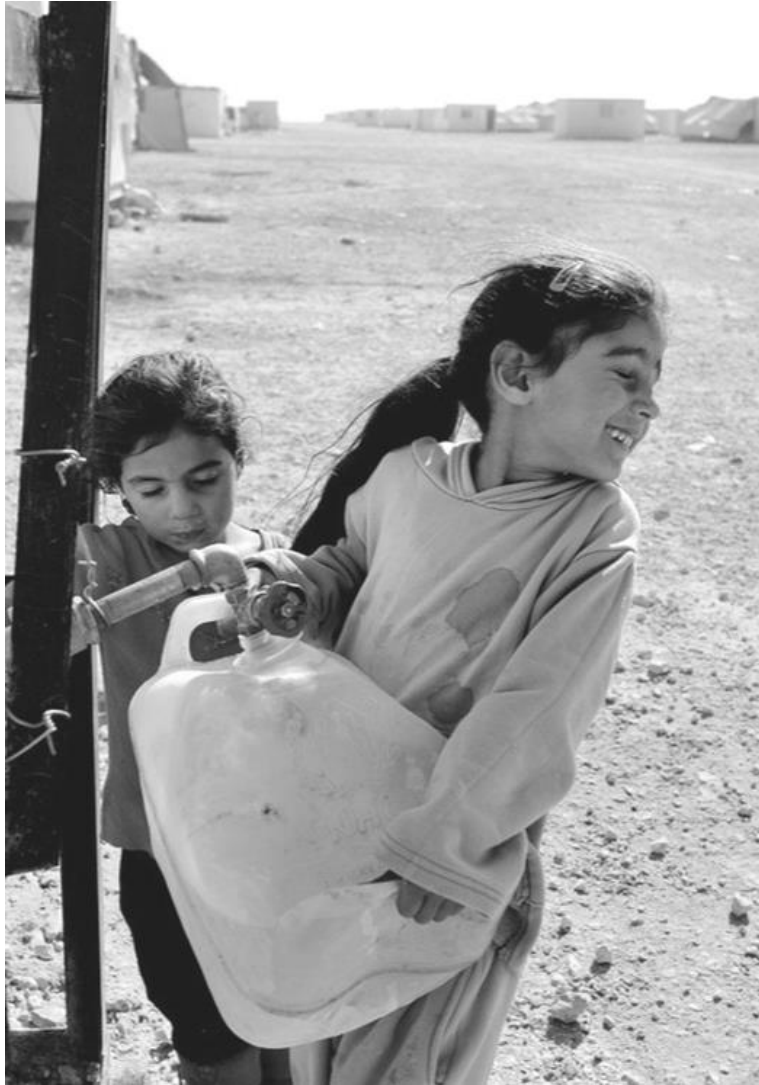




The Alliance for  
Child Protection in  
Humanitarian Action



## **2016–2017 Alliance Report**



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# Introduction

Between 2007 and 2016, the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) – led by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and part of the Protection Cluster – developed an important body of interagency technical work. This includes the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPMS), providing important guidance to practitioners for helping children affected by emergencies. In 2014, a structural review of the CPWG suggested that its work might be more effectively carried forward by two separate but interconnected entities. Two years later, this led to the transition from the CPWG to the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (the Alliance) and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility. Through this transition, the CPWG’s technical working groups and task forces migrated under the Alliance.

The Alliance supports the efforts of humanitarian actors to achieve high-quality and effective child protection interventions in humanitarian contexts (in both refugee and non-refugee settings). As a global network of operational agencies, academic institutions, policymakers, donors and practitioners, the Alliance facilitates interagency technical collaboration on child protection in all humanitarian contexts, including refugee settings. It sets standards and produces technical guidance for use by the various stakeholders. UNICEF co-leads this network with Save the Children. The Alliance’s work falls into five work streams:

- **Standard-setting and guidance development:** The Alliance develops standards for child protection in emergencies (CPiE) and generates technical guidelines and associated materials for use by humanitarian personnel. It also promotes the integration of humanitarian standards and norms into practice, and encourages efforts to learn from their use and make them better. The Alliance is the custodian of the CPMS, which are considered a companion to the Sphere standards.
- **Capacity-building, learning and development:** The Alliance develops technical capacity in child protection by identifying, expanding and strengthening the CPiE workforce, mapping capacity gaps, defining priorities and strategic direction in terms of capacity development, and providing both in-person and remote learning opportunities.
- **Evidence generation and knowledge management:** The Alliance invests in generating, processing and making available robust evidence on the effectiveness of programmes and strategies on protecting children in humanitarian settings.
- **Advocacy:** The Alliance engages in advocacy for child protection and its beneficiaries. This includes ensuring child protection needs are reflected in the global humanitarian architecture and associated processes.
- **Convening:** The Alliance convenes humanitarian child protection actors working at the local, national, regional and global levels to promote knowledge-sharing and technical collaboration.

Working groups, task forces and technical focal points implement the Alliance work plan. They are led by members of the Alliance, operating under the supervision of the Alliance coordinators. Working





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groups are permanent work streams, while task forces and technical focal points are expected to serve a specific technical function and dissolve once the task is complete.

This report is a compilation of the achievements made by each working group and task force from 2016 to 2017, based on the agreed-upon work plan. It highlights achievements, describes ongoing processes, and outlines challenges and shortfalls.





# Alliance Secretariat

## 1. Introduction

The Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (the Alliance) was officially launched in November 2016 because of a restructuring of the Child Protection Working Group (CPWG). While much of the structure of the Alliance, including its technical working groups and task forces, are inherited from the CPWG, 2017 was a year of establishment for the Alliance. The Secretariat is composed of two coordinators, seconded by UNICEF and Save the Children, one part time communications officer, and a knowledge Management officer.

The secretariat is in charge of the daily management of the Alliance including coordination of the activities across different Working Groups and Task Forces and Knowledge Management for the sector. The work of the secretariat, including the coordinators, is overseen by a steering committee comprised of 16 NGOs (both national and international) as well as UN agencies.

## 2. Achievements 2016–2017

2016 was dedicated to the transition from the CPWG to [the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action](#). The co-lead agencies, UNICEF and Save the Children, worked closely to prepare the grounds for this transition. This included organization of a pre-launch meeting in July 2016 and an official launch of the ‘new ways of working’ in November 2016. The first coordinator of the Alliance was hired on a part time basis in July and on a full-time basis in September 2016. The last Steering Committee (SC) under the structure of the CPWG was organized before the launch event in November 2016, where the governance structure of the Alliance was finalized. This included the vision, mission and functions of the Alliance, as well as the roles and responsibilities of the different components of the structure (i.e. coordinators, SC, etc.). The governance document for the Alliance was subsequently drafted and reviewed by the SC.

In 2017, the governance document of the Alliance was finalized and endorsed by all its core-members. Letters of commitment were acquired from all core-members. The Alliance Secretariat continued its work supporting the Working Groups and Task Forces. In May 2017, the second co-coordinator, hired by Save the Children, joined the Alliance Secretariat. The Alliance organized the Annual Meeting for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action in September 2017 in Kampala, Uganda. The meeting gathered a wide range of CP experts and practitioners (159 participants) from 70 agencies and organizations including 28 national organizations. The theme of the Annual Meeting was “Working with other sectors to better protect children”; more information can be found here: [2017 Annual Meeting for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action](#).





Parallel to the organization of the annual meeting, the Alliance Secretariat initiated a wide consultation with child protection experts and practitioners, through an online [survey](#), to identify the main priorities for 2018-2020. The identified priorities were further discussed during the Annual Meeting, and endorsed by the Alliance Steering Committee. Three primary priorities identified are Integration, Localization and Evidence- based programming. Two secondary priorities were also identified as: preventative approach to child protection, and child protection workforce strengthening. The Alliance has developed its Strategic Plan for 2018- 2020 based on these priorities. The strategic plan will be released in early 2018 together with the work plans of the Working Groups and Task Forces.

In 2017, the Alliance welcomed 30 new members, including 15 national and local organizations. As of end of 2017, the Alliance has 16 core-members and 53 general members.<sup>1</sup> The Alliance has as well welcomed 1 National organization as a core member sitting within the Steering Committee.

The Alliance secretariat focused as well its efforts on strengthening knowledge management. A part time knowledge management officer (KMO), seconded by Plan International, supported the secretariat from April to September 2017. Thanks to a grant from the [Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration](#) and in kind support from UNICEF, a full time KMO was assigned to the secretariat from October onwards. One of the main knowledge management initiatives involved the migration of the resources previously available under the CPWG website onto the [Resource Center](#) managed by Save the Children Sweden. The Resource Center is an online library. To facilitate access to these documents, a process of cleaning and tagging, based on agreed taxonomy, started in 2017 and will end in early 2018. Furthermore, the knowledge management officers helped the Secretariat in managing translation activities through UN volunteers and partnership with the department of translation of the University of Mexico. Two major documents: *'Matter of Life and Death'* and *'Donors Guidance for Reviewing Child Protection Proposals'* have been translated and will be made available in early 2018. Finally, the knowledge management officer reached out to the Working Groups and Task forces to assess their needs for better knowledge management as part of the upcoming 2018-2020 Strategic Plan and efforts to make the knowledge available and accessible.

Regarding communication, the Alliance Secretariat issued [newsletters](#) on a bi-monthly basis, reaching more than 2500 readers. The Facebook page and the LinkedIn group were also updated and fed on regular basis. The Annual Meeting was live streamed on Facebook and received large viewership. The Alliance website was set up in 2016 and kept up to date throughout this period. Moving forward, the Alliance has secured funds to enhance the website as part of the knowledge management and communication strategy, and has initiated discussions with Terre des hommes to have a website which would held same types of functionalities as the [Child Hub](#). The new upgraded website is scheduled to go live in April 2018.

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<sup>1</sup> Some of the General Members of the Alliance were already associated members of the CPWG





The Alliance Coordinators pursued their efforts to coordinate with major global inter-agency groups or initiatives such as the CP AoR and the Global Partnership to End Violence. The 2017 Annual Meeting for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action was organized in tandem with the CP AoR's coordinators retreat to ensure full participation of the coordinators to the meeting, bringing field perspective to the discussions. Coordination with the Global Partnership to End Violence against children continued throughout 2017, which included involvement in the development of the INSPIRE handbook and the CPMS revision process (for more on this, see updates from the CPMS Working Group). Also, close collaboration with the [Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies](#) (INEE) was initiated in early 2017, which has resulted in a commitment to work together to support more systematic collaboration between the two sectors. A roundtable is proposed on this topic, alongside the 2018 annual meeting.

The Alliance secretariat has been supporting all working groups and task forces in developing their respective 2018-2020 workplans. Final round of feedback was provided to the groups in December and the overall workplan is expected to be published in early 2018. Internal coordination meetings have also been organized between the working groups and task forces throughout 2017.

The Alliance coordinators have as well organized quarterly steering committee meetings (three remote and one face-to-face). These quarterly meetings are an important forum to discuss broader strategic issues pertaining to the Alliance and the sector as a whole.

### **3. Context and Challenges (Including Budget Constraints)**

With the launch of the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action in November 2016, the 2016-2017 period was to an extent overshadowed by the transition process. In 2016, the Alliance secretariat and members worked to define the structure of the Alliance and tried as best as possible to anticipate any potential issues which could raise after the transition. The development of the governance document for the Alliance was an essential milestone in the process. 2017 was the year during which the Alliance built its work based on its vision and mandate that were developed in 2016.

While member agencies have maintained their commitment to the Alliance, fundraising has been a challenge. This in turn delayed recruitment of the coordinators of the Alliance. Unless a more sustainable funding structure is defined for the secretariat, there is a risk that the coordinators would have to spend a lot of their time fundraising just to keep the secretariat afloat, instead of focusing on technical excellence and supporting working groups and task forces.

We saw an unprecedented level of interest from CP practitioners from around to attend the Annual Meeting. Given limited space and budget, we had to reject almost half of the registrants (about 150). This shows the demand from CP practitioners to meet and discuss child protection issues and exchange knowledge and experience. The involvement of the local and national organizations at the meeting reinforced the need to ensure that first responders remain at the center of the discussions and that efforts are put to keep them abreast of the latest development.





In addition, the Alliance Secretariat has faced difficulties to keep a knowledge management officer in post and this contributed to the disruption of the activities, including the tagging of the migrated resources onto the Resource Center.

In a situation where there is an increase of complex emergencies, the Alliance needs to secure the necessary funds to maintain the technical guidance and standards setting up to the highest level of quality and ensure that the sector can still convene on yearly basis.

#### **4. Next Steps (Including Key Events)**

In close collaboration with the Working Groups and Task Forces, the Alliance is working on the 2018-2020 work-plan and strategic plan which should be released in early 2018.

The website of the Alliance should be ready to go live in April 2018. The next priority will be the organization of the Annual Meeting, which will start in March 2018. The actual event is tentatively planned for October 2018. Further information will be communicated to CP practitioners and members of the Alliance in a timely manner.

#### **5. Priorities of the Next Work Plan Period**

The Alliance aims to have a fully staffed Secretariat which would allow more focus on the activities mentioned above. As priorities for the upcoming period, the Alliance will pursue its efforts to engage more with National and Local partners.

Furthermore, the Alliance is already planning the 2018 Annual Meeting. Early discussion started with INEE to explore opportunities to have a joint meeting.

Finally, the Alliance will continue the work initiated on Knowledge Management and hope to have a new officer on board by early 2018 to move forward essential pieces of work such as the enhancement of the website, the management of the resources to make them available and accessible to the wider CP audience.

## **Working Groups**

### **Child Protection Minimum Standards (CPMS) Working Group**

Work Plan Report 2016–2017

#### **1. Introduction**

The Child Protection Minimum Standards (CPMS) Working Group was established in 2010, with the initial objective to develop minimum standards for the child protection sector and later to promote,







and support the application of the CPMS to improve the quality, predictability and accountability of child protection response in humanitarian situations. The sub-objectives for the 2016–2017 work plan are:

1. The CPMS are known and institutionalized in the humanitarian and child protection frameworks and within agencies;
2. The capacity of actors to use the CPMS in preparedness and response is improved;
3. The content of the CPMS reflects expanding knowledge within the sector.

The CPMS Working Group is co-led by Terre des Hommes and Save the Children. Each co-lead agency provides 50 per cent staff time to the coordination of the working group, and Terre des Hommes hosts a part-time grants manager/administrator and communications manager to support it. All members of the Alliance are invited to join the CPMS Working Group as long as they are able to dedicate the equivalent of one working day per month to working group activities and attend a minimum of two conference calls per year. There are currently 29 agencies/network members. Six associate members also participate to provide expertise in diverse areas.

In addition to the work of the co-lead agencies, several agencies have taken on areas of the work plan. Plan International has led the development of guidance on child protection in epidemics, including recommendations for better reflecting epidemic contexts in the CPMS. World Vision has hosted a series of global Child Protection in Emergencies/CPMS training-of-trainers workshops. All members commit to providing one day per month in staff time to contribute to the CPMS Working Group tasks, including review of resources, development of videos and case studies, promotion of the CPMS internally, and participation in conference calls and meetings.

## 2. Achievements 2016–2017

### a. The CPMS are known and institutionalized in the humanitarian and child protection frameworks and within agencies.

In a survey of child protection groups in 20 humanitarian contexts at the end of 2017, it was reported that:

- 100 per cent of surveyed child protection coordination work plans in humanitarian contexts use the CPMS as the basis of their interagency strategy
- 75% of surveyed coordination groups had held a CPMS-specific briefing, training or workshop during the past 12 months and 30% of the surveyed countries had carried out a contextualization of the standards.
- 90% of surveyed coordination groups used the CPMS to build capacity while 85% used the CPMS both to support programme implementation and advocate for quality programming.

In a survey of CPMS Working Group members in late 2016 on their efforts to institutionalize the CPMS within their agencies, it was found that:





- 85 per cent of members have integrated CPMS into their global child protection and humanitarian strategies.
- 92 per cent of members use the CPMS as the core foundation to design their humanitarian child protection projects.
- At the same time, only 31 per cent of members reported that the CPMS are fully integrated into their human resources procedures, while 50 per cent reported that the CPMS are sometimes used in recruitment and inductions.

Dissemination of the handbook continued to be a core activity for the CPMS Working Group. A total of 6,395 hard copies of the CPMS were distributed between January 2016 and December 2017 in English, French and Arabic. CPMS resources, including the CPMS handbook in all 12 languages, are available on a CPMS page within the interagency Save the Children Resources Centre. CPMS resources and events are actively promoted on the Alliance's Facebook and Twitter accounts.

As a founding member of the Humanitarian Standards Partnership (HSP), the CPMS WG has in 2016-2017 further deepened its cooperation with the HSP to increase awareness and use of the CPMS by the humanitarian sector. Members of the HSP include the Sphere Project, the Cash Learning Partnership, the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies, the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards Project, and the Small Enterprise Education and Promotion Network. During this period, the CPMS Working Group participated in the revision processes undertaken by Minimum Economic Recovery Standards (MERS) and Sphere to ensure the CPMS were cross-referenced. A joint mobile app was developed to allow users to access all of the standards, opening the standards to users at the local level and by cross-referencing CPMS with other standards, making them more accessible to workers in other sectors. The app became available to the public in September 2017<sup>2</sup>.

To facilitate interagency and inter-country learning on the CPMS, a series of case studies on different uses and impact of the CPMS was produced, including on work in Serbia, the Philippines, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ukraine and China.

Working group members continued to promote increased institutionalization of the CPMS within their organizations. For example, Terre des Hommes has developed an internal CPMS task force to institutionalize the CPMS, comprised of staff from human resources, communications and 10 country offices; World Vision has integrated the CPMS as part of its induction package for new staff at global and regional levels; War Child UK has integrated the CPMS into a training package rolled out internally, GOAL tested a water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and child protection checklist for projects; and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent included the CPMS in their CPIE policy and used it as a reference for programme review.

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<sup>2</sup> The app includes the Humanitarian Charter, the Protection Principles, the Core Humanitarian Standard, and humanitarian standards for key areas of humanitarian response, including: water supply, hygiene, and sanitation; shelter and non-food items; food security and nutrition; health action; child protection; education; livestock management; market analysis; and economic recovery. It can be downloaded through:

<http://www.humanitarianstandardspartnership.org/launch>





**b. The capacity of actors to use the CPMS in preparedness and response is improved.**

The 2017 coordinator's survey found that 75% of coordinators surveyed reported that the CPMS had helped improve the technical capacity of partners. Over 50% of coordinators reported improvements in coordination and advocacy when using the CPMS. It was also noted that the CPMS had helped improve the quality of programming in areas such as psychosocial support, community based and child-friendly spaces interventions.

***CPiE/CPMS Training-of-Trainers Series – Community of Practice***

Two workshops were held as part of the ongoing global CPiE/CPMS training-of-trainers' initiative during the period. The first was held in January 2016 in Dakar with a regional focus and was facilitated in French. The second was held in Nairobi in March 2017 with a global perspective. The trainings of trainers are held in partnership with the Alliance's Learning and Development Working Group and hosted by World Vision on behalf of the CPMS Working Group.

Building out of the trainings of trainer's workshops, a community of practice of CPiE/CPMS facilitators was formed, which is facilitated by the CPMS Working Group. The community of practice has more than 200 members, comprised of interested participants and applicants to the full training-of-trainer's initiative (five workshops in total). After a survey on how they would like to work together, it was agreed to keep the community of practice simple with two modes of sharing: regular email updates among the group and webinars. The webinar series for the CPiE/CPMS facilitators' community of practice focused on issues within the sector and uses a facilitator's lens to discuss capacity-building and training on CPiE/CPMS. Four webinars have been held this quarter on the following topics:

- Sexual violence and children with disabilities (presented by Handicap International).
- Case studies as a training tool, creating and implementing CPiE learning and development strategies, and mapping as an assessment tool.
- Engaging the humanitarian learner – strengthening child protection actors within environments of compounded stress (Global Trauma Project).
- Sexual violence and the exploitation of boys in humanitarian settings – recent research and training approaches (Refugee Law Project in Uganda).
- Developing child protection learning strategies (Learning & Development Working Group)

The webinars were in English, with two webinars on sexual violence and the children with disabilities and developing child protection learning strategies also being presented in French. The webinar recordings will be available on the Alliance YouTube Channel.

***Mainstreaming***

A package of six case studies on child protection mainstreaming was developed that included key lessons learned and accompanying facilitator's guides. The case studies use examples of best practice in collaborations between two or more sectors to mainstream child protection.





### ***CPMS Video Series***

The CPMS videos series were further developed, with 12 expert lectures available online to be used for independent learning and in workshops. Three videos were launched in mid-2016 on Standard 7: Dangers and Injuries, Standard 8: Physical Violence and Other Harmful Practices, and Standard 14: Justice for Children. An additional two videos were made on Standard 15: Case Management and the Standards to Mainstream Child Protection in Other Sectors. The videos were created with strong contributions from member agencies and Alliance task forces.

A survey of the community of practice group was undertaken and key informant interviews were conducted on the use and appreciation of the CPMS video series to date. Of those surveyed, 94 per cent were aware of the CPMS, and all of those who were aware found the 'Introduction to the CPMS' video useful. Additionally, 93 per cent were in favour of continuing the video series.

### ***Expanding the Knowledge Base and Webinars***

Plan International is leading the development of guidance on child protection responses in epidemics on behalf of the CPMS Working Group, and have recruited a consultant to conduct analysis and drafting. The guidance note will build upon the interagency lessons learned report on the child protection response to the Ebola crisis by UNICEF and will be available in January 2018. The CPMS Working Group organized the supporting webinar 'What Have We Learned from the Child Protection Response in Epidemics during the Ebola Crisis?' in January 2017, with speakers from UNICEF and ChildFund Alliance presenting lessons learned.

A review on Standard 7: Dangers and Injuries was completed that highlighted the linkages in addressing the issues among standards and among sectors. A webinar to discuss findings and lessons learned from the review in October 2016 specifically discussed evidence that can be used to strengthen the standard.

### ***Technical Support to CPMS Implementation at the Country Level***

The CPMS Working Group provided support for several country processes on the CPMS. For example:

- **Georgia:** A CPMS workshop was held in April 2017 focusing on preparedness and the development of contingency plans. Participants from the Ministry of Labour, Health and Social Affairs, other government agencies, child protection staff, disability- and social welfare-focused NGOs, and UNICEF staff members participated.
- **Zimbabwe:** The Child Protection Sub-Cluster and the Government of Zimbabwe held a CPMS frontline workers and CPIE training, as well as a contextualization workshop, in May 2017.
- **Guinea:** In cooperation with the government, child protection actors contextualized 11 standards of the CPMS in April 2016 and another seven in January 2017. A number of actions agreed upon in the contextualized standards were being implemented, such as training child protection actors on data management and security, increasing support for community child protection networks to address sexual violence, mapping child protection interventions and improving interagency reference systems for children.





- **Ukraine:** A total of 363 child protection workers, psychologists and volunteers from government and civil society were trained in 2016 on the CPMS standards contextualized for Ukraine. Each trained organization developed an action plan that was to a great extent implemented, in particular on improving referral systems for children in need.
- **Central African Republic:** A country-specific contextualized version of the CPMS was translated into Sango for wide distribution in the country and trainings at sub-national level on the contextualised CPMS were planned for late 2017 and early 2018
- **Lebanon:** A national contextualization process was held during 2016 to contextualize 11 standards from the CPMS, led by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Save the Children. With the support of the CPMS Working Group, the standards have been finalized and translated in 2017. The process has promoted greater awareness on where quality can be improved and improved coordination in the 11 areas.
- **Serbia:** The CPMS were translated into Serbian in 2016 and presented to government and civil society social workers working on the refugee response in five regions. The Chamber of Social Protection has approved a session on the CPMS to be credited as continuing education towards professional licensing for social workers.

### **c. The content of the CPMS is developed to reflect expanding knowledge within the sector.**

The CPMS Working Group has focused on preparing an upcoming revision of the CPMS, to be launched at the end of 2018. Terms of reference for the revision process have been developed and agreed upon. The November 2016 CPMS Working Group meeting in Geneva identified a number of issues to be addressed in the CPMS revision, including epidemic responses, community-based psychosocial support, parenting skills, cash interventions, better inclusion of refugee settings, and stigmatization and inclusion. A survey was distributed to gather wider views on the changes and improvements that both CPIE and other-sector workers would like to see in the second edition of the CPMS.

A review of country-level CPMS implementation at the end of 2016 included eight country contexts with different levels of CPMS implementation. It highlighted a number of key successes and challenges for implementation, including the need to increasingly reach local child protection actors and government. It found that the CPMS has facilitated coordination in developing action plans and contextualized standards; for example, the working group formed to translate the CPMS in China has developed into an informal CPIE coordination forum.

### ***Budget***

A total of US\$900,000 was required for 2016–2017 to implement the agreed-upon work plan for the CPMS Working Group. A total of US\$864,624 was funded through two donors: The Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and an anonymous private donor.

## **3. Context and Challenges (Including Budget Constraints)**

The transition of the global CPWG to the Alliance, while also bringing opportunities to increase the reach of the CPMS, it also stretched human resources in the CPMS Working Group. The





communications advisor and one co-lead were able to invest time in supporting the transition. This was a positive and necessary contribution to the overall Alliance, but did mean that there was less time to implement CPMS Working Group-specific tasks. However, work plan implementation is on track.

Fundraising for the next work plan period, particularly the revision of the CPMS, is a major challenge since current funding streams may not continue into the next work-plan period. This is a particular risk as the revision process has been engaged to be completed by early 2019. There is a need to diversify funding for the working group and a need to ensure that once revision starts (with large contributions in time and human resources by Alliance member agencies and others), it can be completed, printed, translated and distributed.

The need to reach outside of humanitarian settings into preparedness contexts and to reach frontline workers remains challenging. The essential connections with child protection sub-clusters are well-established, but contacts have been more ad hoc in contexts outside the cluster system. The inclusion of broader membership and more local actors within the Alliance over the next year will help address this issue.

#### **4. Next Steps (Including Key Events)**

CPMS Working Group members have developed a new work plan for 2018 to 2020.

Fundraising is a priority focus of the working group, as current funds will end in mid-2018, posing a large potential risk to the revision process. In addition to institutional donors, the working group is planning to reach out to as many foundations as possible but will need the support of the Alliance and efforts by Terre des Hommes and Save the Children on management and fundraising.

#### **5. Priorities of the Next Work Plan Period**

The 2018-2020 work plan will focus on the revision of the CPMS and roll-out of the second edition. The revision will be an inclusive process that ensure field perspectives are integrated to ensure a user-friendly handbook that is an effective resource for practitioners, based on the latest evidence. Work will continue on the other two sub-objectives: to promote awareness, institutionalization and capacity-building on the CPMS, and to continue collaboration within the Humanitarian Strategic Partnership. For capacity building, another ToT workshop will be held in 2018 and it is planned to develop a short CPMS e-course. Existing capacity building and training materials will be updated to be in line with the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the CPMS.





## Advocacy Working Group

Work Plan Report 2016–2017

### 1. Introduction

The Advocacy Working Group has the overall goal of ensuring child protection in humanitarian settings is understood and prioritized by key humanitarian agencies, existing and potential donors, and States. Due to the transition from CPWG and progress made on the work plan in 2016, the Advocacy Working Group updated its work plan in late 2016 which was approved in February 2017. The below chart shows the changes in objectives between the two work plans.

Work plan for 2016	Work plan for 2017
<b>Objective 1:</b> CPiE concerns are included in Sustainable Development Goals and World Humanitarian Summit (May 2016).	<b>Objective 1:</b> CPiE concerns are included in Sustainable Development Goals and Global Partnership to End Violence against Children.
<b>Objective 2:</b> Reported increase in funding for child protection in humanitarian settings (perceived increase as reported by coordinators in at least 50 per cent of countries responding).	<b>Objective 2:</b> Reported increase in funding for child protection in humanitarian settings (perceived increase as reported by coordinators in at least 50 per cent of countries responding).
<b>Objective 3:</b> Strengthen advocacy for CPiE at the field level.	<b>Objective 3:</b> Improve understanding of CPiE and its life-saving nature amongst humanitarian decision-makers and donors.
<b>Objective 4:</b> Improve understanding of CPiE and its life-saving nature amongst humanitarian decision-makers and donors.	<b>Objective 4:</b> Influence discourse on child rights and child protection in humanitarian settings.

The working group includes representatives from each willing Alliance core member agency and representatives from other working groups. Associate members may also join the working group as resources, but only core member agencies may vote. The working group may create sub-groups or reference group around a particular task to inform and facilitate the implementation of the work plan. This has most recently been used to develop public advocacy protocols and procedures.

ChildFund Alliances (Solène Edouard and Meg Gardinier) led the working group in 2016; in 2017, it is co-led by ChildFund Alliance (Josh Chaffin) and World Vision (Jessica Bousquette). Co-lead agencies are nominated for a two-year commitment, and rotation of the co-chairs will be staggered by at least six months.

For the 2016–2017 work plan, the co-leads wish to highlight in particular the work of Plan International (Elsbeth Chapman) in developing the *Child Protection in Emergencies Donor Guidance*. Elsbeth Chapman facilitated multiple rounds of feedback and refinement from working group members, other working groups and task forces, and the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development





(DFID), balancing multiple priorities and visions for the document. The final product was launched in July 2017 and will be a valuable resource for donors and agencies alike.

## 2. Achievements 2016–2017

The working group continued its work on World Humanitarian Summit in 2016 by submitting a side event concept note. While the initial concept was not accepted, the working group was invited to collaborate with Global March Against Child Labour and others; the event, ‘Leaving No Child Unprotected: Child protection across the development and humanitarian divide’, included the governments of Canada, Switzerland, Estonia and the Netherlands. By showcasing the work of local actors, government, child protection NGOs and coalitions such as the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children, this event demonstrated how the child protection sector has started planning and delivering on two core responsibilities outlined in the United Nations Secretary-General’s Agenda for Humanity: ‘leaving no one behind’ and ‘from delivering aid to ending needs’.

At the annual meeting in 2015, the CPWG launched *A Matter of Life and Death*, a report highlighting the lifesaving nature of child protection. In 2016, World Vision, ChildFund Alliance and Save the Children hosted briefings on child protection and education in the Syria crisis and the need for child protection to be classified as life-saving. The briefing had more than 80 congressional staff, U.S. government staff and NGOs in attendance, including the United States’ State Department. A total of 150 individuals attended two additional briefings for Congressional staff. The briefings led to report language on foreign assistance appropriations regarding the critical importance of child protection in humanitarian response.

In July 2017, the working group with co-coordinators launched the *Child Protection in Emergencies Donor Guidance* in Geneva. It was the culmination of more than a year of work in response to a request from DFID for quick guidance to evaluate child protection proposals. Eleven representatives from eight donors attended the event. DFID will continue piloting the guidance, and additional events are being explored in other global capitals.

The working group finalized a protocol document, approved at the Kampala annual meeting which outlines the process for the engagement of the Alliance in public advocacy on pressing child protection issues. It contains key considerations for deciding if the Alliance should engage; a set of questions for internal discussion in the event that public advocacy (statements, official letters, etc.) is being considered; and a procedure for obtaining members’ sign-off when a statement will be issued.

WG members engaged in behind-the-scenes advocacy around the inclusion of humanitarian in the agenda of the End Violence against Children Solutions Summit, and around the listing of perpetrators of grave violations against children’s rights in the UN Secretary General’s report on Children and Armed Conflict.







### **3. Context and Challenges (Including Budget Constraints)**

The transition to the Alliance required a new understanding of the working group's role and therefore a refresh of the work plan. This created time and capacity constraints, as many representatives are also on the Alliance's Steering Committee. The working group underwent a leadership transition during the transition to the Alliance, which created additional gaps in leadership capacity and institutional knowledge. The working group was able to fund some of its work through member agencies. However, the working group did not have a finalized work plan to apply for funding in 2017. This resulted in an individual agency stepping in to fund the publication of the donor guidance.

### **4. Next Steps (Including Key Events)**

The proposed funding study, which would examine the barrier to child protection funding in emergencies, has suffered from lack of funding and leadership. It could be completed by the end of 2018. Additionally, the working group plans to contribute a policy brief to the Solutions Summit of the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children in early 2018.

### **5. Priorities of the Next Work Plan Period**

The working group will continue to pursue its overall goal: 'Child protection in humanitarian settings is understood and prioritized by key humanitarian agencies, existing and potential donors, and States'. However, the working group will also draft a strategy aligned with the Alliance strategy. The new work plan still has the objectives of improving understanding of CPiE and its life-saving nature amongst humanitarian decision-makers and donors, influencing discourse on child rights and child protection in humanitarian settings, and seeing a reported increase in funding for child protection in humanitarian settings. Based on feedback from the Alliance strategy survey and meeting in Kampala, the workplan now includes streamlined long term objectives, a focus on integration with other sectors for global advocacy, a focus to develop advocacy materials leveraging evidence from the AME Working Group, and inclusion of local level NGOs in global advocacy.





## Learning and Development Working Group

Work Plan Report 2016–2017

### 1. Introduction

In 2010, under the CPWG, the members came together to agree on a capacity-building strategy for the sector. Humanitarian response reviews, as well as the CPWG Annual Survey, repeatedly highlight both the need to develop the pool of high-quality, deployable child protection personnel and the need to develop the child protection capacity of frontline staff at the national level.

Since the transition from CPWG to the Alliance in 2016, the Alliance's Learning and Development Working Group coordinates efforts to build capacity and plays an important role in capacity needs analysis – understanding and mapping learning and development in the global CPiE sector and planning for the future.

The Alliance's 2016–2017 work plan sets out three objectives for the Learning and Development Working Group:

- a. Develop, promote and distribute agreed-upon products and processes to build the capacity of child protection actors, including those working with governments and communities.
- b. Increase the number of humanitarian staff who are trained to deliver and support child protection in humanitarian settings.
- c. Build on the postgraduate diploma project, including through tertiary education uptake of and contribution to expertise, including further studies and research.

Currently, the Learning and Development Working Group has four co-leads: UNICEF, UNHCR, the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR) and Terre des hommes.

### 2. Achievements 2016–2017

- a. **Develop, promote and distribute agreed-upon products and processes to build the capacity of child protection actors, including those working with governments and communities.**
  - A capacity needs assessment was completed in Syria, the results of which have been included in the HNO and HRP. This approach and document are now being used as the foundation for other regions to do the same. The report is available at [Child Protection Capacity Gap Assessment 2016](#).
  - The trainers' global resource pool has been updated and is currently under further review. A new call for applications will begin in the first quarter of 2018. Various working groups and task forces have delivered training across the year with the technical support from members of the Learning and Development Working Group. They included training on the Child Protection Rapid Assessment, CPiE (in-person), case management and child labour.





**b. Increase the number of humanitarian staff who are trained to deliver and support child protection in humanitarian settings.**

- Two training of trainers on CPiE/CPMS were completed in partnership with the CPMS Working Group: the first in January 2016 in Dakar with a regional focus and facilitated in French, and the second in Nairobi in March 2017 with a global perspective. This has led to the development of a community of practice with more than 200 members.

**c. Build on the postgraduate diploma project, including through tertiary education uptake of and contribution to expertise, including further studies and research.**

- The postgraduate diploma with University of Kwazulu Natal (UKZN) is ongoing. There have been some challenges, and the third cycle of students has thus been delayed. The materials from the course are available as open-source and have been used to develop tertiary-level courses at BioForce and Child Safe Horizons.
- Since 2015, Terre des Hommes and BioForce, with support from the Alliance and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility, have offered a CPiE Project Manager certificate aimed at training francophone professionals in CPiE programming and project management. As a result of the joint efforts to strengthen the CPiE sector and expand the pool of rapidly deployable CPiE practitioners, 32 project managers were trained in 2016. The third batch of CPiE project managers comprises an additional 10 trainees who will complete their training in 2018.
- Child Safe Horizons, with technical support from the Learning and Development Working Group (including the open-source materials), has partnered with two universities: Paññāsāstra University of Cambodia and the Israeli School of Humanitarian Aid. They are now offering a graduate certificate in CPiE, as well as various certificate-level child protection courses.

**3. Context and Challenges (Including Budget Constraints)**

In early 2016, the Learning and Development Working Group had no available funding, and thus support for the global focal point was put on hold. Funding gaps were in excess of US\$1 million for 2016 to 2017. This has substantially limited what the group could do and achieve, and it has led to very little input and leadership of the group during this time period.

**4. Next Steps (Including Key Events)**

While funding is still very limited, some money has been found across the working group leads to support the global focal point again. It is hoped that with the global focal point back on board, momentum will begin again and coordinated results will increase across the group.

In 2018 the LDWG will work with members as well as across the Alliance to ensure consistency in quality and approach in learning and development. The focal point, with support from Terre des





hommes (Tdh), will continue to build momentum across the group and give technical assistance to members and those in the field.

## 5. Priorities of the Next Work Plan Period

Key objectives for the next reporting period include:

- Contribute to the CPiE sector learning and development efforts by promoting and supporting interagency training and other learning and development opportunities at the global, regional and national levels.
- Ensure the availability and increase the accessibility of high-quality learning materials and support for CPiE actors at all levels and across stages of emergencies.
- Facilitate linkages between CPiE professionals, interagency development and capacity-building needs. This includes looking at learning and development in a broader context to include all forms of learning and development.

Key suggested outputs for next six months include:

- New training packages developed in multiple delivery formats.
- Further development of relationships with tertiary training institutions and universities.
- Review, revise and update current global training packages.
- Support to professionals in the field via webinars, coaching and e-learning.





## Assessment, Evidence and Measurement Working Group

Work Plan Report 2016–2017

### 1. Introduction

The Assessment, Evidence and Measurement Working Group is co-led by Save the Children and the CPC Learning Network. Members of the working group are: the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR), UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Plan International, Terre des hommes (Tdh), World Vision, CP MERG, Retrak, InterAction, War Child UK, War Child Holland, Maestral International, Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health, Hunter University Silberman School of Social Work and Child Helpline International.

The working group's overarching aim is to generate and use agency-specific and interagency evidence to promote effective interventions. With this aim in mind, the 2016–2017 work plan is structured around three main objectives:

- Revising existing, and developing new, methods and tools for assessment, monitoring and evaluation.
- Collecting evidence and research through a joint research agenda (existing and new programmes).
- Developing guidance and building capacity on best practice in assessment, monitoring and evaluation.

### 2. Achievements 2016–2017

During 2016–17, the Assessment, Evidence and Measurement Working Group made significant progress in some areas of the work plan primarily in relation to revising and developing methods and tools for assessment, monitoring and evaluation, but struggled to move forward with other areas such as capacity building due to limited resources and lack of flexible capacity of agencies to support.

#### a) Revising existing, and developing new, methods and tools for assessment, monitoring and evaluation

In relation to developing a collection of interagency-approved methodologies and tools for 'hard-to-measure' child protection issues and hard-to-reach populations, the following was achieved:

- Three tools were developed and refined to measure separation in emergencies: a population-based estimate, a community surveillance tool and a tool to measure placement in residential care. The community-based surveillance tool was piloted in the Tigray Region of Ethiopia in relation to food insecurity in 2016. The population-based estimate and residential care tools were piloted in Haiti following Hurricane Matthew. The population-based estimate was found to be effective for measuring the prevalence of separation within a given population, and the community surveillance tools were found to be effective for monitoring trends in separation





over time. However, the residential care tool was not validated through piloting and requires careful planning for further piloting. A toolkit and training materials have been developed and will be reviewed and finalized by the end of the strategy period.

- The Transforming Households: Reducing Incidence of Violence in Emergencies (THRIVE) Project was launched, co-led by UNICEF and CPC Learning Network. The project aims to build an evidence base on drivers of household violence in emergencies, effective strategies for addressing household violence and new approaches contributing to the prevention of household violence. Formative data collection has been completed in Colombia and Haiti. The project aims to build an evidence base on drivers of household violence in emergencies, effective strategies for addressing household violence and new approaches contributing to the prevention of household violence. These themes were explored through a series of Interviews with emergency-affected adults and adolescents in both settings. Participants were asked to take photos of their lives to facilitate discussion. Based on the findings from Colombia and Haiti, THRIVE will develop a grounded theory of change to inform interventions and devise a measurement approach to document drivers of violence and evaluate programmes seeking to reduce its frequency. Results are currently being analyzed and will be reported by April 2018.
- The Child Protection Initial Assessment and site-specific assessment tools were developed by CPC Learning Network at the beginning of the strategy period. Between February and April 2016, a Child Protection Initial Assessment was completed for Southern Africa, addressing the El Niño crisis in coordination with World Vision, UNICEF and Plan International. The assessment's objective was to support evidence-based programming and advocacy for nine countries affected by El Niño across Southern Africa. The results were used to influence the mainstreaming of child protection within the humanitarian response in Southern Africa. The *Guidelines on Integration of Child Protection Issues in Multi-Sectorial Assessments*, developed during the previous strategy period, were disseminated. Given the many developments on assessment within the humanitarian sector, the emergence of new sectors, the need to incorporate refugee contexts into the guidance, and the continued identification by CPiE coordination mechanisms of the need for concrete guidance on assessment integration, the Child Protection Area of Responsibility and Plan International worked together to develop a Terms of Reference for a consultant to review the guidelines. Both the CP AoR and Plan International are currently looking for funding in order to recruit for this consultant.
- The *Delphi Study on Child Participation in Humanitarian Child Protection Assessments* was finalized and circulated in early 2017. The study used a consensus approach called the Delphi technique to explore the opinions of 52 CPiE specialists on what factors should determine whether and how children participate in data collection in order to inform discussions around humanitarian response standards. Respondents strongly supported children's right to participate in data collection in humanitarian settings, while also recognizing that imperative to protect children from harm may lead to limited participation in some contexts. Points of ongoing debate around how to factor different risks into child participation decisions may





indicate discordant practice, and it is recommended to develop an approach to risk assessment.

- IOM, the Child Protection Area of Responsibility and the Global Education Cluster have collaborated on a project to help responders better identify the most urgent needs and service gaps affecting children on the move to contribute to more prompt and informed humanitarian interventions. This is being achieved by making the Displacement Tracking Matrix more child-focused by standardizing the content, collection methodology, analysis and sharing of child-related data at times of major displacement.
  - Piloting of the *Child Protection Situation and Response Monitoring Toolkit* was initiated in South Sudan but had to be halted due to renewed violence in 2016. Despite this, lessons learned were integrated into an update of the toolkit. As of mid-2017, the Child Protection Area of Responsibility is committing resources to take the approach forward in South Sudan. In 2017, a pilot was initiated in northern Syria from Gazientep, focused primarily on situation monitoring through engagement with national organizations. The toolkit has been redrafted to include learning from the *Delphi Study on Child Participation in Humanitarian Child Protection Assessments* and to make the language accessible for refugee contexts. Three trainees completed online modules on the toolkit and are awaiting deployment in support of implementation.
- b) Collecting evidence and research through a joint research agenda (existing and new programmes).**

A CPiE Research Prioritisation exercise was launched in September 2017 and is nearing finalization. The exercise involved the identification of key informants at global, regional and national levels and telephone interviews with 47 informants, categorization and compilation of 89 unique research questions in an online survey, and the evaluation of all research questions by 41 informants against criteria for relevance, feasibility, originality and applicability. Findings are currently being finalized and will be developed in to an academic manuscript and briefing notes for practitioners, academics and donors. Key findings include:

- Experts are keen to see rigorous evaluations of CPiE programming with 8 out of the 15 highest ranking priorities involving this type of intervention research. Understanding the effects of cash-based social safety nets on child well-being outcomes came out on top as the highest priority for the sector.
- Respondents noted the importance of understanding not only singular interventions but also multi-sectoral interventions, considering this one of the highest priorities for research. There is also a desire to understand the added value of CP interventions when mainstreamed within other humanitarian sectors such as health, nutrition, or education.
- Child labor in humanitarian settings was a common theme with both intervention effectiveness and prevalence data among the top 10 priorities.
- Localization and sustainability were also key themes. Experts would like to identify best practices for both para-social work models and engaging the local social service workforce in emergency settings. At the same time, respondents would like to understand best practices for bridging humanitarian and development initiatives for CP systems strengthening.





- Experts would like to quantify child well-being outcomes as they relate to systems strengthening and capacity-building interventions.
  - In order for CPiE programming to be more responsive to current contexts, experts felt that there was a need to better understand the protection risks of children with disabilities (particularly non-observable disabilities) and translate any existing evidence on implementing humanitarian programs in urban settings into more tangible guidance for CP practitioners.
- c) **Developing guidance and building capacity on best practice in assessment, measurement and evidence (Objective 3)**

A Child Protection Rapid Assessment (CPRA) training was held in New York in May 2016 on a minimal budget. Additional trainings did not take place due to a lack of funds. It is also recognized that attending one CPRA training is generally not sufficient to enable participants to conduct a CPRA. This requires a combination of training, mentoring and on-the-ground experience. In March 2017, a webinar was conducted for child protection practitioners in the Horn of Africa and East and Southern Africa on the full range of CPiE assessment and monitoring tools. This was considered an effective way of sensitizing practitioners to what tools are available, as well as when to use them and how, although further training and support are needed for implementation.

### **3. Context and Challenges (Including Budget Constraints)**

The Assessment, Evidence and Measurement Working Group has excellent engagement and a wide-ranging work plan. However, capacity to drive tasks forward is limited. Funded tasks therefore take precedence and can absorb the flexible time available from co-leads and participants, meaning that unfunded tasks have not moved forward. This has been particularly challenging in relation to the capacity-building objective, which has received limited funding over the current strategy period. While the new work plan will aim to focus and prioritize tasks, it is also challenging to identify tasks that should not move forward within the working group. To address this, funding leveraged to support additional activities will be partly used to support a Technical Specialist for the Working Group from 2018 onwards.

### **4. Next Steps (Including Key Events)**

#### **Objective 1: Revising existing, and developing new, methods and tools**

Funding has been received from BPRM/Alliance to take forward the following activities:

- Develop a set of assessment and monitoring resources that may include orientation materials, presentations, online webinars and podcasts.
- Provide ongoing support to other Alliance working groups and tasks forces in developing monitoring-and-evaluation and measurement frameworks for their work/tools in order to strengthen evidence-based programming.
- Develop a process to receive continuous feedback on the use of a full range of tools and embed this within assessment and monitoring processes.







- Review the CPRA toolkit to integrate elements that would strengthen the capacity of child protection practitioners to undertake rapid assessments for child protection in all humanitarian contexts.
- Resume the development of a common set of interagency output and outcome indicators, ensuring alignment with the CPMS revision.
- Organize capacity-building initiatives and facilitate connections with existing initiatives (e.g., with PIM) related to assessment, measurement and monitoring for CPIE.
- In order to take this work forward, SCUK has recruited a Technical Specialist for the AME Working Group. She is due to start in early January 2018.

Plan International and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility are reviewing and updating the *Guidelines on Integration of Child Protection in Multi-Sectoral Assessments*. The process includes developing a survey for coordinators and information management officers (IMOs) to better understand the guidance and tools needed in the field and the recruitment of a consultant to complete the task over a six-month period. Additionally, discussions are underway with OFDA and involved agencies to continue piloting the *Child Protection Situation and Response Monitoring Toolkit*.

#### **Objective 2: Collecting evidence and research through a joint research agenda.**

Once the CPIE research prioritization exercise has been completed, it will be written up for publication and a briefing note developed to inform practitioners, academics and donors of key CPIE research priorities. Key priorities that align with Alliance Task Force interests have already been integrated in to the draft 2018-20 work-plan.

### **5. Priorities of the Next Work Plan Period**

In May 2017, the Assessment, Evidence and Measurement (AME) Working Group held a teleconference to discuss the next strategic period. Guiding principles for the next strategic period were defined as:

- **Focus** on fewer activities (less is more).
- **Field-driven and field-connected.** This includes ‘quick wins’ through simple engagement, capacity-building driven by what people would like and ensuring that practice is accountable to the evidence produced.
- **Forward-thinking.** Make space to create a broader vision of where we should be going and harness innovation to address common bottlenecks.

During the face-to-face meeting of the AME Working Group as part of the Alliance Annual Meeting in Kampala in September 2017, these were included as key considerations alongside a more general focus on localization, evidence-based programming and localization. The AME Working Group identified and discussed the following key activity areas:

- Define and measure wellbeing within and across sectors;





- Understand and promote local capacities and self-protection strategies through dynamic communication;
- Use dynamic data gathering to promote adaptive programming;
- Use existing evidence to anticipate risks and vulnerabilities in different contexts and develop preventative strategies;
- Ensure that data is accessible and that field workers and communities are informed.

Subsequently the 2018-20 work-plan includes the following areas:

- a) **Revise existing and develop new methods and tools for assessment and monitoring;**
  - a. Continue to support, review and develop tools for child protection assessment;
  - b. Develop standard methodologies and approaches for CP situation and response monitoring;
  - c. Build capacity of CP actors on the use of assessment and monitoring tools;
- b) **Support the development of an evidence-base for CPiE;**
  - a. Support initiatives aimed at addressing defined evidence gaps in CPiE;
  - b. Define what evidence means for the CPiE sector
- c) **Ensure that evidence generated is used to influence practice;**
  - a. Ensure that evidence is reflected in update to the CPMS;
  - b. Synthesise and disseminate evidence on CPiE;
- d) **Facilitate innovative practices to promote the use of evidence.**
  - a. Use dynamic data gathering to promote adaptive programming;
  - b. Develop and test a predictive analytic model for projecting separation;
  - c. Use existing evidence to define risks and vulnerabilities and develop preventative strategies;





# Task Forces

## Case Management Task Force

Work Plan Report 2016–2017

### 1. Introduction

The Case Management Task Force was created under the CPWG in 2012 with the development of the CPMS. Its main objectives include:

- Improving global case management responses as part of child protection systems-building.
- Ensuring international and field-level emergency responders have enhanced and standardized knowledge and skills to implement case management interventions.
- Support the roll-out of the Primero software platform and the CPIMS+ module of Primero.

Members of the task force include: Child Frontiers, the Child Protection Area of Responsibility, the interagency CPIMS coordinator (CPIMS Steering Committee), the International Rescue Committee, Plan International, Save the Children, Terre des Hommes, UNICEF, UNHCR and War Child Holland. The International Rescue Committee has been the chair since 2012 and is seeking a co-lead.

### 2. Achievements 2016–2017

The task force has achieved the following in 2016-2017:

- Provided technical support to interagency operations
- Collected lessons learned on field practitioners' experiences with the global case management training materials and guidelines in order to inform capacity building, technical assistance (TA) support and the development of further guidance, especially for refugee settings.
- Developed case management supervision and coaching guidance and tools to supplement existing case management guidelines and training materials. The supervision and coaching tools will be directed toward the ongoing guidance and development of caseworkers to promote quality case management programming.
- Conducted regional trainings and follow-up coaching focusing on the case management supervision and coaching tools developed by the task force.
- Established guidance for the development of child protection standard operating procedures in humanitarian settings.
- Developed a tool to evaluate case management systems and a measurement framework for case worker and manager/supervisor competencies.
- Supported the roll out of Primero and the CPIMS+ module, including developing tools and guidance documents for the roll-out, migration and establishment of country-level CPIMS+.





Primero is currently live in 12 countries and deployment in additional x contexts are planned for in 2018.

### **3. Context and Challenges (Including Budget Constraints)**

More discussions are needed on the link between the CPIMS Steering Committee and the Case Management Task Force; one area to be explored is including child protection case management information management as a key component of the Case Management Task Force rather than the CPIMS Steering Committee. This will also help with joint fundraising. The CPIMS+ needed more funding for some key developments for the system, especially for the family tracing and reunification functionality and to further develop the mobile application. This has not allowed us to move ahead in some of the countries where family tracing and reunification is one of the main activities and connectivity is an issue.

### **4. Next Steps (Including Key Events)**

Next steps include:

- 14-18 August 2017: Global case management workshop.
- November 2017 to January 2018: Three regional case management supervision trainings (exact dates to be determined).
- End of 2017: The second global interagency training on the CPIMS+ for child protection technical advisors; the size of the training will depend on partner funding.
- April 2018: Finalization of supervision- coaching package for interagency dissemination.

Additionally, the CPIMS+ will continue to be rolled out around the world (which should include Indonesia, Tanzania, Mali, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Myanmar, etc.). The roll-outs will be linked to countries where efforts are underway, or have been made, to strengthen case management quality; this will include working closely with the Case Management Task Force to ensure a synergy in efforts wherever possible.

### **5. Priorities of the Next Work Plan Period**

The task force will build on the achievements of the past year with a continued focus on quality case management and the further roll-out of the CPIMS+. Task force members will determine the work plan during the global gathering and at the annual meeting.





## Cash Transfers and Child Protection Task Force

Work Plan Report 2016–2017

### 1. Introduction

The Cash Transfers and Child Protection Task Force was established to address the dearth of documented evidence on the impacts and effectiveness of cash transfers on child protection outcomes in emergencies, potential for greater use and impact of existing documents, and their risks. By collaboratively investing in greater measurement and research on cash transfers' linkages to child protection, the task force will generate learning to guide improved policy, practice and innovation. Over time, this work will enable the humanitarian community to address risks and ultimately realize the full potential of cash transfers to support child protection. Task force membership is open to all members of the Alliance who wish to contribute to the task force activities. It is currently co-led by World Vision and CPC Learning Network. Other members are Plan International, the International Rescue Committee, Save the Children and UNHCR.

### 2. Achievements 2016–2017

The task force was reconvened in Spring 2017, and terms of reference and an annual work plan were prepared. Terms of reference for an evidence review on cash transfers and child protection outcomes were developed, and a consultant has been identified to conduct the desk research.

### 3. Context and Challenges (Including Budget Constraints)

The start of the evidence review has been delayed because of funding issues. All preparations for the review have been completed, and the consultant's contract will be executed upon receipt of the funds from the Alliance. The task force hopes to receive the funds as soon as possible.

### 4. Next Steps (Including Key Events)

Objectives and activities include:

- Summarize and share the current evidence base on cash transfers and CPiE, and determine evidence needs.
- Disseminate learning and advocate for evidence-based policy.
- Develop a coordinated cash platform with the Alliance, Child Protection Area of Responsibility, and other relevant working groups and task forces.

### 6. Priorities of the Next Work Plan Period

The priorities for the next work plan period will be:





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- Increase the documented evidence base and develop tools and guidance to support evidence generation.
- Revise the CPMS on cash transfers.





## Community-Based Child Protection in Emergencies Task Force

Work Plan Report 2016–2017

### Introduction

During the annual in-person meeting of the CPWG in Bangkok in late 2015, more than 100 CPiE practitioners and donors recognized the need for more coordinated interagency efforts towards strengthening Community-based Child Protection (CBCP) work. In 2016, the Community-Based Child Protection in Emergencies Task Force (CBCP Task Force) was formed to address this gap. The CBCP Task Force is co-led by Plan International, World Vision and UNICEF, and it includes 20 other member organizations. A list of member organizations can be found by clicking [here](#). Since the Alliance’s launch in November 2016, the CBCP Task Force has been operating under this new interagency structure. For the strategic planning period of 2018-2020, the CBCP Task Force has updated its Work Plan to reflect the new vision of the Alliance:

1. **Integration:** Child protection and select sectors have mechanisms in place that foster integrated programming for prevention and response to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence against children.
2. **Evidence-based programming:** Alliance resources are grounded in robust evidence.
3. **Localization:** Diverse local child protection actors from different contexts drive and benefit from the Alliance's activities.

While the main objectives of the CBCP Task Force remain to collect evidence and lessons learned on CBCP to inform guidance and research, and to strengthen learning and knowledge-sharing on CBCP, the below table shows how the CBCP Task Force’s main objectives have changed in the next strategic period.

2016 – 2017 Work Plan	2018 – 2020 Work Plan
<b>Objective 1:</b> Improved coordination and facilitation of inter-agency efforts to improve community-based child protection practice in emergencies	<b>Objective 1:</b> Technical tools and resources on CBCP are developed/ revised based on evidence, including feedback from CPiE practitioners at all levels
<b>Objective 2:</b> International and field level emergency responders have enhanced and standardized knowledge and skills to implement CBCPMs interventions	<b>Objective 2:</b> Improved availability and accessibility of relevant knowledge on CBCP in humanitarian action
<b>Objective 3:</b> Strengthened evidence on the impact of CBCPMs intervention strategies on the protection of children in emergency context	<b>Objective 3:</b> Improved linkages with other CB initiatives strengthened

### 2. Achievements 2016–2017





### **Administration and Leadership**

The CBCP Task Force submitted the 2017 application to be a task force to the Alliance, which was accepted, and the task force successfully continued operating. All CBCP Task Force-related resources (including a member list, terms of reference and work plan) are publicly available.

To increase efficiency, the CBCP Task Force identified the need for a Reference Group to ensure that work plan activities move forward. The reference group's core responsibilities were identified as:

- Take the lead on one or more activities in the work plan and coordinate supporting members on that activity.
- Report on the activity during task force conference calls.
- Participate in decision-making (e.g., a final task force work plan, responding to requests from the field and making a final decision when the task force fails to reach a consensus).
- Participate in one steering committee call per quarter.

The steering committee was established and became the driver behind the task force's operations. It is comprised of six CBCP Task Force member organizations: ChildFund International, Plan International, Terre des Hommes, War Child Holland, World Vision and UNICEF. In 2018, the above committee will slightly change its mandate to form a Review Committee that will provide technical support to the USAID/OFDA CBCP Project Manager. A new Terms of Reference for the group will be circulated, and interested agencies will opt-in to participate. The group will include the following agencies:

No.	Organization Type	Number of Members
1	The Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action	1
2	The Child Protection Area of Responsibility	1
3	United Nations <sup>3</sup>	2
4	International Non-Governmental Organizations	4
5	National Organizations <sup>4</sup>	1
6	Academic Institutions, Networks, others.	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>

The CBCP Task Force calls are regularly organized (approximately 1 per quarter), giving members the opportunity to discuss progress on the work plan, provide updates on current developments and share new ideas. The minutes of the calls are shared with the group and are also available in the shared Google Doc. In addition, information sharing emails are regularly circulated to all members.

<sup>3</sup> USAID/OFDA provides funding is mandated only for displacement contexts. Therefore, the refugee context will be integrated into the guidance through additional funding (and a different donor) in a different phase of the project. Therefore, UNHCR has been invited to participate in the process.

<sup>4</sup> There are currently no National Organizations on the CBCP in Emergencies TF. This spot has been left open should an organization who has recently joined the Alliance wish to participate.







**Drafting a Terminology Database:** The CBCP Task Force established a database of common terms and concepts. Many of these terms come with nuance and contextual implications that need clarification to ensure everyone shares the same understanding. The need to ‘speak the same language’ was identified both at the field and global levels. The CBCP Task Force, with contributions from all member organizations, collected a repository of terms – including international standards. Analysis of the database is in process and is considering some key questions: Is it acceptable to leave some of the nuances and differences for these terms? Do we need to propose standard terminology for key concepts for all of the members to share? This task will be taken up through the USAID/OFDA project.

**Active Knowledge-Sharing through a Series of Webinars, Case Studies, and Information:** The webinar series intends to provide an opportunity for the member organizations to exchange knowledge – from both successes and failures – and is integral to improving and advancing CBCP interventions. It supports coordination of and linkages with other agencies, groups and institutions, as well as sectors beyond child protection, to promote information sharing and learning. The first webinar organized by the CBCP Task Force was held on 7 November 2016, creating an opportunity for internal and external audiences to engage and exploring one of the crucial topics the practitioners and academics continue to grapple with – the issue of ‘social cohesion’. During the webinar, Dr. Philip Cook and Armel Oguniyi from the International Institute for Child Rights and Development presented their research, ‘Community Engagement to Strengthen Social Cohesion and Child Protection in Chad And Burundi – Bottom-Up Participatory Monitoring, Planning and Action’. This research is an important contribution to the body of evidence, as it looks at contexts where conflict has led to increased risks for children and eroded established formal and informal child protection systems. Through child-centered, participatory action research, this work has sought to identify how social cohesion (a core element of a sense of community), peace-building and child protection are being fostered by communities affected by conflict and displacement, as well as the kinds of support that could help promote these community-led processes and systems. Thanks to the efforts and input of Lucy Hillier from the Community Child Protection Exchange, the webinar was not only an interesting opportunity to engage CBCP practitioners, but also to continue enlarging the audience of learners (as the webinar recording was shared on the exchange’s online platform, creating a space for the practitioners to continue asking questions and learning from each other’s experiences). The webinar [Social cohesion, Peace Building and Child Protection in Chad and Burundi](#) is now available.

The CBCP Task Force members were regularly updated on recent publications and research papers using the wide network of the organizations involved. Plan International, through the leadership of Alexandra Shaphren, put together a case study, ‘Community-Based Alternative Care as a Strategy for Protecting Burundian Refugee Girls and Boys: A case study from Mahama camp, Rwanda’, describing the community-based child protection programme implemented from 2015 to 2016 with Burundian girls, boys and adults in the Mahama refugee camp in Rwanda.

Presentation and discussion around this case study allowed the CBCP Task Force to not only to learn from Plan International’s experience but also to further understand how such a learning opportunity





could better strengthen CBCP work on the ground. As a result, the decision was made to develop a communication and knowledge management strategy in which various approaches to using exchanges of experience will be explored, articulated and applied in practice. A small working group was established that brings together interested member organizations; it is working on the concept, to be shared for the wider group's review. This strategic document is planned to be finalized by the end of fiscal year 2017.

The CBCP Task Force has also circulated new CBCP-related research and publications to all members.

### ***Linking with other inter-agency groups and sectors***

**Contributing to the work of the Child Protection Area of Responsibility and other working groups/task forces.** The CBCP Task Force has regularly contributed to various tasks spearheaded by the Alliance and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility. For example, the task force provided input to the 'donor checklist' developed by the Advocacy Working Group, contributed to the design of surveys and coordinated with the Child Protection Area of Responsibility on 'localization', is participating in the revision of Standard 16, has provided feedback on the INSPIRE Field Package, and more. The CBCP Task Force was always represented during the regular Alliance coordination calls, providing input from the task force's perspective.

**Participation in Alliance Face-Face Meeting in Kampala:** Above all the meeting created the opportunity both to discuss ongoing activities of the TF as well as do the TF 2020 visioning for the TF in a face-face side meeting. A special thank you to Pia Vraalsen (Child Frontiers) and Anita Queirazza (Plan International) for supporting the TF in leading this discussion. The CBCP TF was represented through the presentation of the UNICEF CB/MHPSS Guidelines (soon to be circulated) at the "new tools" session, and reporting on Task Force achievement.

**CPMS Revision:** The CBCP TF co-leads are focal points for the revision of Standard 16 in the CPMS Revision process. This year, the co-leads participated in regular calls facilitated by the CPMS WG, and have submitted an "overview" two-pages outlining the planned revisions for the Standard. More intensive engagement with this process is planned for 2018-2019 as per the CPMS WG revision timeline.

### ***Increasing evidence-informed Guidance and Tools***

**Key Considerations for Mobile Programming:** The Child Protection Area of Responsibility and Plan International collected existing resources and developed the Mobile Programming Key Considerations and Resource Menu. This piece of work has been circulated to the broader CPiE community and will be utilized in the future development of Mobile Programming Guidance. In addition, funding will be sought for an evaluation of current Mobile Programming to take lessons learnt that will feedback into the final guidance. The CP AoR and Plan International are also coordinating with the GBV sector to learn from their work in Mobile GBV Response and Prevention.





**CBCP Resource Database:** This year, the CBCP TF members War Child Holland and Plan International collected resources from member organization on CBCP (journal articles, project evaluations, case studies, and other gray materials). This database will be the basis for a systematic review that will be conducted by War Child and Plan International, the protocol of which received extensive support from Mike Wessells. The resources will be made available publicly in the coming year. This systematic review and database will be utilized in the USAID/OFDA project to develop key considerations for the Field Guide to Strengthening CBCP in Humanitarian Settings.

### **Funding**

**USAID/OFDA Project:** This year, the CBCP TF received an OFDA grant (to be started from FY18) for improving the protective environment for children, young people and their families affected by conflict and disaster through strengthened community-based child protection approaches in line with the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action. The grant will be led by Plan International on behalf of the inter-agency Community Based Child Protection in Emergencies Task Force under the Alliance for Child Protection Humanitarian Action. Plan International has recruited a CBCP Project Manager for the USAID/OFDA grant on behalf of the TF. In an effort to ensure the project maintains an inter-agency approach, Plan International invited CBCP TF member representatives to participate in the reviewing the JD for the position and the member from Child Frontiers participated in the interview process.

**2018-2020 CBCP TF Work Plan:** This Work Plan was jointly developed by the TF members and submitted to the Alliance. It provides an outline of key tasks to be completed over the next three years and outlines key funding opportunities, namely:

- Follow-on funding for the USAID/OFDA project (including contextualization for the refugee context)
- Funding required for the Guidance and Evaluation on Mobile Programming
- Funding required for piloting the CB/MHPSS Guidance developed by UNICEF
- Additional publications/research

### **3. Context and Challenges (Including Budget Constraints)**

The biggest challenges facing the CBCP Task Force in 2016–2017 has been limited economic and human resources, not having a full-time task force coordinator, the transition of key partners to new functions following the launch of the Alliance and linking with other initiatives:

- In late 2015, the CBCP Task Force was new to the Alliance. Without any start-up funding, the task force’s initial months were mostly about creating a membership of contributing partners and negotiating what was possible without funded activities. It is expected that this situation will be improved from FY2018 with new OFDA grant opportunity.





- Lack of a full-time task force coordinator has been a key challenge in 2016–2017. The co-leads manage their organizational responsibilities, deployments, and the coordination of the task force. Often, this led to various tasks falling through or slowing down significantly due to limited ability to follow-up.
- It has been a challenge to coordinate the various initiatives around CBCP. There is the CBCP Task Force, UNHCR's Emergency CBCP Exchange, the CPC Learning Network and the Community Child Protection Exchange (Inter-Agency Learning Initiative), in addition to organization-specific CBCP-related initiatives. While the task force does its best to link these various pieces of work, it can be challenging to avoid duplication while meeting various stakeholders' needs and priorities.
- The transition into the Alliance has also slowed the task force's progress. For example, the CPWG Help Desk supported the CBCP Task Force in linking to field needs and initiating mapping for the development of guidance and case studies on mobile units. After this individual transitioned, progress on this activity slowed.

#### **4. Next Steps (Including Key Events)**

- The USAID/OFDA grant's CBCP Project Manager is on board and will over time take over leadership of the TF allowing for Plan International to take on other aspects of the Work Plan and to support various constraints listed above.
- Fundraise for the remaining USAID/OFDA un-funded parts of the grant, the CP Mobile Programming Guidance and Evaluation, and the CB/MHPSS Pilot
- Lead the review of CPMS Standard 16.
- Continue to build inter-agency networks, share resources, and disseminate interesting information through webinars, etc.

#### **5. Priorities of the Next Work Plan Period**

In the next strategic period, significant changes in the TF operation are planned to be achieved primarily due to the support from the OFDA grant. Priorities include selecting pilot countries for the OFDA grant, and fundraising.





## Child Labour Task Force

Work Plan Report 2016–2017

### 1. Introduction

In 2011, a task force was established under the CPWG to develop CPMS Standard 12 on child labour. In 2013, the Child Labour Task Force was established. Key activities between 2011 and 2016 were:

- A global review of child labour response programmes in emergencies and identification of best practices, lessons learned and key gaps in guidance for practitioners (2013).
- Development of the Inter-Agency Child Labour in Emergencies Toolkit with guidance for practitioners on prevention of and response to child labour in emergencies (2014-2016).
- Development of capacity-building materials on child labour in emergencies for the global CPIE face-to-face training package.
- Development of reference materials on child labour for the Child Protection and Education clusters.
- Field support to emergency responses in the Philippines, South Sudan, the Middle East and Nepal.

In March 2017, the Child Labour Task Force was formally reinstated under the Alliance. Its overall goal is to ensure practical coordination and collaboration amongst humanitarian responders and development actors at the global level to address child labour, and to strengthen quality and coordination to address child labour in emergencies preparedness, prevention and response actions at the country level. The work of the Task Force includes capacity building initiatives to strengthen practitioners' capacity to use and access technical tools, as well as guidance, knowledge management and coordination.

Key objectives of the task force are:

- **Technical tools and guidance:** Humanitarian responders have access to and use interagency guidance to prevent and respond to child labour in emergencies, with a specific focus on its worst forms.
- **Capacity-building:** Humanitarian responders have enhanced knowledge, skills and behaviours to prevent and respond to child labour in emergencies, with a specific focus on its worst forms.
- **Knowledge management:** Evidence, research, good practices and lessons learned on child labour in emergencies contribute to a better understanding of child labour issues in emergencies and are systematically collected, shared and integrated into policy and practice.
- **Coordination, policy and advocacy:** Linkages between the Child Labour Task Force and the other global platforms and initiatives are established, including (but not limited to) Alliance 8.7 and other task forces under the Alliance.





## 2. Achievements 2016–2017

In 2016, the Child Labour Task Force (CLTF) did not have a formal work plan and its main objective was to finalize the Inter-Agency Child Labour in Emergencies Toolkit. The new toolkit was launched in November 2016 during the first launch of the Alliance.

The task force was re-established in March 2017, with a new work plan developed for 2017 and an initial work plan for 2018. The task force's focus for 2017 was the field-testing of the Inter-Agency Child Labour in Emergencies Toolkit, while renewing global-level engagement in relevant networks such as Alliance 8.7 on modern slavery, trafficking, and forced and child labour in crisis and humanitarian settings.

Highlights in 2017 have included:

- A webinar was held to launch the toolkit for global practitioners, with more than 200 participants. (February 2017)
- Remote support for field-testing was provided to various agencies (including IOM, Plan International and World Vision) on using the Inter-Agency Child Labour in Emergencies Toolkit in preparedness and response. (March 2017)
- On behalf of the task force, Plan International signed an agreement with UNICEF Turkey to provide technical support to an inter-sectoral national Child Labour Technical Group. (May 2017)
- Start of collaboration between the global Child Labour Task Force and UNICEF Turkey to strengthen the capacity of humanitarian responders in Turkey on Child Labour in the context of the Syria response. In June independent Child Labour consultant with the CLTF Alyson Eynon and Lotte Claessens, co-lead of the CLTF for Plan International, visited Turkey for two weeks to hold workshops with the national Child Labour Technical Group at national level, and with inter-sector coordination groups at regional level in Gaziantep and Istanbul.
- In October 2017 Alyson and Lotte visited Turkey for the second time to continue a series of workshops with program managers and case workers to identify needs and opportunities for further capacity building in Child Labour.
- The task force helped develop the initial discussion paper that became the basis for forming Alliance 8.7's Action Group on Armed Conflict and Humanitarian Settings. The inception workshop was held in Wilton Park, UK in February 2017, where the task force made a presentation. Following this, it participated in the first meeting of the 8.7 Alliance Action group in New York. (May 2017)
- A tailored webinar was held on the Child Labour in Emergencies toolkit for World Vision's global humanitarian roster members. (July 2017)
- Four task force tele-meetings were held. (March, August and October 2017)
- The Child Labour in Emergencies toolkit was translated into Arabic. (July 2017)
- The toolkit was launched in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region during a three-day child labour consultation workshop hosted by the ILO Regional Office for the Arab States





and Plan International in Lebanon. This event was attended by 50 government, United Nations and NGO practitioners from Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt and Iraq. (August 2017)

Other successes have included:

- To ensure the successful co-leadership between Plan International and ILO, some of the task force's work plan activities were included in the co-lead's job descriptions and the 2017 work plan – e.g., engagement with Alliance 8.7 (ILO) and the roll-out and field-testing of the toolkit in the MENA region (Plan International and ILO).
- A lesson learned from 2016 is that the large number of requests from field-level coordination groups and agencies for technical support on child labour requires time and human resources capacity. Funding availability for the child labour consultant supporting the task force has been a significant contribution to the task force's functioning.

The current confirmed budget for 2017 is approximately US\$140,000, including:

- US\$123,000 for the staff/consultancy/travel budget for field-level support to Turkey and the MENA region, contextualization of the toolkit in the MENA region, feedback collection on the guidance and tools from the toolkit, documentation of good practices, and knowledge management in support of the No Lost Generation initiative.
- US\$16,000 for a regional child labour event in the MENA region and roll-out of the toolkit.
- US\$1,000 for translation of the toolkit into Arabic.

In terms of gaps, US\$2,000 is required to translate the toolkit into French, and US\$20,000 is needed to finalize the toolkit after field-testing in the first two quarters of 2018.

Since the Child Labour Task Force is relatively new, the work plan is still organically developing as the task force is starting up. Except for the support to UNICEF Turkey and the roll-out of the toolkit in the MENA region, the majority of the activities in the work plan consist of time contributions from task force members (such as for the CPMS review).

### **3. Context and Challenges (Including Budget Constraints)**

In 2017, there have not been major challenges. The task force currently has 13 confirmed member agencies and a number of independent expert consultants. As the task force was only recently re-established, not all agencies have confirmed their focal points yet or made active contributions to the work plan. However, the upcoming revision process for the CPMS in September 2017 will provide an opportunity for agencies to actively contribute expertise to the task force.

### **4. Next Steps (Including Key Events)**

In 2018, the task force will focus on these important steps:





- Start of the revision of CPMS Standard 12, co-led by ILO, Plan International and IOM. (Start in January 2018)
- Finalisation of the Child Labour in Emergencies toolkit: in January 2018, the CLTF will collect feedback collection after the pilot (surveys, key informant interviews and online discussions) and between February and June the toolkit guidance and tools will be finalized.
- Start of the development of a regional Child Labour in Emergencies toolkit for MENA region, process will take place in parallel to the finalization of the global toolkit).
- The 3rd visit to Turkey is planned for February 2018. The global CLTF will support the national CL Technical Group in Ankara to develop an information and training package on CL and train its members as national Child Labour resource persons.
- Contributing to the development of the child labour component of the Alliance 8.7 Action Group on Armed Conflict and Humanitarian Settings' research agenda.
- Updating of the Child Labour module as part of the global CPIE Face to Face training package.

## 5. Priorities of the Next Work Plan Period

2018-2020 finalising the global Child Labour in Emergencies toolkit will be a key priority. Linked to this, CLTF members and co-leads Plan International and ILO will aim to continue to provide remote and field-level support. The toolkit will be contextualized to the MENA region, and documentation of good practices from Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt will take place. The global CLTF aims to continue to contribute to global capacity building efforts led by the LDWG and other task forces, and increase its contribution to knowledge management, research policy and advocacy related on child labour in emergencies, in collaboration with regional and global initiatives such as the global 8.7 Alliance and under the No Lost Generation initiative in the Syria response. The revision of CPMS Standard 12, in collaboration with IOM, will be a key activity Throughout 2018-2019.







## Child Participation and Accountability Task Force

Work Plan Report 2016–2017

### 1. Introduction

The Child Participation and Accountability Task Force was established in 2015 following the annual meeting of the CPWG with the aim of strengthening child participation and accountability to children in humanitarian settings. The task force objectives are to increase accountability to children in humanitarian settings and develop guidance and tools that enable child protection actors to create the necessary environment and mechanisms for children to hold the international community and governments accountable. From 2015 until present, War Child UK has chaired the task force, and the members are Plan International, World Vision, War Child Holland and the CPMS Working Group chair.

### 2. Achievements 2016–2017

At the 2016 in-person meeting in Geneva, the Alliance and Child Protection Area of Responsibility members offered numerous suggestions for the 2016-2017 work plan. The Child Participation and Accountability Task Force drew upon these suggestions to develop a one-year work plan; the intention was to develop an Accountability to Children in Humanitarian Settings Toolkit.

The task force applied for funding from OFDA to develop a tool and pathway for children to hold humanitarian workers accountable for meeting their minimum protection standards. The four main components to this were:

- Develop a conceptual framework on how Alliance standards, tools and guidance can be used as a basis for accountability to children.
- Strengthen children's participation in existing materials and mechanisms, such as the Child Protection Rapid Assessment tool and the Situation Monitoring tool.
- Developing a systemic tool to enable children to hold humanitarian workers accountable to the CPMS, to be used in humanitarian action.
- Incorporating findings into its global monitoring on the use and implementation of the Alliance's work in general and the CPMS in particular.

The accountability tool was to be built on four components:

- Contextualized standards (for country or location) translated into commitments to children. Many countries have already contextualized the CPMS or are in the process of doing so. Guidance on how to contextualize the CPMS already exists. However, contextualized standards need to be translated into key commitments to children. A child-friendly information sheet on the CPMS exists in draft form to accompany the commitments.





- Child-friendly feedback mechanisms on programming and well-being of children. The ultimate goal is that the ability to provide feedback in a relevant, meaningful way will contribute to safer and more protective environments for people affected by conflict and disasters.
- Strategies to ensure coherence of, and inclusion into, existing national case management systems, spurring immediate follow-up actions.
- Analysis and identification of the need for programme adaption

Once the conceptual framework and tool have been developed, it will be pilot-tested in three humanitarian settings.

Unfortunately, the task force's submission was unsuccessful, as OFDA felt it was already funding a similar area of work. Since then, the task force has been unable to secure funding for the work plan.

### **3. Context and Challenges (Including Budget Constraints)**

As mentioned above, the task force has been unable to secure funding for the work plan.

### **4. Next Steps (Including Key Events)**

The leadership of the task force will change in September 2017 with the current chair leaving War Child, and leadership has been opened to other members. At the annual meeting, during the face to face Alliance Steering Committee meeting, the decision to dissolve the task force was taken and endorsed by the members. The Participation and Accountability remaining key elements of the work within the Child Protection Sector, it was agreed to emphasize these in the CPMS revision.

### **5. Priorities of the Next Work Plan Period**

N/A since the task force does no longer exist.





## Psychosocial Support for Families and Caregivers Task Force<sup>5</sup>

Work Plan Report 2016–2017

### 1. Introduction

The Psychosocial Support for Families and Caregivers Task Force started its work in January 2016 and has focused on the improvement of children's well-being by reducing in the occurrence of family violence and/or improving parental psychosocial well-being.

The main activities in the first work plan were a structured literature review and mapping of available interventions linked to the task force's focus. Both the literature review and the mapping are completed, and the task force is currently reviewing outcomes of both documents to inform the new work plan focus.

The task force was initially coordinated by War Child Holland. In early 2017, the International Rescue Committee and Save the Children joined the coordination team. In addition to the three coordinating agencies, the task force consist of 23 members represent the following organizations: Action Contre la Faim, the Child Protection Area of Responsibility, Columbia University/CPC Learning Network, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent, McMaster University, the IASC Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergencies (MHPSS) Reference Group, Plan International, Terre de Hommes, the World Health Organization and World Vision.

### 2. Achievements 2016–2017

The task force work plan is implemented without funds, but activities are achieved based on in-kind time contributions from agencies. The mapping of existing resources (activity 1.1 of the work plan) is implemented by Save the Children International and the structured literature review (activity 1.2 of the work plan) by WarChild Holland. Both resources will be made available for members during the annual meeting in 2017.

### 3. Context and Challenges (Including Budget Constraints)

The task force activities have been implemented without budget. It was noticed that limited time capacity resulted in activities moving slowly. It requires dedicated ownership of activities by members to move things forward. In the last task force work plan, this happened with significant support from interns implementing task force activities. In the next work plan, for which it is likely that concrete and longer-term activities will be presented, a budget will be required to implement these activities.

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<sup>5</sup> The task force's name has changed in October 2017- after the Annual Meeting and based on consultation with its members. It has now become "Family Strengthening Task Force"





#### 4. Next Steps (Including Key Events)

Current work plan activities of the task force are finalized. A final report of the literature review is currently being finalized and will be made available to members during the annual meeting in September. Towards the end of the year, the work plan for 2018 to 2020 will be developed and possibly some preparation work will be put into place to start implementation in 2018 (this may include fundraising, possible collaboration with universities to involve students in the work of the task force, etc.).

#### 5. Priorities of the Next Work Plan Period

A first analysis of the literature review and mapping has been conducted, and the work plan will focus on the following activities:

##### a. Interagency Collaboration

- Make relevant resources, based on mapping exercise and continuously updated, available and accessible to CPiE and MHPSS practitioners.
- Ensure regular information- and knowledge-sharing amongst task force members.
- Strengthen links with the MHPSS Reference Group on interventions related to parents/caregivers and families.
- Coordinate with other relevant working groups and task forces.

##### b. Evidence

- Share information on ongoing projects to generate evidence on topics related to the overall task force outcome.
- Analyse where the evidence gaps are, allowing agencies to take action on gaps they would like to cover.
- Provide technical support in creating evidence.
- Serve as a task force generating evidence of promising programming (suggested by agencies and based on mapping).
- Collect evidence on the benefits for children and caregivers of joint child-caregiver activities-based programmes in mapping.

##### c. Guidance/Case Studies on:

- Key components of a successful parenting programme to achieve child well-being outcomes.
- Joint child-caregiver activities.
- Better inclusion of fathers to achieve children well-being outcomes.
- Particular MHPSS needs of adolescent parents in humanitarian situations.

##### d. New Programme Areas





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Humanitarian Action

- Analysis of the impact of programmes focusing on intimate partner violence on children's well-being.

**e. CPMS Revision**

- Contribute to the revision of CPMS Standard 16 (Community and Family Strengthening).





## Unaccompanied and Separated Children Task Force

Work Plan Report 2016–2017

### 1. Introduction

The creation of the Unaccompanied and Separated Children Inter-Agency Working Group (UASC IAWG) pre-dates the existence of the CPWG, the Alliance and the Child Protection Area of Responsibility. The UASC IAWG was created in 1995 to bring together key organizations with field experience on issues concerning UASC and draft the interagency guiding principles on the subject (published in 2004). The group is now under the Alliance. In situations of conflict and natural disaster, the group's objectives are to provide global-level coordination to ensure harmonized response, update policies and address gaps in existing policy, support efforts to address capacity gaps in the implementation of UASC programmes, develop joint advocacy messages, and ultimately provide remote and/or on-the-ground technical support in rapid onset emergencies and on a case-by-case basis in more protracted emergencies.

The membership of the group has expanded in recent years, and in 2016 and 2017, the group has representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Rescue Committee, Save the Children, UNICEF, UNHCR, World Vision, Terre des Hommes and IOM. The chair of the group changes every year. In 2016 and until the summer of 2017, the group was chaired by Save the Children; since 1 July 2017, IOM is chair of the group.

### 2. Achievements 2016–2017

In 2016 and 2017, the group had a series of key achievements, some of them in synergy with other task forces and working groups.

- **Field handbook and toolkit on UASC:** The handbook and the toolkit, developed over multiple years, are intended to complement the existing guiding principles with up-to-date operational guidance for child protection staff and all other actors working on prevention and response to family separation in emergencies. Both tools set out to ensure that responses are complementary and meet agreed-upon interagency standards (where relevant). Moreover, they seek to ensure that responses are appropriate to the particular situation of the individual child and in their best interests, emphasizing the importance of working with affected communities (including children) and building on their strengths and resilience. These tools represent a major achievement of the group and useful guidance for the whole sector. The handbook and toolkit are now available online on the Alliance's and the individual members' websites, as well as in hard copies distributed by the members to various field-based colleagues. Both publications are available at: [the Alliance-Unaccompanied and Separated Children](#)
- **Measuring separation in emergencies (in coordination with the Assessment, Evidence and Measurement Working Group):** Three tools were developed and refined to measure





separation in emergencies – a population-based estimate, a community surveillance tool and a tool to measure placement in residential care. The community-based surveillance tool was piloted in the Tigray Region of Ethiopia in relation to 2016 food insecurity. The population-based estimate and residential care tools were piloted in Haiti following Hurricane Matthew. The population-based estimate and the community surveillance tools were found to be effective for measuring the prevalence of separation within a given population and monitoring trends in separation over time, respectively. However, the residential care tool was not validated through piloting and requires careful planning for further piloting. A toolkit and training materials have been developed and will be reviewed and finalized before the end of the strategy period.

- **Evidence synthesis of programme outcomes with UASC in humanitarian contexts:** Under the leadership of Save the Children and in cooperation with Oxfam, IOM and World Vision, an evidence synthesis project has been implemented. The project indicated that the majority of evidence on the impact of UASC programming comes from family tracing and reunification programmes, measured as rates of reunification. This body of evidence validates a focus on coordination, community engagement, capacity-building, information management and sustained funding as critical to the success of family tracing and reunification programming. These are reflected in the principles and standards that have been developed to guide work on family tracing and reunification, and there is some indication (although hard to attribute due to lack of consistent data collection over time) of increased reunification rates over time. There is very little evidence from natural disasters, but what there is indicates that the nature of separation may be different following natural disasters, requiring a more contextually relevant response to that developed in conflict settings. In relation to interim care, there is not enough evidence to verify that family-based care is preferable to residential care in humanitarian contexts. Given the lack of evidence, complementary evidence from non-humanitarian contexts remains relevant. Evidence of the impact of interventions aimed at promoting the mental health and psychosocial well-being of UASC were extremely limited. The two included studies evaluated traditional approaches to MHPSS interventions with outcome measures that lacked cultural validity. Although both focused on the mental health and psychosocial well-being of groups of UASC, neither focused on the specific issues that may affect UASC (e.g., the impact of broken attachment, grief and loss).
- **Advocacy and region-specific guiding principles on UASC:** Some members of the group also contributed to two achievements: a common position on the protection of UASC in refugee camps in Calais, France the protection of UASC within mixed flows of children on the move.

### 3. Context and Challenges (Including Budget Constraints)

During the reporting period, the UASC IAWG did not face major constraints related to budget because all achieved activities had their allocated funding.

The European migrant and refugee crisis beginning in 2015 – with increasing numbers of UASC – has also represented a challenge for the group, with some initial confusion on what response coordination





would be most appropriate. Initial challenges were later overcome with national and regional coordination initiatives, which emerged in 2015 and 2016.

The move into the Alliance has also meant the need to redefine the group's objectives and eliminate/reduce the coordination functions, as well as those linked to remote technical support for new or ongoing crises. The group has strengthened ties with the Child Protection Area of Responsibility Help Desk to ensure timely responses on issues of separation and the identification of policy and guidance gaps.

In 2017, the group decided on its next objectives and their modalities in the framework of the elaboration of its 3 years workplan. So far, the proposed objectives are not funded and the group is seeking financing for activities such as the translation of the handbook and the toolkit into French, Spanish and Arabic, and the printing of the translated editions.

#### **4. Next Steps (Including Key Events)**

The group has identified some key priorities and activities for 2017 and in its three-year workplan elaborated following The Alliance for CPHA annual meeting in Kampala in September 2017, and, which seem to be in line with the survey results shared by the Alliance. These are:

- Translation of the handbook and toolkit into French, Spanish and Arabic, printing of the translated edition and re-printings of the English version. Capacity-building and dissemination activities on the handbook and toolkit, including the elaboration of relevant materials (e.g. workshops, webinar, video), and with the support of the LDWG.
- Support to the revision of inter-agency case management forms for the registration of UASC, under the CMTF and in coordination with the other groups working on them, e.g. CPIMS+.
- Revision of CPMS Standard 13 on UASC: ongoing and to be continued in line with CPMS revision working group workplan.







## Conclusion

The tremendous progress made over the past two years shows the dedication of Alliance members in supporting field practitioners with high-quality technical products and technical support. The interagency nature of the work completed within the working groups and task forces ensures widespread buy-in and use at the field level. The Alliance hopes to also be able to measure the impact of its work on the quality of programming in humanitarian settings in the near future.

In July 2017, the Alliance launched a consultative process to inform its strategic plan for 2018 to 2020. Strategic priorities that will result from this process will support the working groups and task forces to develop their own work plan for the same period.

