



Multi-Sector Child-focused Assessment

Al Za'atari, Jordan

Camp Census Report

March 2014

This project was funded by:



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To assess the situation facing children in Al Za'atari camp, REACH launched a baseline multi-sector needs assessment in December 2013 in partnership with UNICEF. The assessment found that out of a total camp population of 74,498 individuals, more than half (54.6%) were reported to be children, amounting to 40,674 individuals aged less than 18 years of age. This population dispersal means that including the needs of children across all sectors of interventions is vital, as they make up over half of beneficiaries. The research sought to highlight the needs of children in the areas of health, education, as well as support for impairments and protection, and found several areas where further intervention is required. Some of these problems were more apparent in certain areas of the camp than others. For example, school attendance was particularly low in District 12, whereas District 8 had no girls below the age of 15 reported to be married. However, most issues were apparent across the entire camp. Children with disabilities, for example, were evenly spread across all districts, as were children who were reported to have not received polio and measles vaccinations.

Almost a quarter (23.8%) of children aged 0-17, were reported to have never received measles and/or polio vaccinations. Further research on this is recommended given that all children entering the camp should have received both of these vaccines during the registration process. This finding may be due to parents being confused about which vaccines their children have received, especially given that this occurs on arrival and this is a time when refugees may be overwhelmed with their change in circumstances. Further research into vaccination rates in the camp is currently ongoing.

Only 60% of school age children in Al Za'atari Camp were said to be attending school full time. The most commonly reported reason for non-attendance was that the child had household responsibilities, cited by 16% of households where children were not attending school. Other reasons included that children had never attended school prior to arriving in Jordan (15.6% of households), followed by general reluctance by parents towards schooling (13.1%) and the distance to school (11.4%). Included in the report is a map showing distance to school in various areas in the camp, highlighting where new travel options or school facilities are needed.

A quarter (25%) of children were reported to have missed more than one year of education, and 5% were said to have missed three or more years, thus making them ineligible for formal schooling in Al Za'atari Camp. Further research is recommended to assess how to mitigate the impact of household responsibilities on children's access to schooling in Al Za'atari Camp; in addition to other factors that may affect attendance.

Heads of households were asked to report on the numbers of unaccompanied and separated children which was reported to be less than 1%. However this methodology is limited in capturing accurate figures on UASCs and the actual figures from partners are much higher and are being closely monitored.

Households reported that 16% of children in Al Za'atari Camp face verbal or physical violence at home. Further research is recommended to fully explore perceptions and actions around verbal and physical violence against children. Early marriage was touched upon in this assessment, though UNICEF is shortly publishing a comprehensive assessment on early marriage which should shed more light on this subject. This assessment found head of households reported 125 girls under the age of 15 to be married at the time of the assessment, though admittedly this sensitive subjective is challenging to assess accurately in such a methodology. ¹Overall, this research found a number of specific needs of children in Al Za'atari Camp including: further access to community services, especially for those children with a disability; protection from violence within their home; and greater access to schooling. It highlights the importance for all actors to take into account that a majority of their beneficiaries are under the age of 18, and thus the needs of children must be mainstreamed across all programming.

¹ Jordan law sets age of marriage at 18 – children 15 to 17 may only marry under special conditions and with the permission of a Jordanian judge" (Jordanian Personal Status Law 10 of 2010).

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ACRONYMS

IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
MUAC	Mid-upper arm circumference
ODK	Open Data Kit
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

1. INTRODUCTION: REACH-UNICEF BASELINE ASSESSMENT

In order to support humanitarian planning and meet information gaps, the REACH team conducted a baseline assessment in Al Za'atari Camp between December 22nd 2013 and January 1st 2014 focusing on the core United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) sectors of disability, education, health and nutrition, and child protection.

With the demographic trends of Al Za'atari refugee camp varying periodically, humanitarian actors are constantly challenged to plan, implement and deliver often life-saving public services across the health, education and protection sectors. In response to pervasive information gaps, REACH, with the support of UNICEF, conducted a 10 day² camp census³ in Al Za'atari Camp to provide humanitarian actors with the necessary information on Syrian refugees at household level.

The overarching purpose of this household level census and report is to provide a baseline dataset and facilitate more efficient and targeted delivery of services to those living in the camp according to identified household needs and vulnerabilities across the above named sectors.

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology used for this assessment was a household level census of Al Za'atari Camp (please refer to *Annexes 1 and 2* for a copy of the survey in English and Arabic). The enumerators consisted of mixed-sex teams⁴ and heads of households were requested to answer a comprehensive, multi-sectoral survey designed in coordination with UNICEF sector specialists and with reference to core international standards such as SPHERE. The questions enabled REACH to develop a baseline dataset on the welfare, needs, and vulnerabilities affecting children and facilitate future sampled assessments that would inform programmatic decisions.

For the purpose of this survey, a household was defined as a set of individuals/families sharing a set of shelters/caravans or a compound⁵, but allowances were made in the field based on observations made by team leaders and enumerators themselves. The questions which comprised the data collection tool were disaggregated by age class and sex wherever appropriate in order to yield comprehensive household and family-level data to inform programming.

Furthermore, it is important to note that all of the collected data was anonymous and not related to any personal documentation in any way in order to mitigate any potential protection concerns. The entire data collection process was conducted using the Open Data Kit (ODK) mobile data collection platform using smart-phone and GPS-enabled technology to reduce the incidence of inaccuracies and inconsistencies in the data collection, cleaning and analysis processes. Once the census was completed, a follow-up census of all recorded households, streets and districts was conducted in order to ensure that no household or family had been missed. All of the data was then stored on a secure server with restricted access to ensure privacy and protection.

² The assessment occurred either side of the Christmas and New Year holidays, explaining the time gap between December 6th and 20th despite being a 10 day assessment

³ The Camp Census is a household level census.

⁴ Mixed gender teams were used in order to account for both male and female-headed households and to mitigate against a potential gender bias in the methodology

⁵ A collection of tents/caravans which have clustered together, but are nonetheless regarded as one household despite potentially containing multiple families.

3. KEY FINDINGS

3.1. DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 1: Demographics by district

District	No. of people	No. of children	0-2 yrs	3-4 yrs	5-11 yrs	12-17 yrs	18-30 yrs	31-59 yrs	60+ yrs
District 1	7169	3751	695	634	1374	1084	1805	1338	239
District 2	8571	4676	869	731	1741	1371	1923	1665	271
District 3	5354	2850	565	457	1052	768	1333	1030	149
District 4	4842	2614	505	428	1029	647	1185	912	136
District 5	5270	2908	557	487	1143	737	1323	928	95
District 6	6166	3397	687	576	1316	817	1510	1113	147
District 7	5917	3257	703	505	1260	774	1458	1072	145
District 8	3487	1868	426	315	785	350	921	618	72
District 9	5014	2778	569	426	1088	676	1154	950	151
District 10	6444	3579	719	593	1409	854	1561	1134	174
District 11	9864	5441	1174	926	2034	1302	2248	1843	337
District 12	6400	3555	674	567	1348	974	1439	1193	205
Total	74498	40674	8143	6645	15579	10354	17860	13796	2121

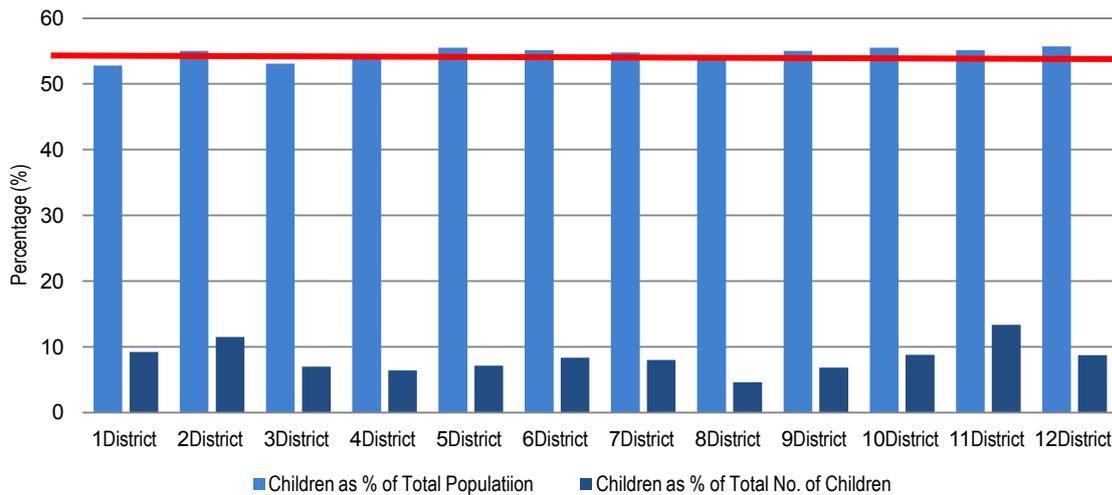
Data collected during the census indicates that a total of 74,498 individuals (15,531 families and 12,767 populated households)⁶ were residing in Al Za'atari Camp at the time of the assessment, which coincides with data collected in a previous REACH census in the camp conducted in October 2013 in partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).⁷ Of the total population, findings revealed that a total of 40,674, or 54.6% of all camp residents were children belonging to the 0-17 age class, thus suggesting a rate of dependency of 3.2 children per household. Of the children reported during this survey, 54% (25,933) were within the 5-17 age range, and thus of or approaching school age (school age being defined as aged 5.8 years to 17).

Once demographic data is further disaggregated, 14,788 were under 5 years of age, approximately 20% of all camp residents and 36.4% of all children residents. The fact that Al Za'atari is largely populated by children also has a range of implications for outcomes across the targeted disability, health and nutrition, education and protection sectors. Moreover, the census revealed that 37,731 (50.6% of the total population) men and 36,767 women (49.4%) resided in the camp at the time of the assessment, suggesting a male-to-female ratio of approximately 1:1.

⁶ For the purposes of this assessment a family was based on the self-definition of respondents themselves, as they were asked to report how many families lived in their household. The definition of household had some input from enumerators who assessed which shelters were grouped together into a cohesive unit and then referred to this unit throughout the questionnaire.

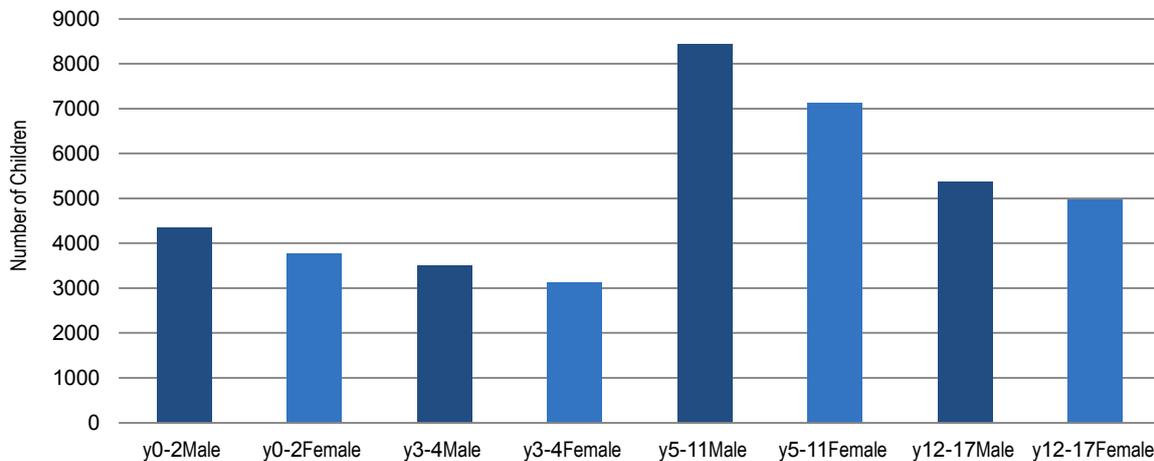
⁷ "REACH (2013) *Al Za'atari Camp Census Report: A Shelter and NFIs Assessment to Inform Winterization Programming*"

Figure 1: Distribution of children relative to total population and total no. of children by district



As can be gleaned in Figure 2 above, the distribution of children relative to total population size per district is relatively stable across the camp, bar slight variations. The highest concentration of children under 18 can be found in districts 11, 2 and 1 with 13.4%, 11.5% and 9.2% shares of the total population of children, respectively. This could be attributed to the fact that these districts constitute the older parts of the camp where the longest-residing families have been reunited and where population density is highest overall, leading to a comparatively higher number of children. District 8 was the biggest outlier in this respect where 4.6% (or a total of 1,868) of all recorded children resided at the time of the assessment, potentially because this district is the most scarcely populated and is the destination of most new arrivals.

Figure 2: Camp-level population of children disaggregated by age class and sex



Male and female adults between 18 and 30 years of age constitute the largest demographic group in absolute terms with a recorded figure of 17,860 individuals at the time of the assessment. This is in turn followed closely by children belonging to the 5-11 age class (a total of 15,579 children at the time of the assessment).

Findings also indicate that there are currently 14,788 children aged 0-4 years currently residing in the camp, a group which by default exhibits a higher degree of dependency on adults to facilitate access to food and water provision as well as services such as healthcare. For programming purposes, it is worth noting that the highest concentration of children belonging to this age class can be found in districts 2 and 11 (currently at 1,600 and 2,100 individuals, respectively).

3.1.1. Registration

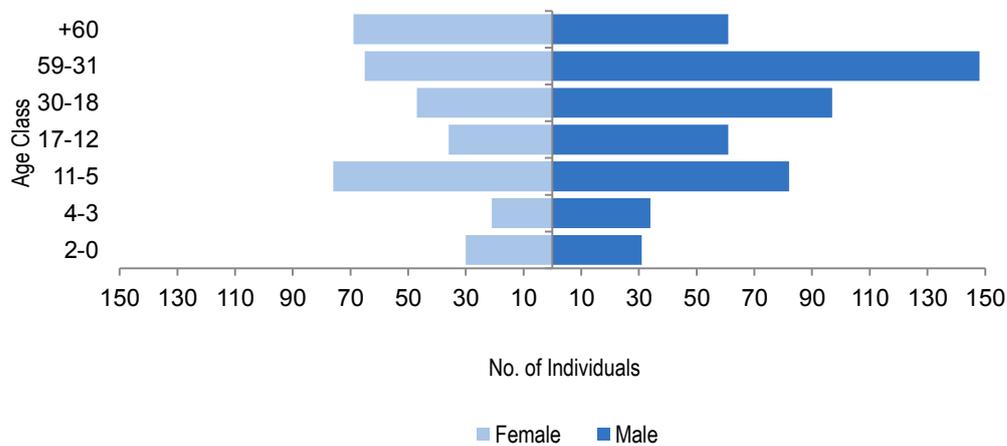
A cross-cutting issue in refugee camps is often whether people have identity documents and are registered as refugees with the government/UNHCR. In Al Za'atari Camp, all children born in the camp are registered soon after birth, although this is necessarily subject to the parents to some degree. Syrian refugees crossing the border into Jordan up until 2014 had their Syrian documents confiscated, however this has now stopped, and in addition UNHCR and the Jordanian government are currently working together to return all confiscated identity documents during a re-verification process.

3.2. DISABILITY

For the purpose of this exercise, disability was defined as any form or combination of physical, visual, mental or auditory impairments that a camp resident may have⁸; all of which can be particularly daunting in the resource, information and service constrained environment of Al Za'atari Camp. Data collection for this particular indicator was also disaggregated by sex in addition to all standardised age groups that REACH has used in other assessments to avoid programmatic biases against adult camp residents.

Overall, 2.2% of the camp population (or a total of 1,636 individuals) were reported as being people with a disability and residing in Al Za'atari at the time of the assessment. This is likely to be under-reported, as the global WHO average is 10% of the population. This could be due to several factors, including social stigma or misunderstanding of the term, particularly with regards to mental impairments. Districts with comparatively higher population densities, namely, 1, 2, 11 and 12, were also found to contain the highest number of refugees with disabilities, including 143 in District 1 (8.7% of camp residents with disabilities), 193 in District 2 (11.8% of people recorded having disabilities), 231 in District 11 (14.1%) and 153 in District 12 (9.4%). The smallest number of residents with disabilities was found in District 8 (72), representing 4.4% of camp residents with disabilities.

Figure 3: Reported number of people with physical disabilities by age



⁸ The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities states in its 1st article: "Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others".

Figure 4: Reported number of people with visual impairments by age

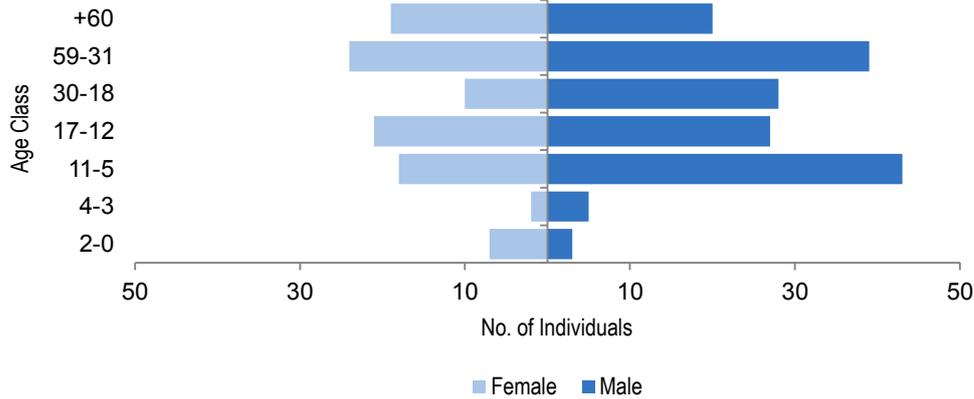


Figure 5: Reported number of people with auditory impairments by age

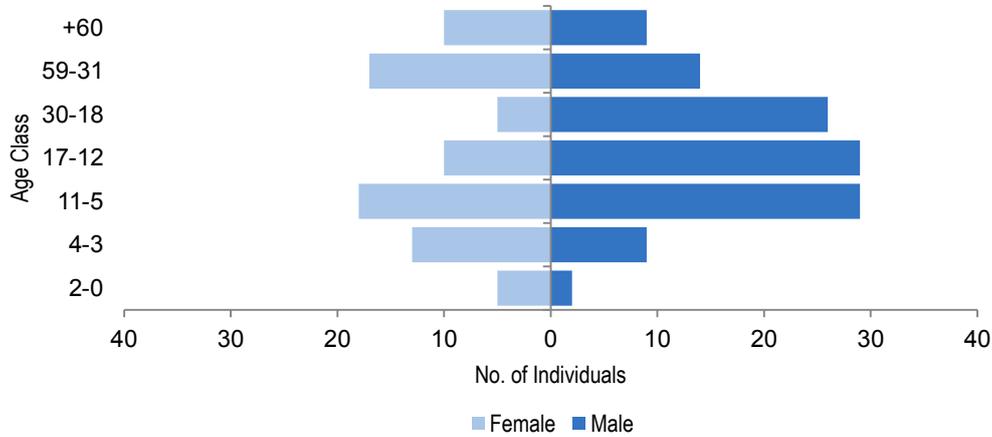
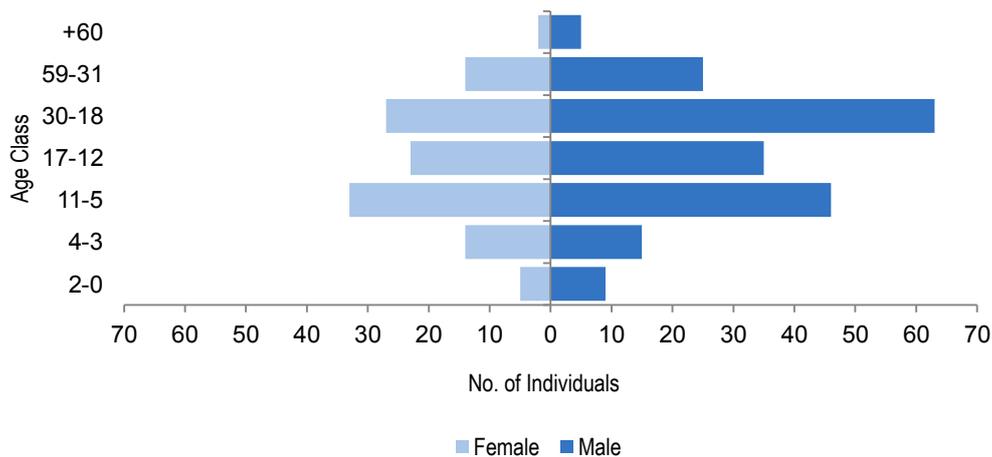


Figure 6: Reported number of people with mental impairments by age

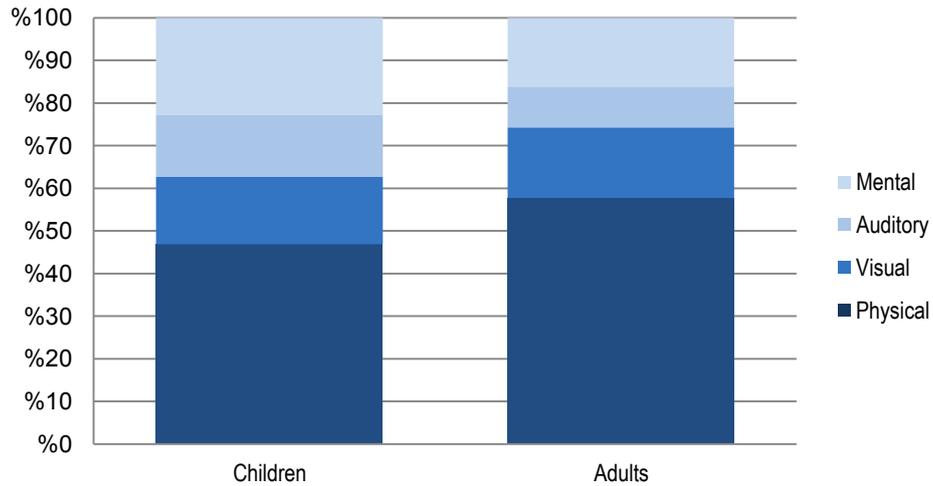


Given that the ratio of males to females is approximately 1:1, findings indicate that males are disproportionately affected by disabilities, representing 60.8% of all individuals with disabilities across the camp, although once again this could be due to issues in reporting. This was less pronounced within children though, with more equal prevalence between the sexes. The 5-11 age group had the highest number of reported children with disabilities overall, and within each type of impairment.

Children aged 5-11 are consistently the most affected by the four types of disability, with visual and mental disabilities recording the highest number at camp level at 64 and 79 individuals, respectively. Amongst individuals with disabilities, 205 were found to be aged between 0 and 4, amongst which the most common type of disability was physical, with a total of 116 children reported to have a physical disability.

Of the four disability types gauged by the assessment, physical disability was overall the most common, being reported by 858 individuals (52.4% of all camp residents with disabilities). Amongst individuals with a physical disability, 208 were found to be children aged between 0 and 17 years of age. In addition, 144 were aged between 18 and 30 years; 213 were aged between 31 and 59 years; and 130 were aged 60 years or over.

Figure 7: Type of impairment in children and adults



A higher percentage of respondents (23%, or a total of 180) reported children having mental impairments than adults, which could be due to either less stigma attached to childhood mental impairments, or due to the higher vulnerability of children to mental impairments related to conflict. Almost half of reported children with disabilities were reported to have a physical disability; with auditory and visual being the least commonly reported impairments.

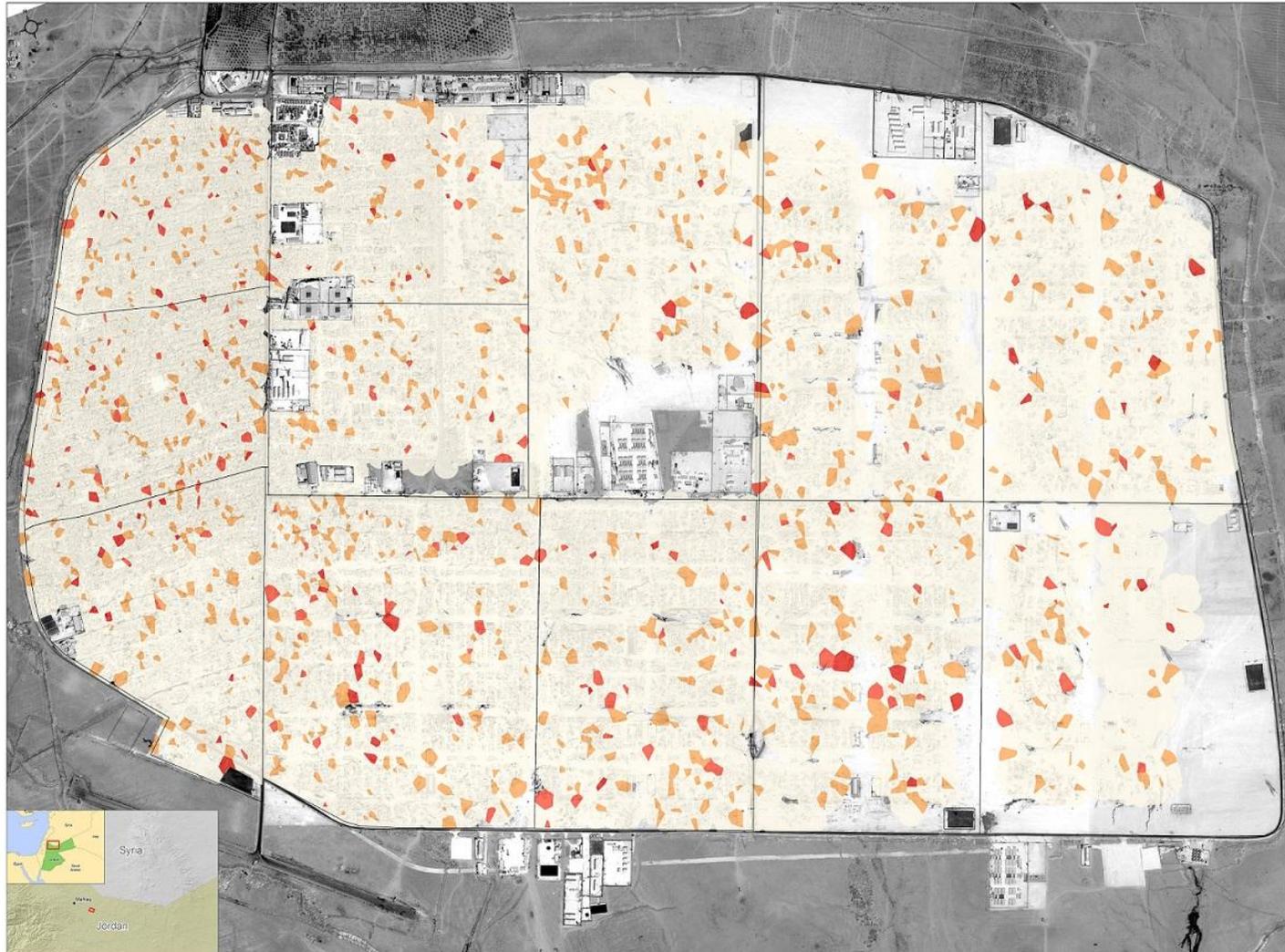
Map 1: Reported disability at household level



JORDAN - Al Za'atari Camp

People with disabilities

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Number of people with disabilities in household

- 0
- 1
- 2
- more than 3

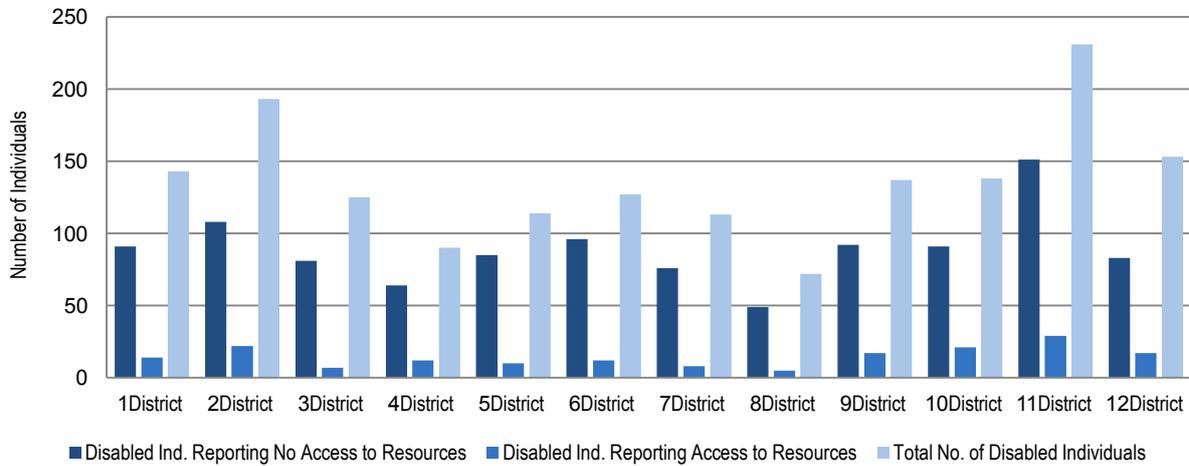
0 50 100 150 200 250 300 m

Data Source: REACH
 Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 37N
 Data collection: REACH December 2013
 Map Reference: JOR_Za'atari_disable_people
 Contact: reach.rena@spaci-intl.com
 Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be accurate and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, sponsors or donors mentioned on this map.



A particularly high proportion of individuals with a disability were reported in districts 1 (62% of individuals with a disability, a total of 69), 5 (60%, a total of 69), 6 (60%, a total of 69) and 10 (60%, a total of 77). Auditory disabilities were found to be the least prevalent in Al Za'atari, affecting only 196 (12%) individuals with a disability across the camp.

Figure 8: Reported access to disability-related services by district



A large majority of respondents (86%, a total of 1,067) indicated that people with disabilities did not have access to disability related services.

At camp-level, 66.1% of people with disabilities reported having no access to services or support to help them with their conditions. Access was particularly poor in districts 4, 5 and 6, where 71.0%, 74.6% and 75.6% people with disabilities respectively, reported having no access to disability-related services.

Figure 9: Access to services

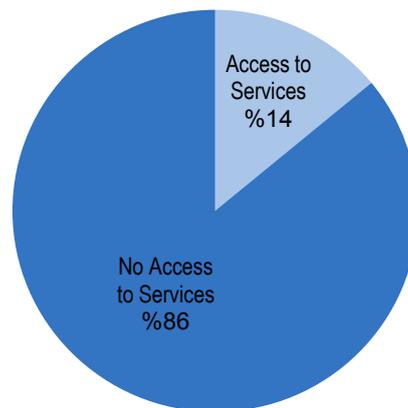
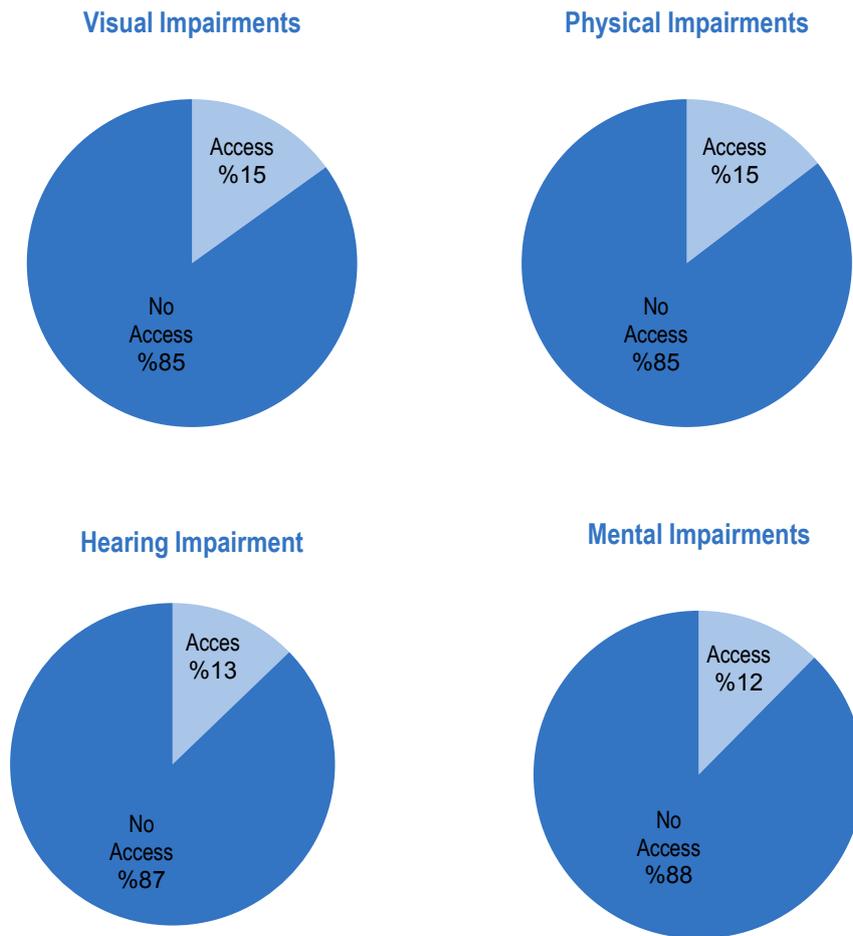


Figure 10: Access to services by type of impairment

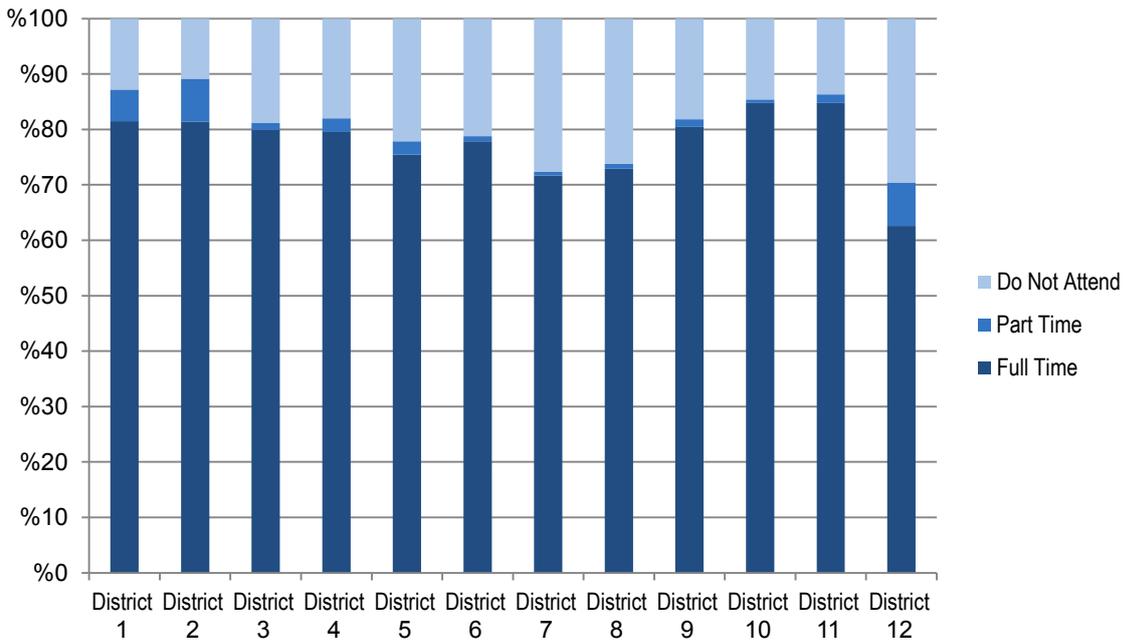


As shown in the above figures there was little reported difference (3%) in knowledge of or access to services between different types of impairments.

3.3. EDUCATION

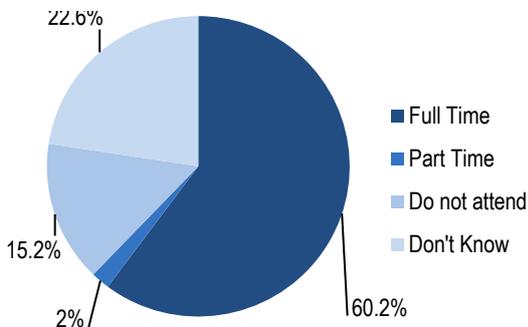
Due to the constraints of the methodology, questions related to education were all asked of the respondent, not of children themselves. This assessment also relied on people's perceptions of what constituted education, as the time for in depth discussion on details was not available. Respondents were asked whether their children attended school. However, the assessment merely asked about schools, not distinguishing between formal and informal, but relying on the perception of the head of household. Respondents indicated that 15,359 (60.2% average across all districts) school-aged children attended schools full-time in Al Za'atari at the time of the assessment, with an additional 562 (2%) school-aged children attending part-time and 3,684 (15.2%) children not attending school at all. This left 6328 (22.6%) children reported by the heads of household as being present in their house who were not mentioned when asking later questions relating to school attendance. This could be due to heads of household not perceiving these children as being of school age, for example girls aged 16-17 who are married, and thus not specifying whether these children attended school or not.

Figure 11: School attendance of children whose school attendance was reported by district 9



As Figure 12 demonstrates, the majority of districts recorded levels of full-time attendance above 50% for school-aged children. The only outlier was District 5 where the full-time attendance rate was 47.3% at the time of the assessment. Overall, part-time attendance rates were relatively low across all assessed households; only districts 2 and 12 recorded notable levels of part-time attendance at 5.2% and 5%, respectively.

Figure 12: Attendance rates



The latest UNICEF figures¹⁰ which place school attendance at 20,608 school-aged children largely coincide with the data collected during this assessment. Figure 13 shows that 15,359 (60.2% average across all districts) school-aged children attended schools full-time in Al Za'atari at the time of the assessment, with an additional 562 (2%) school-aged children attending part-time¹¹ and 3,684 (15.2%) children not attending school at all.

Findings also revealed significant levels of non-attendance, with considerable variation at district-level, potentially due to reasons such as distance to school, as shown in the below maps, which demonstrate a tendency for attendance rates to be lower in the east of the camp, where distances to school are further.

Out of all children reported by respondents, District 12, for instance, recorded an 18.2% non-attendance rate. Districts 7 and 8, however, recorded a non-attendance rate of 25.1% and 26.1%.¹²

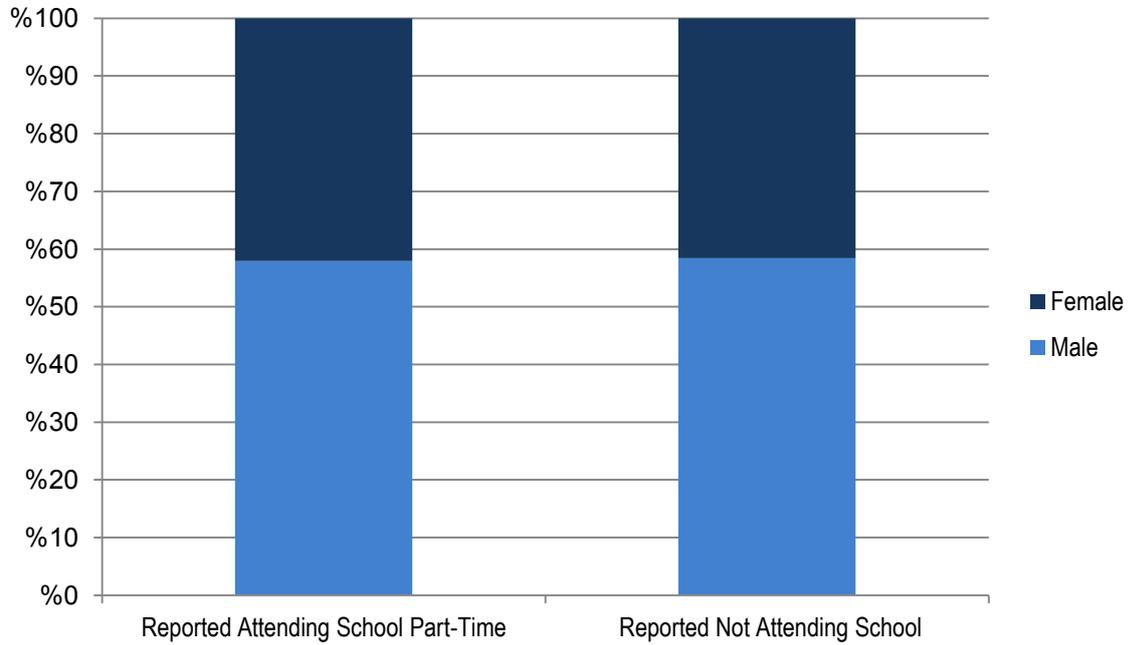
⁹ NB parents were given the options of 'full time', 'part time' and 'do not attend', however for 6,328 children of school age parents did not indicate any of these answers, leaving a large amount of children unaccounted for, which are not represented in the above figure. This could be due to data-entry errors, to parents missing out children, to parents not knowing what their children did, or to perceptions by the parents that their children were not of school age (for example, girls who were school age but married may not have been included in the respondents perceptions of appropriate children to answer this question for).

¹⁰ UNICEF Syria Crisis Bi-Weekly Humanitarian Situation Report, 9 January, 2014.

¹¹ Part-time attendance defined as attendance 1-3 days a week only.

¹² NB these percentages show the percentage of all school aged children reported to exist by respondents to the questionnaire, whereas the graph in Figure 12 above shows the percentages out of the children for whom respondents gave clear answers on school attendance.

Figure 13: Reported children attending school part-time and not attending by gender



As shown in Figure 13 above, the majority of reported children either attending school full-time or not attending¹³ school were male, encompassing about 60% in both cases. Thus, 303 males but only 220 females were reported to be attending school between 1-3 days per week, and 2003 males but only 1425 females were reported not to be attending school.

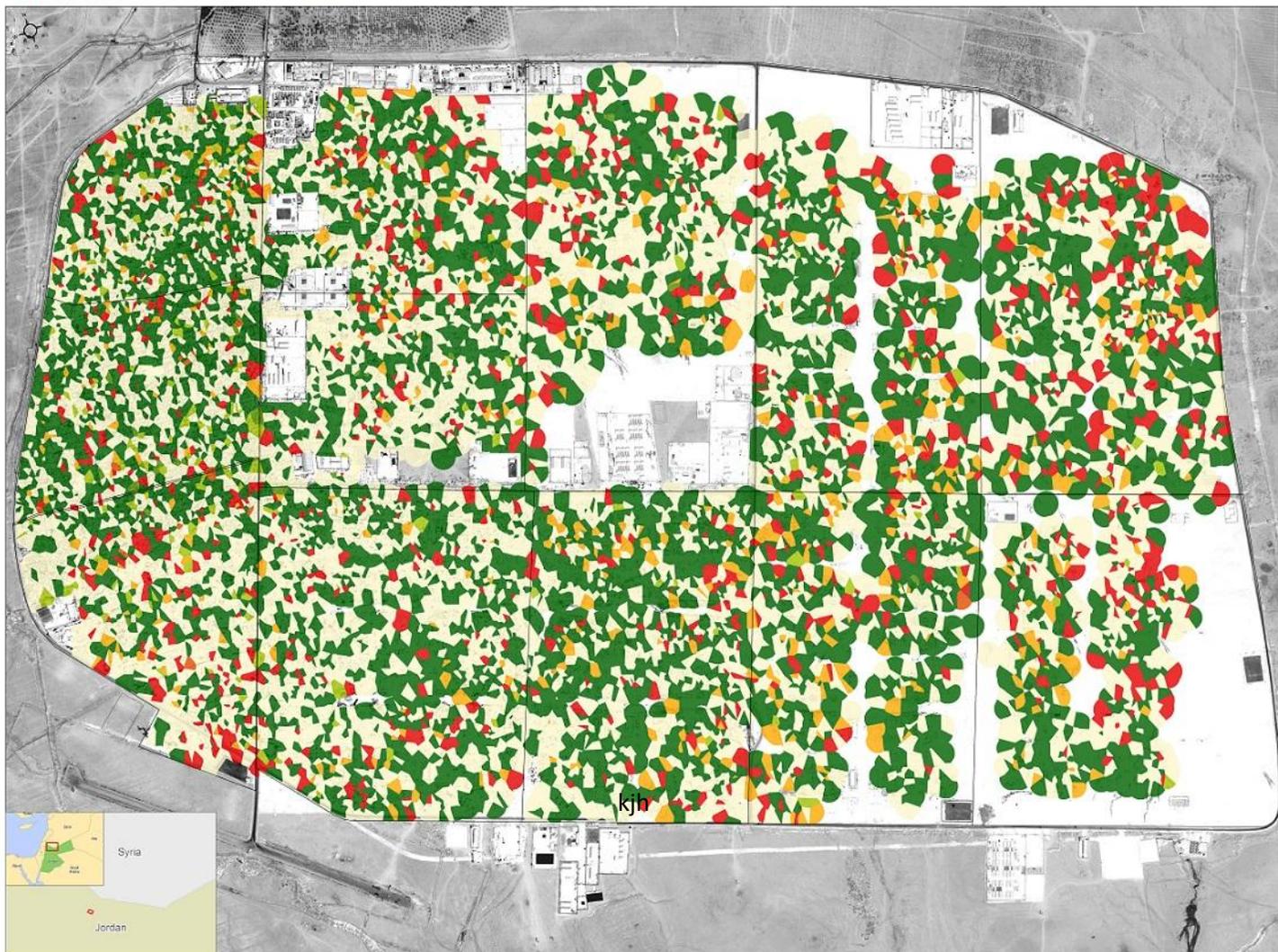
¹³ NB this assessment did not collect information on the gender of children reported to be attending school.

Map 2: Reported school attendance at household level for children aged 5-17



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School attendance

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- School attendance at household level**
- Full time
 - Full Time / Part Time
 - Part Time
 - Full Time / Part Time Do Not Attend
 - Part Time / Do Not Attend
 - Do Not Attend



Data Source: REACH
Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 37N
Data collection: REACH (December 2013)
Map Reference: JORD_Za'atari_Education
Contact: reach_mena@unicef.org
Note: Data, designations, and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be accurate and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, associates or donors mentioned on this map.

Map 3: Distance to school



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Distance to school

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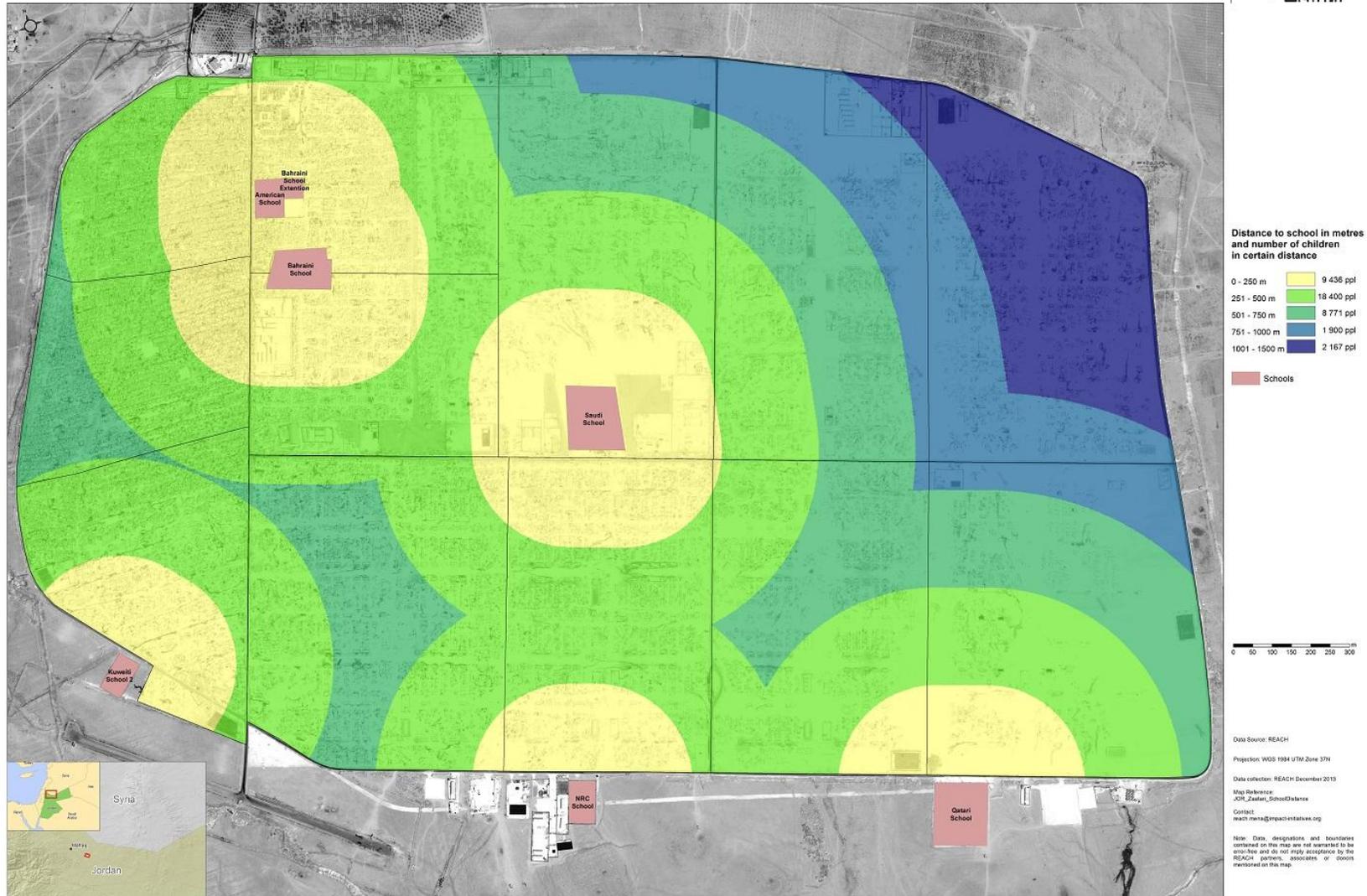


Table 2: Reason for not attending school¹⁴

Reason for not attending school	Number of households reporting reason why children not attending school	Reason reported by % of households where children not attending school
Household Responsibilities	258	16.50%
They have never been to school	243	15.60%
Reluctant Parents	205	13.10%
Distance to School	178	11.40%
Violence on the way to from school	147	9.40%
Lack of Resources In School	129	8.30%
Asked to Repeat Grade	98	6.30%
Cost of Schooling	89	5.70%
They have been out of school longer than 2years	60	3.80%
Violence in School	44	2.80%
Lack of Available Space	37	2.40%
Left School Prior to War	37	2.40%
Area of Origin of Students	20	1.30%
Work Employment	16	1.00%

As shown in the table above, the most commonly cited reasons for children not attending school in Al Za'atari Camp were 'household responsibilities' (16.5%), followed by 'have never been to school' (15.6%). Overall reluctance by parents towards schooling was cited by 13.1% of households, followed by distance to school (11.4%). In districts 7 and 8, 100% of households which recorded non-attendance for school-aged children cited "distance to school" as the primary cause. High proportions reporting distance as an access barrier were also found in districts 2 (28.3% of households) and 12 (30%).

3.3.1. Education and Disability

Of the 1,636 people with disabilities who currently reside in Al Za'atari Camp, a total 587 – or 35.9% of all people with disabilities – are school-aged children aged 5-17 years. The census revealed that 56.2% (or a total of 330) school-aged children purportedly attended school at the time of the assessment. Although understandable given the mobility and participation restrictions that a disability carries, 43.8% (or a total of 257) of school-aged children recorded as disabled still do not attend school in Al Za'atari Camp. This information coupled with data presented previously on disabilities and access to resources in general, points to a wider issue of constrained access to services for people with disabilities in the camp as a whole.

That said, children with disabilities residing in districts 4, 8 and 12 registered low levels of access to schooling at 41.4% (a total of 12 children with disabilities), 43.5% (10 disabled children) and 32.8% (21 children with disabilities). This stands in contrast to districts 2, 10 and 11, where 66.7% (46 children with disabilities), 73.5% (25) and 69.2% (54) of children with disabilities were reported as attending school at the time of the assessment, respectively. Given the location of schools this does not appear to be due to the distance, so is likely to be due to cultural factors or a difference in the resources available for children with disabilities in these areas.

¹⁴ NB this question was asked in related to all children present in the household and therefore gender or age disaggregation was not possible. Further research into these issues is recommended.

Table 3: Number of months of school missed¹⁵

Amount of months missed	Number of children	% of children
0	14010	52.4%
1-3	701	2.6%
4-6	102	0.4%
7-9	1093	4.1%
10-12	4336	16.2%
13-24	1366	5.1%
25-36	3814	14.3%
37+	1296	4.9%

As shown in the above table, 4.9% of school aged children had reportedly missed more than three years of school, which means they can no longer enter formal education, and 52.4% had reportedly not missed any months of school since leaving Syria. In addition, a total of 9,516 children (35.6%) were reported to have missed between 10-36 months of school, meaning that they are likely to need extra support before being able to re-enter formal education.

3.4. HEALTH

From respondents to the survey, 9,693 children aged 0-17 have been reported by the head of household to have never received measles and/or polio vaccinations. This does not match with the policy of vaccinating all refugees on arrival, and may be due to heads of household being unaware of what happened to all the children in their household during the registration process, or due to confusion about which diseases were vaccinated against.

As these vaccinations are not marked on a health card there is no way of verifying the veracity of the head of household's statement, however two follow up assessments on vaccination are planned following the next round of polio vaccination during March 2014. One will be conducted by UNICEF during which the finger markings given at vaccination will be examined, and one will be jointly conducted by UNICEF and REACH which will ask about both emergency and other vaccinations, thus providing more accurate and verifiable information on vaccination rates in the camp.

Once disaggregated to focus on the most susceptible demographic groups, notably children aged 0-4, findings indicate that 2,242 children (15.2% of the total number of children across the camp) belonging to this age class were reported by the head of household as in need of measles and polio vaccinations across the camp, with considerable variation across districts.

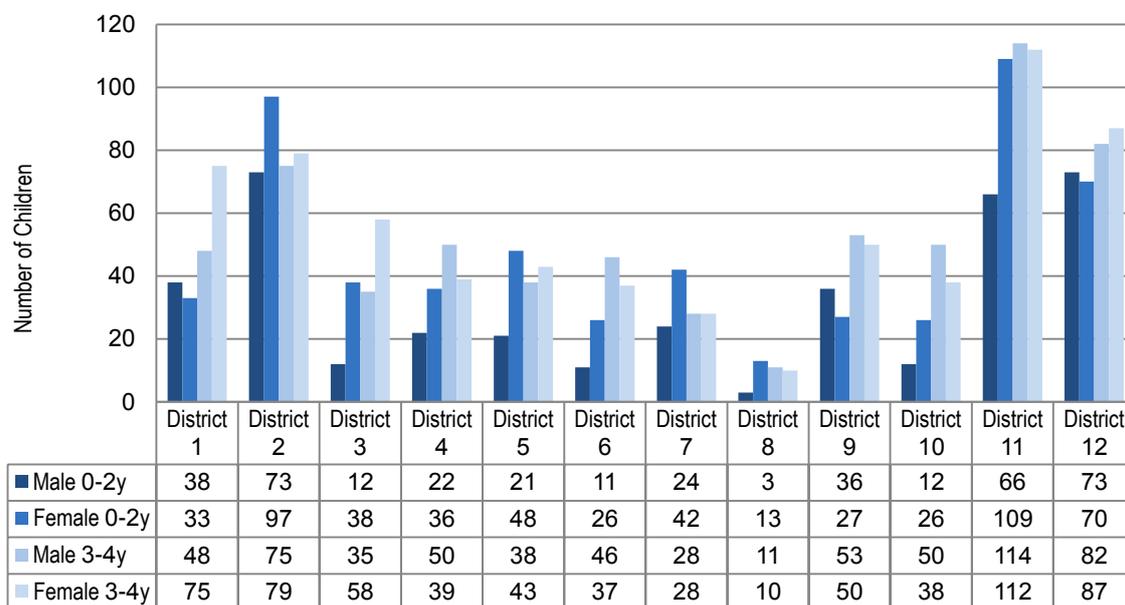
Figures for districts 6 and 8, the destination of the majority of new arrivals¹⁶, indicate that a total of 120 and 37 children respectively, could be in need of measles and polio vaccinations, despite the fact that all new arrivals get vaccinated on arrival. This is of concern especially considering recent reports of polio outbreaks within Syria¹⁷ and the relatively high mobility of camp residents across street and district boundaries. However, in 2013 there have been four rounds of polio vaccinations already in Jordan, with more planned for 2014.

¹⁵ NB this was a perceptual question asked of parents and no clarification was made as to whether this referred to total months in the year or only the months during the school year.

¹⁶ Al Za'atari Camp Census Report: A Shelter and NFIs Assessment to Inform Winterisation Programming"

¹⁷ World Health Organisation: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/statements/2013/polio-syria-20131113/en/>

Figure 14: Number of children aged 0-4 reported by head of household to have not received measles and/or polio vaccinations



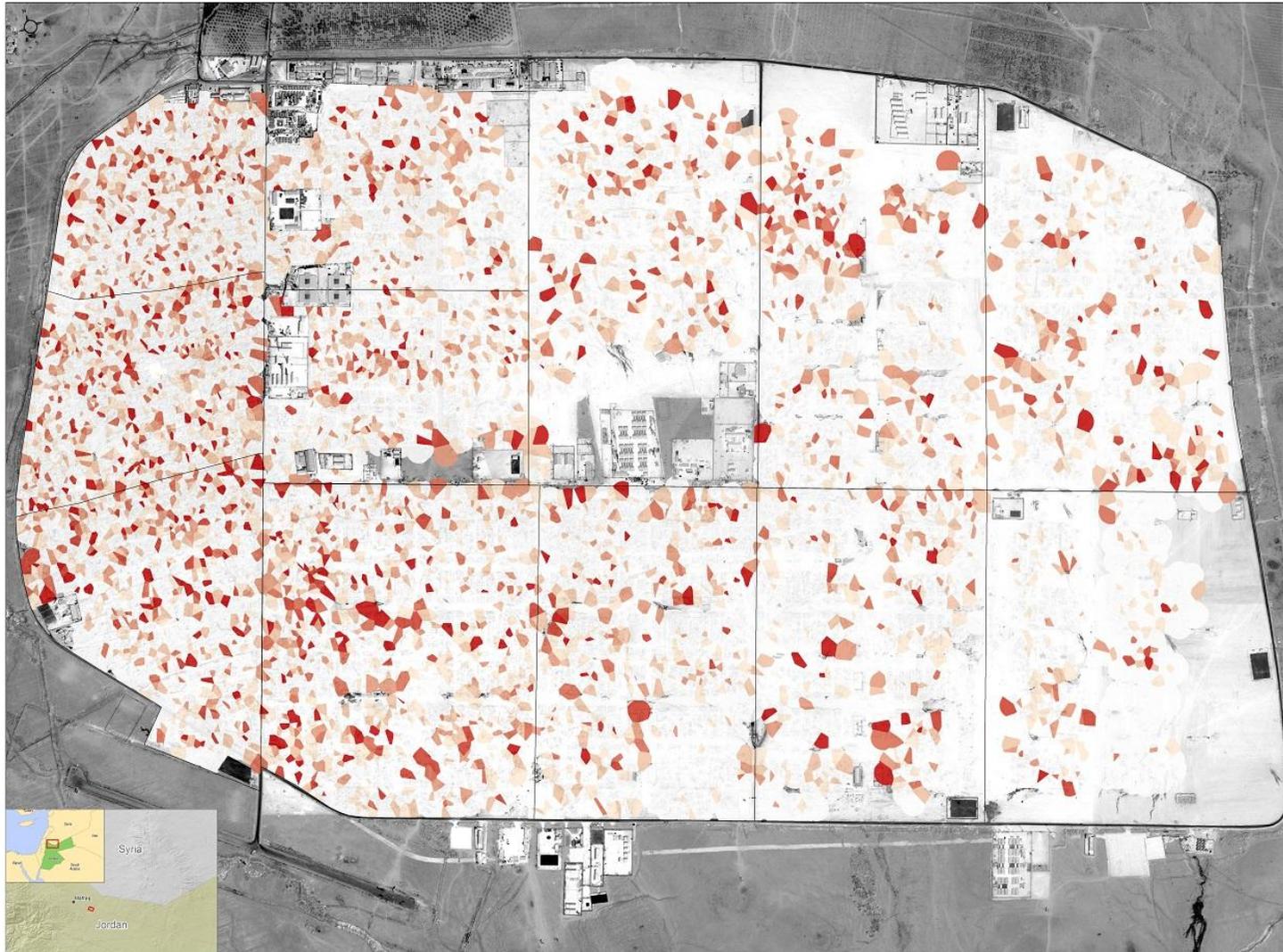
Overall, a slightly higher proportion of reportedly unvaccinated children aged 0-4 were found to be girls (1,221/54.5%) than boys (1,021/45.5%). The same holds true once disaggregated further to ages 0-2 where districts 3, 5, 6 and 11 recorded the largest disparities between girls and boys.

Map 4: Children aged 0-17 reported by head of household to have not been vaccinated against measles and/or polio



JORDAN - Al Za'atari Camp
Children not vaccinated against measles and polio

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Children not vaccinated against measles and polio at the household level

0
1
2
3
4
5
more than 5

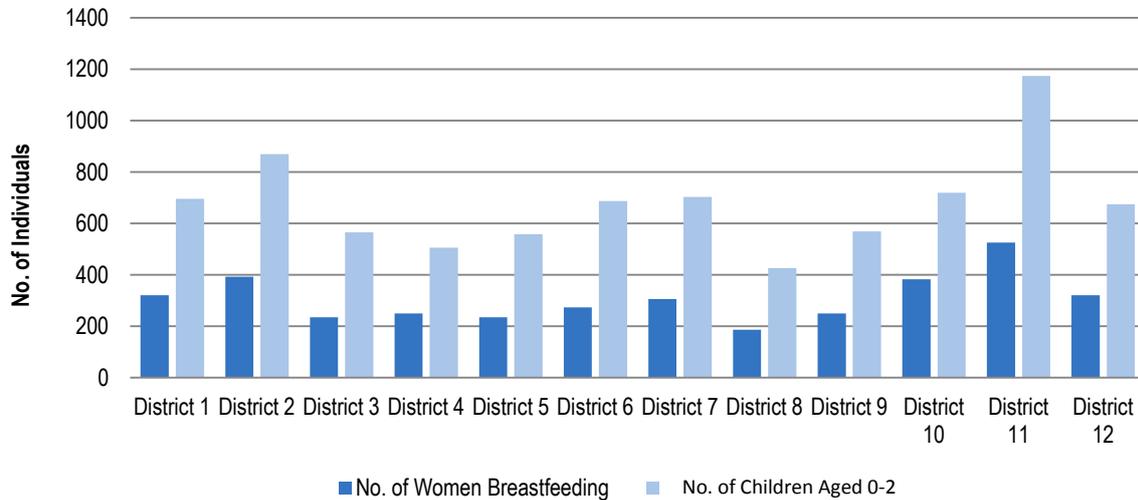


Data Source: REACH
 Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 37N
 Data collection: REACH December 2013
 Map Reference: JOR_Za'atari_vaccination
 Contact: reach_mena@reachintiative.org
 Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be accurate and do not imply acceptance by the REACH partners, associates or donors mentioned on this map.

3.5. NUTRITION

This assessment only examined nutrition in relation to breastfeeding and did not include whether this was exclusive or not.

Figure 15: Population of children aged 0-2 and numbers of women breastfeeding



The assessment revealed that a total of 3,676 women were breastfeeding/lactating across the camp. Again, the highest numbers of breastfeeding/lactating women were found the most densely populated districts, with 1,174 (31.9% of breast feeding women) found in District 11, which hosts 13.2% of the total camp population. Conversely, the lowest number of breastfeeding women was found in District 8 (426) which represented 11.6% of breast feeding women in the district.

Once cross-referenced with demographic findings, however, census data revealed that the number of children aged 0-2 (8,143), the recommended age threshold for breastfeeding as prescribed by the World Health Organisation (WHO)¹⁸, outweighs the number of women breastfeeding by 54.9%¹⁹. This would suggest that approximately 45% of women with children under 2 are not breastfeeding their children.

Although the census did not gauge why this was occurring²⁰, standard explanations cite post-traumatic stress, illness, sexual violence, and severe depression as all potentially elevated during emergency settings which may affect lactation or willingness to breastfeed.²¹ A further cause may be lack of knowledge in the sense that pregnant and lactating women may not be aware of the long-term nutritional benefits of breastfeeding and so stop it before the recommended age threshold.

¹⁸ World Health Organisation (WHO). Available at: http://www.who.int/nutrition/topics/exclusive_breastfeeding/en/

¹⁹ Skip logic was applied during the data collection process, meaning that this question was only asked if children aged 0-2 were recorded as residing in the household to avoid bringing the % of women breastfeeding down. Allowances should, however, be made to account for shorter breastfeeding periods (<2yrs).

²⁰ There are inherent difficulties in attempting to gauge the cause of lack of lactation in a rapid census such as this.

²¹ World Vision: "Global Health: Supporting Breastfeeding in Emergencies Through Baby-friendly Tents" June 2012.

Map 5: Women reported as breastfeeding at household level



JORDAN - Al Za'atari Camp
Women reported as breastfeeding

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Women reported as breastfeeding in household



Data Source: REACH
 Projection: WGS 1984 UTM Zone 37N
 Data collection: REACH December 2013
 Map Reference: JOR_Za'atari_Breastfeeding
 Contact: reach.mena@impactinsights.org
 Note: Data, descriptions and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be complete and do not imply endorsement by the REACH partners, associates or donors mentioned on this map.

3.6. CHILD PROTECTION

The location of several unaccompanied and separated children was reported during the course of this assessment, all relevant details were passed onto child protection partners in order to facilitate follow up.

3.6.1. Family Violence

The census revealed that the use of violence and shouting as a disciplinary measure for children was common across the camp, although it must be noted that asking the head of household whether children in the home face the use of physical violence or shouting is likely to not be accurate as people may be unwilling to admit to such things. Despite this, it still gives an overview of the acceptability of interpersonal violence within the camp setting.

Whilst the total number of children aged 0-17 who are purportedly beaten and shouted at is 6,450, or 15.8% of all children recorded at the time of the assessment, disaggregated findings reveal substantial variation in the use of this disciplinary method across sex and assessed age classes. In line with the minimum standards for child protection in humanitarian action, continued outreach and communication with families about this issue is recommended, as well as providing support to children who may be suffering negative psychosocial consequences as a result of physical violence.

Further qualitative and FGD research is required in order to differentiate between different types of violence, such as verbal and physical. This would ensure a more gendered analysis of family violence and cultural beliefs are also to be taken into account. REACH currently possesses no data as to why this disparity exists, and further research by child protection specialists is recommended to better understand the cultural factors affecting violence within the home.

Figure 16: Heads of household reporting family violence

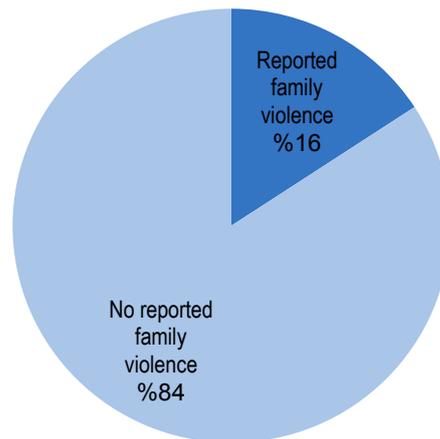
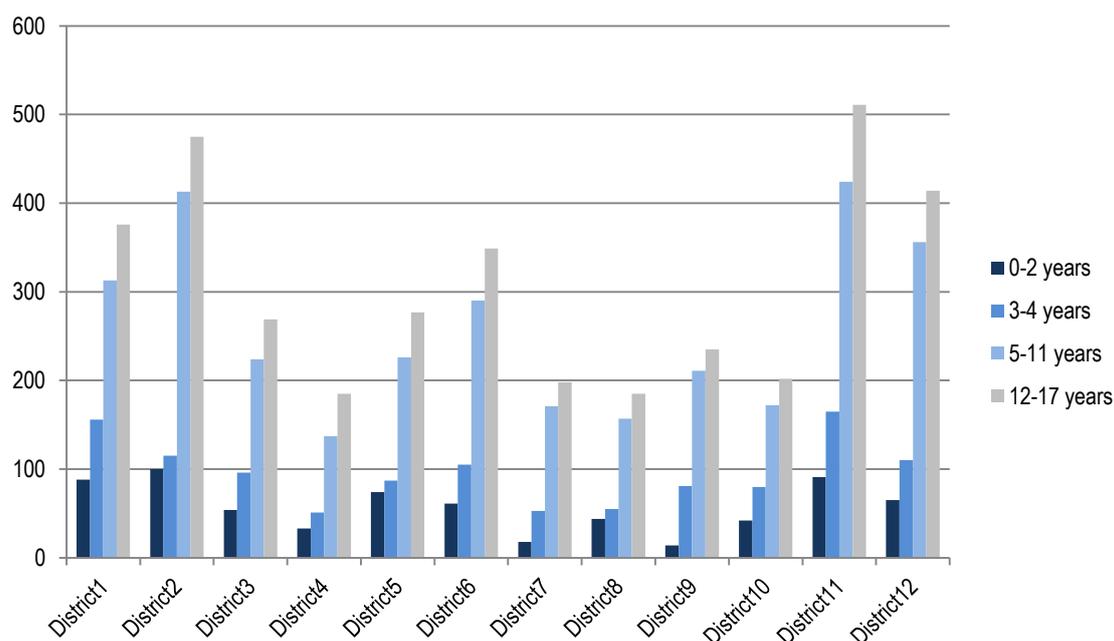


Figure 17: Reported presence of beating or shouting towards children by age

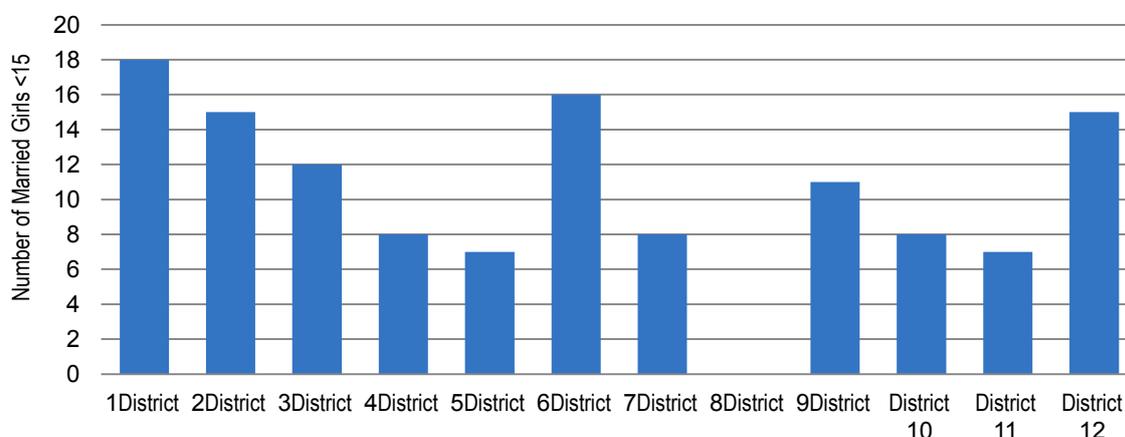


As can be seen in Figure 17 above, throughout all districts the reported use of beating or shouting as a disciplinary measure towards children increased with age, with far fewer children below the age of five years (a total of only 1838) being reported by the head of household to face such violence at home, as opposed to 6770 children between 5-17 years.

3.6.2. Early Marriage

The assessment revealed that a total of 125 girls aged below 15 were reported to be married at the time of the assessment.²² However, the approach in this assessment means that this figure is likely to be underestimated and was limited in that it did not include boys or children aged 16-18. This is in addition to the sensitivity of the subject. Jordan law sets age of marriage at 18 – children 15 to 17 may only marry under special conditions and with the permission of a Jordanian judge (Jordanian Personal Status Law 10 of 2010). As the figure below illustrates, District 8 was the clear outlier for this indicator, with no reported instances of early marriage. Districts 1, 6 and 12, however, reported 18, 16 and 15 such cases, respectively.

Figure 18: Reported district-level marriage amongst girls <15 years



²² Only girls under 15 were asked about during this survey. An early marriage is defined by UNICEF as a formal marriage or informal union before age 18.

4. CONCLUSIONS

- The fact that children make up over half of the Al Za'atari Camp population must be considered in programming. Children may have specific needs in every sector that must be taken into account by all actors, rather than merely being the focus of organizations specialized in working with children.
- There are many children with disabilities across the camp, and their needs must be incorporated by all agencies when designing programming. Access to services was reported to be lacking for these children. Agencies should therefore focus on inclusion of children with disabilities into service delivery and also on development of specific support.
- A high percentage of respondents reported that children living in their household had not receive polio and/or measles vaccinations. This may be due to respondents being confused about which vaccinations that children living in their household have received, however further research is needed to ensure that vaccination campaigns are reaching those at risk. A planned follow-up assessment will be conducted in March 2014 to address this issue.
- Breastfeeding rates in Al Za'atari appear to be low, however this assessment did not focus on the most important age group of 0-6 months, when WHO recommends exclusively breastfeeding children. A follow up collaborative assessment between UNICEF and REACH in March 2014 will explore this specific age group further in order to draw more precise conclusions.
- Interpersonal violence is widely reported throughout the camp. The willingness of respondents to report incidents of interpersonal violence within the household may indicate that this is to some extent socially accepted. Community education on alternative ways to resolve conflict or discipline children could be beneficial, especially given that many children may have experienced violence in Syria, which could make them more susceptible to negative effects when experiencing violence at home.

Early marriage is occurring in the camp setting, though this occurrence requires further research, such as the forthcoming publication by UNICEF. Community messaging on early marriage should be continued focusing on the awareness of Jordanian law and registration requirements, the benefits of delaying marriage and the benefits of delaying pregnancy in case of early marriage, as well as case management. Partners in the child protection sub working group are already working towards these goals.

ABOUT REACH:

REACH was formed in 2010 as a joint initiative of two organisations (ACTED and IMPACT Initiatives) and a UN program (UNOSAT). The purpose of REACH is to promote and facilitate the development of information products that enhance the humanitarian community's capacity to make decisions and plan in emergency, rehabilitation and development contexts.

At country level, REACH teams are deployed to countries experiencing emergencies or at-risk-of-crisis in order to facilitate interagency collection, organisation and dissemination of key humanitarian related information. Country-level deployments are conducted within the framework of partnerships with individual actors as well as aid coordination bodies, including UN agencies, clusters, inter-cluster initiatives, and other interagency initiatives. For more information, please visit the website, www.reach-initiative.org or email reach.mena@impact-initiatives.org.

ANNEX 1: QUESTIONNAIRE IN ENGLISH

A. Household

A1. Record GPS location.

A2. Does someone live in this household/tent? **(If yes, go to A3; if no, skip the whole questionnaire)**

A3. Where are you from in Syria? **(Cascading)** a)Governorate b)District c)Sub-district

B. Disability/Demographic Profile

B1. How many families live in this household?

B2. How is your household disaggregated?

Male	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y	18-30y	31-59y	>60
Female	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y	18-30y	31-59y	>60

B3. B3a. Do any children in the household have physical, visual or mental disabilities? **(if no, go to Section C; if yes, go to B3b.)**

B3b. How many children in the household have physical disabilities?

Male	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y
Female	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y

B3c. How many children in the household are visually impaired/blind?

Male	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y
Female	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y

B3d. How many children in the household have auditory impairment/hearing problems?

Male	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y
Female	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y

B3e. How many children in the household have a mental disability?

Male	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y
Female	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y

B4. How many children/adolescents with disabilities attend school?

Male	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y
Female	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y

B5. Are you aware of any resources or services that can help with disabilities?

B6. How many children/adolescents with disabilities have access to services and resources to help them with their disability?

Male	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y
Female	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y

C. Separated/Unaccompanied Children

C1. Do any **separated or unaccompanied** children live in this household?

Separated	(Number: add constraint based on number of children under 18 in the household – Question B2)
Unaccompanied	(Number: add constraint based on number of children under 18 in the household – Question B2)

(If separated, go to C2; if unaccompanied, go to C3; if 0, skip to Section D)

C2. How are **separated** children who live in this household broken down?

Male	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y
Female	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y

C3. How are **unaccompanied** children who live in this household broken down?

Male	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y
Female	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y

C4. Why are these children **separated or unaccompanied**?

Orphaned/Parents Killed		Parents stayed in Syria	
Parents working in HC		Parents elsewhere in camp	
Other (specify)			

D. Child Labour

D1. Do any children under 18 in this household work outside of the home? **(If no, skip to Section E – Education).**

D2. If yes, how many children work outside of the home?

Male	5-11y		12-17y	
Female	5-11y		12-17y	

D3. If yes, what type of work did they do? **(tick maximum 2 options)**

Cash for Work		Agricultural Waged Labour	
Informal Trade (carpenter, metal worker, etc)		Begging	
Employee in a local shop/business		Self-employed (specify)	
Other (specify)			

D4. D4a. **In total**, how many days in the last week did these children work? **(0-7 range)**

D4b. What kind of payment do they receive for their work (monetary, in-kind assistance)?

D4c. How many children work and attend school at the same time?

Male	5-11y		12-17y	
Female	5-11y		12-17y	

D4d. How would you describe your child's working environment? **(tick 1)**

Very Good	
Good	
Neither good nor bad	
Bad	
Very Bad	

E. Education

E1. E1a. Do all of the children in this household attend school full-time? **(If yes, skip to E6)**

E1b. If no, then do any children in this household attend school full time or only part-time?

Part time (1-3 days/week)	(Number of children: add constraint based on number of children under 18 in the household – Question B2)
Full time	(Number of children: add constraint based on number of children under 18 in the household – Question B2)

(If 0 for both, then skip to E3; if yes, go to E1c)

E1c. If yes, then how many children in the household attend school only several **(1-3)** days a week?

Male	3-4y	(date)	5-11y	(date)	12-17y	(date)
Female	3-4y	(date)	5-11y	(date)	12-17y	(date)

E2. If yes, then why don't they attend school full-time? **(tick 1 option)**

Part-time work	
----------------	--

Caregiver to member of family	
Cost of schooling	
Truancy	
Other (specify)	

E3. If no, then how many children in this household do not attend school? (referred from question E1a)

Male	5-11y		12-17y	
Female	5-11y		12-17y	

E4. How many months of school have these children lost since they left Syria?

Male	5-11y	(months)	12-17y	(months)
Female	5-11y	(months)	12-17y	(months)

E5. Why did these children leave school? (Rank top 2 options)

Distance to School	
Violence in School	
Lack of available space	
Reluctant Parents	
Left school prior to war	
Lack of resources in school	
Area of Origin of students	
Work/Employment	
They have been out of school for longer than 2 years	
Violence on the way to/from school	
Cost of Schooling	
They have never been to school	
Household responsibilities	
Other (specify)	

E6. How would you rate the quality of education services in the camp? (tick 1 option)

Very Good	
Good	
Neutral	
Bad	
Very Bad	

E7. What is the highest level of education achieved by the mother?

Primary School		Secondary School		University	
----------------	--	------------------	--	------------	--

E8. What is the highest level of education achieved by the father?

Primary School		Secondary School		University	
----------------	--	------------------	--	------------	--

F. Health and Nutrition

F1. How many children in the household have received measles/polio vaccinations?

Male	0-2y		3-4y		5-11y		12-17y	
Female	0-2y		3-4y		5-11y		12-17y	

F2. How many women in the household are breastfeeding? (Dependent on Question B2: if there are children aged 0-2y, then ask this question)

G. Youth

- G1. Has the trauma of displacement and war had negative effects on the youth/adolescents in this household? **(Note: "consequences" defined as psychosocial problems, behavior problems in school, etc).**

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

- G2. G2a. Are any youth or adolescents in this household involved in any form of social or civic activities inside the camp? **(If yes, go to G2b; if no, skip to G5)**

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

- G2b. **If yes**, then how many youth and adolescents in the household are engaged in any form of social or civic activity inside the camp?

Male	5-11y		12-17y	
Female	5-11y		12-17y	

- G3. If yes, what type of social/civic activity are they involved in? **(tick main 2 options)**

Youth clubs	Sports clubs	Mosque	Adolescent Friendly Spaces		Awareness Campaigns

- G4. How many children in the household use Child/Adolescent Friendly Spaces?

Male		Female	
------	--	--------	--

- G5. How many youth/adolescents in the household are interested in receiving vocational training?

Male	5-11y		12-17y	
Female	5-11y		12-17y	

H. Violence

- H1. Are children in this household beaten or shouted at as a disciplinary measure? **(If yes, go to H2; if no, go to H4)**

- H2. H2a. How many children in this household are beaten or shouted at as a disciplinary measure?

Male	0-2y		3-4y		5-11y		12-17y	
Female	0-2y		3-4y		5-11y		12-17y	

- H3. H3a. Do you believe that physical punishment is appropriate in schools?

Yes		No	

- H3b. Do teachers believe that physical punishment is appropriate in schools?

Yes		No	
-----	--	----	--

- H3c. How many children/adolescents have experienced physical abuse from teachers or other students in schools in Za'atari?

Male	5-11y	(constraint)	12-17y	(constraint)
Female	5-11y	(constraint)	12-17y	(constraint)

I. Early Marriage

- I1. How many girls under the age of 15 in this household are married? **(If none, skip to end of questionnaire)**

- I2. If so, did this marriage/these marriages occur before or after the war?

Date: -/-/-

- I3. Is this marriage legally registered?

ANNEX 2: QUESTIONNAIRE IN ARABIC

A. المسكن

A1. Record GPS location.

A2. هل هناك احد يعيش في هذا المسكن / الخيمة ؟ (If yes, go to A3; if no, skip the whole questionnaire)

A3. (Cascading) من اين انتم من سوريا ؟

- المحافظة
- الناحية
- الناحية الفرعية

B. الإعاقة / المعلومات الديموغرافية

B1. كم عائلة تعيش في هذا المسكن ؟

B2. ما هو تصنيف افراد عائلتك في الفئات العمرية التالية ؟

ذكر	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y	18-30y	31-59y	>60
انثى	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y	18-30y	31-59y	>60

B3. B3a. هل يعاني احد الاطفال في هذا المسكن من اعاقات جسدية او عقلية او بصرية ؟ (if no, go to Section C; if yes, go to B3b.)

B3b. كم عدد الاطفال في مسكنك يعانون من اعاقات جسدية ؟

ذكر	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y
انثى	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y

B3c. كم عدد الاطفال في مسكنك لديهم ضعف بصر او مكفوفين ؟

ذكر	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y
انثى	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y

B3d. كم عدد الاطفال في مسكنك لديهم ضعف سمعي او مشاكل في السمع (طرش) ؟

ذكر	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y
انثى	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y

B3e. كم عدد الاطفال في مسكنك لديهم اعاقات عقلية ؟

ذكر	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y
انثى	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y

B4. كم عدد الاطفال والمراهقين الذين يعانون من اعاقات في مسكنك يذهبون الى المدرسة ؟

ذكر	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y
انثى	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y

B5. هل تعلم عن الخدمات والموارد المتوفرة في المخيم لذوي الاعاقة ؟

B6. كم عدد الاطفال من ذوي الإعاقة في مسكنك يستطيعون الوصول للخدمات والموارد التي تساعد مع اعاقاتهم ؟

ذكر	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y
انثى	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y

C. الاطفال غير المصحوبين / المنفصلين

C1. هل يعيش في هذا المنزل اطفال منفصلين او غير مصحوبين من اهاليهم ؟

منفصلين	(Number: add constraint based on number of children under 18 in the household – Question B2)
غير مصحوبين	(Number: add constraint based on number of children under 18 in the household – Question B2)

(If separated, go to C2; if unaccompanied, go to C3; if 0, skip to Section D)

C2. ما هو تصنيف اعمار الاطفال المنفصلين الذين يعيشون في هذا المسكن ؟

ذكر	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y
ذكر	0-2y	3-4y	5-11y	12-17y

C3. ما هو تصنيف اعمار الاطفال الغير مصحوبين الذين يعيشون في هذا المسكن ؟

ذكر	0-2y		3-4y		5-11y		12-17y	
انثى	0-2y		3-4y		5-11y		12-17y	

C4. لماذا هؤلاء الاطفال منفصلين او غير مصحوبين؟

الوالدين بقوا في سوريا	بنامى / الوالدين قتلوا		
الوالدين في مكان اخر في المخيم	الوالدين يعملون خارج المخيم		
	اخر (وضح)		

D. عمالة الاطفال

D1. هل يعمل احد الاطفال الاقل من 18 سنة خارج المنزل؟ **(If no, skip to Section E – Education).**

D2. اذا نعم , كم عدد الاطفال الذين يعملون خارج المنزل ؟

ذكر	5-11y		12-17y	
انثى	5-11y		12-17y	

D3. اذا نعم , ما هو نوع العمل الذي يقومون به ؟ **(tick maximum 2 options)**

العمل بالزراعة	العمل مقابل المال (عامل بأجر يومي)		
التسول	تجارة غير الرسمية (نجار، حداد، الخ)		
يعملون لحسابهم الخاص (وضح)	موظف في متجر / اعمال		
	اخر (وضح)		

D4. D4a (0-7 range) ما هو مجموع الايام التي عمل فيها الاطفال خلال الاسبوع الماضي ؟

D4b. (نقد ، والمساعدة العينية) ما هو النظام المتبع لتلقي الاجر لعملهم ؟

D4c. كم عدد الاطفال الذين يعملون ويذهبون الى المدرسة في نفس الوقت ؟

ذكر	5-11y		12-17y	
انثى	5-11y		12-17y	

D4d. كيف تصف بيئة العمل لطفلك ؟ **(tick 1)**

جيدة جدا	
جيدة	
ليست جيدة ولا سيئة	
سيئة	
سيئة جدا	

E. التعليم

E1. E1a. هل يذهب جميع الاطفال في هذا المسكن الى المدرسة بدوام كامل (بشكل يومي) ؟ **(If yes, skip to E6)**

E1b. اذا لا , هل يوجد اطفال في هذا المسكن يذهبون الى المدرسة بدوام كامل واخرون بدوام جزئي (بشكل متقطع) ؟

دوام جزئي (اسبوع/ايام 1-3)	(Number of children: add constraint based on number of children under 18 in the household – Question B2)
دوام كامل	(Number of children: add constraint based on number of children under 18 in the household – Question B2)

(If 0 for both, then skip to E3; if yes, go to E1c)

E1c. اذا نعم , كم عدد الاطفال في هذا المسكن يذهبون الى المدرسة بشكل متقطع (1-3) يوم في الاسبوع ؟

ذكر	3-4y	(date)	5-11y	(date)	12-17y	(date)
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انثى	3-4y	(date)	5-11y	(date)	12-17y	(date)
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E2. إذا نعم , لماذا لا يذهبون الى المدرسة بدوام كامل ؟ (tick 1 option)

للعمل بدوام جزئي	
الرعاية لأحد افراد الاسرة	
تكاليف الدراسة	
التهرب من المدرسة	
اخر (وضح)	

E3. إذا لا , كم عدد الاطفال في هذا المسكن لا يذهبون الى المدرسة ؟ referred from question E1a)

ذكر	5-11y		12-17y	
انثى	5-11y		12-17y	

E4. كم شهر دراسي فقد هؤلاء الاطفال منذ مغادرتهم سوريا

ذكر	5-11y	(أشهر)	12-17y	(أشهر)
انثى	5-11y	(أشهر)	12-17y	(أشهر)

E5. لماذا ترك هؤلاء الاطفال المدرسة ؟ (Rank top 2 options)

لبعد المسافة عن المدرسة	
العنف في المدرسة	
لعدم وجود مقاعد متاحة لهم	
بسبب تردد وخوف الاهالي	
تركوا المدرسة قبل الحرب	
قلة الموارد في المدرسة	
المنطقة الاصل للأطفال	
العمل / الوظيفة	
مضى على تركهم المدرسة اكثر من سنتين	
العنف في الطريق من والى المدرسة	
تكاليف الدراسة	
لم يدخلوا المدرسة ابدا	
بسبب المسؤوليات الملقاة عليهم في البيت	
اخر (وضح)	

E6. كيف تقييم نوعية وكفاءة الخدمات التعليمية المقدمة في المخيم (tick 1 option)

جيدة جدا	
جيدة	
طبيعية	
سيئة	
سيئة جدا	

E7. ما هو التحصيل العلمي للأم ؟

اساسي		ثانوي		جامعي	
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E8. ما هو التحصيل العلمي للأب ؟

اساسي		ثانوي		جامعي	
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F. الصحة والتغذية

F1. كم عدد الاطفال في مسكنك قد تلقوا لقاح الحصبة او شلل الاطفال ؟

ذكر	0-2y		3-4y		5-11y		12-17y
انثى	0-2y		3-4y		5-11y		12-17y

F2. كم عدد النساء المرضعات في هذا المسكن ؟ (Dependent on Question B2: if there are children aged 0-2y, then ask this question)

G. الشباب

G1. ملاحظة: "عواقب" هل كان للحرب والنزوح اي تأثير سلبي او سبب صدمة على الاطفال والمراهقين في هذا المسكن ؟ (تعرف بأنها المشاكل النفسية والاجتماعية والمشاكل السلوكية في المدرسة، الخ).

نعم		لا	
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G2. هل هناك احد من الاطفال او المراهقين في هذا المسكن شارك في احدى النشاطات الاجتماعية والمدنية داخل المخيم G2a. (If yes, go to G2b; if no, skip to G5)؟

نعم		لا	
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G2b. اذا نعم، كم عدد الاطفال او المراهقين في هذا المسكن شارك في احدى النشاطات الاجتماعية والمدنية داخل المخيم.

ذكر	5-11y		12-17y	
انثى	5-11y		12-17y	

G3. (tick main 2 options) اذا نعم، ما هو نوع النشاط الذي يشتركون به ؟

حملات التوعية	مساحات صديقة للمراهقين	مسجد	نوادي رياضية	نوادي الشباب

G4. كم عدد الاطفال في هذا المسكن يستخدمون المساحات الصديقة للأطفال / المراهقين ؟

ذكر		انثى	
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G5. كم عدد الشباب / المراهقين في هذا المسكن يرغبون في تلقي دورات تدريب مهني ؟

ذكر	5-11y		12-17y	
انثى	5-11y		12-17y	

H. العنف

H1. هل يتعرض الاطفال في هذا المسكن للضرب او الصراخ كإجراء تأديبي ؟ If yes, go to H2; if no, go to H4

H2. كم عدد الاطفال الذين يتعرضون للضرب او الصراخ كإجراء تأديبي في هذا المسكن ؟ H2a

ذكر	0-2y		3-4y		5-11y		12-17y	
انثى	0-2y		3-4y		5-11y		12-17y	

H3. H3a. هل تعتقد ان العقاب الجسدي مناسب في المدرسة ؟

نعم		لا	
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H3b. هل يعتقد المعلمين ان العقاب الجسدي مناسب في المدرسة ؟

نعم		لا	
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H3c. كم عدد الاطفال / المراهقين في هذا المسكن سبق وأن تعرضوا للأعتداء الجسدي (الضرب) في المدرسة من المعلمين او من طلاب اخرين في مخيم الزعتري ؟

ذكر	5-11y	(constraint)	12-17y	(constraint)
انثى	5-11y	(constraint)	12-17y	(constraint)

I. الزواج المبكر

I1. كم عدد الفتيات المتزوجات اللواتي اعمارهن اقل من 15 سنة في هذا المسكن ؟ (If none, skip to end of questionnaire)

I2. اذا كان هنالك، هل تم هذا الزواج / الزيجات قبل او بعد الحرب ؟

التاريخ : -/- -/- -/-

I3. هل تم تسجيل / توثيق هذا الزواج بشكل قانوني ؟