STANDARD 25

[1] Camp coordination, camp management and Child protection

[2] The main aim of camp management is to ensure that services and protection provided are in line with national and international laws, guidelines and agreed standards. [3] The camp management agency accomplishes this through monitoring the provision of services, establishing governance, promoting community participation, ensuring maintenance of camp infrastructure, monitoring service delivery and managing population data. [4] The camp management agency and child protection actors have a responsibility to make sure children are not exposed to threats in the camp, and that if specific children at risk are identified, their needs are assessed and action is taken to adapt or target help to them.
Standard

Child protection concerns are reflected in the assessment, design, monitoring and evaluation of camp management activities. The safety and wellbeing of girls and boys of all ages living in camps is safeguarded through camp management structures.

Key actions

KEY ACTIONS FOR CHILD PROTECTION ACTORS

25.1. Present assessment information on child protection to those working on camp management and ensure time is taken to discuss the implications of this information for camp management;

25.2. agree together with CCCM actors which of the indicators suggested in this standard should be used to track progress;

25.3. incorporate questions about camp management into discussions with caregivers, community members and children, and invite camp management workers to attend these discussions.

25.4. ensure that accommodation and other spaces for separated children, child-headed households and (other) children at risk and caregivers are meet international standards on safety and security including lighting, regular contact with the camp protection committee and that regular feedback is collected from children as to how safe they feel;

25.5. ensure there is a children’s focal person in the camp management structure;

25.6. ensure that community-based and state child protection actors are aware of and linked to camp management structures;

25.7. include camp management personnel in training on child protection;

25.8. promote the involvement of girls and boys in decision-making processes within the camp;

25.9. promote the involvement of children with disabilities and their caregivers within the camp;

25.10. work with camp registration and camp management to make sure that children are profiled, and children at risk are identified and followed up with coordinated support; and that all information collected is stored in accordance to norms on data protection;

25.11. support camp management in advocating for fair distribution of services and resources for children;

25.12. in coordination with GBV and child protection actors, set up safe and effective referral mechanisms that map the continuum of service that ensures appropriate responses for all children survivors of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect;

25.13. support camp management in setting up methods for dealing with complaints, especially in terms of sexual exploitation and abuse;

25.14. make sure there are activities to raise awareness among camp management, as well as
the community and parents, of child protection issues;

25.15. Identify which pre-existing forums (e.g. team or cluster meetings) are most useful for regular reviews of information on child protection and camp management;

25.16. Collect examples of success stories, including children’s accounts, to collect and duplicate best practices to ensure quality camp management interventions on children’s safety and wellbeing; and

25.17. Advocate for the link between camp management and child protection indicators be taken into consideration during evaluations and resource allocation processes such as the Post Disaster Needs Analysis or the Post Conflict Needs Analysis.

KEY ACTIONS FOR CAMP MANAGEMENT ACTORS

25.18. Camp infrastructure and the surroundings environment are safe for children before and during service delivery as a sub-objective of each camp management intervention;

25.19. Ensure there is a balance of males and females and social groups in the camp management structures and mechanisms (for example, those who can represent children with disabilities or ethnic minorities), in order to ensure that voices of these children and parents are heard;

25.20. Appoint a children’s focal person who can ensure children have access to, are represented in, and involved in participation structures;

25.21. Bring children’s views into decision-making; through age sensitive participation techniques. When appropriate, the set-up of children committees. Ensure that children of all ages are taken into account, including adolescent boys and girls, as a group often left behind;

25.22. Involve community-based child protection mechanisms, such as peer to peer support groups, teacher associations and protection committees and state child protection actors in the camp or general area, and define roles and responsibilities in referral mechanisms;

25.23. Establish or support monitoring of threats to the safety of children in camps and enlist child protection workers to help create referral mechanisms as required for specific children and families;

25.24. Use population-registration exercises, as well as asking parents and the community to profile children in the camp and to identify children with specific vulnerabilities;

25.25. Advocate to provide services that are age and gender appropriate for children within the camp;

25.26. Coordinate site planning, distributions and other camp activities to ensure that the safety of child / mother friendly spaces is not interrupted;

25.27. Ensure that camp management workers and others working in the camp have signed up to and been trained in a code of conduct or other policy which covers child safeguarding; children’s rights, child friendly communication, children’s needs – as well as their limitations as non-specialized child protection actors; and

25.28. Invite child protection workers to trainings, retreats or workshops where their perspective and information may enhance the outcome.
### Measurement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OUTCOME INDICATOR</th>
<th>OUTCOME TARGET</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25.1. [37] Percentage of camps where child safety and wellbeing, including family unity, are reflected in design, monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.2. [38] Percentage of girls, boys and caregivers surveyed who rate the camp as safe</td>
<td>90%</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACTION INDICATOR</th>
<th>ACTION TARGET</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25.3. [39] Percentage of camp management structures that involve boys and girls in their decision-making processes</td>
<td>80%</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.4. [40] Percentage of camp management structures that involve children with disabilities or their parents in decision-making</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.5. [41] Percentage of camp managers and child protection staff who can clearly explain their roles and responsibilities in responding to child protection issues</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.6. [42] Percentage of basic service access point (such as water points, distribution points, health centres, community centres and toilets) which meet agreed criteria to be considered safe and safely accessible for girls and boys (including at night as required)</td>
<td>100%</td>
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### Guidance notes

#### 25.1 Assessment:

[43] Before promoting the involvement of camp management in child protection, training should be provided to CCCM partners as whoever manages a camp in an emergency has a responsibility to protect, including children, and should be trained and supported in meeting the needs of all camp residents. [44] Any assessment should focus on data disaggregation, children needs, and the potential risks for children in the camps or communities.

#### 25.2 Focal points:

[45] Children’s focal points within camp management structures may liaise with camp management structures to identify and respond to risks within the camp, represent children’s issues, ideas and concerns in decision-making, campaign for child-focused services, ensure there is accessible and safe child-friendly site planning, and refer child-protection concerns arising in the camp.

#### 25.3 Community-based:

[46] Community-based child protection mechanisms can be an effective tool for raising awareness and putting child protection activities into practice. [47] They are also useful for identifying, referring and monitoring children at risk in the camp (see Standard 16). [48] Having an understanding of pre-existing mechanisms and structures to protect children will highly benefit the response to child protection.
concerns. The emergency presents an opportunity to strengthen existing, positive structures.

25.4. Equal access:

All children have the right to education facilities, health and psychosocial services, and recreation and religious activities appropriate to their needs. Confirm that girls and boys have equal access to camp services by carrying out regular spot-checks and observation, and by using information, disaggregated for gender and age, from the various services and assistance providers. Information about camp and security management should be provided equally to women, girls, boys and men.

25.5. Site planning:

The location, size and number of spaces for children to learn and play should be considered from the earliest stages of site planning. Setting space aside for child-friendly spaces, schools, playing fields, etc. in the original site plan helps avoid children’s areas being placed on camp borders or long distances from children’s homes, or excluded altogether for lack of available land. Ensure that there is a concrete plan for the welfare of children and families that considers, for example, how long children will stay in the camp, the livelihood opportunities available, and any transfer to permanent shelter. Use a standard measurement of space between tents and shelters, so that children have a safe, clear and easy to supervise space to play around their shelter.

25.6. Safety:

Camp management should monitor security concerns such as gender-based violence, abductions, attacks, child labour and Explosive Remnants of War and landmine incidents. They can develop profiles of the different needs and specific protection risks faced by girls, women, boys and men, and ensure that these are included in security provisions. For example, this could include appropriate lighting in areas frequently used by women and girls, patrols of firewood collection routes, monitoring of school routes, and marking out of ERW-contaminated areas.

25.7. Complaints mechanisms:

Set up confidential complaints mechanism in easily accessible locations with trained focal points, that are linked to SGBV and Child Protection service providers to receive and forward allegations to CP and SGBV teams that are trained to investigate allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse experienced by women, girls, boys and men in receiving goods or services in the camp.

References

International Organization for Migration (IOM), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), and UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) (2015), Camp Management Toolkit. http://www.globalcccmcluster.org/tools-and-


[66] [www.nrc.no/camp](http://www.nrc.no/camp)