

Protection
Mainstreaming
Training Module:
Child protection



Child Protection

Cox's Bazar Child Protection Sub-Sector



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What is Child Protection?

Introduction to the concept in humanitarian action

Brainstorm
ideas – 5
minutes
plenary
discussion





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Child Protection definition

Prevention and Response to
**Exploitation, Violence, Abuse
and Neglect (EVAN)**

- Note it is a sub-set of Child Rights Under the Convention of the Rights of the Child – we don't look at all rights but specifically EVAN

Group work
10 min

Get into groups of 5 people

List some of the child protection concerns you have observed in the camps and host community

Child Protection in Covid-19 context



Child Protection Risks
were already prevalent in
our context

COVID-19 and
containment measures
have **exacerbated** these
Child Protection concerns

Child Protection Concerns observed in Cox's Bazar

- Increase **Violence against Children**
(including notable rise violence in the home
and SGBV)
- Increase **Child Marriage**
- **Increase Child Labour**
- Lost and missing children
- **Dangers and injuries**
- Increase exposure to trafficking and
smuggling
- Psychosocial distress and anxiety

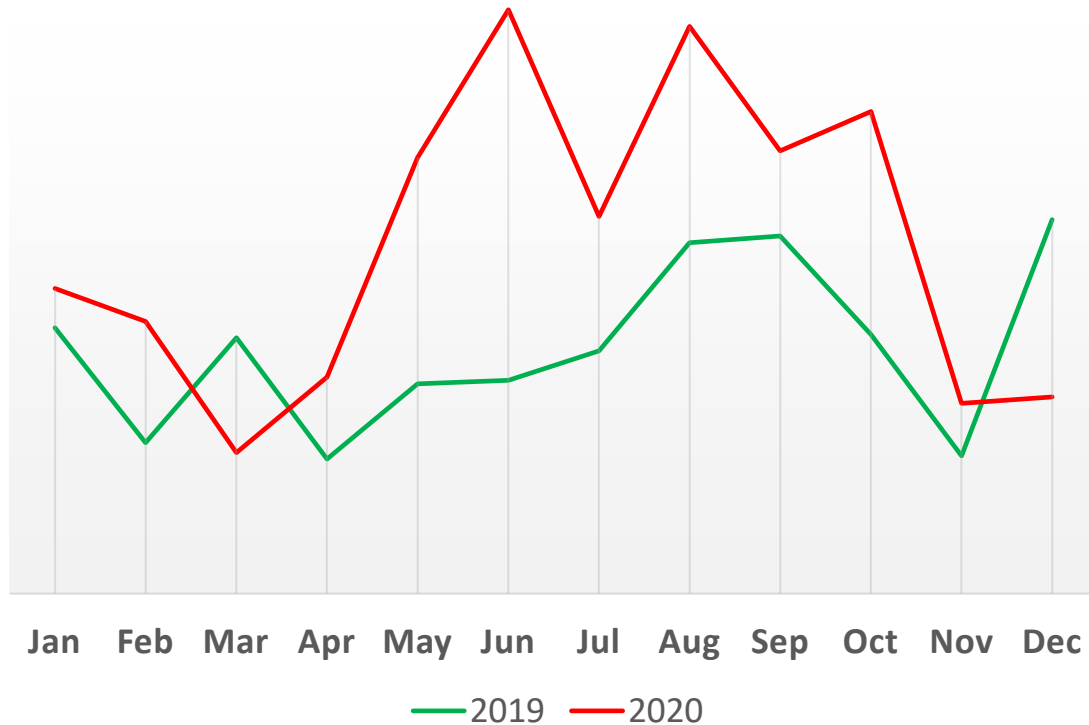
It is therefore of utmost importance that ALL sectors place child protection at center of their programs
Children represent more than 50% of refugee population

Child Protection trends during COVID-19 compared to previous years Anonymized from CPIMS+

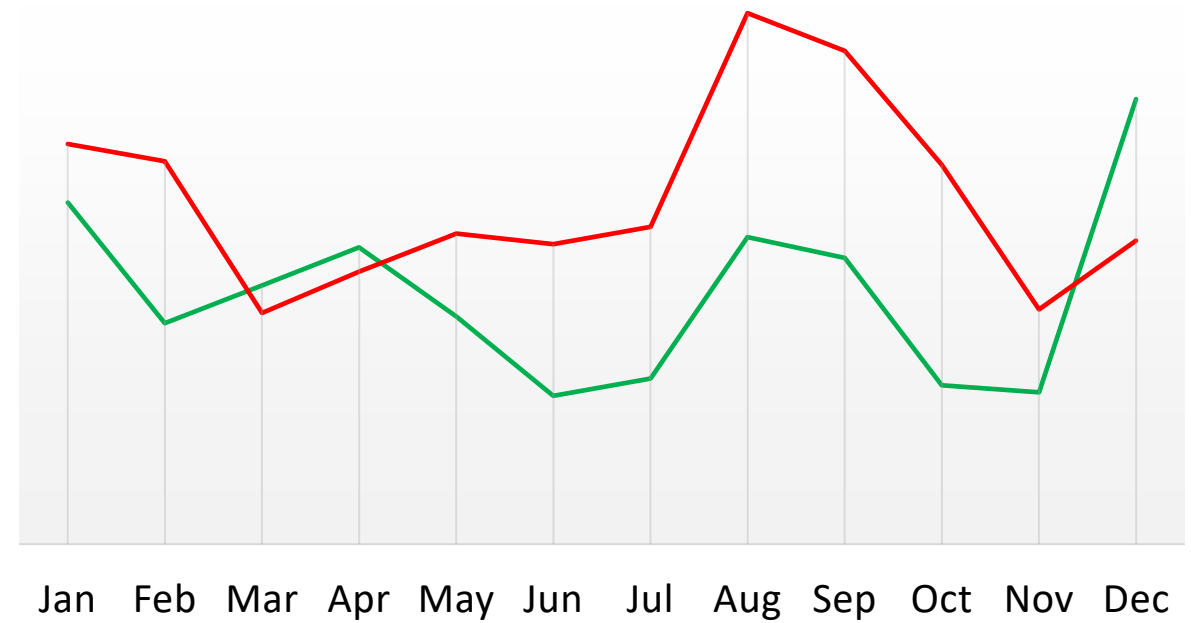


Red line indicates difference between 2019 and 2020

Child Labour Case Trend



Physical Abuse Case Trend

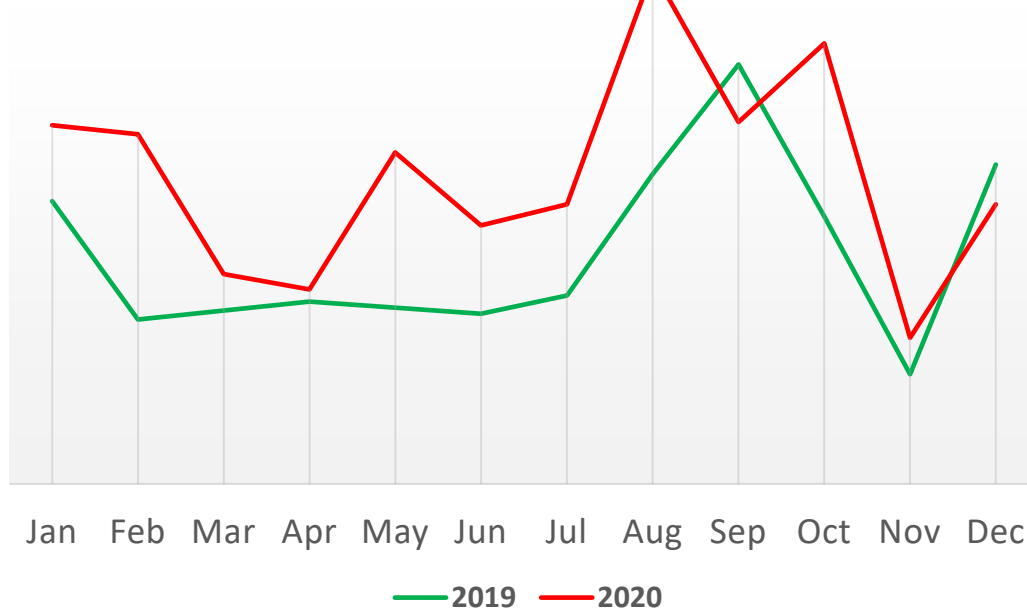


Child Protection trends in COVID-19 continued *anonymized from CPIMS+*

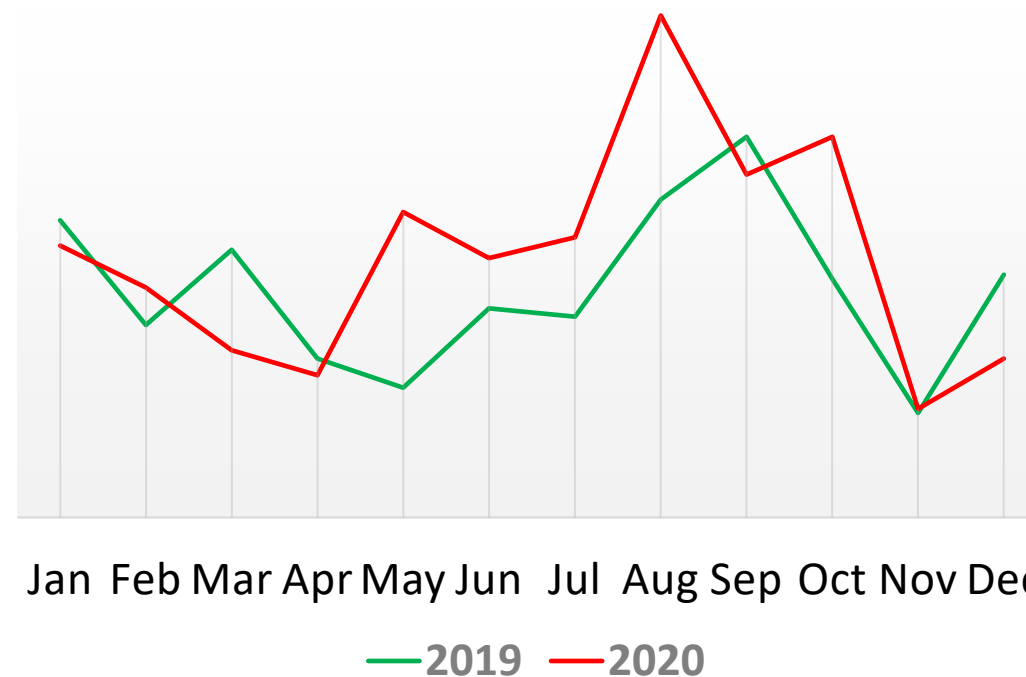


Red line indicates data 2019 vs 2020

Emotional or psychological abuse Case Trend



Child Marriage Case Trend



Linkages Child Protection and Health?



Selected Aspects of Health	Expectations & linkages with CP
Maternal Child Health	Positive Parenting – Good linkages with Ante-and Post Natal programme
Children in SARI/ITC and Quarantine	Child Carer training and CP volunteers
Birth Registration /Notification	Birth registration; Data sharing; ensuring equal access
Adolescent Mother	Child Protection case management
Sexual and Reproductive Health	CP actors to work with adolescent girls
Vaccination/Immunisation	CP Safety campaigns
Medical treatment	Physical Injury prevention; Children with medical conditions
Identification of CP concerns and Referrals	Identification of health concerns and Referrals
Medical Social Work linkages to CP social work	CP Social Work linkages with medical social work
Elements of MHPSS	Aspects of MHPSS

Who is a child and why mainstream child protection?



- **A child is anyone under the age of 18**
- To mainstream child protection means to ensure **child protection considerations inform all aspects of humanitarian action**.
- It also **minimizes the risks** of children being violated by programs designed without proper consideration for children's safety or wellbeing.
- Mainstreaming child protection is an essential part of compliance with the '**do no harm**' principle that applies to all humanitarian action
- Mainstreaming is **proactive** as most **harm** is **unintentional** but child protection mainstreaming requires dedicated consideration of risks and mitigation of these risks

GROUP WORK – 10 minutes

How could a program put children at risk unintentionally

1. Get into Groups of 5 persons
2. List ways that Health Sector could **unintentionally** cause harm to children or place them at risk



How can we mainstream Child Protection?

Some tools and tips



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How to Mainstream Child protection

- **Involve children in design, implementation and monitoring of the project/program**
 - Ask children so you can identify the risks through children's eyes
- **Identify risks** your program may have on children
 - **Use a risk matrix and identify all possible scenarios that children may encounter as well as how you will mitigate them.**

We will do this in group work at the end if time allows



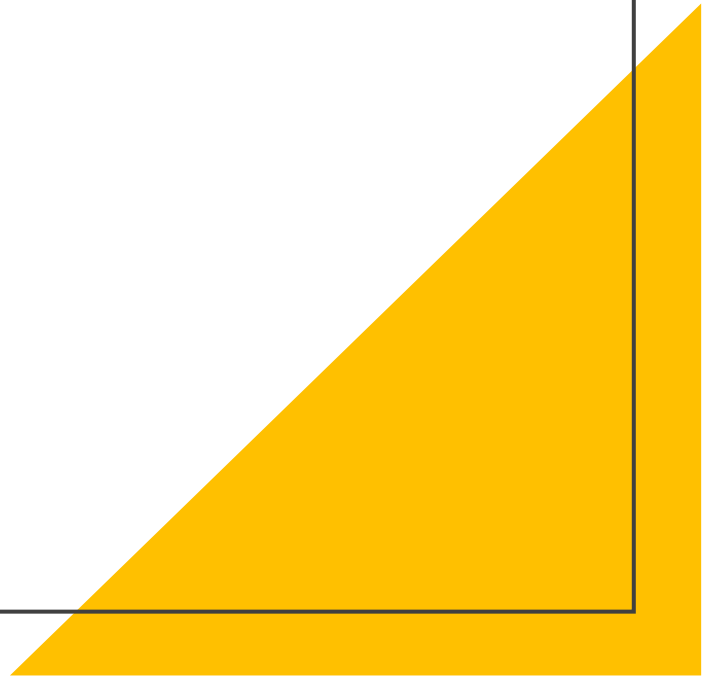
How to Mainstream Child protection

- Be accountable to children
 - Work with CP actors to ensure children understand the program and how they can **provide feedback** if unexpected negative impact
- Are you **enhancing protective environment** for children
 - **Write down one way your program enhances protective environment** (think about parents, friends, community)
 - Our role is not to replace protective environment but to support it



Group work

15 minutes



Instructions

Groups

Get into groups of 5

Develop

Develop a matrix Use a risk matrix and identify all possible scenarios that children may encounter as well as how you will mitigate them. Write down one example! SYSTEMATICALLY

Write
down

Write down one way your program enhances protective environment (think about parents, friends, community)

Remember!

- In emergencies, girls and boys face increased risk to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation. **The way in which humanitarian aid is delivered can further increase these risks.**
- **This is usually unintentional** so we must ensure that adequate consultation with children and families is undertaken at all phases
- Many threats to the safety and wellbeing of children can be mitigated or even eradicated through timely and sensitive provision of humanitarian aid across all sectors.
- **Ask CP actors if in doubt – ask PMFP and resource person for CP!**



Mainstreaming Child Protection

Is the **responsibility**
of ALL actors and
mandatory for
humanitarian
response



Why is Child Protection Mainstreaming important?

- Improve quality of other sectors through better **planning, coordination** and **implementation**
- Protect more children through well **resourced** programs.
- Strengthen protective environment through relevant **multi-sectoral** approach
- Ensures humanitarian action **does not harm** children
- Mainstreaming can **minimizes the risks** of children being harmed by programs designed without proper consideration for children's safety or wellbeing.
- Taking into account the perspective of the **children** and their **participation** are an integral part of the mainstreaming (will talk more about this)



Key characteristics of a Mainstreamed Program

- Identifying and reaching vulnerable subgroups of children
- Promoting children's holistic wellbeing
- Proactively ensuring program is Doing no harm
- Risks are systematically identified and mitigated
- Resources allocated to ensure child protection mainstreamed
- Incorporating children's perspective
- Child Protection actors have been consulted



Participation of the child / Why is it important?

- **More than just listening** to what children have to say and **making decision by adults**
- **Involves children** all along the whole decision making process (**in design**, in decision making and **in implementation** of programs).
- Creates **child-friendly** complaints and **feedback mechanisms** and **provide accurate information** about services in easily understood formats – **Accountability!**
- **Make sure another adult (preferably child protection actor) is present when consulting children (do not be alone with a child)**

Tips

- **Link with Child Protection workers and volunteers** when designing and implementing programs
- **Understand the context:**
 - **Protection issues, current coping strategies** and how your program interacts with these in relation to children
- **Ensure code of conduct is signed** and understood by all program staff
 - CPSS can support to develop CoC
- **Ensure children's access** to impartial assistance, according to need
- **Include meaningful participation, accountability & feedback** in child friendly way
- **Respond appropriately and effectively to incidents of abuse**
- Ensure staff are trained and keep an up-to-date referral contact list



Questions to consider when thinking about your own work and what actions can be taken Are children involved in your sector?



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- How do you hear children's voices?
- Do you ask children for their input? If they are not already, can they be?
- Do you disaggregate data? (Girls and boys of different ages and backgrounds, disabilities, etc.). Why would this be useful? What could we learn from it?
- How might you be able to strengthen child protection systems and mechanisms? Community based mechanisms? Monitoring and reporting of violations?
- How are your actions reducing violence, neglect, abuse and exploitation?
- How can children help you to perform better or to obtain better results?
- How do you measure those CP results?
- Which child protection indicators can you use for your sector?
- What child friendly practices might you consider?
- How can you empower children to be actors of their own protection?

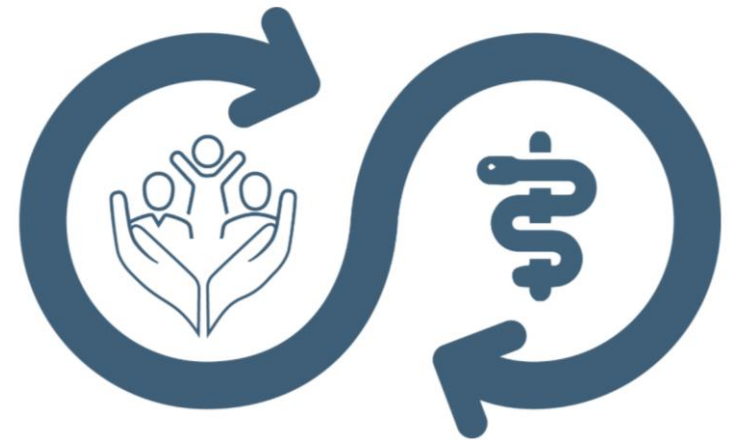
Child Protection minimum standards in Humanitarian Action

https://alliancecpha.org/en/CPMS_home



Child Protection and Health standard 24

The standard: *All children have access to quality protective health services that reflect their views, ages and developmental needs.*



CPMS supports you with following structure

- Introduction
- The Standard
- Key actions for Child Protection and Health actors to work together
- Key actions for Child Protection actors
- Key actions for health actors
- Measurement
- Guidance Notes





Health Measurements



and % of healthcare workers in target location trained on identification of children affected by abuse, neglect, exploitation or neglect (80%)

% of births per health facility that are officially registered (100%)

and % of health care facilities in target location providing child friendly services

Examples of mainstreaming Child Protection in Health 2020- 2021

Child carers (health staff) were identified for all SARI ITC centres

Guidance note was developed between Health and CPSS together

Child Protection volunteers were assigned to Quarantine centres and provided training to support children

Can you think of some examples of how you would mainstream child protection in **your work** in health sector

- Brainstorm for 5 minutes
- 5 minutes plenary



Child Protection Mainstreaming support

- Read relevant section of Pillar 4 **Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action 2019**
- Ask CPSS for support (or Child Protection resource person through your **Protection Mainstreaming Focal Point**)
- **Ask children** – with support of a child protection actor and with caregiver or other adult present
- Ensure you have identified the **risks** and taken steps to mitigate these risks in your program
- You do not have to be the expert!!! Child Protection support is available to help you with mainstreaming so please ASK for support!



Child Protection Mainstreaming is necessary but not sufficient in itself to fully protect children!!!

- Highly technical activities require technical skills (i.e. Case management; Family Tracing and Reunification; Alternative Care)
- Complex coordination among child protection actors (i.e. separated children)
- Dealing with highly sensitive cultural issues (GBV, etc.)
- Realizing meaningful participation (i.e. communicating with children)
- Creating and strengthening Community-Based Child Protection Mechanisms

CPSS is here to help for technical child protection issues!
At camp level contact the Child Protection Focal Point when in doubt!



Referrals

- If your staff or volunteers encounter a child protection concern
 - Do not investigate
 - Reassure child in child friendly manner

**Your Referral person Is CP Camp
Focal Point (CPFP)
OR
Resource person from CPSS**

Thank you





Thank you

