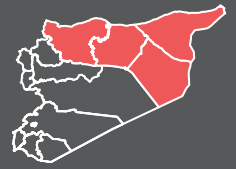




# Camp and Informal Site Profiles

## Northeast Syria, April-May 2019



### 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 governorate, arrived to camps and large informal sites in northeast Syria.<sup>a</sup> 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: [November 2017](#), [March 2018](#), [July 2018](#), [December 2018](#).

### 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.<sup>b</sup> 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.

### Key Findings

<b>Assessed camps and sites:</b>	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Protection:</b> Early marriage (under 16) and child labour continued to be among the most commonly reported protection issues across the assessed camps. Additionally, movement constraints remained in place in most camps, and were especially strict in Al Hol.</li> <li>• <b>Health:</b> Abu Khashab was the only assessed location without permanent medical facilities. However, barriers to healthcare persisted in all camps, with the high cost of care as the most commonly reported barrier.</li> <li>• <b>WASH:</b> The number of showers and latrines remained below Sphere standards in most camps. The availability of showers was especially low in Twahina, Ein Issa Extension, the Menbij camps, and Areesheh.</li> <li>• <b>Food security:</b> In most assessed camps and sites, food consumption scores have improved, continuing a trend already observed in the previous round of data collection. However, Areesheh saw a significant decrease in households with acceptable food consumption scores.</li> <li>• <b>Livelihoods:</b> Access to livelihoods remained low. In Areesheh Extension, only 7% of households reported that one or more members earned an income. Similarly, in Abu Khashab, Areesheh Original, Al Hol, Mabruka, and Twahina, less than a third of households earned an income.</li> </ul>
<b>Population in assessed camps and sites:</b>	132,829 <sup>c</sup>	
<b>Planned/managed camps:</b>	8	
<b>Informal sites:</b>	4	

### Locations of Assessed IDP Camps and Sites

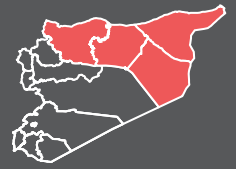


a. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Syria Crisis: Northeast Syria Situation Report No. 31 (15 December 2018 - 31 March 2019).  
 b. Target households were selected by randomly plotting GPS points within camp block boundaries. In the absence of population density 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.

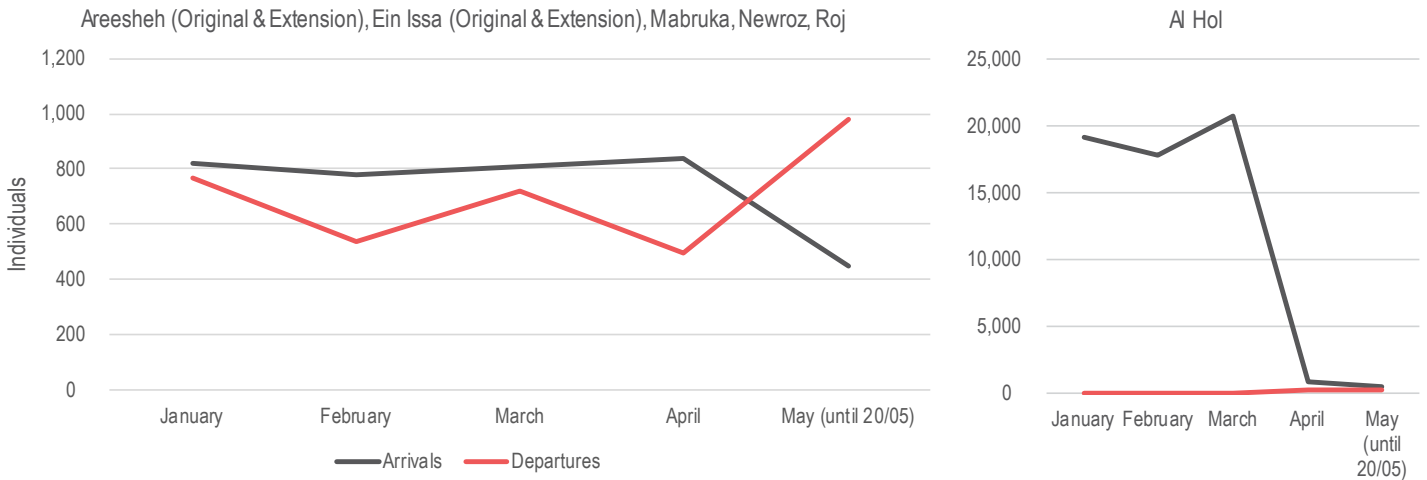


# Camp and Informal Site Profiles

## Northeast Syria, April-May 2019



### Camp Movement Trends<sup>d</sup>



d. Movement trends of individuals arriving to and departing from formal camps where data was available in 2019 (Al Hol, Areesh, Ein Issa, Ein Issa 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

	Target	Abu Khashab	Al Hol	Areesh Original	Areesh Extension	Ein Issa	Ein Issa Extension	Mabruka	Menbij East Old	Menbij East New	Newroz	Roj	Twahina	
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter <sup>e</sup>	max. 4.6	6.3	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.5	5.2	6.3	5.1	4.6	5.0
	Average covered area per person	min. 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.8	4.0	4.3	6.2	5.2 <sup>f</sup>	5.2 <sup>f</sup>	7.3	3.4	4.8	13.3	5.2	1.8
	Average camp area per person	min. 35m <sup>2</sup>	44	33	39	53	28 <sup>f</sup>	28 <sup>f</sup>	105	24	35	612	57	46
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	72%	77%	71%	79%	73%	62%	76%	63%	69%	75%	62%	78%
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Protection	% of households who have lost some form of documentation	0%	16%	19%	22%	16%	14%	12%	21%	4%	3%	9%	4%	8%
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 14 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	99%	99%	100%	100%	100%
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>g</sup>	100%	73%	73%	57%	57%	73%	85%	72%	84%	80%	88%	93%	85%
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	73%	29%	40%	27%	75%	70%	80%	69%	58%	95%	85%	1%
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	38%	18%	30%	7%	39%	30%	62%	23%	25%	65%	65%	0%
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	43	35	22	27	36 <sup>f</sup>	36 <sup>f</sup>	8	34	27	1	12	99
	Persons per shower	max. 20	100	46	441	NA	30 <sup>f</sup>	2,150 <sup>f</sup>	17	117	125	2	15	8,158
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice per week	Daily	Every 2-3 days	Daily	Every 2-3 days	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily

**Legend:** Target met (Green), 50-99% of target met (Orange), Target less than 50% met or not met at all (Red)

e. Numbers of individuals, households, and shelters were reported by camp management except in Areesh, 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 Issa camp and the extension, as separate population data was not available. However, the number of showers in Ein Issa 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.

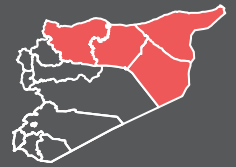
g. FCS measures households' current status of food consumption based on the number of days per week a household is able to eat items from nine standard food groups weighted for their nutritional value.



# Camp Profile: Abu Khashab

Deir-ez-Zor governorate, Syria

April-May 2019



## Overview

**Number of individuals:** 6,295<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of households:** 1,167<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of shelters:** 1,310  
**First arrivals:** November 2017  
**Average length of stay:** 11 months  
**Camp area:** 0.28 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Management agency:** Self-administration  
**Administration agency:** Self-administration

## 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.

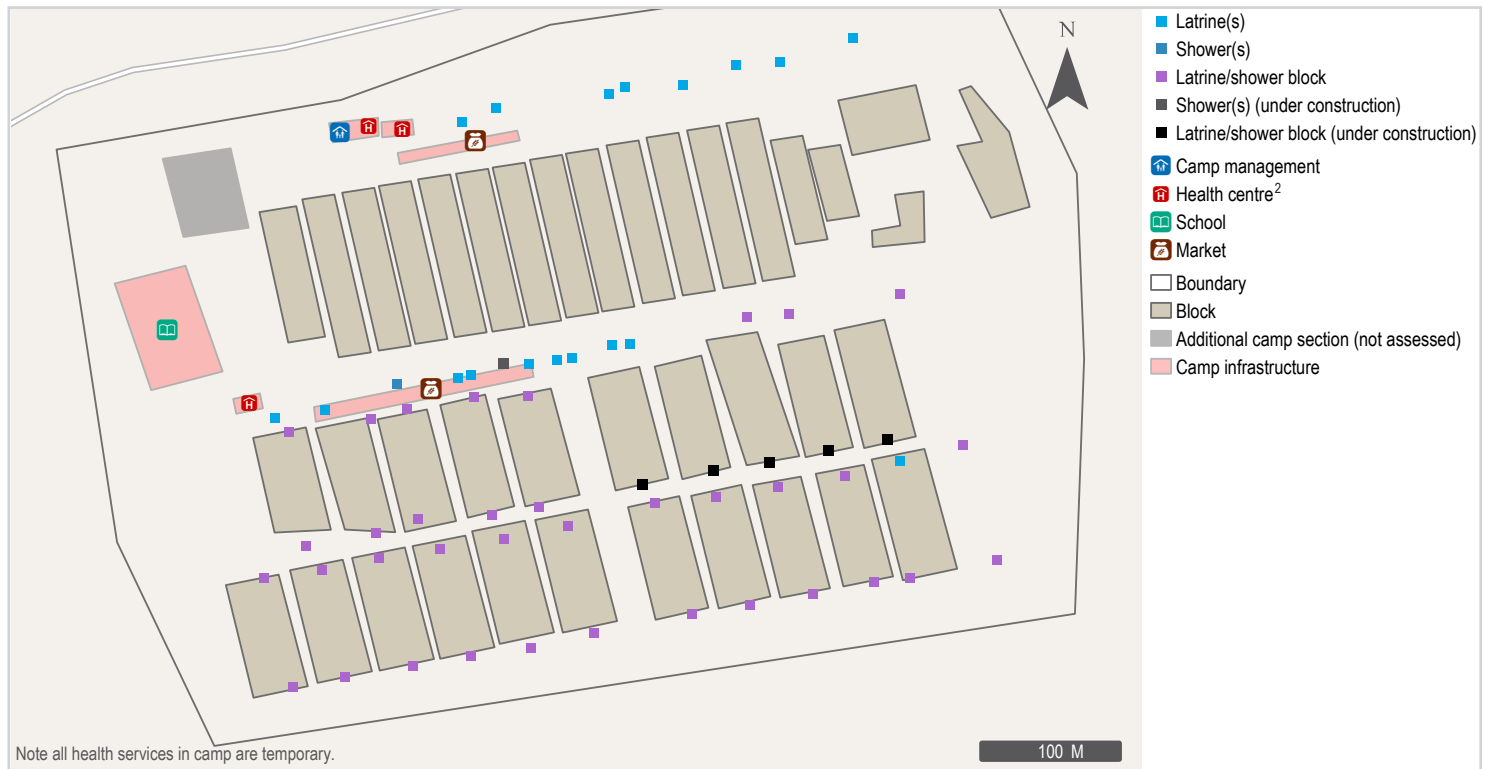
## Location Map



## 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).

## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

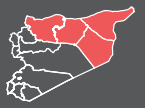
		Target	Current round		Previous round (Dec 2018)	
			Result	Achievement	Result	Change
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	6.3	●	5.9	▲
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.8m <sup>2</sup>	●	4.5m <sup>2</sup>	▲
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	44m <sup>2</sup>	●	49m <sup>2</sup>	▼
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	72%	●	35%	▲
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	No <sup>2</sup>	●	Yes	▼
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	16%	●	49%	▼
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●	100%	▶
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>3</sup>	100%	73%	●	25%	▲
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	73%	●	53%	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	38%	●	33%	▲
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	43	●	61	▼
	Persons per shower	max. 20	100	●	No showers	▼
	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.

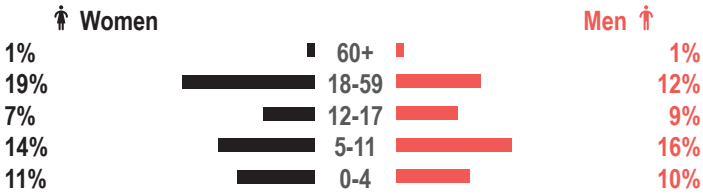
2. Healthcare services operating in Abu Khashab camp consist of mobile clinics and other temporary services that did not have a permanent presence in the camp.

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

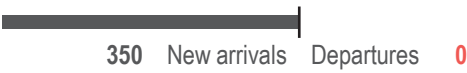
### Demographics



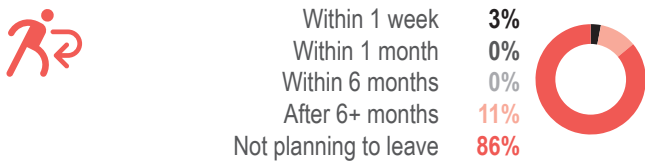
### Top three household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin	66%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Abu Kamal	17%
Syria	Homs	Al-Qusayr	7%

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



### Households planning to leave the camp:



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.

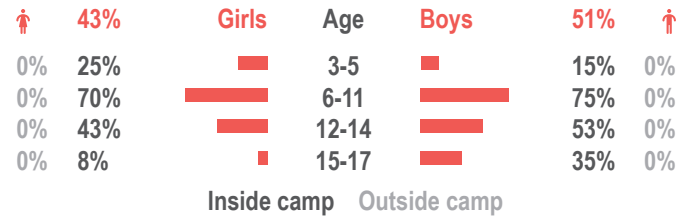
## 📖 EDUCATION



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

Age groups:	6-11, 12-14, 15-17
Service providers:	Local NGO
Curricula on offer:	The agency's own curriculum
Certification available:	✗

### Attendance<sup>5</sup>



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 facilities<sup>4</sup>

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

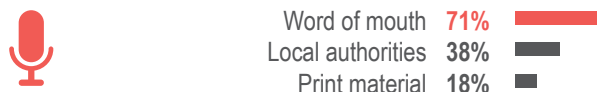
4. Key Informants were not able to provide information on this topic.

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

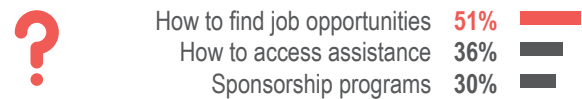
### Sources of information

#### Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>6</sup>



### Information needs

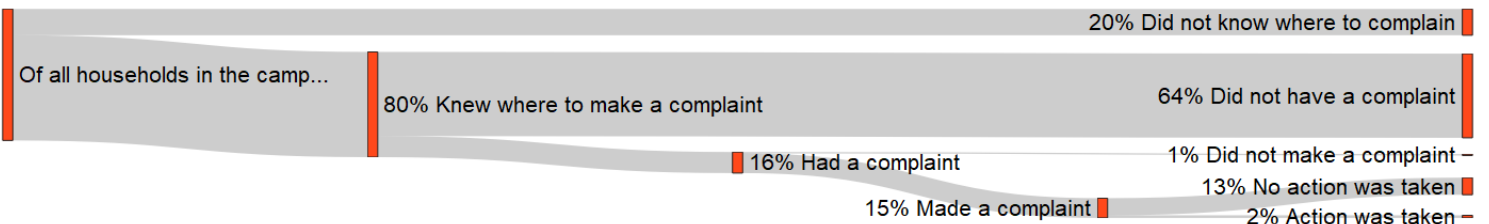
#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>7</sup>



### Service mapping

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

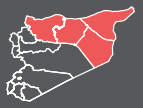
### Complaints



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.



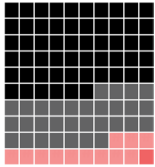
## SHELTER

96% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

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



### Tent status<sup>8</sup>



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:<sup>7</sup>



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

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>7</sup>



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:<sup>7</sup>



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:<sup>6</sup>



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

### Winter response

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:<sup>6</sup>



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

Winter items received, by % of households:

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

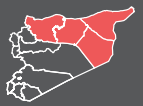
57% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 49% of all households reported that they had **bought extra fuel** in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:<sup>6</sup>



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):

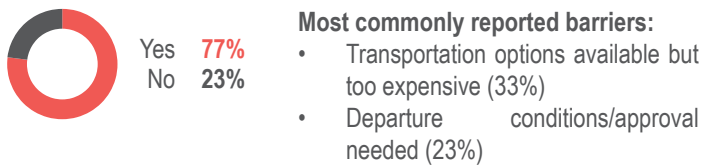


In the two weeks prior to data collection, **women in 24%** and **men in 15%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>9</sup>  
**8%** of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a **women's space**<sup>10</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

### Freedom of movement

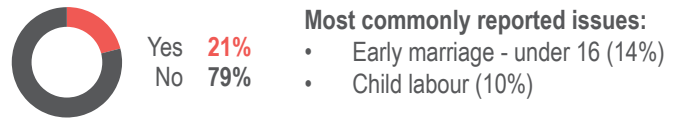
**76%** of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

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



### Child protection

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



**13%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>11</sup> in the previous two weeks.

**20%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had attended a **Child Friendly Space**<sup>10</sup> (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

### Documentation

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

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>13</sup>

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%

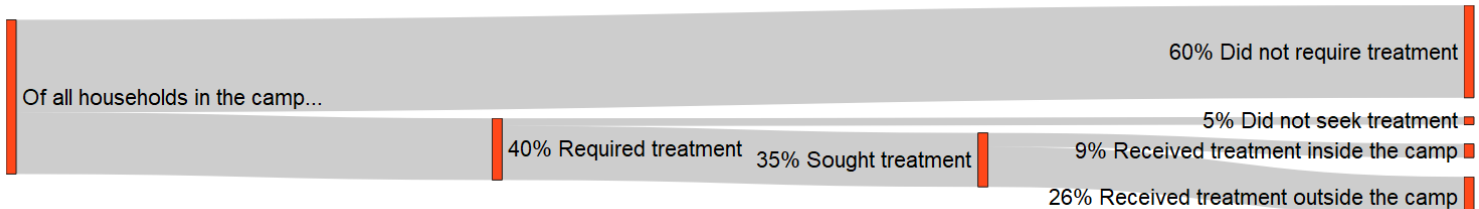
## HEALTH

**Number of healthcare facilities: 0<sup>2</sup>**  
**Service providers: NA**  
**Types of facilities: NA**

Access to treatment for one or more household members:

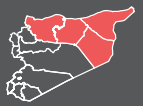
Households with members in the following categories:<sup>13</sup>

Person with serious injury	11%
Person with chronic illness	14%
Pregnant or lactating woman	32%



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:<sup>14</sup>

**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:



#### Most commonly reported strategies:

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

### 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.<sup>15</sup>

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

#### Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:<sup>16</sup>



- 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**.

### Sanitation



**Number of latrines in camp: 148**

**Households using latrines:** Communal<sup>17</sup> 98% Household<sup>17</sup> 0%

**2%** of households reported practicing **open defecation**.

#### Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:<sup>18</sup>

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

#### Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:<sup>18</sup>



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)



**Number of showers in camp: 63**

**Households using showers:** Communal<sup>17</sup> 7% Household<sup>17</sup> 0%

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**.

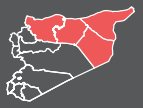
14. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.

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.

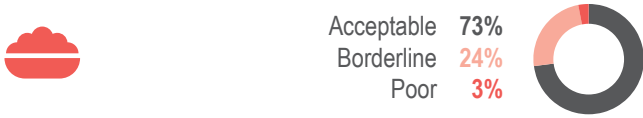
18. Excluding households who selected 'Not sure'.



## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

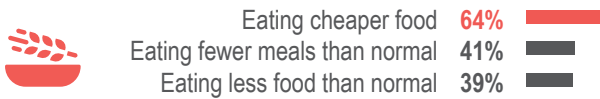
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:<sup>3</sup>



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.

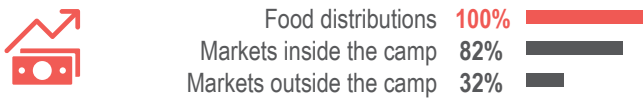
Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>18</sup>



### 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:<sup>6</sup>



**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)<sup>19</sup>

### Distributions

Type of food assistance received,<sup>20</sup> by % of households reporting:



**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:<sup>7</sup>



### 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).

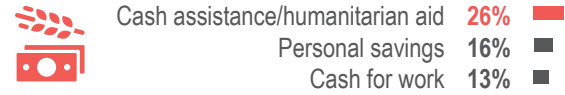
## LIVELIHOODS

**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)<sup>19</sup>

Households with members earning an income: **23%**

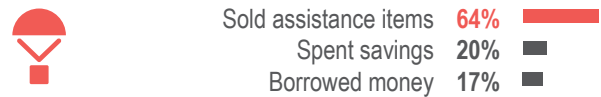
Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>6</sup>



**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:<sup>6</sup>



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)

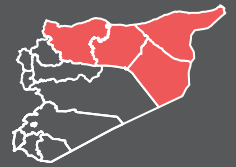
20. In the 30 days before the interview.

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<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of households:** 18,000<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of shelters:** 12,903  
**First arrivals:** May 2016  
**Average length of stay:** 10 months  
**Camp area:** 2.41 km<sup>2</sup>  
**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.

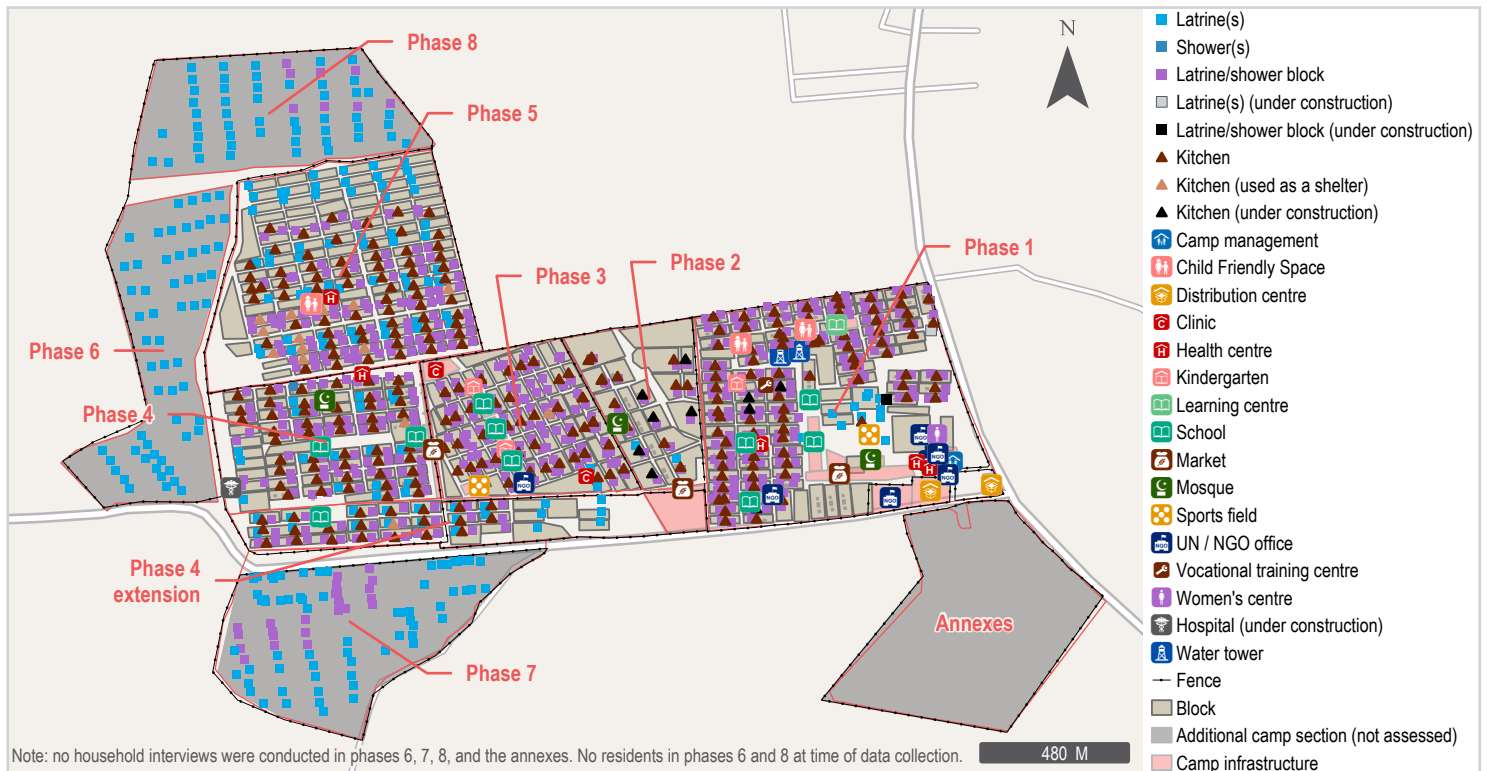
## Location Map



## 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



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

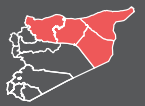
		Current round			Previous round (Dec 2018)	
		Target	Result	Achievement	Result <sup>2</sup>	Change
<b>Shelter</b>	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.1	●	4.5	▲
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.0m <sup>2</sup>	●	6.2m <sup>2</sup>	▼
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	33m <sup>2</sup>	●	192m <sup>2</sup>	▼
<b>Health</b>	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	77%	●	79%	▼
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
<b>Protection</b>	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	19%	●	52%	▼
<b>Food</b>	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●	100%	▶
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>3</sup>	100%	73%	●	51%	▲
<b>Education</b>	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	29%	●	70%	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	18%	●	32%	▼
<b>WASH</b>	Persons per latrine	max. 20	35	●	12	▲
	Persons per shower	max. 20	46	●	16	▲
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Every 2-3 days	●	Every 2-3 days	▶

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.

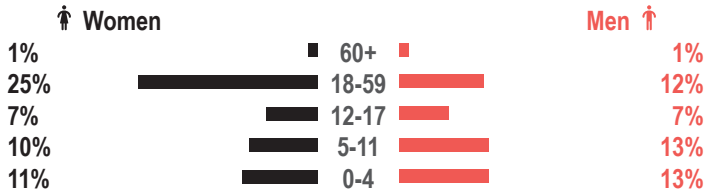
2. Factsheets for Al Hol were previously split up by IDPs and refugees. This column shows the average of the findings per section.

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.



## DEMOGRAPHICS AND MOVEMENT

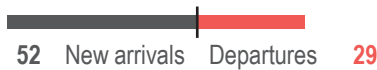
### Demographics



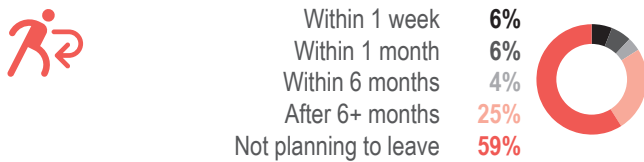
### Top three household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Iraq	Anbar	Kaim	11%
Iraq	Ninewa	Mosul	10%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Susat	9%

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



### Households planning to leave the camp:



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.

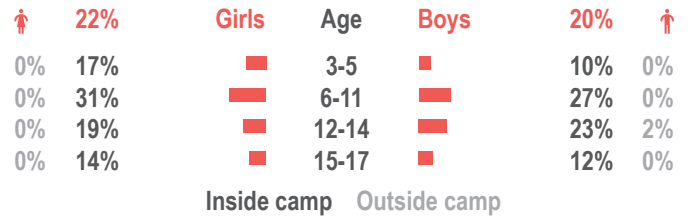
## EDUCATION



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

Age groups: 6-11, 12-14, 15-17  
 Service providers: INGOs, local NGO  
 Curricula on offer: Self-learning, Iraqi curriculum  
 Certification available: X

### Attendance<sup>5</sup>



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<sup>4</sup>

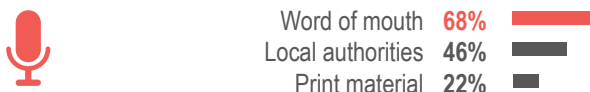
Facility	None	In some schools	In all schools
Gender-segregated latrines			✓
Handwashing facilities			✓
Safe drinking water			✓

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

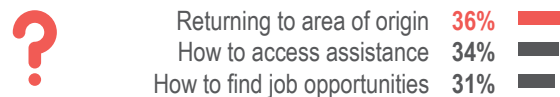
### Sources of information

#### Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>6</sup>



### Information needs

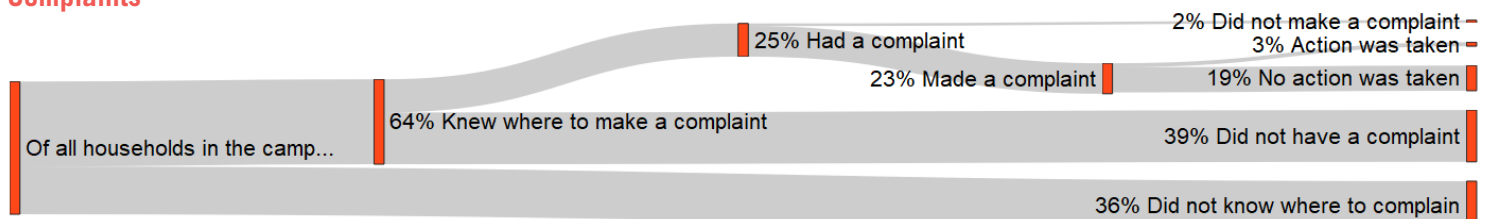
#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>7</sup>



### Service mapping

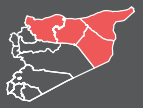
Have services in the camp been mapped? ✓ Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? ✓

### Complaints



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.



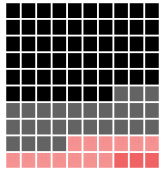
## SHELTER

97% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

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



### Tent status<sup>8</sup>



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:<sup>7</sup>



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

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>7</sup>



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 (NFIs)

### NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:<sup>7</sup>



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:<sup>6</sup>



Solar panels	78%
Rechargeable flashlight	13%
None	8%

### Winter response

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:<sup>6</sup>



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

Winter items received, by % of households:

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

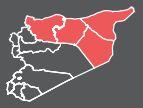
47% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 38% of all households reported that they had **bought extra fuel** in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:<sup>6</sup>



Bad smell	67%
Irritation of eyes	47%
Smoke leaking into shelter	38%

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



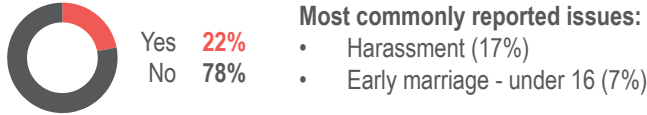
## PROTECTION

**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:**

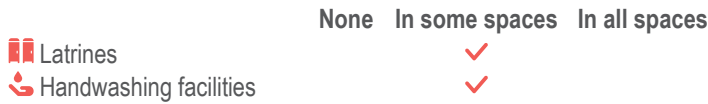
- Theft (33%)
- Presence of rodents (31%)

### Gender

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



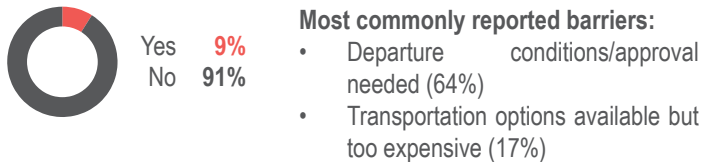
In the two weeks prior to data collection, **women in 17%** and **men in 7%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>9</sup>  
**11%** of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a **women's space**<sup>10</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.



### Freedom of movement

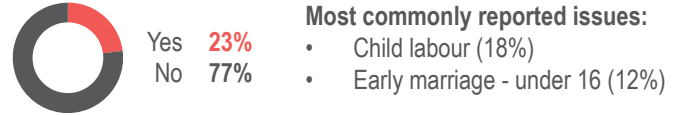
**23%** of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

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



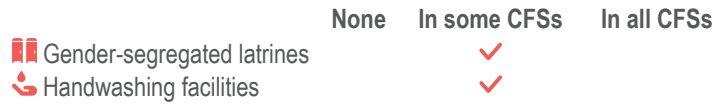
### Child protection

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



**9%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>11</sup> 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**<sup>10</sup> (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.



### Documentation

**19%** of individuals in the camp are reportedly in possession of their key **identification papers**.<sup>12</sup>  
**46%** of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>13</sup>

Children at risk	0.8%	Elderly at risk	0.5%
Chronically ill persons	3.3%	Persons with psychosocial needs	1.2%
Persons with disabilities	2.2%	Single parents/caregivers	6.3%

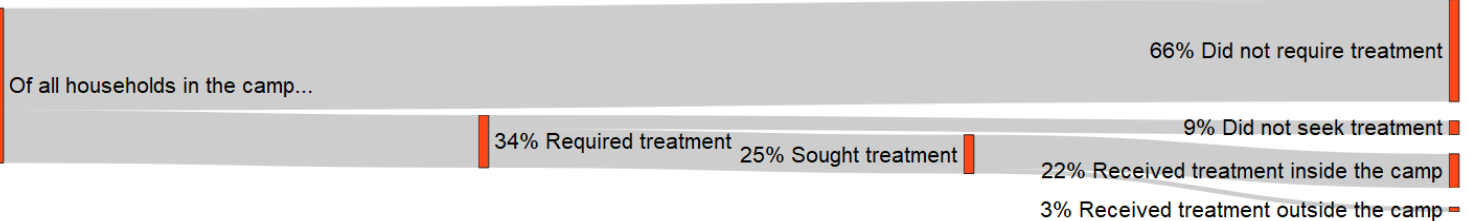
## HEALTH

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

Access to treatment for one or more household members:

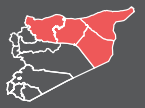
Households with members in the following categories:<sup>13</sup>

Person with serious injury	16%	
Person with chronic illness	20%	
Pregnant or lactating woman	43%	



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.  
 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:

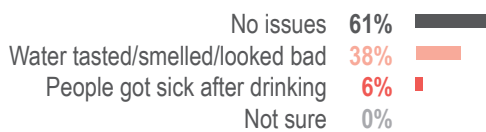
**99%** of households used a public tap/standpipe



#### Household water:<sup>14</sup>

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

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



**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:



#### 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.<sup>15</sup>

**4%** had suffered from **respiratory illness**;  
**3%** had suffered from **skin disease**.

#### Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:<sup>16</sup>



- 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

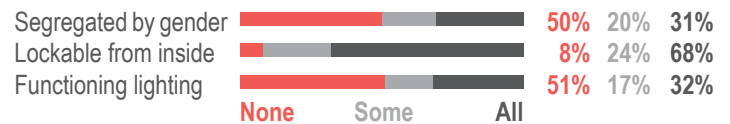


**Number of latrines in camp: 2,891**

**Households using latrines:** Communal<sup>17</sup> 94% Household<sup>17</sup> 3%

**3%** of households reported practicing **open defecation**.

#### Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:<sup>18</sup>



#### Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:<sup>18</sup>



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)



**Number of showers in camp: 1,599**

**Households using showers:** Household<sup>17</sup> 57% Household<sup>17</sup> 1%

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**.

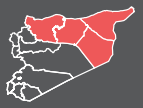
14. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.

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.

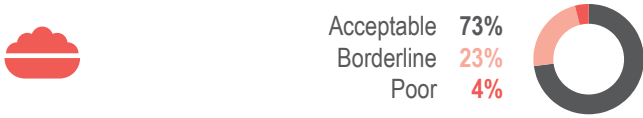
18. Excluding households who selected 'Not sure'.



## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

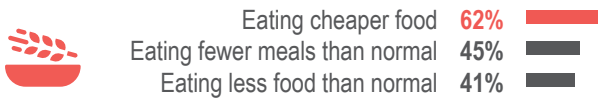
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:<sup>3</sup>



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.

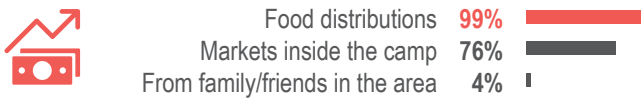
Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>19</sup>



### 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:<sup>6</sup>



**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)<sup>19</sup>

### Distributions

Type of food assistance received,<sup>21</sup> by % of households reporting:



**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 food items households would like to receive more of:<sup>7</sup>



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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).

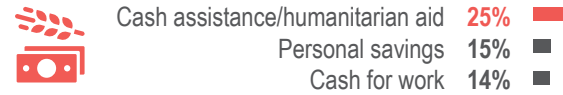
## LIVELIHOODS

**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)<sup>20</sup>

Households with members earning an income: **29%**

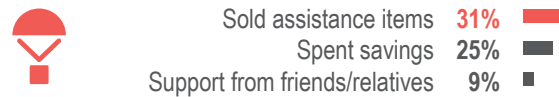
Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>6</sup>



Less than **1%** 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:<sup>6</sup>



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)

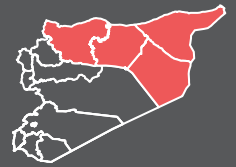
21. In the 30 days before the interview.

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



## Overview

**Number of individuals:** 3,525<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of households:** 800<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of shelters:** 665  
**First arrivals:** June 2017  
**Average length of stay:** 17 months  
**Camp area:** 0.14 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Management agency:** INGO  
**Administration agency:** Self-administration

## 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.

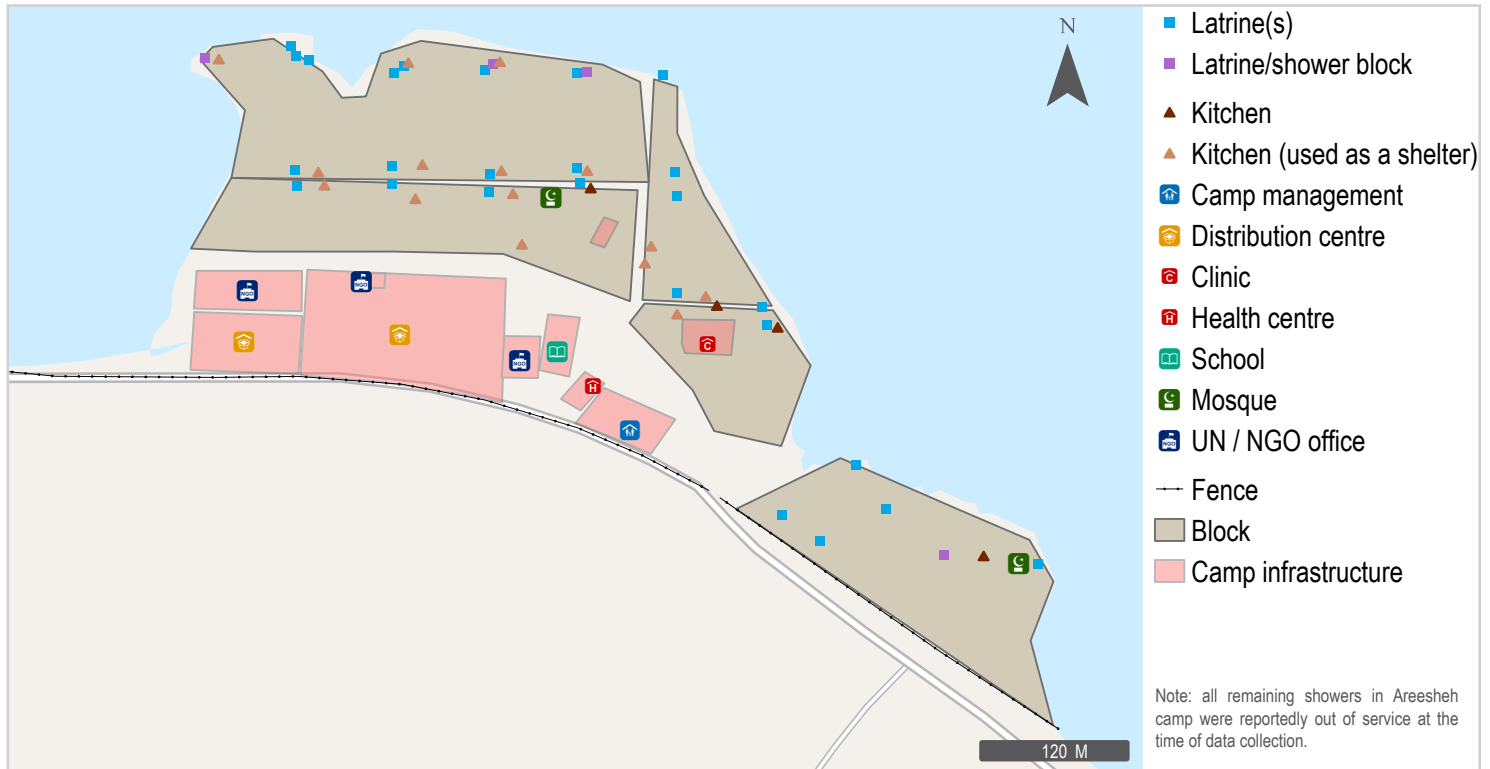
## Location Map



## 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.

## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

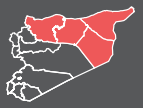
		Current round			Previous round (Dec 2018) <sup>2</sup>	
		Target	Result	Achievement	Result	Change
<b>Shelter</b>	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.4	●	5.1	▲
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.3m <sup>2</sup>	●	5.4m <sup>2</sup>	▼
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	39m <sup>2</sup>	●	58m <sup>2</sup>	▼
<b>Health</b>	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	71%	●	88%	▼
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
<b>Protection</b>	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	22%	●	57%	▼
<b>Food</b>	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●	100%	▶
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>3</sup>	100%	57%	●	64%	▼
<b>Education</b>	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	40%	●	53%	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	30%	●	25%	▲
<b>WASH</b>	Persons per latrine	max. 20	22	●	17	▲
	Persons per shower	max. 20	No showers	●	77	▲
	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.

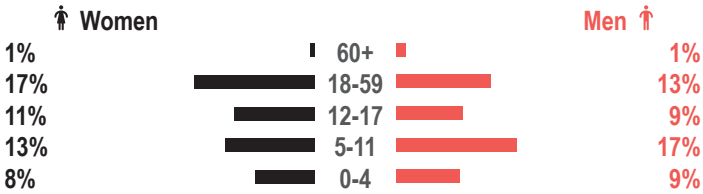
2. Data collection in December took place while flooding in Areesheh camp was in its early stages. Consequently, results from the previous round pertained to a camp with a much larger footprint than the present round.

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



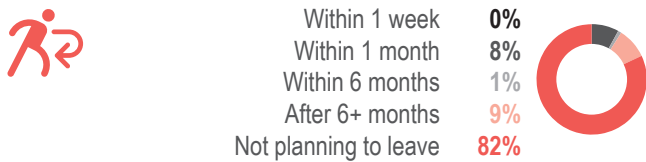
### Top three household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin	38%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	22%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Ashara	19%

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



### Households planning to leave the camp:



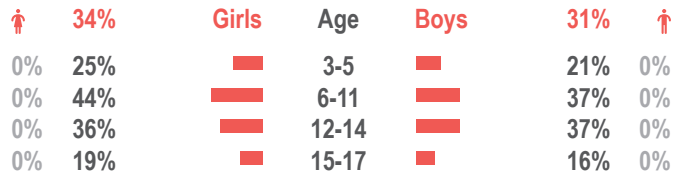
## 📖 EDUCATION



At the time of data collection, there was **1** educational facility in the camp, which opened around the time of data collection.<sup>4</sup>

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

### Attendance<sup>5</sup>



### Inside camp Outside camp

The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school decreased from **53%** in December 2018 to **40%** at the time of data collection.

**Barriers to education:** of the **47%** of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, **83%** reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- No education available/lack of learning space in the camp (23%)
- Schools lack trained teachers (17%)

### Available WASH facilities<sup>4</sup>

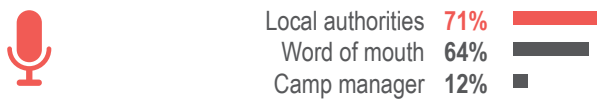
Gender-segregated latrines	No data
Handwashing facilities	No data
Safe drinking water	No data

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

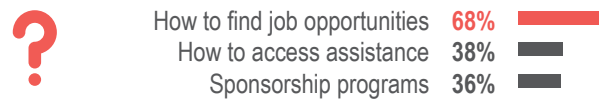
### Sources of information

#### Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>6</sup>



### Information needs

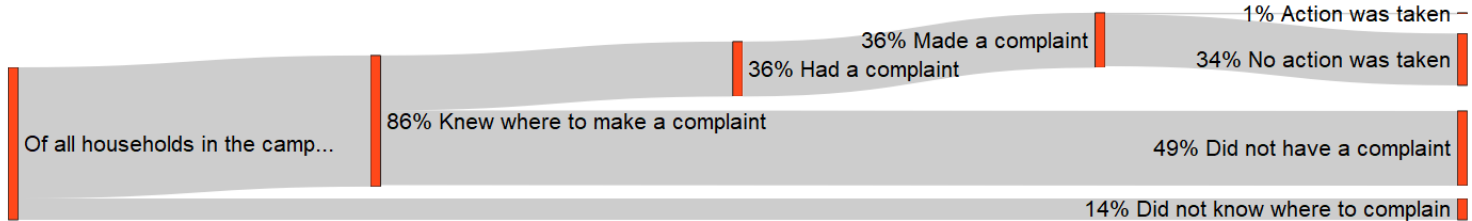
#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>7</sup>



### Service mapping

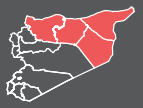
Have services in the camp been mapped? ✓ Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? ✓

### Complaints



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.



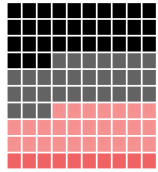
## SHELTER

89% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

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



### Tent status<sup>8</sup>



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:<sup>7</sup>



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

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>7</sup>



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:<sup>7</sup>



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:<sup>6</sup>



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

### Winter response

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:<sup>6</sup>



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

Winter items received, by % of households:

95%	Fuel
92%	Heater
83%	Blankets
58%	Winter clothes/shoes
43%	Shelter reinforcement material
29%	Cash/voucher assistance
4%	None

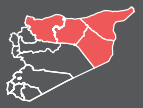
32% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 30% of all households reported that they had **bought extra fuel** in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:<sup>6</sup>




Bad smell	75%
Irritation of eyes	51%
Smoke leaking into shelter	38%

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



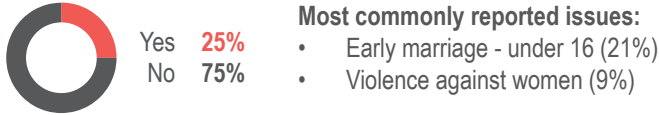
## PROTECTION

 **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):



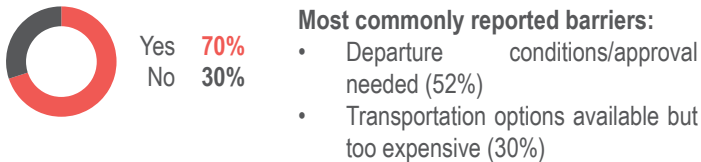
 In the two weeks prior to data collection, **women in 31%** and **men in 23%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>9</sup>  
**23%** of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a **women's space**<sup>9</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

	None	In some spaces	In all spaces
 Latrines	No data	No data	No data
 Handwashing facilities			✓

### Freedom of movement

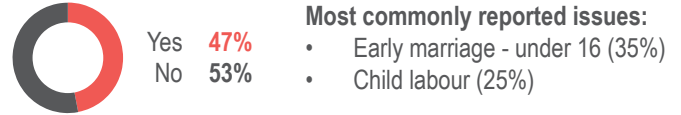
 **59%** of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.


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





### Child protection

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



 **16%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>11</sup> 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**<sup>10</sup> (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

	None	In some CFSs	In all CFSs
 Gender-segregated latrines			✓
 Handwashing facilities			✓

### Documentation

 **22%** of individuals in the camp are reportedly in possession of their key **identification papers**.<sup>12</sup>

**48%** of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>13</sup>




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%

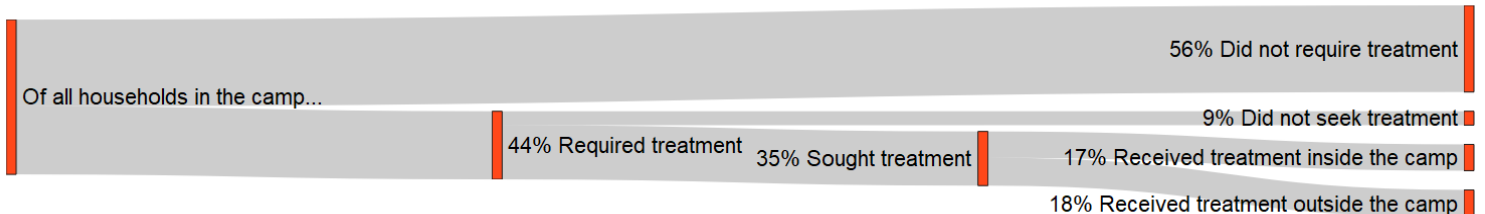
## HEALTH

 **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:

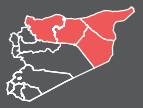
Households with members in the following categories:<sup>13</sup>

Person with serious injury	 <b>19%</b>
Person with chronic illness	 <b>14%</b>
Pregnant or lactating woman	 <b>27%</b>



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



#### Household water:<sup>14</sup>

**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:



#### 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.<sup>15</sup>

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

#### Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:<sup>16</sup>



- 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**

**Households using latrines:** Communal<sup>17</sup> 100% Household<sup>17</sup> 0%

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

#### Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:<sup>18</sup>

Segregated by gender	54%	45%	1%
Lockable from inside	4%	41%	55%
Functioning lighting	78%	14%	8%
	None	Some	All

#### Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:<sup>18</sup>



Very clean	8%
Mostly clean	50%
Somewhat unclean	29%
Very unclean	13%



**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: 0**

**Households using showers:** Communal<sup>17</sup> 1% Household<sup>17</sup> 0%

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

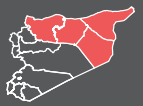
14. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.

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.

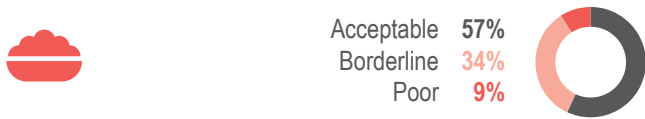
18. Excluding households who selected 'Not sure'.



## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

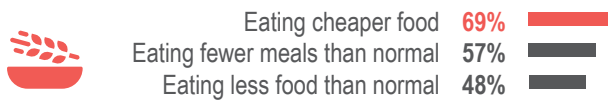
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:<sup>3</sup>



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.

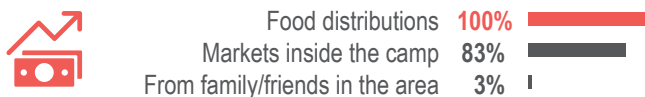
Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>19</sup>



### 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:<sup>6</sup>



**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)<sup>20</sup>

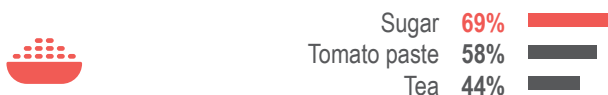
### Distributions

Type of food assistance received,<sup>21</sup> by % of households reporting:



**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:<sup>7</sup>



### About REACH Initiative

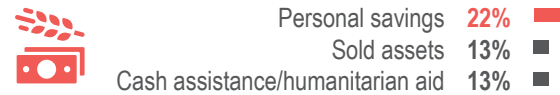
REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities 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

**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)<sup>20</sup>  
Households with members earning an income: **17%**

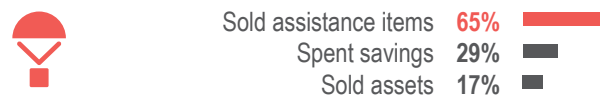
Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>6</sup>



**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:<sup>6</sup>



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)

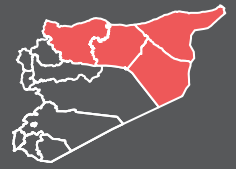
21. In the 30 days before the interview.

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<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of households:** 1,200<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of shelters:** 1,430  
**First arrivals:** December 2018  
**Average length of stay:** 16 months  
**Camp area:** 0.28 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Management agency:** INGO  
**Administration agency:** Self-administration

## 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.

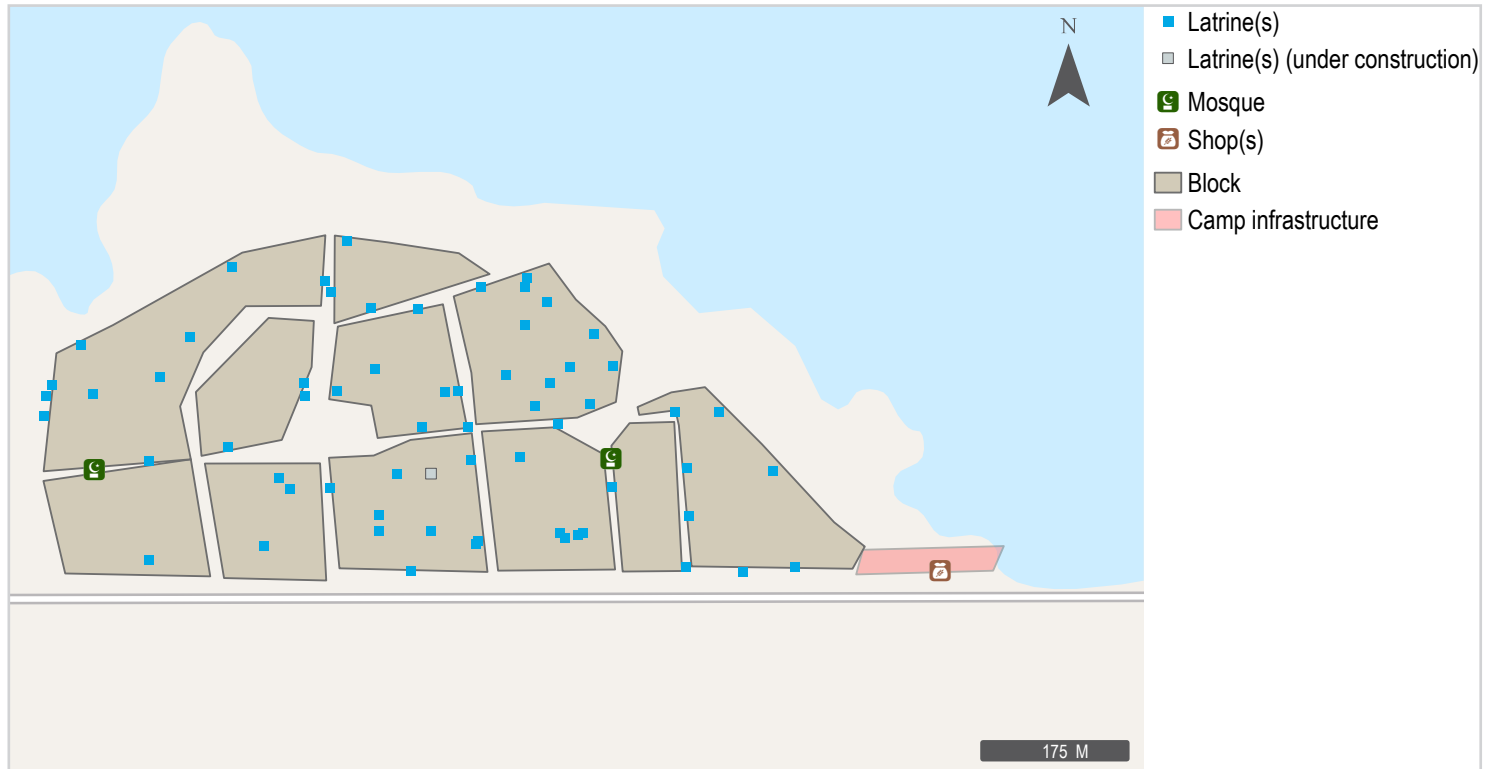
## Location Map



## 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.

## Camp Map



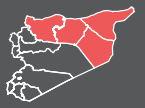
## Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Current round	Achievement	
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.3	●	No comparison data since the extension camp did not yet exist during the previous round of data collection
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	6.2m <sup>2</sup>	●	
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	53m <sup>2</sup>	●	
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	79%	●	
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	16%	●	
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●	
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	57%	●	
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	27%	●	
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	7%	●	
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	27	●	
	Persons per shower	max. 20	No showers	●	
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Every 2-3 days	●	

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

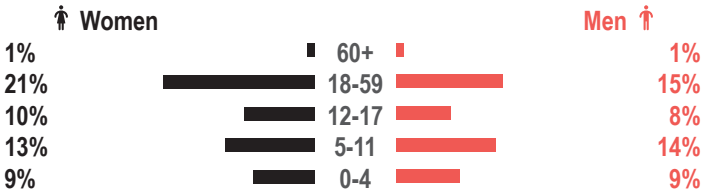
1. Numbers of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management.

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



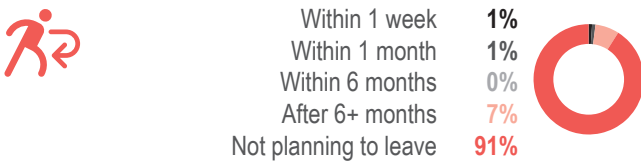
### Top three household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin	44%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	17%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Muhasan	13%

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



### Households planning to leave the camp:

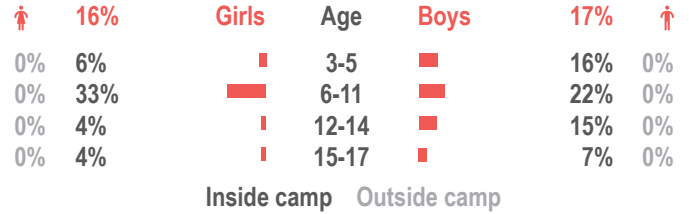


## EDUCATION



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

### Attendance<sup>4</sup>



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:

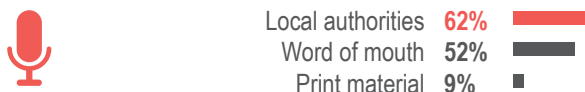
- No education available/lack of learning space in the camp (33%)
- School is too far away/no transport available (26%)

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

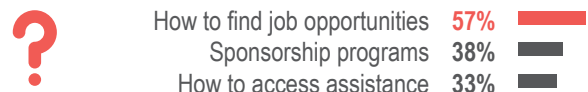
### Sources of information

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



### Information needs

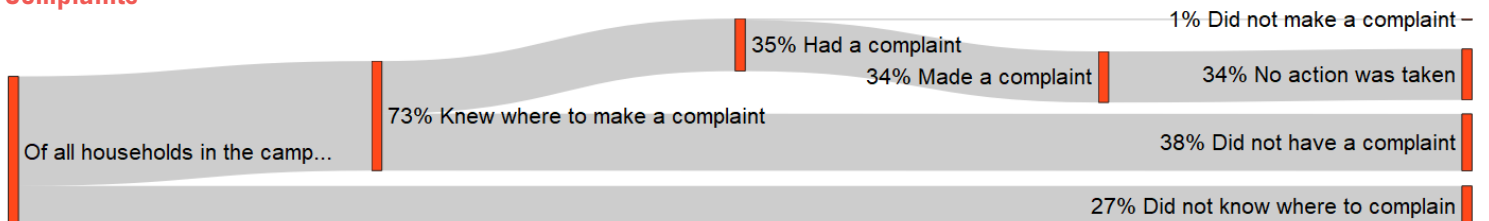
#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>6</sup>



### Service mapping

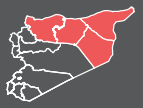
Have services in the camp been mapped?  Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp?

### 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.



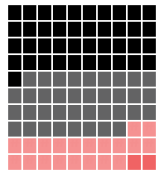
## SHELTER

96% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

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



### Tent status<sup>7</sup>



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:<sup>6</sup>



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

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>6</sup>



New/additional tents	76%
Shading material	52%
Tarpaulins	51%

### 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:<sup>6</sup>



Rechargeable fan	53%
Cool box	48%
Sources of light	29%



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

### Sources of light

Top three sources of light inside shelters:<sup>5</sup>



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

### Winter response

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:<sup>5</sup>



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

Winter items received, by % of households:

93%	Fuel
91%	Blankets
90%	Heater
71%	Winter clothes/shoes
45%	Shelter reinforcement material
27%	Cash/voucher assistance
7%	None

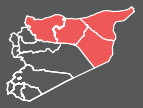
24% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 23% of all households reported that they had **bought extra fuel** in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:<sup>5</sup>



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

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



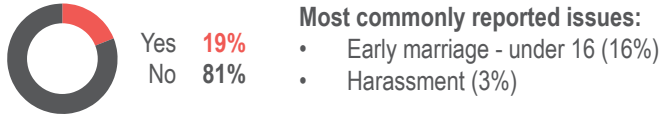
## PROTECTION

**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):

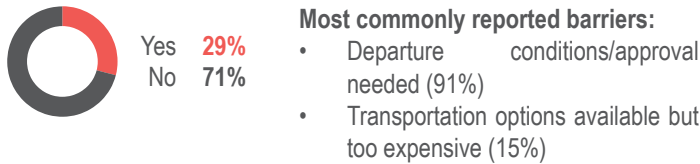


In the two weeks prior to data collection, **women in 23%** and **men in 8%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>8</sup>  
**16%** of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a **women's space**<sup>9</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

### Freedom of movement

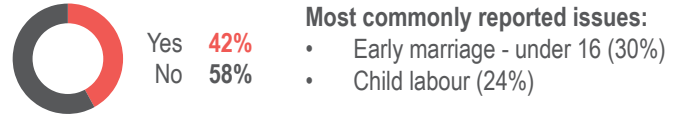
**48%** of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

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):



**7%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>10</sup> in the previous two weeks.  
**23%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had attended a **Child Friendly Space**<sup>9</sup> (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

### Documentation

**16%** of individuals in the camp are reportedly in possession of their key **identification papers**.<sup>11</sup>  
**47%** of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

### Vulnerable groups

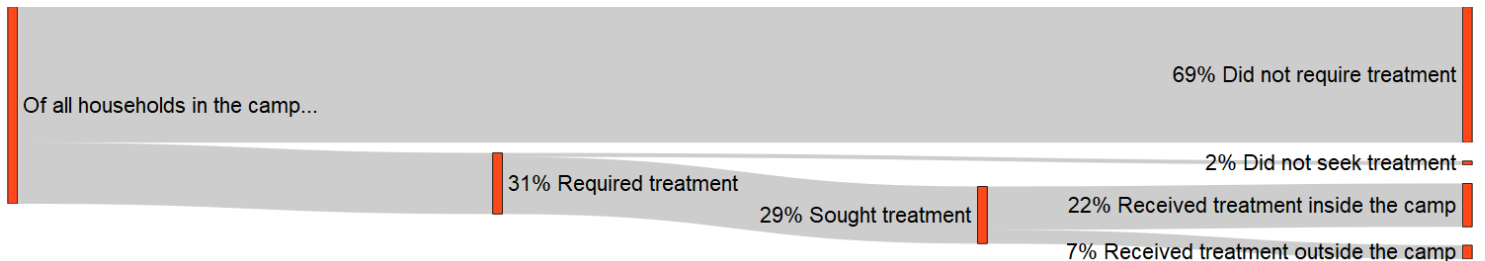
**Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:**<sup>12</sup>

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%

## HEALTH

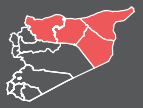
**Number of healthcare facilities: 0**  
 There are three healthcare facilities in the original camp that residents can access.

### Access to treatment for one or more household members:



Of 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:

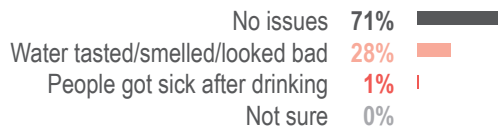
**100%** of households used a public tap/standpipe



#### Household water:<sup>13</sup>

**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:



**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:



#### Most commonly reported strategies:

- Modifying hygiene practices (35%)
- Reducing drinking water consumption (34%)

### 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 **diarrhoea** in the two weeks prior to data collection.<sup>14</sup>

**2%** had suffered from **respiratory illness**;

**2%** had suffered from **skin disease**.

#### Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:<sup>15</sup>



- 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: 195**

Households using latrines:	<b>Communal<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>Household<sup>16</sup></b>
	91%	3%

**6%** of households reported practicing **open defecation**.

#### Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:<sup>17</sup>



#### Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:<sup>17</sup>



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)



**Number of showers in camp: 0**

Households using showers:	<b>Communal<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>Household<sup>16</sup></b>
	0%	0%

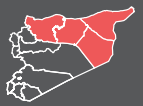
13. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.

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.

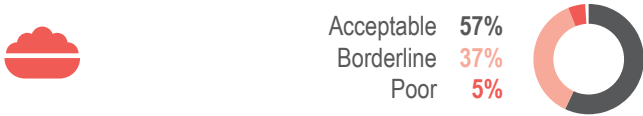
17. Excluding households who selected 'Not sure'.



## FOOD SECURITY

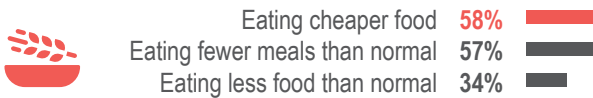
### Consumption

Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:<sup>2</sup>



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

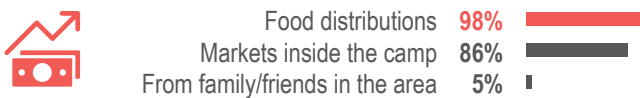
Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>18</sup>



### 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:<sup>5</sup>



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).<sup>19</sup> This is approximately **43%** more than the average monthly income.

### Distributions

Type of food assistance received,<sup>20</sup> by % of households reporting:



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:<sup>6</sup>



### About REACH Initiative

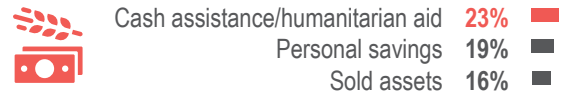
REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities 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

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)<sup>19</sup>  
Households with members earning an income: **7%**

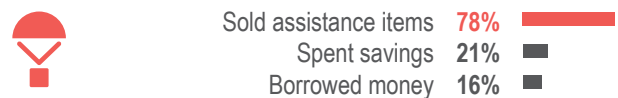
Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>5</sup>



16% 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:<sup>5</sup>



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)

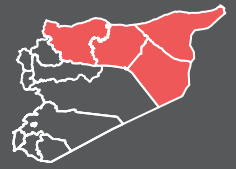
20. In the 30 days before the interview.

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<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of households:** 2,092<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of shelters:** 2,897  
**First arrivals:** April 2016  
**Average length of stay:** 19 months  
**Camp area:** 0.25 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Management agency:** INGO  
**Administration agency:** Local authorities

## 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.

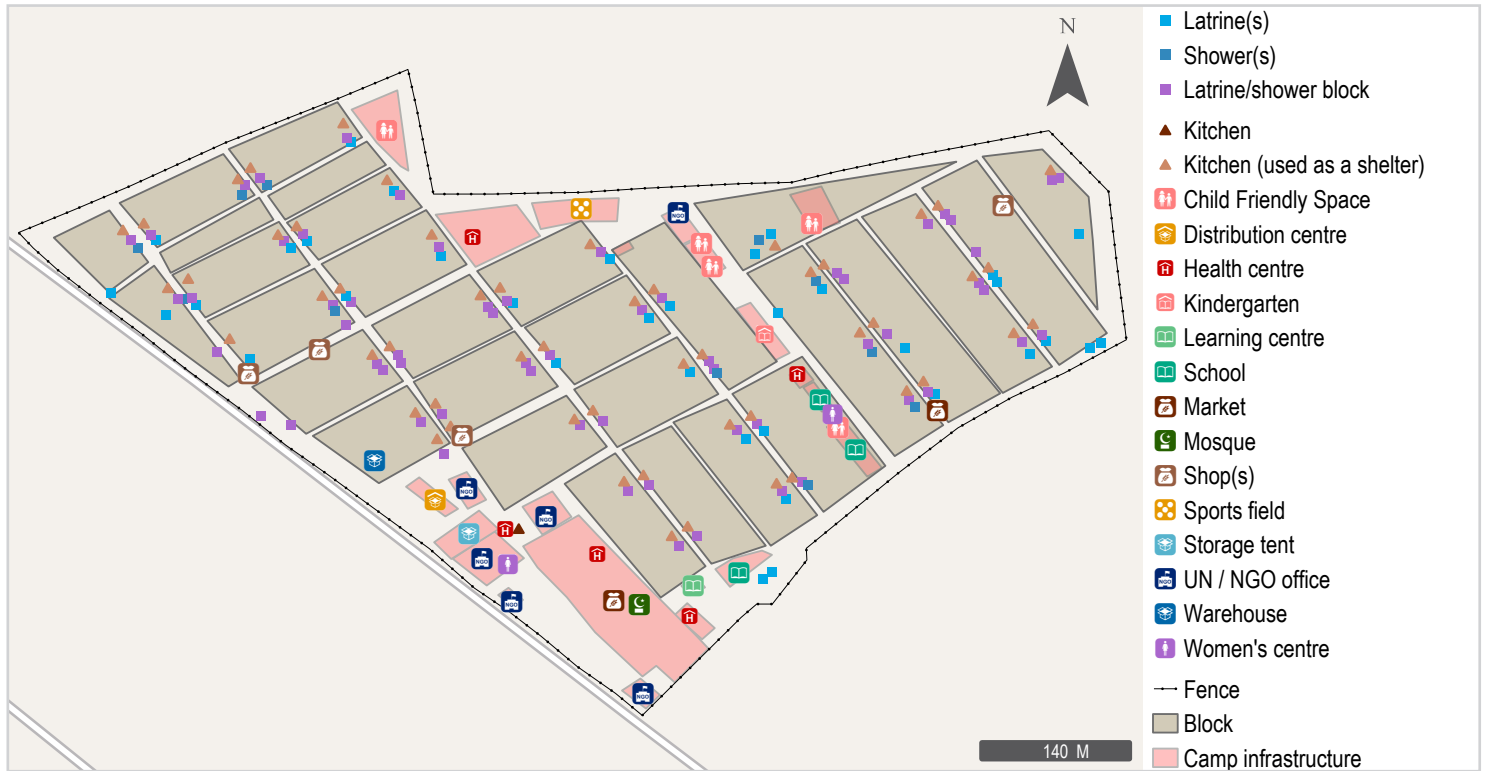
## Location Map



## 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.

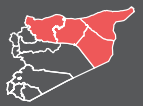
## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

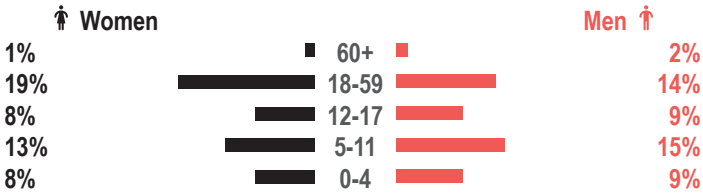
		Target	Current round		Previous round (Dec 2018)	
			Result	Achievement	Result	Change
<b>Shelter</b>	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.3	●	5.3	▶
	Average covered area per person <sup>1</sup>	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	5.2m <sup>2</sup>	●	5.1m <sup>2</sup>	▲
	Average camp area per person <sup>1</sup>	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	28m <sup>2</sup>	●	21m <sup>2</sup>	▲
<b>Health</b>	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	73%	●	78%	▼
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
<b>Protection</b>	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	14%	●	55%	▼
<b>Food</b>	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●	100%	▶
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	73%	●	35%	▲
<b>Education</b>	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	75%	●	68%	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	39%	●	24%	▲
<b>WASH</b>	Persons per latrine <sup>1</sup>	max. 20	36	●	22	▲
	Persons per shower <sup>1</sup>	max. 20	30	●	61	▼
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Daily	●	Every 2-3 days	▲

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

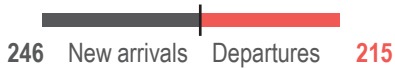
### Demographics



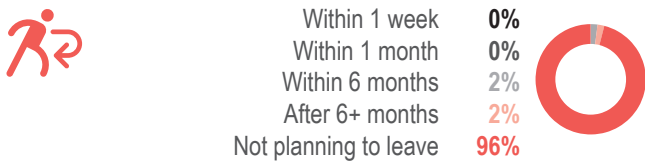
### Top three household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage (%)
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Abu Kamal	29%
Syria	Ar-Raqqa	Ar-Raqqa	11%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Ashara	9%

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



### Households planning to leave the camp:



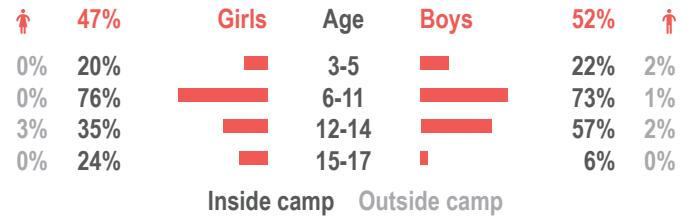
## 📖 EDUCATION



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

Age groups:	6-11, 12-14 <sup>4</sup>
Service providers:	Local NGO
Curricula on offer:	Autonomous learning
Certification available:	✓ (by UNICEF)

### Attendance<sup>5</sup>



The proportion of children aged 6-11 who attended school increased from 68% in December 2018 to 75% at the time of data collection.

**Barriers to education:** of the 26% of households with children aged 3-17 who reported that none of them went to school, 67% reported that they faced barriers to education. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- Child does not want to attend (25%)
- Fear of spread of disease (17%)

### Available WASH facilities<sup>3</sup>

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

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

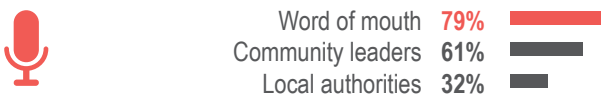
4. Students aged 15-17 reportedly follow self-study programmes. Exams take place at educational institutions outside the camp a few times per year.

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.

## 📊 INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

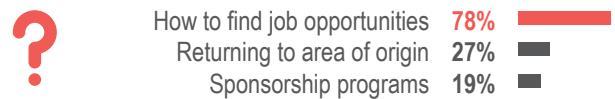
### Sources of information

#### Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>6</sup>



### Information needs

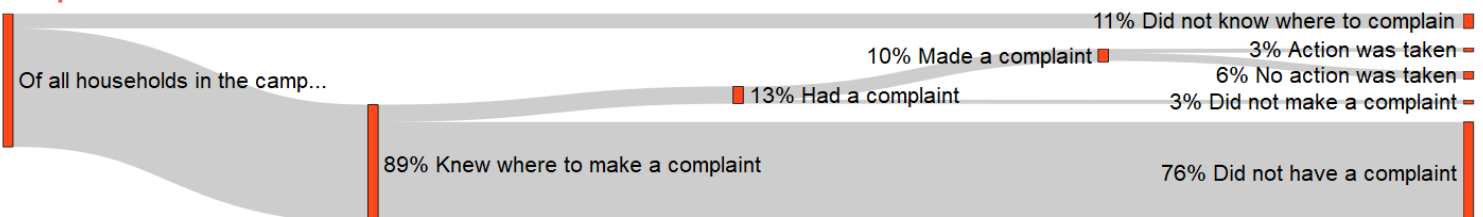
#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>7</sup>



### Service mapping

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

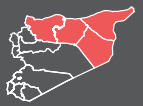
### Complaints



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.

6. Households could select as many options as applied.

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



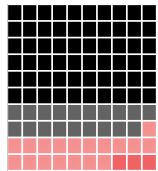
## SHELTER

99% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

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



### Tent status<sup>8</sup>



Tent is new	61%
Minor wear and tear	19%
Tent is in poor condition	18%
Tent is worn/torn	3%

### Shelter adequacy

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

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:<sup>7</sup>



Safety	41%
Lack of privacy	39%
Shelter is in poor condition	15%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>7</sup>



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 (NFIs)

### NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:<sup>7</sup>



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:<sup>6</sup>



Camp generator	66%
Solar panels	20%
Rechargeable flashlight	19%

### Winter response

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:<sup>6</sup>



Lack of sufficient fuel	71%
Water leaking into shelter	50%
Lack of sufficient blankets	46%

Winter items received, by % of households:

96%	Fuel
94%	Heater
93%	Winter clothes/shoes
82%	Blankets
70%	Cash/voucher assistance
50%	Shelter reinforcement material
0%	None

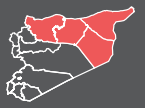
71% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 66% of all households reported that they had **bought extra fuel** in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:<sup>6</sup>



Bad smell	74%
Smoke leaking into shelter	46%
Irritation of eyes	32%

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



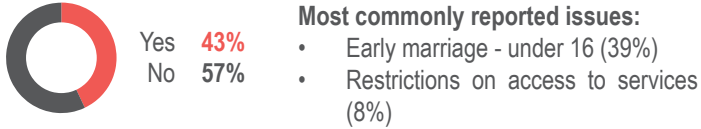
## PROTECTION

**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):



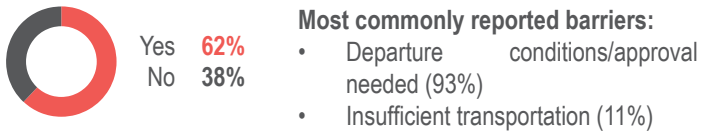
In the two weeks prior to data collection, **women in 38%** and **men in 33%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>9</sup>  
**39%** of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a **women's space**<sup>10</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

	None	In some spaces	In all spaces
Latrines	No data	No data	No data
Handwashing facilities			✓

### Freedom of movement

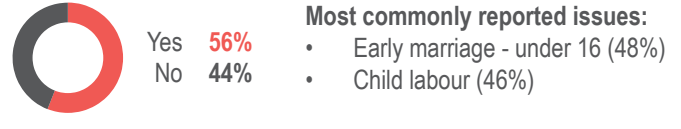
**66%** of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

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



### Child protection

Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (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**<sup>11</sup> in the previous two weeks.

**62%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had attended a **Child Friendly Space**<sup>10</sup> (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

	None	In some CFSs	In all CFSs
Gender-segregated latrines			✓
Handwashing facilities			✓

### Documentation

**14%** of individuals in the camp are reportedly in possession of their key **identification papers**.<sup>12</sup>

**55%** of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

### Vulnerable groups

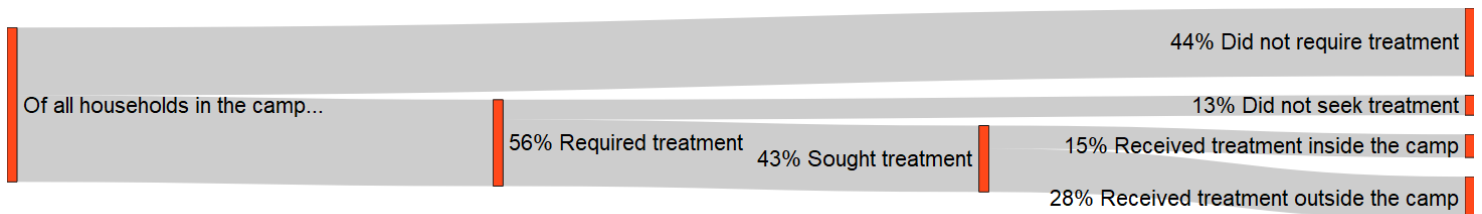
Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>13</sup>

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:

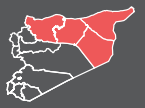


Households with members in the following categories:<sup>13</sup>

Person with serious injury	16%
Person with chronic illness	29%
Pregnant or lactating woman	28%

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%).

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:

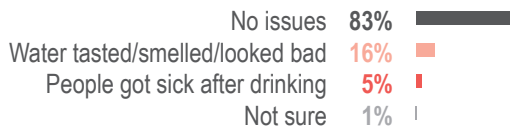
**100%** of households used a public tap/standpipe



#### Household water:<sup>14</sup>

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

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



**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:



#### 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.



**2%** of individuals in the camp had suffered from **diarrhoea** in the two weeks prior to data collection.<sup>15</sup>

**7%** had suffered from **respiratory illness**;  
**3%** had suffered from **skin disease**.

#### Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:<sup>16</sup>



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

### Sanitation

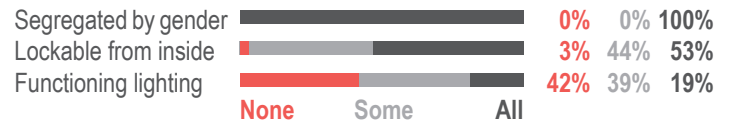


**Number of latrines in camp: 372**

Households using latrines:	<b>Communal<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>Household<sup>17</sup></b>
	100%	0%

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

#### Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:<sup>18</sup>



#### Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:<sup>18</sup>



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**

Households using showers:	<b>Communal<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>Household<sup>17</sup></b>
	63%	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**.

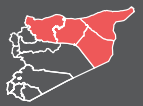
14. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.

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.

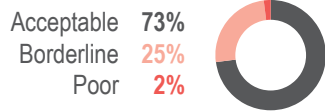
18. Excluding households who selected 'Not sure'.



## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

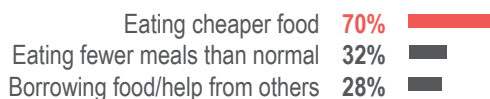
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:<sup>2</sup>



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.

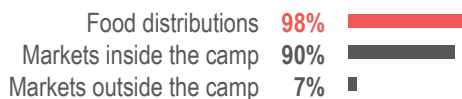
Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>19</sup>



### Market access

**100%** of households reported that they were able to access markets inside the camp to buy food. However, **55%** of these households reportedly **did not have enough funds** to buy all the items they needed.

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



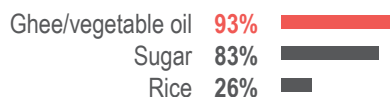
**64%** of households reported that they had **bought food on credit** in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed **22,568 SYP** (42 USD)<sup>20</sup>

### Distributions

Type of food assistance received,<sup>21</sup> by % of households reporting:



Top three food items households would like to receive more of:<sup>7</sup>



## LIVELIHOODS

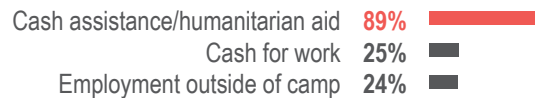


**99%** of households reported having at least one financial livelihood source in the month prior to data collection.

Average monthly household income: **43,971 SYP** (82 USD)<sup>20</sup>

Households with members earning an income: **55%**

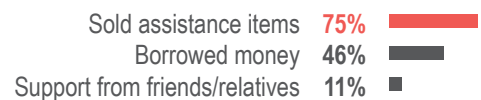
Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>6</sup>



**100%** 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:<sup>6</sup>



### 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)

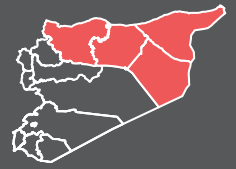
21. In the 30 days before the interview.

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: Ein Issa Extension

Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria  
April-May 2019



## 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

## 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.

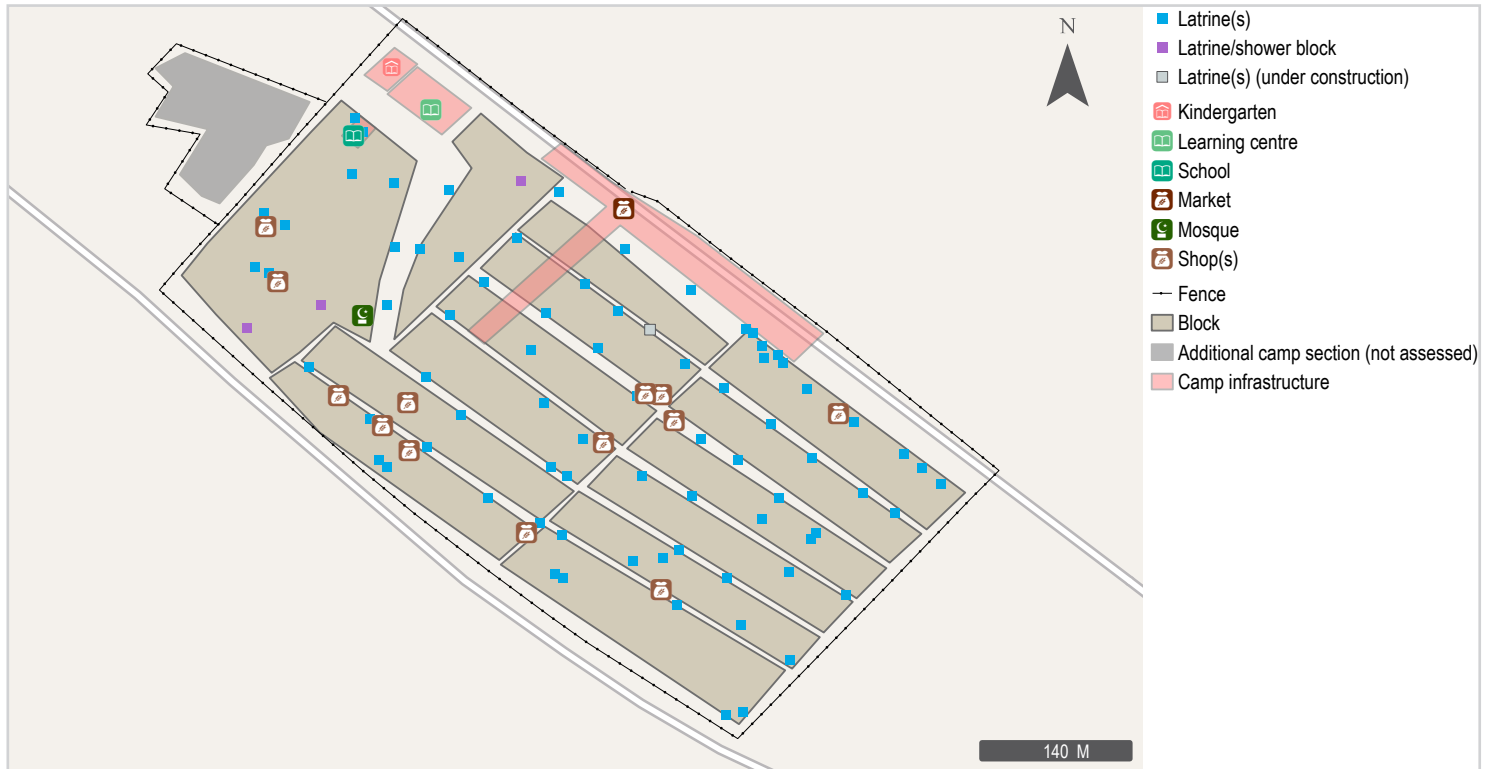
## Location Map



## 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.

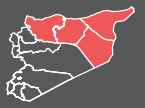
## Camp Map



## Sectoral Minimum Standards

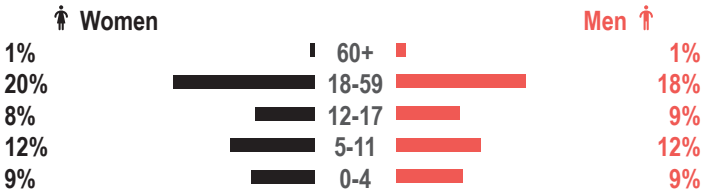
		Target	Current round		Previous round (Dec 2018)	
			Result	Achievement	Result	Change
<b>Shelter</b>	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.2	●	5.1	▲
	Average covered area per person <sup>1</sup>	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	5.2m <sup>2</sup>	●	5.2m <sup>2</sup>	▶
	Average camp area per person <sup>1</sup>	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	28m <sup>2</sup>	●	21m <sup>2</sup>	▲
<b>Health</b>	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	62%	●	74%	▼
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
<b>Protection</b>	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	12%	●	49%	▼
<b>Food</b>	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●	95%	▲
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	85%	●	35%	▲
<b>Education</b>	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	70%	●	68%	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	30%	●	26%	▲
<b>WASH</b>	Persons per latrine <sup>1</sup>	max. 20	36	●	22	▲
	Persons per shower <sup>1</sup>	max. 20	2,150	●	61	▲
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Daily	●	Every 2-3 days	▲

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

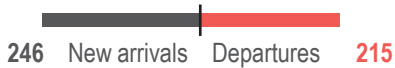
### Demographics



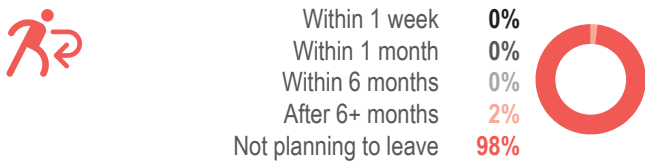
### Top three household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Abu Kamal	21%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	20%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Tabni	16%

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



### Households planning to leave the camp:



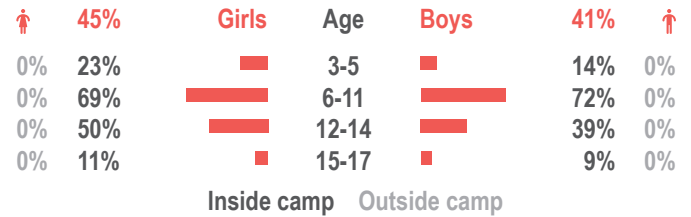
## 📖 EDUCATION



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

Age groups: 6-11, 12-14<sup>4</sup>  
 Service providers: Local NGO  
 Curricula on offer: Autonomous learning  
 Certification available: ✓ (by UNICEF)

### Attendance<sup>5</sup>



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<sup>3</sup>

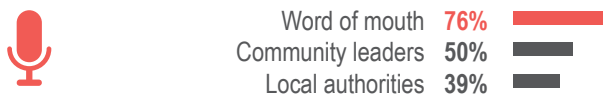
Facility	None	In some schools	In all schools
Gender-segregated latrines			✓
Handwashing facilities			✓
Safe drinking water			✓

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.

## 📊 INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

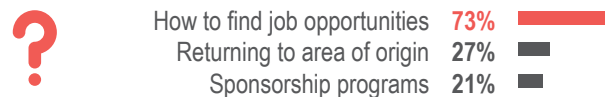
### Sources of information

#### Top three reported sources of information about distributions:<sup>6</sup>



### Information needs

#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>7</sup>



### Service mapping

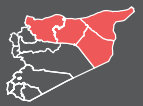
Have services in the camp been mapped? ✓ Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? ✓

### Complaints



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.

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



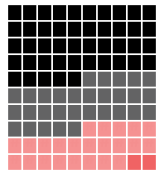
## SHELTER

95% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

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



### Tent status<sup>8</sup>



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:<sup>7</sup>



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

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>7</sup>



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.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

### NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:<sup>7</sup>



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:<sup>6</sup>



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

### Winter response

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:<sup>6</sup>



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

Winter items received, by % of households:

98%	Fuel
96%	Winter clothes/shoes
96%	Blankets
96%	Heater
78%	Cash/voucher assistance
62%	Shelter reinforcement material
0%	None

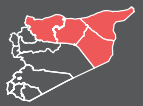
74% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 73% of all households reported that they had **bought extra fuel** in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:<sup>6</sup>



Bad smell	58%
Smoke leaking into shelter	48%
Irritation of eyes	29%

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



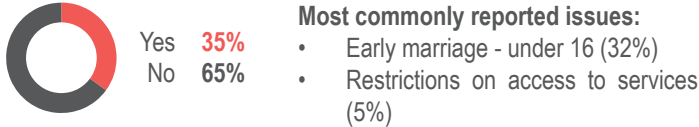
## PROTECTION

**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):



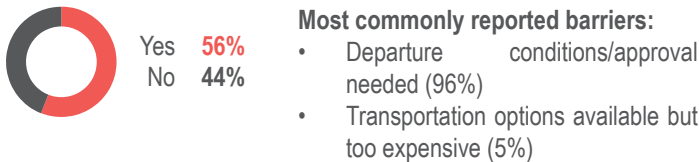
In the two weeks prior to data collection, **women in 26%** and **men in 19%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>9</sup>  
**39%** of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a **women's space**<sup>10</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

	None	In some spaces	In all spaces
Latrines	No data	No data	No data
Handwashing facilities			✓

### Freedom of movement

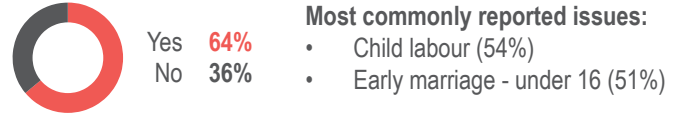
**63%** of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

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



### Child protection

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



**3%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>11</sup> 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**<sup>10</sup> (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

	None	In some CFSs	In all CFSs
Gender-segregated latrines			✓
Handwashing facilities			✓

### Documentation

**12%** of individuals in the camp are reportedly in possession of their key **identification papers**.<sup>12</sup>

**60%** of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>13</sup>

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%

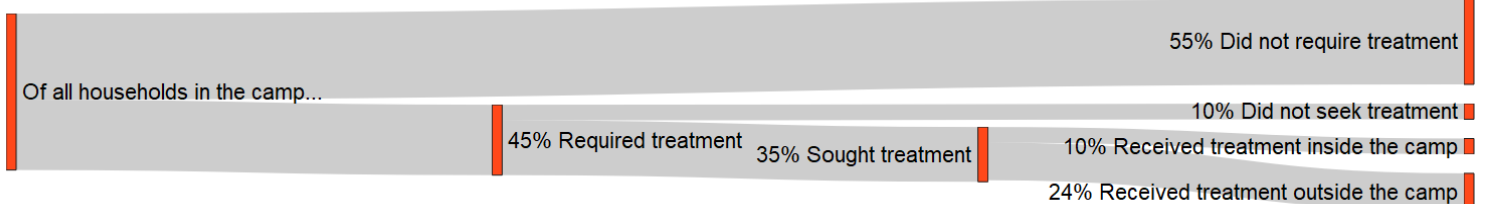
## HEALTH

**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:

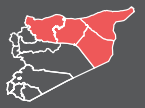
Households with members in the following categories:<sup>13</sup>

Person with serious injury	16%	
Person with chronic illness	27%	
Pregnant or lactating woman	29%	



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%).

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:<sup>14</sup>

**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:



#### 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.<sup>15</sup>

**5%** had suffered from **respiratory illness**;  
**2%** had suffered from **skin disease**.

#### Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:<sup>16</sup>



- 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: 319**

Households using latrines:	<b>Communal<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>Household<sup>17</sup></b>
	100%	0%

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

#### Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:<sup>18</sup>

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

#### Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:<sup>18</sup>



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)



**Number of showers in camp: 3**

Households using showers:	<b>Communal<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>Household<sup>17</sup></b>
	16%	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**.

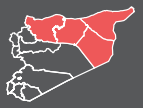
14. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.

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.

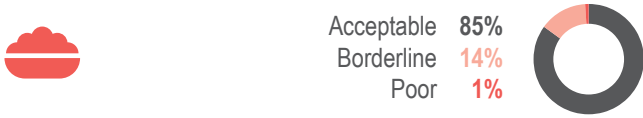
18. Excluding households who selected 'Not sure'.



## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

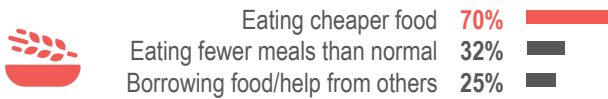
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:<sup>2</sup>



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.

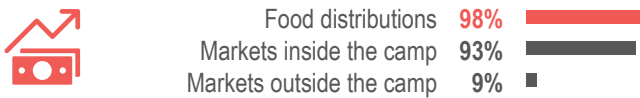
Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>19</sup>



### 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:<sup>6</sup>



**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)<sup>20</sup>

### Distributions

Type of food assistance received,<sup>21</sup> by % of households reporting:



Top three food items households would like to receive more of:<sup>7</sup>



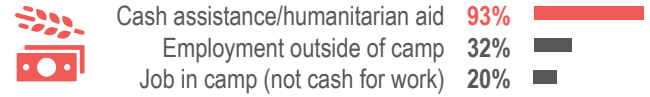
## LIVELIHOODS

**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)<sup>20</sup>

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

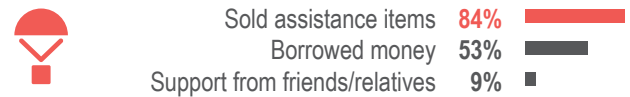
Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>6</sup>



**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:<sup>6</sup>



### 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.

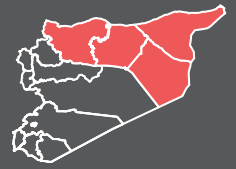
22. This includes both standard food baskets and ready-to-eat rations since it is not always clear to households what the difference is.



# Camp Profile: Mabruka

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria

April-May 2019



## Overview

**Number of individuals:** 3,170<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of households:** 576<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of shelters:** 1,000  
**First arrivals:** June 2016  
**Average length of stay:** 14 months  
**Camp area:** 0.33 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Management agency:** INGO  
**Administration agency:** Self-administration

## 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.

## Location Map



## 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.

## Camp Map



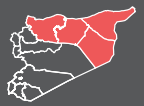
## Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Current round			Previous round (Dec 2018)	
		Target	Result	Achievement	Result	Change
<b>Shelter</b>	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4.5	●	4.2	▲
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	7.3m <sup>2</sup>	●	6.4m <sup>2</sup>	▲
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	105m <sup>2</sup>	●	107m <sup>2</sup>	▼
<b>Health</b>	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	76%	●	82%	▼
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
<b>Protection</b>	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	21%	●	53%	▼
<b>Food</b>	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●	100%	▶
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	72%	●	65%	▲
<b>Education</b>	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	80%	●	82%	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	62%	●	55%	▲
<b>WASH</b>	Persons per latrine	max. 20	8	●	9	▼
	Persons per shower	max. 20	17	●	21	▼
	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

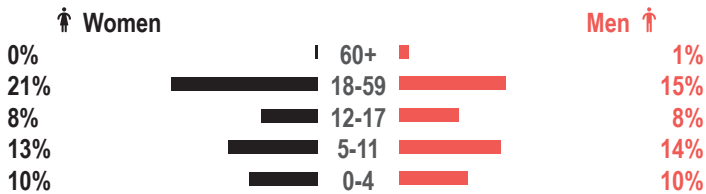
1. Numbers of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management.

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



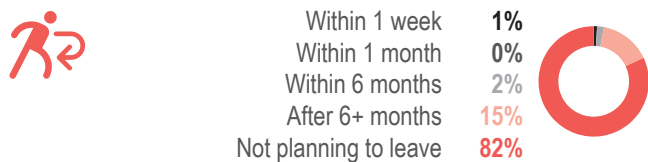
### Top three household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Al Mayadin	25%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Ashara	21%
Syria	Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	13%

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



### Households planning to leave the camp:



**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.

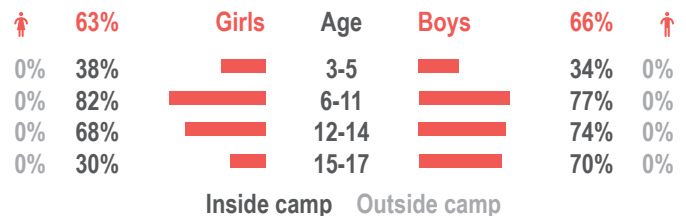
## 📖 EDUCATION



At the time of data collection, there were **3** educational facilities in the camp.<sup>3</sup>

Age groups:	6-11, 12-14, 15-17
Service providers:	Local NGO, INGOs
Curricula on offer:	UNICEF, the agency's own curriculum
Certification available:	✗

### Attendance<sup>4</sup>



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<sup>3</sup>

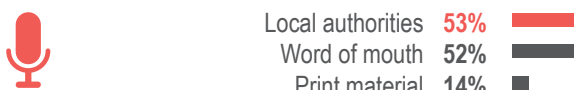
Gender-segregated latrines	No data
Handwashing facilities	No data
Safe drinking water	No data

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

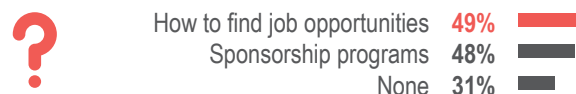
### Sources of information

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



### Information needs

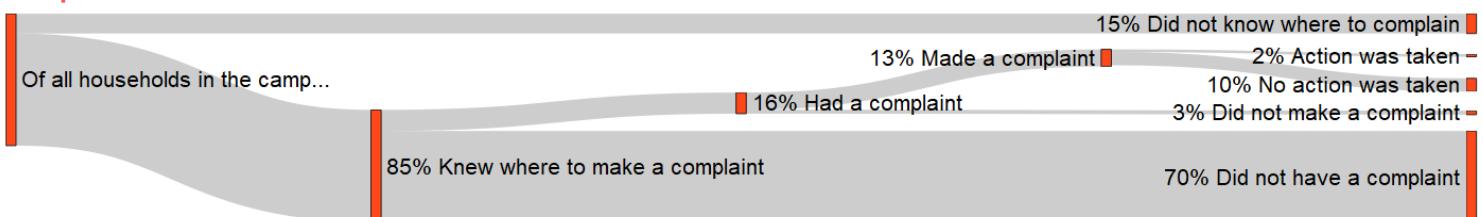
#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>6</sup>



### Service mapping

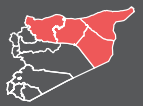
Have services in the camp been mapped?  Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp?

### Complaints



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.



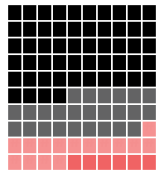
## SHELTER

90% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

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



### Tent status<sup>7</sup>



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:<sup>6</sup>



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

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>6</sup>



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 (NFIs)

### NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:<sup>6</sup>



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:<sup>5</sup>



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

### Winter response

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:<sup>5</sup>



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

Winter items received, by % of households:

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

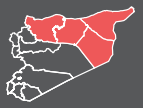
18% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 17% of all households reported that they had **bought extra fuel** in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:<sup>5</sup>




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

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



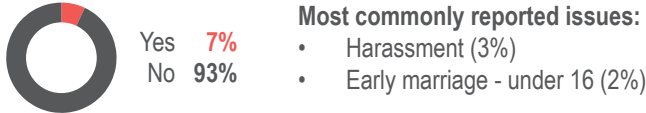
## PROTECTION

 **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):



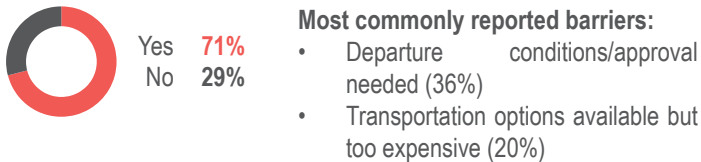
 In the two weeks prior to data collection, **women in 25%** and **men in 22%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>8</sup>  
**21%** of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a **women's space**<sup>9</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

	None	In some spaces	In all spaces
 Latrines	No data	No data	No data
 Handwashing facilities	✓		

### Freedom of movement

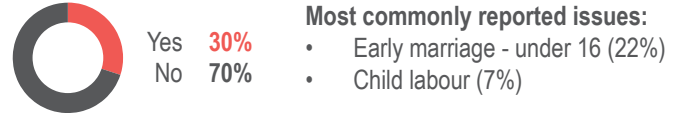
 **71%** of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.


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):



 **9%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>10</sup> in the previous two weeks.

**60%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had attended a **Child Friendly Space**<sup>9</sup> (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

	None	In some CFSs	In all CFSs
 Gender-segregated latrines			✓
 Handwashing facilities			✓

### Documentation

 **21%** of individuals in the camp are reportedly in possession of their key **identification papers**.<sup>11</sup>


**50%** of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

### Vulnerable groups

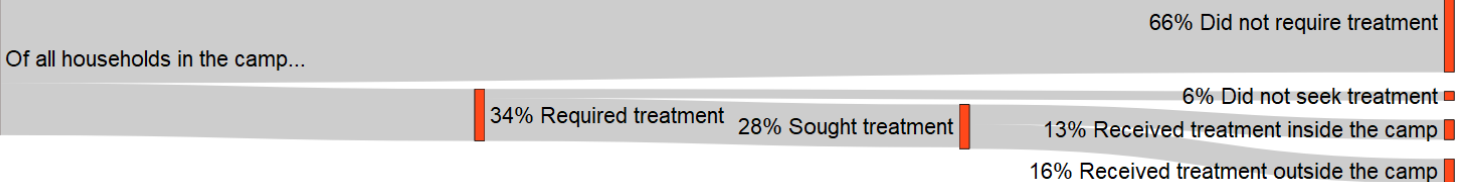
Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>12</sup>

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%

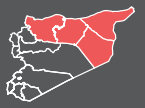
## HEALTH

 **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:



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:<sup>13</sup>

**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:



#### 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.<sup>14</sup>

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

#### Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:<sup>15</sup>



- 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**

**Households using latrines:** Communal<sup>16</sup> 99% Household<sup>16</sup> 1%

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

#### Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:<sup>17</sup>

Segregated by gender	9%	7%	83%
Lockable from inside	2%	39%	59%
Functioning lighting	77%	16%	7%
	None	Some	All

#### Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:<sup>17</sup>



Very clean	17%
Mostly clean	63%
Somewhat unclean	17%
Very unclean	3%



**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**

**Households using showers:** Communal<sup>16</sup> 1% Household<sup>16</sup> 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**.

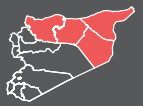
13. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.

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.

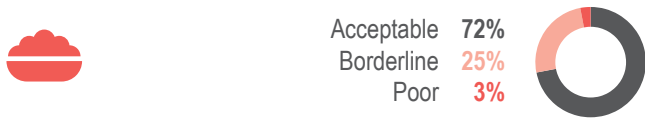
17. Excluding households who selected 'Not sure'.



## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

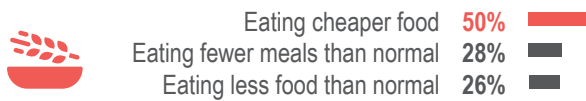
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:<sup>2</sup>



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.

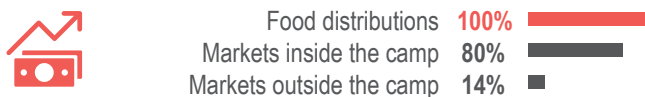
Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>18</sup>



### 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:<sup>5</sup>



**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)<sup>19</sup>

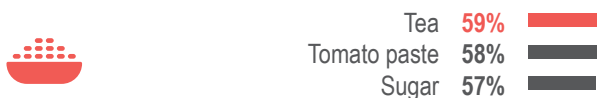
### Distributions

Type of food assistance received,<sup>20</sup> 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:<sup>6</sup>



### About REACH Initiative

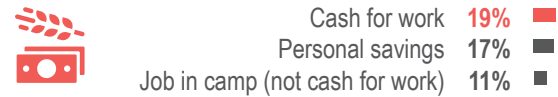
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## LIVELIHOODS

**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** (92 USD)<sup>19</sup>  
Households with members earning an income: **31%**

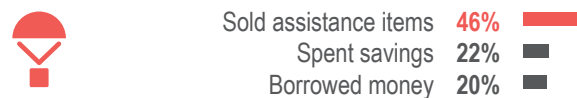
Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>5</sup>



**15%** 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:<sup>5</sup>



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)

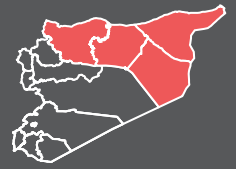
20. In the 30 days before the interview.

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<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of households:** 315<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of shelters:** 380  
**First arrivals:** April 2017  
**Average length of stay:** 20 months  
**Camp area:** 0.06 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Management agency:** Local authorities  
**Administration agency:** Local authorities

## 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.

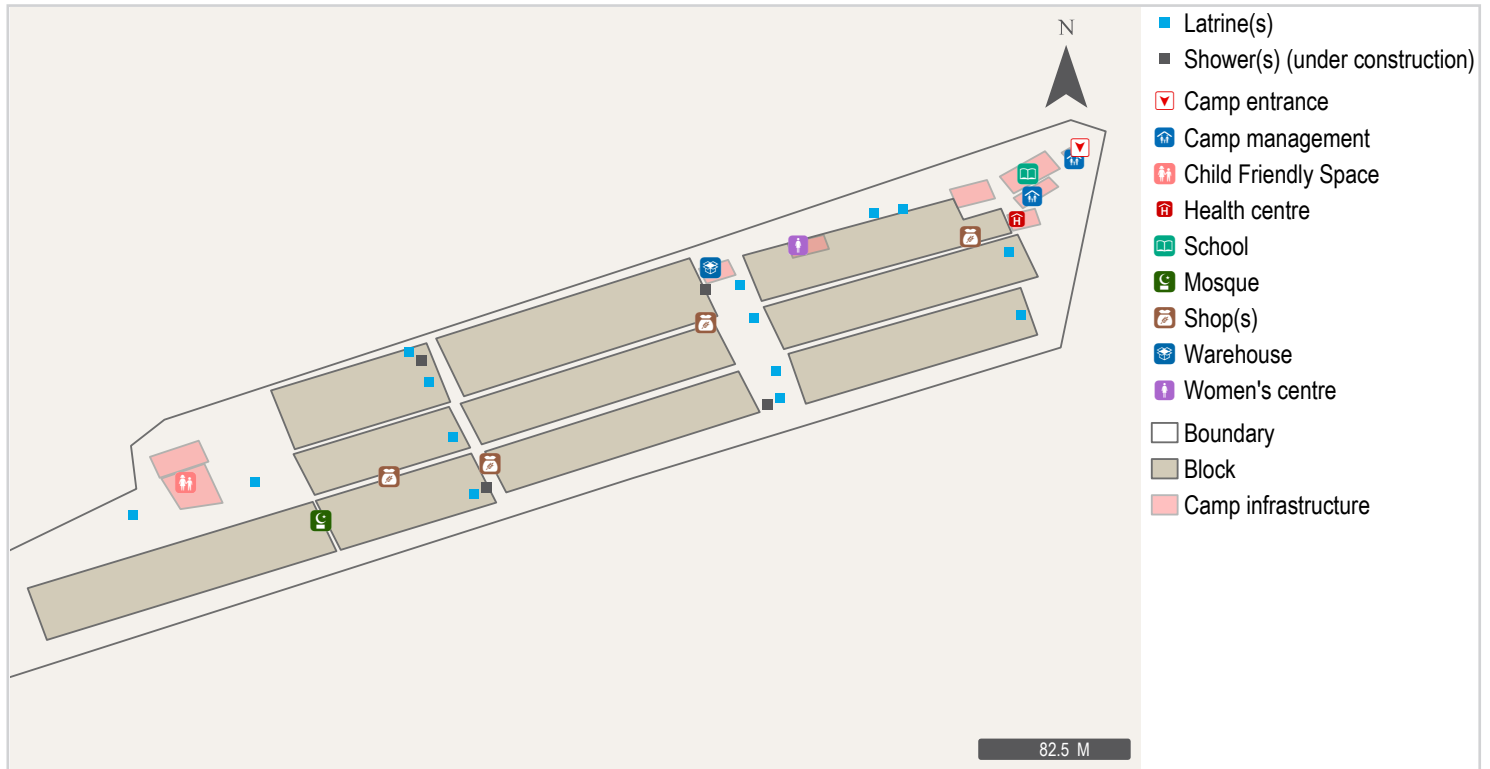
## Location Map



## 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.

## Camp Map



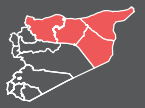
## Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Current round			Previous round (Dec 2018)	
		Target	Result	Achievement	Result	Change
<b>Shelter</b>	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.2	●	5.5	▼
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	3.4m <sup>2</sup>	●	5m <sup>2</sup>	▼
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	24m <sup>2</sup>	●	25m <sup>2</sup>	▼
<b>Health</b>	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	63%	●	39%	▲
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
<b>Protection</b>	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	4%	●	25%	▼
<b>Food</b>	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment	100%	99%	●	93%	▲
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	84%	●	21%	▲
<b>Education</b>	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	69%	●	79%	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	23%	●	17%	▲
<b>WASH</b>	Persons per latrine	max. 20	34	●	33	▲
	Persons per shower	max. 20	117	●	No showers	▼
	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

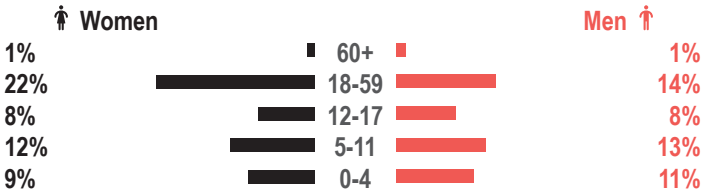
1. Numbers of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management.

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

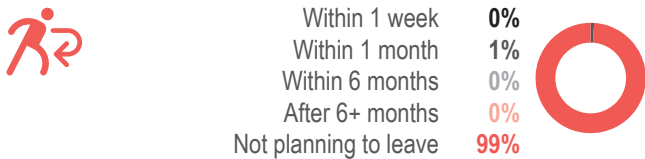
### Demographics



### Top three household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Aleppo	Maskana	86%
Syria	Aleppo	Al-Khafsa	9%
Syria	Aleppo	Dayr Hafir	3%

### Households planning to leave the camp:



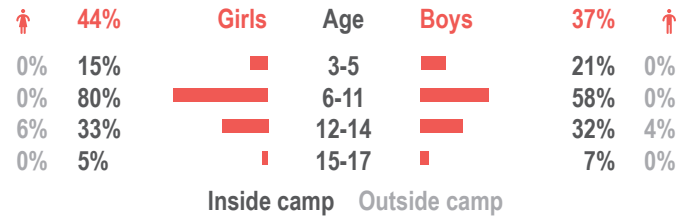
## EDUCATION



At the time of data collection, there was **1** educational facility in the camp.<sup>3</sup>

Age groups:	No data
Service providers:	Local authorities
Curricula on offer:	Autonomous learning
Certification available:	✗

### Attendance<sup>4</sup>



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<sup>3</sup>

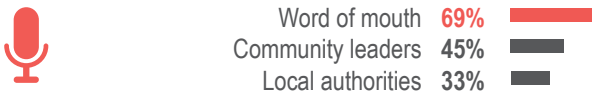
Facility	None	In some schools	In all schools
Gender-segregated latrines	✗	✓	✓
Handwashing facilities	✗	✓	✓
Safe drinking water	✗	✓	✓

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

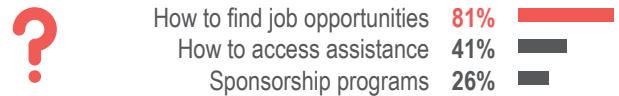
### Sources of information

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



### Information needs

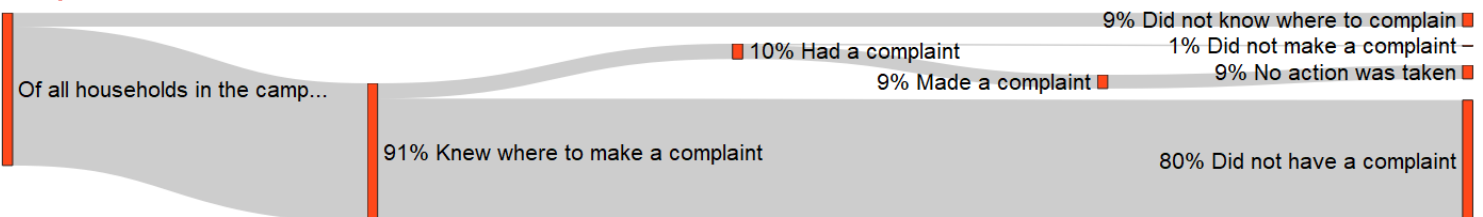
#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>6</sup>



### Service mapping

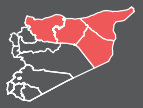
Have services in the camp been mapped? ✓ Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? ✓

### 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.



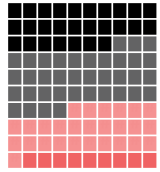
## SHELTER

94% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

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



### Tent status<sup>7</sup>



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:<sup>6</sup>



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

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>6</sup>



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.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

### NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:<sup>6</sup>



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:<sup>5</sup>



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

### Winter response

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:<sup>5</sup>



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

Winter items received, by % of households:

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

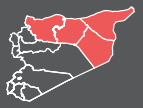
40% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 40% of all households reported that they had **bought extra fuel** in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:<sup>5</sup>



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.



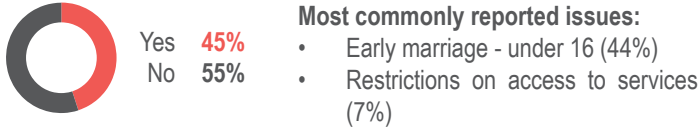
## PROTECTION

**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):

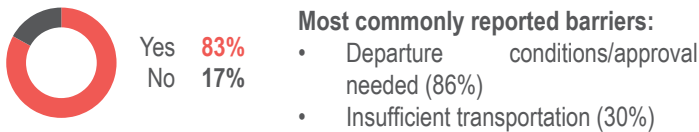


In the two weeks prior to data collection, **women in 19%** and **men in 19%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>8</sup>  
**8%** of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a **women's space**<sup>9</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

### Freedom of movement

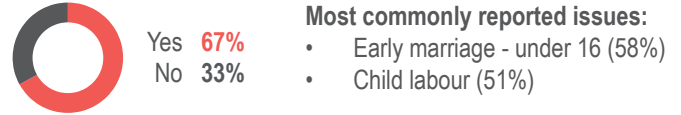
**96%** of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

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



### Child protection

Households reporting the presence of child protection issues within the camp (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**<sup>10</sup> 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**<sup>9</sup> (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

	None	In some CFSs	In all CFSs
Gender-segregated latrines	✓		
Handwashing facilities	✓		

### Documentation

**4%** of individuals in the camp are reportedly in possession of their key **identification papers**.<sup>11</sup>

**61%** of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

### Vulnerable groups

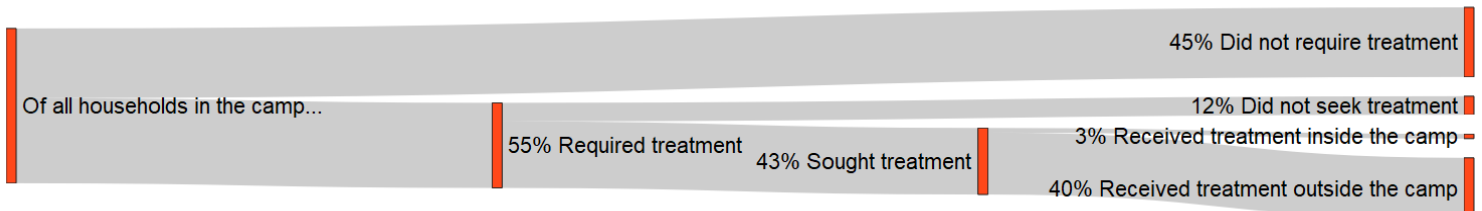
Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>12</sup>

Children at risk	0.8%	Elderly at risk	0.0%
Chronically ill persons	3.3%	Persons with psychosocial needs	0.0%
Persons with disabilities	0.6%	Single parents/caregivers	1.9%

## HEALTH

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

Access to treatment for one or more household members:

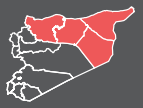


Households with members in the following categories:<sup>12</sup>

Person with serious injury	9%
Person with chronic illness	15%
Pregnant or lactating woman	34%

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:

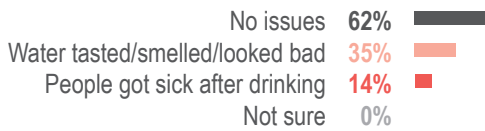
**100%** of households used a public tap/standpipe



#### Household water:<sup>13</sup>

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

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



**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:



#### Most commonly reported strategies:

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

### 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.<sup>14</sup>

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

#### Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:<sup>15</sup>



- 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**.

### Sanitation



**Number of latrines in camp: 76**

**Households using latrines:** Communal<sup>16</sup> 100% Household<sup>16</sup> 0%

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

#### Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:<sup>17</sup>



#### Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:<sup>17</sup>



Very clean 11%  
 Mostly clean 53%  
 Somewhat unclean 31%  
 Very unclean 6%



**93%** of households reported that all members could access latrines.

Groups that could not always access latrines included:

- People with disabilities (5% of households)



**Number of showers in camp: 22**

**Households using showers:** Communal<sup>16</sup> 0% Household<sup>16</sup> 0%

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

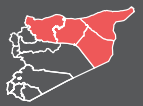
13. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.

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.

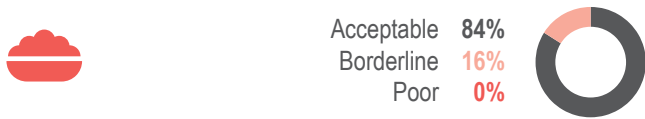
17. Excluding households who selected 'Not sure'.



## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

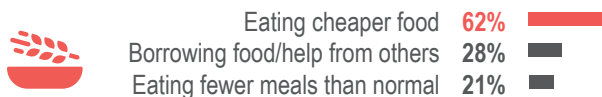
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:<sup>2</sup>



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.

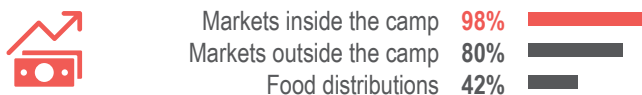
Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>18</sup>



### 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:<sup>5</sup>



**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)<sup>19</sup>

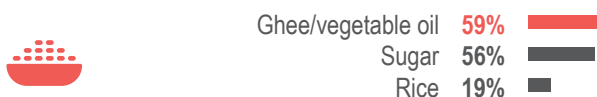
### Distributions

Type of food assistance received,<sup>20</sup> by % of households reporting:



**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:<sup>6</sup>



### About REACH Initiative

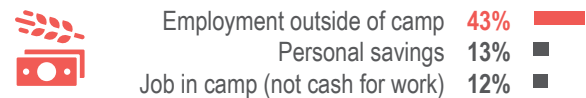
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## LIVELIHOODS

**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)<sup>19</sup>  
Households with members earning an income: **60%**

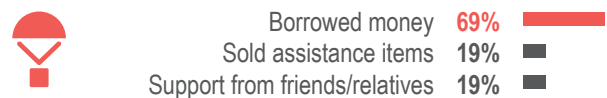
Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>5</sup>



**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:<sup>5</sup>



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)

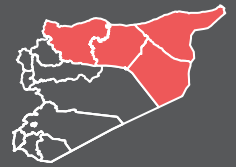
20. In the 30 days before the interview.

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<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of households:** 450<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of shelters:** 525  
**First arrivals:** June 2017  
**Average length of stay:** 19 months  
**Camp area:** 0.09 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Management agency:** Local authorities  
**Administration agency:** Local authorities

## 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.

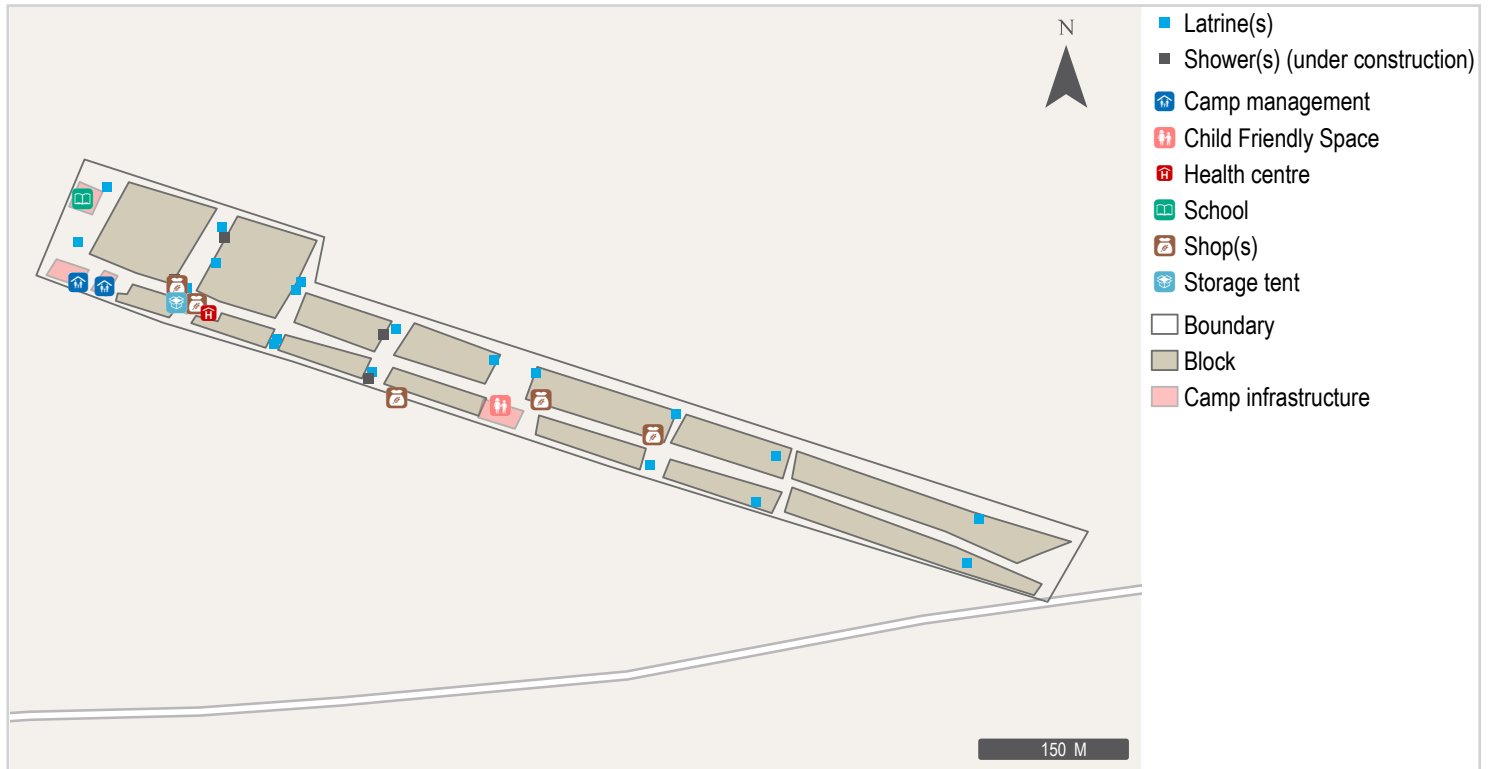
## Location Map



## 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.

## Camp Map



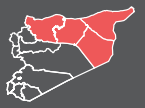
## Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Current round		Previous round (Dec 2018)	
			Result	Achievement	Result	Change
<b>Shelter</b>	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	6.3	●	5.8	▲
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	4.8m <sup>2</sup>	●	4.6m <sup>2</sup>	▲
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	35m <sup>2</sup>	●	20m <sup>2</sup>	▲
<b>Health</b>	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	69%	●	53%	▲
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
<b>Protection</b>	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	3%	●	61%	▼
<b>Food</b>	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment	100%	99%	●	100%	▼
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	80%	●	28%	▲
<b>Education</b>	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	58%	●	69%	▼
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	25%	●	20%	▲
<b>WASH</b>	Persons per latrine	max. 20	27	●	42	▼
	Persons per shower	max. 20	125	●	No showers	▲
	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

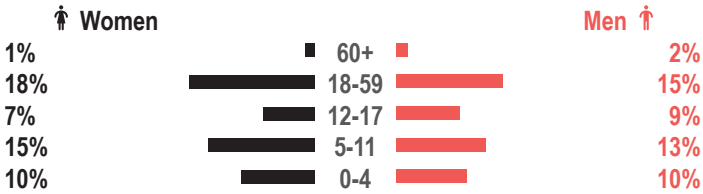
1. Numbers of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management.

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

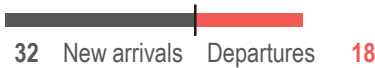
### Demographics



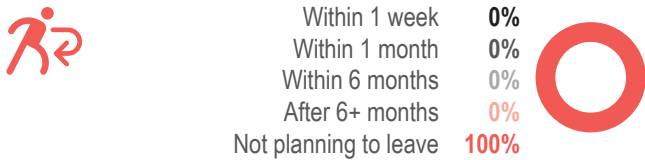
### Top three household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Syria	Aleppo	Maskana	39%
Syria	Aleppo	Dayr Hafir	34%
Syria	Aleppo	Al-Khafsa	11%

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



### Households planning to leave the camp:



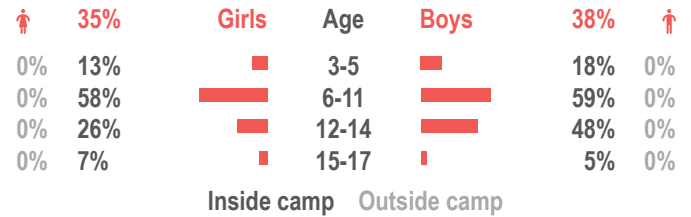
## EDUCATION



At the time of data collection, there was **1** educational facility in the camp.<sup>3</sup>

Age groups:	No data
Service providers:	No data
Curricula on offer:	No data
Certification available:	No data

### Attendance<sup>4</sup>



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 facilities<sup>3</sup>

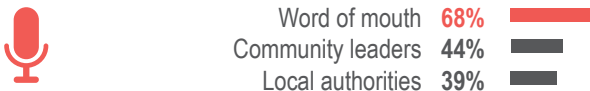
Facility	None	In some schools	In all schools
Gender-segregated latrines	✓		
Handwashing facilities	✓		
Safe drinking water	✓		

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

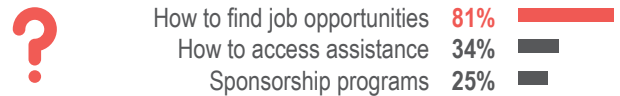
### Sources of information

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



### Information needs

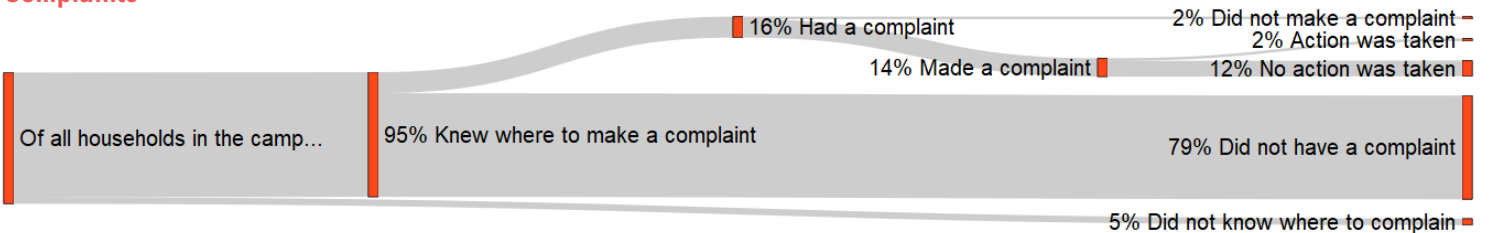
#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>6</sup>



### Service mapping

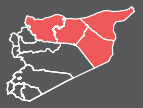
Have services in the camp been mapped? **✗** Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? **✗**

### Complaints



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.



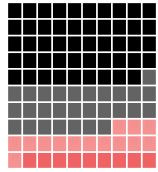
## SHELTER

89% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

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



### Tent status<sup>7</sup>



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:<sup>6</sup>



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

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>6</sup>



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

### Fire safety

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



Yes - fire extinguishers	86%
Yes - other	0%
Not sure	7%
No	7%

78% 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:<sup>6</sup>



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:<sup>5</sup>



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

### Winter response

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:<sup>5</sup>



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

Winter items received, by % of households:

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

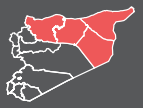
39% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 39% of all households reported that they had **bought extra fuel** in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:<sup>5</sup>



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):



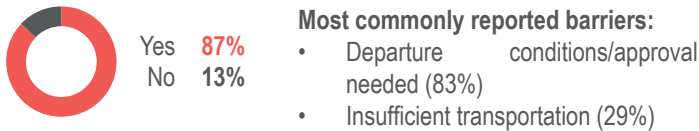
In the two weeks prior to data collection, **women in 22%** and **men in 15%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>8</sup>  
**10%** of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a **women's space**<sup>9</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

	None	In some spaces	In all spaces
Latrines	No data	No data	No data
Handwashing facilities		✓	

### Freedom of movement

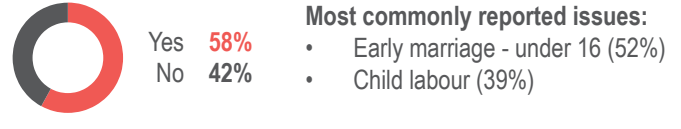
**100%** of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

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



### 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**<sup>10</sup> 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**<sup>9</sup> (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

	None	In some CFSs	In all CFSs
Gender-segregated latrines		✓	
Handwashing facilities		✓	

### Documentation

**3%** of individuals in the camp are reportedly in possession of their key **identification papers**.<sup>11</sup>

**77%** of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

### Vulnerable groups

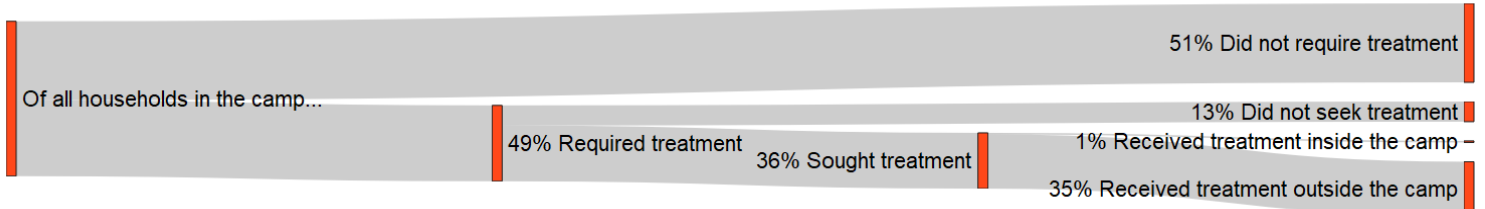
Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>12</sup>

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:

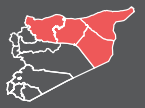


Households with members in the following categories:<sup>12</sup>

Person with serious injury	8%
Person with chronic illness	12%
Pregnant or lactating woman	42%

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%).

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



#### Household water:<sup>13</sup>

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

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



No issues	51%
Water tasted/smelled/looked bad	47%
People got sick after drinking	20%
Not sure	0%

**16%** 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 (12%)
- Modifying hygiene practices (11%)

### 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.<sup>14</sup>

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

#### Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:<sup>15</sup>



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

### Sanitation



**Number of latrines in camp: 91**

**Households using latrines:** Communal<sup>16</sup> 100% Household<sup>16</sup> 0%

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

#### Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:<sup>17</sup>

Segregated by gender	0%	1%	99%
Lockable from inside	8%	36%	56%
Functioning lighting	12%	29%	60%
	None	Some	All

#### Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:<sup>17</sup>



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)



**Number of showers in camp: 20**

**Households using showers:** Communal<sup>16</sup> 0% Household<sup>16</sup> 0%

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

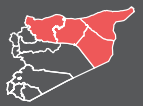
13. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.

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.

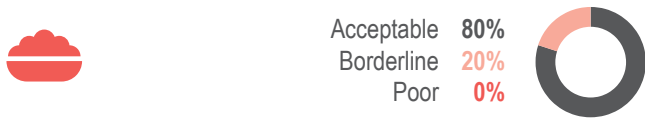
17. Excluding households who selected 'Not sure'.



## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

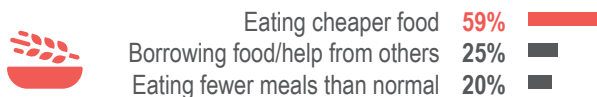
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:<sup>2</sup>



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.

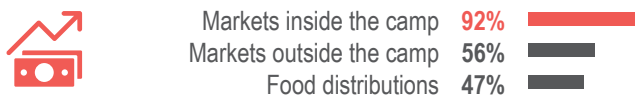
Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>18</sup>



### 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:<sup>5</sup>



**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)<sup>19</sup>

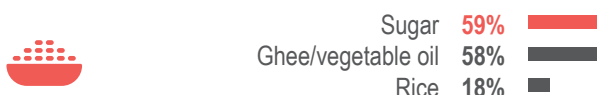
### Distributions

Type of food assistance received,<sup>20</sup> by % of households reporting:



**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:<sup>6</sup>



### About REACH Initiative

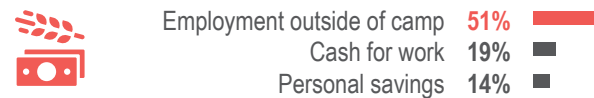
REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities 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

**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)<sup>19</sup>  
Households with members earning an income: **69%**

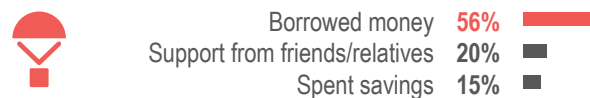
Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>5</sup>



**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:<sup>5</sup>



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.

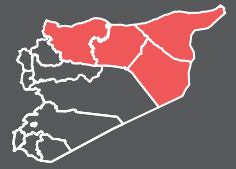
21. This includes both standard food baskets and ready-to-eat rations since it is not always clear to households what the difference is.



# Camp Profile: Newroz

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria

April-May 2019



## Overview

**Number of individuals:** 295<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of households:** 38<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of shelters:** 170  
**First arrivals:** No data  
**Average length of stay:** 57 months  
**Camp area:** 0.18 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Management agency:** INGO  
**Administration agency:** Self-administration

## 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.

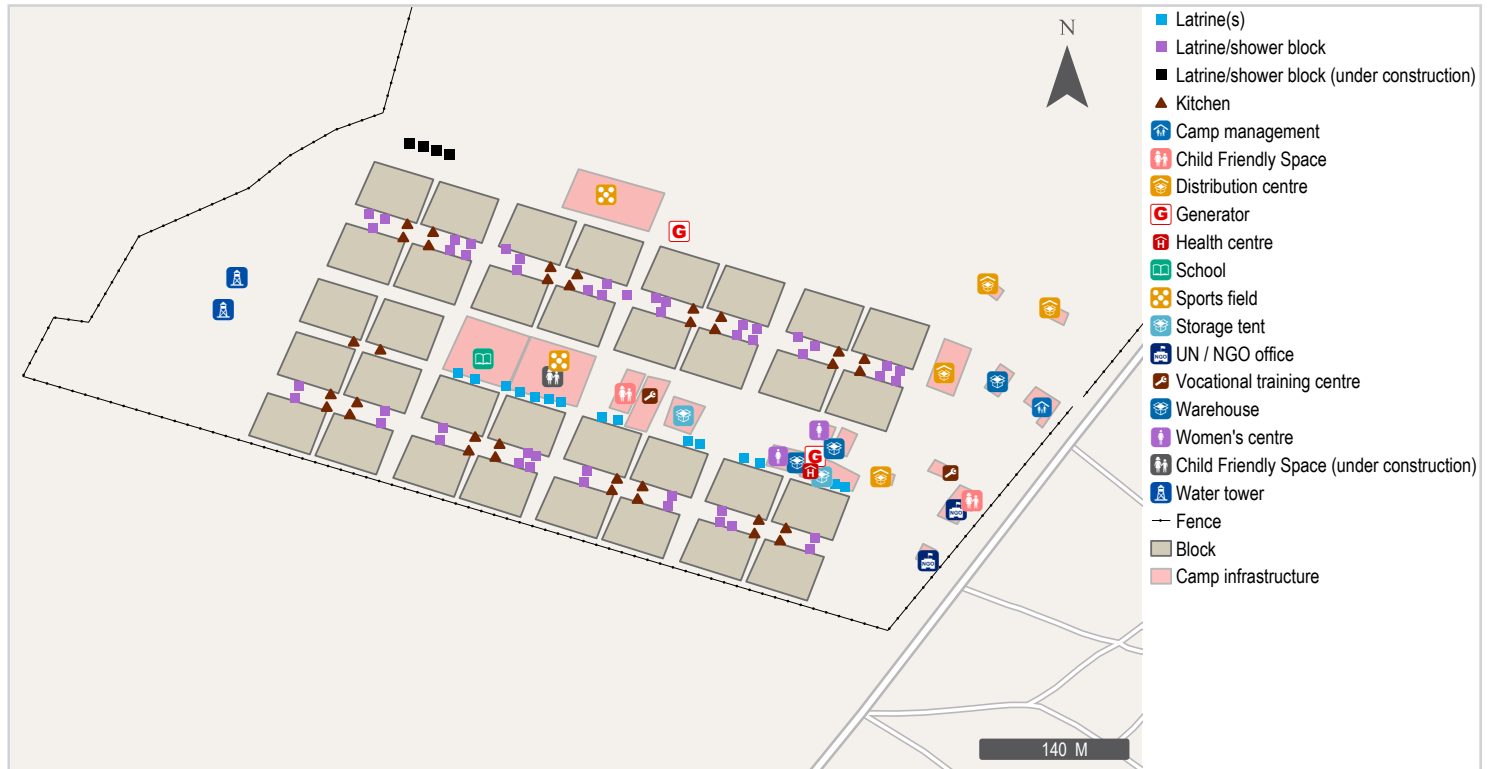
## Location Map



## 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.

## Camp Map



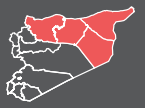
## Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Current round			Previous round (Dec 2018)	
		Target	Result	Achievement	Result	Change
<b>Shelter</b>	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	5.1	●	4.0	▲
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	13.3m <sup>2</sup>	●	6.9m <sup>2</sup>	▲
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	612m <sup>2</sup>	●	628m <sup>2</sup>	▼
<b>Health</b>	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	75%	●	87%	▼
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
<b>Protection</b>	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	9%	●	14%	▼
<b>Food</b>	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●	100%	▶
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	88%	●	59%	▲
<b>Education</b>	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	95%	●	70%	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	65%	●	55%	▲
<b>WASH</b>	Persons per latrine	max. 20	1	●	1	▶
	Persons per shower	max. 20	2	●	1	▲
	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

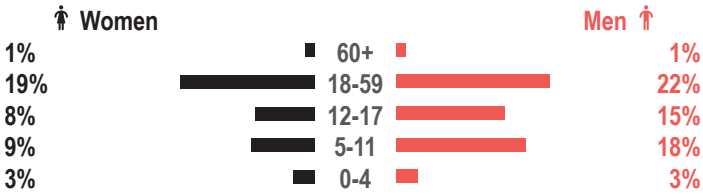
1. Numbers of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management.

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



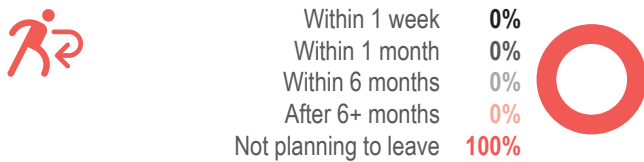
### Top three household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Iraq	Ninewa	Sinjar	80%
Iraq	Ninewa	Mosul	8%
Syria	Homs	Al-Qusayr	4%

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



### Households planning to leave the camp:



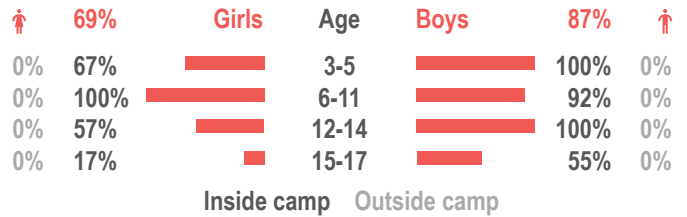
## 📖 EDUCATION



At the time of data collection, there was **1** educational facility in the camp.<sup>3</sup>

Age groups: 6-11, 12-14  
 Service providers: INGO  
 Curricula on offer: The agency's own curriculum  
 Certification available: ✓

### Attendance<sup>4</sup>



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<sup>3</sup>

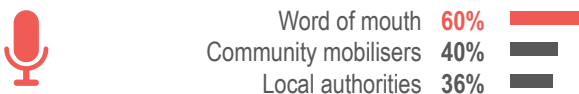
Facility	None	In some schools	In all schools
Gender-segregated latrines			✓
Handwashing facilities			✓
Safe drinking water			✓

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

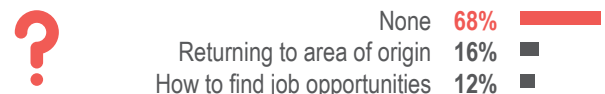
### Sources of information

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



### Information needs

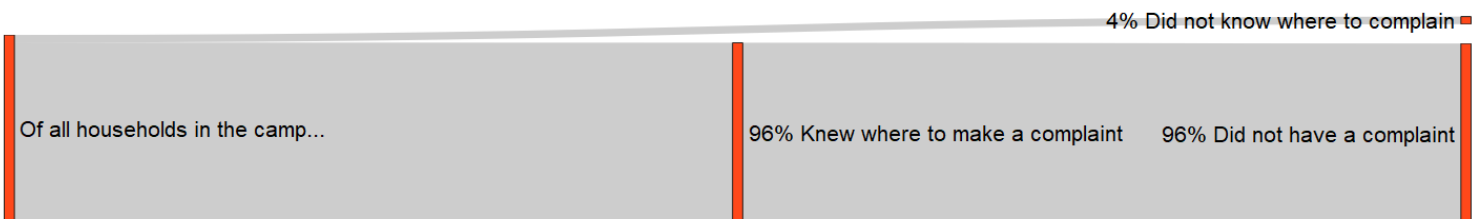
#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>6</sup>



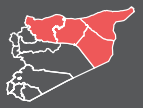
### Service mapping

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

### Complaints



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



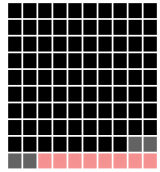
## SHELTER

100% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

Average number of people per shelter: **5.1**  
Average household size: **6.4** individuals



### Tent status<sup>7</sup>



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:<sup>6</sup>



Lack of privacy	16%
Shelter is in poor condition	4%
Other	0%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>6</sup>



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:<sup>6</sup>



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).

### Sources of light

Top three sources of light inside shelters:<sup>5</sup>



Lights powered by public network	92%
Camp generator	8%
Kerosene lamp	0%

### Winter response

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:<sup>5</sup>



Lack of sufficient blankets	36%
Water leaking into shelter	28%
Lack of sufficient clothes / shoes	24%

Winter items received, by % of households:

100%	Fuel
92%	Heater
84%	Winter clothes/shoes
56%	Shelter reinforcement material
36%	Blankets
20%	Cash/voucher assistance
0%	None

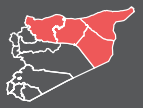
20% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. **12%** of all households reported that they had **bought extra fuel** in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:<sup>5</sup>



Bad smell	60%
Irritation of eyes	32%
None	24%

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):

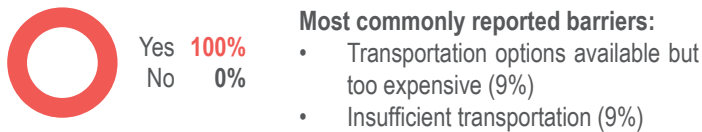


In the two weeks prior to data collection, **women in 4%** and **men in 0%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>8</sup>  
**17%** of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a **women's space**<sup>9</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

### Freedom of movement

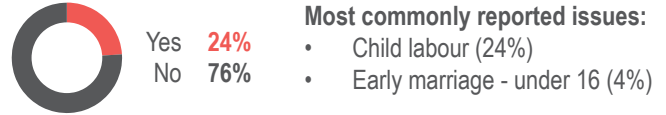
**100%** of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

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



### Child protection

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



**None** of the households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>10</sup> 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**<sup>9</sup> (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

	None	In some CFSs	In all CFSs
Gender-segregated latrines	✓		
Handwashing facilities	✓		

### Documentation

**9%** of individuals in the camp are reportedly in possession of their key **identification papers**.<sup>11</sup>

**None** of the children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

### Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>12</sup>

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%

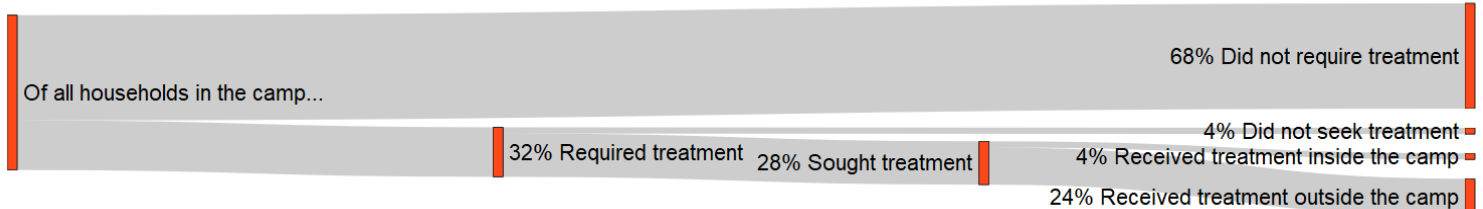
## HEALTH

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

Access to treatment for one or more household members:

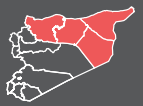
Households with members in the following categories:<sup>12</sup>

Person with serious injury		4%	
Person with chronic illness		36%	
Pregnant or lactating woman		16%	



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:

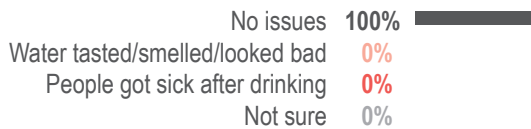
**100%** of households used a piped connection



#### Household water:<sup>13</sup>

**100%** of households used a piped connection

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



**8%** 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:



### 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.<sup>14</sup>

**1%** had suffered from **respiratory illness**;  
**0%** had suffered from **skin disease**.

#### Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:<sup>15</sup>



- 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**.

### Sanitation



**Number of latrines in camp: 247**

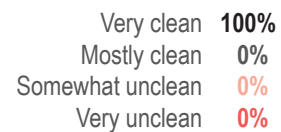
**Households using latrines:** Communal<sup>16</sup> 4% Household<sup>16</sup> 96%

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

#### Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:<sup>17</sup>



#### Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:<sup>17</sup>



**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)



**Number of showers in camp: 188**

**Households using showers:** Communal<sup>16</sup> 0% Household<sup>16</sup> 100%

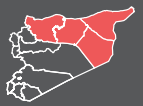
13. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.

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.

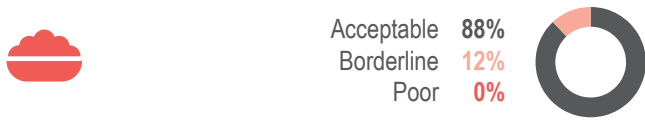
17. Excluding households who selected 'Not sure'.



## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

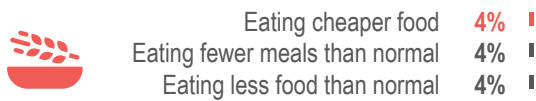
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:<sup>2</sup>



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.

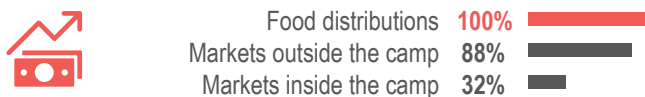
Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>18</sup>



### 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:<sup>5</sup>



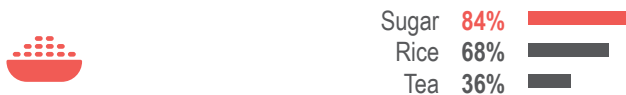
**40%** of households reported that they had **bought food on credit** in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed **70,000 SYP** (131 USD)<sup>19</sup>

### Distributions

Type of food assistance received,<sup>20</sup> by % of households reporting:



Top three food items households would like to receive more of:<sup>6</sup>



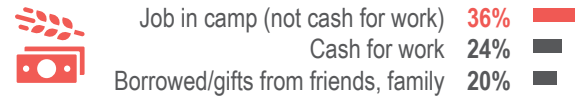
## LIVELIHOODS

**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)<sup>19</sup>

Households with members earning an income: **64%**

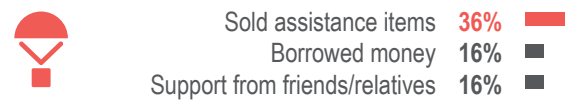
Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>5</sup>



**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:<sup>5</sup>



### 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)

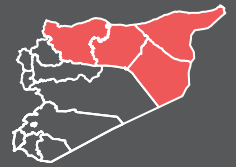
20. In the 30 days before the interview.

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: Roj

Al-Hasakeh governorate, Syria  
April-May 2019



## Overview

**Number of individuals:** 1,700<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of households:** 68<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of shelters:** 100  
**First arrivals:** March 2015  
**Average length of stay:** 30 months  
**Camp area:** 0.10 km<sup>2</sup>  
**Management agency:** Self-administration  
**Administration agency:** INGO

## 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.

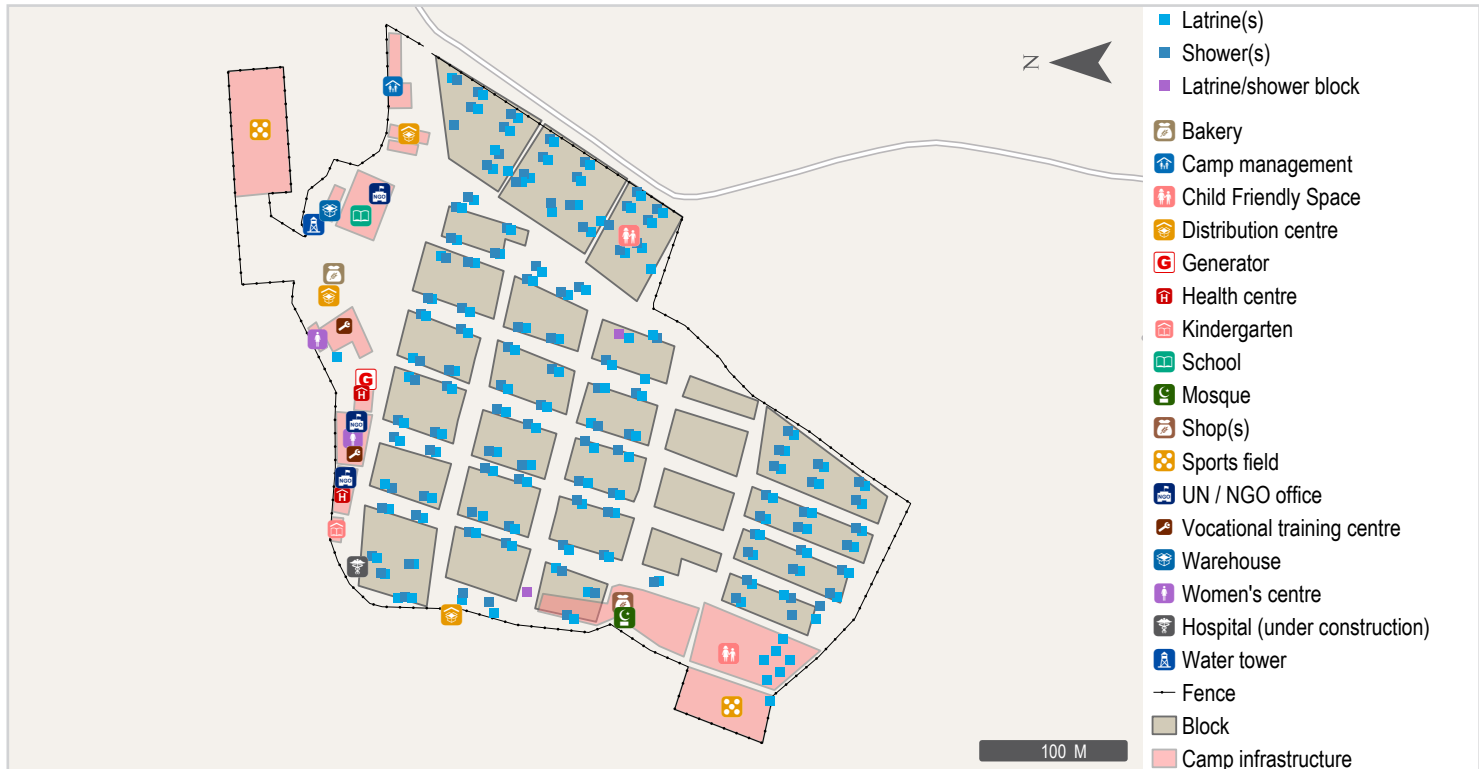
## Location Map



## 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**.

## Camp Map



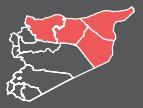
## Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Current round		Previous round (Dec 2018)	
			Result	Achievement	Result	Change
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4.6	●	4.8	▼
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m <sup>2</sup>	5.2m <sup>2</sup>	●	5.3m <sup>2</sup>	▼
	Average camp area per person	min 35m <sup>2</sup>	57m <sup>2</sup>	●	226m <sup>2</sup>	▼
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	62%	●	80%	▼
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●	Yes	▶
Protection	% of households reported having lost some form of documentation	0%	4%	●	28%	▼
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment	100%	100%	●	100%	▶
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) <sup>2</sup>	100%	93%	●	67%	▲
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	85%	●	83%	▲
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	65%	●	57%	▲
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	12	●	4	▲
	Persons per shower	max. 20	15	●	6	▲
	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

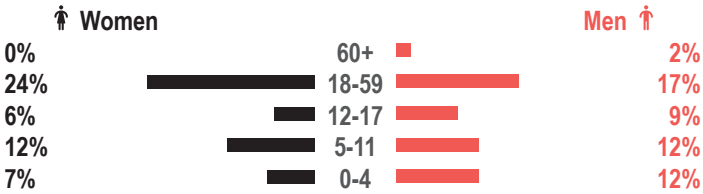
1. Numbers of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management.

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



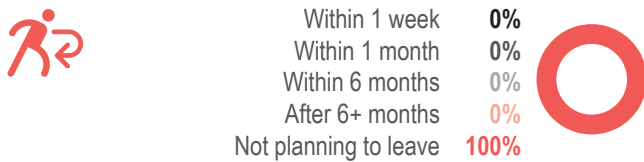
### Top three household origins:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	Percentage
Iraq	Ninewa	Mosul	56%
Iraq	Salah Al Din	Samarra	15%
Iraq	Salah Al Din	Shirqat	11%

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



### Households planning to leave the camp:



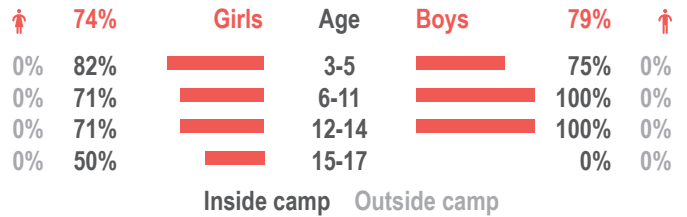
## 📖 EDUCATION



At the time of data collection, there was **1** educational facility in the camp.<sup>3</sup>

Age groups: 6-11, 12-14, 15-17  
 Service providers: INGO  
 Curricula on offer: The agency's own curriculum  
 Certification available: ✓

### Attendance<sup>4</sup>



4% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that none of them went to school.

### Available WASH facilities<sup>3</sup>

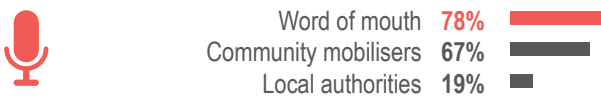
Gender-segregated latrines	No data
Handwashing facilities	No data
Safe drinking water	No data

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

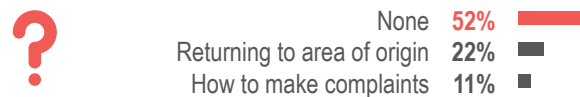
### Sources of information

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



### Information needs

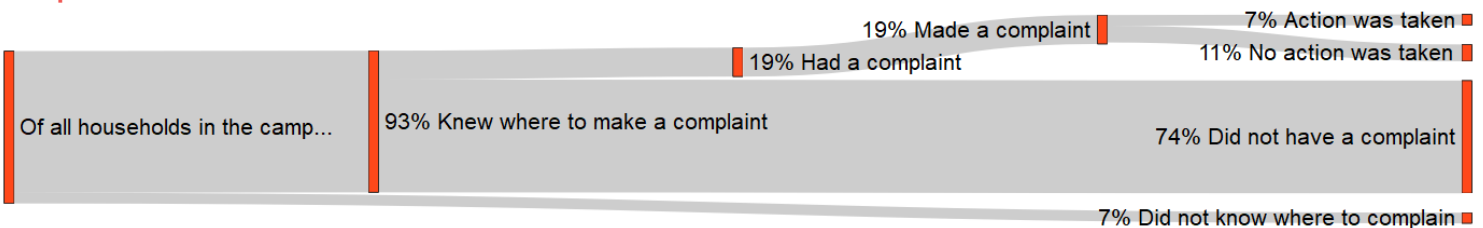
#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>6</sup>



### Service mapping

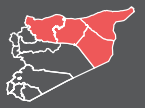
Have services in the camp been mapped? ✓ Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp? ✓

### Complaints



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.



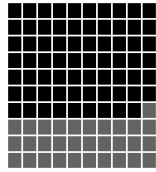
## SHELTER

97% of inhabited shelters were household-sized tents.

Average number of people per shelter: **4.6**  
Average household size: **6.0** individuals



### Tent status<sup>7</sup>



Tent is new	69%
Minor wear and tear	31%
Tent is in poor condition	0%
Tent is worn/torn	0%

### Shelter adequacy

67% of households reported that they faced shelter adequacy issues.

Top three most commonly reported shelter adequacy issues:<sup>6</sup>



Shelter is in poor condition	33%
Safety	19%
Lack of privacy	7%

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>6</sup>




Tarpaulins	70%
Plastic sheeting	41%
New/additional tents	37%

### 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.

## NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

### NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:<sup>6</sup>



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:<sup>5</sup>



Powered by the public network	100%
Powered by a private generator	4%

### Winter response

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:<sup>5</sup>



Shelter damage (bad weather)	56%
Lack of sufficient fuel	30%
Lack of sufficient blankets	26%

Winter items received, by % of households:

85%	Heater
81%	Fuel
67%	Winter clothes/shoes
37%	Blankets
30%	Shelter reinforcement material
4%	Cash/voucher assistance
0%	None

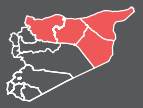
30% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. 19% of all households reported that they had bought extra fuel in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:<sup>5</sup>



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.



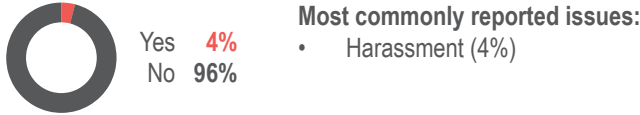
## PROTECTION

**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):



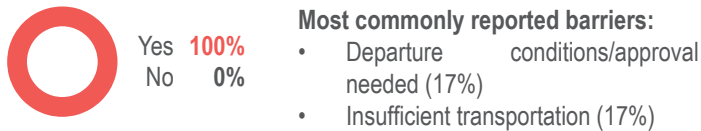
In the two weeks prior to data collection, **women in 11%** and **men in 12%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>8</sup>  
**78%** of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a **women's space**<sup>9</sup> in the 30 days prior to data collection.

	None	In some spaces	In all spaces
Latrines	No data	No data	No data
Handwashing facilities			✓

### Freedom of movement

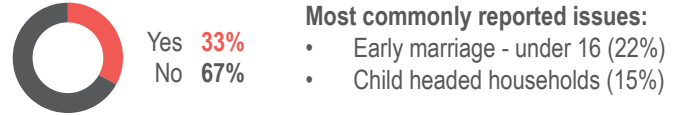
**100%** of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

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



### Child protection

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



**0%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**<sup>10</sup> in the previous two weeks.

**76%** of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had attended a **Child Friendly Space**<sup>9</sup> (CFS) in the 30 days prior to data collection.

	None	In some CFSs	In all CFSs
Gender-segregated latrines			✓
Handwashing facilities			✓

### Documentation

**4%** of individuals in the camp are reportedly in possession of their key **identification papers**.<sup>11</sup>

**0%** of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

### Vulnerable groups

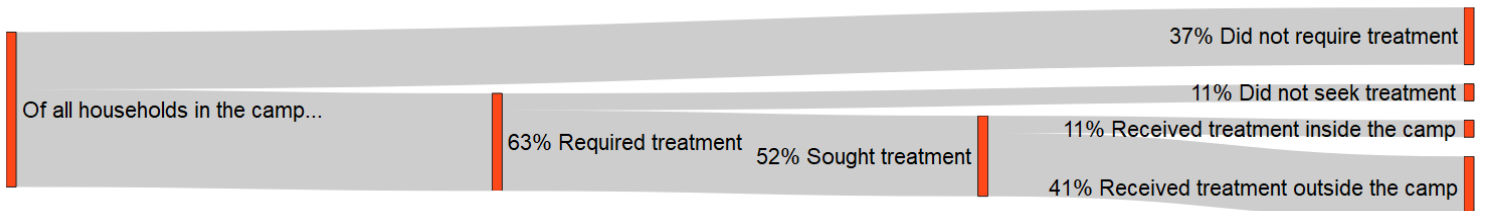
Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:<sup>12</sup>

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%

## HEALTH

**Number of healthcare facilities: 2**  
**Service providers: NGO**  
**Types of facilities:** NGO clinics; one hospital was under construction at the time of data collection.

Access to treatment for one or more household members:

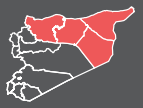


Households with members in the following categories:<sup>12</sup>

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. 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:<sup>13</sup>

**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:



#### Most commonly reported strategy:

- Modifying hygiene practices (4%)

### 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.<sup>14</sup>

**9%** had suffered from **respiratory illness**;  
**1%** had suffered from **skin disease**.

#### Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:<sup>15</sup>



- 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**.

### Sanitation



**Number of latrines in camp: 141**

**Households using latrines:** Communal<sup>16</sup> 44% Household<sup>16</sup> 56%

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

#### Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:<sup>17</sup>

Segregated by gender	92%	0%	8%
Lockable from inside	0%	0%	100%
Functioning lighting	25%	8%	67%
	None	Some	All

#### Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:<sup>17</sup>



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)



**Number of showers in camp: 114**

**Households using showers:** Communal<sup>16</sup> 11% Household<sup>16</sup> 78%

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

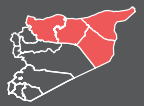
13. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.

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.

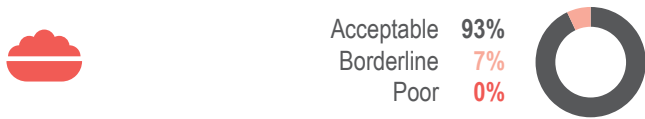
17. Excluding households who selected 'Not sure'.



## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

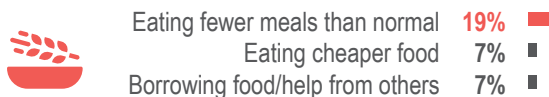
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:<sup>2</sup>



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.

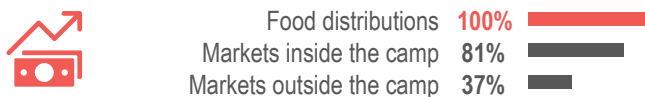
Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>18</sup>



### 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:<sup>5</sup>



**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)<sup>19</sup>

### Distributions

Type of food assistance received,<sup>20</sup> by % of households reporting:



Top three food items households would like to receive more of:<sup>6</sup>



### 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).

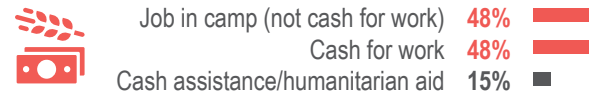
## LIVELIHOODS

**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)<sup>19</sup>

Households with members earning an income: **93%**

Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>5</sup>



**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:<sup>5</sup>



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)

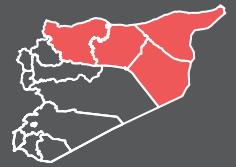
20. In the 30 days before the interview.

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: Twahina

Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria  
April-May 2019



## Overview

**Number of individuals:** 8,158<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of households:** 2,228<sup>1</sup>  
**Number of shelters:** 621  
**First arrivals:** May 2017  
**Average length of stay:** 21 months  
**Camp area:** 0.38 km<sup>2</sup>  
**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.

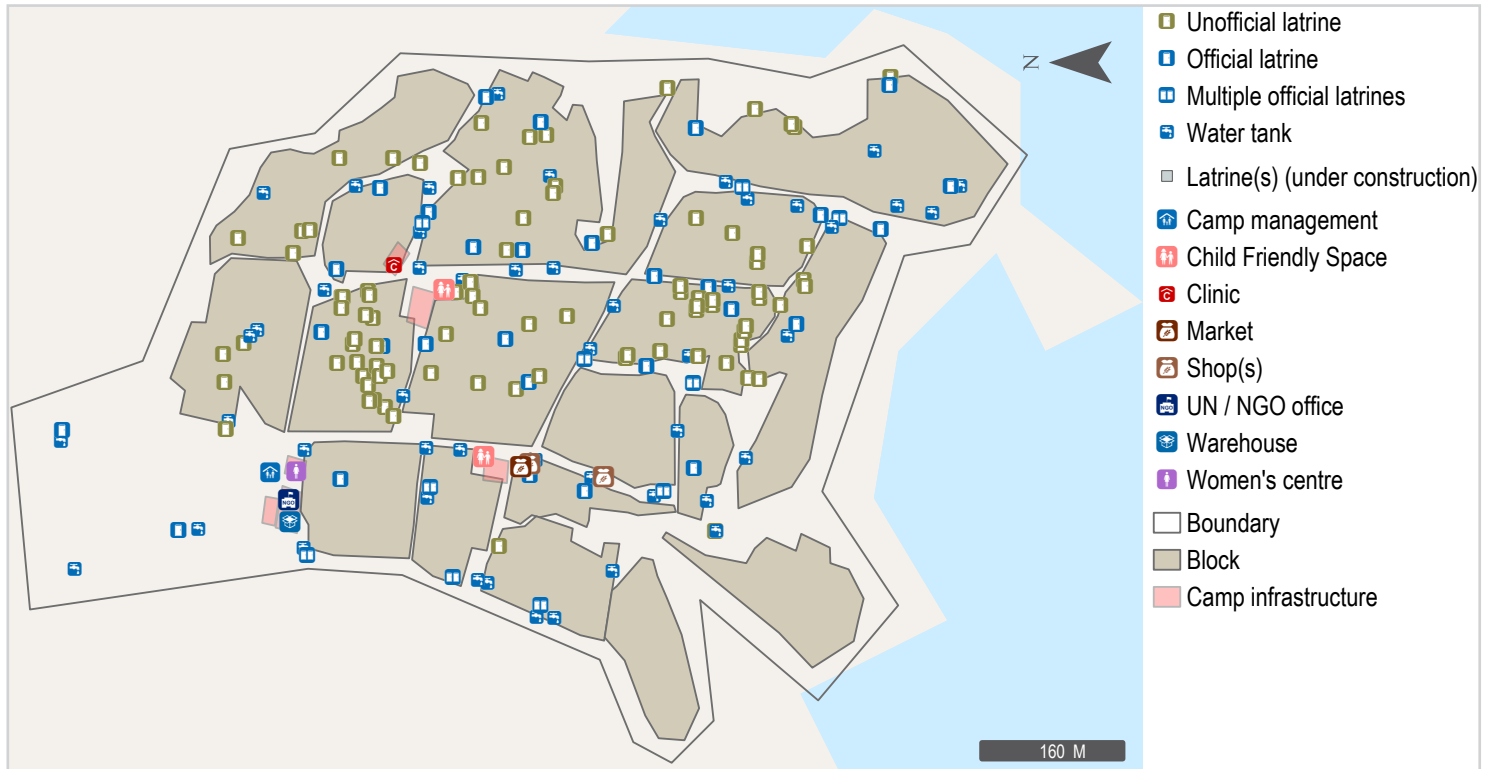
## Location Map



## 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



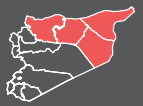
## Sectoral Minimum Standards

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

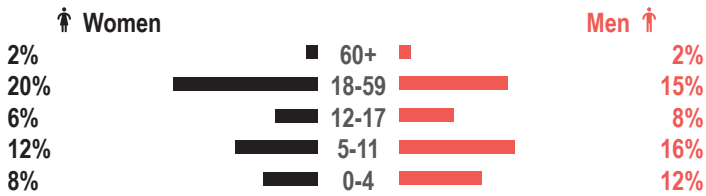
1. Numbers of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management.

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



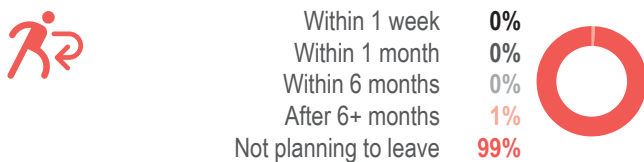
### Top three household origins:

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.<sup>3</sup>

### Attendance<sup>4</sup>

Gender	Age	Inside camp (%)	Outside camp (%)
Girls	3-5	0%	0%
	6-11	0%	2%
	12-14	0%	0%
	15-17	0%	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:

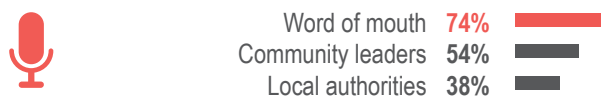
- No education available/lack of learning space in the camp (90%)
- School is too far away/no transport available (1%)

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

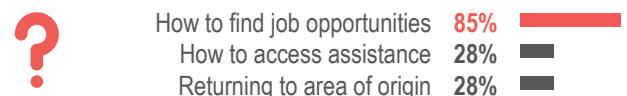
### Sources of information

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



### Information needs

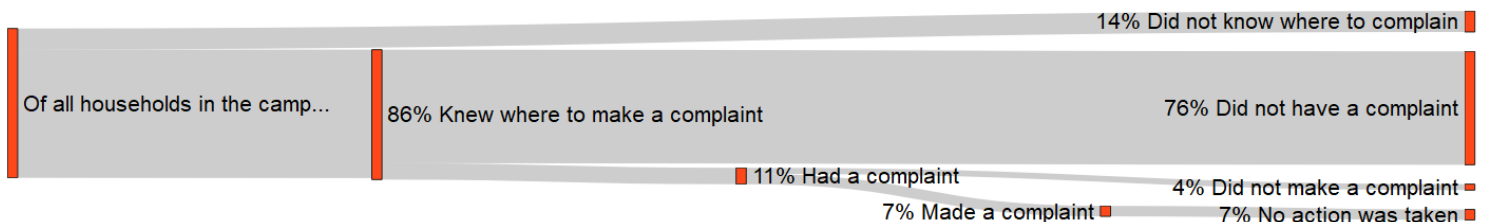
#### Top three reported information needs:<sup>6</sup>



### Service mapping

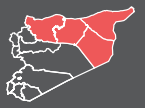
Have services in the camp been mapped?  Is service mapping data available to all actors in the camp?

### 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.



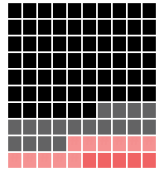
## SHELTER

74% of inhabited shelters were makeshift/improvised shelters.

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



### Tent status<sup>7</sup>



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:<sup>6</sup>



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

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:<sup>6</sup>



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:<sup>6</sup>



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:<sup>5</sup>



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

### Winter response

Top three challenges faced by households during the last winter:<sup>5</sup>



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

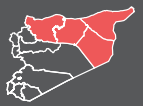
60% of households reported that one of their primary winter-related issues was a lack of fuel. **58%** of all households reported that they had **bought extra fuel** in order to cope with the cold winter weather.

Heater and fuel issues faced by households:<sup>5</sup>



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.



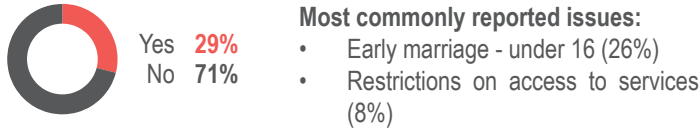
## PROTECTION

**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):

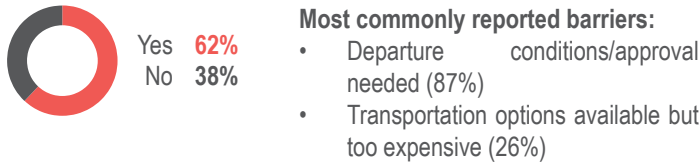


In the two weeks prior to data collection, **women in 22%** and **men in 17%** of households had reportedly exhibited **signs of psychosocial distress**.<sup>8</sup>  
**15%** of households reported that at least one woman or girl had attended a **women's space**<sup>9</sup> in the 30 days prior to data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

### Freedom of movement

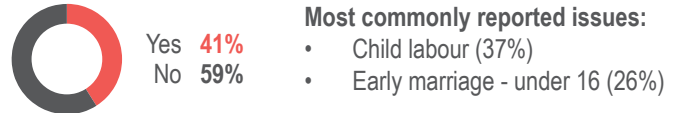
**73%** of households who needed to leave the camp temporarily for **medical emergencies** in the two weeks prior to data collection reported that they had been able to do so.

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**<sup>10</sup> 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**<sup>9</sup> (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**.<sup>11</sup>  
**64%** of children under five years old reportedly have **birth registration documentation**.

### Vulnerable groups

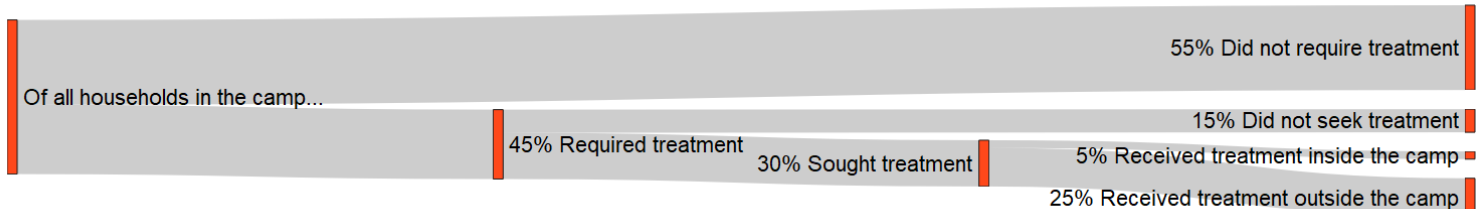
**Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups:**<sup>12</sup>

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

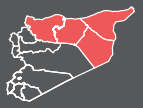
**Number of healthcare facilities: 4**  
**Service providers: NGOs**  
**Types of facilities: Public/NGO clinics**

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:

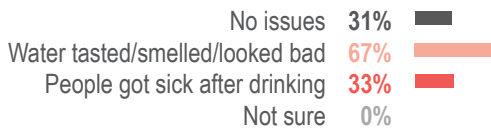
**100%** of households used a public tap/standpipe



#### Household water:<sup>13</sup>

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

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



**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.<sup>14</sup>

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

#### Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:<sup>15</sup>



- 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:	<b>Communal<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>Household<sup>16</sup></b>
	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:<sup>17</sup>



#### Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:<sup>17</sup>



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:	<b>Communal<sup>16</sup></b>	<b>Household<sup>16</sup></b>
	0%	0%

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

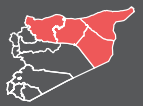
13. Household water is water used for household purposes such as washing and cooking.

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.

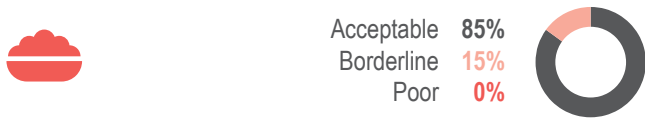
17. Excluding households who selected 'Not sure'.



## FOOD SECURITY

### Consumption

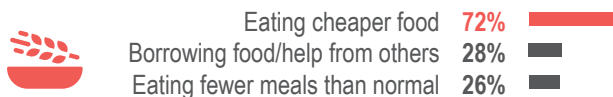
Percentage of households at each food consumption score level:<sup>2</sup>



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.

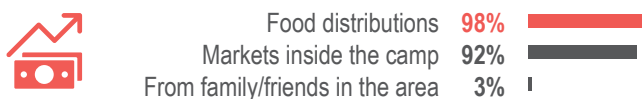
Top three reported food-related coping strategies:<sup>18</sup>



### 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:<sup>5</sup>



**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)<sup>19</sup>

### Distributions

Type of food assistance received,<sup>20</sup> 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:<sup>6</sup>



### 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).

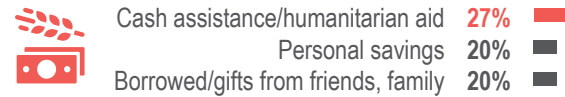
## LIVELIHOODS

**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)<sup>19</sup>

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

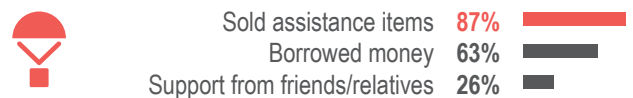
Top three reported primary income sources:<sup>5</sup>



**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:<sup>5</sup>



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.