

2019 ANNUAL MEETING REPORT

Report on the 2019 Annual Meeting for Child
Protection in Humanitarian Action:
The Humanitarian-Development Nexus and the
Launch of the 2019 Edition of the CPMS

Geneva, Switzerland
14–15 October 2019



THE ALLIANCE
FOR CHILD PROTECTION
IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Report on the 2019 Annual Meeting for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action: The Humanitarian-Development Nexus and the Launch of the 2019 Edition of the CPMS

Geneva, Switzerland

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Foreword

At the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016, there was agreement that the humanitarian system alone cannot address the magnitude and diversity of needs that result from global humanitarian crises. In order to address this, humanitarian, development, and peace actors agreed to transcend the divide that exists between the sectors by taking on a New Way of Working (NWoW). This New Way of Working calls upon actors to work more "cohesively" in partnerships and to capitalise on their respective comparative advantages to meet humanitarian needs and reduce risks and vulnerabilities. This linkage between humanitarian action, sustainable development, and conflict prevention or peacebuilding has been referred to as the "humanitarian-development nexus." The aim of the "nexus" approach is to define collective outcomes that are based on common analysis, prevention, and response measures.

Three years after the World Humanitarian Summit, where do we stand as humanitarian child protection actors vis-à-vis the nexus? What progress, if any, have we made in terms of operationalising the "nexus" approach for child protection? What challenges have we faced and what have we learned? These and other questions guided the 2019 Annual Meeting for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action in Geneva, Switzerland on 14 and 15 October.



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Hani Mansourian

Co-coordinator, the Alliance
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Acknowledgements

We wish to take this opportunity to express our deep sense of gratitude to all the people whose support and commitment made this gathering possible. Your countless hours of hard work and effort were invaluable in developing the Annual Meeting and the CPMS Launch. The contributions of the individuals and organizations below demonstrate how our cooperative efforts can allow for the sharing of knowledge as we bring hope and change to those we serve.

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Agencies:

CICG

CP AoR

Plan international

Save the Children

Terre des hommes

UNICEF

UNHCR

World Vision

Special thanks to the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) of the US Department of State and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) for funding this initiative. Special thanks also to the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations, Geneva for co-hosting the 2019 CPMS launch.

Abbreviations

CICG	International Conference Centre Geneva
CPHA	Child Protection in Humanitarian Action
CPMS	Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation, and Reintegration
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
NWOW	New Way of Working
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

The 2019 Annual Meeting in Brief

The 2019 Annual Meeting for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action was held in Geneva, Switzerland on 14 and 15 October. Prior to the meeting, a [*Background Paper: "Humanitarian-Development Nexus" and Child Protection*](#) was developed based on an intensive desk review. The paper identified key elements related to the nexus and presented topics for consideration when developing cohesive child protection partnerships. It focused on the child protection sector and invited participants to reflect on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats actors face when working within the nexus framework.

The **opening speakers and keynote panellists** advocated for a holistic, child rights perspective to development and humanitarian situations. A nexus approach must be flexible lest it hinder access to or provision of services. More prevention-oriented solutions can be found if sectors and agencies share a common vision for outcomes and engage in joint data analysis, planning, and programming.

The **nexus approach** brings an on-the-ground perspective to child protection work. Participants were presented with two questions: *Are there additional questions that you see or identify for the humanitarian-child protection sector that you think we need to raise/engage with?* and *What do you think we as humanitarian-child protection actors need to do better to align our work?*

A session on the **operationalisation of child protection in the nexus** highlighted how strong relationships between the humanitarian sector and national- and community-level actors can open the door to future collaborations, policy change, and advocacy that keeps the child as the focus. Working with the nexus can also help support outcomes of social cohesion and peace building.

Three sessions focused on the importance of **strengthening child protection systems to address protection concerns in humanitarian action**. Systems-based approaches require the use of multi-disciplinary teams and/or multi-sectoral coordination. Interventions, particularly in refugee or migratory settings, should seek to address the needs of refugees, migrants, and host/local communities. Integrated approaches provide services for the entire settlement, support overall system strengthening, improve the local economy, and create a more inclusive system for all.

The 2019 Annual Meeting by the Numbers

- The results of consultations on the theme for the Annual Meeting were 52% for the humanitarian-development nexus and 48% for child protection and climate change.
- Over 550 participants applied to attend.
- Due to limited capacity, only 148 participants were able to attend the event in person (27% of total applicants).
- Representatives came from 54 different organisations.
- Ten local and national organisations were represented (18.52%).
- Twenty out of 78 submitted abstracts were selected for presentation.
- Professional live streaming allowed practitioners to participate remotely: 9,840 people viewed the videos.
- The Alliance reached 155,990 people with Annual Meeting products, and 16,788 people engaged with these products (likes, shares, etc.)
- Nine local organisations received subsidies to attend the Annual Meeting.

In the nexus, it is important to **engage faith actors in child protection**. Faith actors are often seen as reliable community-based child protection actors who have a long-term presence in communities and naturally fill the gaps in services needed. They hold a great level of authority and respect and are able to observe their surroundings and create opportunities for new spaces and knowledge. Additional evidence is required to determine the effects of faith itself on children’s wellbeing and resilience in both humanitarian and development contexts.

Table 1: Common Themes Arising from Annual Meeting Presentations

- Funding
- Ways of working within organisations, donors, and networks
- Cross-sectoral collaboration
- Need for clarity and practical guidance
- Localisation
- Mapping of the nexus

As we implement interventions in humanitarian settings, it is critical to be able to **measure their impact on children’s wellbeing and protection**. Meaningful measurement of impact requires a long-term commitment. It must also involve the local community in establishing local norms for childhood development and wellbeing. Qualitative measurements such as photography and digital storytelling can be powerful tools for healing both children and communities.

During the presentations, some common themes emerged (see Table 1). Those themes led to the development of **specific recommendations** for key child protection actors, namely the CP AoR, national governments, The Alliance, donors, and NGOs.

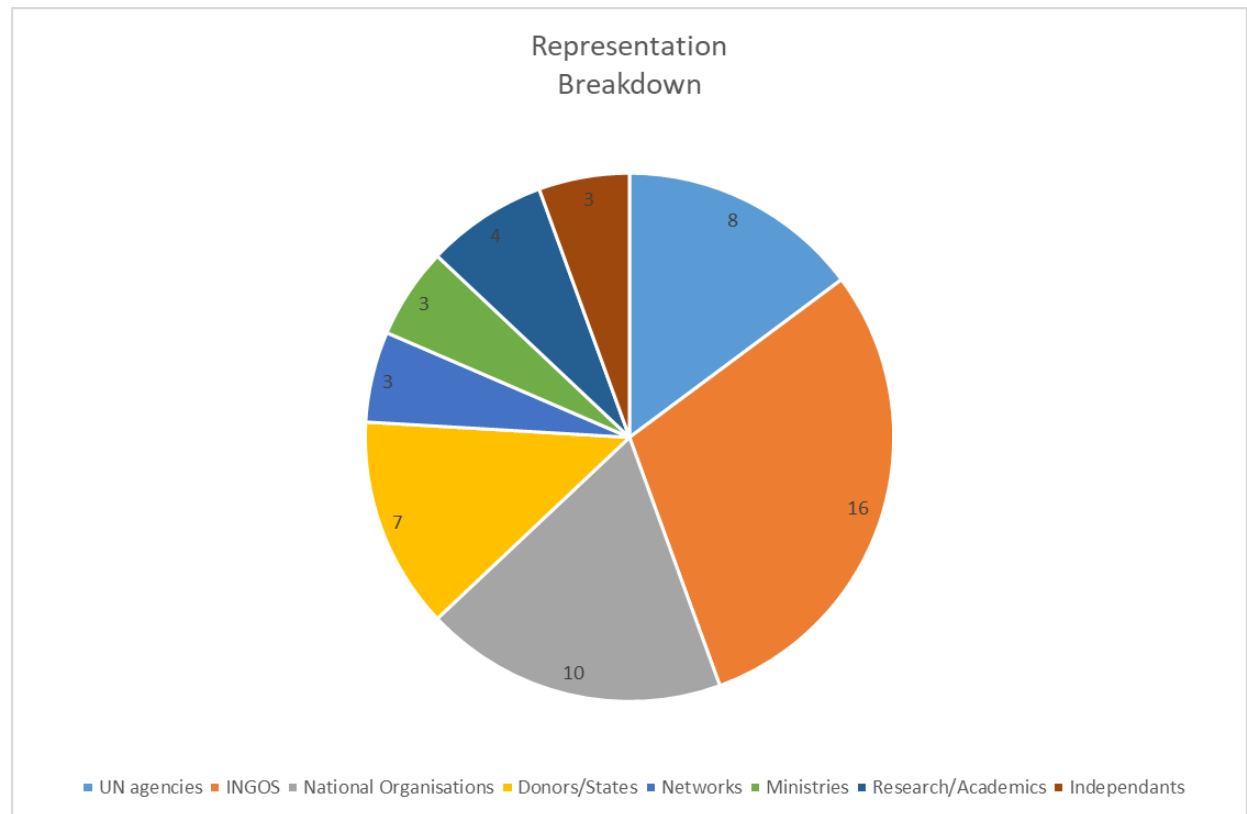
Following the conclusion of panel presentations, the Alliance shared some of their more recent work, including the latest publications from the working groups and task forces. It was an opportunity for practitioners to meet together and have more in-depth discussions about the available technical resources and to learn about upcoming initiatives within the Alliance.

The meeting continued with **the launch of the 2019 Edition of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPMS)**. The revised edition reflects (a) recent sector learning and evidence and (b) improved guidance on prevention, gender and age inclusion, and accountability to children. It is now available in English in both PDF and interactive formats. Country-level roll-outs; webinars; and French, Arabic, and Spanish versions of the CPMS handbook will be launching throughout 2020.

Background

The 2019 Annual Meeting for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action was held in Geneva, Switzerland on 14 and 15 October. The theme for this two-day meeting, “Humanitarian-Development Nexus”, was selected after wide consultation with and voting by the child protection community. Once the topic was selected, a *Background Paper: “Humanitarian-Development Nexus” and Child Protection* was developed based on an intensive desk review. The paper identified key elements related to the nexus and presented topics for consideration when developing cohesive child protection partnerships. It focused on the child protection sector and approach and invited participants to reflect on the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats actors face when working within the nexus.

Over 550 individuals applied to attend the meeting and 78 abstracts¹ were submitted. Unfortunately, funding and staffing constraints could only accommodate 148 participants and 20 presenters. The attendees included practitioners, researchers, donors, and policy makers from the child protection in humanitarian action sector and from all around the world.



The overwhelming interest in the Annual Meeting led the Alliance to invest in professional live streaming so that practitioners could follow the discussions and participate remotely. As a result, the Alliance reached 155,990 people with products related to the Annual Meeting; 16,788 people engaged with these products by liking, sharing, commenting, etc. The videos of the live stream have been viewed by 9,840 people.

¹ For detailed abstracts, please see [Abstract: Annual Meeting for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action + Launch of the 2019 Edition of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action](#).

Welcome and Keynote Panel

Session Summary

Ultimately, child protection in the nexus is about working together to save lives and to hold parties accountable to their responsibilities. A nexus approach requires commitments from all sectors, governments, and donors. A livestream recording is available [here](#).

Presenter	Organisation	Presentation Summary
<i>Anne-Sophie Lois (Moderator)</i>	Plan International	A holistic, child rights perspective should be applied to development and humanitarian situations, but lack of funding makes it difficult to be open, to explore, and to listen to new ways of thinking.
<i>Katy Barnett</i>	No Lost Generation	Integrated programming, diversification of resources, and supporting social norms change are promising options.
<i>Matthew Scott</i>	World Vision International	Regular context analysis should inform adaptive practice, but donors often resist true cross-sector collaboration.
<i>Sabine Rakotomalala</i>	Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children	The child protection sector must clarify what it takes to protect children, use the global governance structure more effectively, and focus on showcasing indicators and interventions.
<i>Scholastica Pembe</i>	New Hope New Winners Foundation	If sectors and agencies commit to doing joint data analysis, planning, and programming and share a common vision for outcomes, more prevention-oriented solutions can be found.
<i>William Chemaly</i>	Global Protection Cluster	A nexus approach must be flexible lest it hinder access to or provision of services.

Operationalising child protection in the nexus

Session Summary

Systems approaches to child protection can include integrating adaptation and context change into the programming; advocating with donors for adaptable, systems-based approaches that address root causes; and including the humanitarian framework in staff competencies. A livestream recording is available [here](#).

<i>Presenter</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Abstract Title²</i>	<i>Presentation Summary</i>
<i>Ndeye Marie Diop</i>	UNICEF	Moderator	
<i>Christina Mdemu</i>	IRC	Ending violence against children through positive parenting in emergency and protracted refugee situations in Tanzania	A coordinated study strengthened relationships between national- and community-level actors and opened the door for future collaborations, policy change, and advocacy.
<i>Erica Hall & Brikena Zogaj</i>	World Vision	Using a systems approach across the nexus to improve child protection	“Child protection systems” must be defined flexibly, and practitioners must have the skills and space to adequately contextualise and adapt interventions and tools.
<i>Mariasole Fanuzzi</i>	Plan International	Using Child-Centred Multi-Risk Assessments to assess the protection situation in the nexus: The experience from Lake Chad	Child-centred, rights-based assessments offer children opportunities for meaningful participation; they also present challenges related to analysis and cultural acceptance.
<i>Mohan Dangal</i>	Child Nepal	Rupantaran ('Transformation') among adolescent boys and girls to combat violence against children in humanitarian situations in Nepal	The Rupantaran tool has strengthened participants’ relationships with the police, re-enrollment in school, and engagement in advocacy.
<i>Sara Valerio</i>	War Child Holland	Back to the Future: Addressing the protection and education needs of Syrian refugees and vulnerable host communities while strengthening the education sector in Lebanon	Developing a close working relationship with the government facilitates the collection of data, access to education, and the identification of the most vulnerable children.

² Abstract: Annual Meeting for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action + Launch of the 2019 Edition of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action

Strengthening child protection systems to address humanitarian protection concerns (Panel A)

Session Summary

Child protection systems strengthening must include local communities, NGOs, INGOs, and government actors to fully protect children in humanitarian settings. Partnerships between different actors is especially important for children on the move. The livestream video is available [here](#).

<i>Presenter</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Abstract Title³</i>	<i>Presentation Summary</i>
<i>Mark Canavera</i>	CPC Learning Network	Moderator	
<i>Davide Caliandro & Francesca Giordano</i>	CESVI Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore	Resilience-focused approach in child protection response in Libya: The Tutor of Resilience model	Multi-disciplinary, strengths-based, resilience-focused psychosocial interventions give practitioners and trauma-affected individuals a sense of ownership and agency.
<i>Issa Abdourahamane</i>	IRC	Adapter la boîte à outils de PE au contexte de la migration mixte : L'expérience de l'International Rescue Committee à Agadez, Niger	Adaptation and coordination with other sectors are critical when providing support to children in migration.
<i>Leana Podeszfa</i>	UNHCR	Working with Kenyan national authorities to strengthen child protection systems to benefit both host community and refugee children	Integrated settlements can serve both refugees and local members, support overall system strengthening, improve the local economy, and create a more inclusive system.
<i>Mara Tissera Luna</i>	Hungarian Helsinki Committee	Lessons from Hungary's civil society: Protecting asylum-seeking children amidst the 2015 "migrant" crisis and the asylum system reform	Partnering with local, international, and government bodies can generate data on the effects of government policies, identify risks, and counteract negative policies.
<i>Rhoda Nyakato</i>	Plan International	Facilitating linkages between formal and informal child protection systems	NGOs must engage with formal and informal local actors (including community members) in order to provide quicker and longer-lasting responses for children.

³ Abstract: Annual Meeting for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action + Launch of the 2019 Edition of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action.

Strengthening child protection systems to address humanitarian protection concerns (Panel B)

Session Summary

Key priority areas for child protection systems strengthening include the social service workforce, funding, policy, coordination, and community members themselves.

<i>Presenter</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Abstract Title⁴</i>	<i>Presentation Summary</i>
<i>Pia Vraalsen</i>	Child Frontiers	Moderator	
<i>Catherine Huser</i>	Act Church of Sweden	Creating a protective impact through social change	When populations affected by humanitarian crises identify their strengths (in terms of empathy, compassion, solidarity, unity, etc.), they strengthen their sense of social responsibility and agency.
<i>Guillaume Landry</i>	Bureau International des Droits de l'Enfant	La transformation de la pratique des acteurs sociaux de protection de l'enfance, réflexion sur l'approche par compétences-clés	There is a need for a competency-based framework for the social workforce on justice for children, as this would allow for a more sustainable change and better connections with key stakeholders.
<i>Irene Wali</i>	Save the Children	County Children Officers embracing alternative care: Unaccompanied, abandoned, and orphaned refugee children find a family in Dadaab Refugee Camp	Humanitarian actors must work to influence the way donors, policy makers, and related institutions spend funds and design policy around alternative care for children.
<i>José Luis Hernández</i>	UNHCR	A child protection response through the regional Safe Spaces Network in the Americas	Displaced individuals face increased vulnerability due to prolonged displacement, limited information management across multiple systems, language barriers, and the presence of new actors and teams.
<i>Lucia Castelli</i>	AVSI Foundation	Increasing access to child protection services through referral	Weekly visits by trained social workers have strengthened the relationship between social workers and beneficiaries and made it easier to identify and refer child protection cases.

⁴ Abstract: Annual Meeting for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action + Launch of the 2019 Edition of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action

Strengthening child protection systems to address humanitarian protection concerns (Panel C)

Session Summary

A holistic child protection system will address risks that arise from humanitarian conditions (including climate change) as well as development concerns (such as social service workforce capacity and social systems breakdowns).

<i>Presenter</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Abstract Title⁵</i>	<i>Presentation Summary</i>
<i>Christina Torsein</i>	Proteknôn Consultancy Group	Moderator	
<i>Ann Carter</i>	Osman Consulting	Keeping children safe in forced displacement settings: The protection of Syrian refugee children in Lebanon from a systems perspective	Both tensions and opportunities exist for integrating the humanitarian architecture at country, regional, and local levels with the developing national child protection system.
<i>Katharina Witkowski</i>	Plan International	Child protection as collective nexus outcome with the Lake Chad Crisis	A full-spectrum approach across the functional areas of humanitarian, development, and social cohesion helps ensure a holistic approach to child protection.
<i>Laurent Chapuis</i>	UNICEF	Making national child protection systems work for unaccompanied children on the move	Asylum systems require improvements before they can provide adequate, durable care for children who are unaccompanied and have survived violence, abuse, neglect, and trafficking.
<i>Natia Partsksalazadze</i>	Global Social Service Workforce Association	Bridging the humanitarian and development divide through social service workforce strengthening: Country and regional examples	Engaging humanitarian actors in social service workforce assessments supports contextualised mapping tools, higher quality data, and more coordinated planning and interventions.
<i>Souleymane Dia</i>	Ministère de la Santé et de l'Action Sociale	Resume de la protection de l'enfance dans les situations d'urgence	In order to address child protection risks related to climate change, Senegal has included strategies for building community resilience into its national social protection policy.

⁵ [Abstract: Annual Meeting for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action + Launch of the 2019 Edition of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action](#)

Engaging faith actors for child protection

Session Summary

Local faith actors are often well-respected and have the ability to observe their surroundings and create opportunities for new spaces and knowledge.

Engaging faith actors in child protection responses supports community acceptance and long-term sustainability. The livestream recording is available [here](#).

<i>Presenter</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Abstract Title⁶</i>	<i>Presentation Summary</i>
<i>Limnyuy Konglim</i>	International Catholic Migration Commission	Moderator	
<i>Amanda Rives</i>	World Vision International	The role of faith actors in protecting children on the move in fragile contexts: Evidence and learnings for programming and policy	More research is needed to determine the role faith actors, and faith itself, plays in children’s resilience and protection.
<i>Elisa Gamero</i>	World Vision El Salvador	Family, community, church and child: Sustainable networks for child protection in El Salvador	Local faith actors hold a certain level of authority and respect, often greater than that of government or local powers.
<i>Zoubeida Abou Assaly</i>	World Vision Lebanon	Finding common ground: Interfaith leadership on local child protection action in Lebanon	Commonalities between religious teachings and child protection principles support faith actors to facilitate community processes and support sustainable solutions.

⁶ [Abstract: Annual Meeting for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action + Launch of the 2019 Edition of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action](#)

Approaches to child well-being and protection risks

Session Summary

The understanding of child well-being differs from context to context, so community involvement is essential when defining, supporting, and assessing child well-being in emergency and non-emergency settings.

<i>Presenter</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Abstract Title⁷</i>	<i>Presentation Summary</i>
<i>Haytham Othman</i>	Children of One World	Moderator	
<i>Dicky Pelupessy</i>	Crisis Center, Universitas Indonesia	Current state of well-being of children and families affected by disasters in West Nusa Tenggara and Central Sulawesi, Indonesia	A study describes both the well-being status of child and adult survivors who received humanitarian response aid and recommendations to guide ongoing post-emergency efforts.
<i>Martha Bragin</i>	Silberman School of Social Work/ IASSW	The Community Participatory Evaluation Tool: Toward efficacy and empowerment in community-led child protection	This tool supports affected populations to define “optimal child development,” their approaches to protecting children, and crises’ impacts on local norms and coping mechanisms.
<i>Ronald Gutierrez</i>	Family for Every Child	Learning from digital storytelling, child-led data collection, and PhotoVoice to inform participatory research with children on the move in the Middle East and Europe	Qualitative data collection methods are useful for creating public awareness, encouraging institutional dialogue, and supporting multi-disciplinary approaches to child protection.

⁷ [Abstract: Annual Meeting for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action + Launch of the 2019 Edition of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action](#)

Recommendations for the Child Protection Sector

Common Themes Arising from Annual Meeting Presentations	
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typical funding cycles focus on short-term results rather than long term outcomes. • Child protection actors must be advocates who will work with donors to support a nexus approach.
Ways of working within organisations, donors, and networks	<p>Internal ways of working should focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing risk; • Strengthening the social workforce; • Integrating a nexus approach into sectoral responses (i.e. case management); and • Including child rights, DDR, etc. in government systems.
Cross-sectoral collaboration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnerships between sectors should be harmonised to include joint assessments/ analyses and integrated approaches.
Clarity and practical guidance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need for harmonised language and definitions across fields and sectors. • The child protection sector requires guidelines, how-to guidance, and toolkits. • The Alliance should develop a position paper on child protection and the nexus that can help inform/ begin a discussion with local actors on the nexus concept.
Localisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Alliance and CP AoR should collaborate more intentionally with local and national networks at field and global levels and revise local partnership models to: • Provide more flexibility in developing local capacity; • Increase the visibility of local partners; and • Create links with NGOs and INGOs that are responsible for setting standards.
Mapping of the nexus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mappings should be done of nexus actors working at all levels of child protection (regional, national, and international).

The nexus approach brings an on-the-ground perspective to child protection work. It seeks to address root causes and to prevent protection risks. Over the course of the meeting, participants were challenged to engage with two questions:

- *Are there any additional questions that you see or identify for the humanitarian-child protection sector that you think we need to raise/engage with?*
- *What do you think we as humanitarian-child protection actors need to do better to align our work?*

The resulting discussions identified several common themes, which are detailed in the table *Common Themes Arising from Annual Meeting Presentations*.

Based on the recurring themes, several recommendations were developed for specific child protection actors.

For the CP AoR

- Include global and field-level child protection system analysis in long-term planning and strategizing;
- Collaborate more with local actors at field level; and
- Promote inclusion of governments in global and field-level humanitarian response coordination.

For national governments

- Include DRR preparedness and contingency planning in national plans; and
- Strengthen multi-sectoral approaches to child protection.

For the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action

- Develop a position paper on the nexus and child protection.

For Donors

- Allow for longer-term funding;
- Put prescriptive funding guidelines/conditions in place that encourage projects to use a nexus approach; and
- Allow more flexibility in funding, especially when it comes to developing the capacity of local actors.

For NGOs

- Showcase examples of how the nexus can be applied internally through institutional ways of working; and
- Start an open conversation with donors on the restrictions and consequences of earmarked funding.

The livestreaming recording is available [here](#).

Hot Off the Press

Session Summary

New child-centred, evidence-based resources are available to help frontline humanitarian actors support the physical, emotional, and mental well-being of children of all ages. The livestream recording is available [here](#).

<i>Presenter</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Abstract Title⁸</i>	<i>Presentation Summary</i>
<i>Sara Lim Bertrand</i>	The Alliance	Moderator	
<i>Angela Marshall</i>	IRC	Breaking the Barrier: Reaching conflict-affected adolescents in Northeast Nigeria through the OFDA-funded SAFE project	Supporting Adolescents and their Families in Emergencies (SAFE) is a resource package that increases the ability of humanitarians to target and engage with adolescents.
<i>Berit Kieselbach</i>	WHO	Strengthening the health sector's response to child maltreatment	New guidelines help frontline health workers identify child maltreatment, provide first line support, interact with caregivers, and appropriately document maltreatment cases.
<i>Chantal Neuweiler</i>	Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children	Ending violence in and through schools via evidence-based interventions	A short, practical handbook on preventing school-based violence outlines nine steps schools can take to implement a whole-school approach to violence prevention.
<i>Lindsay Shearer</i>	Save the Children	Unprotected: Crisis in humanitarian funding to child protection	Existing humanitarian needs and gaps require a long-term funding approach and significant investments in capacity building and resource development.

⁸ Abstract: Annual Meeting for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action + Launch of the 2019 Edition of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action

*Sabrina
Hermosilla*

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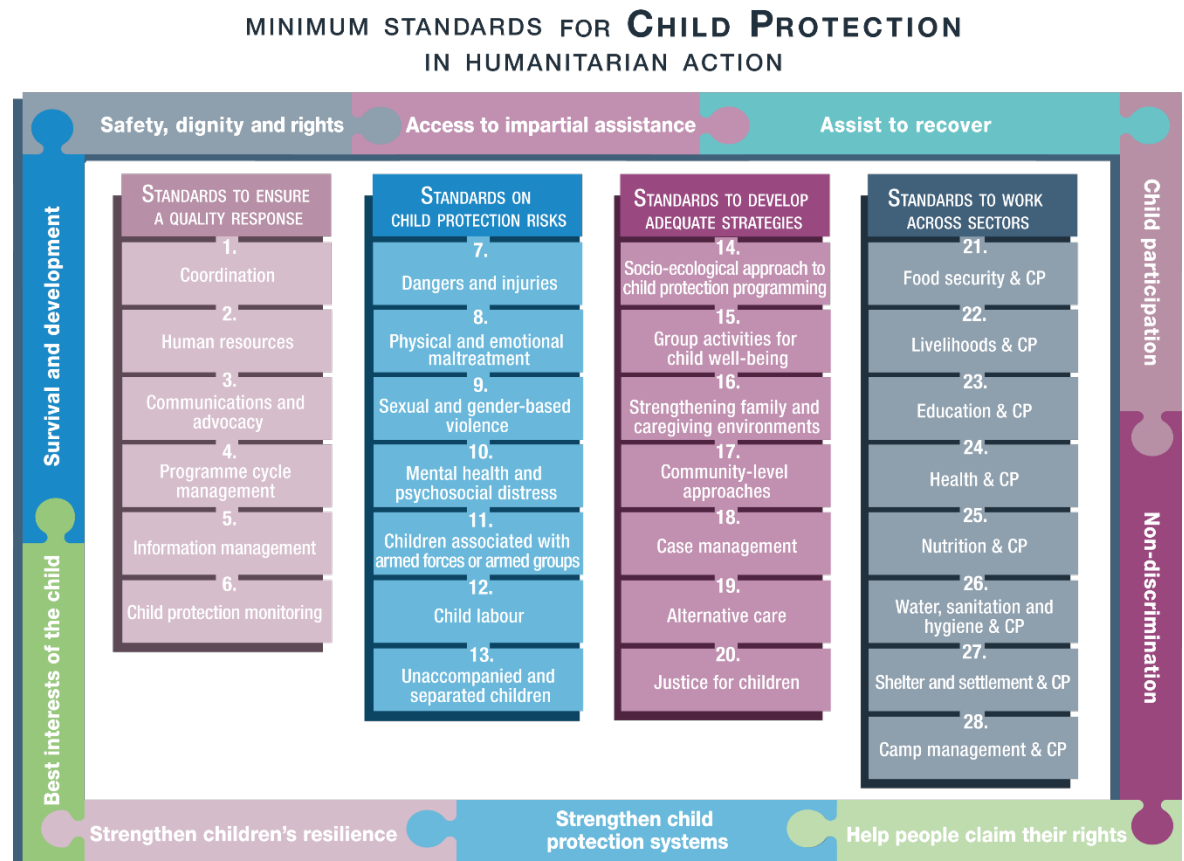
Child-friendly spaces' impact across five
humanitarian settings: A meta-analysis

Child-friendly spaces can provide a protective and promotive (albeit inconsistent) environment for younger children, but their effects are not visible in older children.

Launch of the 2019 Edition of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action

After a two-year revision process, the *2019 Edition of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPMS)* launched at the Annual Meeting. The livestream is available [here](#). The revised edition reflects recent sector learning and evidence and improved guidance on prevention, gender and age inclusion, and accountability to children. It also includes targeted guidance for use in refugee settings and infectious disease outbreaks and concrete models for integrated approaches between child protection and health, education, nutrition, and other sectoral actors.

The *2019 Edition of the CPMS* can now be accessed via the [Alliance's website](#) in both PDF and interactive formats. A limited number of CPMS handbooks in English are currently available to be distributed to inter-agency and field-based coordination groups. French, Arabic, and Spanish versions of the CPMS handbook will be available in early 2020. CPMS webinars will be coming in December 2020.



The CPMS Working group is collaborating with actors worldwide to hold launch events or otherwise support the roll-out of the *2019 Edition of the CPMS*. For more information on the revised CPMS, visit the [CPMS page](#) of the Alliance website.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Key Products of the 2019 Child Protection in Humanitarian Action Annual Meeting

Abstract: Annual Meeting for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action + Launch of the 2019 Edition of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action

Agenda: Annual Meeting for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action + Launch of the 2019 Edition of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action

Humanitarian-Development Nexus: 2019 Annual Meeting (Event booklet)

“Humanitarian-Development Nexus” and Child Protection: Sharing responsibility for children’s protection–addressing risks and vulnerabilities through cohesive partnerships (Background paper)

Appendix 2: Participant List

Abduljabar Arab	Iraq	Christina Mdemu	Tanzania
Aflak Suleman	United Kingdom	Christina Torsein	Canada
Alessia Chiocchetti	United States of America	Christine Knudsen	
Alexandra Shaphren	United States of America	Claudine Bizimana	Burundi
Alison Wright	United Kingdom	Colin Rogers	
Amanda Azzali	Senegal	Colleen Fitzgerald	United States of America
Amanda Melville	Switzerland	Crystal Stewart	United States of America
Amanda Rives	USA	Damien Formaz	Switzerland
Amer Al Maliki	Iraq	Dan Rono	Burundi
Anastasia Anthopoulos	Switzerland	Danielle Preiss	Ethiopia
Angela Mazer Marshall	Jordan	Davide Caliandro	Tunisia
Anita Queirazza	United Kingdom	Davide Vignate	Switzerland
Ann Carter	United Kingdom	Diane Boulay	Switzerland
Annette Lyth	United States	Dicky Pelupessy	Indonesia
Antonia Luedeke	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Divya Arora	
Atta ul Haq	Pakistan	Domenico di Nuzzo	United Kingdom
Audrey Bollier	Switzerland	Edith Morch Binnema	Mozambique
Aurélie Péter-Contesse	Switzerland	Eduardo Pando	Chile
Beatrice Walker	Switzerland	Eleonora Mansi	United States of America
Ben Mayanja	Uganda	Elizabeth Drevlow	South Africa
Berit Kieselbach	Switzerland	Ellen Gorris	Belgium
Bill Forbes	United States of America	Elsa Laurin	Kenya
Cécile Bizouerne	France	Elspeth Chapman	Spain
Brennan Webert		Emma Nordlund	Switzerland
Brigitte Goby	France	Enzo Mauro Tabet Cruz	Switzerland
Brikena Zogaj	Albania	Eric Marclay	Switzerland
Caroline Veldhuizen	Sweden	Erica Hall	United Kingdom
Catherine Huser		Fathia Omar Hassan	Yemen
Cathrine Andersen	Norway	Foysal Hasan Tanvir	Bangladesh
Chantal Neuweiler	Switzerland	Francesca Giordano	Italia
Patrice Cholley	Switzerland	Francesca Rivelli	Serbia

Frank Kiyingi	Uganda	Kristine Mikhailidi	United States of America
Frieda Mwebe Mofya	Kenya	Laura Melchiade	France
Gatienne Jobit	France	Laurent Chapuis	Switzerland
Georg Siep		Leana Podeszfa	Kenya
Georgie Lund	United Kingdom	Leila Fasseaux	Switzerland
Giulia Banakai Tshilumba	Switzerland	Leilani Elliott	Mozambique
Guillaume Landry	Canada	Limnyuy Konglim	United States of America
Hani Mansourian	Kenya	Lindsay Shearer	Norway
Hanna-Tina Fischer	Germany	Lotte Claessens	Netherlands
Hannah Thompson	France	Lucia Castelli	Italy
Hend Al-Ma'seb	Kuwait	Luis Fernando Medina	Colombia
Ibrahim Javish	Turkey	Leguízamo	
Igor Vorontsov	Hungary	M. Haytham Othman	Turkey
Ingunn Vatne	Switzerland	Maarten Barends	Switzerland
Irene Tumwebaze	Bangladesh	Mara Paulini Machado	Netherlands
Irene Wali	Kenya	Mara Tissera Luna	Hungary
Irma Hajro	Austria	Marco Grazia	Cyprus
Isabel Zbinden	Switzerland	Maria Sole Fanuzzi	Niger
Issa Abdourahamane	Niger	Marie Nadjafi-Bösch	Germany
Iune Baravalle	Iran	Marina Anselme	Switzerland
Jennifer Groves	United States of America	Marine Vallet	
Jennifer Lee	United States of America	Marion Prats	Switzerland
Joan Kipwola	South Sudan	Mark Canavera	United States of America
Joanna Wedge	Canada	Marko Madut Garang Wek	South Sudan
Jose Luis Hernandez	Costa Rica	Martha Bragin	United States of America
Jovia Tukwasibwe Nyirabuntu	Uganda	Mary Winters	Denmark
Joy Cheung	China	Méschac Nakanywenge	Democratic Republic of the Congo
Kamela Usmani		Micol Alberizzi	Sweden
Kate Moriarty		Minja Peuschel	Sweden
Katy Barnett	Jordan	Mirette Said Bahgat Hannallah	Canada
Kelsey Shanks	United Kingdom	Mohamed Adan Willow	Somalia
Kevin McNulty	United States of America	Mohan Dangal	Nepal
Kevin Savage	Switzerland	Monique Nanchen	Switzerland
Kezia M'Clelland	United Kingdom	Nadia Akmoun	Switzerland
Kibri Hailu Abay	Ethiopia	Nadir Kohzad	Afghanistan

Nalan Uker	Turkey	Sara Lim	Comoros
Nathan McGibney	Switzerland	Sara Valerio	Lebanon
Ndeye Marie Diop	Kenya	Scholastica Barnabas Pembe	Tanzania
Nicola Griffiths		Shafi Ullah Ahmadzai	Afghanistan
Nicolas Makharashvili	United States of America	Silvana Winer	Israel
Nicole Gaertner	United States of America	Simon Hills	Switzerland
Nishitha Andra	United States of America	Sophie Etzold	Germany
Patrick Okello	Uganda	Souleymane Dia	Sénégal
Petra Heusser	Switzerland	Susanna Davies	United Kingdom
Phenny Kakama	Switzerland	Sylvain Fournier	Switzerland
Phoebe Marabi	Kenya	Sylvie Bodineau	
Pia Vraalsen	United Kingdom	Tanya Norton	Switzerland
Pierre Inyaani	South Sudan	Tasha Gill	United States
Ramon Broers	United States of America	Tatjana Aebli	Switzerland
Ranjini Paskarasingam	Bangladesh	Thomas Dannatt	
Reema Chopra		Tine Tulari	Nigeria
Rhoda Nyakato	Tanzania	Valentina Falco	
Richard Antony Ombono	Cameroon	Victoria Whitaker	Sweden
Riyad Al Najem	Sweden	Wanda Toso	Switzerland
Ron Gutierrez		William Chemaly	
Sabine Rakotomalala	Switzerland	Yamrot Jemal	Ethiopia
Sabrina Herмосilla	United States of America	Yvan Loehle	Switzerland
Sahar Samom	Palestine	Yvonne Agengo	Switzerland
Samar Thabet Noman		Zeinab Hijazi	United States of America
Sandra Maignant	France	Zeynep Munevver Sanduvac	Turkey
Sanna Kaeki	United States of America	Hamad Mohammed Abdullah	
Sara Hommel	United Kingdom	Bazama	

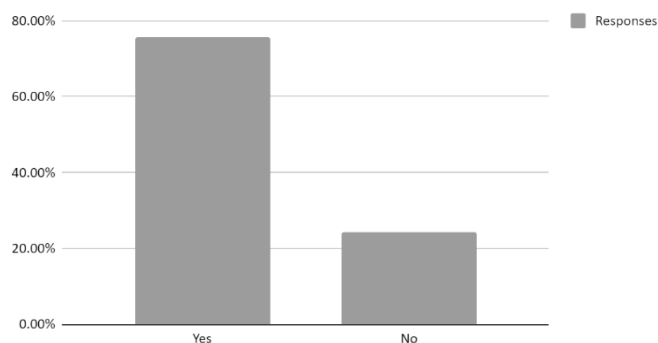
Appendix 3: Feedback from Participants⁹

Benefits of the Annual Meeting

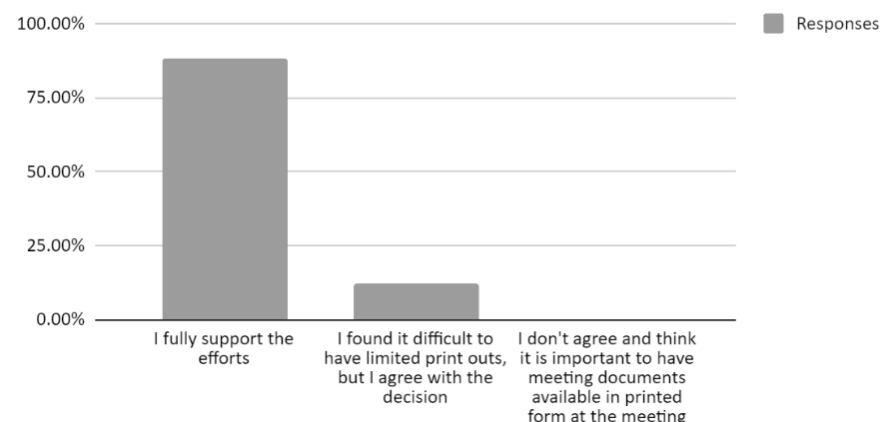
Responses received through the post-meeting evaluation were positive overall. According to respondents, one of the most enjoyable parts of the Annual Meeting is networking with colleagues. This was particularly true for individuals who have worked together virtually but only met face-to-face at the meeting. Respondents also appreciated the live streaming that provided access to a wider audience.

Significant efforts were made this year to limit the meeting's environmental impact by reducing the amount of printed materials. Even though some participants found the reduced printing difficult, 100% of respondents agreed with the decision. One feature that supported reduced printing was the conference app. Approximately 76% of respondents found the conference app helpful, although some shared that its usefulness was hampered by spotty, inconsistent internet service.

Did you find the app helpful?



What do you think of the efforts that were taken to reduce printing?



Many respondents valued the diversity of panelists and presentations, especially the presentations and discussions around the humanitarian-development nexus.

Another frequently mentioned benefit of the Annual Meeting was the opportunity to become more familiar with the Alliance's working groups, task forces, and initiatives.

It is hardly surprising, then, that over half of respondents (67%) found the session on the *2019 Edition of the CPMS* to be the most helpful, followed by the Marketplace. The sessions identified as the "least helpful" were *Operationalising child protection in the nexus* and *Strengthening child protection systems to address humanitarian protection concerns*.

⁹ Responses were received by 33 participants, representing 22% of the total attendance.

Recommendations

Respondents overwhelmingly requested more and different **opportunities to network** with colleagues during future annual meetings. Many respondents suggested reducing the number of presentations so there was more time for interactive discussions (including between working groups), social events, and bilateral discussions (i.e.

more breaks/unstructured time). There was also a request to provide a list of participants to support networking efforts.

Related to the networking component was a desire to see **more local participation**. Suggestions to facilitate the

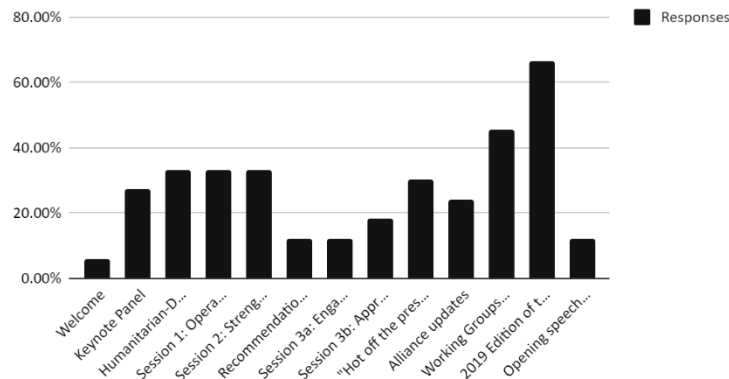
participation of local and national actors included beginning visa processes two months in advance, securing more funds for travel subsidies, and

considering options for multi-lingual participation (e.g. a

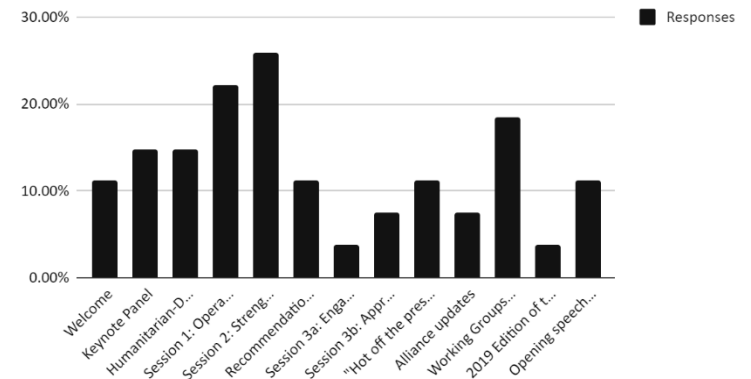
Swahili translation of the *CPMS*). Respondents were also eager to hear more from development actors on their experiences with the nexus. For future integrated meetings, it would be beneficial to include a greater number of non-child protection speakers.

Respondents consistently expressed a desire to change the **presentation format** to include a wider range of methodologies. Many respondents requested that the presentations be more practical by incorporating opportunities for attendees to actively engage with the information or develop action plans rather

Which session did you find most helpful?



Which session did you find least helpful?



Session Key		
Welcome		
Keynote Panel	Recommendations for the CP sector	Alliance updates
Humanitarian-Development Nexus	Session 3a: Engaging faith actors for child protection	Working Groups and Task Forces
Session 1: Operationalising child protection in the nexus	Session 3b: Approaches to measuring child wellbeing and child protection risks	Updates - Market Place
Session 2: Strengthening child protection systems to address humanitarian protection concerns	"Hot off the press" presentations	2019 Edition of the CPMS
		Opening speeches: CPMS launch

than simply listening to a presentation. There were also suggestions that the conference app be used more effectively, though no specific recommendations were provided.

There were also suggestions that the **presentation content** be more rigorously vetted to ensure that findings were rooted in evidence and that the material was relevant to a wide variety of practitioners, not just the organization presenting the findings. Reducing the number of presentations/speakers was mentioned as a way to increase both the quality of presentations and the level of engagement/understanding by participants.

Finally, respondents requested that more space for **diverse, critical reflection** be built into the schedule. This could include independent reflection as well as group processes.