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SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT AND PRACTICES IN JERASH CAMP

May 2021

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STUDY BACKGROUND

Jordan hosts more than 2.2 million Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA (THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST) and residing in host community and in ten official Palestinian refugee camps. Most of Palestinian refugees in Jordan live under similar demographic and socio-economic situations as Jordanians, while the situation inside refugee camps (home to over 407,000 Palestinian refugees) remains different and has always been dire due to the substantially low income and the significant high poverty rates. The poverty rate in Palestinian refugee camps is estimated to be nearly 31 per cent.

Historically, Jerash camp was set up as an emergency camp in 1968 for Palestinian refugees and displaced persons from the Gaza strip as a result of the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. It is also locally known as Gaza camp. The camp is situated five kilometres from the famous historic Roman ruins of Jerash.

Jerash camp, home to over 31,000 refugees, is considered the poorest among the ten official Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan, with 52.7 per cent of its residents reporting an income below the national poverty line. Ex-gazans make over 91 per cent of the Palestinian refugee population in Jerash camp, of which around 41 per cent are children. This specific population lives under even higher poverty rates than the rest due to several legal restrictions related to their non-citizen status that limit their rights, contribute to their vulnerable living conditions, and adds to the barriers that stand between them and their access to employment opportunities, health care, educational opportunities, and other social services.



UNICEF SERVICES PROVIDED IN JERASH CAMP 2020/2021.

Makani Programme



UNICEF supports the Makani centre established in Jerash camp where children, youth and parents benefit from a comprehensive package of services. Makani programme offers interventions in education – learning support services; child protection – community-based child protection services; early childhood development, and adolescent and youth participation – life skills and social innovation skills

Amaluna Programme



UNICEF provides Palestinian youth with demand driven accredited Technical Vocational Training and Education (TVET) opportunities, ending with employment, at Luminous Technical University college. This programme offers various courses options with durations of 4, 6 and 9 months, as well as Higher National Diploma (HND).

Saru Fashion Centre



A UNICEF-supported women training and production centre designed to promote the economic resilience of disadvantaged young women living in Jerash Camp. This social enterprise provides technical and vocational training in embroidery and crafts to 200 young women aged 17 to 24 years living in the camp to improve their employability, in addition to developing a production line to create 25 employment opportunities for graduates of the programme.

Green Rooftops Project



A social enterprise project that aims at improving economic engagement and participation for vulnerable youth and women through the establishment of green rooftops fully equipped with hydroponic systems, while providing the beneficiaries with the needed training to equip them with skills and knowledge on how to run, sustain and manage hydroponic green rooftops gardens. This project is implemented in Jerash and Souf camps, and helps create income generating opportunities, enhance food security and financial inclusion, and give more space for women, especially the younger ones to participate in income generating activities.

Health Programmes



Through the health programme in Jerash camp, UNICEF provided medical equipment and essential medications to the health clinic run by UNICEF local partner to improve vulnerable Palestinian refugees access to quality health services. UNICEF also established a community health volunteers group linked to the health clinic in the camp to provide women and children with door-to-door awareness sessions and referral services.

WASH Services



Through its WASH interventions, UNICEF supported supplying and installation of water storage tanks for vulnerable families in Jerash camp with the aim of providing water solutions for the target population and strengthen their WASH climate resilience. UNICEF also distributed soap and essential cleaning and hygiene materials to Palestinian refugees in Jerash camp during the nationwide lockdown in 2020, to help stop the transmission of COVID-19 within their communities.

Hajati Programme



Hajati is an unconditional cash transfer for some of the most vulnerable families in Jordan whose children are registered in schools. The main goal of Hajati is to increase enrolment and prevent dropout from formal schools by reducing financial barriers to education. Over 800 children from vulnerable Palestinian households in Jerash camp have been enrolled in the programme allowing them to receive education cash support of 25 JDs per child throughout the school year of 2020/2021 and 2021/2022.

Winterization Cash Support



Since 2020, UNICEF has been supporting some of the most vulnerable Palestinian refugee families in Jerash camp, who suffer from extreme poverty and poor housing conditions, to overcome the challenging winter months through the provision of winterization cash support. This support aims at helping vulnerable families to cover their additional needs during winter including heating and winter clothes.

Child Protection



In 2019 and 2020, UNICEF provided institutional capacity building trainings, mentoring and coordination support to the NGOs/CBOs working in Jerash camp and in 3 other Palestinian refugee camps to enable them to identify and refer cases of child and woman survivors of violence with prioritizing improving access of vulnerable boys and girls to an integrated package of quality child protection and GBV prevention and response services. UNICEF also established the Child Protection Community Committees (CPCC), a multisectoral coordination platform comprised of members from CBOs/NGOs, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Family Protection Department, Ministry of Social Development and chaired by UNRWA with the aim of strengthening and expanding the provision of quality multi-sectoral prevention

RESEARCH OUTCOMES

The objectives of this assessment are:

- Mapping of gaps in existing service provision based on the current situation and living conditions of Palestinian refugees in Jerash camp.
- Generate evidence on restrictions faced by the Palestinian refugee population in Jerash Camp.
- Child-focused results that reflect the needs of vulnerable Palestinian refugee children residing in Jerash Camp.

Based on this, UNICEF will be able to utilize the results of the survey to perform the below:

- Evidence-based programme planning to fill gaps in service provision based on the needs of Palestinian refugees in Jerash camp.
- Identify advocacy needs by understanding restrictions faced by Palestinians in Jerash refugee camp at the policy level
- Serving as a baseline assessment for UNICEF programmes in the Jerash Camp.



SAMPLE OVERVIEW AND METHODOLOGY

A total of 514 respondents were interviewed for the UNICEF survey, generating insights that can be indicative to the population with an overall 95 per cent level of confidence and 4 per cent margin of error. The survey was conducted in April-May of 2021.

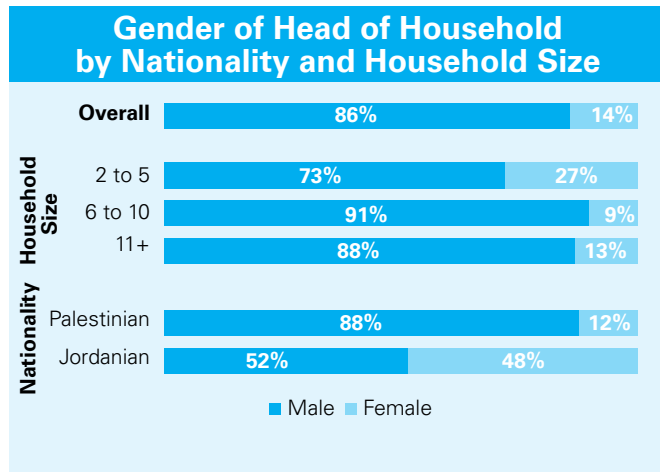
METHODOLOGY

- Data collection was completed face-to-face by enumerators from IPSOS-Jordan.
- One of the major limitations of this assessment is that it only covers UNICEF beneficiaries, and data is not representative for the whole camp.
- 94 per cent of the beneficiaries are of Palestinian origin and 6 per cent are Jordanians.
- 86 per cent of the beneficiaries are Male headed households and 14 per cent are female headed in the surveyed population.

SAMPLE PROFILE:

	SAMPLE	PERCENTAGE
NATIONALITY		
PALESTINIANS	467	94%
JORDANIANS	27	6%
GENDER OF THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD		
MALE	429	86%
FEMALE	67	14%
YOUTH RESPONDENTS		
MALE	603	51%
FEMALE	540	49%

BREAKDOWN OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD BY GENDER

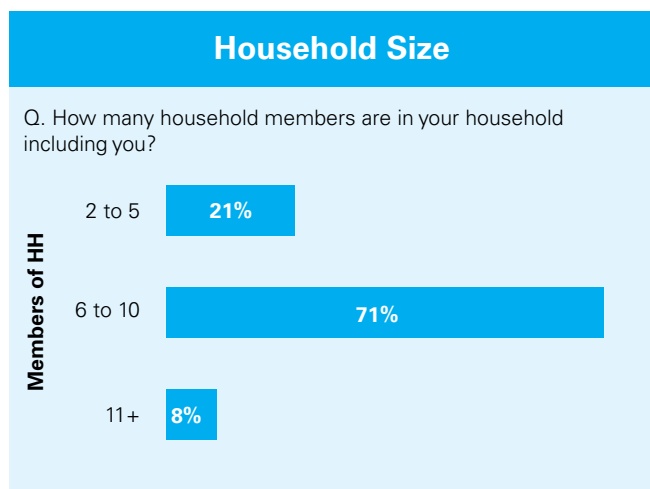


The graph shows the distribution of sample by gender of the head of the household.

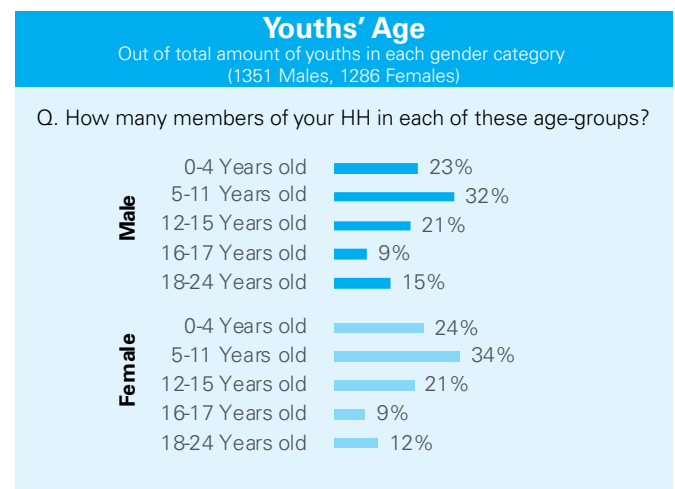
Key Highlights:

- Female headed households usually have smaller household size.
- Male headed households usually have larger households.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE & COMPOSITION



On average there are 7.4 members in a household. Of the total households interviewed, 71 per cent have 6 to 10 members, 21 per cent have 2 to 5 household members, whereas 8 per cent have 11 or more members.

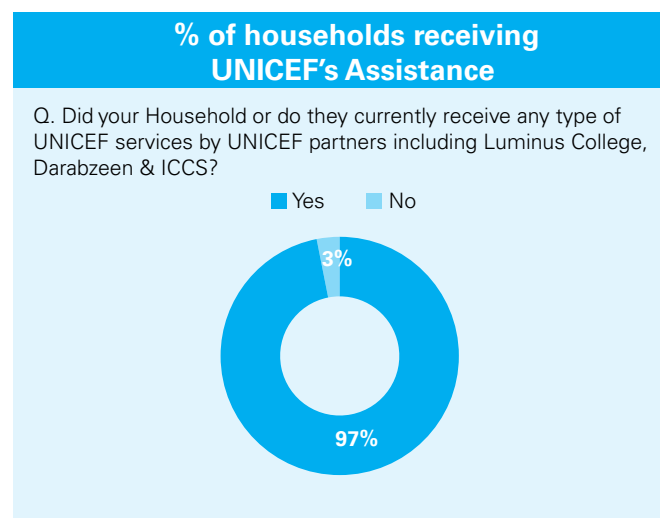


Given the survey was conducted only with the households who have children, the graph above presents the gender segregated data for percentage of children in the households by their age group.

GENERAL OVERVIEW

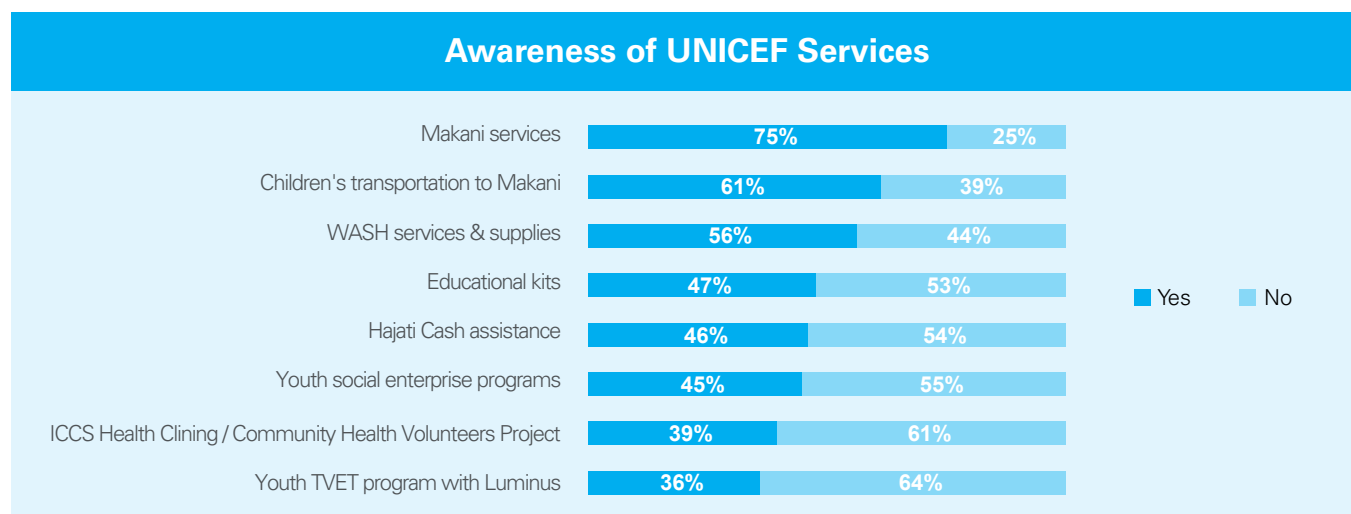
Overview of aid received

SOURCES OF AID



Ninety-seven per cent of the households interviewed in the survey are benefitting currently from one or more of UNICEF programs.

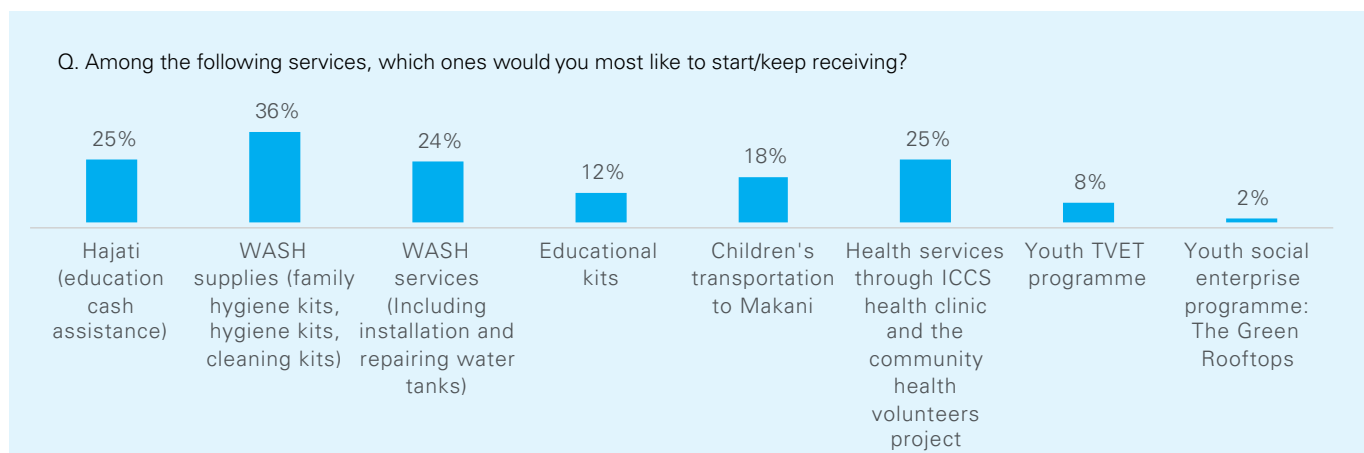
AWARENESS OF UNICEF SERVICES



The survey also inquires if the households are aware of the services provided by UNICEF in addition to the services they already receive from UNICEF. Three-quarter of the households reported they know about Makani centers in the camp, two-third of the households know about transportation services and nearly half of the respondents are aware of WASH, education kits, Hajati cash transfer and youth social enterprise programs.

Whereas only one-third of the households are aware about ICCS health clinic/community health volunteers project and youth TVET program with Luminous.

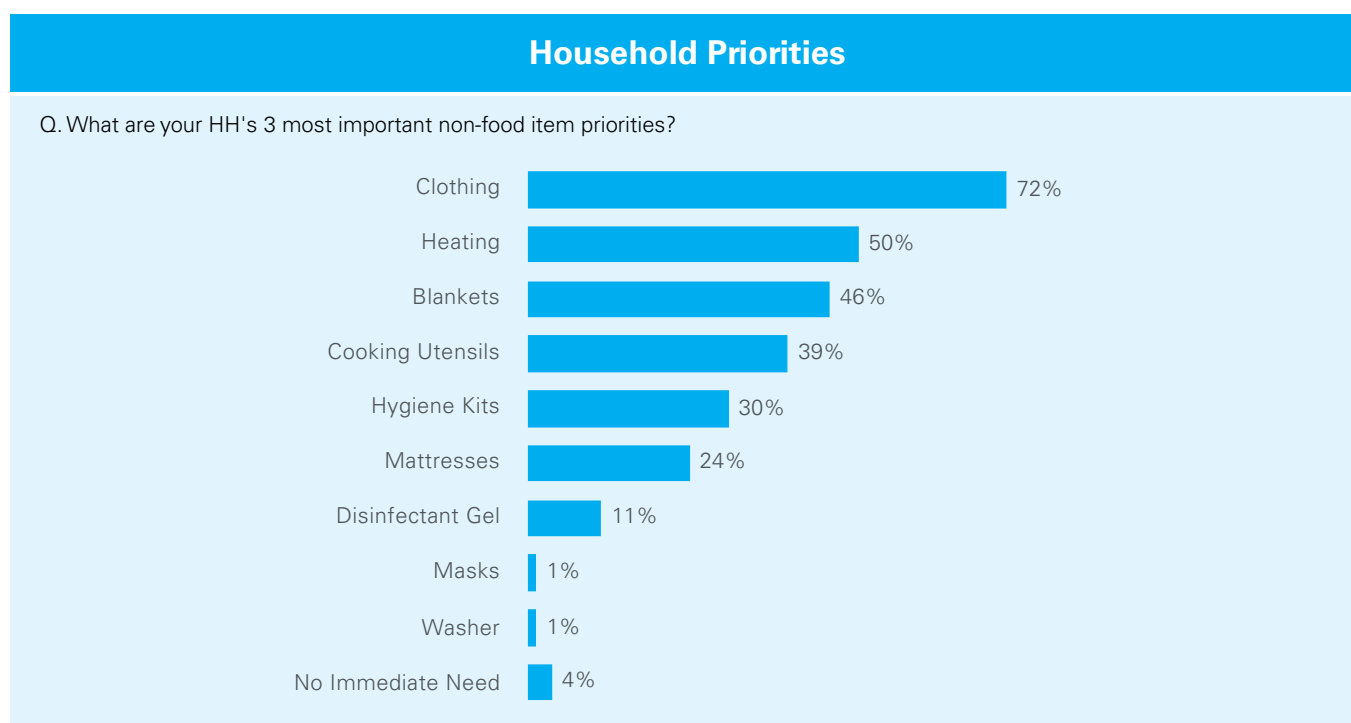
FUTURE INTENTIONS



When asked if the households would be willing to receive other UNICEF services, majority of them are hoping to receive WASH supplies and services, Hajati cash transfer and health services. Also, 18 per cent are hoping to receive transportation for children to Makani and 12 per cent educational kits.

The survey also inquired about the priority needs of the households for the provision of services. Nearly 60 percent of the households reported education as their priority need, and health and child protection are key services that households in the camp prioritize.

NON-FOOD PRIORITIES



The households were also asked about their urgent priority needs in the coming few months. Majority of them reported clothing (72 per cent), heating (50 per cent) and need for blankets (46 per cent) and cooking utensils (39 per cent). Given the harsh winters in Jerash, majority of the needs mentioned by the respondents is associated with respect to winter requirements.

Livelihood

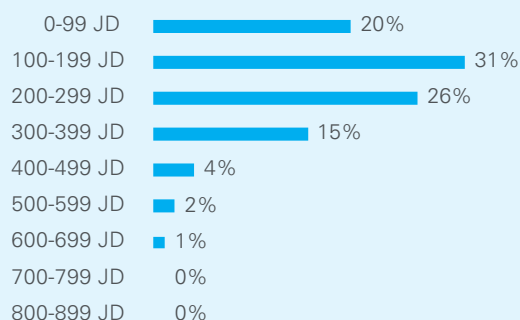
INCOME & EXPENSES

Given previous assessments, the majority of the households in Jerash camp do not have reliable income and they fall below the poverty line. Similar trends were also observed in this assessment, 20 per cent of the households reported their last month income below 99 JOD per month, 31 per cent reported between 100-199 JOD and 26 per cent earning between 200-299 JOD per month.

Whereas the month expenditures for these households are more than their income, 10 per cent are spending below 99 JOD per month, 25 per cent between 100-199 JOD and 32 per cent are spending 200-299 JOD per month on basic needs.

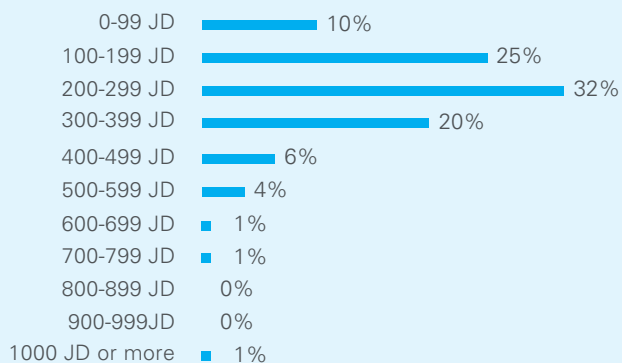
Family Monthly Income

Q. What was the total income of HH from all sources (excluding savings, including cash assistance) over the last 30 days? (in JOD)



Total Household Expenses

Q. What were the total expenses spent on basic needs of the household over the last 30 days? (in JOD)

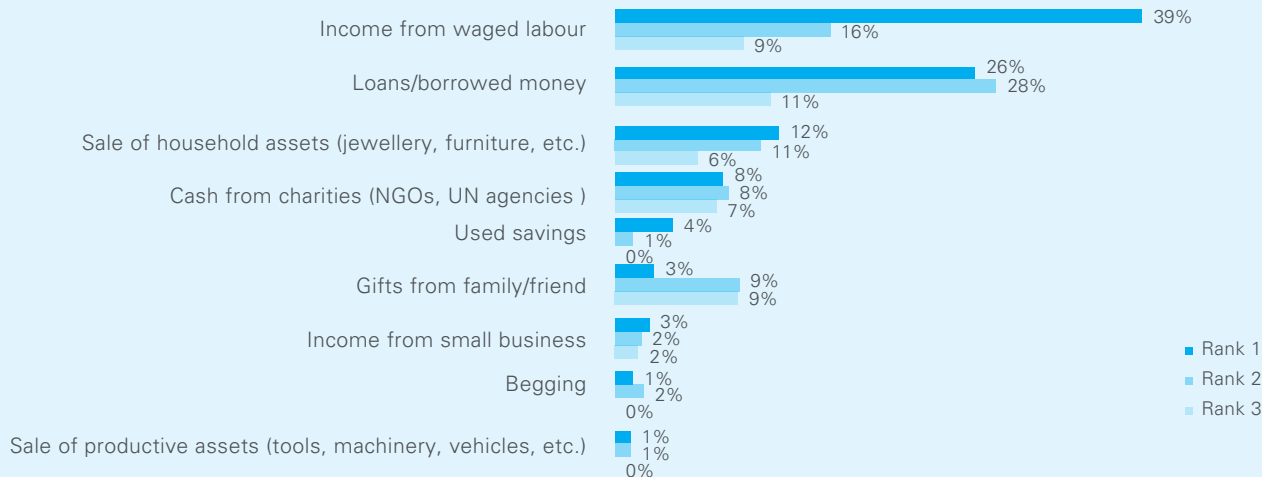


SOURCES OF INCOME

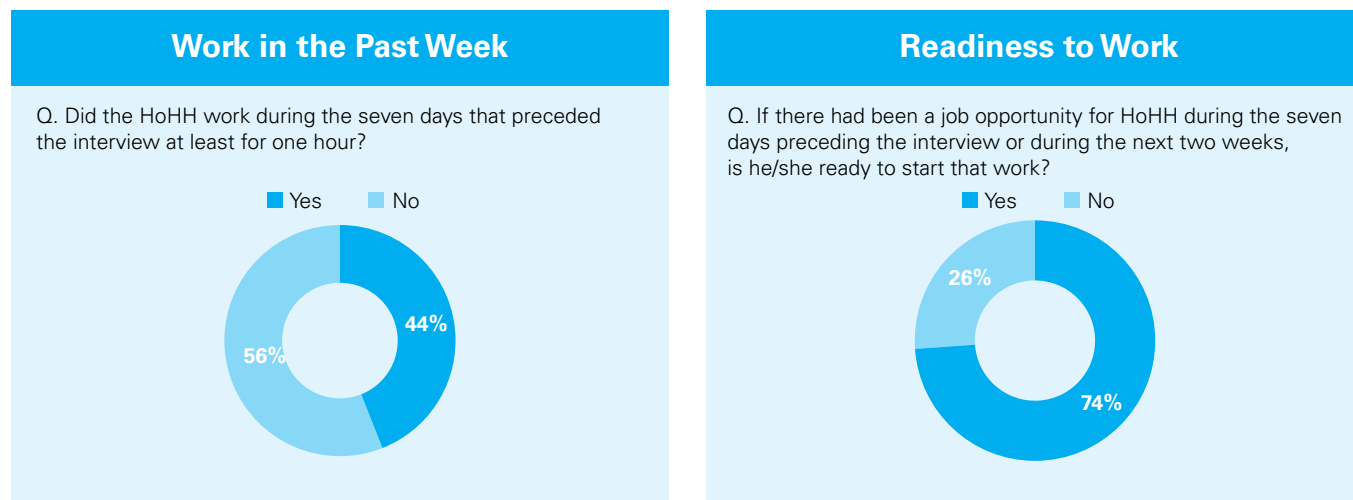
When asked what are the key sources of income for the households, income from waged labour, loans and selling of household items and assets are reported at the top, whereas around 8 per cent of the income is also reported from NGOs and UN agencies in the last 3 months.

Source of Income

Q. What means did your household use to pay for basic needs in the last 3 months? (Ranked 1 – 3)

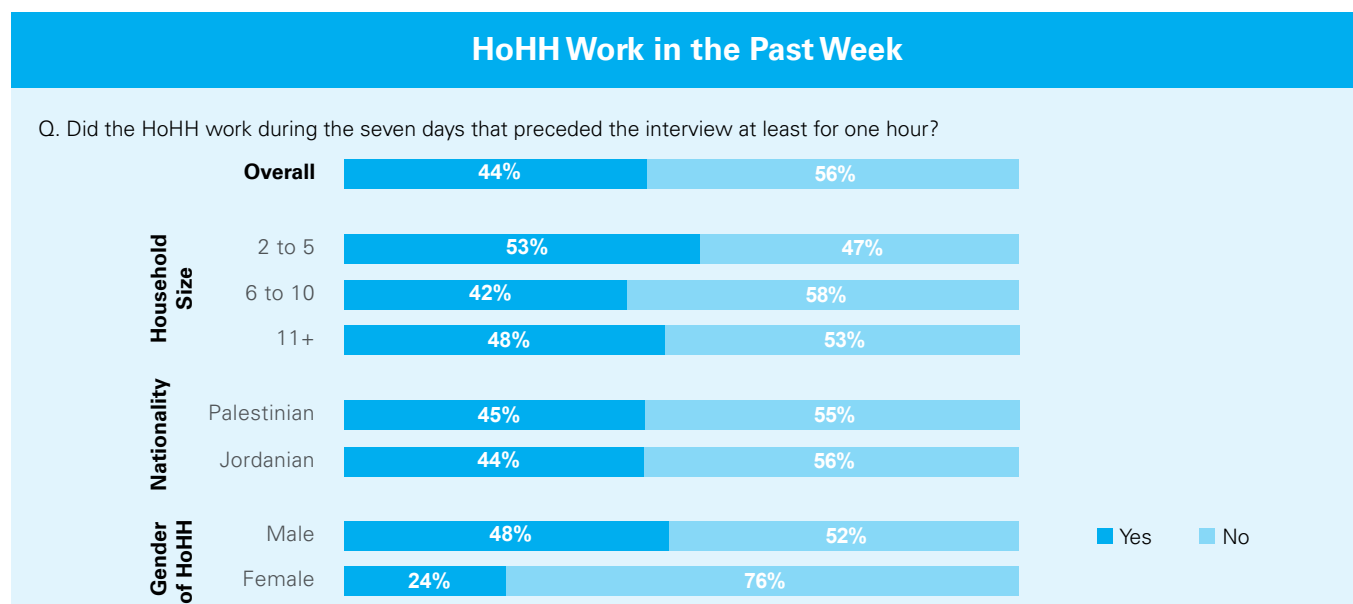


HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD WORK STATUS



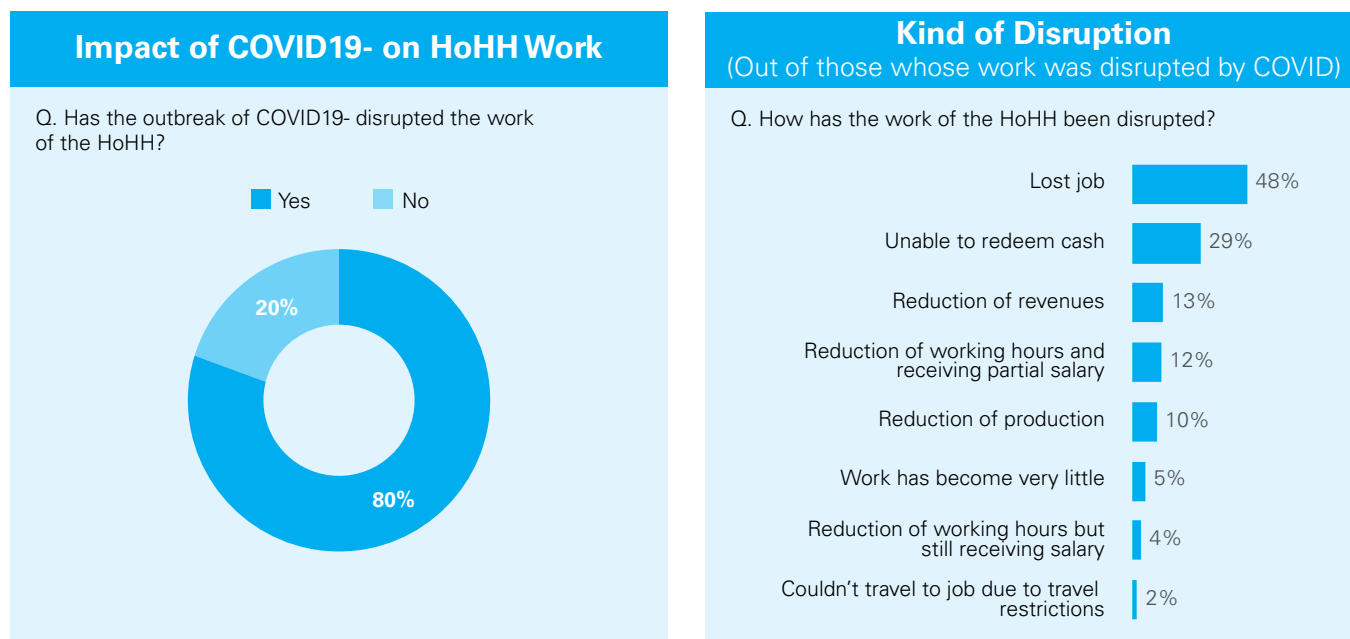
There are very few working head of households in the camp, only 44 per cent reported that they have worked at least for one hour in the last seven days. This shows very low levels of employment for the head of households and as mentioned previously, majority of this employment is in the informal sector. Those who are not working, only 74 per cent of the head of households are willing to go back to work.

BREAKDOWN OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD WORK STATUS



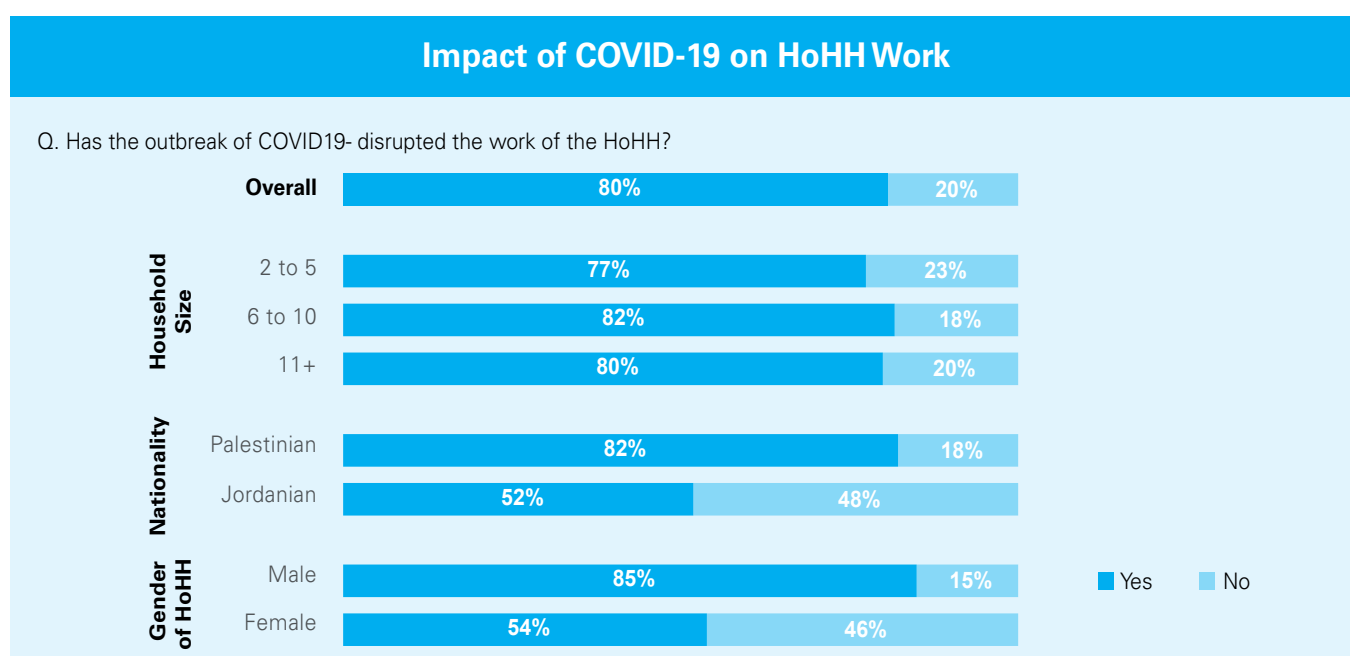
Further segregation of the data on head of household working status shows that male headed households are more likely to work— 76 per cent of female heads did not work in comparison to 52 per cent of male heads. There is no major difference reported among the Jordanian and Palestinian households. Households heads with relatively smaller household size were more likely to be employed (53 per cent for household size with 2 to 5 members and 42 per cent for households with 6 to 10 members).

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON LIVELIHOOD



Eighty per cent of the households reported that work was disrupted because of COVID-19 crisis. Out of those households whose work was disrupted, 48 per cent reported loss of job, 29 per cent were unable to get their payments and 13 per cent reported reduced income and 12 per cent also reported reduction in working hours and received partial salary only.

BREAK DOWN OF IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON LIVELIHOOD



As more male head of the households were working before the COVID-19 crisis, and majorly the crisis resulted in disruption of their work (85 per cent, in comparison to female head which is 54 per cent). The crisis has also affected the Palestinian head of the household disproportionately then the Jordanian. Though no major difference was observed for size of the head of household.

FOOD, HEALTH & WELLNESS



Health & Wellness

CHILD HEALTH

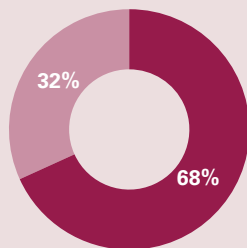
When asked if the children (under the age of 16 years) had faced any major health issues in the last 12 months, 31 per cent reported that the children had diarrhea or some severe illnesses, however only 68 per cent were able to seek professional treatment.

Treatment

(Out of those who have children with severe illnesses in the past 12 months, N= 151)

Q. You previously stated that your child in your HH has had a severe illness over the last 12 months, were you able to have professional treatment?

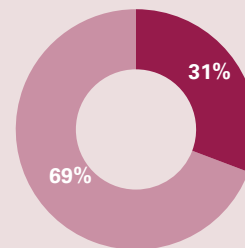
■ Yes ■ No



Child Illness

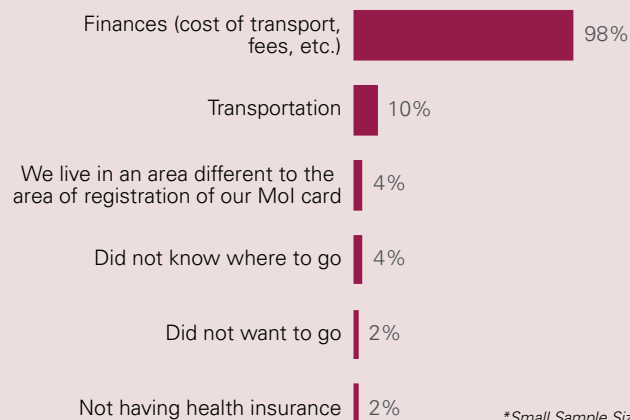
Q. Has any child (under the age of 16) in your HH had any diarrhea or some severe illness over the last 12 months?

■ Yes ■ No



Lack of Treatment*

Q. Why weren't you able to receive professional help?

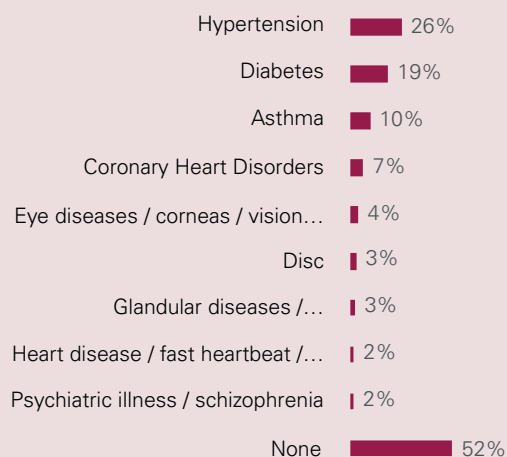


*Small Sample Size.

Nearly all of them who did not seek any medical treatment for their children reported financial reasons and transportation.

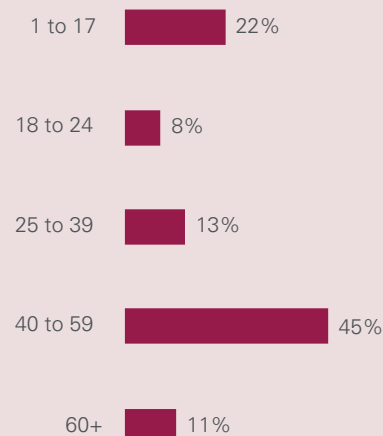
Chronic Illnesses

Q. Does anyone in your HH suffer from these Chronic Health Conditions, and what types?



Age of Affected

Q. If anyone in your HH suffers from Chronic Health conditions, how old are they?



HEALTH & WELLNESS

For households with members with chronic illness, hypertension and diabetes are the most prevalent ones, reported by 26 per cent and 19 per cent respectively.

High prevalence rates of these chronic illnesses were reported for adults from 40 to 59 years by 45 per cent of the households, 13 per cent in age 25 to 39 years and among the children majorly asthma was reported by 22 per cent of the households.

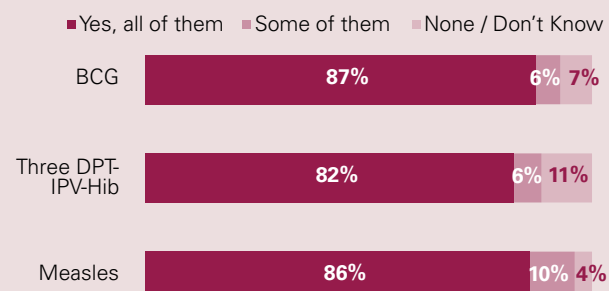
Medication

Q. Did you have a need to purchase medication for your child in the past 12 months?



Vaccinations

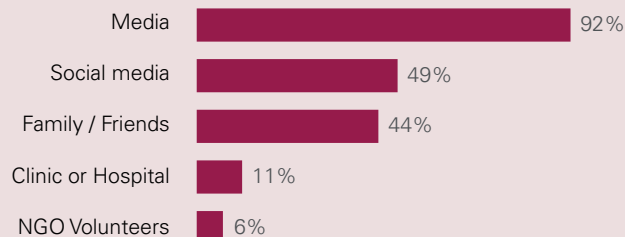
Q. Have children under the age of 5 in your household been vaccinated for....



Four out of five households reported that they have purchased medicines for their children during the last 12 months. The survey also inquires about the basic vaccination of children under the age of 5. Highest coverage is reported for measles vaccines, whereas 11 per cent of the children did not receive Three DPT-IPV-Hib and 7 per cent of the children did not receive BCG.

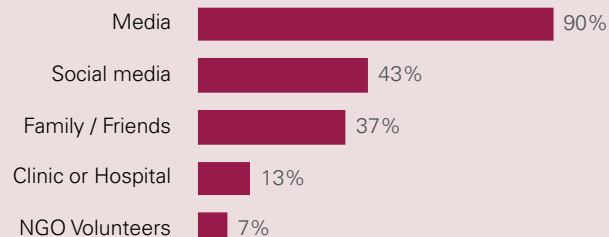
Source of Info.

Q. If you've heard about the coronavirus, where are you usually getting your information on the coronavirus



Preventative Measures

Q. If yes, where are you usually getting your information about preventative measures of the coronavirus?



The Palestinian community in Jerash camp is fully aware of COVID-19 and its preventive measures. Majority of them heard about COVID-19 and prevention from media (TV and radio), social media, or from friends and family. When asked if they were exposed to COVID-19 do they know where to seek testing, more than 9 per cent of the households are still not aware of the COVID-19 testing facility nearby. If the households got sick from COVID-19, nearly 1 out of 5 households are not aware on the procedures to seek treatment.

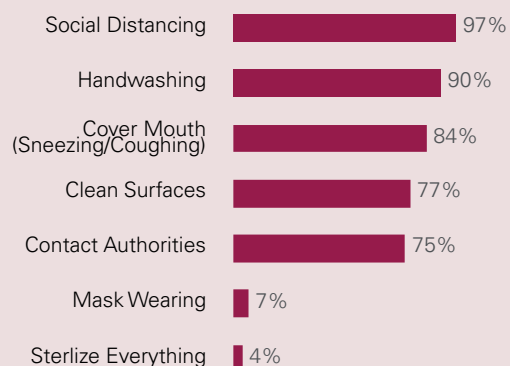
COVID - Testing

Q. If any member of the HH suspects to have been exposed to the virus, do you know where and how to seek testing?



Precautionary Measures

Q. If you have heard about anyone who has or has had the Coronavirus; do you know what the subsequent precautions were?

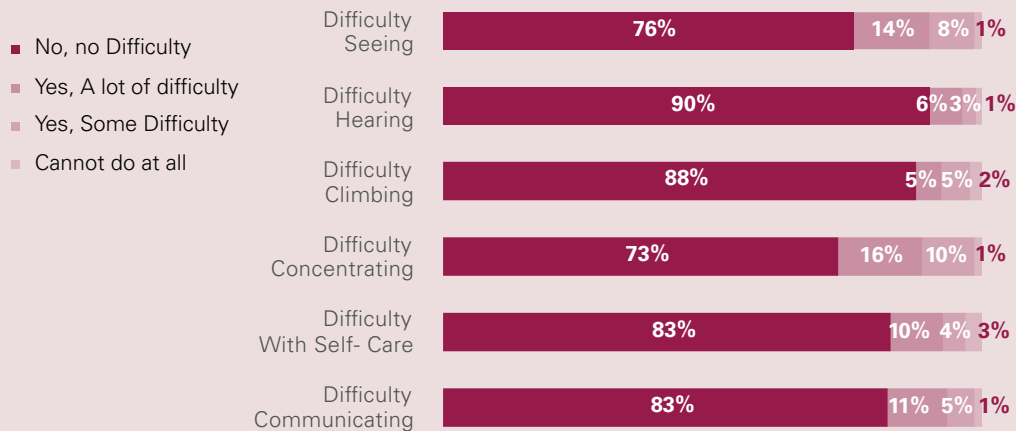


In terms of precautionary measures for COVID-19, majority of the households reported social distancing, handwashing, wearing masks, and cleaning surfaces as the key to protect themselves and family from COVID-19.

HEALTH & WELLNESS

Children with Disabilities

Q. Within your household, do any of your children face any of the following difficulties, if so, to what extent?



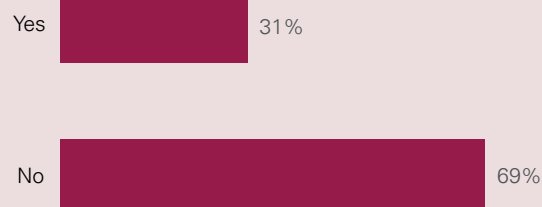
For this survey, the team has used Washington group short questionnaire to understand the prevalence of disabilities among children in the camps.

- 9 per cent of the households have children facing difficulty in seeing
- 4 per cent with difficulty in hearing
- 7 per cent with difficulty in climbing
- 11 per cent with difficulty in concentrating
- 7 per cent of the children face difficulty in self-care
- 6 per cent face difficulty in communicating properly

PREGNANCY & NEONATAL HEALTHCARE

Frequency of Gestation

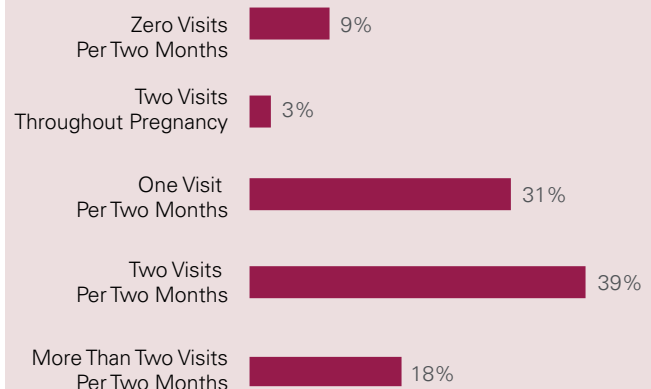
Q. Are there any pregnant women or women who have given birth within the last year in your household?



Frequency of Doctors Visits

(Out of pregnant women in HH, N=159)

Q. How many times did they receive antenatal care during this pregnancy



ANC Registration

Q. If there are any pregnant women or women who have given birth within the last year in your household, are they registered for ANC in a health center?



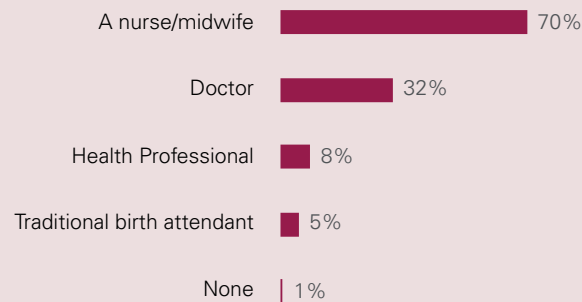
31 percent of the households reported that they have pregnant women or mothers who gave birth in the last one year. 90 percent of these women are registered for Anti-natal care (ANC), however more than one-third just had one or no visits in the last two months, and 3 per cent of the women only had 2 visits throughout their pregnancy.

Out of the total pregnant women, only 32 per cent saw a doctor, and 70 per cent had visited nurse or midwife once during their pregnancy.

Healthcare Professionals

(Out of pregnant women in HH, N=159)

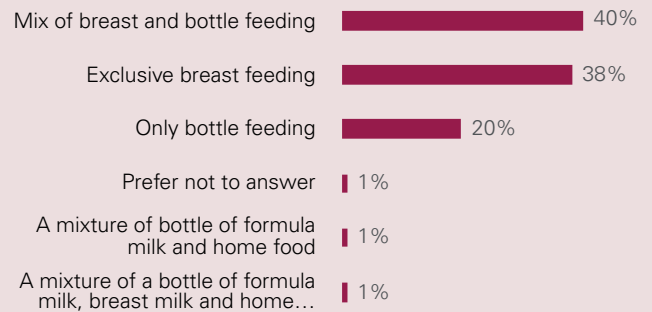
Q. Whom did they see to receive antenatal care during this pregnancy?



Feeding Intentions

(Out of pregnant women in HH, N=159)

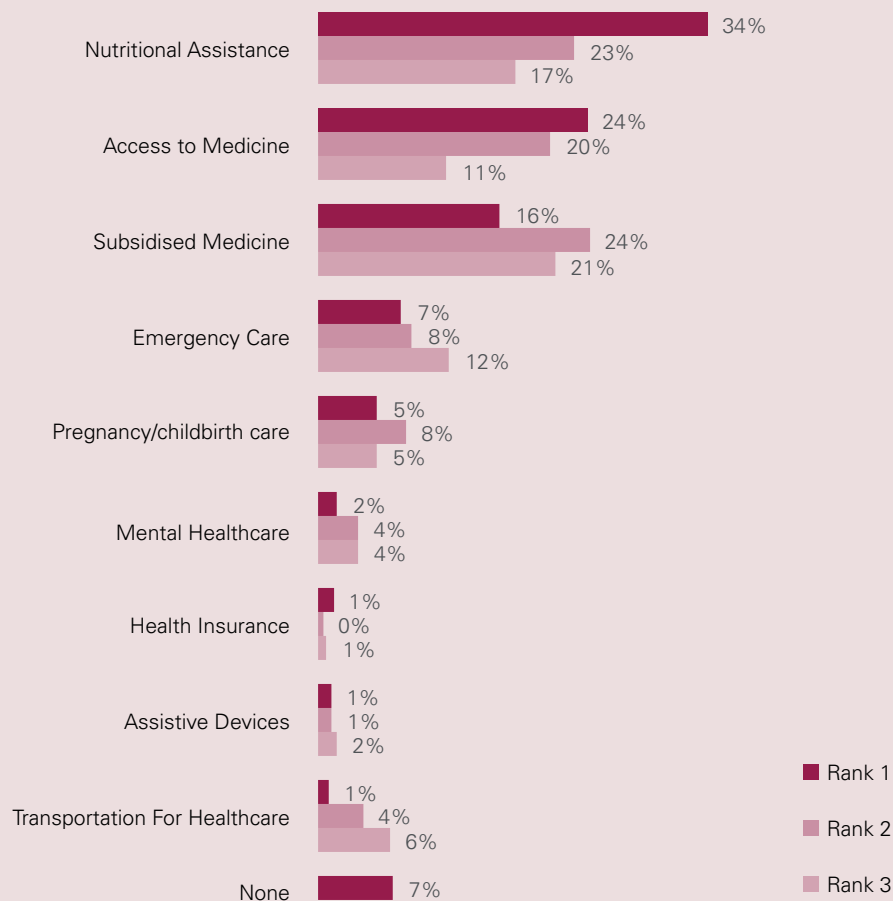
Q. (If HH has pregnant or lactating women) how do they feed or intend to feed their child from 0-6 months?



Mothers were also asked about their breastfeeding practices, 38 per cent said that they will exclusively breastfeed their child for the first 6 months, and 40 per cent reported that they will mix breast feeding and bottle milk. 20 per cent said they will only bottle feed their children for the first 6 months.

Immediate Health Needs

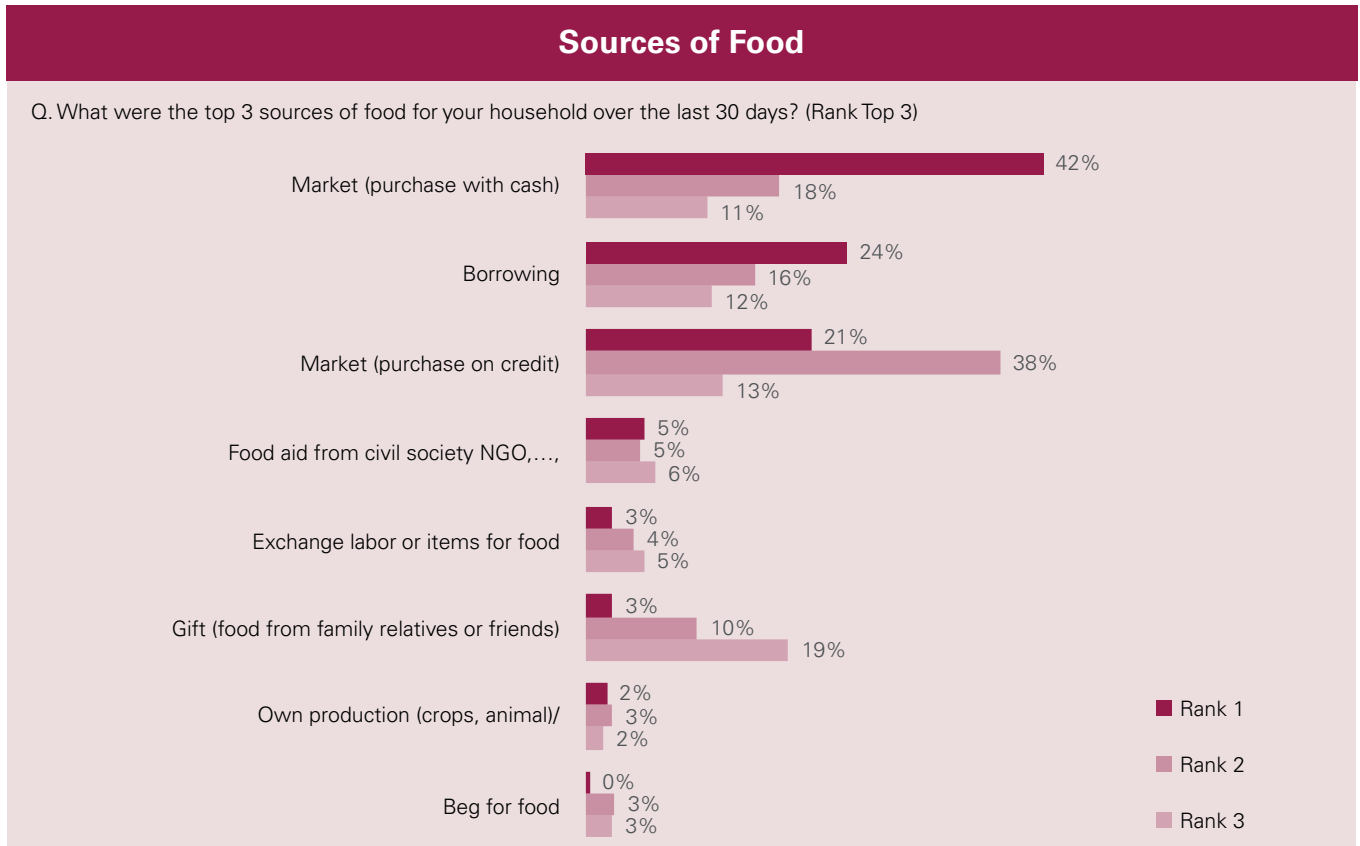
Q. What are your HH's most immediate health and nutrition needs? (Rank Top 3)



Majority of the households in the sampled population ranked nutritional assistance as their top priority, while access to medicine is ranked second and subsidized medicine at third.

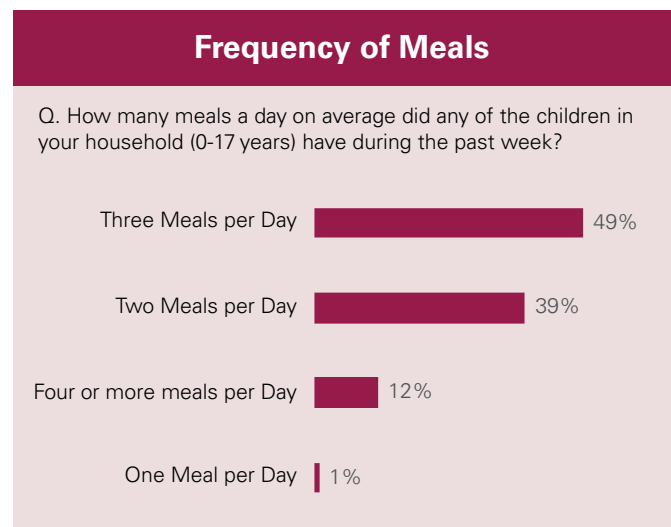
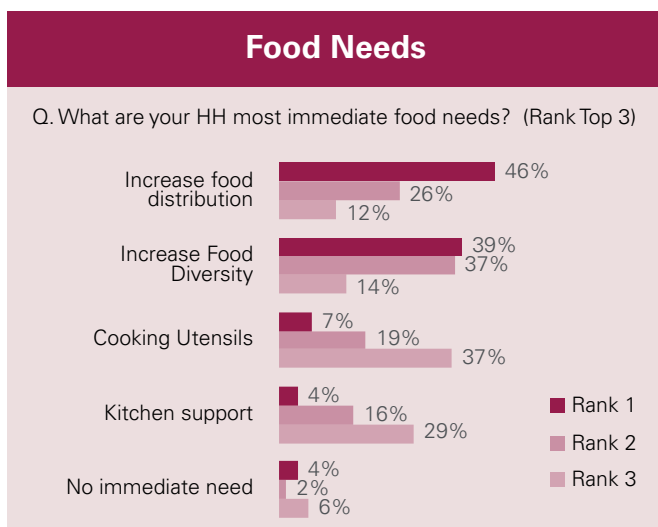
Nutrition & Food Security

SOURCES OF FOOD



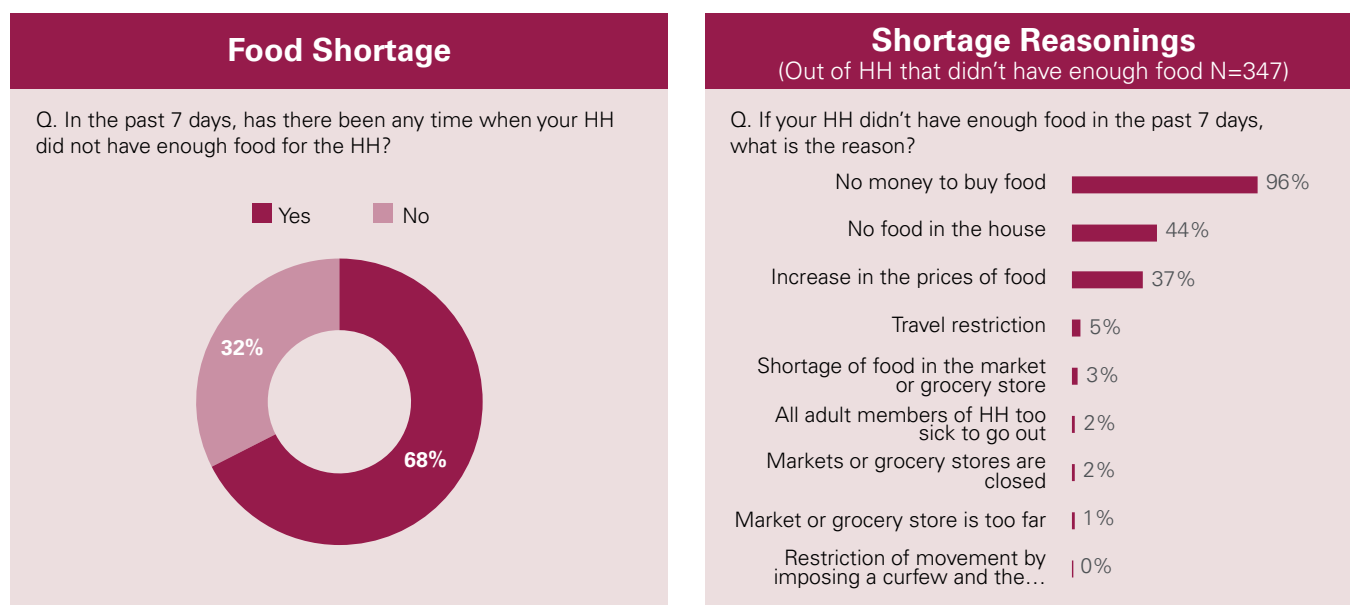
Households when asked what are their major source for purchasing food, majority reported buying from market, but it is important to notice here that significant proportion of households buy food on credit, or they borrow from their friends or family to buy food.

Very few households report that their key source of food is through civil society organizations assistance.



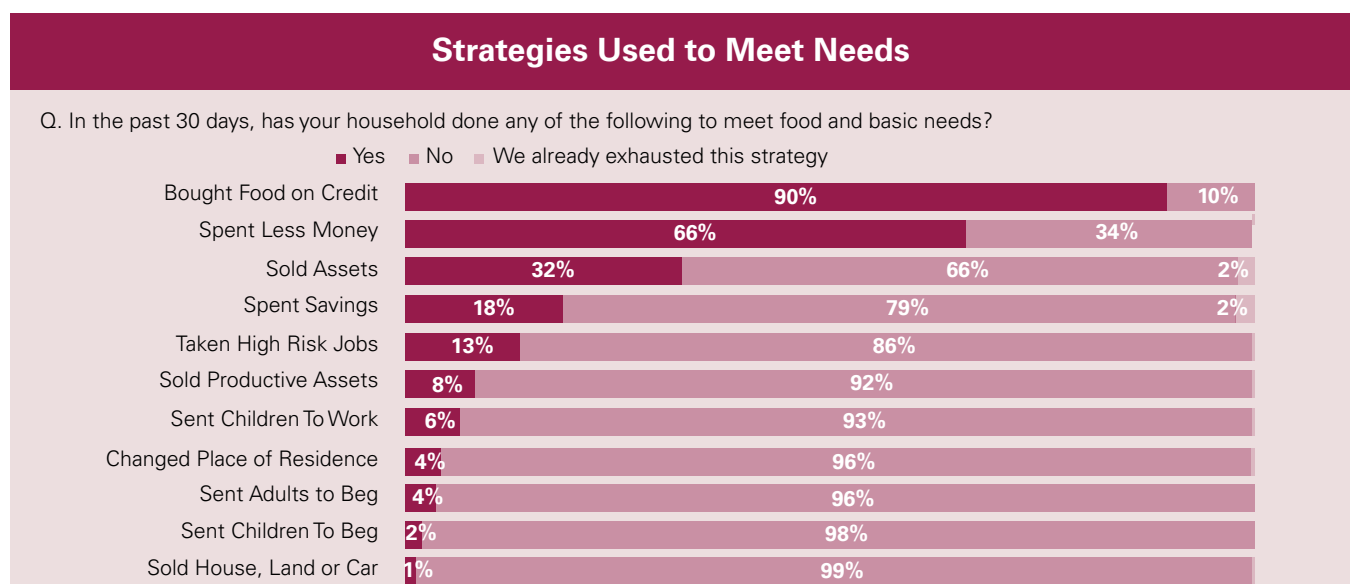
In order to get acceptable diet, households reported that they need increased food distribution from civil society organizations or government. Also, the households are concerned about the food diversity, and some of them also reported that they require cooking utensils.

The households were also asked about the meal frequency for children during the past week. Only half of the households were able to provide 3 meals per day for their children, 12 per cent reported four or more meals per day, and 39 per cent only had two meals for their children in the past week.



Relatively high percentage (68 per cent) of the households reported food shortages in the past 7 days.

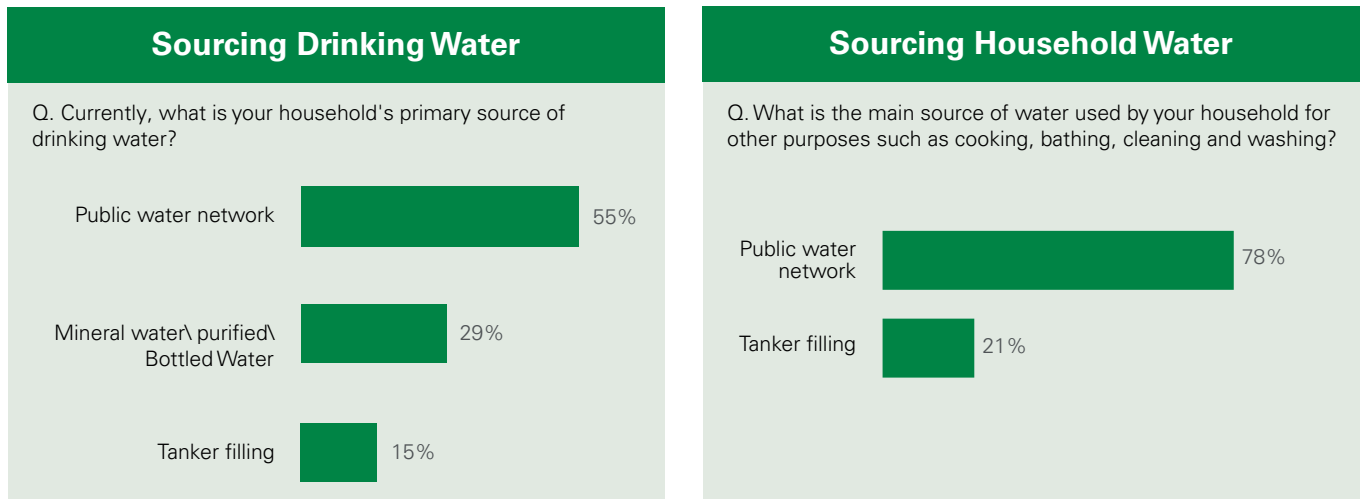
When asked what are the reasons for food shortages in the household, almost all of them reported that they did not have enough money to buy food, and also increased food prices make it difficult for households to buy enough food for the household.



Negative Coping Strategies: The questionnaire uses standard WFP food security coping strategies. Also observed previously, majority of the households are borrowing to buy food, here reported by 90 per cent. Secondly, the 66 per cent of the households reported that they are spending less money on food in the last 30 days. One-third of the households also sold assets and one-fifth of the households also reported that they had spent their savings to meet food and other basic needs in the last 30 days.

WATER & SANITATION

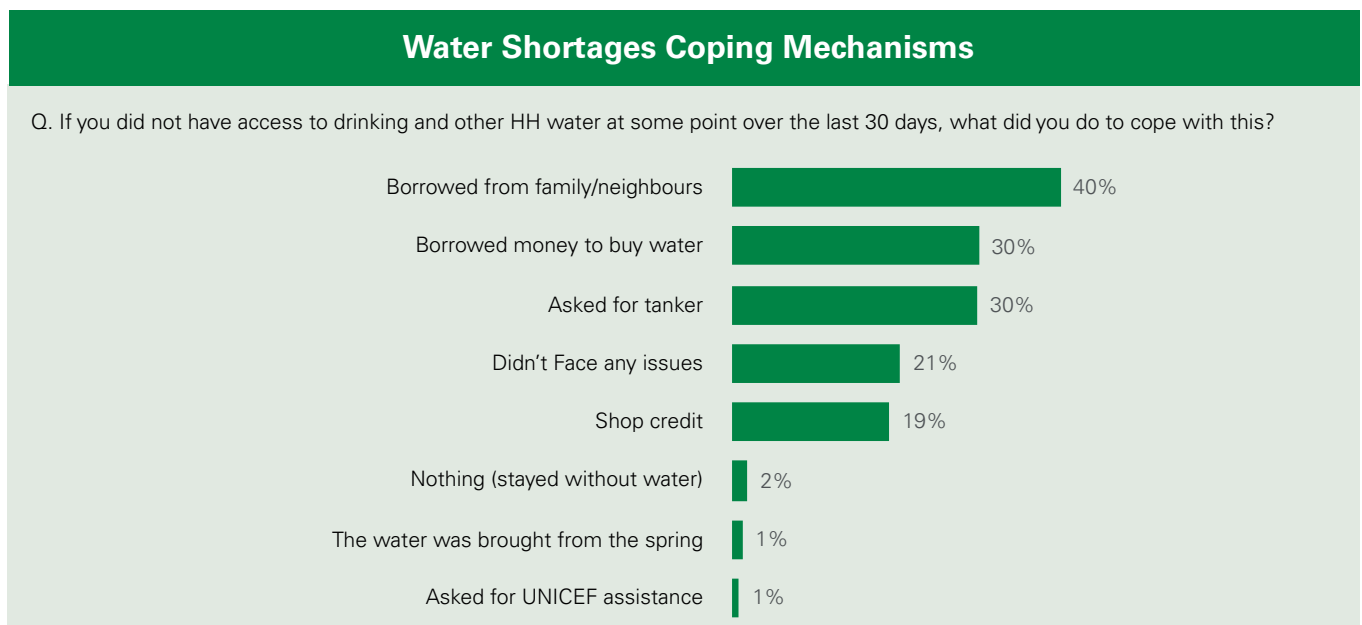
ACCESS TO WATER



The survey covered WASH needs for the household and source of clean water for general use in the house and drinking water (WHO classification).

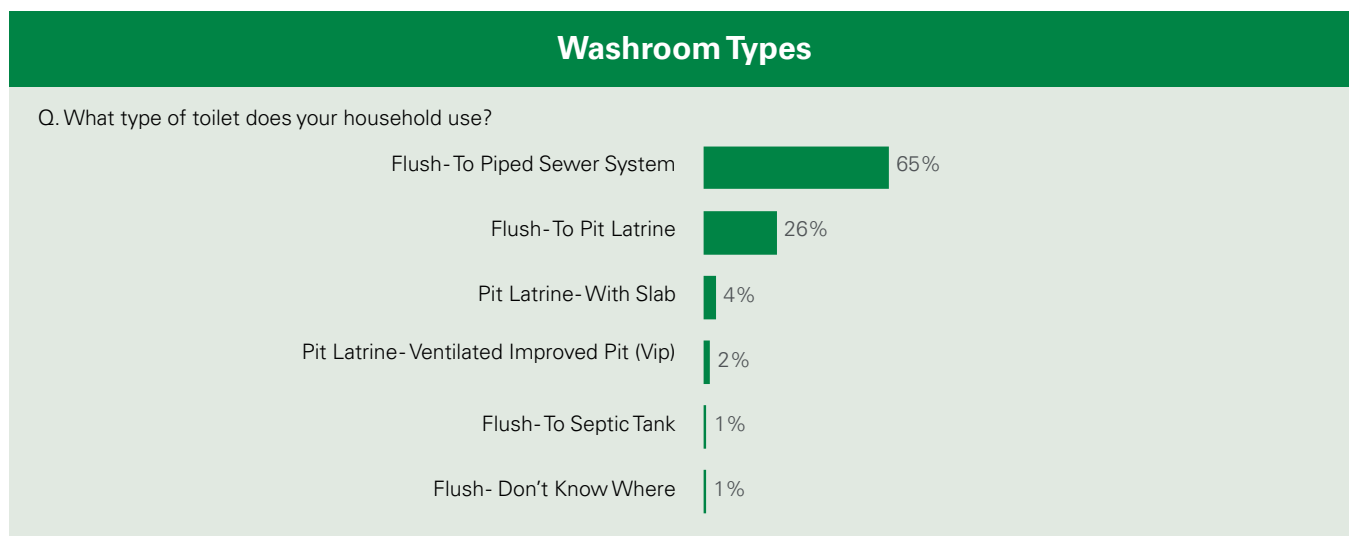
Nearly 84 per cent of the households have access to safe drinking water in the sampled population. Whereas 78 per cent have access to public water network and 21 per cent get their water through tankers.

WATER & SANITATION



Nearly half of the households reported that they face some kind of difficulty accessing safe and clean drinking water. Forty per cent borrowed from family and neighbors, 30 per cent borrowed money to buy water, and 30 per cent ordered tanker.

SANITATION



Nearly all the households interviewed in the Jerash camp have access to private toilet (97 per cent), rest of those 3 per cent who have no access to private toilet are sharing with other community households. This does raise the issue of safety and security especially for children and women in the household.

As reported by the households regarding the sewer system in the Jerash camp, 65 per cent of the households are connected to piped sewer system, 26 per cent to flush with pit-latrine and 4 per cent to pit latrine with slab.

WASH NEEDS PRIORITY



When households were asked, what are their WASH priority needs in the camp, majority of them reported regular water delivery, shower, access to reasonably clean latrines and water treatment plant for the community.

CHILDREN RELATED FINDINGS

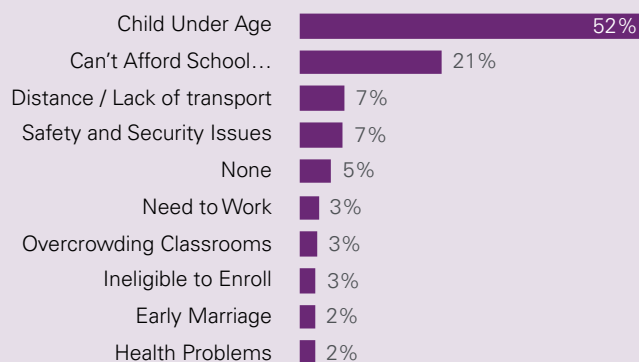
Education

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

Top Reasons For Not Attending School

(Out of those who don't attend school N= 283)

Q. If your children (under the age of 18) do not attend formal education, what are the most important reasons for not attending?



Access to education and enrolment has been a long-standing issue in the Jerash camp, also reported in number of other reports by UNRWA and others. Our findings also suggest that:

- Nearly half of the children in the age bracket of 5-18 years were not enrolled in formal school.
- 26 per cent are not enrolled in either formal school or non formal education.

There were total 283 children reported being out of school, 50 per cent of these children are underage (termed underage by the population because there are very limited options to attend KG1 and KG2 in Jerash Camp.) Affordability is reported as the second major concern (21 per cent), 7 per cent reported lack of transport, and 7 per cent of the population also reported safety concerns for their children, impeding their ability to attend school.

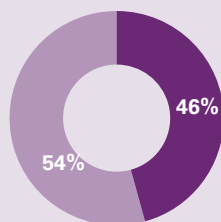
DARSAK PLATFORM

Access to online learning

(Out of Total Sample N=514)

Q. Over the last two weeks, how many of your children have attended education offered by the Darsak platform (either over lessons on TV or mobiles?)

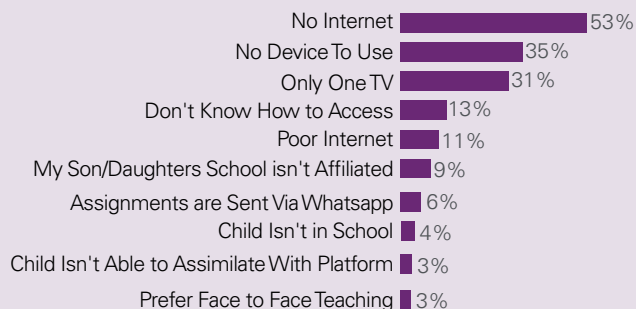
■ None ■ At least One of My Children



Reasons for not accessing

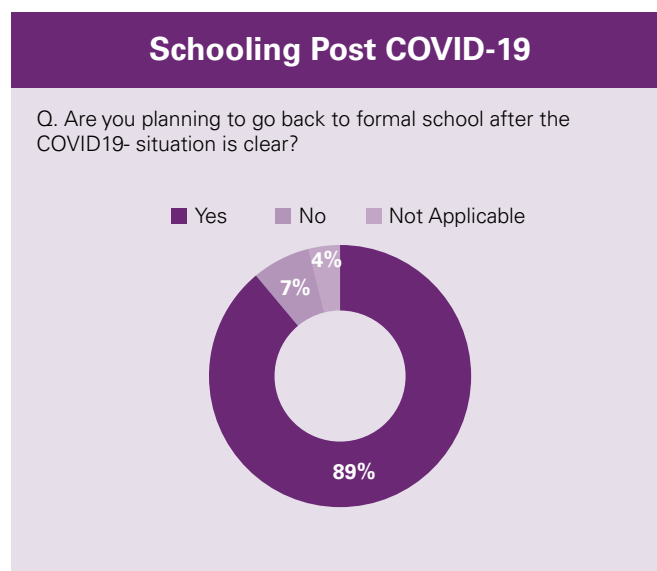
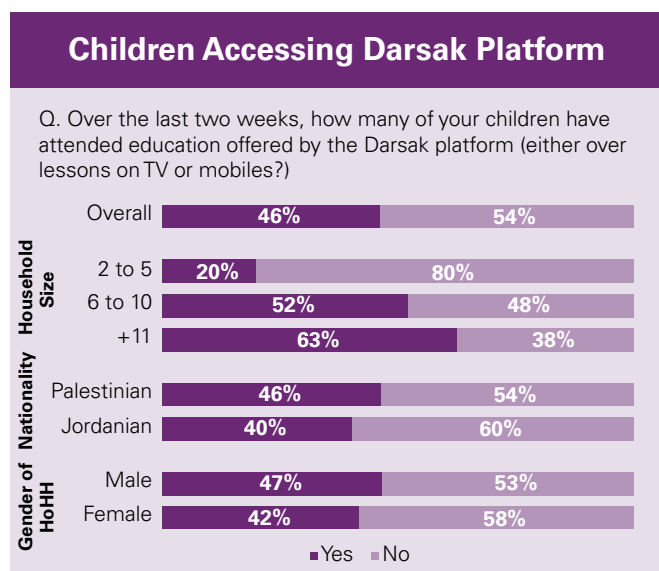
(Out of those who don't attend Darsak Platform N= 279)

Q. If not all children (under the age of 18) have attended education offered by the Darsak platform, why not?



When the survey was conducted, schools were closed as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and children accessed education through the Darsak online platform or televised lessons. Of those children who were enrolled in schools, parents in 46% of households responding reported that at least one of their children accessed Darsak in the previous two weeks. Reasons given for not accessing online learning were lack of internet, TV or device. However, there are indications from other assessments that some contributing factors also could be the lack of parental time or capacity to support children's continued learning, as well as limited teacher skills in remote learning, though not explored through this survey.

DARSAK PLATFORM BREAKDOWN



Further segregation of data for access to online education for children using Darsak and TV reveals that children in female headed households are more likely not accessing Darsak or TV, and surprisingly this is also true for smaller households.

When the households are asked if they are planning to send their children back to school once the classes start in person, 89 per cent showed willingness to send their children back to school.

Youth Engagement and Social Inclusion

SOCIAL INCLUSION

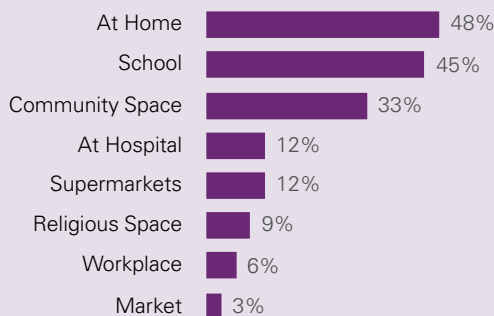


In Jerash camp, half of the households reported that their children do not participate in community activities, and only 13 per cent said that their children are fully engaged with the community, while 21 per cent reported that the children somewhat engage with the community.

13 per cent of the households also felt that their children felt excluded from the community in the past 4 months.

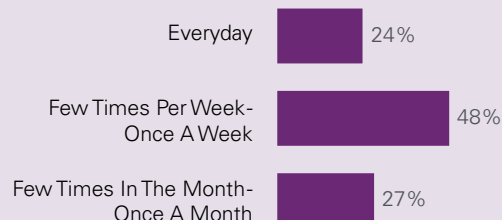
Location of Exclusion*

Q. If you have children or adolescents in your HH that have ever felt excluded in the past 4 months, in which environment have they felt excluded?



Frequency of Exclusion*

Q. If you have children or adolescents in your HH that have ever felt excluded in the past 4 months, how often have they felt excluded from the environment you mentioned?



Those households who reported that their children or adolescents have felt excluded in the past 4 months, majority of them reported being excluded at home (48 per cent), at school (45 per cent), community space (33 per cent) and also at the health centers and supermarkets (12 per cent).

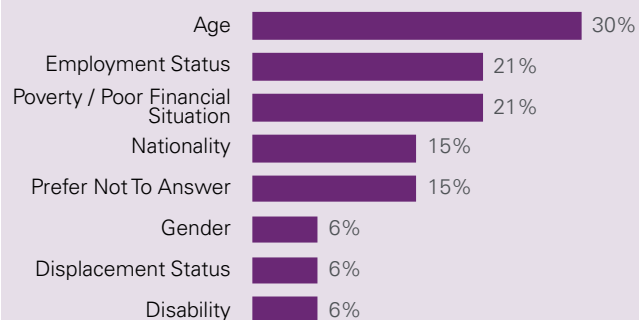
Type of Exclusion*

Q. If you have children or adolescents in your HH that have ever felt excluded in the past 4 months, how did the exclusion happen?



Reasons for Exclusion*

Q. If you have children or adolescents in your HH that have ever felt excluded in the past 4 months; according to you, why did the exclusion happen?



When asked about the type of exclusion in the last 4 months, nearly 40 per cent of the children and adolescents face harrassment. 33 per cent said no access to services, 27 per cent reported partial access to the services, and 21 per cent also reported self-exclusion.

Reasons for Exclusion: Age (30 per cent), employment status (21 per cent), poverty/poor financial situation (21 per cent), and nationality (15 per cent).

YOUTH ENGAGEMENT

Impact of Volunteering on Community

Q. Do you agree that volunteering makes a community more supportive?

■ Strongly Agree ■ Agree ■ Neutral ■ Disagree ■ Strongly Disagree

65%

34%

1%

Volunteering Risks on Girls

Q. Do you agree with the statement that there are risks to girls who engage in their community (volunteering)?

■ Strongly Agree ■ Agree ■ Neutral ■ Disagree ■ Strongly Disagree

24%

28%

8%

19%

21%

Community Service

Q. Have children and youth in your HH (aged 15-24) engaged in community services in the last year?

Yes 6%

No 93%

Only 6 per cent of the children and youth engaged in community services in the last one year. One reason for this low percentage is COVID-19 pandemic, where there was very few opportunities for them to engage with the community. Nearly all the households agree that community services/volunteering makes the community more supportive towards the children and youth and this engagement helps children and youth. But more than half of the parents and household members have shared their concern for the safety of girls who engage in community service.

Child Protection

CHILD LABOUR

Worked In Past 6 Months

(Out of HH that have Children that work, N=107)

Q. If any of your children have worked in the past 6 months, how often have they worked during the last 6 months?

Everyday 12%

Few Times A Week 33%

Once A Week 8%

Few Times In The Month 33%

Once A Month 8%

Youth's Type of Work

(Out of HH that have Children that work, N=107)

Q. If any of your children have worked in the past 6 months, what type of activities has your child performed?

Part Time Work 42%

Farm Work 29%

Construction Work 14%

Self Production 10%

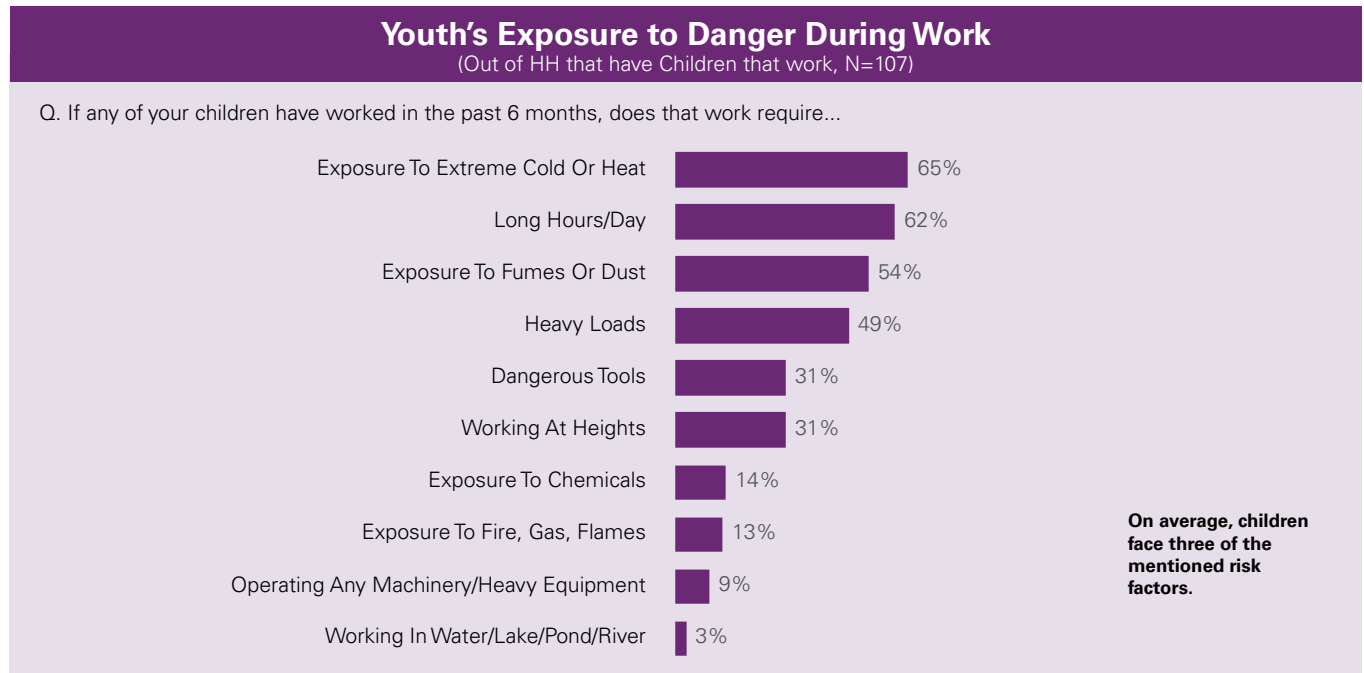
Commercial Establishment 5%

Other 5%

Family / Self Run Business 3%

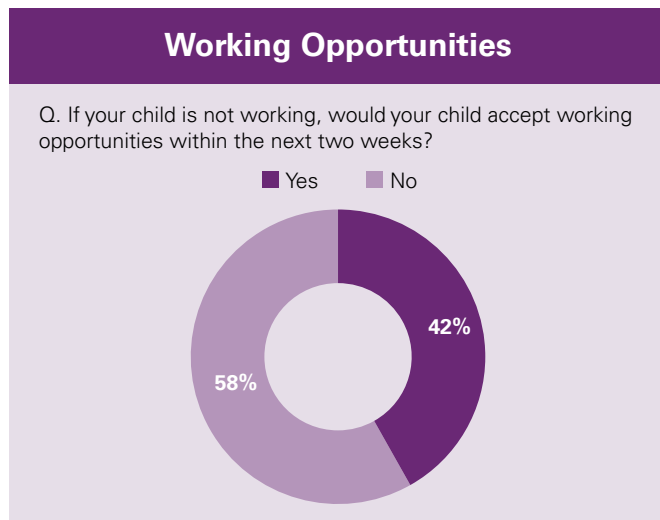
Child Labor is a prevalent issue in Jerash Camp, but it is important to mention here that there are very few opportunities to work, especially during the COVID-19 crisis. However, we saw relatively high percentage of households reporting child labor in the last 6 months (21 per cent). For those children who worked, 33 per cent households reported that they worked few times a week or month and 12 per cent reported that children worked everyday. Type of work: 42 percent worked as part time workers, 29 per cent on the farm and 14 per cent on construction work.

HAZARDOUS WORK



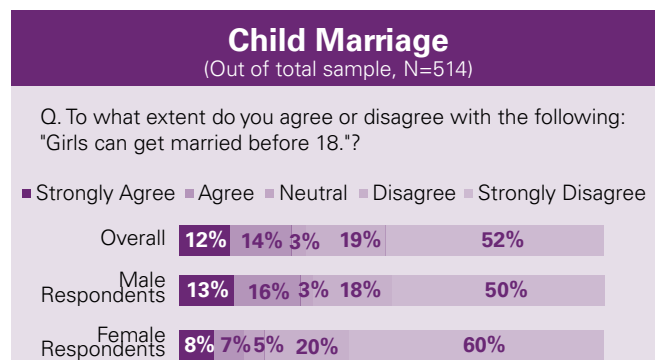
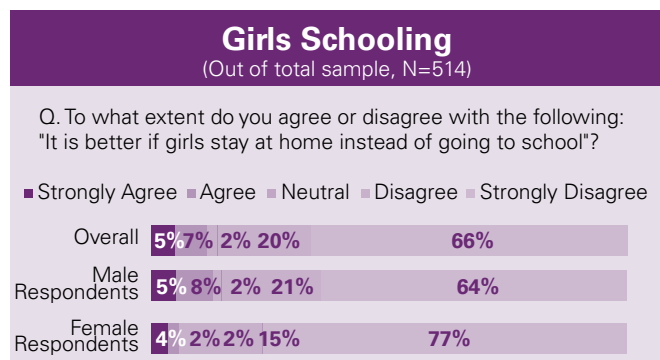
All the children working in the camp are involved in some kind of hazardous work. 65 per cent reported that their children are exposed to extreme cold or heat, 62 per cent reported long working hours, 54 per cent are exposed to fumes or dust, 49 per cent have to carry heavy loads and 31 per cent work with dangerous tools and 31 per cent work on heights. Also 14 per cent of the households reported that their children were exposed to dangerous chemicals.

CHILD PROTECTION



When the households with no children working outside home were asked if offered an opportunity to work, will they accept it, nearly 42 per cent said Yes. So this also justifies our reservation that child labor figures are underrepresented as more children are willing to work if they are offered an opportunity.

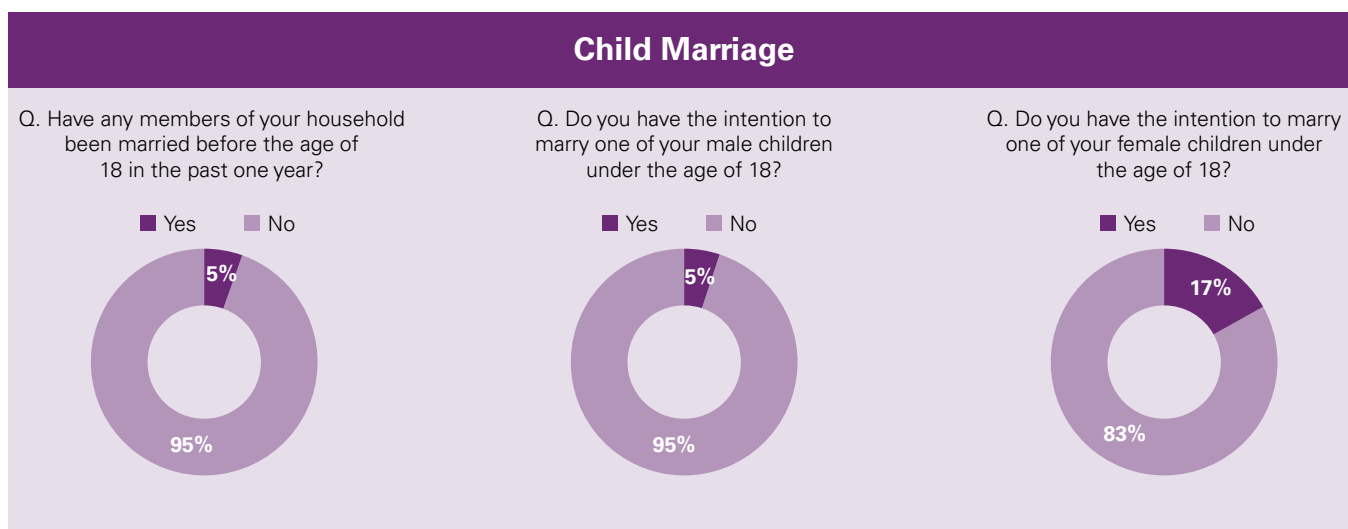
ATTITUDES TOWARDS GIRLS' SCHOOLING/CHILD MARRIAGE



The survey also enquires about the households and parents attitude towards girls' education and child marriage. 86 per cent of the households do not agree that girls should stay home instead of going to school, however 12 per cent do agree that girls should not attend school, whereas this percentage is relatively high in male headed households than female headed households.

Child marriage is another prevalent issue in the Jerash camp. 7 out of 10 households do not agree that girls should get married before 18 years, whereas 26 per cent of the households do believe that they should get married before 18. Again here, we observed relatively high percentages in male headed households than female headed households.

CHILD MARRIAGE

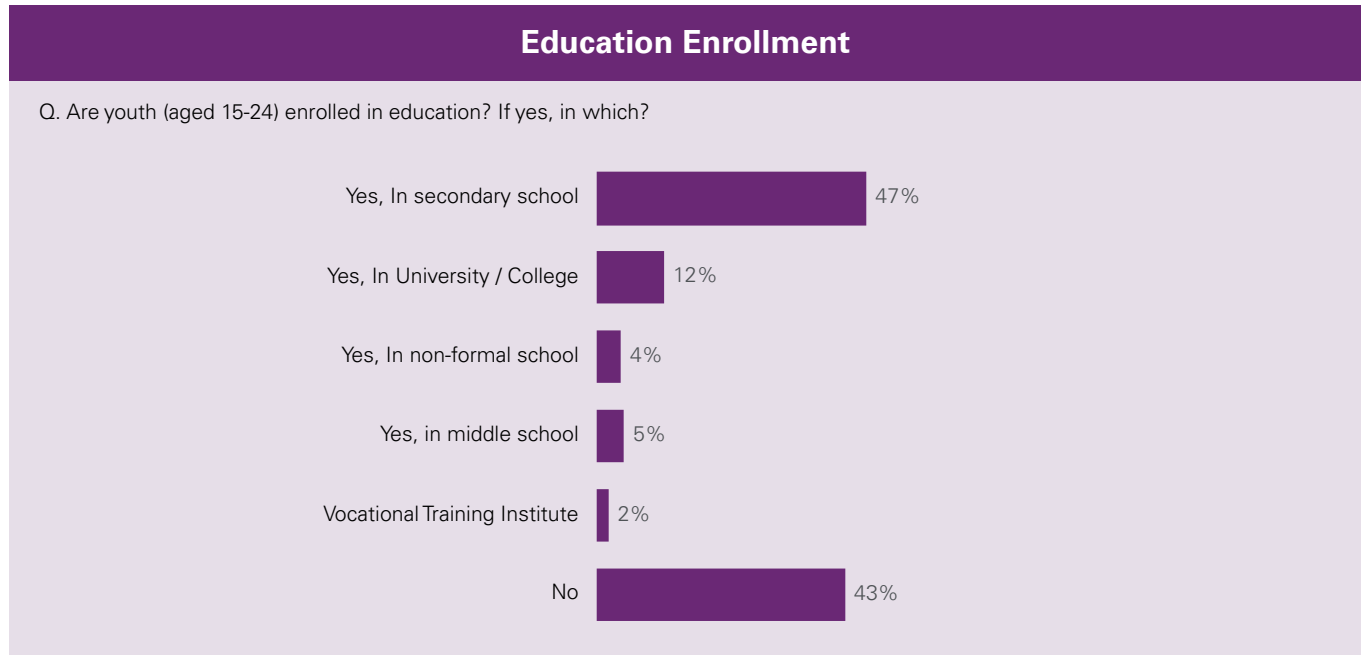


5 per cent of the households did report that one of the household members below the age of 18 got married in the last one year. Female children are more likely to get married before the age of 18 in comparison to male children; 17 per cent and 5 per cent respectively.

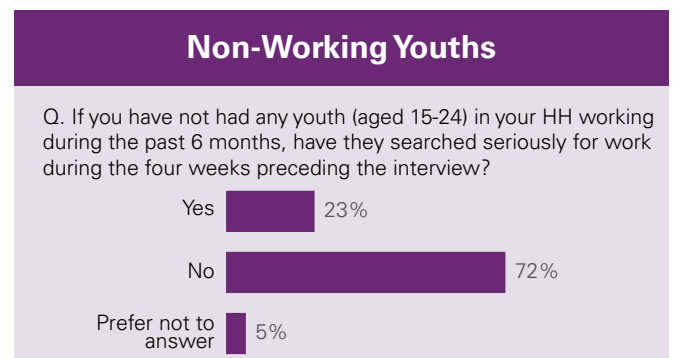
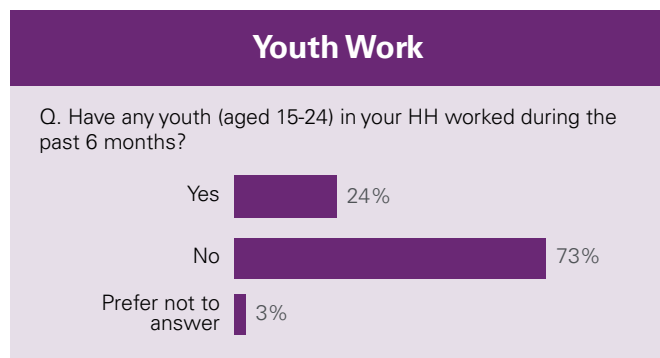
Young Adults

EDUCATION ENROLLMENT – YOUNG ADULTS

Enrollment for adolescents and youth are low over the country, significant drop in enrolment is observed in Jerash camp as well. 43 per cent of youth in the age bracket of 15-24 years are not enrolled in any kind of formal education program. Highest enrolment is observed in secondary schools at 47 per cent, 12 per cent are going to college and very few are still in middle school or non-formal school and vocational training institutes.



YOUTH ENGAGEMENT



Youth Work Search

Q. What are the most important methods they used to search for work?

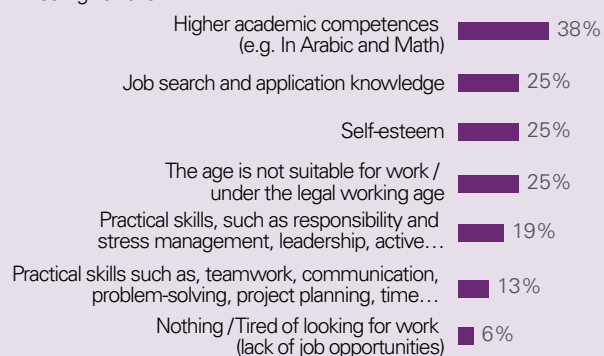


When asked if the youth in the household worked during the past 6 months, 73 per cent reported that the youth in the household didn't work. Of those who did not work, only 23 per cent seek employment opportunities by asking assistance from friends or relatives (62 per cent), sought to get cash of work opportunities (35 per cent) and 32 per cent visited or contacted an institution for job opportunities. Only 24 per cent looked online for jobs.

YOUTH ENGAGEMENT

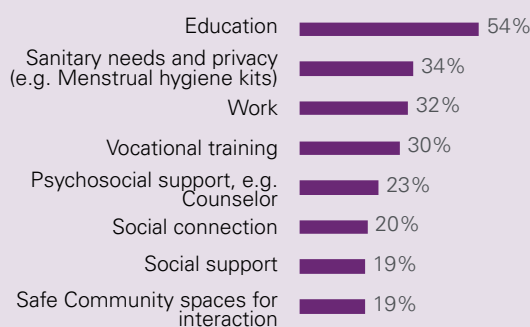
Important Academic Qualities*

Q. You stated that your child is not currently looking for a job. What are the most important skills or academic qualifications missing for them?



Priority Needs for Adolescents

Q. What are the priority needs of adolescents and youth in your HH?



Those youth who are seeking work, 38 per cent said that they lack high academic competencies in Arabic and Mathematics, 25 per cent lack job search and application knowledge, 25 per cent face self esteem issues and 19 per cent reported practical skills such as responsibility and stress management, leadership, active participation and innovation as their major issue.

More than half of the households reported that education is their priority need for adolescent and youth in the household. Sanitary needs and privacy is reported by 34 per cent, 32 per cent need work and 30 per cent are in need of vocational training.

UNICEF SERVICES EVALUATION



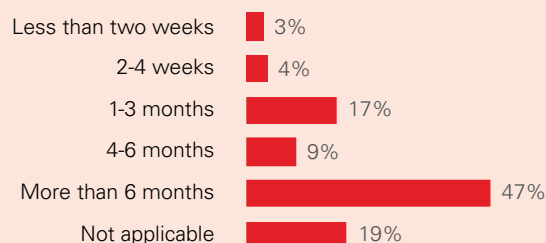
Makani Services and Educational Kits

MAKANI SERVICES

Makani Frequency of Visit

(Out of total sample, N=254)

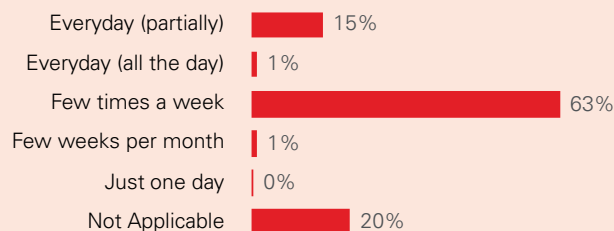
Q. For how long has your child used Makani services



Makani Usage Frequency

(Out of total sample, N=254)

Q. How often does your child use Makani services?



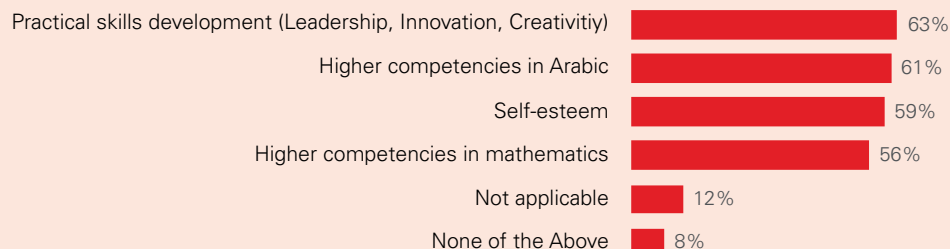
This section looked at those households who have used any kind of UNICEF provided services. Nearly half of the households reported that their children have benefited from Makani services for more than 6 months, 17 reported their children attending Makani for 1-3 months and 9 per cent reported 4-6 months. Whereas only 15 per cent attend daily (partially), and 63 per cent reported few times a week.

On average around 60 per cent reported that their children have learned practical skills, higher competencies in Arabic and self esteem. 56 per cent also reported higher competencies in mathematics.

Attribute Developments

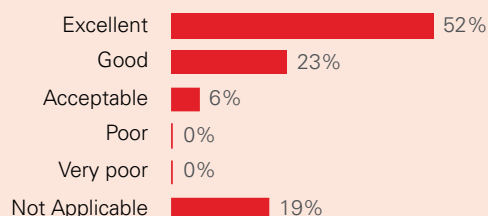
(Out of total sample, N=254)

Q. Would you attribute any of the following to having received Makani services?



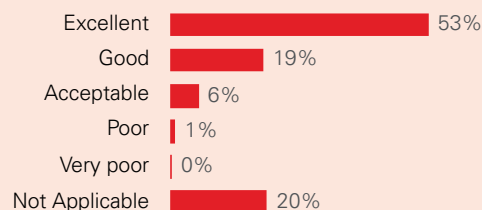
Makani Arabic Classes Quality

Q. What is the quality of Makani Arabic classes?



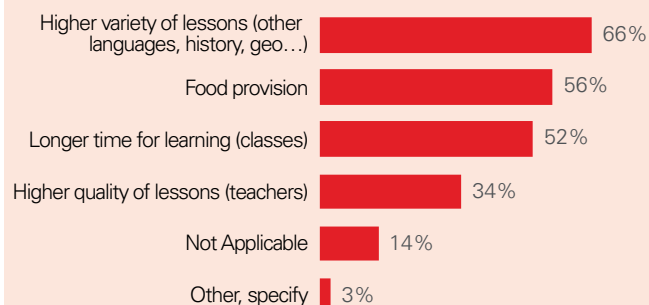
Makani Math Classes Quality

Q. What is the quality of Makani math classes?



Makani Services Improvements

Q. According to you, what are the main improvements that could help Makani services to function more effectively?



More than half of the households would report Makani Arabic and Mathematics classes as excellent and one out of five reported good. Only 6 per cent in both cases said they are average (acceptable).

When asked what are the main improvements that could help Makani services to function more effectively, 66 per cent reported higher variety of lessons (like languages, history, geography), food provision said by 56 per cent and 52 per cent want to have more time for classes and 34 per cent reported higher quality of lessons.

EDUCATIONAL KITS

Importance of Educational Kits

Q. How important is delivery of educational kits for you and children in your HH?

■ Very important ■ Important ■ Not very important ■ Not important at all



Quality of Educational Kits

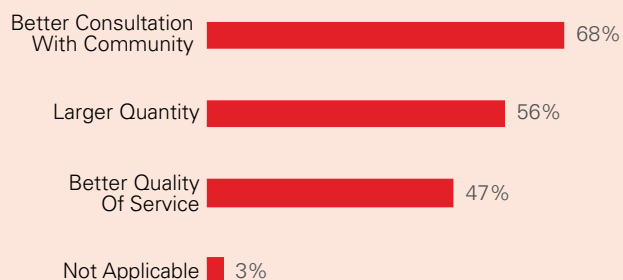
Q. What is the quality of these educational kits?

■ Excellent ■ Good ■ Acceptable ■ Poor



Improvements

Q. According to you, what are the main improvements that could help delivery of educational kits to function more effectively?

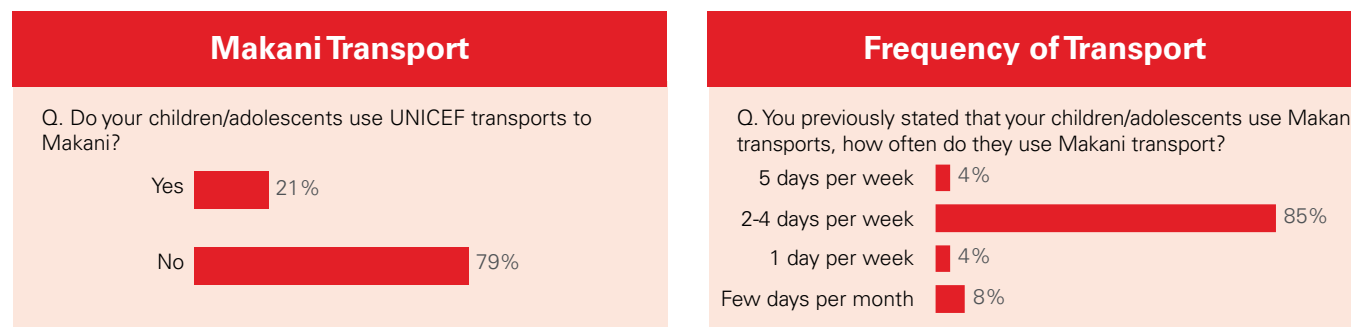


Educational kits that were provided by UNICEF in 2020 were highly appreciated by the households, 99 per cent believe that they were very important or important for the children, 78 per cent of them reported that quality of these education kits were excellent or good, and 20 per cent found them of acceptable standard.

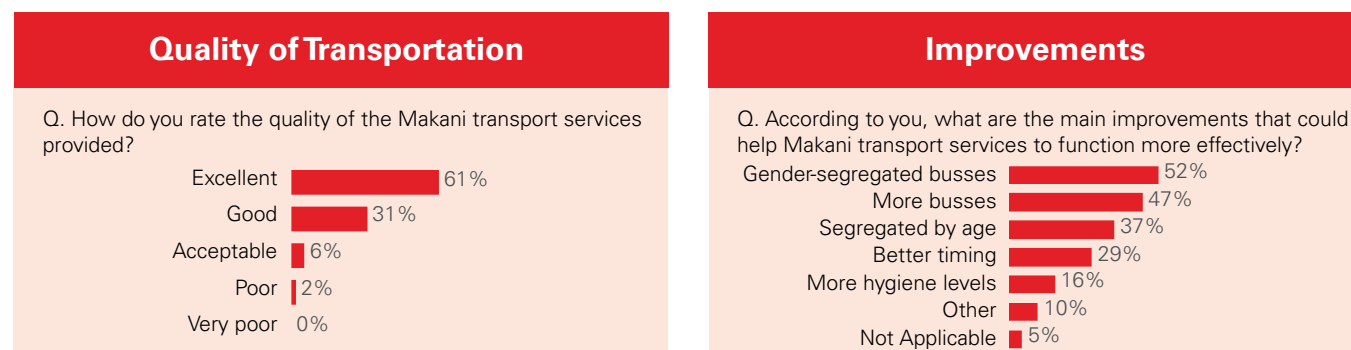
When asked what are the main improvement that could help the delivery of educational kits to function more effectively, 68 per cent said that community should be consulted, 56 per cent want more quantity and 47 per cent said that quality could be improved for future distribution.

Transportation and WASH

TRANSPORTATION



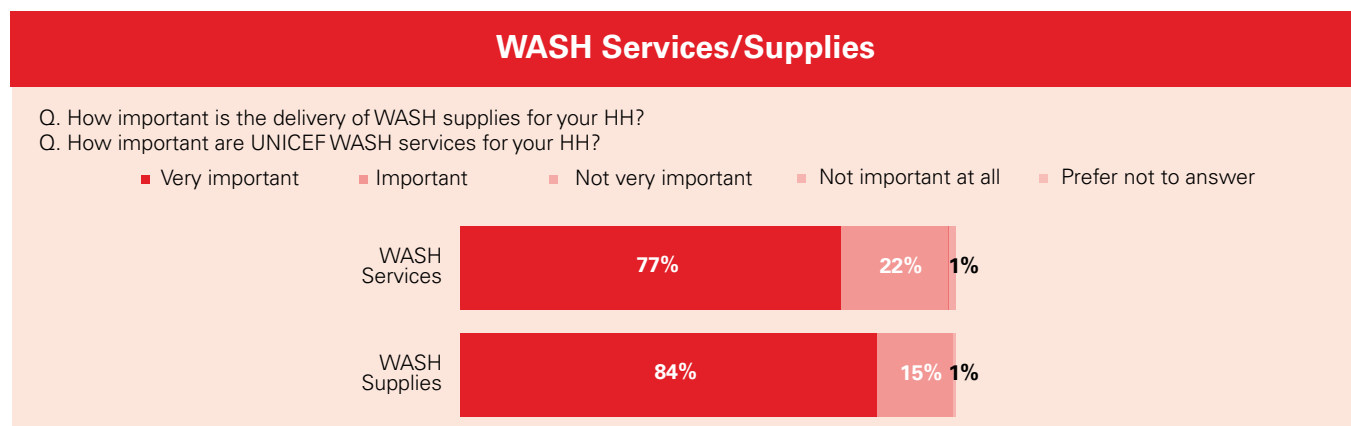
Makani centre in Jerash camp was temporarily relocated until rehabilitation work was completed. During that period, transportation was provided to children to attend Makani center in the camp and ensure their access to services. 1 out of 5 households said that their children used Makani transport services, and for majority of them the frequency was 2 to 4 days per week.



When asked how the households would rate the quality of the Makani transport services, 92 per cent said they were excellent or good, for 6 per cent the quality is acceptable and 2 per cent do not like the quality of the transport provided to their children.

More than half of them want gender segregated buses and more buses for transportation. 37 per cent want segregation of buses by age groups and 29 per cent want timely provision of these buses to attend Makani centers.

IMPORTANCE OF WASH SERVICES/SUPPLIES

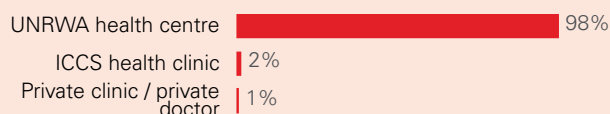


The survey tried to capture households' opinion about the provision of WASH services in the Jerash camp. The results presented in the graph are only for those households served by UNICEF WASH services. 99 per cent of the households said that WASH supplies and other WASH services provided by UNICEF are very important for them. As observed previously, the camp has issues with access to clean drinking water, so UNICEF is trying to fill that gap by distributing water tanks and sanitation supplies to provide the camp refugees with water solutions and strengthen their WASH climate resilience.

Health Services

Location of Healthcare

Q. Where do you often seek health care?



Satisfaction with Health Clinic

Q. Are you satisfied with the services provided by ICCS health clinic?

- Extremely dissatisfied
- Neutral
- Extremely Satisfied
- Somewhat dissatisfied
- Somewhat Satisfied
- Don't Know

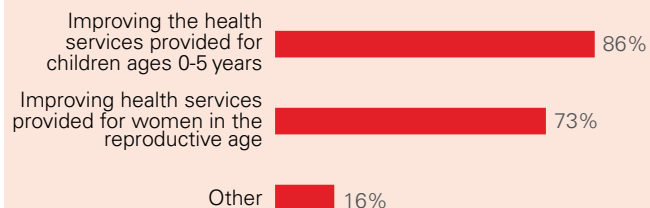


Only 2 per cent of the households attended ICCS health clinic which is supported by UNICEF, majority of them go to UNRWA health center in the camp.

Those who went to ICCS health clinic, the majority are satisfied or neutral with the services provided in the ICCS health clinic.

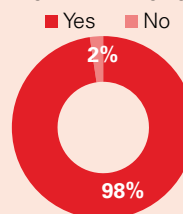
ICCS Health Clinic

Q. According to you, what are the main improvements that could help enhancing the health services provided by ICCS health clinic?



Community Health Project

Q. Did you feel that the community health project has helped increasing your knowledge and changing your health practices?



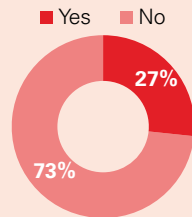
The majority of them are satisfied with the services provided by ICCS health clinic, however they recommended that the health clinic should provide services for children between the age bracket of 0-5 years, and 73 per cent want the clinic to serve women in their reproductive age as well.

98 per cent feel that the community health project has helped increasing their knowledge and changing some health practices.

The Green Rooftops Project

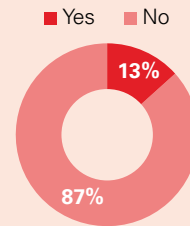
Hydroponic System*

Q. Did the training and the technical guidance that you received from UNICEF help you succeed in the establishment of the hydroponic system on your rooftop and the implementation of the project?



Financial Inclusion*

Q. Do you feel that this project has helped improving your economic engagement and participation and financial inclusion?

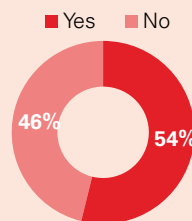


Very few households benefitted from the green rooftops project for setting up hydroponic system in their households. Only one-fourth of them find the guidance on establishing hydroponic system to be useful and only 13 per cent said that the project has helped improving economic engagement, participation and financial inclusion.

The TVET Programme

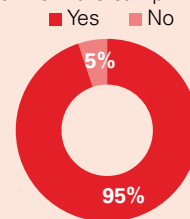
Graduation from TVET Program*

Q. Have you graduated from the UNICEF funded TVET program yet?



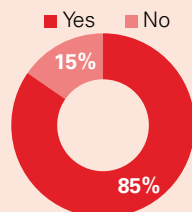
TVET Program*

Q. Noting that the TVET programmes offered for students from Jerash camp were selected taking into consideration the open sectors for ex-Gazans, do you feel that more options should be provided for the youth from the camp?



Course Knowledge*

Q. Do you feel that the learning courses given within the program that you are enrolled in have provided you with the needed knowledge and skills to access the labor market?

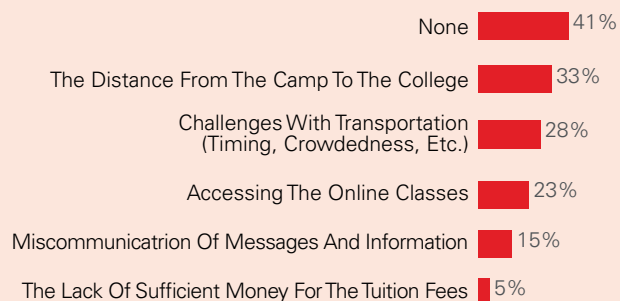


UNICEF also offers TVET opportunities for youth in the camp. 54 per cent of the youth interviewed had graduated from the program whereas the rest of them are still enrolled in the program.

Given the importance of the program, 95 per cent of youth believe that more options should be offered to the youth from the camp, and 85 per cent believe that learning courses in the programme that they were enrolled provided them with the needed knowledge and skills to access the labor market.

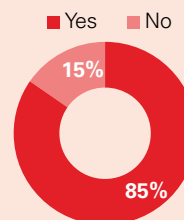
Challenges Faced

Q. What were the main challenges that you faced during the period of your study?



Employment Opportunities*

Q. Do you feel this program will help you find employment opportunities and access the labor market?



When inquired about the challenges faced during the study period, 41 per cent said no issues, while one-third reported problems due to distance to the college, and also 28 per cent said that they faced challenges due to transportation (timing issues and crowdedness) and 23 per cent reported problems with access to online classes.

APPENDIX



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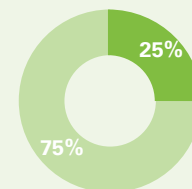
Exclusion From Services

Exclusion Rate*

(Total Sample ,N=514)

Q. Has anyone in your HH ever felt excluded from UNICEF services in the past 6 months?

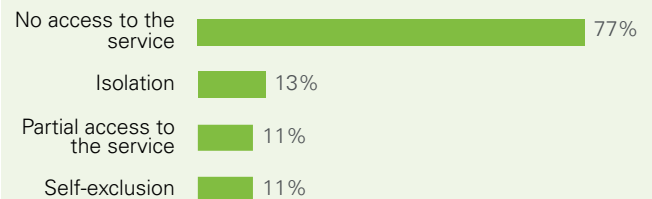
■ Yes ■ No



Type of Exclusion

(Out of those who have felt excluded from UNICEF Services)

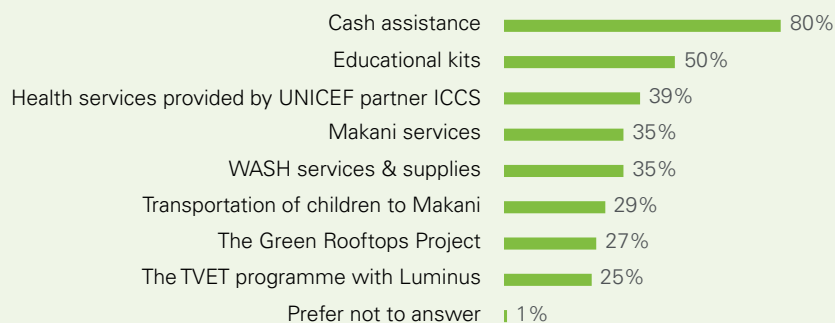
Q. Previously you stated that someone in your HH has felt excluded from UNICEF services in the past 6 months, how did the exclusion happen?



Services Excluded From

(Out of those who have felt excluded from UNICEF Services, N=127)

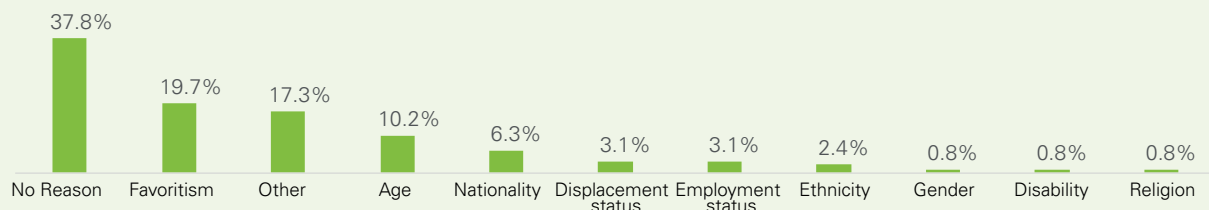
Q. Previously you stated that someone in your HH has felt excluded from UNICEF services in the past 6 months, which services where they excluded from?



REASONS FOR EXCLUSION

Reasons For Exclusion

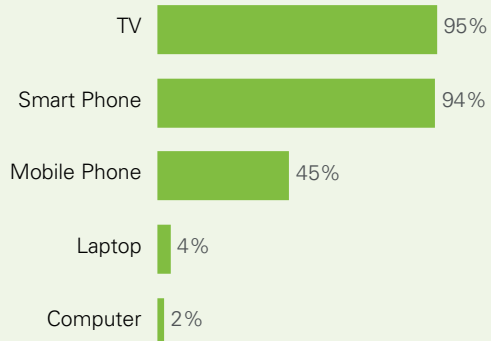
Q. Previously you stated that someone in your HH has felt excluded from UNICEF services in the past 6 months. According to you, based on what did the exclusion happen?



CONNECTIVITY

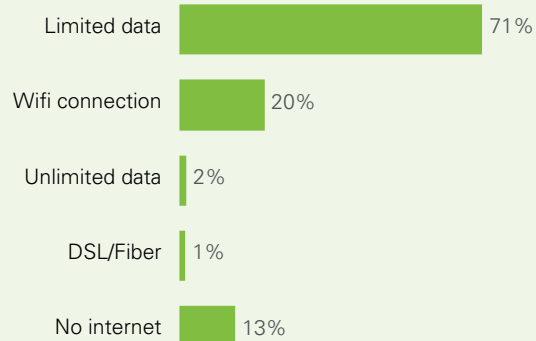
Electronic Device Frequency

Q. Does your HH have the following devices at home?



Internet Connectivity

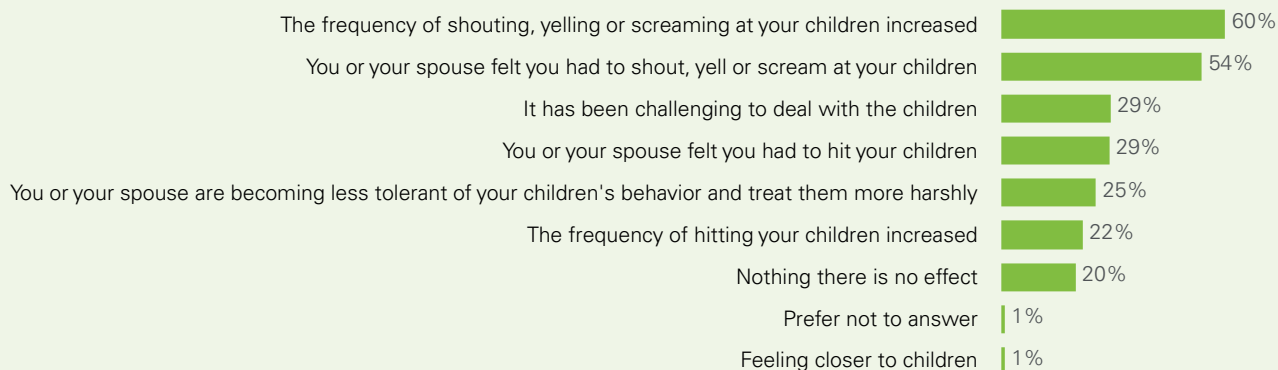
Q. Do you have internet connectivity at your home?



IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON FAMILY DYNAMICS

COVID Impact on Interactions With Youth

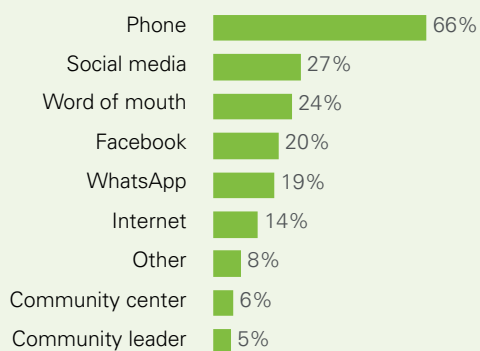
Q. Has COVID19- had any of the following impacts on your interaction with your children?



PREFERRED SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Sources of Information

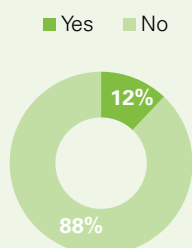
Q. How do you prefer to receive information?



UNICEF COMPLAINT MECHANISM

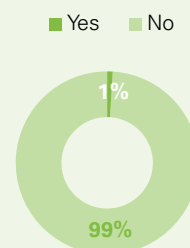
Awareness of Complaint Mechanism

Q. Do you know how to make complaints and suggestions to UNICEF or their partners?



Refusal of Services

Q. Have you ever refused to accept support or services from UNICEF?



RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the assessment findings, the following recommendations were developed in consultation with key stakeholders including UNRWA.

- Provide career guidance and counselling to the youths in the camp to make them aware of the unemployment situation and jobs in demand.
- Education Programme and Relief and Social Service Programme to collaborate to understand the actual reasons behind school drop-outs and encourage the parents and the out of school children to return back to their schools through social workers.
- UNRWA to raise and reinforce awareness on child marriage through school parliaments, parent-teacher associations, and social workers.
- Joint advocacy by ILO-UNICEF-UNRWA to ease the restriction on restricted professions, thus allowing Ex-Gazans to enter the labour market and legalise their engagement in some of these professions, e.g., transportation service.
- In partnership with ILO, UNESCO, and the private sector, develop a training sponsorship programme targeted to fresh graduates.
- UNRWA, UNICEF, and ILO to advocate subsidising work permit costs borne by Ex-Gazans living in the Jerash Camp.
- UNICEF and UNRWA to advocate with WFP and GoJ to expand coverage of fortified biscuits from Grades 1 to 3 to all children attending UNRWA schools (and possibly other public schools attended by Ex-Gazan children.)
- Joint analysis of the reasons behind the lack of toilets among 3% of households. UNRWA could approach its donors to support the infrastructure component based on the findings.



- Joint advocacy with the Yarmouk Water Company and possibly the Water Authority of Jordan to increase the frequency of water supply to Jerash camp, which receives once every 20 days. Irbid Area and Souf camp gets at least once every two week.
- Understand the needs of youths in terms of type and duration of technical and vocation skills development training needs and determine modality of response based on the strengths and opportunities offered by UNICEF support programmes and UNRWA VTCs.
- UNICEF, UNRWA, and ILO to develop a response plan to address key factors affecting child workers and their workplace safety.
- UNICEF and UNRWA to examine possible effects of lack of access to education beyond grade 10 at UNRWA schools on girls and boys.
- Community interventions to address child marriage and domestic violence.
- Support girls and boys affected by violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation with improved access to better quality child protection (CP) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) services.
- Strengthen the capacity of different concerned partners to deliver quality comprehensive multisectoral services and provide referrals for CP cases based on the best interest of children.
- Improve the resilience of the most vulnerable children, parents and communities and strengthen community-based child protection structures to prevent and respond to the child protection issues through engagement with children, parents, religious and other community members.



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