

Child Protection: Comprehensive Child Focused Assessment (CCFA) Azraq Camp, February 2017

Context

In collaboration with UNICEF, REACH conducted a Comprehensive Child Focused Assessment (CCFA) between January and February 2017 in Azrag camp. This evaluated the needs of children¹ and their families across multiple sectors: WASH, Education, Health, Child Protection and Youth. The CCFA aimed at informing 2017 programming and advocacy in Azraq camp² for UNICEF and other camp actors, by assessing the demographic profile of the camp, as well as analysing the current UNICEF service coverage and equity of access. It also provided an updated needs analysis for children in the camp and identified trends in needs and service provision for Villages 3 and 6, by triangulating findings with the 2015 CCFA.3 The information provided in this factsheet is part of a wider assessment report.4

The present factsheet provides key findings relating to the following child protection issues: children with disabilities (CWDs) and indicators of child marriage amongst female adolescents (aged 15 to 17 years).5

¹ Children are defined here as individuals aged zero to 17 years.
² This includes all inhabited villages: two (2), three (3), five (5), and six (6). For the remainder of this factsheet village numbers will be represented as digits.

Methodology

Data collection was conducted between 22 January 2017 and 23 February 2017 in Villages 2, 3, 5 and 6. A total of 55 Incentive Based Volunteers (IBV)⁶ (18 females and 37 males), divided in six mixed sex teams, were engaged for the assessment. Each team was supervised by one REACH enumerator. Every household⁷ in the camp was visited; following the first visit, enumerators returned to unassessed households a maximum of two additional times. A total of 7,205 houses were assessed, covering 6,728 cases and a total population of 32,510 individuals (19,780 are aged 0 to 17 years).

⁶ The IBV scheme established in Azraq camp by UNHCR and partners provides refugees living in the camp with an opportunity to engage in support roles across a variety of sectors in exchange for remuneration. ⁷A 'household' is defined as either a single or a collection of shelters inhabited by a UNHCR registered case or by multiple UNHCR registered cases who share resources.

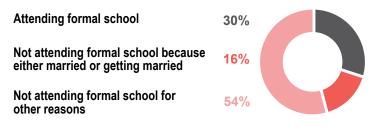
Female Adolescents

Population demographics

Female adolescents (15 to 17 years) represented 2% of the total population of the camp (792 individuals). This demographic represents a particularly vulnerable group in the camp, given anecdotal evidence of child marriage⁹ as a financial coping strategy used in the camp.

Formal School Attendance

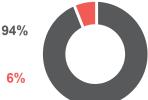
Female adolescents formal school attendance and marriage:



Maternal Health

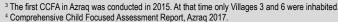
Proportion of female adolescents reported to either be pregnant and/or breastfeeding:

Not pregnant and/or breastfeeding



Either pregnant and/or breastfeeding

^a Disability refers to a person who has a chronic illness or physical impediment that limits full mobility in day to day life, and/or who experiences difficulty communicating or understanding, leading to developmental delay. ⁹ Child marriage, as referred here, is defined as a religious ceremony or legally binding marital contract, where at least one of the parties is under 18 years of age. This factsheet presents fidnigns on child marriage amongst female adolescents aged 15 to 17 only.



⁵ Protection related questions were asked at the individual level.

Child Population Demographics

Child population of Azrag camp, by age group and sex:

Age group	Female Population		Male Population		
0-5 years	12%	4,120	13%	4,359	
6-8 years	6%	1,930	7%	1,974	
9-12 years	6%	1,952	7%	2,211	
13-17 years	5%	1,524	5%	1,710	
Total	29%	9,526	32%	10,254	

The child population constituted the majority of the camp with 26% under five and 61% under 18.

Children with a Disability (CWD)⁸

Proportion of children reported to have a disability or chronic illness:

No disability or chronic illness reported	94%	
Child reported to have disability or chronic illness	6%	
6% of children were reported to		

ness (1,189 children), 58% of whom were male. The three most frequently reported types of disability or chronic illness were as follows:

Chronic Illness	39%	
Visual impairment	22%	
Permanent physical disability	15%	

Formal School Attendance

Number of school-aged children reported to have a disability or chronic illness (708), by formal school attendance and reason for non-attendance:

	185	141	(73)	9	
Attending formal school	Not attending due to disability or chronic illness	Not atter other rea	0	r	Don't know

A lower percentage of school-aged children with a disability or chronic illness were attending formal school (69%), in comparison to 75% of all school-aged children at the camp level. The number of school aged CWDs not attending due to their disability varied considerably at the village level.

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