
Top three reported information needs:⁶



Service mapping

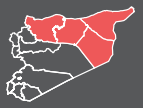
Have services in the camp been mapped? Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp?

Complaints



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.



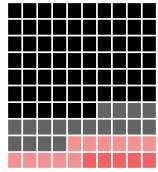
SHELTER

74% of inhabited shelters were makeshift/improvised shelters.

Average number of people per shelter: 5.0
Average household size: 5.4 individuals



Tent status⁷



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:⁶



Shelter is in poor condition	64%
Lack of privacy	54%
Safety	48%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:⁶



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:⁶



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:⁵



Solar panels	58%
Rechargeable flashlight	28%
Flashlight batteries	26%

Winter response

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:⁵



Water leaking into shelter	63%
Lack of sufficient fuel	60%
Shelter damage (bad weather)	59%

Winter items received, by % of households:

98%	Fuel
94%	Heater
92%	Cash/voucher assistance
91%	Winter clothes/shoes
90%	Blankets
74%	Shelter reinforcement material
1%	None

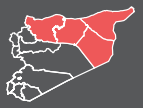
60% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 58% of all households reported that they had bought extra fuel in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:⁵



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.



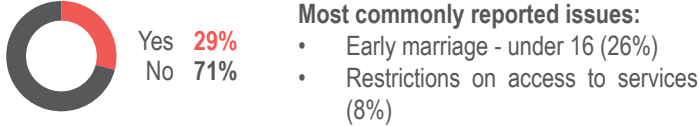
PROTECTION

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):

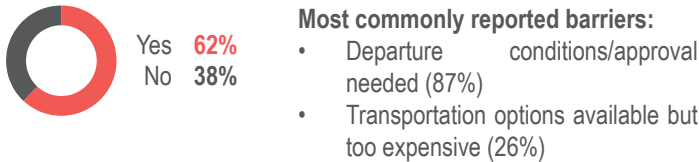


In the two weeks prior to data collection, **women in 22%** and **men in 17%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.⁸
15% of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a **women's space**⁹ in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Freedom of movement

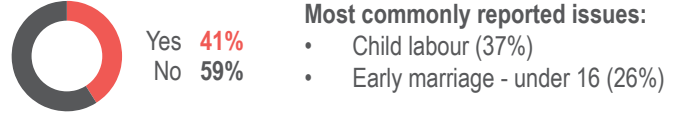
73% of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

Households reporting that they were able to leave for non-emergency purposes in the two weeks prior to data collection:



Child protection

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



8% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**¹⁰ 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**⁹ (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Documentation

8% of individuals in the camp are reportedly in possession of their key **identification papers**.¹¹
64% of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

Vulnerable groups

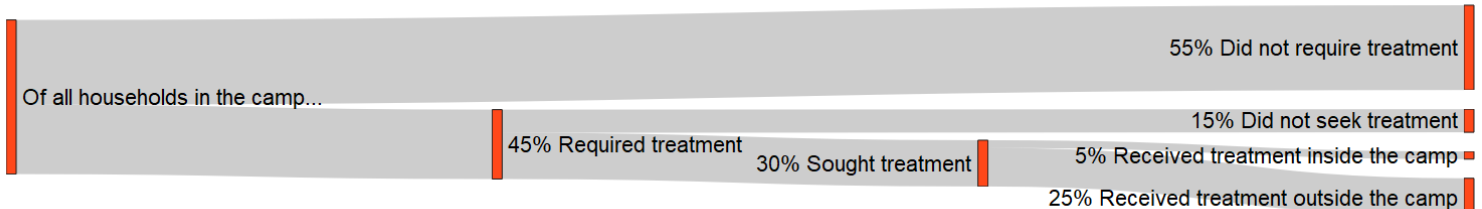
Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:¹²

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

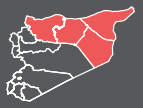
Number of healthcare facilities: 4
Service providers: NGOs
Types of facilities: Public/NGO clinics

Access to treatment for one or more household members:



Of 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 an Local authorities, and was reportedly **treated** prior to distribution.



Drinking water:

100% of households used a public tap/standpipe



Household water:¹³

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:



Most commonly reported strategies:

- Rely on drinking water stored previously (1%)
- Drink water usually used for cleaning or other purposes than drinking (1%)

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.¹⁴

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

Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:¹⁵



- The most commonly inaccessible items included **detergent for dishes and bars of soap**.
- Hygiene items were most commonly inaccessible because households **could not afford to buy them**.

Sanitation



Number of latrines in camp: 173

Households using latrines:	Communal¹⁶	Household¹⁶
	73%	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:¹⁷

Segregated by gender	90%	7%	2%
Lockable from inside	10%	60%	30%
Functioning lighting	87%	5%	8%
	None	Some	All

Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:¹⁷



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)



Number of showers in camp: 1

Households using showers:	Communal¹⁶	Household¹⁶
	0%	0%

Households without access to showers predominantly reported **bathing inside their shelters**.

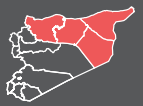
13. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.

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.

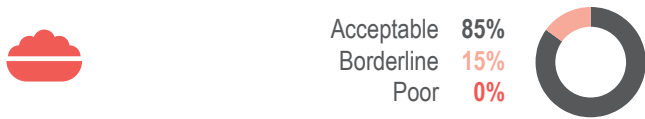
17. Excluding households who selected 'Not sure'.



FOOD SECURITY

Consumption

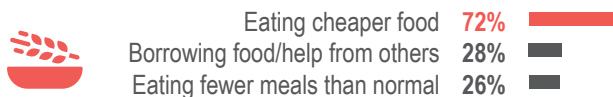
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:²



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.

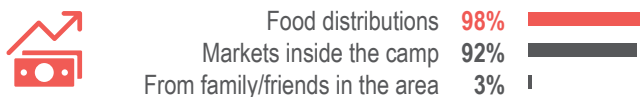
Top three reported food-related coping strategies:¹⁸



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:⁵



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)¹⁹

Distributions

Type of food assistance received,²⁰ by % of households reporting:



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:⁶



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).

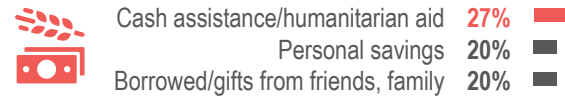
LIVELIHOODS

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)¹⁹

Households with members earning an income: **20%**

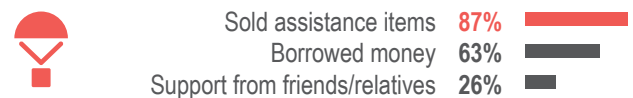
Top three reported primary income sources:⁵



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:⁵



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.