

Report on Child Protection in Humanitarian Action Practitioners Survey Capacity and Learning Needs

September 2025

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ACRONYMS

BIP	Best Interests Procedure
CAAFAG	Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups
CCCM	Camp Coordination and Camp Management
CP AoR	Child Protection Area of Responsibility
CPHA	Child Protection in Humanitarian Action
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
MHPSS	Mental Health and Psychosocial Support
MRM	Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism
PSEA	Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
The Alliance	The Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action
UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (The Alliance), the Global Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR), and UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) conducted a joint survey on Capacities and Learning Needs in Child Protection in Humanitarian Action from May to August 2024. This joint survey aimed to identify capacity; learning and development needs; gaps in the availability and accessibility of as well as quality of technical resources for child protection practitioners in humanitarian action, including refugee and displacement settings. The survey questionnaire comprised four sections: General Information, Organisation's Experience, Learning and Development activities and needs, and Access to Support. In the 'Organisation's Experience', the survey asked about organisational focus on Child Protection areas, collaboration with other sectors, work around accountability to children and prevention, and localisation aspect. The survey was disseminated through the networks of the three entities mentioned above. One coordinated response was solicited from each organisation at each country level (e.g. each country office for UN/INGOs). This report provides the findings of the survey results, including the data analysis disaggregated by the type of organisations.



The survey results are accessible on [the dashboard!](#)

2. KEY FINDINGS

A total of 321 responses were received from 95 countries, including local/national NGOs (41%), UN agencies (32%), International NGOs (23%), and Government institutions (1%). The top three Thematic Areas the respondents' organisations work on were 1) Sexual and Gender-Based Violence or SGBV¹ (83%), 2) Unaccompanied and Separated Children or UASC (77%), and Mental Health and Psychosocial Distress (74%). For Intervention Areas, 71% are involved in Advocacy on child protection, 70% in Case Management/ Best Interests Procedure, including Information Management, and 70% in Child Protection System Strengthening. The respondents' Child Protection team indicated that **they regularly work with Protection (93%), Gender-Based Violence or GBV (86%), Education (81%), and Health (57%)**.

¹ The survey and report mainly apply the term of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), which the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPMS) defines as 'any act that is perpetrated against a person's will that is based on gender norms and unequal power relationships. It encompasses threats of violence and coercion. It can be physical, emotional, psychological, or sexual in nature, and can take the form of a denial of resources or access to services. It inflicts harm on women, girls, men and boys.'

A majority of respondents reported that **they have consulted and collaborated with children** to inform their programmes in Needs Assessments (**83%**), Programme Implementation (**67%**), Programme Planning (**64%**), Advocacy Efforts (**61%**), and Monitoring and Evaluation (**61%**). Furthermore, **68%** of respondents answered that **their organisation implemented Child Protection prevention initiatives** in their context to address the root causes of harm to children.

Regarding localisation, **36%** of respondents from local and national organisations indicated that they experienced **an increase in direct funding from donors** within 24 months prior to the survey, while **33%** saw a decrease. On the other hand, **62%** of respondents from **UN agencies and INGOs indicated that their Child Protection teams funded local or national actors as implementing partners** in respective contexts, and **79%** said **their Child Protection teams collaborated with local/national actors as equal partners**.

The survey revealed that most of the respondents' organisations, **73%**, **benefited from training on child protection within 24 months prior to the survey**, with the following Thematic Areas: SGBV (**52%**), Mental health and psychosocial distress (**44%**), and UASC (**40%**). For Intervention Areas, common answers included training on Case Management/Best Interests Procedure, including Information Management (**55%**), Child Protection System Strengthening (**44%**), and Community-based child protection programming (**40%**). This showed similarities in the respondents' portfolios; however, the survey found that the respondents who received training in respective areas were much less than the portion of the respondents who work in the same areas, e.g. 71% work on Advocacy while only 35% received training within 24 months prior to the survey; 70% work on Case Management/BIP while only 55% received training.

Similar trends were observed in training priorities of the respondents' organisations for the next 6-12 months (from the date of the survey²): Thematic Areas: SGBV (**72%**), UASC (**69%**), and Children's Safety and Self-Protection in Physical Environment (**68%**). For **the Intervention Areas**, the top three training priorities were Child Protection System Strengthening (**59%**), Advocacy (**57%**), and Case Management/Best Interests Procedure, including Information Management (**57%**). The most preferred learning methods were Face-to-Face Training (**90%**), followed by Training of Trainers/Cascading Learning to others (**65%**), and Online Training (**44%**).

Lastly, **69%** of respondents noted that **they were either very satisfied or satisfied with the associated technical resources and learning materials**.

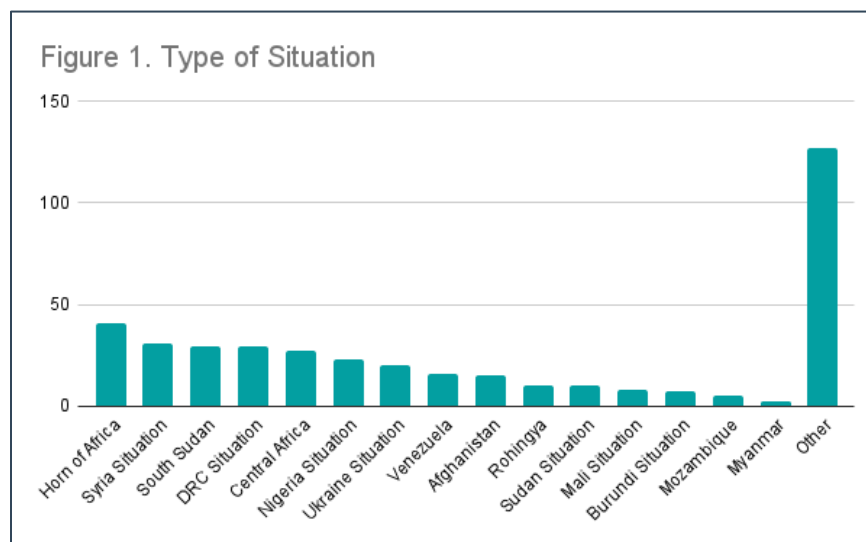
² This joint survey was conducted between May and August 2024.

3. SURVEY FINDINGS

3.1 Survey participants' profile

General Information

The survey solicited one coordinated response from each organisation at each country level. From May 2024 to August 2024, a total of **321** responses were submitted from **95** countries. The top five situations where the survey responses were submitted the most were Horn of Africa Somalia Situation (13%), Syria Situation (10%), South Sudan Situation (9%), Democratic Republic Congo Situation (9%), and Central Africa Situation (8%) (see more in Figure 1). Other country situations included Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Palestine, and Uganda. Furthermore, 29% of respondents work in refugee contexts, while 30% work in Internal Displaced Persons (IDP) contexts and 34% in mixed contexts



Out of 321 responses, **41%** are from local/national NGOs, **32%** from UN agencies, and **23%** from International NGOs, while **1%** selected “Government Institution” and **3%** selected “Other”, including children’s homes, global networks, and private companies. Additionally, a large portion of respondents (**74%**) are

working at the national level, while the rest are working at sub-national (**17%**), regional (**5%**), and global (**4%**) levels.

Some **77%** of respondents reported that their organisation is **a part of the Child Protection coordination mechanism** within the context of their work. In contrast, **13%** indicated “no”, **7%** indicated “there is no coordination mechanism in my context”, and **3%** said “I don’t know”. Of those who are a part of the Child Protection coordination mechanisms, **94%** of them (or 72% of the overall respondents) had been a member of the coordination mechanisms for more than a year.

Thematic and intervention areas in Child Protection³

Among the **Thematic Areas**, **83%** of the respondents work on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), **77%** on Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC), and **74%** on Mental Health and Psychosocial Distress. Additionally, **58%** focus on Child Labour, and **35%** on Children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG). Besides SGBV, more UN/INGOs focus on UASC (90%) and Mental Health and Psychosocial Distress (87%) than local/national organisations (62% and 67% respectively). On the other hand, more local/national organisations focus on Child Marriage (73%) and Child Labour (64%) than UN/INGOs (59% and 53% respectively) (see more details in Table 2).

Table 2. Technical Child Protection areas in which respondents' organisations work (Thematic Areas) <i>*Multiple choices</i>			
Disaggregated by	Global	UN/INGO	Local/National
Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)	83%	86%	82%
Unaccompanied and separated children	77%	90%	62%
Mental health and psychosocial distress	74%	81%	67%
Children's safety and self-protection in physical environment	71%	72%	69%
Child Marriage	65%	59%	73%
Physical and emotional maltreatment	61%	67%	55%
Child Labour	58%	53%	64%
Children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG)	35%	34%	37%
Infectious Disease Outbreak	6%	9%	2%
None	1%	1%	1%

For **Intervention Areas**, **71%** are involved in Advocacy, **70%** in Case Management/Best Interests Procedure, including Information Management, and **70%** in Child Protection System Strengthening (see more details in Table 3). The survey further showed that the top three

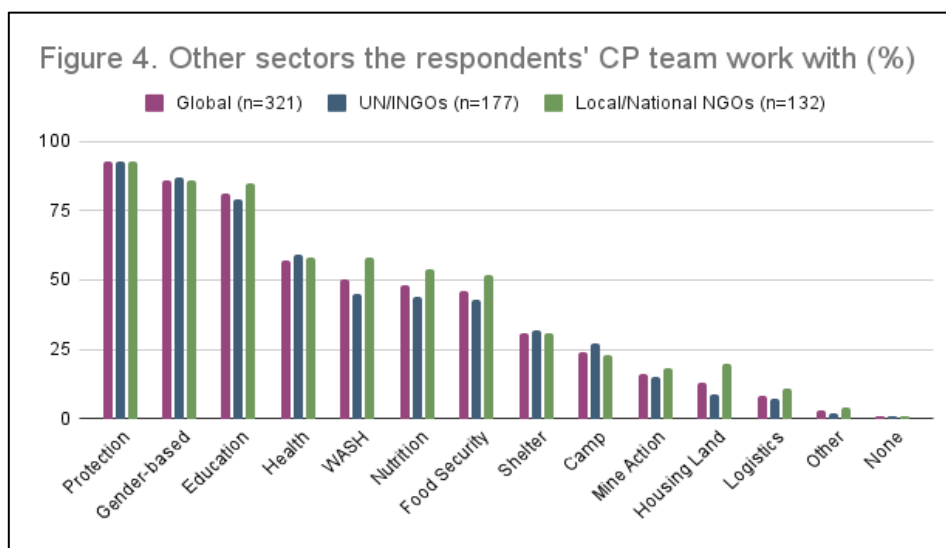
³ Thematic Areas include major child protection issues and Intervention Areas represents key child protection programming. Note that the lists are not exhaustive.

intervention areas for UN/INGOs were Case Management/Best Interests Procedure, including Information Management (81%), Advocacy (77%), and Child Protection System Strengthening (72%), while local/national organisations more focus on Community-based child protection programming (69%), Advocacy (67%), and Child Protection System Strengthening (67%).

Table 3. Technical Child Protection areas in which respondents' organisations work (Intervention Areas) <i>*Multiple choices</i>			
Disaggregated by	Global	UN/INGO	Local/ National
Advocacy	73%	77%	67%
Case Management/ Best Interests Procedure including Information Management	72%	81%	60%
Child Protection System Strengthening	70%	72%	67%
Community-based child protection programming	68%	69%	69%
Child Protection Mainstreaming or Integrated Child Protection programming with other sectors	65%	71%	60%
Group activities for child wellbeing including Child Friendly Spaces	57%	59%	56%
Mental Health and Psychosocial Support	56%	54%	59%
Family Strengthening including livelihood and parenting support	55%	59%	51%
Caring for child survivors	46%	51%	39%
Coordination in humanitarian/ refugee settings	45%	57%	32%
Cash and Voucher Assistance for Child Protection	43%	52%	32%
Prevention and Response to family separation, including Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR), Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification (IDTR), or alternative care arrangements for Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC)	42%	45%	39%
Justice for Children	42%	44%	39%

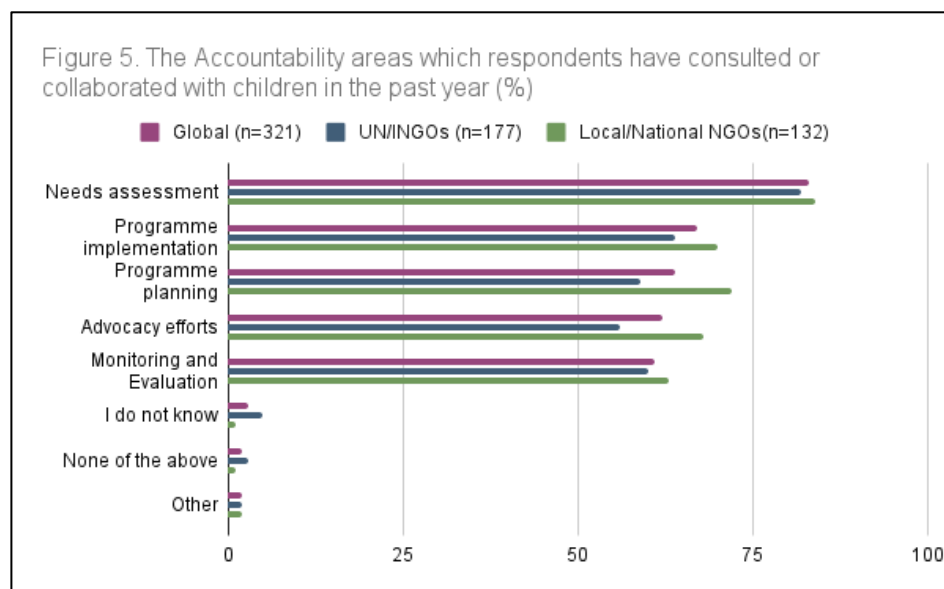
Child-friendly Refugee Protection Procedures	39%	49%	27%
Prevention and Response to the use and/or recruitment of children by armed forces and armed groups	39%	45%	31%
Social behavioural change communications	39%	36%	42%
Birth Registration	38%	47%	27%
Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) for the six grave child rights violations	36%	44%	27%
Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)	21%	29%	12%
None	0%	0%	1%

Furthermore, the respondents' Child Protection teams indicated that they regularly work with other sectors such as Protection (**93%**), Gender-Based Violence or GBV (**86%**), Education (**81%**), Health (**57%**), and WASH (**50%**). While a similar ratio of UN agencies/INGOs and local/national NGOs work with Protection sector, GBV, and Health, more local/national NGOs work with other sectors, except for Camp Management and Camp Coordination (CCCM), compared to UN agencies/INGOs.



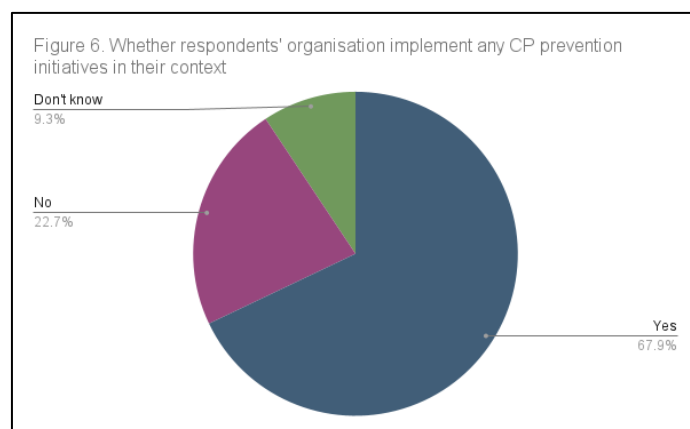
3.2 Accountability to Children

A majority of respondents reported that they have consulted and collaborated with children to inform Needs Assessments (83%), Programme Implementation (67%), Programme Planning (64%), Advocacy Efforts (62%), and Monitoring and Evaluation (61%). The results revealed a slightly higher rate among local/national NGOs in each area, compared to those of UN agencies and INGOs (see Figure 5).



3.3 Prevention

The survey showed that 68% of respondents' organisations implement Child Protection prevention initiatives in their context to address root causes of harm to children. A similar trend was seen among both UN agencies/INGOs and local/national NGOs (both at 68%).



Among 218 responses saying 'Yes', there were 97 submissions on the examples of prevention approaches that the respondents implemented. These examples were further analysed and

categorised into 'Providing concrete examples of the prevention approach' (48 responses or 50%), 'Providing examples of the prevention approach to some extent' (16 responses or 16%), and 'Not providing any examples of the prevention approach' (33 responses or 34%). Under the first and

second categories, examples shared as the primary prevention approach included awareness raising, positive parenting sessions, social behaviour change communications, family strengthening, and livelihood support/economic strengthening (See more details in Table 7).

<i>Table 7. Summary of examples shared by the respondents</i>	
Examples of the Primary Prevention approach shared	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising (25) • Positive Parenting Sessions (14) • Social Behaviour Change Communications (8) • Family strengthening (6) • Livelihood support/ Economic strengthening (5) • Addressing social norms (5) • School-based programmes (Rights Education) (4) / Awareness raising (Rights Education) (2) • Life skills training (4) • Women/Girls empowerment (2) • System strengthening (implementing Child Protection-focused policies) (2) • Building resilience and enabling environment (2) • UASC prevention (1) • Broader system strengthening (1) • School clubs (empowerment, self-protection, etc.) (2) • Safe schools (1) • Enhancing social connection (1) • Education programme (1) • Child Friendly Spaces including capacity strengthening activities (2) • Cash assistance (1) • Capacity strengthening of affected populations (1) • Anticipatory Action (1) 	
Examples of the Secondary Prevention approach shared	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening community-based child protection mechanisms (early identification and reporting) (8) • Community outreach (2) • Child Friendly Spaces (early identification of cases) (1) 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early identification (1) • Education support - i.e. free tuition (1) • MHPSS (1) • Awareness raising on reporting mechanisms (1)
Examples of the Tertiary Prevention approach / Response shared
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening community-based child protection mechanisms (response) (7) • MHPSS (5) • Case Management (4)
Other examples
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy for policy changes (9) • Identifying risk and protective factors (4) • Collaboration with partners

3.4 Localisation

The survey asked respondents from local and national organisations (132 respondents) about whether their organisation experienced an increase in direct funding from donors within 24 months prior to the survey. The survey shows that **36%** of them saw an increase, **33%** saw a decrease, and **23%** remained the same. Additionally, **77%** of the respondents from local and national organisations noted that their organisations had been engaged in national and/or local planning processes or decision-making.

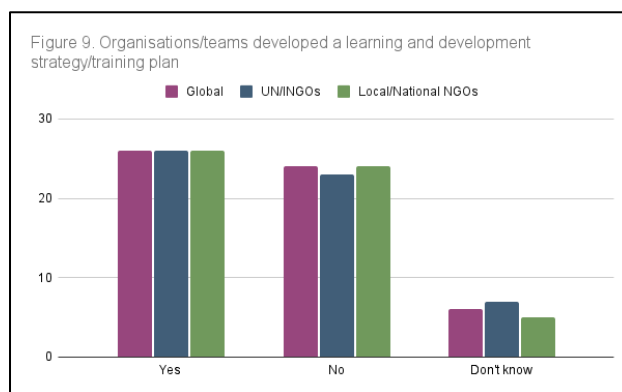
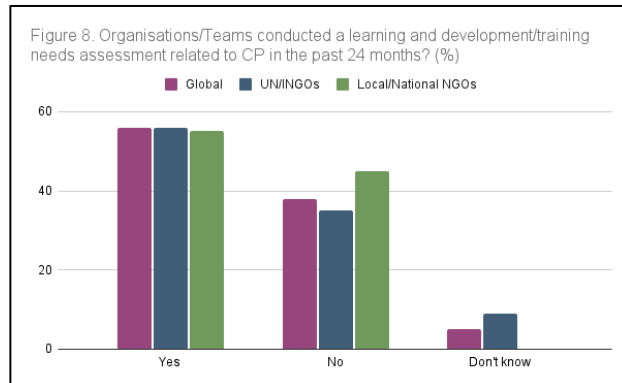
On the other hand, respondents from UN agencies and INGOs (177 respondents) were asked about funding to and partnership with local and national actors in their respective contexts. It was revealed that **62%** of the respondents' Child Protection team funded local or national actors as implementing partners. Also, **79%** of the respondents' Child Protection team collaborated with local and national actors as equal partners within 24 months prior to the survey.

3.5 Training and capacity strengthening trends and needs

Learning/Training needs assessment

Encouragingly, more than half of respondents (**56%**) have **conducted a learning and development/training needs assessment related to Child Protection** within 24 months prior to the survey. Similar trends were observed between UN agencies/INGOs and local/national NGOs (see Figure 8). Additionally, **26%** of respondents indicated that **their organisation had developed a learning and development strategy/training plan**. Again, the same trends were observed between UN agencies/INGOs and local/national NGOs (see Figure 9).

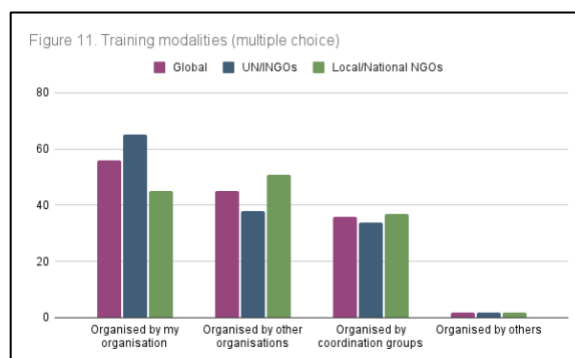
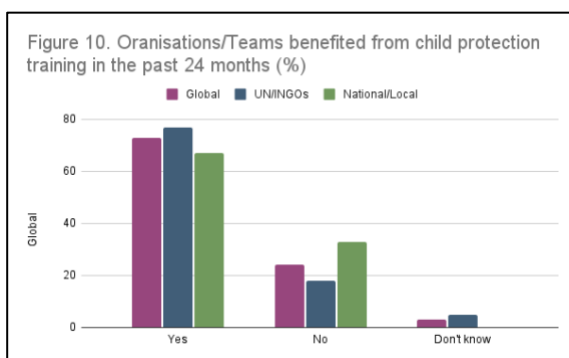
The inter-agency tools that respondents used for the assessment included Minimum Standards for Child Protection (CPMS), CPHA Competency Framework, and Sphere Handbook, to name a few. Some organisations also developed their internal assessment tool.



CPHA Training Access

A large majority of respondents, **73%**, noted that their organisation has benefited from training on child protection within 24 months prior to the survey. A higher rate was observed among UN agencies/INGOs (77%) compared to local/national organisations (67%). Regarding the training organisers, **56%** of overall respondents received the training organised by their organisation, while **43%** received the training organised by other organisations or coordination groups (**35%**) (*multiple choice questions). The survey revealed that more UN agencies/INGOs receive the training from their own organisation (65%), while only 45% of local/national organisations organised the training by themselves and rather benefited from other organisations' training (51%) and coordination groups in their contexts (37%).

The main targets of the training were own frontline staff/workers (**64%**), followed by partners (**43%**), community members (**34%**), government staff (**33%**), non-protection sectors (**16%**), and others (**2%**). Local/National organisations provided training to more community members (36%) and non-protection sectors (17%) compared to UN/INGOs (32% and 16% respectively), while UN agencies/INGOs targeted own frontline staff/workers (68%), partners (49%) and government staff (37%) compared to Local/National organisations (59%, 38%, and 28% respectively).



Training Thematic Area

For **Thematic Areas** related to the training the respondents received within 24 months prior to the survey, top answers were Sexual and Gender-Based Violence or SGBV (**52%**), Mental Health and Psychosocial Distress (**44%**), and Unaccompanied and Separated Children or UASC (**40%**). However, a different trend was observed between UN/INGOs and local/national organisations per area. More UN/INGOs received training on the following areas than local/national organisations: UASC (46% vs 33%) and physical and emotional maltreatment (35% vs 31%). On the other hand, more local/national organisations received training than UN/INGOs on SGBV (55% vs 50%), Child Marriage (40% vs 29%), and Child Labour (35% vs 24%).

Table 12. Thematic Areas of the training the respondents received

**Multiple choices*

Disaggregated by	Global	UN/INGO	Local/ National
Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)	52%	50%	55%
Mental health and psychosocial distress	44%	44%	44%
Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC)	40%	46%	33%
Children's safety and self-protection in physical environment	38%	38%	37%
Child Marriage	35%	29%	40%
Physical and emotional maltreatment	32%	35%	31%
Child Labour	29%	24%	35%
Children associated with armed forces and armed groups	18%	17%	20%

(CAAFAG)			
Other	10%	12%	5%

Additionally for **Intervention Areas** related to the trainings received by the respondents within 24 months prior to the survey, the top five answers were Case Management/Best Interests Procedure including Information Management (**55%**), Child Protection System Strengthening (**44%**), Community-Based Child Protection Programming (**40%**), Child Protection mainstreaming or Integrated Child Protection programming with other sectors (**37%**), and Advocacy (**35%**). The top five areas chosen by UN agencies/INGOs were Case Management/Best Interests Procedure including Information Management (62%), Child Protection System Strengthening (44%), Child Protection mainstreaming or Integrated Child Protection programming with other sectors (41%), Community-Based Child Protection Programming (40%), and Caring for Child Survivors (31%). On the other hand, local/national organisations received training on Case Management/Best Interests Procedure including Information Management (46%), Child Protection System Strengthening (43%), Advocacy (41%), Community-Based Child Protection Programming (39%), and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support or MHPSS (34%).

Table 13. Intervention Areas of the training the respondents received
**Multiple choices*

Disaggregated by	Global	UN/INGO	Local/ National
Case Management/Best Interests Procedure including Information Management	55%	62%	46%
Child Protection System Strengthening	44%	44%	43%
Community-based child protection programming	40%	40%	39%
Child Protection mainstreaming or Integrated Child Protection programming with other sectors	37%	41%	32%
Advocacy	35%	29%	41%
Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)	31%	27%	34%
Family strengthening incl. livelihood and parenting support	28%	25%	30%
Group activities for child wellbeing incl. Child Friendly	27%	27%	28%

Spaces			
Caring for child survivors	27%	31%	21%
Coordination in humanitarian/refugee settings	23%	27%	19%
Child-friendly refugee protection procedures	22%	25%	20%
Prevention and response to family separation, incl. Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) or Identification, Documentation, Tracing, and Reunification (IDTR) and alternative care arrangements for UASC	23%	24%	22%
Justice for Children	21%	20%	21%
Prevention and response to use and/or recruitment of children by armed forces and armed groups	21%	25%	15%
Cash and Voucher Assistance for Child Protection	20%	22%	17%
Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) for the six grave child rights violations	20%	23%	15%
Social Behavioural Change Communications (SBCC)	19%	16%	20%
Birth registration	18%	22%	11%
Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA)	11%	15%	5%
Other	2%	2%	2%

Future Training Needs

Based on the training needs analysis of respondents' organisations, a majority of participants expressed **training priorities** for the next 6 - 12 months with the following **Thematic Areas**: SGBV (**72%**), UASC (**69%**), Children's Safety and Self-Protection in Physical Environment (**68%**), Mental health and psychosocial distress (**67%**), and Child Labour (**54%**). A similar trend was seen between UN agencies/INGOs and local/national organisations on SGBV, Mental health, and psychosocial distress. However, UN agencies/INGOs showed a higher rate of training needs on UASC (73%), while local/national organisations expressed a higher rate in the remaining areas than the average score (see more details in Table 14.1).

<i>Table 14.1. Thematic Areas of the future training needs</i> <i>*Multiple choices</i>			
Disaggregated by	Global	UN/INGO	Local/ National
Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)	72%	71%	72%
Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC)	69%	73%	64%
Children's safety and self-protection in physical environment	68%	62%	73%
Mental health and psychosocial distress	67%	68%	67%
Child Labour	54%	47%	62%
Physical and emotional maltreatment	52%	44%	65%
Child Marriage	50%	46%	56%
Children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG)	43%	34%	55%
Other	2%	3%	1%

The regionally disaggregated data on the training needs can be found below.

<i>Table 14.2. Thematic Areas of the future training needs</i> <i>*Multiple choices</i>							
Disaggregated by regions⁴	EAPR (n=13)	ESAR (n=96)	ECAR (n=42)	LACR (n=20)	MENAR (n=42)	SAR (n=27)	WCAR (n=67)
Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)	77%	79%	48%	70%	86%	81%	63%

⁴ Regional disaggregation in this report is provided based on UNICEF seven regional classifications as follows - EAPR: East Asia and Pacific Region, ESAR: Eastern and Southern Africa Region, ECAR: Europe and Central Asia Region, LACR: Latin America and Caribbean Region, MENAR: Middle East and North Africa, SAR: South Asia Region, and WCAR: West and Central Africa. Data based on other regional classifications are available on [the survey dashboard](#).

Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC)	85%	70%	71%	80%	67%	70%	58%
Children's safety and self-protection in physical environment	70%	74%	56%	50%	71%	67%	69%
Mental health and psychosocial distress	85%	68%	55%	60%	69%	59%	72%
Child Labour	38%	65%	36%	20%	69%	74%	51%
Physical and emotional maltreatment	62%	53%	45%	45%	67%	48%	51%
Child Marriage	38%	61%	26%	30%	60%	70%	46%
Children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG)	46%	57%	14%	35%	24%	37%	66%
Other	0%	0%	12%	0%	0%	0%	0%

On the **Intervention Areas**, the top five priorities were Child Protection System Strengthening (**59%**), Advocacy (**57%**), Case Management/Best Interests Procedure including Information Management (**57%**), Community-based child protection programming (**57%**), and Child Protection mainstreaming or Integrated Child Protection programming with other sectors (**55%**). Respondents from UN agencies/INGOs and local/national organisations showed the same trend; however, more than 50% of local/national organisations' respondents also chose Social Behavioural Change Communications, MHPSS, Family Strengthening, and Justice for Children (see more details in Table 15.1).

Table 15.1. Intervention Areas of the future training needs

**Multiple choices*

Disaggregated by	Global	UN/INGO	Local/ National
Child Protection System Strengthening	59%	51%	68%
Advocacy	57%	51%	66%
Case Management/Best Interests Procedure including Information Management	57%	57%	58%

Community-based child protection programming	57%	53%	61%
Child Protection mainstreaming or Integrated Child Protection programming with other sectors	55%	55%	55%
Social Behavioural Change Communications (SBCC)	45%	40%	53%
Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)	45%	41%	52%
Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) for the six grave child rights violations	43%	42%	46%
Caring for child survivors	42%	39%	44%
Family strengthening incl. livelihood and parenting support	41%	34%	51%
Prevention and response to family separation, incl. Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) or Identification, Documentation, Tracing, and Reunification (IDTR) and alternative care arrangements for UASC	39%	40%	41%
Prevention and response to use and/or recruitment of children by armed forces and armed groups	39%	36%	45%
Cash and Voucher Assistance for Child Protection	37%	34%	42%
Justice for Children	37%	25%	52%
Group activities for child wellbeing incl. Child Friendly Spaces	37%	32%	45%
Child-friendly refugee protection procedures	37%	37%	38%
Coordination in humanitarian/refugee settings	36%	36%	38%
Birth registration	27%	26%	31%
Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA)	11%	13%	9%
Other	1%	1%	1%

The regionally disaggregated data on the training needs can be found below.

Table 15.2. Intervention Areas of the future training needs

**Multiple choices*

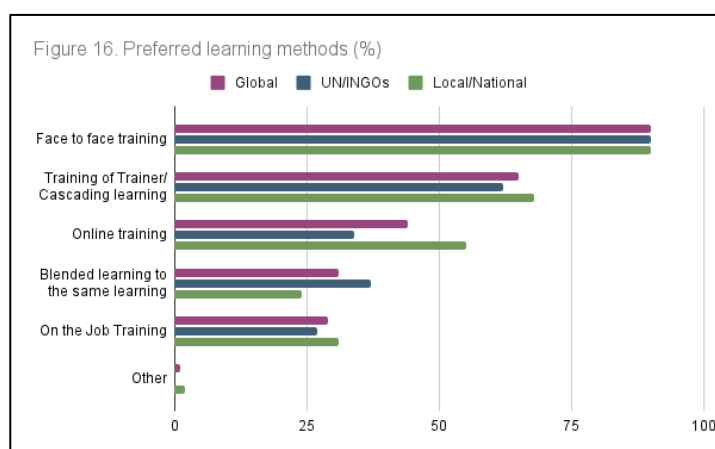
Disaggregated by regions⁵	EAPR (n=13)	ESAR (n=96)	ECAR (n=42)	LACR (n=20)	MENA (n=42)	SAR (n=27)	WCAR (n=67)
Child Protection System Strengthening	54%	58%	62%	55%	57%	74%	54%
Advocacy	62%	60%	52%	45%	43%	56%	63%
Case Management/Best Interests Procedure including Information Management	69%	59%	52%	55%	71%	56%	49%
Community-based child protection programming	62%	57%	45%	45%	71%	67%	58%
Child Protection mainstreaming or Integrated Child Protection programming with other sectors	69%	58%	52%	55%	64%	59%	45%
Social Behavioural Change Communications (SBCC)	62%	43%	26%	40%	50%	52%	61%
Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)	46%	47%	38%	45%	48%	44%	45%
Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) for the six grave child rights violations	69%	44%	21%	35%	55%	44%	54%
Caring for child survivors	54%	35%	38%	50%	50%	44%	40%
Family strengthening incl. livelihood and parenting support	46%	46%	36%	30%	52%	44%	39%
Prevention and response to family	38%	42%	38%	20%	40%	41%	45%

⁵ Regional disaggregation in this report is provided based on UNICEF seven regional classifications as follows - EAPR: East Asia and Pacific Region, ESAR: Eastern and Southern Africa Region, ECAR: Europe and Central Asia Region, LACR: Latin America and Caribbean Region, MENAR: Middle East and North Africa, SAR: South Asia Region, and WCAR: West and Central Africa. Data based on other regional classifications are available on [the survey dashboard](#).

separation, incl. Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) or Identification, Documentation, Tracing, and Reunification (IDTR) and alternative care arrangements for UASC							
Prevention and response to use and/or recruitment of children by armed forces and armed groups	54%	44%	21%	35%	43%	44%	45%
Cash and Voucher Assistance for Child Protection	31%	47%	26%	30%	50%	15%	42%
Justice for Children	38%	45%	21%	25%	43%	30%	46%
Group activities for child wellbeing incl. Child Friendly Spaces	54%	40%	21%	20%	45%	56%	33%
Child-friendly refugee protection procedures	31%	35%	48%	20%	36%	26%	43%
Coordination in humanitarian/refugee settings	46%	38%	21%	55%	43%	37%	36%
Birth registration	38%	27%	29%	20%	29%	26%	33%
Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA)	0%	13%	0%	20%	12%	15%	15%
Other	0%	0%	5%	0%	2%	0%	0%

Learning modalities

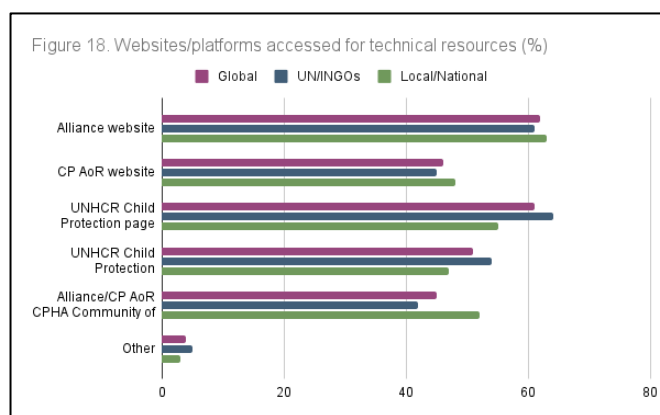
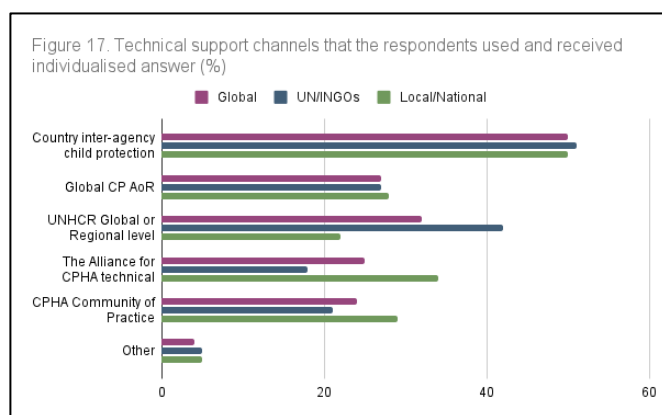
Many participants expressed that they prefer Face-to-Face training (90%). In addition, other popular choices included Training of Trainers/Cascading Learning to Others (65%) as well as Online Training (44%), followed by blended learning (31%), and On-the-Job Training or OJT (29%).



Interestingly, while Face-to-Face training was the most popular method for both UN agencies/INGOs and local/national organisations, half of the local/national organisations' respondents also chose online training as a preferred method.

3.6 Access to support

The survey revealed that the respondents sought technical support and received individualised answers through the following channels: Country inter-agency child protection coordination mechanism (50%), Global Child Protection Area of Responsibility (27%), UNHCR Global or Regional level (32%), the Alliance for CPHA technical groups (25%), and CPHA Community of Practice (24%). Interestingly, more UN agencies/INGOs contacted the global or regional UNHCR colleagues, while local/national organisations rather reached out to the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action or CPHA Community of Practice (see more details in Figure 17).



Regarding the access to technical resources, [the Alliance website](#) (62%) was the most popular platforms for the respondents, followed by [UNHCR Child Protection page](#) (61%), [UNHCR Child Protection Community of Practice](#) (51%), [Global CP AoR website](#) (46%), and [Alliance/CP AoR Community of Practice](#) (45%). The Alliance website remained the most popular platform for both UN agencies/INGOs and local/national organisations, however, similar to the technical support, more UN agencies/INGOs used UNHCR resource platforms as well as their organisational resource platforms, while CP AoR and Alliance/CP AoR Community of Practice were more popular among local/national organisations.

Regarding resources and learning materials for **General Child Protection Resources** that respondents have used in programming, strategic planning, capacity strengthening, monitoring, resource mobilisation, or other functions within 24 months prior to the survey, the most commonly utilised resource was the **Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action** (68%), followed by **the Child Protection in Emergencies Coordination Handbook** (49%), and **the Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPHA) Competency Framework** (48%). The same ranking was demonstrated across different types of organisations. However, interestingly,

more UN agencies/INGOs used the CPMS, while more local/national organisations used the CPiE Coordination Handbook and the CPHA Competency Framework (see more details in Table 19).

Table 19. General Child Protection Resources used in programming, strategic planning, capacity strengthening, monitoring, resource mobilisation, or other functions within 24 months prior to the survey <i>*Multiple choices</i>			
Disaggregated by	Global	UN/INGO	Local/ National
Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPMS) 2019 edition	68%	72%	64%
Child protection in Emergency (CPiE) Coordination handbook	49%	50%	58%
Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPHA) Competency Framework	47%	43%	53%
CPMS video series, Implementation toolkit, E-Course, and other related CPMS resources	33%	33%	33%
Framework for Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of National and Local Actors	26%	18%	38%
Global Child Protection AoR Needs Identification and Analysis Framework (NIAF) Handbook	20%	20%	20%
Other (UNHCR and other UN/INGOs' internal resources)	5%	6%	2%
None	12%	11%	14%

On **Child Protection Thematic Focused Resources**, the respondents indicated that the most commonly utilised resource was **the Child Protection Case Management Training Package for Caseworkers in Humanitarian Settings (49%)**, followed by **the Community Child Protection Volunteer Toolkit and Training Manual (37%)**, and **the Toolkit, Handbook, Training on Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC - 32%)**. The top three commonly used resources remained the same for UN agencies/INGOs, while local/national organisations chose the Child Protection Case Management Training Package for Caseworkers in Humanitarian Settings, the Community Child Protection Volunteer Toolkit and Training Manual, and the Primary Prevention Framework for CPHA and the Complementary Introductory Learning Package. Notably, about one-third of the respondents indicated that they have used none of the listed resources (see more

details in Table 20). It is also worth noting that only 10% of the respondents used the Working Across Sectors Starter Kit, while a majority of the respondents work with other sectors (see Figure 4).

Table 20. Child Protection Thematic Focused Resources used in programming, strategic planning, capacity strengthening, monitoring, resource mobilisation, or other functions within 24 months prior to the survey <i>*Multiple choices</i>			
Disaggregated by	Global	UN/INGO	Local/ National
Child Protection Case Management Training Package for Caseworkers in Humanitarian Settings (2023 version)	48%	51%	47%
Community Child Protection Volunteer Toolkit and Training Manual	36%	32%	40%
Toolkit, Handbook, Training on Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC)	31%	36%	26%
Inter-Agency Toolkit: Preventing and Responding to Child Labour in Humanitarian Action	24%	22%	27%
Primary Prevention Framework for CPHA and Complementary Introductory Learning Package	20%	14%	29%
Designing Cash and Voucher Assistance to Achieve Child Protection Outcomes in Humanitarian Settings	19%	19%	19%
MOOC: Programme Design for Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG)	12%	10%	14%
Working Across Sectors Starter Kit	10%	7%	13%
Other (Older versions of Case Management Training Package, INEE Minimum Standards, etc.)	3%	3%	2%
None	29%	30%	30%

On **Child Protection Refugee Focused Resources**, respondents indicated that the most commonly utilised resource was the **UNHCR Best Interests Procedure Guidelines: Assessing and**

Determining the Best Interests of the Child (2021), including the BIP Toolbox (49%), followed by **UNHCR Technical Guidance: Child-Friendly Procedures (2021) (36%),** and the **UNHCR Guidelines on Supervised Independent Living for Unaccompanied Children (2021) (21%).** Similar to the access to technical support (Figures 17 and 18), more UN agencies/INGOs used resources developed by UNHCR.

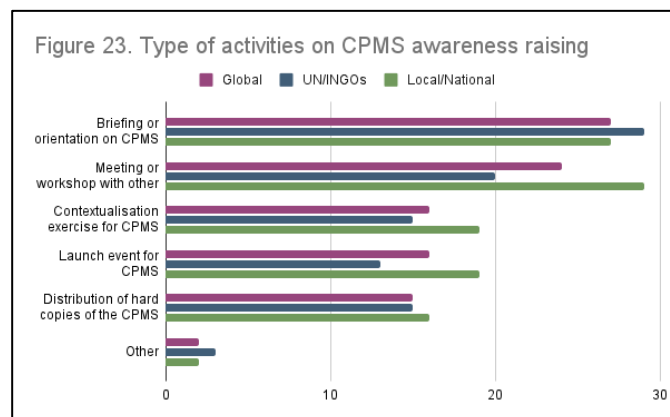
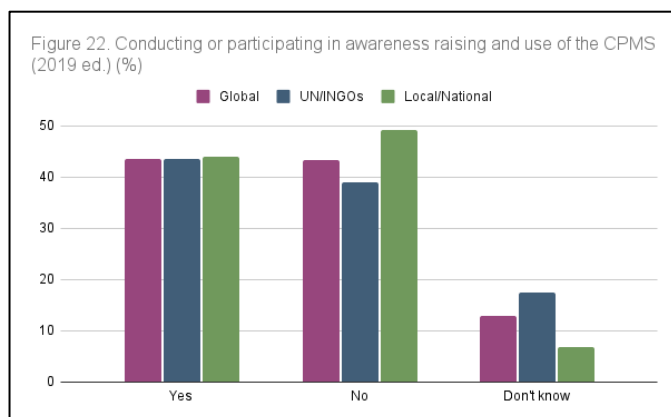
Table 21. Child Protection Refugee Focused Resources used in programming, strategic planning, capacity strengthening, monitoring, resource mobilisation, or other functions within 24 months prior to the survey <i>*Multiple choices</i>			
Disaggregated by	Global	UN/INGO	Local/ National
UNHCR Best Interests Procedure Guidelines: Assessing and Determining the Best Interests of the Child (2021), incl. The BIP Toolbox	49%	68%	27%
UNHCR Technical Guidance: Child-Friendly Procedures (2021)	36%	45%	26%
UNHCR Guidelines on Supervised Independent Living for Unaccompanied Children (2021)	21%	23%	19%
UNHCR Guidance on Promoting Child Protection Outcomes through CBI (2021)	20%	22%	17%
Other	2%	2%	2%
None	39%	25%	55%

Additionally, **7%** of respondents reported that their organisation/team translated the Alliance product(s) into other languages other than Arabic, English, French, and Spanish. Those included CPMS in Burmese, Hausa, Nepali, and Tigranian, UNHCR Technical Guidance: Child-Friendly Procedures (2021) in Albanian (in progress), and BID tools in Turkish.

Awareness raising on the CPMS

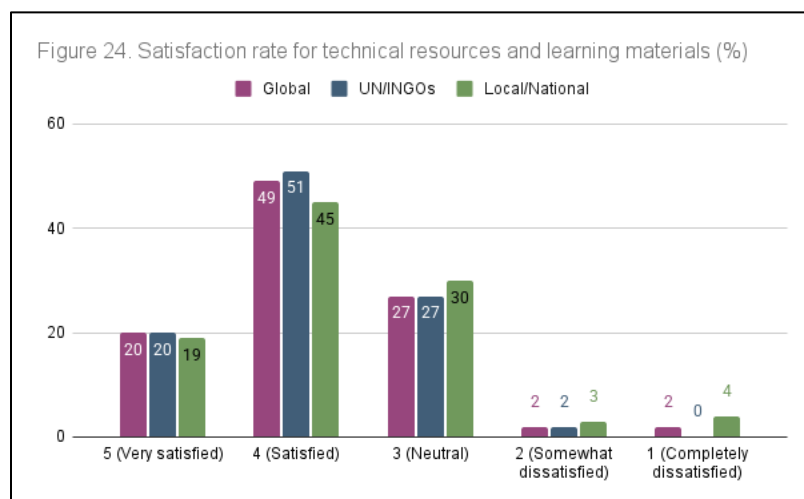
There is a fairly even split in conducting or participating in activities to increase awareness and use of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPMS) - **44%** said yes and **43%** said no. Similarly, 44% of UN agencies/INGOs and 44% of local/national organisations reported their organisation/participation.

Regarding the type of activities on awareness raising, **27%** of respondents indicated that they had engaged in a briefing or orientation on the CPMS, **24%** organised/attended a meeting or workshop with other sectors based on the CPMS, and **16%** said that they were involved in a contextualisation exercise for the CPMS. Interestingly, more local/national organisations (29%) organised/attended meetings or workshops with other sectors based on CPMS, compared to UN agencies/INGOs (20%). A similar trend was observed on the contextualisation exercise of CPMS, the launch event for CPMS, and the distribution of hard copies of CPMS.



Satisfaction rate of the technical resources

A large portion of respondents indicated satisfaction with the technical resources and learning materials they used - very satisfied (**20%**) or satisfied (**49%**). Otherwise, **27%** rated them as neutral, with an additional **2%** being somewhat dissatisfied and **2%** being completely dissatisfied. Notably, a slightly higher rate of dissatisfaction was observed among local/national organisations. In addition, **33%** of respondents noted that they had developed guidance or tools within their context (see Annex I).



ANNEX I. ACCESSIBILITY AND USABILITY OF TECHNICAL GUIDANCE AND TOOLS

The survey asked respondents to provide suggestions to improve the usability of global technical guidance and tools. The feedback expressed most (84 responses) was to **strengthen the capacities of practitioners to implement the guidance and tools**. Besides the different learning modalities, respondents also suggested establishing a mentorship programme between experienced practitioners and newer ones, promoting knowledge sharing, and providing refresher training in response to staff turnover. Another suggestion shared (43 responses) was **the continuous dissemination of the existing guidance and tools after the launch**. Feedback included creating a central repository of available resources with filters for Thematic Areas, such as a pocket guide, and sharing resources through various channels, such as emails, the CP AoR mailing list/website, and other country-level working groups/fora/networks. Others also suggested **translation of the guidance and resources into local languages** (37 responses). Some indicated that a summary or briefing materials would help national/local actors to translate into local/operating language(s).

Furthermore, some 34 respondents proposed **the improvement of the adaptability and practicality of the guidance and tools in the context** by ensuring cultural sensitivity, including practical, context-specific examples, case studies, and clear and actionable steps. Some asked for the adaptability of the guidance and tools in mixed settings or non-refugee settings where national/local systems function. The needs of technical support for the contextualisation were also highlighted. Other suggestions urged to **make the guidance and tools more user-friendly** with simple language, visuals, videos, a summary, a pocket guide/visual booklet, briefing materials, and checklists, for instance. Low-tech, mobile-friendly formats such as audio recordings or summary booklets were also suggested.

Other responses can be found in the table below.

<i>Table I. Suggestions on how to improve the usability of global technical guidance and tools</i>	
1. Strengthen the capacities of practitioners to implement the guidance and tools <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establish a mentorship programme where experienced practitioners can support and guide new users• Promote knowledge sharing• Provide extensive training to local practitioners, including social workers, healthcare providers, and community volunteers	84

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide face-to-face training as well as webinars and self-learning materials • Provide refresher training in response to staff turnover • Provide regional-/country-level Training of Trainers and roll out • Provide more diverse learning materials for self-learning • Support the country-level CP AoR to lead and uphold its role 	
<p>2. Continue disseminating the existing guidance and tools (not only at the time of launch)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a central repository of available resources with filters for Thematic Areas • CP AoR provides more support to practitioners and disseminates resources • Develop a pocket guide with a list of available guidance and links to websites • Engage partners on the guidance and tools • Share resources through various channels, including emails (as attached files), the CP AoR mailing list/website, and other country-level working groups/fora/networks • Share websites and links to the resources more widely 	43
<p>3. Translate the guidance and tools into local languages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop summary/briefing materials for each translation into local/operating languages 	37
<p>4. Improve the adaptability/practicality in the context/provide technical support for the contextualisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure compatibility with local capacity and resources • Ensure cultural sensitivity and include practical, context-specific examples • Include clear, concise, and actionable steps • Include more knowledge exchange and case studies • Improve adaptability in mixed settings or non-refugee settings where national/local systems function 	34
<p>5. Make the guidance and tools more user-friendly with simple language, visuals, videos, a summary, a pocket guide/visual booklet, briefing materials, and checklists, for instance. Develop low-tech, mobile-friendly formats such</p>	33

as audio recordings or summary booklets.	
6. Involve local organisations/field practitioners/women-led organisations/ community/children in the development of global guidance and tools	6
7. Establish channels to provide feedback on the usability of the tools	4
8. Provide funding to translate and contextualise the guidance and tools	3
9. Make the tools disability friendly	2
10. Resources are already available and easily accessible, but insufficient time to fully implement them	2
11. Include the Latin American context	2
12. Develop a scenario-based guidance	1
13. Include success stories in preventing the use and recruitment of children in armed groups and armed forces	1
14. Encourage partners and other stakeholders to use tools	1
15. Provide a shorter online training on CPMS	1
16. Keep the guidance and tools up-to-date with the latest research, technology, and lessons learned from recent emergencies to maintain their relevance	1
17. Create regional groups to mobilise members and meet physically annually	1

The survey revealed any missing guidance and tools in the respondents' context(s) as shown in Table II. The list below may include the guidance and tools that may already exist, yet possibly not be known or applicable in specific contexts. Furthermore, respondents shared the guidance and tools that their organisation/team has developed in their context (see Table III).

Table II. Guidance or tools that respondents have not seen/ are required in their context(s)

**The list includes the guidance/tools that may already exist yet may not be known/applicable in specific context(s).*

General Child Protection

- Assessing and strengthening technical competencies in local government
- Child-friendly feedback and response mechanisms

- Effectively involve the community in recovery and development process
- Strengthening child protection information management
- Phase out and transfer of services to the government

Child Protection Thematic Focused

- Anticipatory Action and Child Protection
- CAAFAG for gang violence in Latin America
- Care for GBV survivors
- Child custody
- Child safeguarding policy (2)
- Child Marriage
- Children at risk of recruitment by armed groups (2)
- Child protection system strengthening
- Community-based foster care programmes
- Community-based protection committee (2)
- Disability inclusion in child protection
- Enhanced coordination with Food Security actors
- Enhanced coordination with Nutrition actors (2)
- Mine action
- MHPSS guidelines for children
- Mobile technology for child protection
- More protective and inclusive interventions (2)
- Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
- Online safety
- Prevention and response to child abuse
- Safe disclosure of SGBV to children and adolescents
- Social behaviour change communication tools (3)
- Unaccompanied and Separated Children in Latin America
- Working with children in prisons
- Working with children on the street

Child Protection Refugee Focused

- Age assessment, including detailed UNHCR position paper on age assessment (3)
- Alternative to Detention Programme
- Conducting capacity building on localised social accountability monitoring to child protection actors in refugee settings

- Targeted Best Interest Determination report training and guidance
- Obtaining consent for travel of children without parent(s)/caregiver(s)
- Refugee integration process
- Working with refugee children with diverse Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, Gender Expression, and Sex Characteristics

Others

- Child-focused research in the global south
- Child Protection-related SDGs monitoring tool
- Fundraising/Proposal development
- Inclusion of refugee/refugee children in the national child protection system (3)
- Localisation
- Safeguarding tool for persons with disability
- Socio Emotional Learning (SEL) guideline
- Supporting children with neurodevelopmental disorders and their parents/caregivers
- Youth engagement and empowerment toolkit
- Working with the Roma community on child protection

Table III. Tools developed by the respondents' organisation/team

General Child Protection

- Child and Caregiver Feedback Survey Tools/ Pakistan
- Child Protection Information Management System/ Ethiopia
- Child Protection toolkit/ Tanzania
- National Guidelines for Child Protection/ Colombia
- Quality Monitoring Assessment Tool/ Niger
- Red line tools for engagement with De-facto authorities for Child Protection programming/ Afghanistan
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) on Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence/ Indonesia

Child Protection Thematic Focused

- Awareness raising toolkit/ Syria
- Case management tools/ Bolivia, Central African Republic (CAR), Ethiopia,

Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, South Sudan, Palestine, and Peru

- Child Care book/ Nepal
- Child Protection and GBV Cash and Voucher Assistance/ Syria
- Child Protection and Safeguarding Policy/ Ghana
- Child Protection Picture Boxes/ Central African Republic
- Child Protection Specific Risk Assessment and Case Prioritization Tool/ Türkiye
- Child Rights Training Guide and Protection Mechanism Toolkits/ India (Tamil)
- Child Safeguarding Policy / Guidance Note/ Lebanon and Türkiye
- Child Vulnerability Screening and Assessment Tools for Children in Detention or Holding Centres/ Pakistan
- Community-Based Child Protection Mechanism/ Bangladesh
- Compendium of laws that protect children from child labour/ Nigeria
- Disability and Inclusion Policy/ Türkiye
- [Girls Decide](#) (EN/ES/FR)
- Guidance on how to detect and help victims of sexual violence/ Morocco
- Guidance Note on child marriage/ Türkiye
- Guidance Note on the remote case management and community-based/led protection by female staff/ Afghanistan
- Guidelines for legal services/ Bolivia
- Guidelines for psychosocial services/ Bolivia
- Guidelines on shelters/ Bolivia
- Manual on how to intervene in the case of children in moral and/or physical danger intended for the associative movement/ Algeria
- Manuals for trauma-informed MHPSS interventions/ Ethiopia
- National Referral System Manual/ Palestine
- Guideline for Child-Friendly Spaces/ Uganda and Ukraine; Minimum Standards for the management of child-friendly spaces/ Mali
- [Parenting and Adolescent Life Skills Manual](#)/ Nigeria
- Pictorial booklet on child rights and protection/ Sri Lanka
- Positive Parenting and Positive Masculinity/ Morocco
- [Protection of UASC](#)/ Serbia
- PSEA videos for children/ Poland
- Psychosocial Support materials/ Bangladesh
- [Resilience through Art](#)/ Tunisia
- Roadmap on ending statelessness in North Macedonia
- Safe Families/ Afghanistan

- Safe Space Monitoring Tools/ Niger
- Safe toy guidelines for use in home and child-friendly facilities/ Bangladesh
- Safeguarding Assessment/ Central African Republic
- Safeguarding guideline/ Somalia
- Safeguarding tool under the earthquake response/ Türkiye
- SOP for Alternative Care/ Egypt and Sudan
- SOP for Cash and Voucher Assistance/ Uganda
- SOP for Child Protection/ Azerbaijan
- SOP for Mobile Child Friendly Spaces during COVID-19/ Uganda
- SOPs for safeguarding, GBV, CP, case management, referral pathways/ Türkiye
- SOP for the support of the Unaccompanied and Separated Children/ Ethiopia and Syria
- SOP for the transfer of CAAFAG to civilian authorities and handing over protocol for children/ Cameroon
- Specialized MHPSS Criteria Assessment for Caseworkers/ Nigeria
- Sport for Protection Toolkit/ Uganda
- Spreading Children's rights through play/ Iraq
- Standards for Child Protection Centre management/ Afghanistan
- Tools for life skills and positive parenting/ Central African Republic
- [Towards Strengthened Protection of Unaccompanied and Separated Children in Belgium](#)
- Training Manual on Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/ Ethiopia
- Training module and materials for the protection of children with disabilities/ Bangladesh

Child Protection Refugee Focused

- Best Interests Assessment forms for UASC/ Poland
- Guideline for Child Protection Module of ProGres/ Libya
- Handbook on the Assessment of the Best Interests of the Child for social welfare staff/ Macedonia
- Positions on returns to Ukraine
- SOP for Best Interests Procedure/ Indonesia, Ghana, and Syria

Others

- Child Participation Interview Tools/ El Salvador