



NORWEGIAN  
REFUGEE COUNCIL



## Education Needs Assessment in Nargilizya IDP Camp

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### **Reporting and Assessment Team**

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## 1.1 Executive Summary

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) undertook a rapid needs assessment in Nargazliya camp between the 1-2nd March 2017. The needs assessment was carried out using mobile data collection tools and the Kobo Toolbox software. Three members of the NRC carried out the survey using a random sample of 110 families. This gave a confidence level of 95% and a confidence interval of 10.

According to camp authorities there are 1612 families living in the camp comprising of 8733 individuals. Survey data totaled **356 children** (aged 3 -17) amongst the 110 families surveyed. This would indicate a total of **5217 children** of school going age in the camp making up 57% of the camps population. This would seem a little higher than expected.

The main concerns highlighted by the survey were threefold. First the lack of access to education services in the camp, secondly that the clear majority of children have lost over 2 years schooling and thirdly that many of the children are exhibiting changes in behavior which may be as a result of their difficult situation and stressful experiences.

### Current Provision of Education Services

For children aged 6-11 roughly half are currently accessing educational services, for the older age group (12-17) this drops to around 35%. A little less than 10% of the 3-5 year olds attend some sort of education activity. The survey did not go into detail on the types of activities but several NGOs are running temporary learning spaces and child friendly spaces in the camp. There is currently no formal school but one is due to open.

### Lost Schooling

85 out of 89 families with school aged children (94%) report that children have missed schooling with the clear majority of those (85% of families) indicating some or all their children have **missed school for 2 years or more**. There will need to be a significant effort to reintegrate these children into formal education at an appropriate grade level with support for catch up class and exams.

### Psychological Impact on Children

Of the 100 families interview with children, 71 reported a behavioral change. Three areas were highlighted for both boys and girls namely: 1) Crying, sadness, depressed mood, grief, 2) Anti-social (isolating themselves), 3) Unwillingness to go to school.

Schools and education services will need to include a psychosocial component to help children normalize and also identify those children in need of further support.

These three areas are discussed in more detail in the main findings with further data on the perceived risks to children and activities and support parents believe their children need is also analyzed. A full breakdown of the data is presented in the annex with the data tool and the full anonymized dataset also available as annexes.

Finally, it should be noted that whilst a number of the families are keen to return home once the area is secure it is expected the caseload in the camp could well increase given the substantial displacement currently occurring from western Mosul.

## 1.2 Emergency Context

The continuous political and arm conflicts in Iraq have situated millions of Iraqis in vulnerable conditions and in great need to humanitarian assistance. Up to November 2016, 3.1 million Iraqis have been displaced, which 1.3 million of them are based in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KR-I), and about 11 million Iraqis are in need of humanitarian assistance. These figures are already skyrocketing with expected waves of exodus civilians escaping Mosul after the battle for regaining the city from the Islamic States by the Iraqi Army and Kurdish Forces has begun in October 2016. According to UNOCHA, the number of Mosul IDPs exceeded 200,000 since the beginning of Mosul liberation, however, “the week from 27 February to 5 March 2017 saw approximately 42,000 people

displaced; the highest continuous displacement since the Mosul crisis began on 17 October 2016, with 13,350 people displaced on 3 March alone.”

Inside the borders of KRI the minimum standards of preparations have been taken to host the IDPs and sites have been prepared, for instance Nargilizliya and Qaymawa Camps. Nargizliya camp consists of four sectors and 2664 tents. According to the latest updates from BRHA, there are 1612 families (8733 individuals) in this camp and 1664 tents have been used from the total number of tents (2664). Currently, different humanitarian agencies and NGOs are offering their services in Nargizliya camp and NRC in its turn is contributing through Education in Emergencies by establishing TLS and ICLA.

### **1.3 Objectives and Methodology**

When children have no access to education or dropped out of the schools, they become exposed to different risks such as sexual and domestic violence, child labor, recruitment to armed forces, forced early marriage of girls, and so on. When education facilities are provided, children may still struggle due to psychological distress caused by their displacement and the violence they have witness. In addition, children who have missed significant amounts of schooling will find it harder to reintegrate into formal education. For these reasons it was essential to find both the numbers of school age children in Nargazliya camp and to gain a basic understanding of their psychosocial needs and the amount of schooling they had missed.

#### **Key Objectives**

- Ascertain numbers of children (disaggregated by age and gender) in Nargazliya camp.
- Determine how many children currently have access to education services.
- Determine the amount of schooling children have missed.
- Gain a basic understanding of the psychosocial needs of the children and risks faced by them in the camp.

#### **Methodology**

Camp authorities confirmed that there were 1612 families’ resident in the camp. Given time constraints a random sampling methodology with a relatively wide confidence interval:

**Population size:** 1612

**Sample size:** 91

**Confidence Interval:** 10

**Confidence level:** 95%

The team accomplished 110 individual family assessments during the period 1st - 2nd April 2017. This data has been anonymized and is attached as annex to the report.

The team used a Kobo toolbox mobile data collection tool, the full tool is also included as an annex. In general, the tool was able to capture the data required. On reflection, a few modifications may have been useful but those details are beyond the scope of this report. The tool was written in English, the assessment was undertaken by staff in Arabic.

Three members of the NRC Education Team Dohuk undertook the assessment after conducting a run through at the NRC office. Given the relatively straight forward nature of the assessment and the run through it was not deemed necessary to conduct a field test. The staff visited the targeted households in each sector and had interviews with the head of families. In conducting the actual assessment there were no major issues and the team feel the data is a valid representation of the views expressed by the respondents.

## 1.4 Major Findings

### 1.4.1 Size of Population

According to the latest updates from BRHA there are 1612 families (8733 individuals) in Nargizliya camp now. Survey data totaled **356** children (aged 3 -17) amongst the **110** families surveyed. This would indicate a total of **5217** +/- 10% in the camp. UNICEF figures are for 4613 children in total. This may indicate there are more children in the camp than previously thought, though **4613** is not far from the lower bounds of the margin of error (**4695 – 5738**).

See the table below for the split by age and gender of the children in Nargazliya. Clearly there is likely to be some discrepancy as the ratio of boys to girls is excessive and this requires further investigation. Possibly girls are under-reported. However, for rough planning purposes the age disaggregation figures appear reasonable and could be used for planning purposes.

**Fig 1 – Data on children in Nargazliya camp by age and gender**

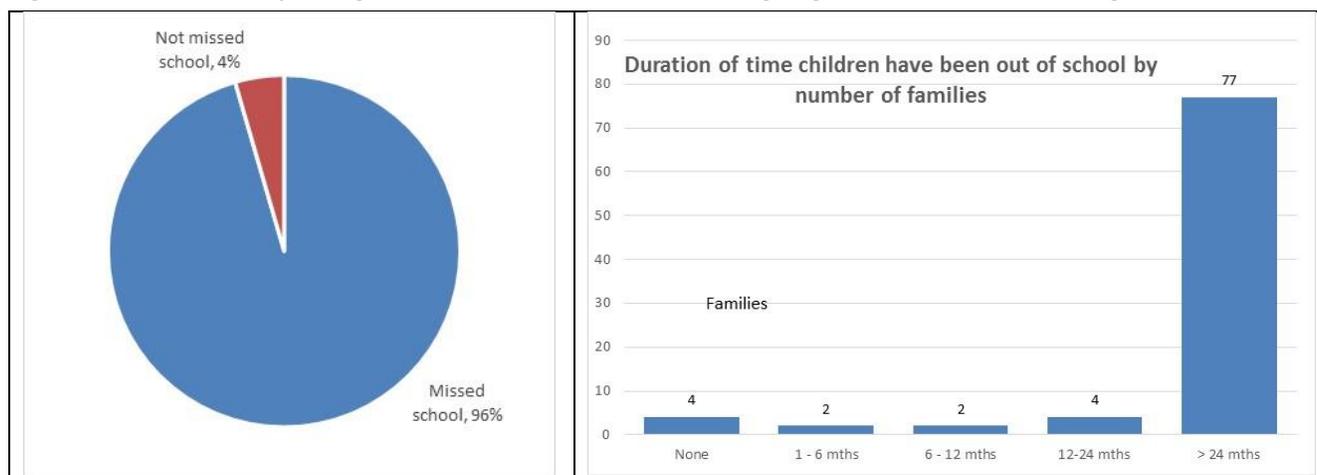
	Boys (3-5)	Girls (3-5)	Boys (6-11)	Girls (6-11)	Boys (12-17)	Girls (12-17)	Total	Boys	Girls
Survey	53	37	91	73	69	33	356	213	143
Total	777	542	1334	1070	1011	484	5217	3121	2096

### 1.4.2 Children Missing School

One of the most important points which this assessment sought to figure was the length of duration in months that children missed the school. The results showed that 77% of families’ report that children have missed schooling. However, a clearer statistic is to remove the families that do not have school aged children (21). The figure then becomes **85 out of 89 families with school aged children (94%) report that children have missed schooling** with the clear majority of those indicating children have **missed school for 2 years or more**

Care must be taken in analysis the findings as the questionnaire did not have space for an in-depth analysis for each child, therefore the answer to the question “have any children in your family missed school and for how long” cannot be applied to all the children in a family. However, it is a reasonable indicator for the scale of problem and would indicate that **somewhere around 85% of children in the camp have missed 2 years of schooling or more**.

**Fig 2a. % of families reporting that some children lost schooling, Fig 2b. Months of schooling lost<sup>1</sup>**



<sup>1</sup> For more details see the annexes for a tabular breakdown.

### 1.4.3 Children Accessing Education

Another important point which this assessment sought to understand was the number of children who currently have access to some form of education activities. A disaggregated chart by gender and age groups is shown below:

**Fig 3. Children accessing education services**

Children Accessing Education						
Gender and Age	Boys (3-5)	Girls (3-5)	Boys (6-11)	Girls (6-11)	Boys (12-17)	Girls (12-17)
# of children	53	37	91	73	69	33
# with access to education	3	4	49	38	25	11
# with no access to education	50	33	42	35	44	22
Percentage accessing education services	6%	11%	54%	52%	36%	33%

Figure 3 does not supply any particular surprises. Currently around half of primary school aged children have some access to educational services, this drops to around a third for secondary school aged children. In both brackets the access for girls is marginally less than for boys, but bearing in mind that there is a question mark of the gender disaggregation (see 1.3.1) this should not be interpreted with any degree of confidence.

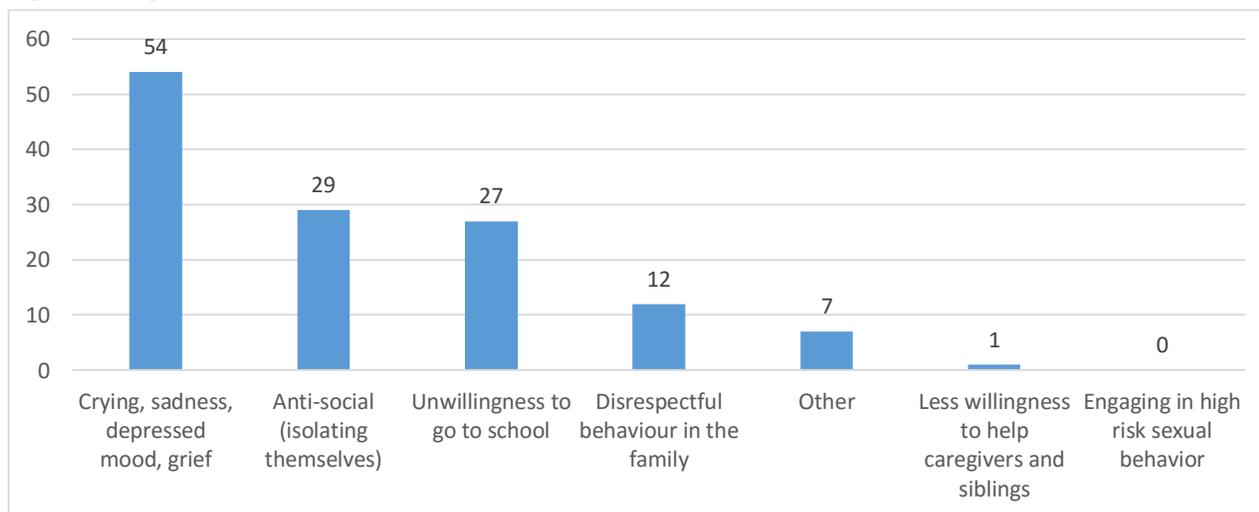
There would appear to be some access for pre-school children to education services, but the numbers are small, overall less than 10% of the children of that age group in the camp.

No information was sought regards the type and scale of services accessed but it is clear that the majority of children in Nargazliya camp are not currently accessing education services.

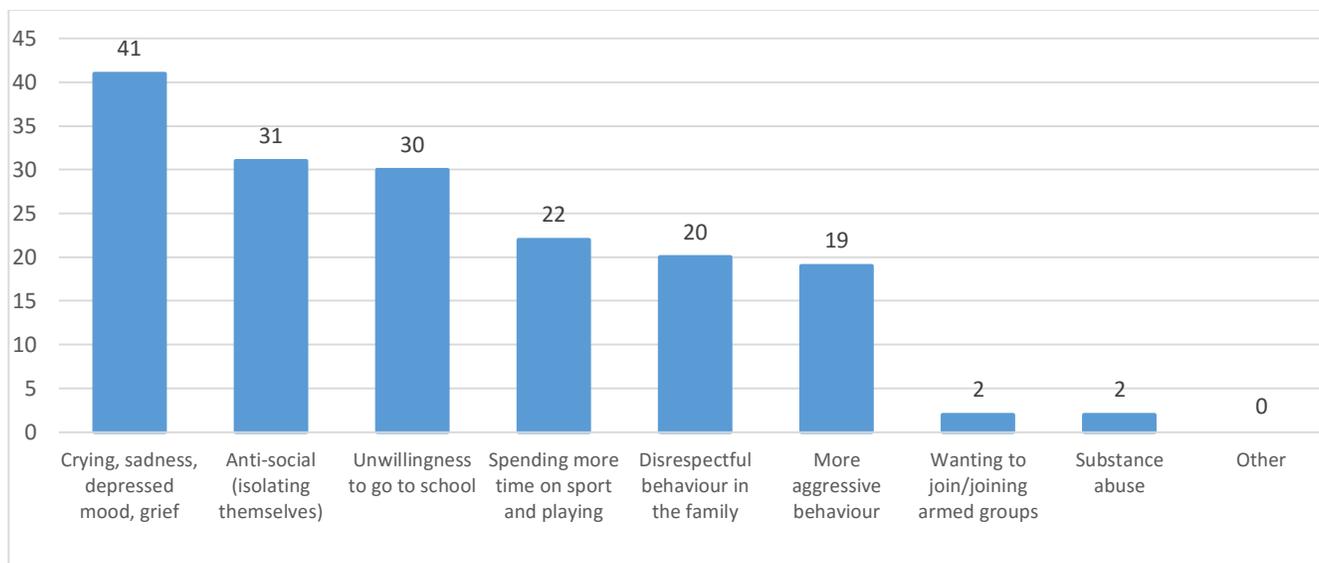
### 1.4.4 Change in children’s behavior

It has been clear from other assessments that the conflict has had a significant impact on the psychosocial well-being of children. The assessment included a question on whether children’s behavior had changed and if so what the change in behavior was. This information was disaggregated by gender with the outcomes for girls and boys shown below.

**Fig 4a Change in behavior for Girls**



**Fig 4a Change in behavior for Boys**



The results would indicate that many families are seeing negative behavior in their children with the top three for both boys and girls being:

- 1 Crying, sadness, depressed mood, grief
- 2 Anti-social (isolating themselves)
- 3 Unwillingness to go to school

The third issue would be of concern if it prevents children from accessing education services that would help address some of the psychological stress they have experienced.

### 1.4.5 Risks and Change in Behavior

Another key area to explore was the extent to which families believed their children were at risk to see if this may have an impact on decisions to send children to school or not

Results showed that the highest option selected was for (Neglect/ exploitation) with 58 recorded cases, and the second highest selection was for (environmental risk e.g. road accidents, open pit latrines, riversides, beach side, dangerous animals, barbed wires around the camp, etc) 17 recorded cases. Given the enclosed camp situation some of the options would not be as valid so these results must be treated with a degree of skepticism, but they do give a yardstick in terms of perceived issues that could negatively impact children not in school or be a barrier to attendance.

**Figure 5. Risks to children identified by families interviewed**

Risks*	#
Neglect/ Exploitation	58
Environmental risks (e.g. road accidents, open pit latrines, riversides, beach side, dangerous animals, barbed wires around the camp etc)	17
Harmful traditional practices (please specify)	9
Other (please specify):	3
Militia Activities (e.g. Clan or other militia conflicts) or Military operations	1
No risks	45

\*Sexual Violence (e.g rape, touching, harassment, etc.), Exploitative Child Labor, ERW/UXO: Land mines or Unexploded Ordnance, Early Marriage and Recruitment into armed forces/groups were not identified as risks by any of the families interviewed

## **1.5 Conclusions and Recommendations**

### **1.5.1 Conclusions**

It is clear from the assessment that the clear majority of children within the camp have missed significant amounts of schooling. This will prove a challenge in terms of reintegrating children into formal education at the appropriate grade level.

In addition, it seems there are many children are displaying behavior in line with exposure to psychological stress and actions to support children through psychosocial interventions and where necessary referral for more extensive support will be necessary.

In terms of current access to educational services (several NGOs are running temporary learning spaces/child friendly spaces at the camp) it is encouraging to see that around 50% of 6-11 year old's are able to access some kind of education. However, this leaves half the children in this age group without access to any education services. The issues are worse for older age children and it may be useful to try and ascertain why. Several possible reasons could be: less services available to older children, more pressure on older children to earn money or perform household chores, cultural factors that could prevent older girls accessing education.

Generally, in terms of risk there were no major issues that would prevent children accessing education if services were provided although more clarity on the environmental risks and harmful cultural practices would be useful.

### **1.5.2 Recommendations**

It is clear there is an urgent need for education services to be provided at Nargizliya camp. The planned opening of a school should provide this opportunity for many of the children. However, there are a few concerns that should be planned for:

- 1) The numbers of children in the camp may be more than current figure put forward by UNICEF and therefore extra capacity will be needed.
- 2) It is expected that significant numbers of children have missed 2 years of schooling or more. Working out how to reintegrate them successfully to the formal schooling system at an appropriate grade will be a big challenge.
- 3) Current education services will still be required to provide psychosocial support and the opportunity for catch up/remedial classes to supplement formal education provision
- 4) Teachers at the school will need support and training to handle both PSS provision and the missed schooling which will affect many of the students
- 5) Further investigation into the risks and some of the barriers (especially for older children) should be undertaken.

A final note is the camp is not at capacity and a further influx of IDP families is expected so the caseload could well rise in the near future.

## 1.6 Annex – Survey Results

### Children in Nargazlyia camp by age and gender

	Boys (3-5)	Girls (3-5)	Boys (6-11)	Girls (6-11)	Boys (12-17)	Girls (12-17)	Total	Boys	Girls
Survey	53	37	91	73	69	33	356	213	143
Total	777	542	1334	1070	1011	484	5217	3121	2096

### Families with children who have missed school

	Families	%
Yes	85	77%
No	25	23%

### Families with school aged children whose children have missed school

	Families with school aged children	%
Missed school	85	96%
Not missed school	4	4%

### Families with children accessing education services

Gender and Age	Boys (3-5)	Girls (3-5)	Boys (6-11)	Girls (6-11)	Boys (12-17)	Girls (12-17)
# of families with children in this age group	53	37	91	73	69	33
# with access to education	3	4	49	38	25	11
# with no access to education	50	33	42	35	44	22
Percentage accessing education services	6%	11%	54%	52%	36%	33%

### Activities identified by heads of family as those which would help their children recover

Mental Health	23
Recreational activities support	83
Educational activities	98
Psychosocial support	69
Health referral	20
Others (*work)	1*

### If there were any community-led education activities would the children in your community attend?

Yes	93
No	17

### Risks to children identified by heads of family

Risks	#
No risks	45
Militia Activities (e.g. Clan or other militia conflicts) or Military operations	1
/Sexual Violence (e.g rape, touching, harassment, etc.)	0
Exploitative Child Labor	0
Neglect/ Exploitation	58
Harmful traditional practices (please specify)	9
Environmental risks (	17
ERW/UXO: Land mines or Unexploded Ordinance	0
Early Marriage	0
Recruitment into armed forces or armed groups	0
Other (please specify):	3

### Have you noticed any changes in children's behavior since the conflict in Mosul? If so what kind of behavior

Girls	#
Crying, sadness, depressed mood, grief	54
Anti-social (isolating themselves)	29
Unwillingness to go to school	27
Disrespectful behaviour in the family	12
Other	7
Less willingness to help caregivers and siblings	1
Engaging in high risk sexual behavior	0
Boys	#
Crying, sadness, depressed mood, grief	41
Anti-social (isolating themselves)	31
Unwillingness to go to school	30
Spending more time on sport and playing	22
Disrespectful behaviour in the family	20
More aggressive behaviour	19
Wanting to join/joining armed groups	2
Substance abuse	2
Other	0

### Are you planning to go back to your area/village soon?

Yes	64
No	31
Don't know	15