GLOBAL PROTECTION FORUM 2023

Coming Up...

31 OCT 2023
10:00 to 11:30 CET

Acting Before the Hour of Need: Prevention of Harm to Children in Humanitarian Settings
GLOBAL PROTECTION FORUM 2023

Beginning in...

31 OCT 2023
10:00 to 11:30 CET

Acting Before the Hour of Need: Prevention of Harm to Children in Humanitarian Settings
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 الإنجليزية و الفرنسية و أيضا الإسبانية
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 them 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

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.
Primary Prevention Framework
For Child Protection in Humanitarian Action
PREVENTION INITIATIVE

Piloting in Niger and South Sudan
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 OUTCOMES

Child Labour

Child Marriage
IDENTIFYING, RANKING AND ANALYSING RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS
**OVERALL GOAL**

To prevent *child marriage* and *child labour* in targeted locations through improving access to livelihoods and quality education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME 1</th>
<th>Improves access to livelihood opportunities for household in targeted areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OUTCOME 2</td>
<td>Increased enrollment and retention in quality education opportunities in targeted areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### OVERALL GOAL

To prevent child marriage in the Diffa region through strengthening the protective environment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME 1</th>
<th>Reduce the risks associated with lack of civil registration and resulting consequences for legal documentation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>OUTCOME 2</td>
<td>Improve retention of children aged 9-15 in inclusive quality education in one school in Djoro Kolo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTCOME 3</td>
<td>Improved access to livelihood opportunities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MULTISECTORAL APPROACH

Preventing Child Labour and Child Marriage
KEY LEARNINGS

- Community engagement
- Be strategic in the selection of activities
- Think outside of the box
- Selection of indicators to measure impact
- Plan ahead!
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 by

[Logos]
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
Violence Prevention Good Practices Research

**Impact**

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

**Outcomes**

- Research and Strategy Development
- Partnerships via small grants with local/national NGOs for evidence generation and associated coaching

**Outputs**

- Research and Strategy Development
- Partnerships via small grants with local/national NGOs for evidence generation and associated coaching

Supported by

Coordinating Child Protection Sub-sector

Global Education Cluster

Child Protection
Research Methodology

• Qualitative Method (KII, in depth interviews, semi-structured 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!

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THANK YOU FOR JOINING US