



ZAATARI CAMP POPULATION COUNT

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

DECEMBER 2015

Cover image: ©REACH, 2015

REACH operates under ACTED in Jordan and is a joint initiative of ACTED, IMPACT Initiatives and the UN Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNOSAT). REACH was established by ACTED in 2010 to strengthen evidence-based decision making by aid actors through efficient data collection, management and analysis before, during and after an emergency. This contributes to ensuring that communities affected by emergencies receive the support they need. All REACH activities are conducted in support of the Government of Jordan and UN partners, for the development of the Jordan Response Plan, and are within the framework of interagency aid coordination mechanisms.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Since Zaatari camp was established in July 2012, its population has experienced regular fluctuations due to temporary and permanent movements into and out of the camp. UNICEF REACH conduct regular population counts, which provide a spatial breakdown of the population at the district and block level¹ at a single point in time. The findings of these assessments is useful for informing UNICEF programming, especially WASH programming that is often conducted at the block level.

The population count recorded 71,227 individuals through the interviews conducted with households for the assessment. It is important to note that this gives an snapshot of the refugee population at one point in time, and that the camp population number fluctuates on a daily basis due to a number of factors including but not limited to: returns to Syria, daily population movement in country (leave permits, informal work, education, health referrals, etc) and births/deaths.

On average districts have experienced a 9% decrease in population since January 2015. Districts 7, 11, and 2 have experienced the largest reductions in actual population, with decreases of 1,057, 925, and 863 persons, respectively. However the districts that were found to have the largest populations in Zaatari camp were Districts 8 and 11, with 7,978 people and 7,582 people respectively. When disaggregated by household size, findings reveal that districts with larger population reductions have an above-average number of households with only a single inhabitant, indicating that these districts may have had more residents residing in the host community at the time of data collection than districts with lesser reductions in overall population size. Additionally, overall most households had been in the camp for 2.5 to 3 years (52.2%) and the majority came from Dar'a governorate (83.1%).

Overall, 49.4% of the camp population were reported as male, and 50.6% as female. For both sexes, the largest proportion of individuals was reported to be between 18 and 39 years (29%) whilst 23.3% was reported to be 0-5 years, indicating a large population of young children. The count also found that **the number of households with a single recorded inhabitant has increased from 62 in January, to 572 in December 2015**, which was reported by KIs to be due to an increase in the number of families moving together to the host community whilst a friend or family member remained in the camp to look after their shelter.

The structural integrity of refugees' shelter has improved during 2015, with an increase in the proportion of households living in caravans from 80% to 97% since January 2015, and a corresponding decrease in the proportion of households living in a tent (10% to 1 %) and caravan-tent combination shelter (11% to 3%). This change is largely due to an increase in the availability of caravans in Zaatari camp.

When asked whether families would leave the camp in the four months following the assessment 49.9% of respondents reported that if given the opportunity, they did not think they would leave, 25.9% indicated that they would, and 24.2% said they did not know. Those that thought people would leave if given the opportunity reported destinations including Europe (reported by 46% of these households) Canada (33.5%) and Syria (11.4%).

Overall, the population count findings indicate that although there has been an increase in fluidity of movement between Zaatari camp and the host community during 2015, Zaatari remains a relatively stable living environment.

¹ A block system was implemented by UNHCR during 2014, as part of their land management project. The block system enables improved navigation of districts and targeting of assistance through breaking up districts into numbered parcels of land with well-defined borders.

CONTENTS

Introduction	4
Methodology	4
Assessment Tool.....	5
Challenges and Limitations	5
Overview of Findings	7
Population per district.....	8
Population Demographics	8
Month of Arrival in the Camp.....	9
Area of Origin	10
Shelter Type.....	11
Movement Intentions.....	12
Conclusion	13
Annex 1: Data Collection Time Frame	14
Annex 2: Population Count Questionnaire	14

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Zaatari Camp population since May/June 2013 (source: REACH population counts)	7
Figure 2: Population per district in January 2015 and December 2015	8
Figure 3: Age and sex breakdown of the population.....	9
Figure 4: Reported time since arrival in Zaatari camp.....	9
Figure 5: Reported time since arrival in Zaatari camp, by district	10
Figure 6: Reported Governorate of origin	10
Figure 7: Household's reported district of origin.....	11
Figure 8: Household shelter type for the January 2015 and December 2015 population counts.....	11
Figure 9: Perceived likelihood that families will leave Zaatari camp in the 4 months following the assessment ...	12
Figure 10: Places where respondents perceived that families would move to if they had the opportunity.....	12

INTRODUCTION

Since its establishment in July 2012, following the onset of the Syria crisis, the population of Zaatari camp has experienced regular fluctuations due to temporary and permanent movements into and out of the camp. UNHCR monitors the camp population through regular analysis of the number of individuals registered in the camp. This information, which is updated at least once a month, fluctuates according to the number of new arrivals, formal departures, deaths, and births in the camp. It is key for guiding camp-wide programming and planning the provision of services and assistance to the community.

To complement UNHCR's comprehensive monitoring of Zaatari camp's population, UNICEF, in collaboration with REACH, conducts population counts to provide UNICEF a detailed demographic and spatial breakdown of the camp population at the district and block level² at a single point in time. To date, six population counts have been conducted in Zaatari camp, the first of which occurred in May/June 2013 and the most recent in December 2015. UNICEF requires up to date and accurate population data for cost and implementation efficacy. Block level data is particularly important, since much WASH programming is conducted at the block level, including the delivery of water across the camp and planning for the implementation of a waste water network. REACH, in partnership with UNICEF, conducted a population count on 13-23 December 2015. In order to reflect the priority information needs of UNICEF and its partners, the population count also included questions about intentions to leave the camp, attendance of informal and formal education, the condition of private WASH facilities, and the presence of household members with restricted mobility.

This report provides an overview of the population count findings. Where relevant, findings are compared with those from the previous population count, conducted in January 2015. Sector specific findings for Education and WASH have been consolidated separately for ease of operational use and are available as separate factsheets

METHODOLOGY

Data collection was completed by a mixed sex team of REACH enumerators and Syrian Cash for Workers who visited every household unit in Zaatari camp from 13 - 23 December 2015.³ All data was entered into Open Data Kit (ODK) collect, a data collection application for android smartphones. Further, location information was logged according to the boundaries outlined by the UNHCR block system and through the collection of GPS coordinates, at a minimum of 6 metre accuracy.

For households that could not be assessed for any reason, a total of three revisits were conducted. If the household could still not be assessed by the third revisit, the household's location and the reason that it was unassessed were recorded using ODK. Such reasons include that no household member above the age of 18 was willing to participate, and no household member was present at the time of the visit because the household was temporarily or permanently unoccupied. For the revisits, the first was done upon finishing data collection in a block, the second the following day, and the third at the end of each week of data collection, with the time of the revisit alternating on each occasion to maximise the possibility of reaching respondents.

Regular spot checks were conducted by field coordinators to ensure adherence to the methodology and work schedule, with daily data checks to assess the quality of data collected, including GPS accuracy, data consistency, and the time taken to complete the questionnaire. Upon finalising the assessment and conducting the initial analysis of the population figures, key informant (KI) interviews were conducted to contextualise the findings in each of the 12 districts in the camp, with two KI interviews being conducted in districts that experienced the largest reductions in population during 2015 (Districts 1, 2, 3, 7, and 11). The KIs identified, are selected from different districts across the camp for their knowledge of their local community. Although REACH aims to achieve data saturation when conducting KI interviews, it is important to note that these findings are not statistical representative of the camp population but rather indicative of recurring trends throughout communities within the camp

² A block system was implemented by UNHCR during 2014, as part of their land management project. The block system enables improved navigation of districts and targeting of assistance through breaking up districts into numbered parcels of land with well-defined borders.

³ See Annex 1 for the complete data collection timeframe by district

Assessment Tool

This population count questionnaire was designed in consultation with selected UNICEF sector leads in child protection, WASH, and education, as well as with the Basic Needs Working Group in Zaatari camp. These questions focused on the enrolment of school aged children in informal and formal education, the presence and standards of private WASH infrastructure, and whether the household had a member who required mobility assistance due to chronic illness, disability, or old age. The focus of these sector specific questions reflect the priority UNICEF information needs for programming at the time of the assessment. They will therefore be used to target households that are eligible for follow-up visits from implementing partners, which will analyse the household's need for additional assistance and inform them of the services available. In particular, households that were found to have at least one school aged child out of formal education are considered eligible for a follow-up visit to inform them of the education services in the camp, and households with at least one member with restricted mobility and unsuitable or no private WASH facilities are eligible for a follow-up visit to assess their need for additional assistance.

To enable targeting based on the results of the questionnaire, households were asked whether they would like to provide the contact details necessary to receive these visits. To ensure full consent from all participants, an informative statement was presented to households that were found to be eligible for further assistance, before they were asked to provide contact details (see Annex 2 for full questionnaire). Two and half days of training were provided to enumerators and Cash for Workers to ensure that the tool was implemented using a standardised methodology and following the ethical guidelines. Additionally, the tool was piloted to confirm that accurate and reliable data would be recorded during the assessment period, with necessary improvements and modifications made prior to implementation.

Challenges and Limitations

The challenges and limitations faced by the population count assessment are:

- Shelter type was recorded based on observation rather than directly asking residents, which may lead to inaccuracies in instances where the type of shelter could not be seen by the enumerator. In the past, asking residents about shelters has created unwarranted concern of potential linkages with shelter allocations and observation is now deemed most appropriate to avoid unnecessary alarm. Nevertheless, as block numbers and GPS points were recorded, this can be verified later in the field.
- In total, 315 households were unable to be assessed upon the third revisit. Of these, only one household was unwilling to participate in the assessment, 176 had no evidence of inhabitants⁴, 131 had evidence of inhabitants but no one available to assess, and 7 had no one above the age of 18 years who was available to participate. To further understand the implications of these unassessed households on the population figures, enumerators asked neighbours about the whereabouts of the household occupants when shelters had no one available to assess and/or no evidence of inhabitants. For these households, neighbours frequently reported that the families were absent from the camp, largely on a temporary basis, and had thus left the household unoccupied or with just one or two occupants during their absence. These findings indicate that the unassessed households reflect a small proportion of the overall camp population at the time of the assessment and thus do not have a significant impact on the population figures.
- For this assessment the total number of inhabitants in each household was self-reported; therefore, it is possible that some permanent occupants of the household were deliberately misreported as present or absent.
- The presence of household members with restricted mobility was self-reported and not verified by a medical specialist. Therefore, follow-up visits and verification of these results by a medical specialist is required to determine the need for initiatives that support households with a member with restricted mobility.
- Enrolment in education was self-reported and only accounts for school-aged children in the camp at the time of the assessment, rather than all school-aged children registered in the camp. For December 2015 the Ministry of Education recorded 20,771 children to be enrolled in formal education in the camp,

⁴ A household was deemed to have evidence of inhabitants through two means; i) identifying points of human belongings around the household (e.g. washing line and solar lamps), and ii) consulting neighbours as to whether the household is inhabited.

which is 2,752 individuals higher than the 18,091 individuals reported as enrolled in education by the population count. This discrepancy in enrolment figures is likely to result from some of the children enrolled in education residing outside of the camp at the time of assessment, as well as some children, who were enrolled in education but not attending, being reported as not enrolled. Such misreporting was most likely to occur when the respondent was not directly related to some of the children in the household and was thus less aware of the child's educational status than a direct relation; however this was not the case for the vast majority of households interviewed since, 82% of households consisted of just one family, indicating that misreporting did not account for a large proportion of the discrepancy between Ministry of Education and population count enrolment figures.

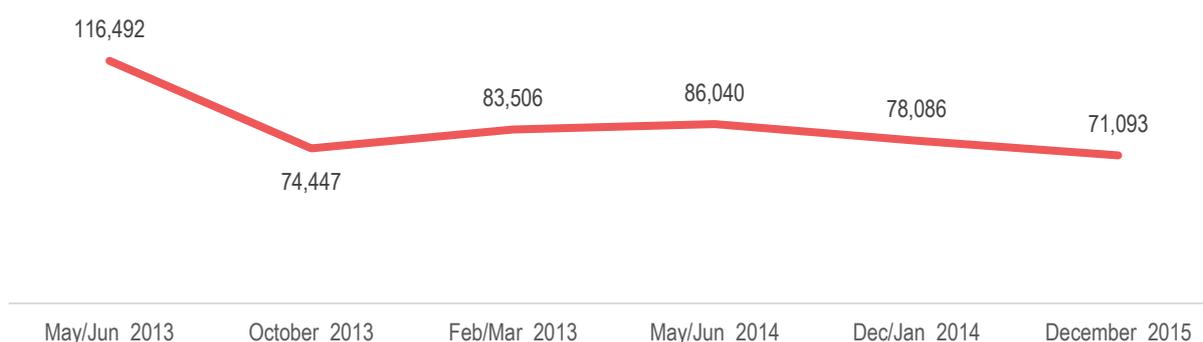
Further, it is important to note that formal education attendance figures, which are recorded through the Education Management Information System (EMIS) by trained EMIS focal points, may differ from enrolment rates and should thus be reviewed for a broader overview of participation in formal education in the camp. Reasons for discrepancies between enrolment rates and attendance figures may be due to enrolled children not attending formal schools ever or often, both with and without their parent's knowledge, even when enrolled. Consultations with Save the Children following the Comprehensive Child Focused Assessment (2015)⁵ indicated that this discrepancy may be higher during winter months due to the harsh weather discouraging children going to school, which was an issue exacerbated by distance to school and no electricity in the schools, meaning limited heating.

⁵ UNICEF-REACH Comprehensive Child Focused Assessment (March 2015) - <http://www.reach-initiative.org/jordan-comprehensive-child-focused-assessments-review-service-provision-in-zaatari-and-azraq-refugee-camps>

OVERVIEW OF FINDINGS

The population count recorded 71,227 individuals as present in the camp at the time of the assessment, of which 1,273 individuals were reported to be registered in the host community. This result is 6,859 fewer individuals than the previous population count total (December/January 2014/2015), which reported 78,086 individuals living in the camp at the time of the assessment (See Figure 1). The decrease in the recorded population is partly reflected in the decrease in the number of individuals registered in the camp from 84,729 to 79,230 between January and December 2015. According to UNHCR, the decrease in Zaatari camp registration figures during 2015 is largely due to voluntary returns to Syria, departures to a third country, and transfer to another camp within Jordan⁶.

Figure 1: Zaatari Camp population since May/June 2013 (source: REACH population counts)



Although the decrease in population since January 2015 can be, in part, contributed to permanent departures from the camp during the year, it is important to note that the discrepancy of 8,003 individuals with the UNHCR registration figure indicates that some individuals registered in the camp were present in the host community at the time of assessment, and were thus not recorded. Key informant (KI) interviews were conducted to further understand the discrepancy between the number of people registered in the camp and the number of individuals recorded in a single point in time during the population count, as well as the decrease in the camp population since January 2015. The KIs identified, are selected from different districts across the camp for their knowledge of their local community. Although REACH aims to achieve data saturation when conducting KI interviews, it is important to note that these findings are not statistical representative of the camp population but rather indicative of recurring trends throughout communities within the camp.

According to KIs, primary reasons for individuals and families in the camp to move to the host community are to secure work, attend college, and receive health services. Further, it was reported that there are considerable seasonal advantages to leaving the camp at this time, indicating that many of the individuals currently residing outside of the camp may return to Zaatari in the spring or summer. In particular, at the time of this assessment anticipated harsh winter weather meant that many families with friends or relatives in the host community have reportedly left the camp to take advantage of more weather resistant housing options. This finding is congruent with the information provided by the KIs during the January 2015 population count, which also reported that a number of families had temporarily moved to the host community for the winter months in order to escape the harsh winter weather. Moreover, this year it was reported by KIs that departures from the camp at the time of data collection could in part be contributed to the perception of increased agricultural labour opportunities during the winter months, such as the high demand for olive pickers across the country, which has encouraged many families to temporarily leave the camp in search of work.

Further, many households that were not assessed, were reported by neighbours to have occupants living in the host community at that time. Therefore, they were not recorded as present in the camp although it was not

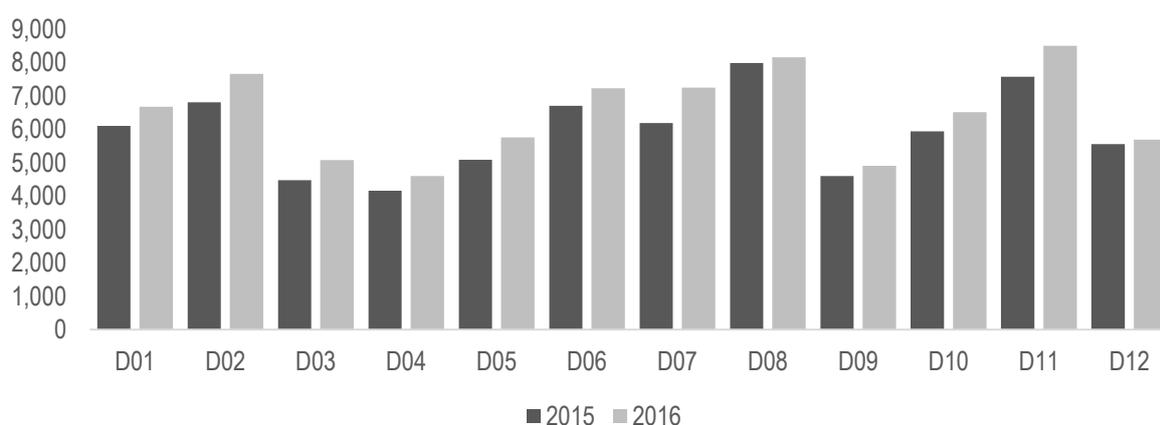
⁶ A detailed overview of UNHCR recorded permanent departures from Zaatari camp during 2015 can be found in the Camp Management Coordination Meeting Minutes on the [Zaatari Camp UNHCR Data Portal](#)

possible to determine the permanency of their departure. Interestingly, the number of households with a single recorded inhabitant has increased dramatically since the January 2015 population count, with 62 households with a single inhabitant being assessed in January 2015 compared to 572 in December 2015. KIs indicated that this increase is likely due to whole households who leave the camp to spend time in the host community, leaving one family member or friends in the camp to stay in their shelter in order to protect against theft or damage.

Population per district

The districts that were found to have the largest populations in Zaatari camp, were Districts 8 and 11, with 7,978 people and 7,582 people respectively, while District 4 and 3 are the least populated with 4,162 people and 4,467 people, respectively. The districts with both the largest and smallest populations have remained the same since the January 2015 population count, indicating that the population changes have largely been uniform across districts, rather than affecting some parts of the camp more than others.

Figure 2: Population per district in January 2015 and December 2015

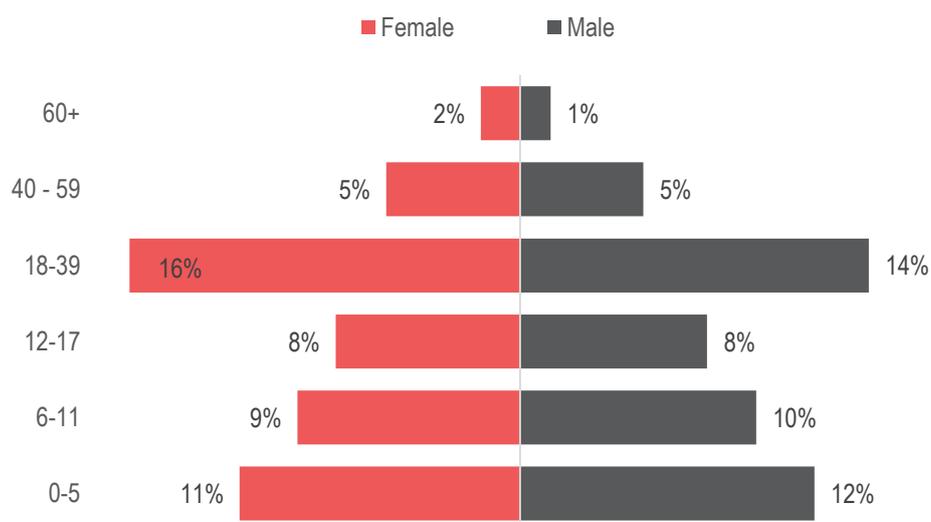


On average districts have experienced a 9% decrease in population since January 2015. Districts 7, 11, and 2 have experienced the largest reductions in actual population, with decreases of 1,057, 925, and 863, respectively. Although key informants were unaware of reasons why the reduction in population may have been a little higher in these districts than others, analysis of household size indicates that the districts with larger population reductions have a higher than average number of households with a single inhabitant. This finding implies that these districts may have more households with members residing in the host community at the time of the assessment than districts with smaller drops in overall population size. Nevertheless, further exploration is required to better understand the district level differences in population reductions. It is likely that increases in district populations have not been found due to 99.3% of the population having lived in the camp for over one year at the time of data collection; therefore indicating that there have been very few new arrivals in the last year and that many families are likely to have settled in a district and thus be disinclined to relocate within the camp.

Population Demographics

Overall, 49.4% (36,051) of the camp population were reported as male, and 50.6% (36,051) as female. For both sexes, the largest proportion of individuals were reported to be between 18 and 39 years, with 29.9% of individuals falling into this age bracket. A further 23.3% of the population was reported to be 0-5 years, indicating a large population of young children. These findings indicate a small change in the demographic breakdown of the population since January 2015, with the proportion of children aged 0-5 years increasing from 18% to 23.3%, the proportion of 6-11 year olds decreasing from 23.1% to 18.6%, and the proportion of 12-17 year olds decreasing slightly from 15.7% to 15%. However, overall the proportion of individuals within each age bracket has remained largely the same.

Figure 3: Age and sex breakdown of the population

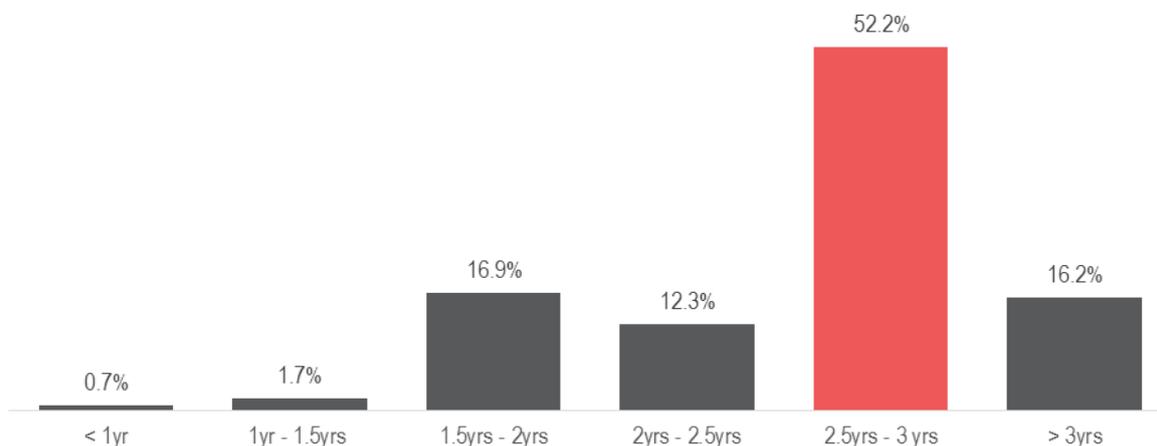


Further, the demographic breakdown of the population found in this assessment reflect the UNHCR demographic registration records, which also report a 50% divide between males and females in the camp, and a very similar breakdown by age as well.

Month of Arrival in the Camp

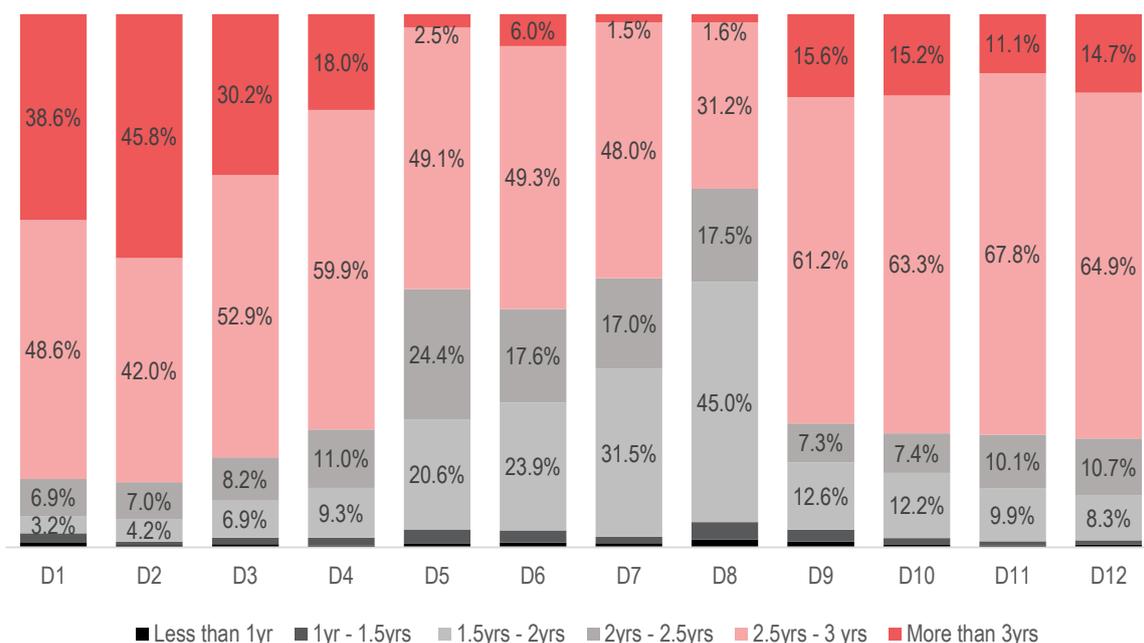
Zaatari camp was initially designed to host 60,000 individuals and has thus reduced its intake to the minimum since the inception of Azraq refugee camp in April 2014. Consequently, the vast majority of households have been in the camp for over a year (99.3%), and 80.7% have been in the camp for more than two years. The largest proportion of households reported that they had been in the camp for 2.5 to 3 years, indicating that they arrived in the camp between December 2012 and May 2013.

Figure 4: Reported time since arrival in Zaatari camp



Districts 1 (94.1%), 2 (94.8%), 3 (91.2%) and 12 (90.3%) contain the largest proportion of the population who have been living in the camp for more than 2 years. This is likely due to these districts being the first to be populated following the inception of the camp and therefore housing many families that arrived upon, or shortly after, the opening of the camp.

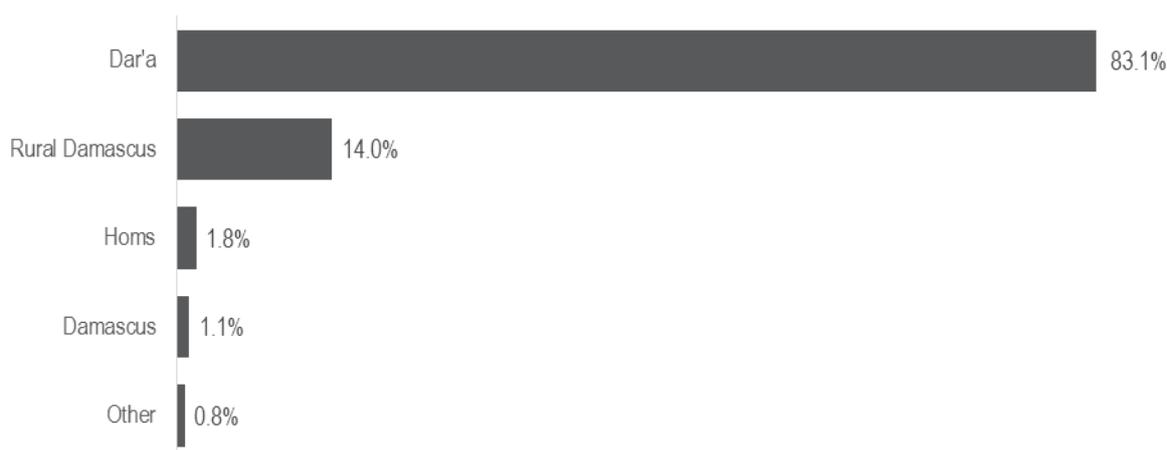
Figure 5: Reported time since arrival in Zaatari camp, by district



Area of Origin

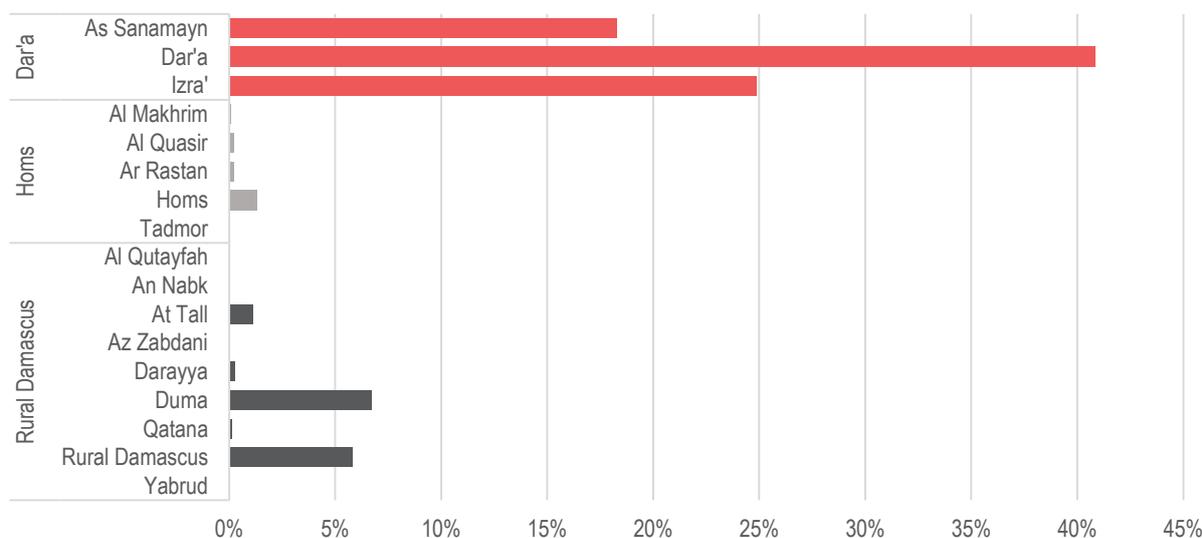
The largest proportion of refugees in Zaatari refugee camp continue to come from Dar'a governorate (83.1%), a district bordering Jordan in South Western Syria. Rural Damascus had the second most frequently reported governorate of origin in Syria, at 14%.

Figure 6: Reported Governorate of origin



Of the 83.1% of households that reported Dar'a governorate to be their area of origin, 48.6% are from the district of Dar'a, 29.6% are from Izra', and 21.8% are from As Sanamayn. The largest proportion of the 14% of households from Rural Damascus governorate are from Duma district (47.9%), whilst 70.7% of the 1.8% of households from Homs governorate are from Homs district.

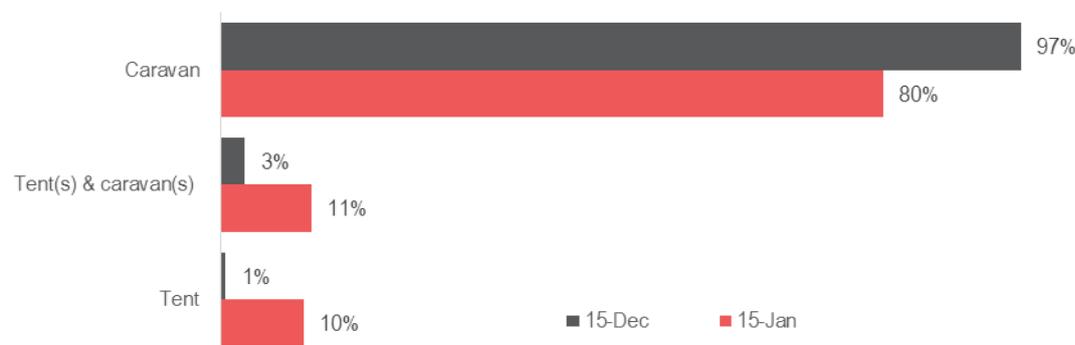
Figure 7: Household's reported district of origin



Shelter Type⁷

This assessment found a shift in the shelter types of households across the camp, toward an increase in the proportion of households with a caravan and a decrease in other types of shelter. Whilst the vast majority of households continue to have caravan(s) as their shelter type, this figure has increased by 17% since January 2015, with 97% of households observed to have caravan shelter in December 2015 compared to 80% in January 2015.

Figure 8: Household shelter type for the January 2015 and December 2015 population counts



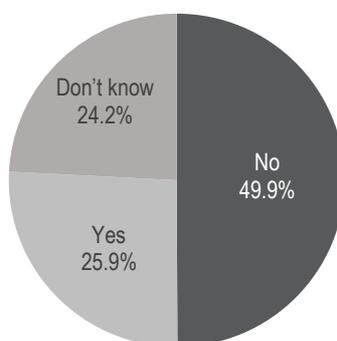
Further, there has been a decrease since January 2015 in the proportion of households with tents as their sole form of shelter, from 10% in January 2015 to 1% in December 2015. The decrease of 9% in the number of households with tent(s) as their only form of shelter, is largely due to a UNHCR initiative to house all families in a caravan. During 2016 a total of 3,399 caravans were distributed in the camp, with households without a caravan being the priority targets of the distributions. Moreover, the number of caravans available in the camp increased further due to families leaving the camp returning their caravan(s) upon their exit. According to KIs this rise in caravan availability has led to the decrease in shelters that are caravan and tent combinations, since many households that were previously using tents for extra space have now received additional caravans through assistance, and/or are able to rent or buy an additional caravan due to the decrease in prices that has resulted from the increased supply.

⁷ In the past questions about shelter types have been reported as a sensitive for households across the camp as they can lead to households having false concerns/expectations about their shelter situation. Therefore, this assessment did not ask respondents to report their shelter types but rather recorded the shelter type through enumerator observation.

Movement Intentions

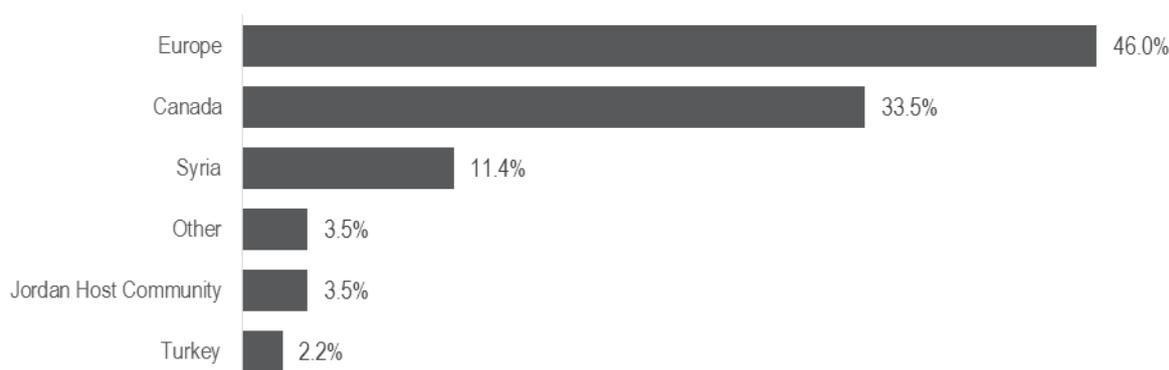
To gauge potential changes in Zaatari camp's population in the quarter following the assessment, the population count tool inquired whether the respondent thought that any households would leave the camp in the four months following the assessment if they had an opportunity. 49.9% of respondents reported that they did not think that families would leave the camp in this time frame given the opportunity, 25.9% indicated that families would, and 24.2% said they did not know..

Figure 9: Perceived likelihood that families will leave Zaatari camp in the four months following the assessment



Of the 25.9% of respondents that reported that families would leave Zaatari camp if they had the opportunity to in the four months following the assessment, the most frequently cited location that families would move to was Europe, at 46%. The second most frequently cited location was Canada⁸ (33.5%) followed by Syria (11.4%).

Figure 10: Places where respondents perceived that families would move to if they had the opportunity



It is important to note that Zaatari camp is a very specific context with many refugees having lived there for a protracted period of time, as reflected by 80.7% of respondents reporting having arrived at least two years ago. As a result, according to KI interviews some people in the camp have established communities and a way of living, which reduces the motivation to relocate. Further, with the majority of camp residents originating from the Dar'a governorate, and commonly from the same district, these similarities have been reported to have enhanced community ties.. Since refugees mostly originate from southern Syria, the security context to which they would return is also quite different from that of refugees originating from other governorates. Therefore the findings regarding the perceived intentions in Zaatari camp cannot be generalised to refugees residing in the host community or other camps in Jordan.

⁸ At the time of the assessment the Canadian Government, in collaboration with UNHCR, was selecting refugee cases in Jordan to be resettled to Canada. The possibility of resettlement to Canada at this time is likely have influenced the extent that respondents perceived it as a country that families have the opportunity to move to if given the opportunity.

CONCLUSION

This population count, the sixth of its kind in Zaatari camp, found 71,227 individuals to be residing in the camp at the time of the assessment. Findings signify relative stability in the camp population when compared to other years, with 99.3% reporting their date of arrival as over a year ago and 68.4% as over 2.5 years ago. With regards to potential changes in the Zaatari camp's population in the first quarter of 2016, half of respondents (49.9%) reported that families would not leave the camp in the four months following the assessment if given the opportunity, 25.9% indicated that families would, and 24.2% said that they did not know. Of those that thought some families would leave, the most frequently cited location that families would move to was Europe (46%), followed by Canada (33.5%), and Syria (11.4%). These findings indicate that changes in the camp population in the four months following the assessment are highly dependent on the resettlement opportunities available to refugees, the perceived ease with which refugees can travel and settle in a third country, and the security situation in Syria.

ANNEX 1: DATA COLLECTION TIME FRAME

Date	District
13 th December 2015	D10
14 th December 2015	D11
15 th December 2015	D8
16 th December 2015	D7
17 th December 2015	D9&D5
20 th December 2015	D6
21 th December 2015	D3&D4
22 th December 2015	D1&D12
23 th December 2015	D2

ANNEX 2: POPULATION COUNT QUESTIONNAIRE

Hello, my name is _____ . I work for REACH, an international organisation that conducts research in Jordan to enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions. We are here today as part of a population count on behalf of UNICEF. We are conducting this assessment to provide UNICEF with important information on the demographic and spatial distribution of the population in the camp to ensure that activities and services in Zaatari camp are well-targeted and planned. In addition, to inform services provided by selected UNICEF led sectors this survey will include questions about movements of the population, education, disability, and private WASH infrastructure. The questionnaire will take approximately 10 minutes to complete, and you are free to withdraw your participation at any stage.

- Is there a household member willing to participate in this survey?
 - Yes
 - No

Demographics

- Record location (GPS coordinates with 6m accuracy or less)
- What is the sex of the Head of the HH?
 - Female
 - Male
- Record District number (Dropdown Menu)

- Record Block number (Dropdown Menu)
- Do you know the household number? (question directed to the data collector)
 - Yes
 - No
- If yes, what is the household number?
- Is this household a tent or caravan? (Direct Observation)
 - Caravan
 - Tent
 - Caravan and Tent Combination
- How many families are living in this household?
- What is the Case ID for each family living in the household?
- How many individuals are there in each family? (Matrixed with question 8)
- What is the sex and age for each member of your household? (Matrixed with questions 8 and 9)
- How many people living in your household are registered in the Host Communities?
- What month/year did you arrive in Za'atari camp? (Dropdown Menu)

Movements

15. What is your area of origin? (Governorate) (Dropdown Menu)
16. What is your area of origin? (District) (Dropdown Menu)
17. Do you think that there are families that would leave Zaatari camp in the next 4 months if they had the opportunity?
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know
17. If yes, where are families most likely to go if they have the opportunity to leave the camp?
- Jordan Host Community – *if option selected, dropdown menu of governorate*
 - Azraq camp
 - Syria
 - Europe
 - Turkey
 - Other (specify)

Education (These questions will only be asked to households with children in the relevant age and sex categories)

18. How many girls aged 6-11 in this household are enrolled in formal education (Hint: Formal education is any certified education service. The schools considered to be providing formal education in Zaatari camp are: School 1 (Bahrain), School 2 (Saudi Arabia), School 3 (Qatar), School 4 (Annex), School 5 (District 7), School 6 (EU/Germany/USA), School 7 (District 4), School 9 (Kuwait), and School 10 (Kuwait). These schools are all Ministry of Education public schools.)
19. (Asked for girls 6-11) If at least one child of this age group in the household is not enrolled in formal education, why not? (Multiple choice)
- The distance to the school is too far to walk
 - Do not consider the route to school as safe
 - Do not consider the school to be safe for children
 - Do not consider the quality of education sufficient to enrol children in school
 - Do not consider education important
 - Need the child to participate in remunerative activities
 - They have been out of school for more than 3 years and are therefore no longer eligible
 - Specialist education services are needed that are not available at formal schools
 - Don't know
 - Other (specify)
20. How many boys aged 6-11 in this household are enrolled in formal education (Hint: Formal education is any certified education service. The schools considered to be providing formal education in Zaatari camp are: School 1 (Bahrain), School 2

(Saudi Arabia), School 3 (Qatar), School 4 (Annex), School 5 (District 7), School 6 (EU/Germany/USA), School 7 (District 4), School 9 (Kuwait), and School 10 (Kuwait). These schools are all Ministry of Education public schools.)

21. (Asked for boys 6-11) If at least one child of this age group in the household is not enrolled in formal education, why not? (Multiple choice)
- The distance to the school is too far to walk
 - Do not consider the route to school as safe
 - Do not consider the school to be safe for children
 - Do not consider the quality of education sufficient to enrol children in school
 - Do not consider education important
 - Need the child to participate in remunerative activities
 - They have been out of school for more than 3 years and are therefore no longer eligible
 - They got married or are preparing to marry
 - Specialist education services are needed that are not available at formal schools
 - Don't know
 - Other (specify)
22. How many girls aged 12-17 in this household are enrolled in formal education? (Hint: Formal education is any certified education service. The schools considered to be providing formal education in Zaatari camp are: School 1 (Bahrain), School 2 (Saudi Arabia), School 3 (Qatar), School 4 (Annex), School 5 (District 7), School 6 (EU/Germany/USA), School 7 (District 4), School 9 (Kuwait), and School 10 (Kuwait). These schools are all Ministry of Education public schools.)
23. (Asked for girls 12-17) If at least one child of this age group in the household is not enrolled in formal education, why not?
- The distance to the school is too far to walk
 - Do not consider the route to school as safe
 - Do not consider the school to be safe for children
 - Do not consider the quality of education sufficient to enrol children in school
 - Do not consider education important
 - Need the child to participate in remunerative activities
 - They have been out of school for more than 3 years and are therefore no longer eligible
 - They got married or are preparing to marry
 - Specialist education services are needed that are not available at formal schools
 - Don't know
 - Other (specify)
24. How many boys aged 12-17 in this household are enrolled in formal education? (Hint: Formal education is any certified education service. The schools considered to be providing formal education in Zaatari camp are: School 1 (Bahrain), School 2 (Saudi Arabia), School 3 (Qatar), School 4 (Annex), School 5 (District 7), School 6 (EU/Germany/USA), School 7 (District 4), School 9 (Kuwait), and School 10 (Kuwait). These schools are all Ministry of Education public schools.)

25. (Asked for boys 12-17) If at least one child of this age group in the household is not enrolled in formal education, why not?
- The distance to the school is too far to walk
 - Do not consider the route to school as safe
 - Do not consider the school to be safe for children
 - Do not consider the quality of education sufficient to enrol children in school
 - Do not consider education important
 - Need the child to participate in remunerative activities
 - They have been out of school for more than 3 years and are therefore no longer eligible
 - Specialist education services are needed that are not available at formal schools
 - Don't know
 - Other (specify)
- mobility issues, not issues such as broken, strained or twisted limbs that will heal with time)
- Yes
 - No
32. If yes, how many members of this household need assistance with mobility when moving around the shelter?
33. What type of assistance is required by **member x** of your household to move around the shelter? (asked for household members that were reported to need assistance with mobility)
- Wheelchair
 - Walking frame
 - Crutches
 - Cane
 - Other (Specify)

- **Based on your responses to the education questions in this survey, your household has been identified as having one or more school aged child out of formal education. As a result your household is eligible for follow-up visits from the education team of UNICEF and their implementing partners, to inform you of the education services available.**

26. Would you like to provide you contact details to for follow-up visits on your WASH infrastructure by UNICEF implementing partners?
- Yes
 - No
27. If yes, what is your name?
28. If yes, what is your phone number?
29. How many children in your household attended any kind informal or non-formal education in the last two weeks?
30. If yes, at what is the name(s) of the organisation or entity providing the informal or non-formal education **child x**? (Tick Multiple)
- Mercy Corps
 - NRC
 - IMC
 - IRD
 - WCUK
 - FCA
 - KnK
 - FPSC
 - Relief international
 - Save the Children
 - Don't know
 - Other (specify)

Disability

31. Are there members of this household that need assistance with mobility when moving around the shelter due to chronic illness, disability or old age? (Hint: This only includes people with permanent

Sanitation

34. Do you have a private toilet within your household?
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know
35. If yes, do you share this toilet with another household in the camp?
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know
36. Is the toilet connected to an enclosed septic tank or sewage network (hint this does not include black water pits that do not use a container)?
- Yes – septic tank
 - Yes – sewage network
 - No
 - Don't know
37. What is the primary material that is used for the flooring in the toilet area?
- Ceramic tiles
 - Plastic tiles
 - Stone tiles
 - Plastic sheeting
 - Concrete
 - Wooden panels
 - Dirt (no flooring material)
 - Don't know
38. Is the toilet area shielded on four sides by permanently installed walls or curtains? (Hint: if curtains are put-up and taken down as and when someone needs the toilet then this does not count as permanently installed)
- Yes
 - No
 - Don't know

39. Inside the toilet area is there a water source or water container that is used for hand washing? (This can be a tap or bucket of water)

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

40. Do you have a drainage system in place that allows hand washing water to exit the toilet area?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

- ***Based on your responses to these questions regarding disability and sanitation, your household has been identified as having a disabled member and no private toilet. Your household will be selected for a follow-up visit by a UNICEF partner to assess the need for***

support for private sanitation facility construction.

- ***Based on your responses to these questions regarding disability and sanitation, your household has been identified as having a disabled member and an unsuitable private toilet. Your household will be selected for a follow-up visit by a UNICEF partner to assess the need for support for private sanitation facility maintenance.***

41. Would you like to provide you contact details for follow-up visits on your WASH infrastructure by UNICEF implementing partners?

- Yes
- No

42. If yes, what is your name?

43. If yes, what is your phone number?