



Child Protection
RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT
KHATLON FLOODINGS, 2021
20-27 May 2021

Acronyms and Abbreviations

| | |
|--------|--|
| CRU | Child Rights Unit |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence |
| HH | Households |
| IACP | Inter-Agency Contingency Plan |
| ID | Identification Document |
| MOHSPP | Ministry of Health and Social Protection of the Population |
| NGO | Non-Government Organisation |
| PDNA | Post-Disaster Needs Assessment |
| PSS | Psychosocial support |
| PTSD | Post-traumatic stress disorder |
| RCST | Red Crescent Societies of Tajikistan |
| SAHU | Social Assistance at Home Unit |
| TSA | Targeted Social Assistance |
| VAC | Violence against Children |

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Executive Summary

UNICEF liaised with the relevant stakeholders to identify the child protection needs after the flooding in Khatlon Region. This report contains the child protection needs based on the initial data collected by UNICEF directly through the Household survey on Kulob and secondary data shared by the Red Crescent Societies of Tajikistan (RCST). Partial information was collected through the different stakeholders, including the Child Rights Units and local NGOs.

Child Protection Rapid Needs Assessment mainly covers the issues of situation of unaccompanied and separated children and the need to provision of the psychosocial support for children in flood affected areas. Other specific areas of child protection that touches upon gender-based violence, loss of identify documents, need for social protection interventions and exploitation.

UNICEF had separate meetings at the Red Crescent Societies in national and local level to obtain additional data related to child protection, hence part of the report contributed by the Red Crescent Societies of Tajikistan.

Based on the impact of the floods to child protection needs, based on the assessment carried by the RCST it was agreed that identified that child protection interventions will be focused on major three districts: Kulob, Vakhsh and Abdurahmoni Jomi.

Methodology

UNICEF liaised with the RCST at national and local level to carry out an assessment in Kulob. RCST additional shared information related to the need to provision of the psychosocial support to children in the most affected zones: Kulob, Vakhsh and Abdurahmoni Jomi.

The difference between Kulob and other two districts is families in Vakhsh and Abdurahmoni Jomi are temporarily residing in the tents, but in Kulob family members were placed together with the families.

Using the Rapid Child Protection Assessment Form the affected HHs were visited in Kulob and data collected. Mainly the head of HHs and caregivers were asked questions and in a very rare cases adolescents were given an additional question, taking the consent from caregivers. The following issues were assessed during assessment carried out by UNICEF and Red Crescent Societies of Tajikistan:

1. Children left without parental care due to emergency
2. Psychological well-being of children who are affected by flooding

3. Physical safety of children
4. Existing coping mechanisms for children to deal with the stress
5. Observation of the involvement of children in labour
6. Observation of VAC and GBV
7. Children left out of school
8. Identification Documents
9. Social Protection to families

Additionally, UNICEF collected initial data related children who left out of schools due to multiple reasons: school damage, children left to live with other relative and other reasons. And questions related to health issues of children were asked during HH visits in Kulob. The local service providers NGO Zarshedabonu, an NGO providing the rehabilitation services at community level located in the flood zone visited and qualitative information obtained.

Rapid Child Protection Assessment Form is provided in Annex I and mainly focuses on Household Survey. Additionally, other observations were included during the visit to the families. Details of the Households is reflected in Annex II.

Findings

Children left without parental care due to emergency

Based on the information collected through the Rapid Child Protection Assessment Form, information received from the Child Rights Units, Red Crescent Societies of Tajikistan there is no child left without parental care during emergencies. Children either living with their caregivers or staying with their extended families. In most cases children are staying with the extended families are accompanied by one of the caregivers, and in most instances with mothers.

Children in Vakhsh and Abdurahmoni Jomi staying with their caregivers, but in Kulob some children were sent out to their relatives and some of those children are accompanied by their mothers. Respondents in Kulob did not have any concerns when their children with their relatives, but some of them expressed their soonest return, since they think it may not be good to keep children for longer period avoiding overburden for extended families. Based on the assessment it was identified that children sent to their relatives are not living far away, some of the in a walking distance and some of them up to 5-6 kilometers far away. Out of 18 HHs only one family sent out children temporarily to Dushanbe. The is constant contact with children staying with extended families.

Based on the scale of emergencies, such caseload is usually addressed by the Commission on Child Rights. Communication established with the Secretary of the Commission on Child Rights in Kulob and previous statement is confirmed.

No children sent to Residential Childcare Institutions due to flooding in Kulob, Abdurahmoni Jomi and Vakhsh.

Psychological well-being of children who are affected by flooding

The quantitative and qualitative data indicated that some children have issues related to mental health immediately after seeing the flood. The following signs were expressed by the caregivers: not sleeping for long period of time, having periodic fever and other sickness, sense of fear, existence of the venomous snakes (at least two caregivers noted that the flood washed down snakes from the hill in Kulob).

Caregivers are stressed of being excluded from required support to cope up with the situation. Families living in partially damaged houses have more expectation of restoration of their houses, but due to being excluded from the list of families that new houses constructed are stressed. Caregivers also expressed soonest return of their children who are staying with extended families, since it will be an overburden for extended families.

Physical safety of children

There is no data obtained related to physical harm for children, however the caregivers informed on the cases of sickness among children, such as fever, diarrhea, and skin problems. Based on the discussion, the medical care provided to caregivers and children based on the need.

Existing coping mechanisms for children to deal with the stress

The main coping mechanism of children to deal with the stress is support from the caregivers and extended families, especially the ones who provided shelter for the relatives.

NGO Zarshedabonu located in the flood affected area, but not damaged by the flood is still functioning and provides community-based rehabilitation for children with disabilities.

Observation of the involvement of children in labour

During assessment it was observed that some of the school children were involved in clearing the debris, doing the heavy work.

Observation of VAC and GBV

No relevant information received at this stage from the caregivers and no observation is made. Majority of children in Kulob were sent out to their extended families.

Children left out of school

Majority of children in flood affected areas in Kulob do not attend school during the time of assessment and from what caregivers provided. The Kulob Secondary School #52 was affected by flood, and it was promised by the local authorities that the school will open on 24 May 2021. Based on the assessment it was identified that many children do not go to schools due to fact that they lost their clothes and schoolbooks.

Some of children attending other schools not affected by the flood continue attending these schools, but there is still an issue for some children not attending due to loss of their clothes and schoolbooks.

Some caregivers noted of the end of the school year and not much interested to send out their children to school, since the schools will close soon.

In one case the caregiver noted of receiving school uniform for the child to continue attending school.

Caregivers have concern of returning the schoolbooks to school, since some of them completely lost, or has been damaged.

Quote from the caregiver in Kulob: *“We really want our children to go back to their normal schooling, but given circumstances, and complex issues of absence of proper housing, lost schoolbooks and clothing is creating barrier for my children to go back to school after this flooding”*



Identification documents

Half of the assessed families in Kulob lost their ID documents or documents are partially damaged, including passports for adults and birth registration for children. Some families lost some of their documents, stating that they kept these documents in a different location in the house.

No cases of refusal from the humanitarian assistance were observed during assessment, since the record for the families are maintained by the head of mahalla.

Social Protection to Families

Previously registered poor HHs were receiving TSA, the amount of TJS100.00 per quarter. Elder persons of pension age all are receiving either social or labour pension regularly. Some of the families have adults with disabilities. In one family children are receiving breadwinner pension.

No social assistance at home provided to assessed families before and after the flooding.

Short-term impact: Temporary placement of children in camps and with extended families

- Even though all children are accompanied by their caregivers in a camp or with the extended families, there is a concern of that these children may not have access to necessary service, at risk of violence, exploitation, and neglect.
- The caregivers are mainly focused on restoring their houses and cleaning debris and may not have sufficient time to communicate with their children and take proper care.
- The psychosocial wellbeing of the children involved remains a concern, since they witnessed this emergency and negatively had an impact.
- Children graduating from the school and lost their ID cards may face barriers to obtain passport and further process of getting admission to University/ college level.

Long-term impact: Institutionalization of children and referral to specialised services

- Children of the families not coping up with the situation, including restoration of the shelter, receiving an additional support may become at risk of being placed in the residential childcare institutions
- Lack of psychosocial support, especially for children with post-traumatic stress disorders may have the negative long-term impact, unless specialised services are made available.

Recommendations

1. Provide psychosocial support to children in the affected zone, specifically in Kulob, Vakhsh and Abdurahmoni Jomi using mobile group to serve as child friendly spaces.
2. Work with the families and local authorities to obtain the lost identification documents, including birth registration for children, focusing specifically on Kulob. This is urgently needed for children graduating the secondary school, since based on the birth registration they receive passport to apply to Higher Schools (Universities).
3. Consider an additional financial support for the poorest HHs to cope up with the situation.
4. Liaise with the local authorities to facilitate the support to children to attend the school.

5. Capacitate the staff of the RCST to carry out Rapid Child Protection Assessment in Emergencies in line with IACP for Child Protection in Emergencies.

Immediate Response (6 months):

- Work with children and their caregivers to provide the psychosocial support and identify children with PTSD.
- Liaise with the local service providers to refer children with signs of the PTSD to appropriate services.
- Identify the families whose children lost their identification documents, mainly the birth registration liaising with Registry Department and relevant school administration (for school age children).

Medium-term Response (1 year):

- Facilitate and support to families lost their identification documents.
- Carry out sensitisation capacity building interventions for child protection staff working at local level on emergency preparedness and response specifically on child protecting issues: family tracing & reunification, provision of PSS, prevent and respond to cases of VAC, abuse, exploitation, neglect and address the issue of children in contact with the law;
- Advocate with the MOHSP and local authorities for creating of fiscal space to provide additional support to families who children at risk of being placed in residential childcare institutions;
- Continue supporting the COES for incorporation of the child protection in emergencies in training module for their staff
- Carry out additional training session for the NGOs and relevant government counterparts at local level to carry out Rapid Child Protection Assessment in Emergencies in line with IACP for Child Protection in Emergencies.

Required Budget:

An investment of an estimated **117,100.00 USD** is required to address the immediate needs as well as the medium-term disaster risk preparedness of identified local communities in three districts. A detailed budget is provided in Annex III.

Annexes

Annex I. Rapid Child Protection Assessment Form

Rapid Child Protection Assessment Form

1. Identification Information

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| Assessor`s Name: _____ Contacts: _____ | Date of assessment: _____ |
| | Time of assessment: _____ |

Organization/Institution: _____

2. Location

Name of village/town:

Hukumat:

Province:

District:

Area or site?

Rural or Urban?

GPS coordinates

Latitude:

Longitude:

3. Source of Information & Data collection methodology

| Source | Number and details | Name | Contacts |
|--|--------------------|------|----------|
| Key informants | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Youth | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Local Authority | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Humanitarian Actors | | | |

4. Accessibility for Humanitarian Actors

Means: By road _____ By Air _____ Others _____

Level: Easy Medium Highly difficult

Reason: Security Situation Denial of Humanitarian Access Natural causes Others _____

Specify Process to obtain access _____

5. Demography

Total estimated current population of site: #people:

| Population | Host Community | | IDPs | | Refugees | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| Ethnicity | | | | | | |
| Estimated No of population (Individual) | | | | | | |
| Estimated No of population (HH) | | | | | | |
| Estimated No of children (Below 18 years old) | Male | Female | M | F | M | F |
| | | | | | | |
| | Total children Host Community | | Tot. children IDPs | | Tot. children refugees | |
| | | | | | | |

Source of these population Data (several responses possible)

Estimated by local authorities Estimated from # households and # people per household

Census/name list (specify date of census) _____ Estimated by affected population

Registration Other (specify) _____

6. Physical safety

Reported cases of children:

| Cases since onset crisis | Estimation number | Gender (if available) | Age (if available) | Location/s |
|---|---|-----------------------|--------------------|------------|
| Children killed in the disaster | | | | |
| Children injured in the disaster | | | | |
| Children victim of sexual violence | | | | |
| Situations where sexual violence occurs | <input type="checkbox"/> On the way to collect fire woods <input type="checkbox"/> Around water points <input type="checkbox"/> In/around markets <input type="checkbox"/> In houses <input type="checkbox"/> Close to military camps <input type="checkbox"/> Others (specify) _____ | | | |

| 7. Separated children | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|--|
| Have there been any reported cases of: | | | |
| Cases | Total estimated (if available) | Gender (tick one) | Current care arrangements |
| a. Separated children | | <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly girls <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly boys <input type="checkbox"/> About equal <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> Relatives <input type="checkbox"/> In institutions <input type="checkbox"/> Foster families <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____ |
| b. Unaccompanied children | | <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly girls <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly boys <input type="checkbox"/> About equal <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> Living on the street <input type="checkbox"/> Child headed households <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____ |
| Cases | Total estimated (if available) | Gender (tick one) | Likely situation |
| c. Missing children | | <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly girls <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly boys <input type="checkbox"/> About equal <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> Recruited by armed forces/groups <input type="checkbox"/> Abducted <input type="checkbox"/> Displacement <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____ |
| What are the main causes of separation? (can tick more than one) | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Accidental separation during displacement or conflict Ongoing? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> DNK | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Death or fleeing of parent or usual caregiver <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> DNK | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Children sent away for safety Ongoing? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> DNK | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sent to institutions Ongoing? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> DNK | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medical reasons Ongoing? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> DNK | | | |
| Are there individuals who have assumed care responsibility for a large group of children? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO If yes, was this out of an institutional responsibility? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO Any contact information: | | | |

8. Children Associated with Armed Forces & Groups

Are there reports of child recruitment or use by armed forces and groups? YES NO

Source/s of information

- Victim Parents/caregivers Perpetrator Direct eye witness Other

| Estimated # recruited | Age | Gender (tick one) |
|-----------------------------|--|--|
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly under 14 <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly 14-17 <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know | <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly boys <input type="checkbox"/> Mostly girls <input type="checkbox"/> About equal <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know |
| Who is recruiting children? | Where does recruitment take place? | Current location |
| 1. | 1. | 1. |
| 2. | 2. | 2. |
| 3. | 3. | 3. |

9. Psychosocial wellbeing of Children (please refer to IASC MHPSS guidelines)

a. What are the main sources of stress for children? Select maximum of 5 sources.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of armed group / fear of recruitment | <input type="checkbox"/> Fear of attack |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fear of sexual violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Violence within the family |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Being out of school | <input type="checkbox"/> Being excluded from community life |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inability to meet basic needs | <input type="checkbox"/> Concerns about poverty and financial issues |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concerns about the future | <input type="checkbox"/> Separation from family members |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Problems with parents | <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____ |

b. What are the main sources of stress for caregivers? Select maximum of 5.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of armed group / fear of recruitment | <input type="checkbox"/> Fear of attack |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fear of sexual violence | <input type="checkbox"/> Violence within the family |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Being excluded from community life | <input type="checkbox"/> Inability to meet basic needs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concerns about poverty or financial issues | <input type="checkbox"/> Concerns about the future |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Separated from family members | <input type="checkbox"/> Not being able to care for children |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Others _____ | |

c. Are children having an access to a safe space? YES NO

d. What are the main coping mechanisms of children to deal with stress? Select maximum of 3

- Support from family
- Support from friends
- Support from teachers
- Support from neighbors or others in the community
- Participation in community activities (sports, social events etc)

- Keeping quite/putting up with the situation
- Trying to find a solution on your own

e. Who are the most common people that children turn to for emotional support or when they have difficulties? Select maximum of 3

- Mother
- Father
- Grandmother
- Brothers / sisters
- Other Relatives
- Teachers
- Religious groups
- Social workers or other professionals
- Neighbors
- Health workers
- Friends

f. Is there any trained staff on psycho-social support in this community? NO YES

If yes, specify who _____

10. Access to services

Are children denied access to humanitarian assistance?

- YES NO Do Not Know

If yes, specify: _____

Services matrix

| Services available | Number | Locations & managed by whom? | Functioning? | Accessible for children? |
|---|--------|------------------------------|--|--|
| Health facility (including therapeutic feeding centers) | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know |
| Education | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know |
| Water & Sanitation | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know |
| Food distribution | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know |
| CHILD PROTECTION QUESTIONS | | | | |
| | Number | Locations/managed by? | Functioning? | Accessible for children? |
| Family tracing & reunification | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know |
| Birth Registration | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know |
| Child Friendly Spaces | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know |
| Social work services | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know |
| Child care institutions | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Awareness Raising programs | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Community based care | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know |
| Services to address Sexual and Domestic Violence | | | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Don't Know |

11. Government Structure in the area

| Name of the institution | Responsibility | # staff | Contact Info. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

12. Community based structures/networks in the area (e.g. religious, youth, women associations etc)

| Name of the institution | Responsibility | # staff | Contact Info. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

13. Direct observation – notes:

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

Annex II. Details of Households surveyed

The breakdown of the families assessed on 21 May 2021 as follows:

| HH | Town/ City | Street | Number of persons in HH | Number of adults | Number of Children | | | |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| | | | | | Total | Girls | Boys | CWD |
| 1 | Kulob | Sodikov | 10 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 2 | Kulob | Sodikov | 20 | 13 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| 3 | Kulob | Sodikov | 15 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| 4 | Kulob | Sodikov | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 5 | Kulob | Sodikov | 19 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| 6 | Kulob | Sodikov | 6 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 7 | Kulob | Sodikov | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 8 | Kulob | Khati Roh | 9 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| 9 | Kulob | Khati Roh | 4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | Kulob | Khati Roh | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | Kulob | Khati Roh | 5 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| 12 | Kulob | Khati Roh | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 13 | Kulob | Khati Roh | 12 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| 14 | Kulob | Khati Roh | 24 | 9 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 1 |
| 15 | Kulob | Khati Roh | 6 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| 16 | Kulob | Khati Roh | 7 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| 17 | Kulob | 20 Years Independence | 8 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| 18 | Kulob | 20 Years Independence | 5 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| TOTAL: | | | 174 | 86 | 86 | 35 | 51 | 2 |

Annex III. Detailed budget

| # | ESTIMATED BUDGET (USD) | | | | |
|-----|--|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| | | Quantity | Unit | Unit cost | Total |
| 1 | Short term response (3 months) | | | | |
| 1.1 | Provision of PSS | 45 | staff | 600 | 27,000 |
| 1.2 | Recreational Kit | 10 | set | 250 | 2,500 |
| 1.3 | Training on psychosocial/mental health support | 2 | trainings | 3,000 | 6,000 |
| 1.4 | Mentoring of the PSS in three districts | 3 | month | 1,200 | 3,600 |
| | Total estimated for short term support | | | | 39,100.00 |
| 2 | Medium and Long term response | | | | |
| 2.1 | Facilitate to obtain ID documents (2000 children and their caregivers) | 2000 | cases | 25 | 50,000 |
| 2.2 | Capacity building interventions for child protection staff at local and national level | 4 | trainings | 7,000 | 28,000 |
| | Total estimated for mid/long term response | | | | 78,000.00 |
| | GRAND TOTAL | | | | 117,100.00 |

CODE OF CONDUCT

Given that the field visits are taking place in a post-disaster context, the consultations should be undertaken with the consideration of 'do no further harm' principles and with sensitivity to the physical and psycho-social impact that the disaster has had on people. To that end, teams participating in field visits and interacting with key informants should follow the below principles:

Flexibility: As there might be many urgent and emerging needs, the schedule that was agreed upon might need to be revised once arriving in the municipality. In these cases, the team should not put any pressure on education offices or communities to pursue the initial schedule and try to avoid stakeholders feeling obliged to redirect their time away from emerging priorities to accommodate the team or planned activities.

Sensitivity I: Please respect that people might not be in the right mental capacity or mindset to interact or reflect during the consultations. Do not pursue asking questions or posing any pressure on having people answering if they are unwilling to. However, this does not mean you could not check whether people have understood the question.

Sensitivity II: Please refrain from taking pictures unless people have explicitly given consent for this.

Ethical considerations: The PDNA process (data collection, analysis and consultations) involves all affected groups. It is particularly important to reflect the voice of children. In doing so, make sure that ethical considerations are adhered to avoid putting the affected groups, especially children, at risk. For surveying children, we have to ensure an appropriate approach and consent procedures are established. Remember that we are dealing with children in a post-traumatic stress context. Children will likely engage in a random conversation upon which it would be good to talk to them on whether they have been going to school or not.