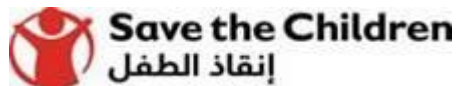




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# Enabling Access to Educational Pathways and Safer Learning Environments

Presentation to the Child Protection Sub Working Group  
17<sup>th</sup> September 2018



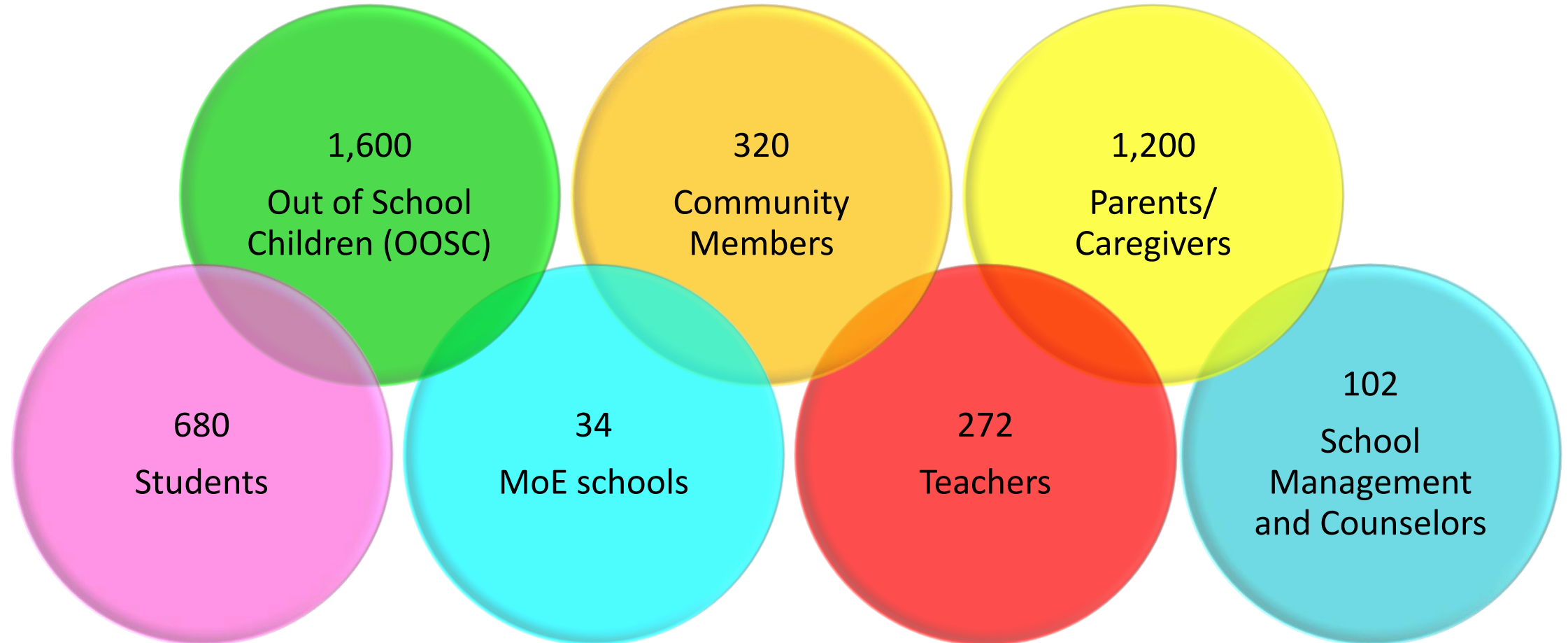
## Project ID:



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- **Donor:** European Union- Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations – ECHO
- **Partners:** Consortium with Save the Children Jordan (Leading) , Intersos and Terre des hommes
- **Duration:** 15 months – August 2017 to October 2018
- **Locations: the 12<sup>th</sup> Governorates:** Irbid, Mafraq , Jarash, Zarqa , Amman, Balqa'a, Karak, Tafileh, Madaba, Ajloun, Aqaba, and Ma'an
- **Targeted beneficiaries:** : 4,174 individuals and 34 schools

## Targeted beneficiaries:



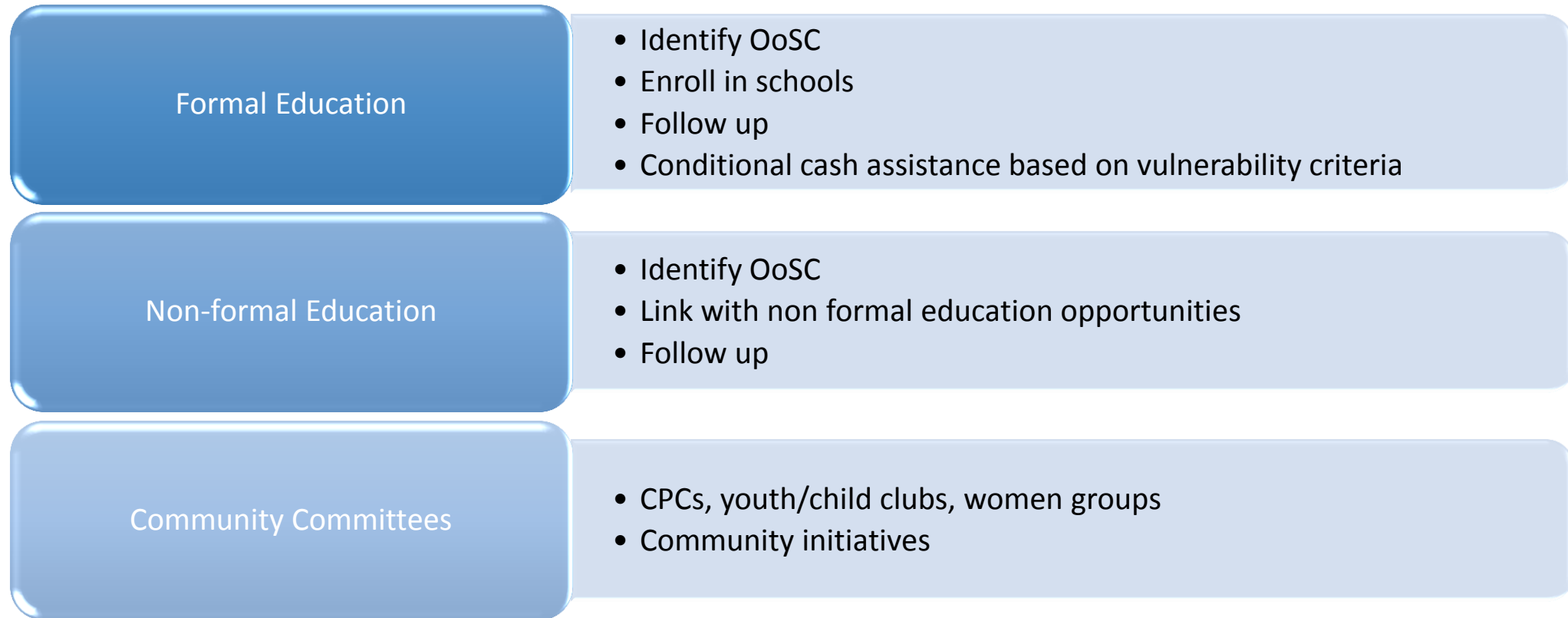
## Project objectives and results:



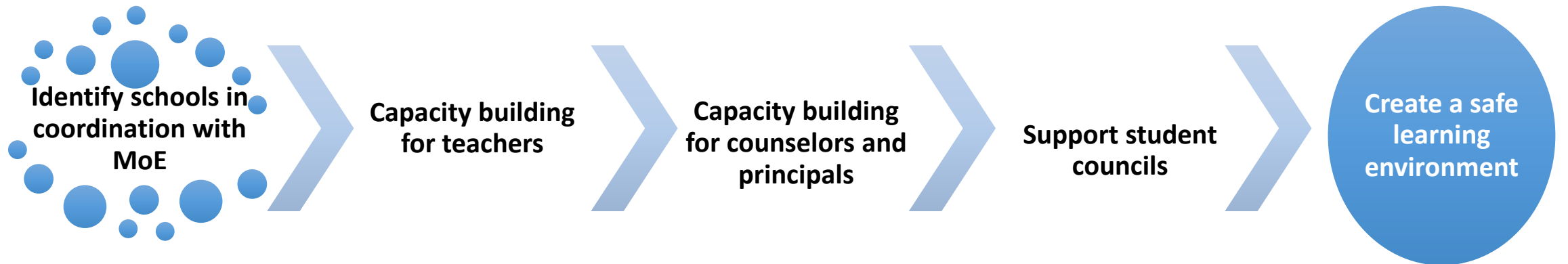
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- Empower children and their families to access to effective educational pathways to prevent Jordanian and refugee children becoming a "lost generation"
- **Result one:**
- Hard to reach, vulnerable, out-of-school boys and girls benefit from dedicated case management and community engagement to facilitate their enrolment in formal, or certified non-formal education
- **Result two:**
- Children enrolled in school are benefitting from child friendly safe and protective learning environment, conducive to retention

**Result 1:** Hard to reach, vulnerable, out-of-school boys and girls benefit from dedicated case management and community engagement to facilitate their enrolment in formal, or certified non-formal education.



## **Result 2:** Children enrolled in school are benefitting from child friendly safe and protective learning environment, conducive to retention



# Child protection vulnerability criteria

## Child Labor

- Less than 16 years old
- Above legal working hours (6 hours per day, during day light)
- Involved in worst forms of child labor

## Early marriage

- Forced marriage
- Domestic violence
- Health consequences due to marriage

## OOSC

- Children with disabilities
- Homebound girls
- Unregistered children (no UNHCR or Mol)

## Specific child labour vulnerability

- Children involved in worst forms of child labour:
  - Involved in sexual commercial exploitation (e.g. prostitution)
  - Hidden work situations, in which girls are at special risk (house maid, shop maid,...);
  - Work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse
  - Work underground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces
  - Work with dangerous machinery, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling or transport of heavy loads
  - Work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;
- Victim of severe forms of exploitation (incl. Slavery,...)
- Involved into illicit activities (petty crime, pickpocketing, drug dealing,...)

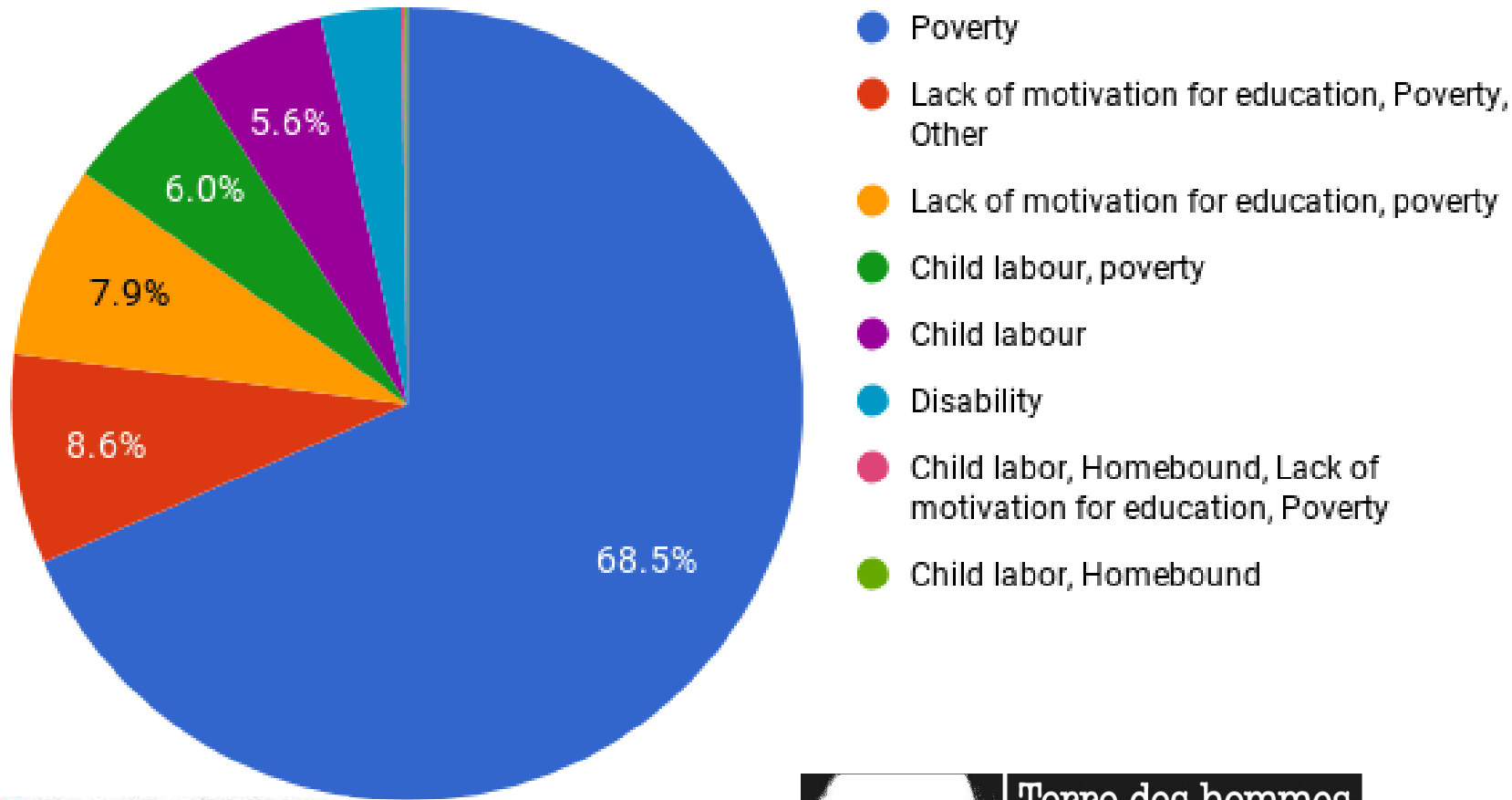


# Intersos barriers to education

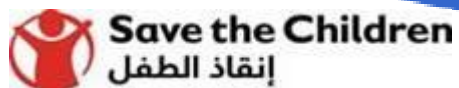


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## Barriers to education



Child Labor more than 11%



## Intersos Barriers to education: Karak, Madaba, Tafileh, Ma'an, Ajloun, Irbid

- Average family size

4,3 pers



- Average monthly income

411 JOD



- Average monthly rent

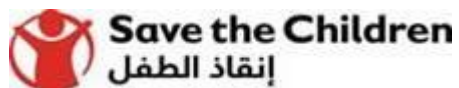
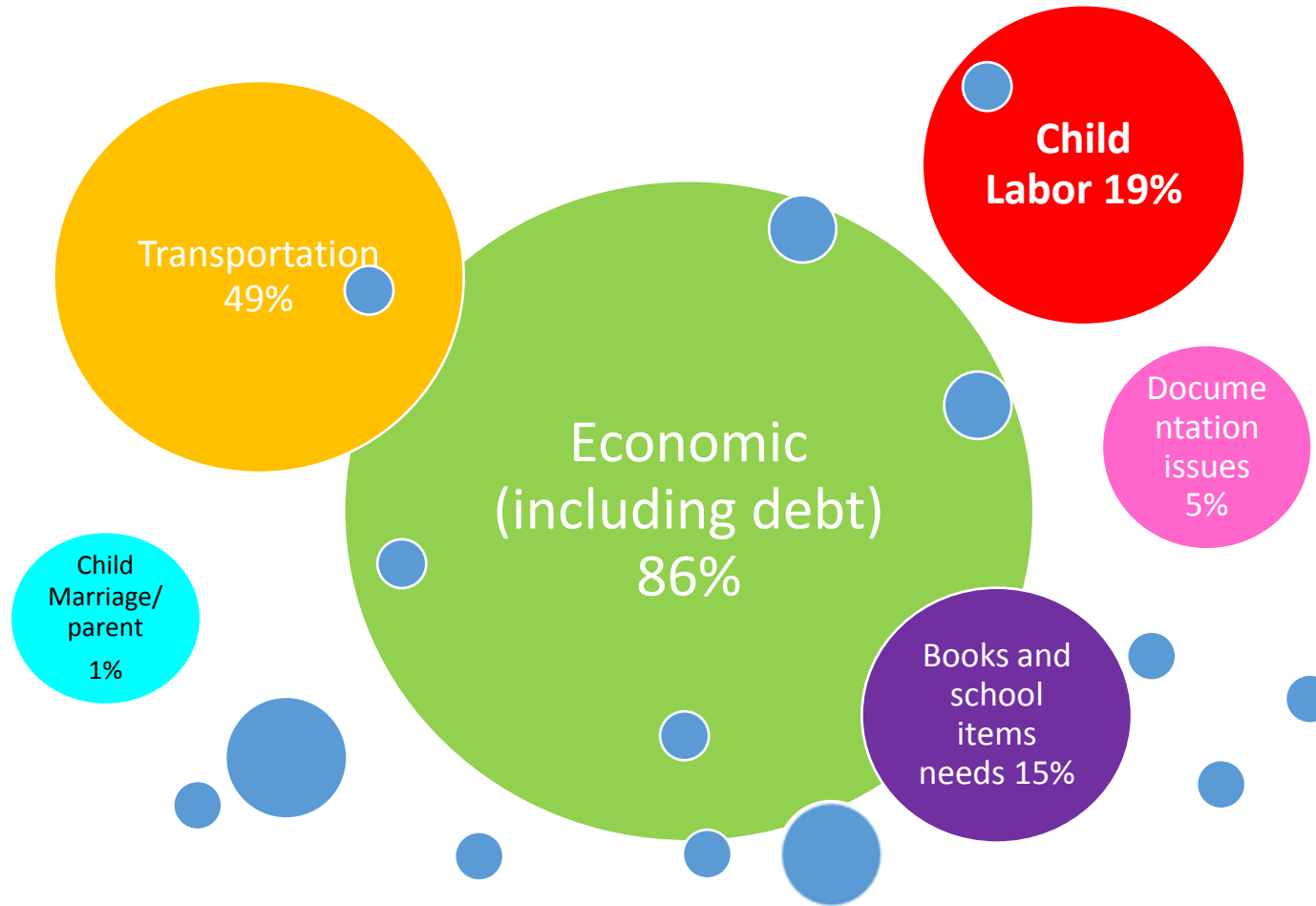
124 JOD



# Tdh Barriers to education:



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## Tdh Barriers to education: Irbid, Mafrq, Jerash, Zarqa



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- Average family size

6,6 pers



- Average monthly income

265 JOD



- Average monthly rent

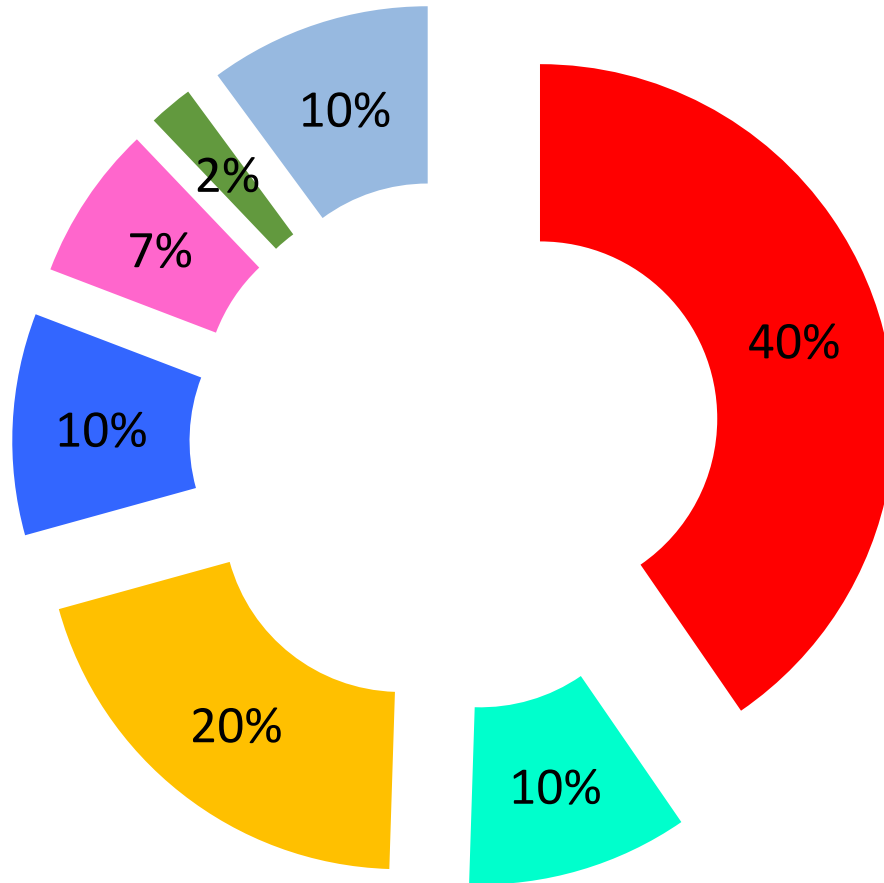
118 JOD



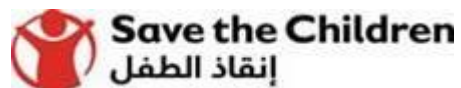
# SCJ Barriers to education:



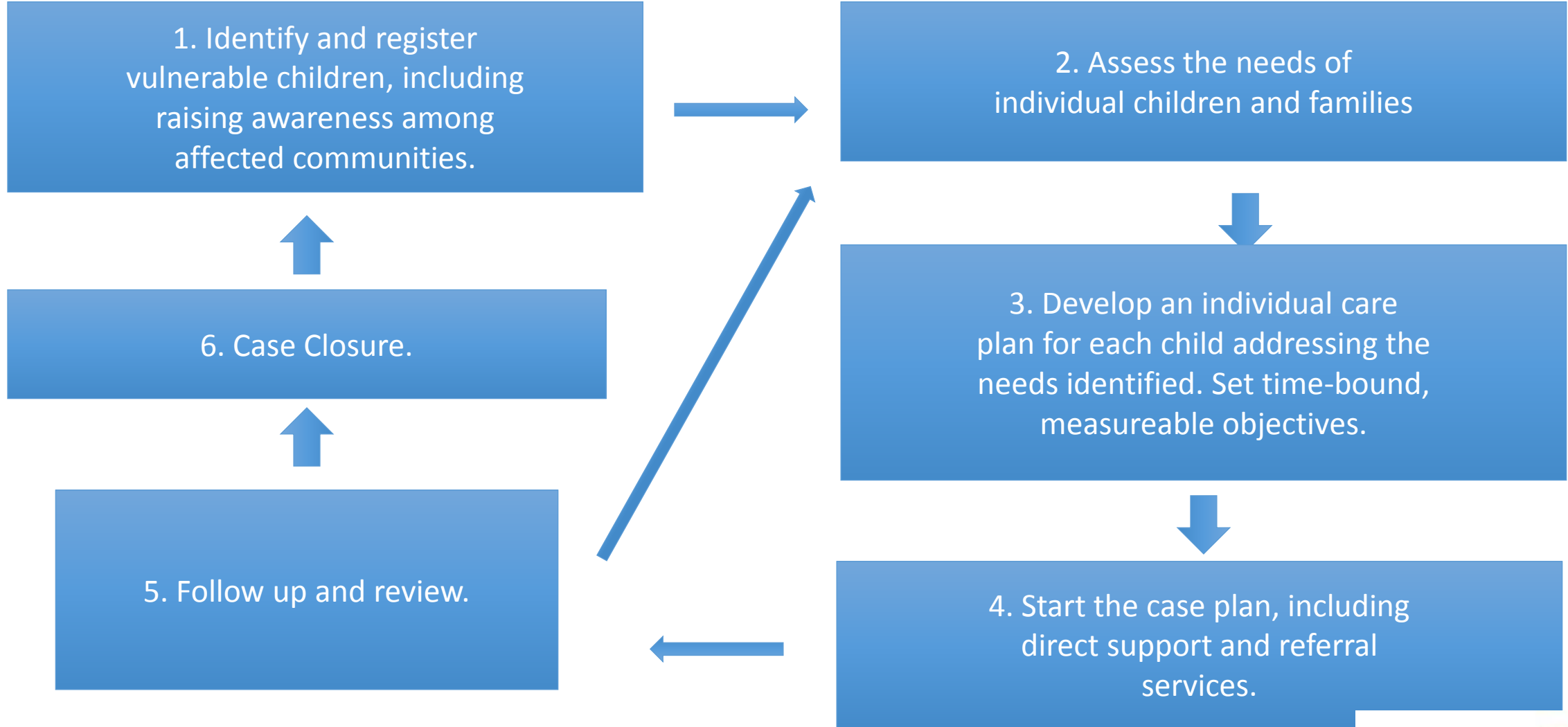
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- Child Labor
- Transportation
- Violence in school
- Disability and health issues
- Child Marriage



## STEPS IN THE CASE MANAGEMENT PROCESS



**1. IDENTIFICATION & REGISTRATION** – vulnerable children and those at high risk (abuse including sexual abuse, violence against children, child marriage, child labour and exploitation) are identified through proactive identification from the CM team in the community, community outreach or a referral from another agency or CBO.

**2. ASSESSMENT** – based on the Best Interest Assessment (BIA) framework, the case manager evaluates the level of risk, the vulnerabilities, risks and harm factors, as well as the level of resilience and the strengths of a child and their families. In case of high risk cases an immediate intervention is prioritized before a comprehensive assessment and case plan is developed.

**3. CASE PLANNING** -A case plan lists the needs identified in the assessment and sets a strategy for addressing them through direct service provision, referrals and/or community based programs. Case plans are fluid documents that are revised on a periodical basis based on the progress of the child's situation.

**4. IMPLEMENTING THE CASE PLAN** – the actions taken in order to realize the plan including direct support and services and referral to other agencies/service providers, as appropriate.

**5. FOLLOW UP AND REVIEW** - follow up involves checking that a child and his/her family are receiving appropriate services and support through home visits or phone calls according to the risk level.

**6. CASE CLOSURE** – the case is closed when the case plan has been completed and the child no longer requires support, or when the case has been transferred to another organization.

**Managers and caseworkers should constantly be analyzing the situation of children and their families and use the case management steps as flexible tools to organize their work.**

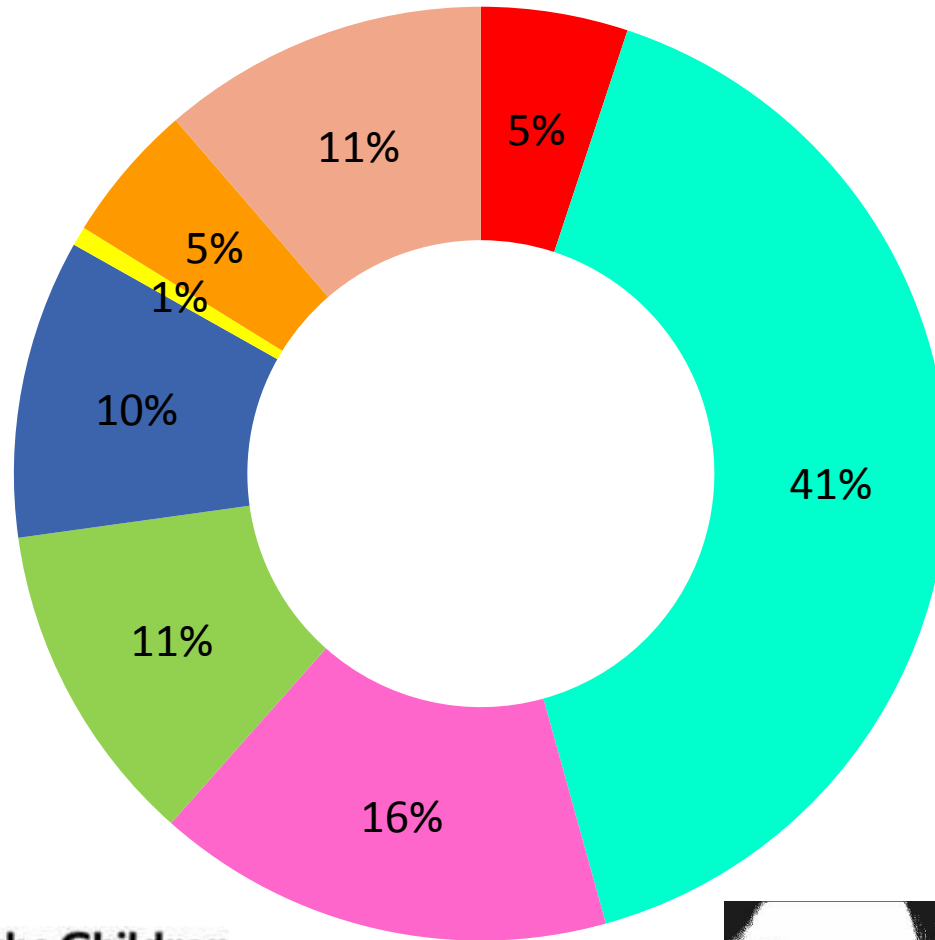


## General Child Protection Vulnerability Criteria

- Unaccompanied or Separated Child
  - Child Labor/WFCL
  - Early marriage
  - Violence against children /SGBV
  - School situation / Education
  - Legal status
  - Family criteria
  - Health of family members
  - Living conditions
  - Economic criteria
- ✓ Based on these criteria, the action plan and situation is analyzed from CM and the Approval is taken from the direct manager to determine the type of assistance to be provided directly and also to the referral.

# Case Management highlights

## Reasons for dropping from assistance



- Violence in school
- Left their location or moved back to Syria
- Assistance not enough so children back to work
- Legal issues with rectification process
- Not interested or in lower class so demotivated
- Child marriage
- School too far away
- School refused registration as too late



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Thank you  
Any questions?

