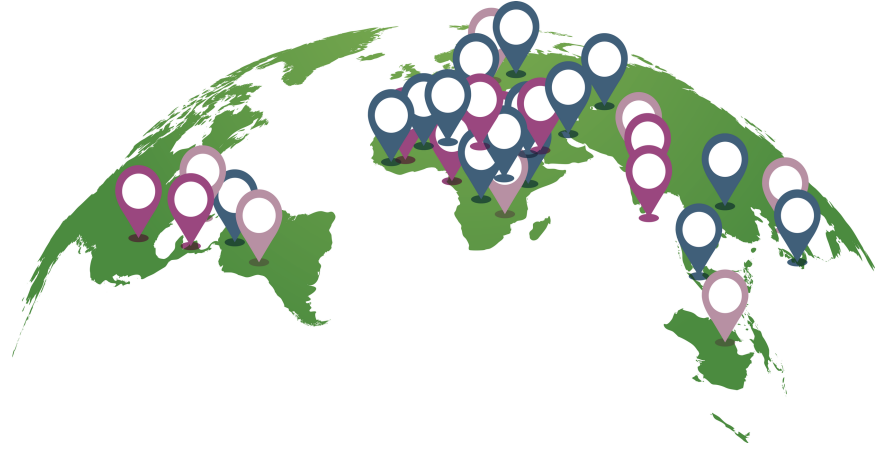


CPMS REVISION

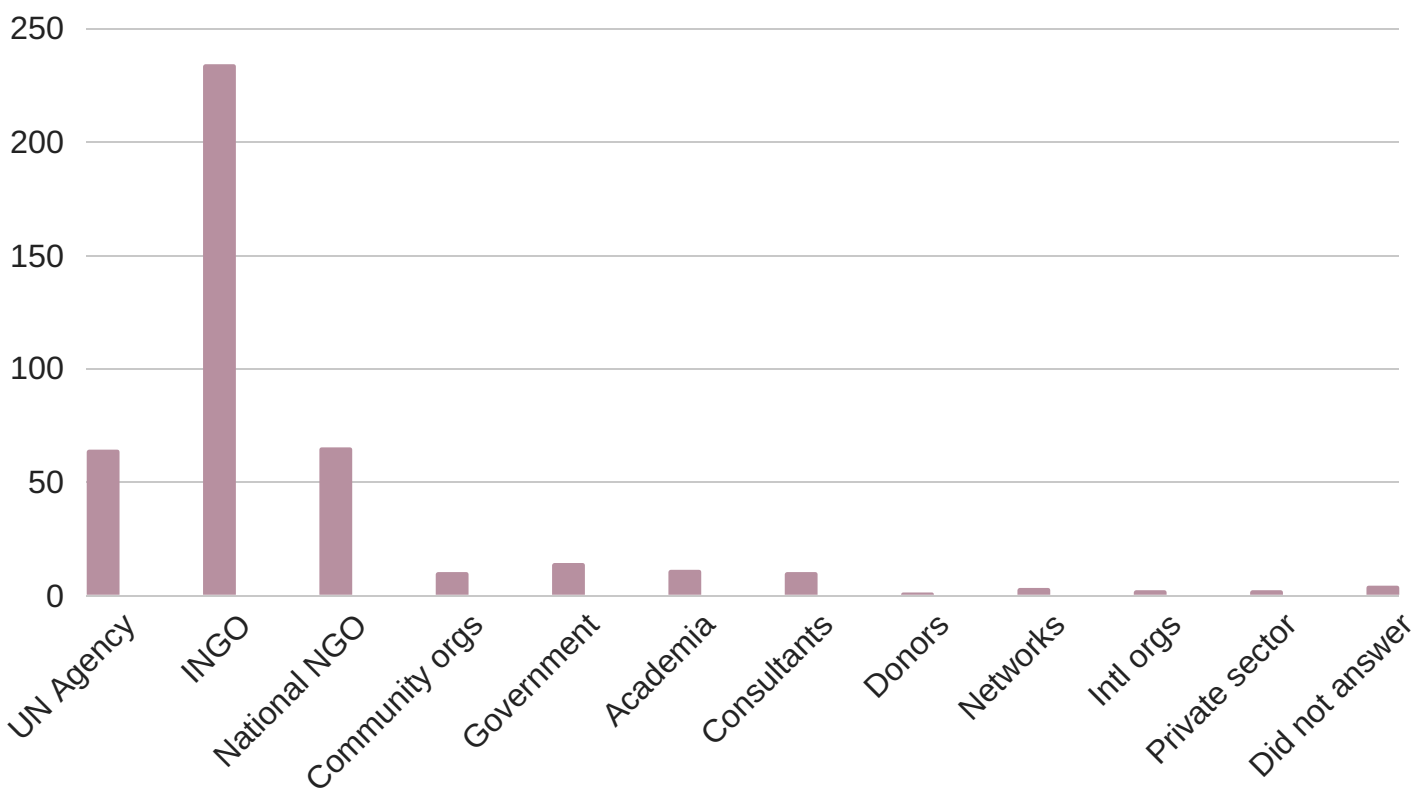
The Child Protection Minimum Standards aim to ensure that measures to protect children are a central component of all humanitarian action.



In June 2017, we asked people to tell us more about how they use the handbook, and how we can improve the standards to make them more relevant. This is what we learned.

- 📍 420 total responses
- 👤 83 countries, all global regions
- 📊 340 full survey/ 111 short version

WHO COMPLETED THE SURVEY?



WHOSE NEEDS DO THE CPMS MEET IN TERMS OF CONTENT AND LANGUAGE?

56%

"CPMS are appropriate for Programme Managers"

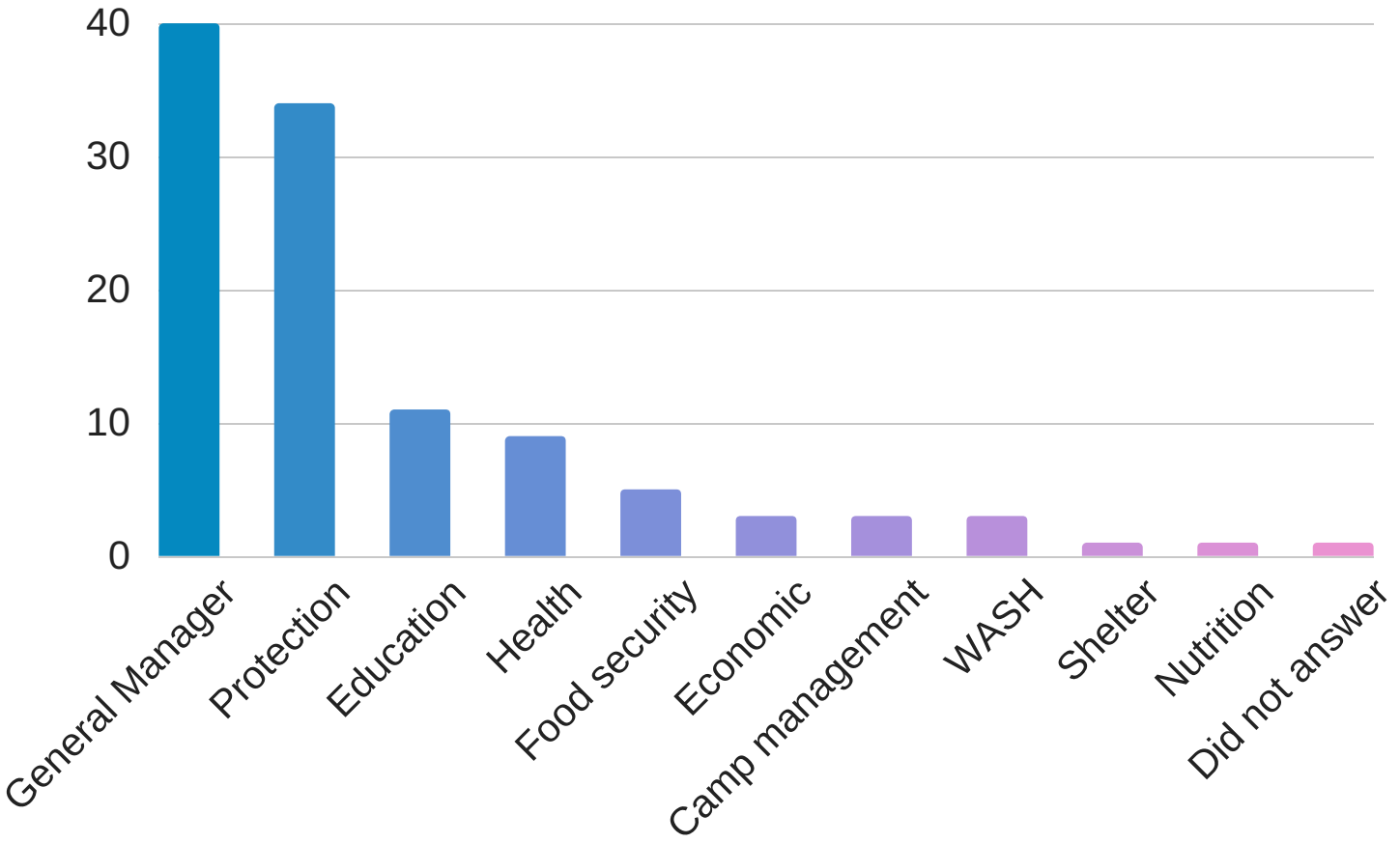
54%

"CPMS are appropriate for Child Protection Coordinators"

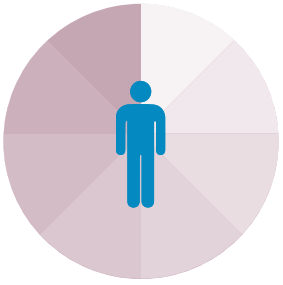
51%

"CPMS could be better adapted to meet the needs of community workers"

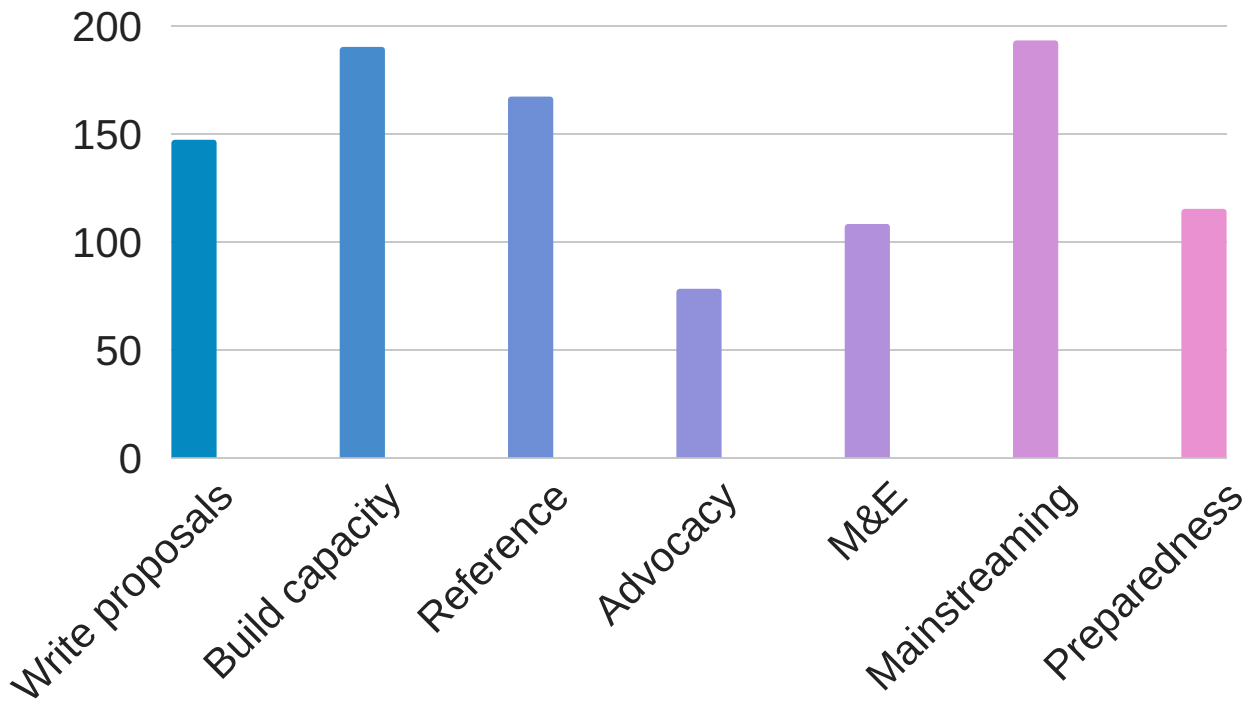
BEYOND CHILD PROTECTION, WHICH OTHER SECTORS USE THE CPMS?



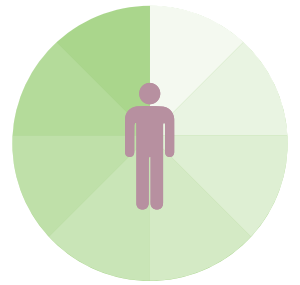
WHEN ARE THE CPMS USED?



CHILD PROTECTION SPECIALISTS



OTHER CPMS USERS

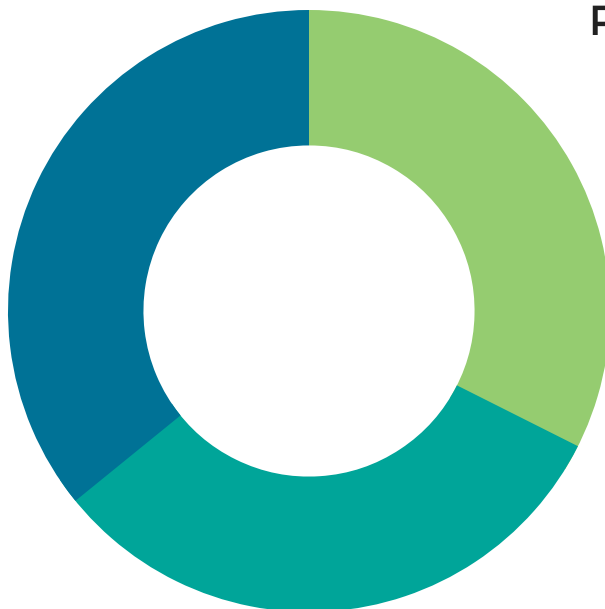


Self-learning/
Reference

Proposal writing/
Project Design

36%

32%



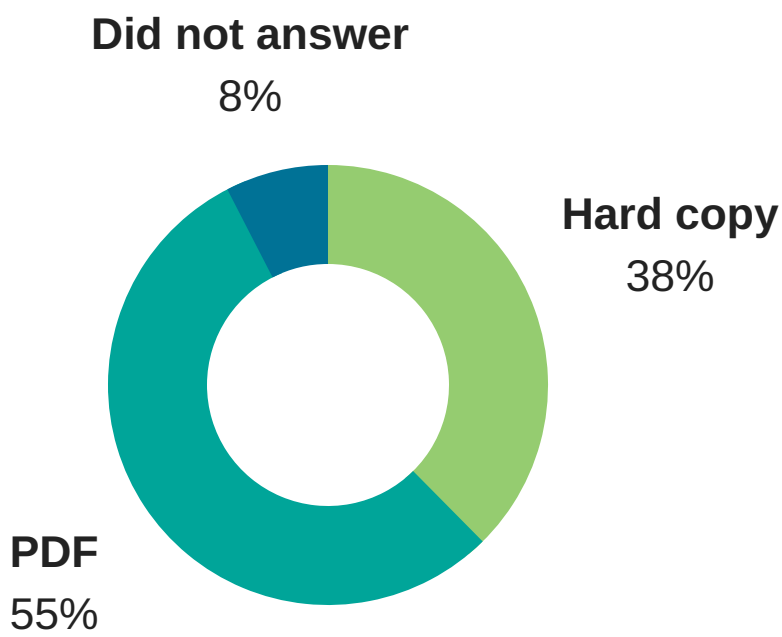
32%

Capacity Building/
Training

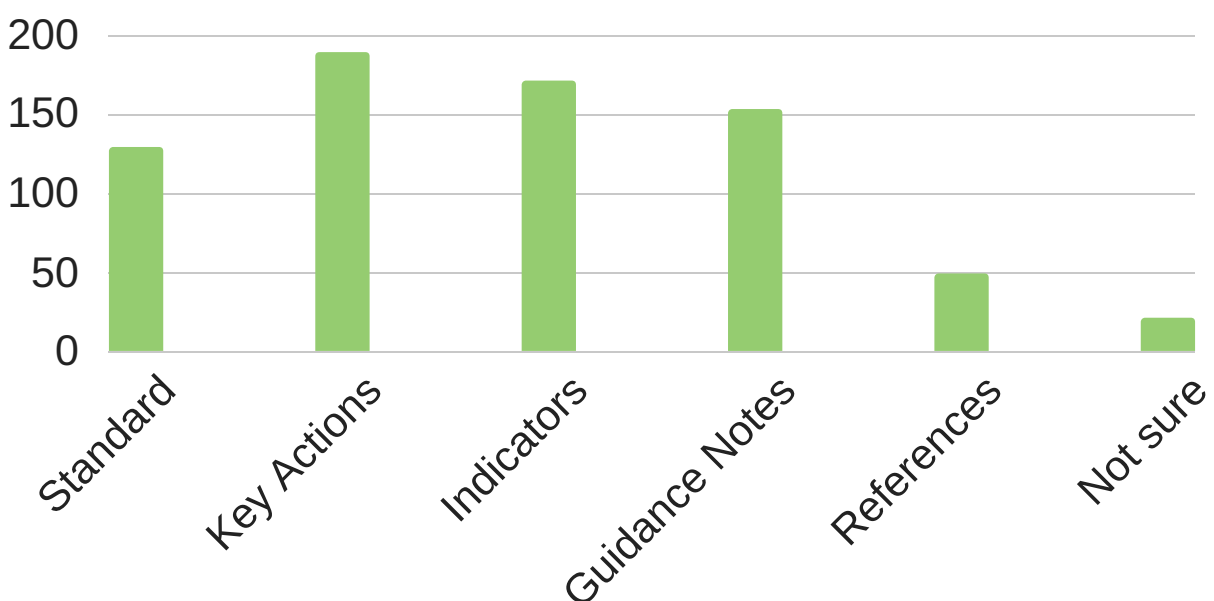
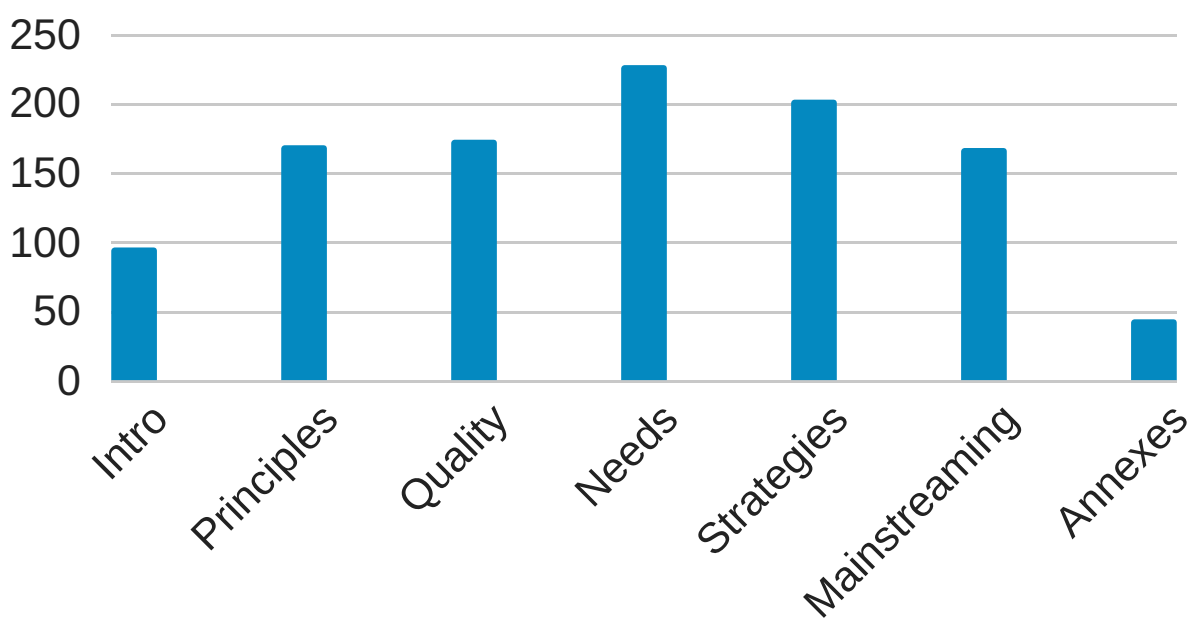
Additional uses of the CPMS included:

- Preparing recruitment tests;
- Translation of the CPMS;
- To link with mental health and psychosocial support services programming;
- Making reference to the CPMS when writing reports, papers and guidance documents;
- Making reference to the CPMS within academic curriculum;
- To institutionalize within organizational policies and procedures;
- Policy development.

HOW DO USERS ACCESS THE CPMS?



CHILD PROTECTION SPECIALISTS: WHICH SECTIONS OF THE CPMS DO YOU USE?



WHICH CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES SHOULD BE STRENGTHENED IN THE UPDATED CPMS?



PROPOSED CHANGES



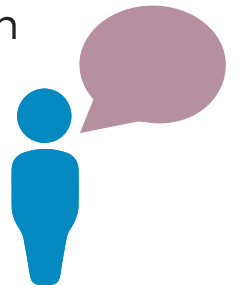
Streamline to make the CPMS more user-friendly for field practitioners. 2nd edition should either keep the same volume or reduce in size.



Update content based on latest research, guidance and tools. Dedicate a section to the documentation of learning from the field and how this can best be captured and used to improve programming.



Strengthen the indicators, for example by including indicators that are actually in use in HNOs and Child Protection Sub-Cluster Response Plans.



Ensure linkages with the development sector: Reference should be made to the SDGs and the INSPIRE strategies.



Improve format and accessibility, for example by using child-first terminology and rights-based principles, by avoiding terms like “vulnerable children” and focusing more on rights, capacities and obstacles.

These findings will be used to inform the revision of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action. Publication of the 2nd edition is planned for 2018. Access the full report here >