

# HASAKEH GOVERNORATE HOUSEHOLD-LEVEL ASSESSMENT 2016

TERMS OF REFERENCE

MAY 2016

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## SUMMARY

This document outlines the terms of reference relating to the Hasakeh household assessment conducted by REACH. Selected areas of Hasakeh governorate, chosen on the basis of accessibility, humanitarian need and level of intervention, will be assessed through household level interviews with the aim to create a detailed assessment of the humanitarian situation of current residents, in order to inform the targeting and prioritization of assistance. Findings from the assessment, in particular the WASH module which will feed into the Whole of Syria WASH Assessment, will be used to inform the 2017 HNO.

## BACKGROUND & RATIONALE

Since the beginning of the crisis in March 2011, conflict has caused 4.8 million Syrians to flee to neighbouring countries and further abroad. Within Syria, 6.6 million people are internally displaced, and an estimated 13.5 million are in need of humanitarian assistance.<sup>1</sup> Both IDPs and host community populations across the country face acute challenges to meeting basic needs, often exacerbated by a lack of access to conflict-affected areas.

Al Hasakeh governorate, resource-rich and home to a diverse population including ethnic Kurds, Arabs, Assyrians, and Armenians, has been militarily contested since the beginning of the conflict with an estimated 755,254 people currently in need and 301,618 internally displaced people<sup>2</sup>. As in the rest of the country, information on needs is largely limited to community-level assessments (such as NPM Population Data, AoO Monthly Monitoring, Whole of Syria Assessment 2015), and there is a general lack of detailed, household level information across the sectors. A household level assessment of Qamishli City and the surrounding rural areas was conducted by REACH in 2015, focusing on livelihoods. Key findings from this assessment included a notable lack of availability of humanitarian aid, greater household expenditure than income, and reported challenges to accessing food with cost of food a primary concern<sup>3</sup>.

Humanitarian actors operating within the governorate have been able to identify key information gaps in the area, noting a particular interest in livelihoods. Indeed, across the country, livelihoods opportunities have drastically shifted since the beginning of the crisis: a survey of 304 communities<sup>4</sup> indicated a six-fold increase in remittances from outside Syria reported as a main source of income, whilst reliance on stable employment, business / trade and farm ownership decreased considerably. Unemployment was the most commonly reported challenge to maintaining livelihoods (reported in 58% of assessed communities), with borrowing money from family and friends and spending savings becoming common strategies used to cope with a lack of income and resources. The REACH 2015 assessment of Qamishli City found a high dependency ratio as well as a high reported reliance on remittances, savings and gifts<sup>5</sup>. Economic challenges have led to the use of negative coping strategies across the country, such as sending children to beg, reducing food intake and in extreme cases, spending days without eating and eating weeds<sup>6</sup>. Household level information on these dynamics and how access to basic services is affected would assist actors in targeting and prioritisation of assistance.

Furthermore, in the run-up to the HNO, there have been ongoing efforts amongst humanitarian actors working in Syria to harmonise and align data collection. The WASH Cluster have created a set of indicators and questions that can be used by partners collecting data across the country, to allow for comparability and harmonisation of data collected. Similarly, NPM are currently rolling out an assessment on education designed in collaboration with the education cluster. It is possible to align with these efforts to ensure that as far as possible, data collected in Hasakeh is consistent and comparable to data collected across the rest of the country.

<sup>1</sup> UN OCHA Syria, May 2016, <http://www.unocha.org/syria>

<sup>2</sup> UN OCHA Syria, Humanitarian Snapshot, April 2016, <http://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/syrian-arab-republic-humanitarian-snapshot-30-april-2016-enar>

<sup>3</sup>[http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach\\_syr\\_report\\_qamishli\\_household\\_assessment\\_august\\_2015.pdf](http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_syr_report_qamishli_household_assessment_august_2015.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Not a representative sample across the country; [http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach\\_syr\\_livelihoods\\_thematic\\_report\\_september2015\\_final.pdf](http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_syr_livelihoods_thematic_report_september2015_final.pdf)

<sup>5</sup>[http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach\\_syr\\_report\\_qamishli\\_household\\_assessment\\_august\\_2015.pdf](http://www.reachresourcecentre.info/system/files/resource-documents/reach_syr_report_qamishli_household_assessment_august_2015.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> REACH Area of Origin May 2016

Following stakeholder mapping, discussions with partners operating in the governorate and secondary data review, the following areas of Al Hasakeh governorate were selected for assessment based on the criteria of accessibility, humanitarian need and level of intervention:

- Quamishli city and surrounding accessible rural areas
- Hasakeh city and surrounding accessible rural areas
- Tal Tamer sub-district
- Ras al Ain sub-district
- Amuda sub-district
- Darbasiyah sub-district

There is a lack of detailed information on humanitarian needs in all of these areas. Although the WOSA 2015 identified severe need in the southern part of the governorate (comprising Markada, Shadadah and Areesheh sub-districts), it remains completely inaccessible to humanitarian actors<sup>7</sup>. Similarly, ongoing tensions in Hole, Ber Al Hulo al Wardeyyeh and parts of Tal Hmis sub-districts render operations difficult though there is some humanitarian intervention in these areas. The north-eastern part of the governorate (comprising Malikeyyeh, Yarobiyah, Jawadiyah and Qahaniyyeh sub-districts) is generally considered less severe in terms of need, with the majority of humanitarian coordination activity occurring in Malikeyyeh sub-district (Derik). A large proportion of the population of the governorate live in Hasakeh and Qamishli cities, in which humanitarian intervention is restricted to certain areas (at the time of writing, one MSF hospital in Qamishli and operation through local partners in Hasakeh). Some humanitarian actors are based west of Qamishli, in Amuda sub-district; this facilitates access to Ras al Ain and Tal Tamer sub-districts which have suffered the effects of significant conflict. Actors are also able to reach areas in Amuda and Darbasiyah from this base.

Overall, assessment of the six areas listed above (Qamishli, Hasakeh, Tal Tamer, Ras al Ain, Darbasiyah and Amuda) should enable an overview of the situation in north-western Hasakeh governorate, identifying the composition and living conditions of people in these areas as well as providing a comparison between the areas to assist humanitarian actors with planning and targeting assistance.

Therefore, the rationale behind this assessment is threefold:

- To provide an understanding of humanitarian needs across sectors in selected areas of Hasakeh governorate, in order to inform the targeting and prioritisation of assistance.
- To provide a baseline of information on selected areas which can be used to monitor developments over time.
- To align with and inform the Whole of Syria WASH assessment.

## STAKEHOLDERS & AUDIENCE

- The key audience/ stakeholders for this research are humanitarian actors operating inside Hasakeh governorate; specifically, those working in Hasakeh, Quamishli, Tal Tamer, Ras al Ain, Darbasiyah and Amuda sub-districts. The research should provide operational actors with a clear overview of the situation in assessed areas and allow for comparison between them, to inform targeting and prioritisation of assistance.
- Further, this research intends to inform the wider Whole of Syria humanitarian community, to provide information on the assessed areas for planning and advocacy purposes.

## OBJECTIVES

- **Primary Objective:** To provide a comprehensive overview of humanitarian needs across sectors in selected locations of Al Hasakeh governorate.
- **Specific Objectives:**

<sup>7</sup> <http://reliefweb.int/map/syrian-arab-republic/syrian-arab-republic-daraquneitra-governorates-overview-humanitarian-0>

1. **Identify current needs and characteristics of households<sup>8</sup>** in Quamishli, Hasakeh, Ras al Ain, Tal Tamer, Amuda and Darbasiyah sub-districts of Al Hasakeh:
  - a. Household member characteristics
  - b. Household economics: expenditure and income, debt and savings
  - c. Livelihoods: employment, ability to meet needs, challenges and coping strategies
  - d. Food security: access to food, household consumption, challenges and coping strategies
  - e. Shelter and NFIs: shelter type and condition, access to electricity and fuel
  - f. WASH: access to water, access to hygiene items and facilities, sanitation facilities
  - g. Health: prevalence of diarrhoea, skin infections and communicable disease, access to services
  - h. Education: school attendance, barriers to attendance, educational needs
2. **Assess disparities in needs and vulnerabilities between areas assessed**, assisted by triangulation of findings with HNO 2016 data, AoO monthly data and NPM data.
3. **Provide sector data for the Whole of Syria WASH Assessment.**
4. **Produce generalizable findings** to enable conclusions to be drawn and recommendations to be made with a specified level of confidence and margin of error.

## RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- **Research Question 1:** *What are the current sectoral needs of populations living in selected areas in Hasakeh governorate (Quamishli, Hasakeh, Amuda, Darbasiyah, Ras al Ain and Tal Tamer sub-districts)? In particular, what are the needs related to livelihoods, food security, shelter and NFIs, health and education?*
- **Research Question 2:** *Are there disparities in the situation of populations living in different assessed areas of Hasakeh governorate, both between sub-districts and urban/rural areas?*
- **Research Question 3:** *What are the characteristics of the most vulnerable households in the areas assessed?*
- **Research Question 4:** *What are the current WASH needs of populations in assessed areas, and what are the characteristics of households that are most in need with regards WASH?*

## METHODOLOGY

### Methodology Overview

The assessment will use household level interviews to implement a multi-sectoral questionnaire that aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the humanitarian situation of populations living in targeted areas of Hasakeh governorate. Findings will be generalizable at the city-level for Hasakeh and Quamishli cities, and at the sub-district level for Tal Tamer, Ras al Ain, Amuda and Darbasiyah sub-districts, allowing for comparison between the areas assessed.

### Sampling and Population of Interest

The following areas in Hasakeh governorate<sup>9</sup> will be assessed through **household level interviews** (see Annex 3 for map of Hasakeh):

- Hasakeh City and surrounding accessible rural communities
- Quamishli City and surrounding accessible rural communities
- Ras al Ain sub-district
- Tal Tamer sub-district
- Amuda sub-district
- Darbasiyah sub-district

<sup>8</sup> Interviews will be conducted at household level.

<sup>9</sup> Administrative levels in Syria are as follows: Admin 1 = governorate; Admin 2 = district; Admin 3 = sub-district; Admin 4 = community/village/neighbourhood

For Hasakeh and Quamishli cities, findings will be generalizable to the city level, whilst elsewhere findings will be generalizable to the sub-district level. Therefore, two different approaches to sampling will be taken:

- 1) Hasakeh and Quamishli cities, plus the surrounding rural communities
- 2) Ras al Ain, Tal Tamer, Amuda, Darbasiyah sub-districts

1) Hasakeh and Quamishli cities and the surrounding rural communities

In Hasakeh and Quamishli, a minimum sample of 422 households will be interviewed in each city. In the surrounding rural areas, a minimum sample of 106 households will be interviewed (in each sub-district). The samples are designed to allow findings to be generalised to the city level with a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error, and findings for the rural areas to be generalizable with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Further, following population weighting of samples during data analysis, findings will be generalizable across accessible areas of each sub-district with a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error.

Within the cities, sampling will be implemented by assuming homogenous population density (necessary due to lack of data on population density of the two cities) across accessible areas of the cities, and using GIS to plot random points which enumerators will be instructed to find. As such, the sampling frame consists of all households within accessible areas of Quamishli and Hasakeh cities. Findings will be generalizable across accessible areas only. If it is not possible to utilise maps in the field (either due to security issues, or inability to successfully transfer maps to enumerators), the cities will be split into neighbourhoods and the sample split equally across neighbourhoods. Enumerators will be instructed to randomly access the designated number of households in each neighbourhood.

In the surrounding rural areas, only accessible areas can be sampled. The REACH PPS (Proportional Population Sampling) tool will be used to randomly generate a list of communities and number of interviews per community based on population data from AoO/NPM 2016<sup>10</sup>. Within these selected communities, enumerators will utilise randomisation methods to randomly survey the designated number of households, including through randomly generated directions from Field Coordinators, instructions to access households across the community and spinning pens with instructions to access the closest household in the direction of the pen-point. As such, the sampling frame consists of all households within accessible rural communities surrounding Quamishli and Hasakeh Cities. Findings will be generalizable across these accessible areas only.

2) Ras al Ain, Tal Tamer, Amuda, Darbasiyah sub-districts<sup>11</sup>

In Ras al Ain, Tal Tamer, Amuda and Darbasiyah sub-districts, a minimum total sample of 424 households will be interviewed, with 106 interviews in each sub-district. The sample is designed to allow findings to be generalised to the sub-district level with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error; further, following population weighting of samples during data analysis, findings will be generalizable across the four sub-districts with a 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error.

Communities which are not accessible due to security constraints in Ras al Ain and Tal Tamer sub-districts will be excluded from the sampling frame, which therefore consists of all accessible households within the four sub-districts. Population data for the majority of communities within the four sub-districts is available from AoO/NPM 2016; this allows for the number of interviews per community to be weighted depending on the number of households within each community. The REACH PPS tool will be used to randomly generate a list of communities to target along with a weighted number of interviews per community. Within selected communities, enumerators will utilise randomisation methods as described in the previous section to randomly survey the designated number of households.

<sup>10</sup> Detailed information on population numbers per location, calculations made on the data and resulting specific communities targeted / number of interviews per community is available in the Sampling Framework.

<sup>11</sup> Detailed information on population numbers per location, calculations made on the data and resulting specific communities targeted / number of interviews per community is available in the Sampling Framework.

## Summary

Location	Sample size	With 10% buffer	Confidence Level / Margin of Error	Sample
<u>Quamishli city</u> (approx pop: 200,000 ind. 36,364 HH)	384	422	CL 95%, margin of error 5%	Random GPS points plotted across accessible areas; enumerators access nearest household to these points.
<u>Rural areas surrounding Quamishli city</u>	96	106	CL 95%, margin of error 10%	Communities to access across the area and number of interviews per community randomly generated using REACH PPS tool (weights samples by population); randomisation methods used to select households.
<u>Hasakeh City</u> (approx pop: 200,000 ind. 36,364 HH)	384	422	CL 95%, margin of error 5%	Random GPS points plotted across accessible areas; enumerators access nearest household to these points.
<u>Rural areas surrounding Hasakeh City</u>	96	106	CL 95%, margin of error 10%	Communities to access across the area and number of interviews per community randomly generated using REACH PPS tool (weights samples by population); randomisation methods used by enumerators to select households within the communities.

<u>Ras Al Ain sub-district</u> Pop (Ind.): 51,351 (NPM/AoO) - 63,785 (WoSA) HH: 9,337 – 11,597	96	106	CL 95%, margin of error 10%	Communities to access across the sub-district and number of interviews per community randomly generated using REACH PPS tool (weights samples by population); randomisation methods used by enumerators to select households within the targeted communities.
<u>Tal Tamer sub-district</u> Pop (Ind.): 23,419 (NPM/AoO) - 34,127 (WoSA) HH: 4,258 – 6,204	96	106	CL 95%, margin of error 10%	As above.
<u>Amuda sub-district</u> Pop (Ind.): 54,763 (WoSA) – 55,251 (NPM/AoO) HH: 9,957 – 10,046	96	106	CL 95%, margin of error 10%	As above.
<u>Darbasiyah sub-district</u> 35,357 (WoSA) – 42,384 (NPM/AoO) HH: 6,429 – 7,706	96	106	CL 95%, margin of error 10%	As above.

The formula used by REACH to calculate the sample size was first outlined by Krejcie and Morgan in 1970 and has been widely used in social research, including humanitarian research, ever since (3,313 known citations).<sup>12</sup> It is described as follows:

$$n = X^2 \times N \times (1-P) / (ME^2 \times (N-1)) + (X^2 \times P \times (1-P))$$

<sup>12</sup> Krejcie and Morgan (1970) "Determining Sample Size for Research Activities" (Educational and Psychological Measurement, 30, pp. 607-610)

Where:

$n$  = Sample size

$X^2$  = Chi-square for the specified confidence level at 1 degree of freedom

$N$  = Population size

$P$  = Population proportion (assumed to be 0.5 to generate maximum sample size)

ME = desired Margin of Error (expressed as proportion)

### Indicators and tool design:

The tool was designed to ensure consistency with previous assessments as well as other ongoing data collection efforts. Specifically, the REACH 2015 household level assessment tool was used to ensure comparability with findings from the 2015 Qamishli city assessment, which was designed in coordination with the FSL cluster in the North. Further, the WASH section was fully aligned with the core indicators agreed across hubs by the WASH cluster with the intention to feed directly into the HNO 2017. The education section was designed to align with NPM's community-level survey which will be conducted across the country in coordination with the education section led from Turkey. Finally, livelihoods and food security questions used input from the CFSME which was designed in collaboration with WFP.

Key components of the questionnaire include indicators to assess:

1. Household composition: breakdown of household by host population, IDP and returnee status, as well as age-sex breakdowns, can be used to provide an assessment of vulnerability across the different sectors, identifying the most vulnerable household types. Findings can be compared to sub-district level data from the WoSA to assess average household composition and trends.
2. Livelihoods: indicators relating to household economics (measuring income, expenditure and debt) can be used to provide a snapshot of the situation of assessed populations. These are complemented by indicators measuring coping strategies and challenges faced, to give a longer term perspective of household vulnerability.
3. Food security: indicators such as Food Consumption Score (FCS) can be used to provide a snapshot of current food consumption, with indicators measuring coping strategies and challenges able to give a longer term perspective of household food security.
4. WASH: all indicators are fully aligned with the indicators agreed by the Whole of Syria WASH cluster, with additional indicators based on further suggestions by hubs.
5. Health: indicators measuring prevalence of water-related disease such as diarrhea will enable cross-tabulation of results by water source and quality, and align with the WoS WASH assessment. Indicators on access to services will give an indication of gaps in services available in the area, which can be compared to WoSA sub-district level data to assess trends.
6. Education: indicators aim to provide a snapshot of school attendance over the past year, focusing on barriers to attendance for children in the compulsory school age bracket (6-15/16). Age/sex groups are disaggregated to allow for comparison and indicators are semi-aligned with the NPM education assessment to allow for triangulation of data collected.

### Tool development

Tools will include the English version of the questionnaire, Arabic translations, and development of a Kobo form. Arabic translations will be led by Syrian nationals from Hasakeh governorate, to ensure appropriate language. WASH questions will be translated in coordination with other actors implementing the WoS WASH assessment to ensure that identical phrasing is used. The Kobo form will be developed following finalisation of Arabic translations, and tested thoroughly. The form will include the ability to record GPS points; enumerators will be expected to log the location of each interview conducted in order to ensure that the sampling plan is adhered to.

### Recruitment and training

Field Coordinators will be interviewed remotely via Skype, whilst enumerators will be required to submit an application form on Kobo demonstrating their ability to use Kobo as well as their ability to access an Android phone for the duration of data collection.

Training for Field Coordinators will be conducted as follows:

- Conducted remotely, primarily via Skype, due to access restrictions.

- Include ongoing involvement of FCs throughout the tool development and planning stage, keeping them up-to-date with developments and changes in plan, and allowing for feedback on proposed questions.
- A specific day-long training will be conducted for Field Coordinators once tools, sampling and the data collection strategy has been finalised.
- Training will include modules on: details of tasks and logistics, final questionnaire training, planning for enumerator training and planning for field operations.

Training for enumerators will be conducted as follows:

- Conducted partially via Skype and partially led by Field Coordinators.
- A specific day long training will be conducted, including modules on REACH and REACH Syria, enumerator tasks and logistics, Kobo download and use, questionnaire training, field operations and plan for Pilot.
- Detailed powerpoint presentations which can be used as manuals to continually refer to will be created, as well as printable summaries of key points for enumerators.

## Pilot

Once training is complete, teams will conduct a simulation of data collection in order to practice identifying households according to the sampling methodology, administering the questionnaire and using the Kobo form. This will allow identification of any additional required training or adjustments to the tool. Feedback from this process will be immediate, allowing issues to be addressed before the commencement of data collection and the tool amended if necessary.

## Data Collection

Data collection will be conducted through **household-level interviews** randomly accessed according to the sampling framework. The questionnaire will be administered to Heads of Households, defined as those in charge of making decisions for the household and managing household resources. If Heads of Households are not available, the questionnaire will be administered to someone above the age of 18 able to speak on behalf of the household. If such a person is not available, the household should not be assessed.

Data collection will be undertaken by mixed-sex teams to enable access to all sampled respondents and ensure gender sensitive contextualisation of findings during enumerator de-briefings. Enumerators will travel in groups according to the field workplan, with dedicated cars as organised by the Field Coordinator.

Data will be entered directly onto smartphones during household interviews using the Kobo platform, with all completed interviews uploaded to the server at the end of the day. Enumerators will check and review forms before upload, and Field Coordinators will conduct spot checks each day.

## Data Cleaning and Analysis

Throughout data collection, the assessment team will monitor incoming data on a daily basis, including checking entries, tracking length of time taken per survey and number of surveys per enumerator, and plotting daily interview locations to ensure the sampling methodology is adhered to (including ensuring enumerators appear to be accessing random households, as well as travelling to the targeted locations). Ongoing communication between the assessment team and Field Coordinators will allow for immediate follow up on errors occurring during interviews.

A final review of data will be undertaken immediately upon completion of data collection, to identify any errors, recode and translate entries. Assessment teams will conduct outlier checks, analysis of 'other' responses, identification and removal or replacement of incomplete or inaccurate records and recoding and standardisation of entries. Once the dataset has been finalised, analysis will be conducted according to the analysis plan developed (see Annex Z). This will result in the production of outputs as listed in the following section.

## OUTPUTS

One report (including narrative outlining findings, visualisations and maps as appropriate) will be prepared, comparing findings for the assessed areas as well as identifying disparities between urban and rural areas. Additionally, factsheets will be produced to allow for easy comparison of results across areas assessed:

- Al Hasakeh and Quamishli cities and the surrounding rural areas
- Ras al Ain, Tal Tamer, Amuda and Darbasiyah sub-districts

## DISSEMINATION

- **Dissemination Plan**
  - Reports and factsheets available to the public on the REACH Resource Centre
  - Reports and factsheets disseminated through REACH Syria mailing list (over 200 individuals including SIMAWG mailing list, cluster leads and chairs, WoS actors and hubs)
  - Presentation of results to actors working in Hasakeh governorate, in either Derik or KRI
  - Presentation in Amman to regional actors

## DOCUMENTATION PLAN

- Terms of reference
- Data collection tool
- Raw data
- Cleaning log
- Cleaned data
- Report
- Factsheets

Other internal documents:

- Workplans
- Detailed sampling plan
- Data collection strategy
- Analysis plan
- Indicator matrix
- ODK xls
- Training materials

## RISK ANALYSIS AND MITIGATION STRATEGIES

<u>Risk</u>	<u>Likelihood</u> / <u>Potential Impact</u>	<u>Mitigation Measure</u>	<u>Contingency Measure</u>
<i>Security situation escalates in areas to be assessed, enumerators unable to access households in these locations</i>	Medium/ Some areas are unable to be assessed	Security situation will be monitored up to the start of data collection with a clear back-up plan allocating enumerators to collect data from other areas; if the security situation subsides data can be collected at a later point in the data collection period.	If it is not possible to gather data from certain locations, analysis will make clear that these locations are excluded when generalising findings across the area.
<i>It is not possible to obtain approvals to collect data from certain areas</i>	Low/ Data collection in certain areas is not possible	A Liaison Officer will be hired to obtain approvals before the process, and will be on call throughout data collection to solve any issues in the field	If it is not possible to gather data from certain locations, analysis will make clear that these locations are





**ANNEXES**

**Annex 1: Initial data collection workplan**

	May										June						
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Field Coordinator training	█					█	█						█	█			
Enumerator training- office		█				█	█						█	█			
Enumerator training- pilot			█			█	█						█	█			
Data collection: Amuda				█	█	█	█						█	█			
Data collection: Darbasiyah					█	█	█	█					█	█			
Data collection: Ras al Ain						█	█		█	█			█	█			
Data collection: Tal Tamer						█	█			█	█		█	█			
Data collection: Quamishli						█	█				█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Data collection: Hasakeh				█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█			

**Hasakeh: Team 1**

**Quamishli and RaA, TT, D, Am: Team 2**

CALCULATION: Number of surveys and enumerators -> Surveys per day, time per survey			
Total surveys	528	Total surveys	952
Days of collection	7	Days of collection	11
TOTAL surveys per day	75.42857	TOTAL surveys per day	86.54545
Enumerators	8	Enumerators	12
<b>Surveys each per day</b>	<b>9.428571</b>	<b>Surveys each per day</b>	<b>7.212121</b>
Hours worked	7	Hours worked	7
Time per survey	0.742424	Time per survey	0.970588
<b>Minutes per survey</b>	<b>44.54545</b>	<b>Minutes per survey</b>	<b>58.23529</b>

## Annex 2: Tool

### Introduction:

We are conducting a humanitarian survey with the aim of having a better understanding of the living conditions in Hasakeh governorate. I would like to ask you some questions about your living conditions, specifically related to food, livelihoods, water/sanitation/hygiene, health, education and other needs. This survey usually takes about 20-30 minutes to complete.

Any information that you provide will be kept strictly confidential and anonymous. This information will help humanitarian organisations understand the current situation in Hasakeh and how to better support the community. This survey is voluntary and you can choose not to answer any or all of the questions if you want; however, we hope that you will participate since your views are important and will be used by humanitarian actors to plan interventions, though the survey is not part of any specific assistance programme. Do you have any questions?

*Instructions: Please tick  the relevant box or enter number or enter text in text box, as specified.*

### Section 1: Household Profile

- 1.1. Location *(Select from list)*
- i) District \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii) Sub-district \_\_\_\_\_
  - iii) Community/neighbourhood \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.2. How many individuals does this household consist of? *(Enter number)*  
Number: \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.3. Of the individuals living in the household, how many fit into the following categories? *(Enter number)*  
Pre-conflict / host-population (lived in the community/neighbourhood since before the crisis) \_\_\_\_\_  
Returnees (left the community due to crisis but have since returned) \_\_\_\_\_  
IDPs (relocated to the community/neighbourhood from elsewhere in Syria due to the crisis e.g. due to conflict)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (a) **If IDPs are living in the household**, how many times have they been displaced? *(Enter number)*  
Number of times displaced: \_\_\_\_\_
  - (b) **If IDPs are living in the household**, where are they from in Syria? *(Select from list)*  
Governorate \_\_\_\_\_ Sub-district \_\_\_\_\_ Community \_\_\_\_\_
- 1.4. How many household members do you have in each of the following age groups? *(Enter numbers)*
- |        |            |             |              |              |              |            |
|--------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Male   | 0-5y _____ | 6-12y _____ | 13-15y _____ | 16-17y _____ | 18-59y _____ | 60+y _____ |
| Female | 0-5y _____ | 6-12y _____ | 13-15y _____ | 16-17y _____ | 18-59y _____ | 60+y _____ |
- 1.5. How many household members suffer from a disability (physical, visual, mental, cognitive or auditory)? *(Enter number)*  
Number \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Number of people with chronic illness in the household? *(Enter number)*  
Number \_\_\_\_\_
  - (b) Number of people with a disability in the household? *(Enter number)*  
Number \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 2: Interviewee Information

- 2.1. Is the interviewee the head of household? *(Select one)*  
 Yes  No
- a) **If no for q2.1**, what is the relationship to the head of household? *(Select one)*  
 Wife/husband       Daughter/son       Mother/father       Mother/father in law  
 Other family (nephew/niece, uncle/aunt, cousin etc)       Other non-family
- 2.2. What is the gender of the interviewee? *(Select one)*  
 Male       Female
- 2.3. What is the gender of head of household? *(Select one, only ask if different to interviewee)*  
 Male       Female
- 2.4. What is the age of the head of household? *(Enter number)*  
 Age: \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.5. What is the marital status of the head of household? *(Select one)*  
 Married       Divorced       Single       Widowed

## Section 3: Livelihoods

### Income / resources to meet basic needs

- 3.1. How many adults (aged 18 and over) in your household have worked in the past month in the following types of jobs? *(Enter number)*  
 Permanent job with annual/monthly/weekly wage \_\_\_\_\_  
 Temporary job with weekly/daily/monthly wage \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily labour \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.2. How many children (aged 17 and under) in your household have worked in the past month in the following types of jobs? *(Enter number)*  
 Permanent job with annual/monthly/weekly wage \_\_\_\_\_  
 Temporary job with weekly/daily/monthly wage \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily labour \_\_\_\_\_
- 3.3. What were your household's top 3 sources of meeting basic needs **over the last 30 days**? *(Rank up to 3 options in order of importance; 1 = most common source; 2 = second most common source; 3 = third most common source)?*  
 Stable employment (salaried) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Unstable employment (daily) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Business / shop owner / trade \_\_\_\_\_  
 Farm owner \_\_\_\_\_  
 Savings \_\_\_\_\_  
 High risk / illegal work \_\_\_\_\_  
 Remittances from outside Syria \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gifts / remittances from family / friends inside Syria \_\_\_\_\_  
 Borrowing from family / friends \_\_\_\_\_  
 Loans / buying on credit \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bartering / trading goods \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sale of household assets (jewellery, household appliances, furniture etc) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sale of productive assets (tools, machinery, vehicles etc) \_\_\_\_\_

Sale of humanitarian assistance \_\_\_\_\_  
 Humanitarian assistance: cash \_\_\_\_\_  
 Humanitarian assistance: food, clothing, NFIs etc \_\_\_\_\_  
 Begging \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

3.4 What were your household's income from these sources (excluding savings) over the last 30 days? *(Options chosen in 3.3 to appear, plus 'All other sources', enter number for each)*

Source 1 SYP: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Source 2 SYP: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Source 3 SYP: \_\_\_\_\_  
 All other sources SYP \_\_\_\_\_

3.5 What were your household's top 3 sources of meeting basic needs **before the conflict**? *(Rank up to 3 options in order of importance, 1 being the most important)*

Stable employment (salaried) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Unstable employment (daily) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Business / shop owner / trade \_\_\_\_\_  
 Farm owner \_\_\_\_\_  
 Savings \_\_\_\_\_  
 High risk / illegal work \_\_\_\_\_  
 Remittances from outside Syria \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gifts / remittances from family / friends inside Syria \_\_\_\_\_  
 Borrowing from family / friends \_\_\_\_\_  
 Loans / buying on credit \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bartering / trading goods \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sale of household assets (jewellery, household appliances, furniture etc) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sale of productive assets (tools, machinery, vehicles etc) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sale of humanitarian assistance \_\_\_\_\_  
 Humanitarian assistance: cash \_\_\_\_\_  
 Humanitarian assistance: food, clothing, NFIs etc \_\_\_\_\_  
 Begging \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

### Expenditure

3.6 How much money (in SYP) did your household spend on the following basic needs over the last 30 days? *(Enter number)*

Housing (rent): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Housing (other e.g. repairs) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Food: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Electricity: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cooking / heating fuel: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Health: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Water (network, tanker, bottled, dislodging water etc): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Non-food household items: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Transportation: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Communication (phone, internet etc) : \_\_\_\_\_  
 Education: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Debt repayment: \_\_\_\_\_



Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

3.11 Was humanitarian assistance distributed in your community in the past 30 days, but your household was unable to access it?

Yes  No  Not sure if assistance was distributed

(a) If yes to 3.11 what were the reasons for not receiving assistance? *(Select all that apply)*

Lack of knowledge about available assistance  Household did not qualify for assistance  Distribution point too far away

Physical access barriers to distribution point (security, roadblocks etc)  Distribution point overcrowded

Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 4: Food Security

### Access to food

4.1 How many meals, on average, does your household eat per day? *(Enter number)*

Number: \_\_\_\_\_

4.2 Among members of the household, who is prioritised access to food? *(Select one)*

All have equal access  Children (under 18)  Elderly  Adult male  Adult female

4.3 Over the last 7 days, how many days did your household consume the following foods? *(Select 0-7)*

Cereals (bread, pasta, wheat flour, bulgur) \_\_\_\_\_

White tubers and roots (potato, sweet potato) \_\_\_\_\_

Pulses, nuts and seeds (beans, chickpeas etc) \_\_\_\_\_

Vegetables, yellow tubers, leaves \_\_\_\_\_

Fruits \_\_\_\_\_

Meat \_\_\_\_\_

Eggs \_\_\_\_\_

Fish and other seafood \_\_\_\_\_

Milk and dairy products \_\_\_\_\_

Oil and fats \_\_\_\_\_

Sweets (sugar, honey, jam, cakes, sweet coffee) \_\_\_\_\_

Spices and condiments \_\_\_\_\_

4.4 What were the most common three sources of food accessed by the household in the past 30 days? *(Rank 1-3 in order of most common: 1 = most common; 2 = second most common; 3 = third most common)*

Store/market bought food \_\_\_\_\_

Own production \_\_\_\_\_

Bartering / trading goods for food \_\_\_\_\_

Gifts from family / friends \_\_\_\_\_

Humanitarian assistance (from NGO, charities etc) \_\_\_\_\_

Begging \_\_\_\_\_

None \_\_\_\_\_

Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

4.5 Do you travel by foot or by car to reach your nearest source of fresh fruit and vegetables? *(Select one)*

Foot  Car

(a) How many minutes does it take to reach the nearest source?

Minutes \_\_\_\_\_

Bread

- 4.6 What is the most common source of bread used by your household? *(Select one)*
- Bread is not available (cannot be selected with any other option)
- Public bakeries       Private bakeries       Shops       Homemade       Humanitarian aid distribution
- Distribution by others     Other (specify)\_
- 4.7 In the past 30 days, what were the main challenges to accessing bread? *(Select all that apply)*
- No challenges to accessing bread (cannot be selected with any other option)
- Lack of functioning bakeries / shops       Bakeries / shops have insufficient supplies       Flour unavailable
- Flour expensive / hard to access       Yeast unavailable       Yeast expensive / hard to access
- Wheat unavailable       Wheat expensive / hard to access       Not enough electricity / fuel
- Electricity/fuel expensive / hard to access     Other inputs hard to access       Other (specify)\_

Challenges and coping strategies

- 4.8 In the past 30 days, what challenges did your household face to accessing food? *(Select all that apply)*
- No challenges faced (cannot be selected with any other option)
- Lack of access to markets       Lack of resources to buy food in markets       Some foods too expensive
- Some foods not available in markets       Local food production decreased       Lack of availability of cooking fuel in markets
- Lack of resources to buy available cooking fuel       Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4.9 During the last 7 days, how many times (in days) did your household have to employ one of the following strategies to cope with a lack of food or money to buy it? *(0 = not applied, 1 = 1 day, 2 = 2 days, 3 = 3 days, 4 = 4 days, 5 = 5 days, 6 = 6 days, 7 = Everyday)*
- Rely on less preferred and less expensive food (i.e. cheaper lower quality food) \_\_\_\_\_
- Borrow food or relied on help from relative(s) or friend(s), or seeking additional humanitarian assistance \_\_\_\_\_
- Reduce number of meals eaten in a day \_\_\_\_\_
- Limit portion size at mealtime (different from above: i.e. less food per meal) \_\_\_\_\_
- Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat \_\_\_\_\_
- Eat weeds or other non-food plants \_\_\_\_\_
- Search for food in garbage / other scavenging \_\_\_\_\_
- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**Section 5: Shelter and NFIs**

- 5.1 What type of shelter does your household live in? *(Select one)*
- Non-damaged home (house, apartment)       Damaged home (house, apartment)       Collective shelter (schools, mosques etc)
- Vacant / unfinished building       Open space (under trees, fields etc)       Organised structured camp
- ITS / Hand-made shelter / self-settled camp       Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Do you own, rent, are you hosted or are you living for free (not hosted) at this location? *(Select one)*

- Owned     Rented     Being hosted     Free / squatting

(ai) If 'Rented accommodation' chosen for q5.1a, how much does your rental property cost per month? \_\_\_\_\_

5.2 What condition is your shelter in? *(Select one)*

- No damage     Slight damage (light repairs required- windows, doors etc)     Moderate damage (under 30% main structure damage, moderate fire damage, repair possible)     Heavy damage (over 30% main structure damage, moderate fire damage, repair possible)     Destruction (unusable, houses or building levelled, has IEDs/bomb damage, repair not possible)

5.3 What is the main source of electricity used by the household? *(Select one)*

- Main network (government grid)     Generator     No source of electricity     Other (specify)

Approximately how many hours of government grid electricity does your household have access to each day? *(Select one)*

- No access 0 hours     Less than 1 hour     1 < 2 hours     2 < 4 hours     4 < 8 hours     8 < 12 hours  
 More than 12 hours

5.4 Approximately how many hours of generator electricity does your household have access to each day? *(Select one)*

- No access 0 hours     Less than 1 hour     1 < 2 hours     2 < 4 hours     4 < 8 hours     8 < 12 hours  
 More than 12 hours

5.5 What is the main type of heat used for cooking in the household? *(Select one)*

- Electricity     Gas     Kaz     Diesel     Wood / charcoal     Other  
(specify) \_\_\_\_\_

5.6 Over the course of the last 30 days, have there been any problems to accessing cooking fuel been a problem (gas, diesel, wood)? *(Select all that apply)*

- No problems (can't select with other option)  
 Lack of access to markets     Lack of resources to buy available fuel     Lack of fuel in markets     Fuel expensive  
 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 6: WASH

6.1 What water source did your household use the most in the last 30 days? *(Select one)*

- Network     Water trucking     Closed well     Open well     Springs     River     Bottle     Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

6.2 Did you have to use other sources of water in the last 30 days? *(Select one, answer sub-questions if relevant)*

- Yes     No

(a) If yes for 6.2, what water sources did you use? *(Select all that apply)*

- Network     Water trucking     Closed well     Open well     Springs     River  
 Bottle  
 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) If yes for 6.2, please estimate the % for each water source used in the last 30 days (including main water

source) *(Enter number)*

% for source 1 \_\_\_\_\_ % for source 2 \_\_\_\_\_ % for source 3 \_\_\_\_\_

6.3 Are you differentiating in any way between your drinking water and non-drinking water? *(Select one, answer sub-questions if relevant)*

Yes  No

**(a) If yes for 6.3, what are you doing differently?**

Treating drinking water  Using different source for drinking than for other household needs

Storing drinking water differently  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**(a.i) If 'Treating drinking water' chosen for 6.3a, how did you treat drinking water? *(Select all that apply)***

Boil the water  Use chlorine tablets, powder or liquid  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**(a.ii) If 'Using difference source for drinking than for other household needs' chosen for 6.3a, which one of the sources named previously is your drinking water source? *(Select from list)***

**(b) Have you treated your water in any way in the last week to make it safer to drink?**

Yes  No

**(b.i) If yes, what do you usually do to the water to make it safer to drink?**

No treatment  Chlorination tablets or liquid  Boiling water  Other (specify)  Not sure

6.4 On average, how many barrels of water did your household consume per week over the last 30 days? *(Enter number)*

Barrels per day: \_\_\_\_\_

6.5 Did your household spend 2 consecutive days or more without water in the last 30 days? *(Select one)*

Yes, once or twice  Yes, more than twice  No

6.6 Did you have enough water in the last 30 days to meet your household needs? *(Select one, answer sub-questions if relevant)*

Yes  No

**(a) If no for 6.6, How did you adjust for the lack of water? *(Select all that apply)***

Reduce drinking water consumption  Spend money usually spent on other things to buy water

Modify hygiene practices (bath less, etc)  Receive water on credit / borrow water or money for water  Drink water usually used for cleaning or purposes other than drinking  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

6.7 Was there one / multiple hygiene item you needed to procure in the last 30 days but could not find or afford? *(Select one, answer sub-questions if relevant)*

Yes  No

**(a) If yes for 6.7, what item could you not access or afford? *(Select all that apply)***

Soap (bar)  Sanitary pads (1 pack of 9)  Disposable diapers (1 pack of 24)

Washing powder (1kg)

Jerry can / bucket  Toothbrush  Toothpaste

Shampoo

Cleaning liquid (for house)  Detergent for dishes  Plastic garbage bags

Washing line

- Nail clippers       Comb  Towel       Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

6.8 What is the most common way you disposed of garbage in the last 30 days? *(Select one)*

- Public garbage collection (free)     Private garbage collection (paid)     Garbage disposed of by household to a dumping location     Garbage left in public areas     Garbage buried or burned  
 Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**(a) If 'Public garbage collection (free)', 'private garbage collection (paid)', 'garbage disposed by household in dumping location', or 'garbage left in public areas', where is the garbage dumped? *(Select one)***

- Informal dumping location     Formal dumping location     Not sure

**(b) If 'Public garbage collection (free)' or 'private garbage collection (paid)', how frequently was garbage collected in the last 30 days? *(Select one)***

- More than once a week     Once a week     Once every two weeks     Once every month

6.9 Do your household members have access to a functioning toilet? *(Select one)*

- Yes, all members     Yes, but only some members     No

**(a) If 'yes, but only some members' or 'no' chosen, what are the problems related to the toilet? *(Select all that apply)***

- Not enough facilities / too crowded     No water to flush     Toilets unclean     Lack of privacy / no separation between men and women     Not safe     Septic tanks not emptied     Pipes blocked  
 Connection to sewage blocked     Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**(b) How many people share this toilet (including the surveyed household? *(Enter number)***

Number \_\_\_\_\_

**(c) How many households share this toilet (including the surveyed household? *(Select one)***

- Not shared (1HH)     Shared family (2-3 HH)     Communal toilet (4HH+)     Public toilet (in market, clinic etc)  
 Don't know

**(d) Who has access to toilets? *(Select one)***

- Girls     Boys     Women     Men     Disabled     Elderly

6.10 Do your household members have access to a functioning bathing facility? *(Select one)*

- Yes, all members     Yes, only some members     No

6.11 Have your hygiene practices changed in the past 30 days? *(Select one)*

- Yes     No

**(a) If 'Yes' selected, how have your hygiene practices changed? *(Select all that apply)***

- I am bathing less than once every two days     I am bathing less than once every week     I am doing laundry less than once every two weeks     I am sometimes not washing hands after going to the toilet because of lack of water  
 I am sometimes not washing hands before cooking and eating because of lack of water     Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**Health**

7.1 How many individuals in the following categories in the household have had diarrhoea in the past two weeks? *(Enter number)*

Children aged 0-5 \_\_\_\_

Children aged 6-17 \_\_\_\_

Adults 18+ \_\_\_\_

7.2 How many individuals in the following categories household have had skin infections in the past two weeks? *(Enter number)*

Children aged 0-5 \_\_\_\_

Children aged 6-17 \_\_\_\_

Adults 18+ \_\_\_\_

7.3 How many individuals in the following categories household have had communicable diseases (e.g. hepatitis, measles, typhoid, cholera, dysentery) in the past two weeks? *(Enter number)*

Children aged 0-5 \_\_\_\_

Children aged 6-17 \_\_\_\_

Adults \_\_\_\_

7.4 Did any of your household members require health assistance in the last 6 months that they were unable to obtain? If yes, what type of services? *(Select all that apply, don't prompt)*

- Household was able to obtain required health assistance (cannot select with any other option)  Household did not require any health assistance (cannot select with any other option)
- Primary health care services (general practitioner advice, basic curative care, prevention of disease)
- Immunisation
- Maternal and child health services
- Rehabilitation
- Prosthetics & orthotics
- Orthopedics
- Assistive devices
- Treatment for chronic diseases (e.g. heart disease, diabetes)
- Psychiatric care
- Child delivery by skilled provider
- Surgical care
- Drugs
- Home visit by health professionals
- Other (specify) \_\_\_\_

**Education**

8.1 How many children in the household **did not attend school** (for at least 4 days per week) during the most previous term? *(Enter numbers)*

Male 6-12y \_\_\_\_ 13-15y \_\_\_\_ 16-18y \_\_\_\_

Female 6-12y \_\_\_\_ 13-15y \_\_\_\_ 16-18y \_\_\_\_

8.2 If any children aged 6-15 did not attend school (for at least 4 days per week) during the most previous term, did any take lessons or classes in informal learning spaces *(Enter numbers)*

Male 6-12y \_\_\_\_ 13-15y \_\_\_\_

Female 6-12y \_\_\_\_ 13-15y \_\_\_\_

8.3 If male children aged 6-12 did not attend school during the previous term, why not? *(Select all that apply; only ask if at least one male 6-12 did not attend school)*

- Schools unavailable due to damage/destruction       Schools unavailable due to lack of staff       Schools unavailable due to lack of resources to pay teacher salaries       Schools unavailable due to a lack of equipment / materials       Schools unavailable to males       Schools closed by authorities       Schools occupied by IDPs       IDPs not allowed to attend local schools       Lack of spaces in available schools  
 Can't afford tuition / other costs (e.g. textbooks)       Distance to schools is too far       Route to schools unsafe       Schools considered unsafe/ insecure       Parents don't approve of curriculum       Quality of education poor       Lack of WASH / sanitation facilities in school       Schools don't provide certificates  
 Children denied entry to school due to lack of previous certificates       School certificates not recognised       Children missed too much school to go back       Children / teachers psychologically distressed so can't attend  
 Children need to help at home       Children need to work       Children dropped out to join armed groups / forces  
 Children dropped out to get married       School curriculum not in preferred language       Harsh weather       Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

8.4 If male children aged 13-15 did not attend school during the previous term, why not? (Select all that apply; only ask if at least one male 13-15 did not attend school)

- Schools unavailable due to damage/destruction       Schools unavailable due to lack of staff       Schools unavailable due to lack of resources to pay teacher salaries       Schools unavailable due to a lack of equipment / materials  
 Schools unavailable to males       Schools closed by authorities       Schools occupied by IDPs  
 IDPs not allowed to attend local schools       Lack of spaces in available schools       Can't afford tuition / other costs (e.g. textbooks)  
 Distance to schools is too far       Route to schools unsafe       Schools considered unsafe/ insecure  
 Parents don't approve of curriculum       Quality of education poor       Lack of WASH / sanitation facilities in school       Schools don't provide certificates       Children denied entry to school due to lack of previous certificates       School certificates not recognised       Children missed too much school to go back       Children / teachers psychologically distressed so can't attend       Children need to help at home       Children need to work       Children dropped out to join armed groups / forces       Children dropped out to get married  
 School curriculum not in preferred language       Harsh weather       Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

8.5 If female children aged 6-12 did not attend school during the previous term, why not? (Select all that apply; only ask if at least one female 6-12 did not attend school)

- Schools unavailable due to damage/destruction       Schools unavailable due to lack of staff       Schools unavailable due to lack of resources to pay teacher salaries       Schools unavailable due to a lack of equipment / materials  
 Schools unavailable to females       Schools closed by authorities       Schools occupied by IDPs  
 IDPs not allowed to attend local schools       Lack of spaces in available schools       Can't afford tuition / other costs (e.g. textbooks)  
 Distance to schools is too far       Route to schools unsafe       Schools considered unsafe/ insecure  
 Parents don't approve of curriculum       Quality of education poor       Lack of WASH / sanitation facilities in school       Schools don't provide certificates       Children denied entry to school due to lack of previous certificates       School certificates not recognised       Children missed too much school to go back       Children / teachers psychologically distressed so can't attend       Children need to help at home       Children need to work       Children dropped out to join armed groups / forces       Children dropped out to get

married

School curriculum not in preferred language  Harsh weather  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

8.6 If female children aged 13-15 did not attend school during the previous term, why not? (Select all that apply; only ask if at least one female 13-15 did not attend school)

Schools unavailable due to damage/destruction  Schools unavailable due to lack of staff

Schools unavailable due to lack of resources to pay teacher salaries  Schools unavailable due to a lack of equipment / materials

Schools unavailable to females  Schools closed by authorities  Schools occupied by IDPs

IDPs not allowed to attend local schools  Lack of spaces in available schools  Can't afford tuition / other costs (e.g. textbooks)

Distance to schools is too far  Route to schools unsafe  Schools considered unsafe/ insecure

Parents don't approve of curriculum  Quality of education poor  Lack of WASH / sanitation facilities in school

Schools don't provide certificates  Children denied entry to school due to lack of previous certificates  School certificates not recognised  Children missed too much school to go back

Children / teachers psychologically distressed so can't attend  Children need to help at home  Children need to work

Children dropped out to join armed groups / forces  Children dropped out to get married  School curriculum not in preferred language  Harsh weather  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

8.7 How many of the children who did not attend school during the previous term have been out of school for one year or more? (Enter number)

Male 6-12y \_\_\_\_ 13-15y \_\_\_\_

Female 6-12y \_\_\_\_ 13-15y \_\_\_\_

8.8 What are the most urgent educational needs right now in your community? (Select all that apply)

No urgent educational needs (cannot select with any other option)  Not sure (cannot select with any other option)

Learning spaces (extra classrooms, buildings etc)  Repair damaged buildings  Water and sanitation at learning sites

Hiring specialised teachers  Hiring new teachers  Resources to pay teachers  Provision of teaching supplies / kits

Teachers capacity building  Recognition of school certificates  Ensuring safety/security for children and teachers

Counselling for psychosocial stress  Getting children back to schools  Early Childhood Development programs

Provision of student basic supplies / kits  Fuel  Other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Annex 3: Reference Map

