



Child Protection Rapid Assessment

Djibouti, May 2015

Contents

1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
General Overview.....	3
Rationale for the Child Protection Rapid Assessment	3
2. METHODOLOGY	4
3. KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	6
3.1 Unaccompanied and separate children	6
3.2 Physical violence and harmful practices.	7
3.3 Sexual and gender-based violence.....	8
3.4 Psychological distress and community mechanisms.....	9
3.5 Identification of types of activities.....	10
4. CONCLUSIONS.....	12
5. ANNEX I – Questionnaire	13

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Overview

Since the escalation of the Yemen conflict in March 2015, a large number of civilians have been killed or injured. Food prices have risen by more than 40 per cent in some locations and fuel prices have quadrupled. The country's health system is at imminent risk of collapse due to shortages of medical supplies and fuel for generators. After a brief humanitarian pause, conflict resumed in various areas of Yemen, severely limiting humanitarian access and forcing more civilians to flee their homes. Clashes on 27 May marked the deadliest day in Yemen with 80 individuals killed.

In this context, a large part of the population has been forced to flee. According to the available sources (UNHCR, IOM, Governments and national NGOs), an estimated 37,790 persons fled from Yemen as of 27 May 2015. Out of these, 13,641 registered as refugees in neighbouring countries particularly Djibouti and Somalia. An estimated 545,719 persons are currently displaced within the Yemen territory. Adding to these figures the 250,000 refugees who were hosted in Yemen before the crisis, the population of concern to UNHCR amounts to 833,509 persons.

Specifically in Djibouti, according to IOM and the Government of Djibouti, an estimated 12,989 persons coming from Yemen arrived to Djiboutian territory between 27 March and 21 May, including 5,455 Yemeni nationals and 5,846 third country nationals (TCNs). To date (21 May), a total of 1,688 Yemen refugees registered with UNHCR and ONARS, the government refugee agency.

Djibouti has been for long a refugee-hosting nation. For decades, the country has been hosting a caseload of refugees from neighbouring countries (Somalia, Ethiopia and Eritrea) who have fled war and political conflict in the unstable Horn of Africa region. While the influx of Yemen refugees is putting a significant additional strain in a country that experiences widespread poverty, their arrival can also represent an opportunity as Yemeni refugees are resourceful and - if adequately supported – might contribute to Djibouti's development.

Markazi, which is four kilometers from Obock, is currently the site designated by the Government for the construction of a refugee camp for refugees from Yemen. The local and international humanitarian actors as well as the Government have been responding to the crisis. Basic services and tents have been established in Markazi, but gaps remain in several areas. In this sense, a Refugee Response Plan was recently launched in order to raise the funds needed for providing adequate services and protection to refugees coming from Yemen.

In this context, children are paying the heaviest price for the ongoing conflict. They have fled for their lives, sometimes separated from their families. Many of these children have experienced and witnessed unspeakable atrocities: the death or injury of relatives, neighbours and friends, or been exposed to harrowing scenes of violence and destruction.

1.2 Rationale for the child protection rapid needs assessment

UNHCR staff is constantly in the field assessing the situation of children at risk, such as unaccompanied and separated children (UASC). Nine UASC have been registered by UNHCR, and five BIAs have been conducted. Monitoring visits as well as referral to appropriate services are also ensured. Further to this, an emergency education mission led by an UNHCR Education Specialist and a mission of the Education Sub-working group led by UNICEF have been conducted. They assessed, among other things, issues related to child protection which are closely related to education. Although some relevant findings have been produced, the Protection Sub-working group identified the need for a joint Child Protection Rapid Assessment (CPRA) to better understand child protection risks affecting Yemeni refugee children in their displacement, so as to inform the response in this area. A

comprehensive child protection programme needs to be established, as currently the humanitarian response is mainly focusing on the most basic life-saving activities.

The CPRA conducted by UNICEF, UNHCR and DRC focuses on a number of significant child protection concerns including separation and accompaniment, sexual and gender-based violence, physical violence and harmful practices, psychological distress and community mechanisms, and needs in terms of activities.

The CPRA provides a snapshot of urgent child protection related needs and acts as the basis for the child protection activities to be planned and implemented by the different actors working in the sector.

2. METHODOLOGY

The CPRA was a joint initiative by UNICEF, UNHCR and DRC as part of the Child Protection Sub-working Group, which falls under the Protection Working Group led by UNHCR. It took place between the 25th and the 27th of May 2015, and targeted registered refugees from Yemen staying at Markazi refugee camp as well as Al-Rahma Transit Center.

2.1 Assessment tool

A first draft of the CPRA tool was developed by UNICEF and shared with the members of the Protection Working Group for comments and additions. The final version of the questionnaire was then applied during a three-day mission conducted by UNICEF, UNHCR and DRC. The questionnaire provided the main framework for the themes to be investigated with questions divided into five sections: 1) Unaccompanied and separated children; 2) Physical violence and harmful practices; 3) Sexual and gender-based violence; 4) Psychological distress and community mechanisms; and 5) Identification of activities for children, youth, and women.

The questionnaire was translated into Arabic in order to facilitate the administration and provided the main framework for the themes the assessment aimed to investigate. It was applied in the form of semi-structured interviews in order to allow refugees and key informants to provide personal insights and deepen their answers.

2.2 Assessment team

The assessment team comprised of two national staff from UNICEF fluent in Arabic, one of whom the head of Child Protection section; a DRC national staff also fluent in Arabic, along with a DRC international staff; and a UNHCR international staff working on Child Protection issues.

Two interpreters were identified among the refugee community based on their English and Arabic language skills. They were provided with a brief training at UNHCR Field Office on the assessment tool and methodology, in addition to confidentiality issues.

2.3 Assessment location

The CPRA was carried out in Markazi camp as well as Al-Rahma Transit Center, both located in the region of Obock, Djibouti.

2.4 Data collection methods

For the purposes of the assessment, the following three qualitative data collection methods were used:

2.4.1 Semi-structured interviews

- Twenty-eight refugees selected from a random sample were interviewed, ensuring female and male representation and a quota from the three main communities of origin of the population hosted in Markazi camp and Al-Rahma Transit Center (Aden, Bab el Mandeb and Taiz).
- Five key informants were interviewed including one representative of ONARS, two community health workers from AHA, one female community leader (a lawyer) and one male community leader;

Prior to the interviews, all participants were briefed on the purpose of the assessment and on how the information would be used, and were asked to give verbal consent to proceed.

2.4.2 Focus group discussion

One focus group was conducted with 20 women in Al Rahma Transit Centre.

2.4.3 Direct Observation

Direct observation of refugee camp and Transit Centre facilities as well as refugees' day-to-day life in those locations were also conducted.

The table below summarises the data collection methods used:

	Random Sample								Key Informants				Focus Group	TOTAL
	Aden		Bab el Mandeb		Taez		Sana'a		Community leader Bab el Mandeb	Community health workers	Lawyer	ONARS	Bab el Mandeb	
	F	H	F	H	F	H	F	H						
UNHCR	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1						4
DRC 1	2	3		1						1	1			8
DRC 2	3		2							1			1	7
UNICEF 1		2		1		1	1		1			1		7
UNICEF 2	2		2	1	3									8
TOTAL	8	6	4	4	3	2	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	34

2.4.4 Limitation of the assessment

Due to some coordination issues at local level, key informants and interviewees were not selected in advance as planned. Already on spot, the UNHCR, UNICEF and DRC team realised that the interviewers identified to conduct the survey had insufficient level of Arabic, which obliged the team to re-plan the exercise and review the roles of team members. The interpreters selected to support the two international staff had no previous experience in child protection, but due to lack of time and last minute changes, a more comprehensive training on protection issues could not be conducted. Moreover, as the information was collected in Arabic and translated into English, some inconsistencies may have occurred during the translation process.

The team experienced difficulties in addressing issues related to sexual and gender-based violence, especially with male informants. It seemed that some interviewees were unfamiliar with the concepts of gender discrimination and segregation. Others stated that they had limited inputs on the theme of sexual violence as such topic is a taboo in their culture.

Finally, the low number of key informant interviewees is a limiting issue. As Djibouti is still on the first stages of the Yemeni emergency, few humanitarian and governmental actors were present in the field in that period and therefore the team could not identify further key informants.

3. KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Unaccompanied and Separated Children

Three respondents from Markazi camp reported the existence of six unaccompanied or separated children (five boys and one girl) while interviewees in Al-Rhama identified ten among the Bab el Mandeb community. According to the interviewees, all those children are currently being provided for by other members of the family with the exception of one who lives with a family from the host community. The main reasons behind the separation seem to be parents' decision to stay behind in Yemen, or their lack of resources to pay the trip for themselves, or the fact that children were already living with the extended family (uncle, aunt or grandparents) back in Yemen. Only one case of death of parents in the conflict has been identified.

The refugees interviewed appeared to have a general knowledge of previous cases of UASC in Markazi camp; the examples of a 16-year-old boy and a 10-year-old boy were reported by many of the Random Sample interviewees. Refugees also pointed out the presence of cases of young adults (> 18 years old) recently arrived without their parents. According to the information gathered, all of them are now living with their extended family or other members of the community in Markazi. Officially, UNHCR has registered nine cases of Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) so far. Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were conducted by UNHCR Community Services team for five cases.

The BIAs found out that the main reasons behind the children's separation from their parents are:

- the pre-existing absence of parents (children already lived with their extended family in Yemen);
- the loss of contacts during the war's outburst (children didn't find their parents anymore). For these latter cases, all children have been able to speak with their parents in Yemen at least once to inform them about their whereabouts and conditions.

Following the BIAs, home visits and referral to relevant services have been done. The four remaining UASC cases identified related to adolescents above 16 years of age, who independently left Obock before a BIA could be conducted by UNHCR team. Interviews with refugees pointed out that some of these youngsters leave in town with their extended family, which had previously migrated to Djibouti from Yemen.

Overall, the Child Protection Rapid Assessment has highlighted the absence of structured community mechanisms to support unaccompanied and separated children, as no institutionalised group of Child Protection focal points has been established so far. Nevertheless, the majority of refugees interviewed affirmed that the community would be ready to take care of unaccompanied and separated children; many of the interviewees stated that they themselves would welcome a child in their families, and provide for him/her during the necessary time. Eight interviewees compared the community of refugees to a "big family", and explained that the displacement has brought them closer, more prone to support each other.

However, and while agreeing with this view, some interviewees pointed out that the existing conditions in Markazi are extremely difficult (due to the hot weather, lack of NFIs and activities), and that this could hinder community's response to unaccompanied and separated children. As adults already struggle to provide for their own families, and are generally exhausted by life in the camp, attempts to take care for another child would be difficult. One interviewer stated that humanitarian actors or local NGOs (UNFD) should take charge of these kind of situations and support these children from the very beginning.

Recommendations

- Continue to monitor new arrivals to check the presence of unaccompanied and separated children;
- Continue conducting Best Interest Assessments for all unaccompanied and separated children identified;
- Promote the establishment of Child Protection Committees in the community;
- Support unaccompanied and separated children and their foster families;
- When feasible, work with ICRC for family reunification;

3.2 Physical violence and other harmful practices

Violence against children/ Child abuse

According to the refugees interviewed, there are no children victims of physical violence or any other harmful practice within the Markazi camp and Al Rahma center of transit. Types of physical violence mentioned by the interviewees are the practice of parents hit their children to educate them, and sometimes there are fights among children and young adults. The idea of the frequency of this practice is nevertheless divided. One interviewee said she had witnessed more violence against children and youth in Yemen than in Markazi camp. According to this person, the displacement increased people's self-discipline and respect for others. Nevertheless, another interviewer stated that violence is increasing due to the difficult living conditions in Obock. , the frequency of this practice has increased. Additionally, a small percentage of respondents mentioned the existence of spousal assault. According to these people, the Yemeni culture does not allow to denounce the violence and even if some people wish to do it, the lack of service discourages them. As for children fighting, all refugees interviewed explained it as a game for them or a way to vent. Some interviewees even noticed that there is more integration between children and young people of different ages and different communities in Markazi than what is usual in Yemen. Tensions exist in every family and circle of friends, and the living conditions in Obock make children and adults lose patience easily; they are more nervous and angry, entering in conflicts but most are resolved quickly between them.

Thus, for most respondents, physical violence does exist in the refugee camp and in the transit centre, but not at a critical level. However, it is important not to neglect the high level of stress that is widespread among both children and adults. Respondents explain that it is justified by the loss of all that was valuable in Yemen but especially by the fact that refugees find themselves in difficult living conditions. According to the comments of some interviewees, heat and the living conditions in the camp are currently the worst form of child abuse.

Child marriage

All people interviewed denied the practice of child marriage in Markazi refugee camp and Al Rhama Transit Centre; some of them even expressed surprise when the issue was raised. Many confirmed

that this is a common practice in some areas in Yemen for various reasons, the main being the protection of young girls (some parents may resort to child marriage to prevent the girl to be sexually assaulted by a man), but none of them was aware of any case among the refugee community. Interviewees from Aden explained that child marriage is not part of their social norms and that in their perspective children must - above all - go to school. Some refugees stated that in Yemen, girls children were married for their own protection.

Recommendations

- Establish an NFI distribution operation with the goal of improving the living conditions and wellbeing of the refugees in the camp. For example: solar fans, mattresses, etc.
- Set up activities for refugees in order to reduce physical and psychological violence and the idleness in the camp;
- Create listening centres for refugees, especially for women and children in order to attenuate the impact of psychosocial violence on them;

3.3 Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

Sexual Violence

Sexual violence was an issue difficult to assess; overall the refugees interviewed refrained from sharing information on the topic, some recognising that they were not comfortable talking about an issue that was never discussed openly among themselves due to cultural reasons.

No rape cases by Yemenis were known to interviewees and informants. Nevertheless, several refugees pointed out that sexual violence existed in their communities back in Yemen before the crisis, and that, even if absent at the moment, it could start again if the dreadful situation and the inactivity continue.

Some interviewees suggested the existence of domestic violence among married couples, a situation that is worsening due to the stress suffered by men in the camp. However, this kind of violence is not denounced. According to them, the Yemeni does not allow to report violence and even if some people wish to do it, the lack of services is a discouraging factor.

While no cases of sexual harassment were reported and the community agreed to feel safe in Markazi, one interviewee living alone with her nine daughters admitted that she is particularly afraid at night, as the camp is not secured and tents are easy to enter in.

The majority of refugees interviewed stated that cases of sexual violence shall be solved at community level, reported them to community leaders and discussed with the families and individuals involved. Some refugees reported that, in certain areas in Yemen, rape is still regarded as a matter of honour for the victim's family, who has the right either to kill the rapist or to force a marriage between him and the survivor. This seems to be valid for rural communities especially, while those living in urban areas are more prone to denounce the crime to the authorities.

Denunciation to the police is normally regarded as superfluous or as an additional step to be pursued only after the community's own investigation. Only a couple of refugees stated that they would report cases of sexual violence to the humanitarian actors and the local police.

Gender-Based Violence

Similarly to the sexual violence aspect, information on other forms of gender-based violence was also not easily shared by the refugee community. The concept itself (gender-based violence) seemed to

be new for almost all interviewees and required an explanation and concrete examples by the assessment team.

Overall, it seems that refugees' ideas on gender and relationships between persons of opposite sexes are the same they had back in their communities of origin. A refugee from Bab el Mandeb explained that women are not allowed to collect food and NFIs alone; they always must be accompanied by male guardians. To this end, the Al Rahma community has organised itself to provide "volunteer men" for widows, single women, and for those whose husbands are too sick or too old to accompany them. Some refugees have noted that men are always prioritised during food and NFIs distribution, and that in case of cash distribution, only men are entitled to receive it.

In Markazi, a refugee stated that women do not leave their tents, contrarily to men - but this can be also explained by the complete lack of activities in the camp. Women in Markazi do anyway collect the NFIs and food on their own. Most refugees reported that Yemen girls are usually kept inside the tents to preserve the morality of the family, avoid their contact with alcohol and drugs, and protect them from unwanted attentions.

Access to education seems to be a controversial topic. While during the focus group discussion with women from Bab el Mandeb these stated that both boys and girls are allowed to go to school, several refugees in Markazi told the team that in Yemen girls have limited access to education and can pursue it only up to a certain level - generally secondary school.

Finally, it seems that some cases of domestic violence are present, even if not denounced. Refugees mentioned that the difficult conditions in the camp severely increase the level of stress and stimulate fights between husband and wife or among women and men of different families.

Recommendations

- Coordinate with the SGBV sub-working Group to collect comprehensive data on SGBV among the refugee community in Obock;
- Coordinate with the SGBV sub-working Group, the Protection working group and the refugee community to establish relevant and culturally appropriate programs on SGBV;
- Establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for SGBV programming;

3.4 Psychosocial Distress and community mechanisms

All respondents reported that children and adults suffer from stress, the main causes mentioned are the drastic changes in their daily lives, loss of normalcy, displacement, hard living conditions in the camp, climate, and loss of their protective environment. *"People are not used to live in an open space with no privacy, no doors to close"*. Some adults said that they have lost their home, families, friends and country. Children have witnessed the horror of war, have lost their friends and were forced to leave school. According to three respondents, refugees in the camp are under choc and disbelieve. Families feel helpless to provide protection and safety to their members, especially children, girls and women.

"Our children are behaving differently. They are irritated at small things".

Several interviewees emphasise that children are exhausted and aggressive because of the heat, poor water quality and difficulties falling asleep at night; these are caused by the presence of wild animals in the camp, for uncomfortable conditions and high temperature inside the tents. The symptom most commonly reported by respondents are difficulties in sleeping, crying, being distant,

having nightmares, and being confused. At least two respondents mentioned that some children scream and run to hide when they hear planes.

Aggressive behaviour was mentioned as another symptom of stress, especially reported in young boys and men. At least one respondent said that some of the youth who were consuming drugs and now cannot access them anymore are more aggressive. Two respondents mentioned that teenagers seem confused and do not always seem to understand the situation in which they find themselves. Another respondent reported that, when they learn that their family members or friends are dead, despair consumes them and they fall in tears, confusion and desire to be alone.

Five respondents highlighted that the trauma of the war and the conditions in the camp have a serious impact on adults and the elderly, especially because they feel responsible for their children and worry about the present and the future.

Furthermore, some respondent mentioned that parents feel helpless in providing a protective environment.

Most respondents reported that children tend to rely on their families when they have stress problems. Nonetheless, youth tend to rely more on friends than on families. One interviewee said that some children refuse to talk and are difficult to approach about stressful events. Another interviewee mentioned that parents try to support their children by reading the Quran, or by trying to make them sleep. One refugee said that if cases of stress in children become serious, she will advise to contact the camp leadership and humanitarian agencies.

Two respondents reported that sometimes parents themselves feel overwhelmed and are unable to support their children in coping with stress. This could result in parents spanking children.

Interviewees stated that there is no community mechanism in Markazi camp to support children and youth in stress. According to most of respondents, families provide support in the case of stress. However, they are themselves overwhelmed and have sometimes difficulties coping with the high level of distress from the hard conditions, limited services in the camp and lack of any types of activities for children. There is a real risk of overstressed parents to spank their children. One of the respondents said that the solidarity found in Yemen was lost in the camp, with everyone trying to cope and deal with personal urgent and basic needs. Nevertheless, other refugees reported an increased sense of solidarity after displacement. People are still in choc, they are not used to living in open spaces with no privacy. Most refugees reported that girls are kept in the tents because they are worry for them with all the youth and men in the camp. However, some refugees coming from urban areas in Yemen reported that they give more freedom for their girls after having arrived in Djibouti.

Despite these challenging situation, most of respondents said that the whole community is ready to support in any way they can. According to two respondents, some communities are better organised than others. For example, for the first arrivals from Bab-El-Mandeb community, they have a leader. Some respondents highlighted that the health facilities have limited services for addressing psychosocial well-being of the community. One interviewee reported that some of the community leaders do not necessarily represent the whole community.

Recommendations

- Initiate psychosocial activities for children, youth and caregivers;
- Negotiate with LWF and DRC a partnership on Child Protection in Markazi for UNICEF ;
- Development of 4W for the sector to avoid duplication;
- Follow up and work with identified volunteers for the implementation of activities;

- Advocate for UNFD to continue NFI distribution for refugees.

3.5 Identification of activities/needs for children

Most of respondents mentioned that education and recreation activities are a priority. They emphasized the importance of organising such activities in the camps for children, youth and adults. All respondents felt that, once children and youth will be occupied with activities, they will cope better with the hostile environment, with their losses, and the high level of distress. By being able to play, they will interact with their peers. They stated that activities should be organized based on age group and gender. Concerning activities for youth and adults, all male respondents recommended to organise them separately for males and females in respect for the Yemeni culture.

The majority of respondents also raised the issue of those who were forced to interrupt school and brought up the importance of having them admitted for their final exams in Djibouti. As for those children who, back in Yemen, were already out-of-school children, two respondents suggested to organise vocational training, and French and English courses. The following summarises the types of activities proposed by the respondents based on age and sex.

Targets group	Types of interventions proposed	Remarks
Children		
3-5 years old (females and males)	Kindergarten, play	Kindergarten equipped with toys and toboggan for stimulation of children
5-11 years old (females and males)	Teaching of Quran, Education, psychosocial activities such as sports, drawing, building resilience for coping with stressful situation	For sports such as soccer, a space needs to be prepared, and clothes and shoes purchased
Youth		
12-18 years old (males)	Sports such as soccer and volleyball. Education, Quran teaching and vocational training for out-of-school children (such as electricity, mechanic, construction), French/English language courses, and computer classes.	People of Markazi need support in selecting a soccer team who will play with the Obock team and participate in regional competition Identification of 1 youth(boy) volunteer in facilitating activities for children
12-18 years old (females)	Education, Quran, First aid, sewing, drawing, English and French courses	Identification of 1 youth(girl) volunteer in facilitating activities for children
Adults		

Men	Tools for fishing, teaching, income generating activities	Men cannot sit without providing for their children and women.
Women	Teaching children, income generating activities such as sewing, hairdressing, henna	Products could be sold in the camp

Conclusion

Findings from the child protection rapid assessment undertaken jointly by UNHCR, UNICEF, and DRC indicate that there are significant child protection concerns for Yemeni refugee children in Obock. A comprehensive child protection programme needs to be put in place in order to respond to the issues identified and prevent new protection concerns that may arise. While limitations of the research methodology and data collection challenges do not allow the assessment team to draw absolute conclusions, the information collected can help to put in evidence emerging child protection issues and plan accordingly.

The results of the assessment highlighted the high level of distress among children, youth and adults caused by the displacement, loss of normalcy, difficult living conditions in the camp, climate, and loss of their protective environment. Five out of nine Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) registered with UNHCR benefited from Best Interest Assessment (BIA). According to some respondents, some parents use negative coping mechanisms such as violence against children. No cases of child marriage were reported in the camp. As to SGBV, some cases of domestic violence were mentioned. Denunciation to the police is normally regarded as superfluous or as an additional step to be pursued only after the community's own investigation.

Regarding the intervention required, the refugees listed a series of activities such as education, recreation, psychosocial support, sports, and vocational training. Refugee communities are ready to be involved and contribute to organising activities for refugees of different age groups and gender.

ANNEX I - Evaluation Rapide sur la Protection des Enfants

Thèmes/Questions	
I/5	Enfants séparés ou non accompagnés
1	<p>Y a-t-il des enfants qui sont séparés ? هل يوجد أطفال منفصلين عن عائلاتهم؟</p> <p>Oui Non</p>
2	<p>Est-ce que des évaluations de l'intérêt supérieur de l'enfant ou d'autres types d'évaluation ont été conduites ? هل أجريت عمليات تقييم المصالح للطفل أو أنواع أخرى من التقييم؟</p>
3	<p>Est-ce qu'un BID (est nécessaire ? Pourquoi ? ما هو الاساسي ؟ لماذا؟</p>
4	<p>Selon vous, quelles sont les principales causes de cette séparation depuis la crise? برأيكم ما هي الأسباب الرئيسية لهذا الانفصال منذ الأزمة؟</p>

4.1 : Disparitions d'enfants ou des personnes responsables de leur bien-être immédiatement après la crise ?

هل يوجد اطفال أو اوليا امور ضايعين فورا بعد لأزمة؟

4.2 : Les enfants étaient déjà dans des institutions.

هل الأطفال كانوا من قبل في مؤسسات تعليمية

4.3 : Les enfants étaient déjà dans la famille élargie/chez des amis

هل الاطفال كانوا من قبل عند عائلات موسعة ام عند اصدقاءهم

4.4 : À cause des difficultés logistiques/transport, l'enfant/jeune a fui seul(e), mais il/elle est en contact avec les parents

بسبب صعوبات النقل، هل الطفل أو الشاب هرب وحده (ه) ولكن هو أو هي على اتصال مع اوليا امورهم {الام} ام {الاب}

4.5 : À cause des difficultés logistiques, l'enfant/jeune a fui seul(e), il/elle a perdu le contact avec les parents

	<p>بسبب صعوبات النقل ، هل الطفل أو الشاب هرب وحده (ه) وقال انه او انها فقدت الاتصال مع أولياء الأمور</p> <p>4.6 Autre à préciser اخرة...</p>
5	<p>Les communautés offrent-elles des solutions provisoires dans les cas de séparation ? Donner des exemples, هل المجتمعات توفر لكم حلول مؤقتة في حالات الانفصال؟ إعطاء أمثلة،</p>
II/5	Violence physiques et autres pratiques néfastes
1	<p>A-t-on signalé des cas de filles et/ou de garçons qui ont été victimes de violence ? هل يوجد بلاغ عن حالات الفتيات و / أو الأولاد الذين تعرضوا لسوء المعاملة؟</p> <p>Oui Non</p>
2	<p>Si oui, quelles sont les formes de violence les plus courantes contre lesfilles et les garçons âgés de 0 à 18 ans? Citez-les ?</p>

إذا كان الأمر كذلك، ما هي الأشكال الأكثر شيوعاً من العنف ضد الفتيات والفتيان الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 0-18 عاماً؟
تذكرها لنا؟

Filles			Garçons		
Physique	Psychologique	Sexuelle	Physique	Psychologique	Sexuelle
جسدي	نفسي	جنسي	جسدي	نفسي	جنسي

3 Quelles sont les formes de violence les plus courantes contre les adolescentes ?
ما هي الأشكال الأكثر شيوعاً من العنف ضد المراهقات؟

4 Est-ce que vous pouvez nous dire quand la violence s'est produite, avant la crise, pendant ou après ?
هل ممكن تقولوا لنا متى تم وقوع العنف قبل الأزمة أو أثناءها أو بعدها؟

5 Est-ce qu'il y a des cas de mariage de jeunes ?

هل يوجد زيجات المراهقات؟

Si oui, environ combien de jeunes filles sont mariées ?

	اذا نعم كم عددهم؟
III/2 Violence sexuelle et sexiste (VSS ou SGBV)	
1	<p>Quelles sont les tendances principales et attitudes de la communauté vis-à-vis la violence sexuelle? ما هي الاتجاهات الرئيسية والمواقف الذي واجهها المجتمع وجها لوجه في العنف الجنسي؟</p> <p>1.1 Habituellement, est-ce que les gens dénoncent? وعادة هل الناس يبلغوا؟</p> <p>Si oui auprès de qui ? واذا نعم لى من؟</p>
2	<p>Avez-vous constatez la violence sexuelle vis-à-vis des garçons et des filles depuis la crise au Yémen et dans le camp ? هل لاحظت العنف الجنسي للفتيان او الفتيات منذ بداية الأزمة في اليمن داخل المخيم؟</p>
IV/8 Détresse psychosociale et mécanismes communautaires	

1	Est-ce qu'il y a des enfants et adolescents (e) victimes de stress ? هل يوجد أطفال او مرافقين ضحايا التوتر؟																		
2	Quelles sont les causes principales de ces stress pour les enfants et les adolescents (e) ? ما هي الأسباب الرئيسية لتوتر عن الاطفال و المراهقين؟																		
3	Quels sont les symptômes de stress chez les enfants et les adolescents (e) ? ما هي أعراض التوتر عند الأطفال والمرافقين (ه)؟ <table><tr><td>Difficultés de dormir</td><td>Cauchemars</td><td>Distract/absent</td><td>pleurs</td><td>Agressif/violent</td><td>Difficultés à se concentrer</td></tr><tr><td>مشاكل النوم</td><td>كوابيس</td><td>غياب</td><td>بكاء</td><td>شديد الانفعال /العنف</td><td>صعوبة في التركيز</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	Difficultés de dormir	Cauchemars	Distract/absent	pleurs	Agressif/violent	Difficultés à se concentrer	مشاكل النوم	كوابيس	غياب	بكاء	شديد الانفعال /العنف	صعوبة في التركيز						
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4	Que font les enfants et les adolescents (e) en cas stress ? ماذا يعملون الأطفال او المراهقين (ه) عند التوتر؟																		

5	<p>À qui les enfants et les adolescents (e) demandent-ils de l'aide ? عند من الأطفال والمراهقين (هـ) يطلبون المساعدة؟</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Famille</th> <th>Amis</th> <th>Responsable du camp</th> <th>Leader communautaire</th> <th>Autres personnes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>عائلة</td> <td>اصدقاء</td> <td>مدير المخيم</td> <td>زعيم المجتمع</td> <td>اخرى</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Famille	Amis	Responsable du camp	Leader communautaire	Autres personnes	عائلة	اصدقاء	مدير المخيم	زعيم المجتمع	اخرى					
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6	<p>Quels groupes ou institutions communautaires peuvent venir en aide offrir un soutien aux enfants et aux adolescent(e)s ? ما هي المجموعات أو المؤسسات يمكن أن تساعد المجتمع تقديم الدعم للأطفال والمراهقين (ق)؟</p>															
7	<p>Penserez-vous les familles souhaitent qu'on organise des activités récréatives, du sports pour les enfants ? هل تعتقد أن الأسر تريد تنظم الأنشطة الترفيهية، من الرياضة للأطفال؟</p>															
8	<p>Quels types d'activités peuvent être organisés pour les jeunes adolescents et adolescentes ainsi que les femmes ? ما هي أنواع الأنشطة يمكن تنظيمها للمراهقين الشباب او البنات؟</p>															

	<p>Type d'activités pour adolescents : نوع من الأنشطة للمراهقين</p> <p>Type d'activités pour adolescentes : نوع من الأنشطة للمراهقات</p> <p>Type d'activités pour les femmes نوع من الأنشطة للنساء</p>
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NB : Une note méthodologique pour la conduite de l'évaluation sera élaborée.