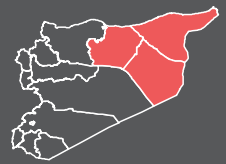




Camp Profile: Tel Elsamen Daham

Ar-Raqqa governorate, Syria

March 2020



Summary

This profile provides an overview of conditions in Tel Elsamen Daham, an informal camp in Ar-Raqqa governorate. Primary data was collected through household surveys between 17–19 March 2020. Households were randomly sampled to a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, based on population figures provided by camp management. Key informant interviews with camp managers on 20 February have been used to support some of the findings.

At the time of data collection, the camp was managed and administrated by an international NGO (INGO).

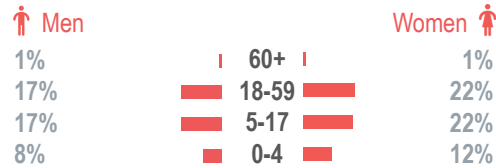
Location Map



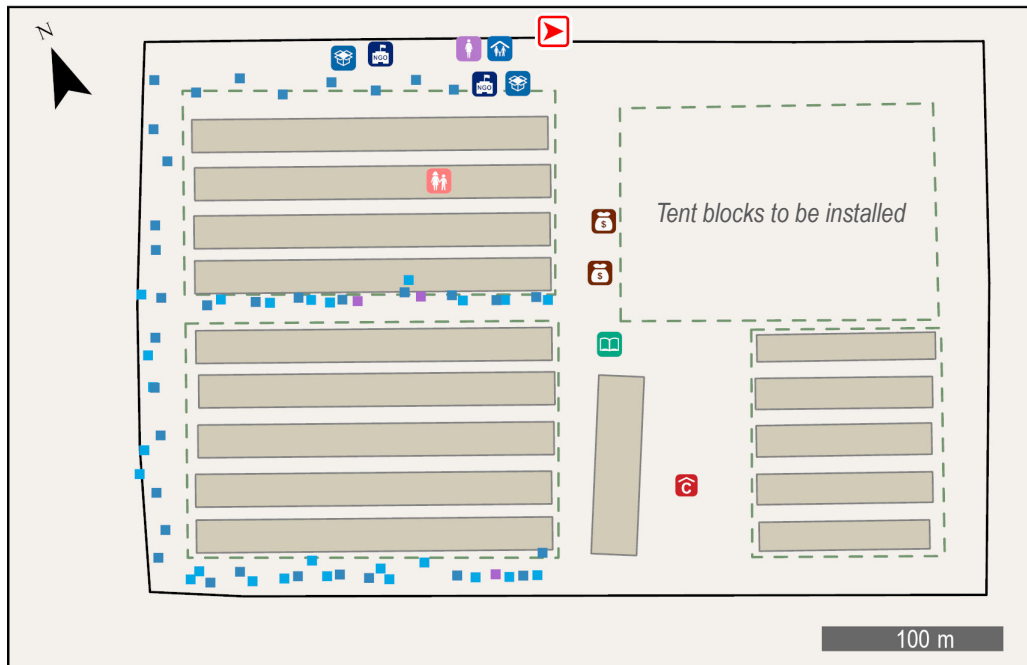
Camp Overview

Number of individuals: 1,842¹
Number of households: 955¹
Number of shelters: 443¹
First arrivals: October 2019
Camp area: 0.14 km²

Demographics



Camp Map



- Entrance
- Camp management
- Child-friendly space
- Clinic (NGO)
- Market / shops
- NGO Office
- Office
- School
- Warehouse
- Women's centre
- Latrine block
- Shower block
- Mixed latrine/shower block
- Block
- Sector
- Boundary

Camp mapping conducted on 20 February, one month prior to household survey. Detailed camp map available on [REACH Resource Centre](#).

Sectoral Minimum Standards

		Target	Result	Achievement
Shelter	Average number of individuals per shelter	max 4.6	4.7	●
	Average covered area per person	min 3.5m ²	8.7m ²	●
	Average camp area per person	min 35m ²	76m ²	●
Health	% of 0-5 year olds who have received polio vaccinations	100%	81%	●
	Presence of health services within the camp	Yes	Yes	●
Protection	% of households reporting safety/security issues in past two weeks	0%	9%	●
Food	% of households receiving assistance in 30 days prior to assessment	100%	99%	●
	% of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) ²	100%	49%	●
Education	% of children aged 6-11 accessing education services	100%	74%	●
	% of children aged 12-17 accessing education services	100%	32%	●
WASH	Persons per latrine	max. 20	8	●
	Persons per shower	max. 20	32	●
	Frequency of solid waste disposal	min. twice weekly	Daily	●

Targets based on Sphere and humanitarian minimum standards specific to northeast Syria.

● Minimum standard met ● 50-99% minimum standard met ● 0-49% of minimum standard met

First assessment of new camp; future assessments will monitor changes in achievement of minimum standards.

1. Number of individuals, households, and shelters reported by camp management on 20 February 2020.
 2. FCS measures households' current food consumption status 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.



MOVEMENT

Top three household areas of origin:

Country	Governorate	Sub-district	
Syria	Ar-Raqqa	Ein Issa	45%
Syria	Ar-Raqqa	Tell Abiad	40%
Syria	Ar-Raqqa	Suluk	12%

Movements in the 30 days prior to the assessment:



Households planning to leave the camp:



On average, households in the camp had been displaced **3** times before arriving to this camp, and **85%** of households in the camp had been displaced longer than one year.

1% of households were planning to leave the camp, with 0% planning to leave in the 6 months following data collection.

PROTECTION

Protection issues



9% of households reported being aware of safety and security issues in the camp, during the two weeks prior to the assessment.

The most commonly reported security issues among those reporting issues were:

- Theft (100%)
- Disputes between residents (29%)

21% of households reported at least one member suffering from psychosocial distress.³

13% of households with children aged 3-17 reported that at least one child had exhibited **changes in behaviour**⁴ in the previous two weeks.

Freedom of movement



KIs reported that all residents who needed to **leave the camp temporarily** were able to do so at the time of data collection.

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



Most commonly reported barriers among those not able to leave :

- Site departure requires approval (87%)
- Transport available but too expensive (64%)
- Insufficient transportation (62%)

Gender-based violence

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



Most commonly reported issues:

- Early marriage (women below 16 years old) (4%)

Child protection

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



Most commonly reported child protection issues among those reporting issues:

- Child labour (100%)
- Early marriage (below 16 years old) (15%)

Documentation



14% of households reported having at least one married person who was not in possession of their **marriage certificate**.

44% of households with children reported that at least one child did not have **birth registration documentation**.

Vulnerable groups

Proportion of total assessed population in vulnerable groups (self-reported by households):⁵

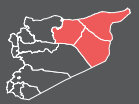
Children at risk	0%	Persons with psychosocial needs	0%
Elderly at risk	10%	Single parents/caregivers	1%
Persons with disabilities	2%	Pregnant/lactating women	37%
Chronically ill persons	3%	Female-headed households	12%
Persons with serious injury	2%		

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

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

5. Self-reported by households and not verified through medical records. Children at risk are persons under

18 who are parents, separated from their immediate family, or not attending school, and persons under 16 who are married or working. Elderly people at risk are persons over the age of 65 who cannot take care of themselves or who are solely responsible for children under 18 or others who cannot take care of themselves.



EDUCATION



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

Age groups: 6-11, 12-14
Service providers: Local authority
Curricula on offer: Unknown
Certification available: None

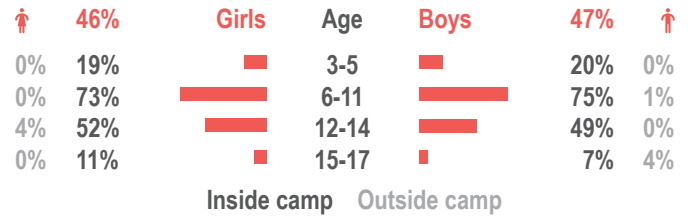
Barriers to education

Of the **31%** of households with children aged 6-17 who reported that none of them went to school, **100%** reported that they faced **barriers to education**. The most commonly reported barriers were:

- No space in school / unable to register (37%)
- Newly arrived to camp (32%)
- No education for children of a certain age (16%)

32% of households reported that their school-age children receive **no education**. Of the 68% of children receiving education, 99% **attended facilities inside the camp** and 1% outside the camp.

Proportion of school-age children attending education



Available WASH facilities in educational facilities

Gender-segregated latrines: None
 Handwashing facilities: None
 Safe drinking water: None

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

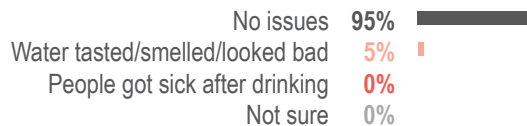
Water



Public tap/standpipe was the primary source of water in the camp at the time of data collection. **100%** of households reported using a public tap/standpipe to access drinking water.

4% of households reported they spent at least two consecutive days without access to drinking water over the two weeks prior to data collection.

Drinking water issues, by % of households reporting:



12% of households reported that they treated their drinking water.

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



Yes **1%**
No **99%**

Most commonly reported strategies:

- Modify hygiene practices (bathe less, etc.) (1%)

8% of households reported someone suffered from diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to data collection; 11% of households reported someone suffering from respiratory illnesses; and 1% of households someone suffering from leishmaniasis.⁶

Hygiene

90% of households reported having **hand/body soap** available at the time of data collection.

Households that were able to access all assessed hygiene items:⁷



Yes **48%**
No **52%**

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

6. In the two weeks prior to the assessment, self-verified by household and not medically confirmed.

7. The assessed hygiene items included: soap, sanitary pads, disposable diapers, washing powder, jerry cans/buckets, toothbrushes (for adults and children), toothpaste (for adults and children), shampoo (for adults and babies), cleaning liquid (for house), detergent for dishes, plastic garbage bags, washing lines, nail clippers, combs, and towels.

Sanitation



Number of latrines in camp: **231**

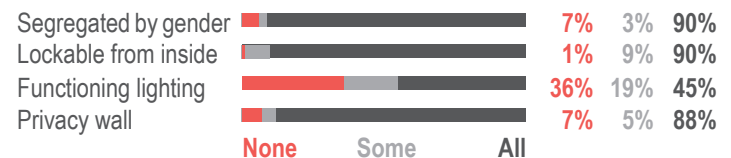
Types of latrines used by households:

	Communal ⁸	Household ⁸
	100%	0%

0% of households reported practicing **open defecation** as an alternative to latrines.

5% of households reported that some members **could not access latrines**, with elderly people (3% of households) and people with

Communal latrine characteristics, by % of households reporting:⁹



Communal latrine cleanliness, by % of households reporting:⁹



Very clean	40%
Mostly clean	40%
Somewhat unclean	17%
Very unclean	3%



Number of showers in camp: **57**

Types of showers used by households:

	Communal ⁸	Household ⁸
	3%	0%

3% of households reported using showers. Households not using showers most commonly reported **bathing inside shelters (99%)**.¹⁰ Most showers were under construction at the time of data collection.

Waste disposal¹¹



Primary waste disposal system: Daily garbage collection
Disposal location: Private landfill outside the camp
Sewage system: Sewage network

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

9. Excluding households who selected not sure.

10. Households could select as many options as applied.

11. Reported by camp management through key informant interviews



FOOD SECURITY

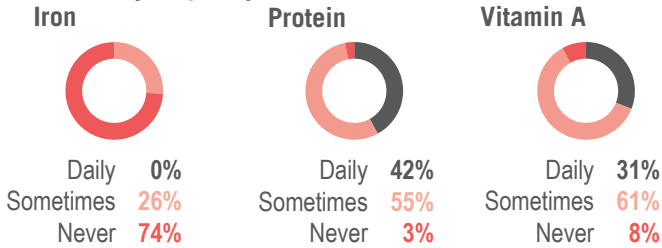
Food consumption

Percentage of households at each FCS level:²



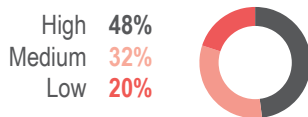
Nutrition

Percentage of households consuming iron, protein and vitamin A-rich foods by frequency:¹²



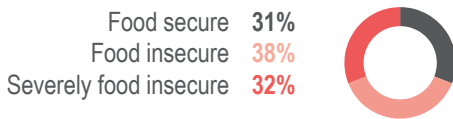
Dietary diversity

Percentage of households by Household Dietary Diversity score level:¹³



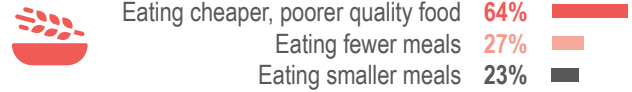
Food security

Percentage of households at each Arab Family Food Security Scale level:¹⁴



68% of households reported using food-related coping strategies in the week before data collection.

Top three reported food-related coping strategies:¹⁵

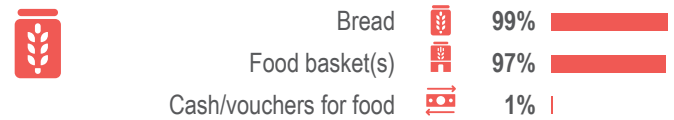


Most commonly reported main sources of food:¹⁶



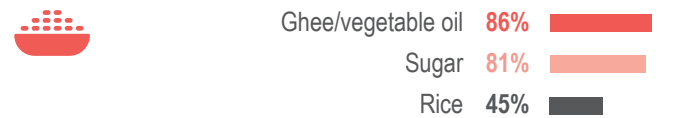
Food distributions

Type of food assistance received,¹⁶ by % of households reporting:



1% of households had not received a food basket, cash, or vouchers in the 30 days prior to data collection.

Top three food items households would like to receive more of:¹⁷

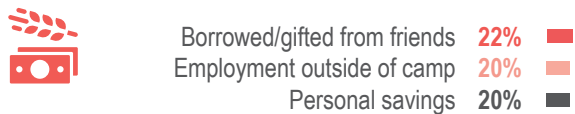


LIVELIHOODS

Household income

Average monthly household income:¹⁶ **72,179 SYP** (67 USD)¹⁹

Top three reported primary income sources in the 30 days prior to data collection:¹⁸

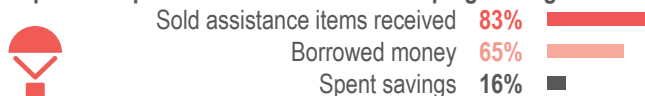


Most commonly reported employment sectors in the 30 days prior to data collection:¹⁸



Coping strategies

Top three reported livelihoods-related coping strategies:¹⁷



Household expenditure

Average monthly household expenditure:¹⁶ **77,880 SYP** (72 USD)¹⁹

Top three reported expenditure categories in the 30 days prior to data collection:¹⁷



Household debt

65% of households reported that they had borrowed money in the 30 days prior to data collection; on average these households owed **190,813 SYP** (59 USD)¹⁹

Top three reported reasons for taking on debt:¹⁷



Top reported creditors:¹⁷



12. Households were asked to report the number of days per week nutrient-rich food groups were consumed, from which nutrient consumption frequencies were derived. World Food Programme (2015) Food Consumption Score Nutritional Quality Analysis - Technical Guidance Note.

13. Households were asked to report the number of days per week they consume foods in different food groups, which was used to derive a Household Dietary Diversity score. UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (2011) Guidelines for Measuring Household and Individual Dietary Diversity.

14. Households were asked to respond to a series of questions, which were used to derive a food security

rating. Sahyoun et al. (2014) Development and Validation of an Arab Family Food Security Scale.

15. Households were asked to report the number of days they employed each coping strategy, graph only shows the overall frequency with which a coping strategy was reported.

16. In the 30 days prior to data collection.

17. Households could select up to three options.

18. Percentage of households reporting income/expenditure in each category, households could select as many options as applied.



🏠 NFI SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

100% of inhabited shelters were family-sized tents.

Average number of people per shelter: **4.7**

Average number of shelters per household: **1.3**

Average household size: **5.8** individuals

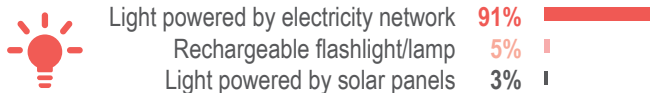


Tent status

In assessed households, **100%** of tents were in new condition.²⁰

Sources of light

Most commonly reported sources of light inside shelters:¹⁰



NFI needs

Top three anticipated NFI needs for the next three months:¹⁷



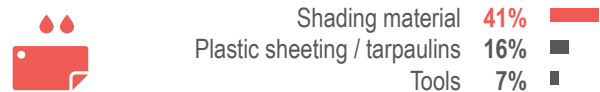
Shelter adequacy

Reported shelter adequacy issues:¹¹



- Lack of privacy (no partitions, no doors, or locks are broken)
- No cooling/ventilation

Top three most commonly reported shelter item needs:¹⁷



1% of respondents reported they had access to a kitchen space.

Fire safety



Camp management reported that **fire extinguishers** are available and actors in the camp **had** provided residents with **information on fire safety** in the three months prior to data collection.

📄 INFORMATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Camp management and committees

32% of households reported that they did not know the camp management, with 10% saying that they were not sure.

Committees reported by camp management to be present in camp:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| ✓ Camp management | ✗ Youth committee |
| ✓ Women's committee | ✓ Maintenance committee |
| ✓ WASH committee | ✓ Distribution committee |

Complaints

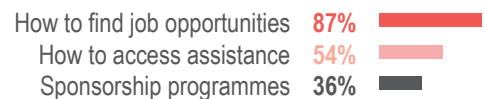
64% of households reported that they knew who to contact to raise issues or concerns.

Information needs

Top three reported sources of information about services:¹⁷



Top three reported information needs:¹⁷



🏥 HEALTH



Number of healthcare facilities: **0**

Service providers: NA

Types of facilities: NA

Of the 55% of households who required treatment in the 30 days prior to the assessment, **53%** reported that they had faced **barriers to accessing medical care**. The most commonly reported barriers were **cost of care/medicine being too high** (56%) and **lack of medicine**(39%).

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).

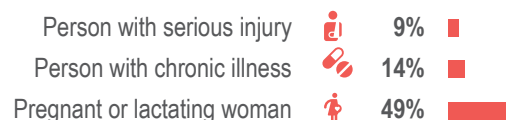
Households reporting that a member had given birth since living in the camp:



Where women delivered:

- At a health facility (100%)

Households with members in the following categories:²¹



49% of households with a pregnant or lactating woman had reportedly been able to access obstetric or antenatal care.

72% of children under five years old were reported to be **vaccinated against polio**.

19. The effective exchange rate for Northeast Syria was reported to be 1,075 Syrian Pounds to the dollar in March 2020 (REACH Initiative, NES Market Monitoring Exercise Snapshot 9-16 March 2020).

20. Enumerators were asked to observe the state of the tent and record its condition.

21. As reported by households themselves.