GLOBAL PROTECTION FORUM 2023

Coming Up...



Acting Before the Hour of Need: Prevention of Harm to Children in Humanitarian Settings

© UNHCR/Charlotte Hallqvis

GLOBAL PROTECTION FORUM





Gender Based Violence AoR Global Protection Cluster

Global Protection Cluster

Global Protection Cluster Global Protection

Global Protection Cluster

INTERPRETATION

This room will have translation enabled for Spanish, French and Arabic speakers

Esta sala tendrá habilitada la traducción para los hablantes de Español, Francés y Árabe

Cette salle sera équipée de traduction pour les orateurs espagnols, français et arabes

يوجد ترجمة باللغات العربية و الانجليزية و الفرنسية و ايضا الاسبانية

AGREEMENTS

- Please note that this session will be recorded and streamed live on LinkedIn
- We invite and encourage you to have your video on if your bandwidth will allow
- If you have any questions for presenters throughout this year's forum, please put then into the Zoom Q&A, rather than the chat box
- Please note that the chat function will only allow participants to send messages to the host and/or co-hosts, not everyone in the meeting
- Please reach out to the technical team (Look for the word Producer in their name in the participant list) for any questions on interpretation or other IT issues

What could have been done to prevent Sarah and other children from experiencing child labour?

- Cash and vouchers distribution to all families in the camp
- Information campaign on risks faced by children when working in the farms
- Improve quality of education (teacher training, adequate salaries for teachers)

Humanitarian actors have the responsibility to prevent harm to children before it happens whenever possible Preventing harm to children is possible

Prevention of and response to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence against children



Primary Prevention

Addresses the root causes among the population to reduce the likelihood of harmful outcomes.

Target Group: All children in a community or population

Secondary Prevention

Addresses a specific threat and/or vulnerabilities of children identified as being at high risk of harm.

Target Group: Groups of children at high-risk for harmful outcomes

Tertiary Prevention

J

Reduces the longer-term impact of harm and reduces the chances of recurring harm.

> Target Group: Individual children who have experienced harm

Responsive and Remedial Action

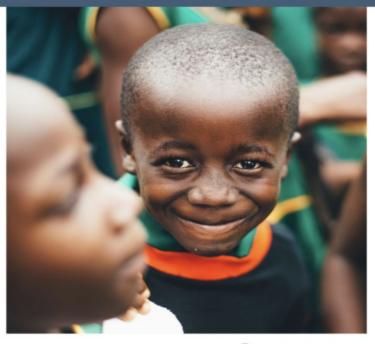
Aims to stop ongoing harm by immediate action and provides remedies or support to recover from ongoing or past harm.



Prevention Framework Desk Review Synthesis

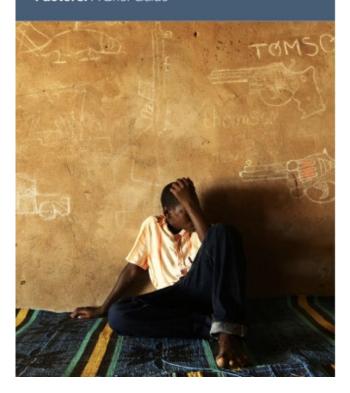
Primary Prevention Framework

For Child Protection in Humanitarian Action



Identifying and Ranking Risk and Protective Factors: A Brief Guide







PREVENTION INITIATIVE

Piloting in Niger and South Sudan

IDENTIFYING HARMFUL OUTCOMES

GENERAL OVERVIEW

Orientation and training included meetings with the stakeholders, UN agencies, national organisations

Assessment (FGDs on risk and protective factors)

Analysed FGDs findings and prioritisation of risk and protective factors during interpretation workshop

Interpretation workshop designed primary prevention activities

Developing a logframe, budget and ,M&E plan

HARMFUL **OUCOMES**



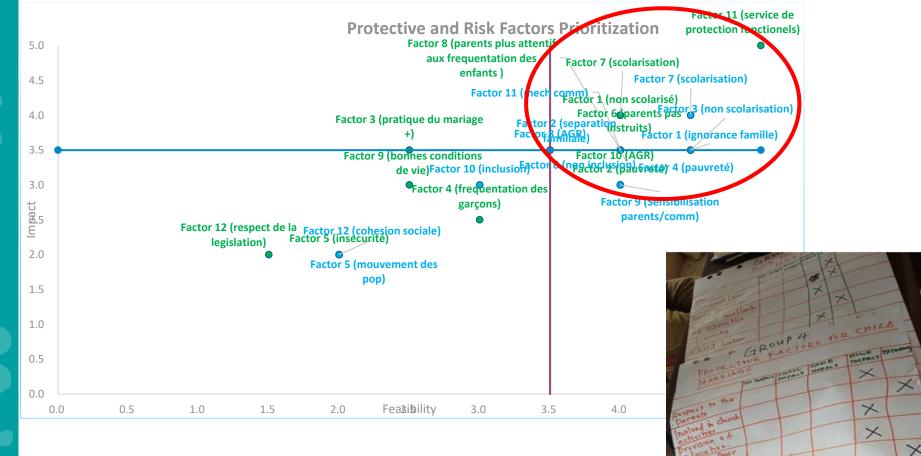
Child Labour

Child Marriage



IDENTIFYING, RANKING AND ANALYSING RIS K AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

ANALYSIS AND PRIORITISATION



×

X

X

Dolicies

>

ADDRESSING HARMFUL OUTCOMES

LOGFRAME

SOUTH SUDAN

OVERALL GOAL

To prevent <u>child marriage</u> and <u>child labour</u> in targeted locations through improving access to livelihoods and quality education

| OUTCOME 1 | Improves access to livelihood opportunities for | |
|-----------|---|--|
| | household in targeted areas | |

OUTCOME 2Increased enrollment and retention in quality
education opportunities in targeted areas

ADDRESSING HARMFUL OUTCOMES

LOGFRAME

NIGER

OVERALL GOAL

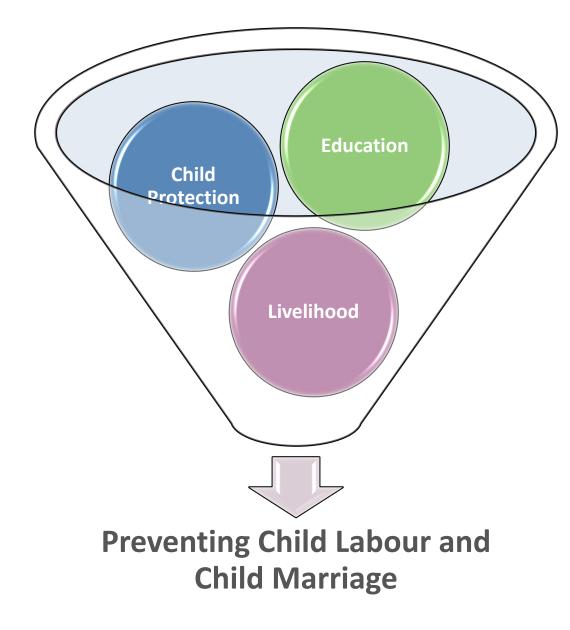
To prevent <u>child marriage</u> in the Diffa region through strengthening the protective environment

| DUTCOME 1 | Reduce the risks associated with lack of civil |
|-----------|---|
| | registration and resulting consequences for legal |
| | documentation |

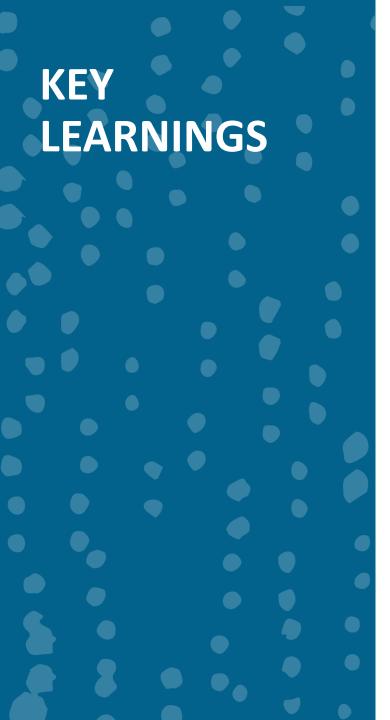
OUTCOME 2Improve retention of children aged 9-15 in inclusive
quality education in one school in Djoro Kolo

OUTCOME 3 Improved access to livelihood opportunities

MULTISECTORAL APPROACH



www.alliancecpha.org



| Community engagement | Be strategic in the selection of activities |
|--------------------------|---|
| Think outside of the box | Selection of indicators to measure impact |

Plan ahead!

UPDATES & NEXT STEPS

PROJECT EVALUATION

Evaluating the Pilot Projects:

- Effectiveness of the project design in achieving the desired results
- Mixed-methods
- Intervention designed based on local stakeholder engagement --- each project evaluated as a separate intervention

Evaluating the Primary Prevention Framework:

- Effectiveness of the Primary Prevention Framework
- Implementation of the framework in both countries
- Qualitative approach
- Feedback from CPHA stakeholders

Thank you!

Violence Prevention

Good Practices in the Rohingya Refugee Camp, Cox's Bazar

A collaboration between





Funded and supported



GRYal Education Cluster





Violence Prevention Good Practices Research

- Partner: Friends in Village Development (FIVDB)
- Timeline: July 2021
- Locations: Rohingya refugee camp, Cox's Bazar
- Rationale: Evidence-based violence prevention best practices research to strengthen prevention interventions
- Donors: Child Protection AoR (Global Protection Cluster), Global Education Cluster

Supported by





Violence Prevention Good Practices Research





IMPACT

OUTCOMES

ουτρυτς

Improve knowledge of violence prevention and CP preparedness

Coordinated child protection prevention & responses in the humanitarian settings and strengthen local systems to build resilience Locally-led Prevention, Preparedness and Response Capacity is enhanced through Capacity Strengthening of Local Actors

Research and Strategy Development

Partnerships via small grants with local/national NGOs for evidence generation and associated coaching

Supported by





Research Methodology

- Qualitative Method (KII, in depth interviews, semistructured questionnaire)
- Literature review and secondary data
- Purposive sampling method for data collection
- Data triangulation: FGD with community members

Root causes of Violence against Children (VAC)

Rohingya Refugee Camps:

- 1. No long-term livelihood opportunity for parents
- 2. Polygamy
- 3. Rigid social norms
- 4. Parents face high psychological distress
- 5. Lack of awareness about child safety at individual, family and community levels
- 6. Reduced services and child development activities
- 7. Drug smuggling (and child trafficking)
- 8. Gender inequality

Host Community

- 1. Economic hardship
- 2. Child marriage and intimate partner violence
- 3. No cultural activities in the community
- 4. Lack of awareness of laws on VAC as well as law enforcement
- 5. Lack of social cohesion
- 6. Dowry
- 7. Drugs/smuggling
- 8. Child labour

Existing Prevention Interventions

- 1. Upholding Child Protection Minimum Standard (CPMS) by the CP sub-cluster
- 2. Positive parenting training for parents/caregivers
- 3. Community-based child protection committee (CBCPC)
- 4. Conditional Cash Transfer
- 5. Adolescent Clubs
- 6. Life Skill Training for Adolescent
- 7. ECD programs
- 8. Child-Friendly Space/Safe space
- 9. Psychosocial (PSS) support/session
- 10. Awareness programs for duty bearers
- 11. Community Led approach in program design



What happened next?

- 1. The research results were shared with CP sub-sector, other sectors, local, national and international agencies, and in-country CP networks in Bangladesh
- 2. Encouraged the partners to incorporate the primary prevention strategies in programme design and implementation
- 3. Used the research results for further fundraising

Challenges:

- 1. Lack of funding or short-time fund allocations, with no and little focus on prevention
- 2. Difficulties in collaboration and coordination among actors across sectors around violence prevention
- 3. Lack of capacity and resources to have a dedicated child protection focal point for prevention of violence in local organisations

Recommendations from research incorporated in Prevention programming

- Children's representation in camps
- CP Camp Focal Point
- System strengthening on prevention
- Community-based Child Protection Committee
- Govt's active engagement
- Social behavioral change programme to address harmful social norms
- Awareness raising and information sharing on corporal punishment
- Implementation of legal frameworks
- Activation of Child Affairs Desk in local Police stations



Many thanks!

Payman Shamsian Global Humanitarian Advisor, Street Child <u>Payman.Shamsian@street-child.org</u> Imtiaz Ridoy Programme Manager, Street Child <u>imtiaz.ridoy@street-child.org</u>

A collaboration between





THANK YOU FOR JOINING US



