

SOMALIA CHILD PROTECTION WORKING GROUP

2013 – 2015 STRATEGIC PLAN

CPWG Chair and Co-Chair	UNICEF and Save the Children
Funds required	31,451,544 USD
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Three Year Strategy

The Somalia Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) has developed this 3 year strategy in line with the Somalia Protection Cluster Response Plan and Objectives. The Somalia Consolidated Appeals Process is for 3 years, 2013-2015, and this is reflected in the Child Protection Working Group strategy.

The child protection concerns that must be addressed in the upcoming years reflect the diversity of the women and children in need, and the complexity of the environment that child protection members have to work in. Ten key priority protection areas (not in listed in priority) require attention in the coming three Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) years.

- gender-based violence (GBV), in particular sexual violence;
- child protection violations and neglect;
- the negative impact of family separation, including alternative care for children without primary caregivers;
- weak or non-present police forces and the failure or incapacity of local authorities and government agencies to ensure that children's rights are protected;
- children affected by unexploded ordnances;
- child labour and appropriate livelihood opportunities;
- weak community-based child protection mechanisms;
- the inability to access justice for children;
- children associated with armed conflict;
- the continued need to improve information gathering and management systems in order to have an accurate picture of what is happening on the ground, and to ensure greater accountability and programmatic impact.

To focus on the ten protection priorities, the Somalia Child Protection Working Group are working with the five objectives developed together with the Somalia Protection Cluster that contain a blend of immediate, reactive, and responsive activities as well as preventative and enabling activities, and durable solutions.

Child participation in the decision making at all levels of project implementation starting from identification of needs to evaluation of the project will be central to ensuring sustainability. The focus will be on constituting child protection committees and strengthen those that exist by providing technical skills to take ownership and responsibility for protecting children.

The Somalia Child Protection Working Group will implement this 3 year strategy in line with the global Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, through the 4 focus areas:

- Standards to ensure quality child protection response;
- Standards to address child protection needs;
- Standards to develop adequate child protection strategies; and
- Standards to mainstream child protection in other humanitarian sectors

Standards of ensure quality child protection response

In order for the CPWG members to achieve the goals, and thereby, contributing to the improvement of a protective environment for children, skills, data collection, information management, coordination, and accountability must be improved. By improving the child protection coordination mechanisms (standard 1) at both Nairobi and field levels, the human resource base (standard 2) will be improved through capacity building of the coordination members. Increased advocacy (standard 3) based on efficient and qualitative programmes (standard 4), information management (standard 5) and child protection monitoring (standard 6) will influence the protective environment for children, and by year 3 the CPWG aims to have protective mechanisms at all levels implemented.

Standards to address child protection needs

Child protection needs are complex and inter-linked. This strategy and it's 3 year work plan, focuses on addressing all the 14 standards of child protection needs, some are longer-term achievements like justice for children (standard 14), whilst

others are immediate and life-saving like prevention and response to sexual violence (standard 9). Dangers, injuries (standard 7), physical violence and other harmful practices (standard 8) together with sexual violence (standard 9) will be addressed as ongoing throughout the 3 years, while preventive planning for the same will be stepped up. Access to psychosocial support from distress and mental disorders (standard 10) will be mainstreamed throughout all child protection interventions, and while working together with the Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support Working Group on setting standards for levels of care and quality of care will be addressed during the first year. Children associated with armed groups or armed forces (standard 11) will remain a priority, as will child labour (standard 12) as the CPWG has seen increases in child labour across Somalia. Children associated with armed groups/forces and children working are often unaccompanied or separated children (standard 13), and a reunification process is under way to be mainstreamed throughout all child protection programmes during the first year. Justice for children (standard 14) remains limited as the legal system currently does not have child policies or child acts. The CPWG will advocate and work towards having child policies and child acts established in year two.

In order to achieve the desired impact, assistance to child survivors of rights violations will weigh heavily towards risk reduction measures that will on the one hand allow children to restore their dignity, and on the other hand mitigate risky behaviour. Furthermore, remedies, particularly for GBV child survivors, will not be provided in isolation but as part of a package of services within the working group.

Justice for children requires that children and their caregivers are able to use justice institutions to solve a common justice problem which is particularly essential to displaced, unaccompanied and separated children. Often children are unable to claim and exercise their rights to which they are entitled during displacement; and therefore, are highly vulnerable to further abuse and secondary displacement. The lack of justice for children is also an impediment to durable solutions since insecure land tenure influences the provision of humanitarian assistance and is also a significant obstacle to local integration of child-headed households.

As trafficking of children continue to use Puntland as a stop-over there is a continued need to provide emergency support such as interim care, food, psycho-social and medical assistance. Concurrently, the capacity of government officials and responsible ministries in the areas of human rights, including rights of minors, must be built and strengthened.

Family tracing will not only be used for purposes of reuniting trafficked children but forms a core part of reuniting families who have been separated during and after displacement. A key reason to focus on family tracing is that a whole family can better ensure its own protection than a fragmented one. Girl children are particularly vulnerable during displacements and population movements, and additional focus on ensuring girl children's safety will be put in place.

Standards to develop adequate child protection strategies

Throughout Somalia the different CPWG members have raised the limited case management (standard 15) procedures for children, and the CPWG will develop a specific case management training manual during year one to be implemented across Somalia to ensure quality control and systematic interventions to protect children. Community-based child protection mechanisms (standard 16) will be strengthened throughout the country, to ensure that the communities take up their responsibilities to protect children and prevent violations. While the CPWG has developed a strategy for child friendly spaces (standard 17) the CPWG will participate in reviewing global child friendly spaces training manual during the first year and advocate towards setting up protective spaces in newly accessible areas and at cross-border points to enable the CPWG members to monitor child movements and access how best to protect excluded children (standard 18) to ensure that they do not fall outside community-based protection mechanisms.

Standards to mainstream child protection in other humanitarian sectors

Mainstreaming child protection to other clusters is evident in regards of ensuring a protective environment for children, and to address the different needs of children. Economic recovery (standard 19) is priority to end child labour and reduce risks of child recruitment, similarly access to education (standard 20) is key to reduce violence against children including recruitment, forced early marriages and child labour. Children's access to health care (standard 21) is vital to prevent HIV transmission, prevent pregnancies and treat STIs for children who have been sexually violated. Nutrition (standard 22), WASH (standard 23) and shelter (standard 24) are life-saving needs for children, particularly in regards of camp management (standard 25) as we see camp structures changing in areas such as Mogadishu and Baidoa. The CPWG will during the first year ensure that these clusters have received child protection sensitization and easy practical how-to ensure child protection concerns are addressed during programming. Similarly protection concerns have been raised during distributions (standard 26), and children are neglected and violated during unsafe distributions.

Children in need and target beneficiaries

Category of population in need	Number of Children in Need	Beneficiaries targeted in CPWG's CAP projects (end-year 2013 target)			Beneficiaries targeted in CPWG's CAP projects (end-year 2014 target)			Beneficiaries targeted in CPWG's CAP projects (end-year 2015 target)		
		Total	Children	Women	Men	Children	Women	Men	Children	Women
IDPs	1,447,524	715,841	215,942	124,103	715,841	215,942	124,103	715,841	215,942	124,103
Host	1,000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Totals	2,447,524	815,841	315,942	224,103	815,841	315,942	224,103	815,841	315,942	224,103

Explanation of number of beneficiaries targeted

The Somalia Child Protection Working Group defines the population in need as being children in Somalia. Children, in one form or another, have suffered and continue to suffer from the effects of being displaced. The number of children being targeted by the Somalia Child Protection Working Group is 2,447,524, and is based on the capacity of the Working Group.

CPWG OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUT TARGETS

CPWG Objective I

Girls and boys affected by conflict and humanitarian emergencies have equal access to timely and effective child protection responses

Output: Child survivors receive equal access to timely and age and sex-appropriate response to child protection violations

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of guidance notes developed	1	2	1	1
# of SOPs developed, revised, established				
Who, What, Where, When for Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support updated and gaps shared	Developed	Updated	Updated	Updated
# of girl/boy survivors who receive legal counselling in line with set standards	2,000	4,000	7,000	10,000
# of girl/boy survivors who receive psychosocial assistance in line with set standards	5,000	10,000	15,000	15,000
# of girl/boy survivors who receive medical assistance, including post rape treatment within 72 hrs, in line with set standards	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
# of girl/boy survivors receiving material assistance in line with set standards	2,500	5,000	5,000	5,000

Output: Respond to the needs of separated and unaccompanied girls and boys through family tracing, reunification and reintegration with the community.

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of tracing requests that have been resolved	50	150	300	500
# of boys and girls for whom a Best Interest Determination has been carried out	50	150	300	500
100% use of CPIMS	20%	50%	70%	100%

Output: Police response to distress calls from the community in line with child protection standards

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of guidance documents developed	1	1	2	2
Academy-based training curriculum revised with child protection standards	1	1		
Station-based training package revised and developed with child protection standards	1	1		
# of police officers trained on child protection	100	300	500	500

CPWG Objective 2

To strengthen the capacity of girls and boys to reduce exposure to child protection risks

Output: Ggirls and boys adopt safe risk mitigation strategies.

Output: Protection infrastructure is improved in line with specific needs of girls and boys.

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of child friendly UXO, IED, and mine awareness trainings conducted and awareness raising materials available	5	10	10	10
# of child friendly UXO, IED, and mine awareness raising materials available	5	10	10	10
# of guidance notes for other clusters distributed	2	5	10	Updated

Output: Sustainable and safe skills training and dignified livelihoods interventions are available to vulnerable and at risk girls and boys to increase their resilience and that of their communities

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of guidance notes developed	1	2	Updated	Updated
# of girls and boys provided with skills training for livelihood purposes	300	600	1,000	1,000
% of girls and boys people provided with skills training able to earn a minimum wage	300	600	1,000	1,000
# of community livelihood interventions targeting at youth at risk	10	20	20	20

CPWG Objective 3

To strengthen the capacity of communities, civil society, and formal and informal authorities to prevent and address the specific child protection needs of girls and boys

Output: Communities and formal and informal authorities have the capacity to prevent and respond to specific child protection violations affecting girls and boys

Output: Male/female duty bearers have been trained on international child protection standards.

Output Indicators	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
Community-based training manual finalised	1	1	Updated	Updated
# of campaigns conducted to inform communities on available child friendly services	5	10	20	20
# of those in positions of authority trained on gender and child sensitive approaches to child protection	20	50	100	100
# of gender and child sensitive training on child protection policies and procedures	20	50	100	100
Child Friendly Spaces training manual finalised	1	1	Adopted/Updated	Updated
# of baseline and end-line surveys conducted	1	1	1	0

Output: Child responsive protection policies, guidelines, and legal frameworks in place.

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of child protection policies and laws in place	1	2	3	3
# of technical support interventions provided to authorities	20	40	50	70
# of procedures in place to respond to community child protection concerns	20	50	100	100

CPWG Objective 4

To enable protection response through strengthened coordination, protection monitoring and analysis, and building the capacity of humanitarian actors.

Output: Protection monitoring mechanisms in place.

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of guidance notes and SOPs on CAAC distributed	2	2	Updated	Updated
# of protection monitoring mechanisms in place	2	2	2	2
# of rights violations recorded (not MRM)	300	500	500	200
# of sex and age disaggregated reports shared	6	12	12	12
# of public advocacy interventions conducted	3	6	6	6

Output: Child Protection coordination and partners strengthened.

Output Indicator	Mid-2013 target	End-2013 target	2014 target	2015 target
# of full-time technical / thematic coordinators	1	2	2	2
# of gender and child sensitive trainings carried out by Child Protection Working Group	6	8	12	12
# of child protection training for partners conducted	6	8	12	12
# of meetings conducted	6	12	12	12
# of monthly reports consolidated	6	12	12	12
# of assessments carried out	1	1	1	1

2013 – 2015 Consolidated Appeals Process Projects Approved

The following CPWG members have submitted and approved a CAP 2013 – 2015 project:

GRT, CESVI, COSV, CRS, DF, DRC, HINNA, IIDA, INTERSOS, IOM, Save the Children, SOCPD, TASS, UNICEF, WARDA, World Vision International, ARC, IRC

Attachments:

- Somalia Child Protection Working Group Work Plan for 2013 – 2015
- Somalia Child Protection Working Group Training Matrix for 2014
- Somalia Child Protection Working Group Coordination Structure (draft)