

PARTICIPANT RESOURCE

Example 1: Using education assessments in Syria to understanding risk and protective factors

The community education assessment tool agreed by the Education Cluster for use in Syria in 2018 asks key informants to identify barriers to education. Possible barriers include early marriage, corporal punishment, lack of documentation for children, psychosocial distress of children or teachers, unsafe transportation options and more.

The assessment also identifies which groups of children have less access to education by age, disability, gender, or legal or displacement status.

Education assessments include valuable information on harmful outcomes as well as access and attendance to formal and non-formal education. Child protection and education actors can jointly analyze the data collected in combination with additional data collected by child protection actors on risk and protective factors to determine priority prevention actions needed with communities.

Example 2: Profiling of children who have experienced harmful outcomes to identify risk and protective factors in Uganda

In Uganda, ChildFund worked with a wide variety of partners to prevent family separation. Data was collected from children living in the residential care and the caregivers that worked in the residential care centers on the factors that led them to be separated from their families.

Nine major risk factors were identified. This included 53% of children and workers citing lack of access to quality education as a factor, 51% the loss of one or both parents, 51% poverty and 15% identified neglect at home.

This information was then triangulated with community data. The communities where the largest number of children living in residential care came from were identified. Then community members from these areas identified households where they perceived a high risk of family separation.

The high-risk households were assessed on vulnerability scales that looked at household economic security, access to basic needs, health care, psychosocial support, child protection and legal support. This method found that household poverty, loss of one or both parents, domestic violence and alcoholism were the top risk factors present in these households.