

Whole of Syria Child Protection AOR 2017 Operational Strategy





Whole of Syria Child Protection Area of Responsibility 2017 Operational Strategy

2017 Child Protection Needs in Syria

The relentless violence and dire humanitarian situation in Syria are having a devastating impact on the protection of children of all ages. Grave child rights violations continue unabated with countless deaths and injuries due to the persistent use of explosive weapons in civilian areas. Children endure multiple protection risks and violations of their rights on a daily basis, including family separation, physical and sexual violence, military recruitment, torture, kidnapping, detention, limited access to basic services, child marriage, engagement in hazardous forms of labour, lack of birth certificates, and psychosocial distress. Continuous displacement, exposure to violence, deepening poverty and the persistent lack of access to even the most basic necessities, notably in besieged areas, are taking a huge toll on children and causing multiple deprivations of rights.

Children of Syria in Numbers

- 1 in 3 girls and boys in Syria has known nothing but a lifetime shaped by conflict
- 5.8 million girls and boys in Syria are in need of humanitarian assistance
- 2.7 million girls and boys are internally displaced
- 2.8 million girls and boys live in hard to reach locations
- Over 280,000 girls and boys live in besieged locations
- Nearly 7 million girls and boys live in poverty
- 1.75 million girls and boys are out of school and 1.35 million are at risk of dropping
- 1 in 5 girls and boys in Syria is at risk of developing a mild to moderate mental health problem
- Over 2500 grave violations against children documented against children in 2016

Source; 2017 HNO

According to 2017 HNO data, **recruitment and use of children**, particularly adolescent boys, is widespread with 90% of surveyed sub-districts indicating its occurrence and 56% identifying an increase in the previous three months. **Child labour** is reported in 82% of surveyed sub-districts, including in its most dangerous and hazardous forms, particularly affecting boys – e.g. begging, smuggling, scavenging, child recruitment and use in the conflict. Depletion of livelihoods and family separation are reportedly primary causes of child labour, along with lack of educational opportunities. **Separation from caregivers** is reported in 72% of surveyed sub-districts, including as a result of separation during displacement, parents going missing or being in detention, death of parents. These children are at heightened risk of violence, exploitation and abuse. **Child marriage** is reported in 85% of surveyed sub-districts, as a household negative coping strategy to “mitigate” protection risks and to respond to the worsening economic situation of families. **Explosive hazards** are a concern in 88% of assessed sub-districts. 89% of people with injuries due to explosive weapons face physical impairment with 17% of direct victims injured by explosive weapons being children. Boys are reportedly at particular risk. **Psychosocial distress** remains a major issue of concern for both children and caregivers as the violence intensifies and the crisis becomes more protracted. Main sources of stress for girls and boys include: fear of war-related sounds, fear of checkpoints, pervasive feeling of insecurity, parental stress and family violence, uncertainty about the future, lack of personal agency and diminished sense of self, lack of educational opportunities. Toxic stress may result in significant lifelong consequences for children’s cognitive, social and emotional development. It is important to note that child protection issues are closely interconnected and compounding, rarely do children experience child protection issues in isolation, e.g. an unaccompanied child may face increased risk of being engaged in hazardous labour, and in turn, that child is more likely to experience other forms of violence and psychosocial distress.

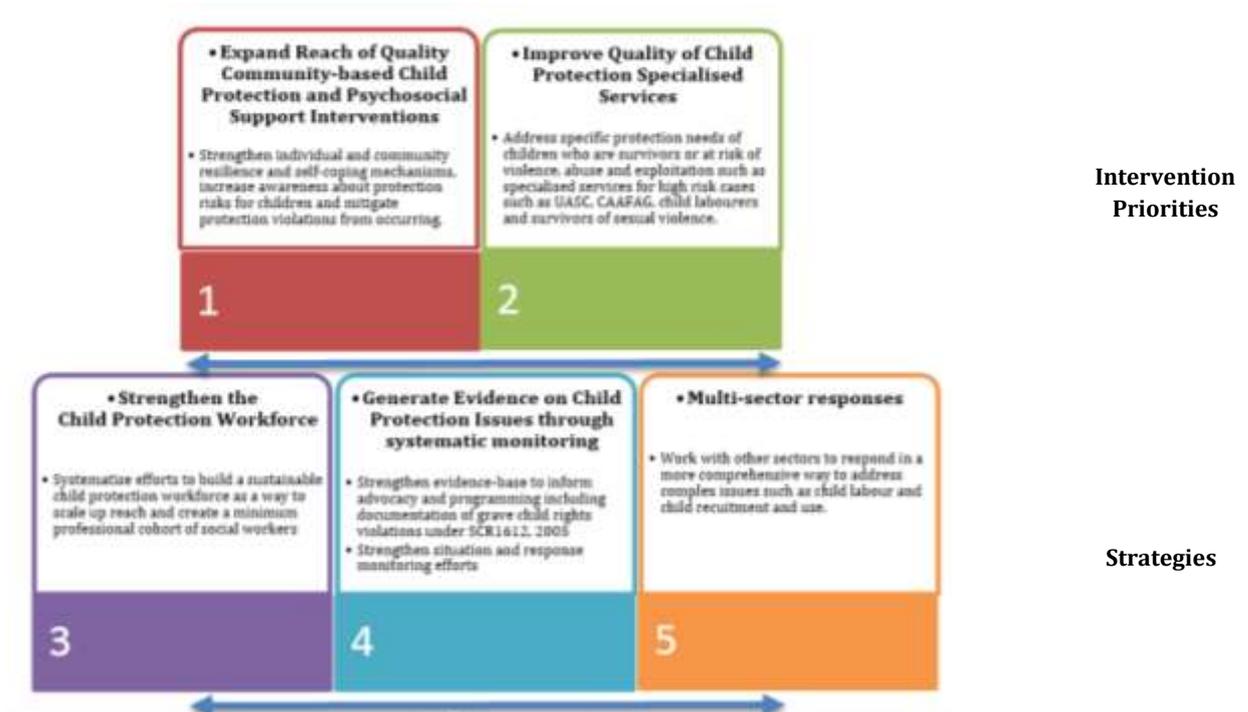
For more information refer to the following resources:

- *2016 Whole of Syria Child Protection Capacity Gap Assessment*
- *2017 Whole of Syria Child Protection Needs Overview: A Compilation of Child Protection Data collected for the 2017 HNO*
- *2017 Protection Needs Overview*
- *2017 Voices: GBV Needs Overview*

Accessible via: humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/whole-of-syria/child-protection

The Child Protection Response – Areas of Work and Prioritization of Interventions

The 2017 Child Protection response strategy, in line with the No Lost Generation framework, is working to improve access to quality child protection services in geographical locations assessed as having the greatest and most severe protection needs, including hard to reach and besieged communities and locations ranked as severity 4, 5 and 6. The Child Protection response includes two main intervention priorities 1) expanding the reach and improving the quality of community-based child protection and psychosocial support interventions in prioritized geographical areas (prevention and risk mitigation) and 2) improving the quality of child protection specialised services for children most at-risk and those survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse (this includes children recruited and used in the conflict, child labourers, GBV survivors, unaccompanied and separated children, among other vulnerable groups) . Strengthening the child protection workforce, generating evidence on child protection issues, optimising child protection outcomes through multi-sector responses and promoting the harmonisation of standards and tools across the response are some of the key strategies used by the Child Protection AOR to support these priorities.



- 1) Expanding the reach of **community-based child protection and psychosocial interventions is a way to strengthen prevention and mitigate protection risks**. Community-based child protection interventions such as awareness raising activities and communication campaigns on specific child protection risks, parenting programmes, structured and sustained psychosocial activities for children and caregivers, including child resilience programmes, play and recreational activities, risk education, are all critical to reduce vulnerabilities, strengthen individual and community resilience and self-coping mechanisms, increase awareness about protection risks for children and mitigate protection violations from occurring. Given the continuous and multiple displacements within the country, Child Protection AOR complements center-based activities with outreach/mobile approaches to ensure services can be brought closer and faster to those in need. For instance, this includes “rapid deployment teams” with child protection expertise in order to ensure a fast response capacity in case of sudden displacement or where access opportunities arise. Risk education interventions are also integrated into child protection responses to generate behaviour changes that minimize risk of death and injuries posed by explosive weapons.

Response Examples

Syrian Wellbeing Collective

The Syrian Wellbeing Collective, a network of 18 Syrian NGOs, are arranging campaigns in their own communities to raise awareness on what to do if they or someone they know is experiencing distress. The Self-Care Campaign aims to empower children and their caregivers with innovative tools to manage stress. All online and offline tools are framed around six mutually supportive components of self-care and include practical and positive actions that children, adolescents and caregivers can take to cope with daily stress. Communication and community engagement activities in Syria, such as the Self-Care Campaign, work to address community knowledge, attitudes and practices on a range of child protection issues.



Case Study: Healing and Education through the Arts (HEART)

Arts and social activities can play a key role in helping to provide psychosocial support for children affected by serious or chronic stress. Save the Children's HEART programme in Syria uses arts-based group activities, such as drawing, drama and music, to help children process and communicate their feelings related to their experiences and to express themselves. Structured psychosocial support programmes in Syria, such as HEART, help children to feel less isolated, more connected to their peers, and safer among the trusted adults in their lives. This in turn can lead to a more confident and secure child, more likely to learn and cope with daily stress.

- 2) Improving the quality of **child protection specialised services, including case management, to address the specific protection needs of children who are survivors or at risk of violence, abuse and exploitation**. This includes the delivery of specialized services for high risk cases, such as unaccompanied and separated children, child laborers, children associated with armed forces and groups, children deprived of their liberty, children with disabilities, children survivors of violence, including sexual violence, and other high risk cases.

Response Examples

Drop-in Centres: A flexible response to the needs of children in street situations

UNICEF's drop-in center model offers a comprehensive approach to ensure care and protection of children in streets and those engaged in labor. Community-based and case management approaches are used to provide integrated package of services such as respite care, psychosocial support, non-formal education, vocational training, as well as access to specialized services (such as health, legal, protection and FTR). Drop-in centers will also serve as entry point to identify unaccompanied and separated children for family reintegration and alternative care arrangements. The first drop-in center in Aleppo has been established in partnership with an NGO, with oversight from DoSAL, while preparations are underway to support other centers in Damascus and Rural Damascus. Experience gained from these centers is expected to inform the next phase of programme and possible replication in other locations.

Case Management

Child Protection Working Group in Northern Syria jointly developed interagency standard operating procedures (SOPs) to help standardise the response to children in need of specialised child protection services, such as unaccompanied and separated children. This collaborative process allowed national child protection actors to clarify the roles and responsibilities of those involved in case management, agree on protocols and tools, while at the same time strengthen their capacity to deliver case management services. The SOPs are accompanied by a training programming for child protection actors to ensure wide adherence. The SOPs have established a unified approach and understanding among actors on "what to do" when a child experiences violence, abuse, neglect or exploitation.



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- 3) Systematizing efforts to **build a sustainable child protection workforce** as a way to scale up reach is central to the Child Protection AOR strategy, with particular attention to the expansion of case management practices, implemented by social workers both through public services and through NGOs. Capacity building strategies differ depending on contexts, while face to face training is possible in some areas, investment in remote capacity building approaches continues to be needed to reach out to local partners that cannot be engaged from within Syria. Innovative online learning platforms are used to ensure sustainability, greater efficiency and to expand reach.
- 4) **Multi-sector responses** aimed at optimising protection outcomes for children are also being given stronger attention in 2017. For example, collaboration with food security and livelihoods sector to strengthen responses to child labour, including children associated with armed groups/forces; mainstreaming explosive remnants of war risk education into the school curriculum with the support of the education sector; as well as improving data collection and programmatic responses to unaccompanied and separated children through the nutrition sector.

Response Examples

Mainstreaming

Turkey Child Protection AOR together with Food Security and Livelihood Sector have worked together to agree upon mainstreaming recommendations for each sector. Ensuring that child protection considerations inform all aspects of humanitarian action, helps to maximise the child protection impacts of the work that all humanitarian do.

Explosive Remnants of War Risk Education

Together with the Ministry of Education, UNICEF developed a national school-based risk education programme aimed to mitigate the risks associated with explosive remnants of war. The curriculum is complemented with education kit that includes, among other resources, posters, comic books, games and a training guide. The accredited kit has reached millions of children in schools across Syria.

- 5) Investment in **evidence generation and documentation of child rights violations to inform advocacy and programming** including within the frame of the Security Council-mandated Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on children in armed conflict to inform advocacy and programming underpins the Child Protection Area of Responsibility operational delivery. In addition, child protection situation and response monitoring systems will be established in Syria (Northern and Southern Syria) with a regular systematic data collection and analysis will inform both prevention and response programmes.

Partnerships

The Child Protection AOR will continue to work with a wide range of partners, including national and international NGOs, community-based organizations, relevant government departments and local authorities, communities and children themselves to deliver on the above commitments. Whilst child protection programmatic priorities are defined at the WoS level and aligned with child protection minimum standards, implementation strategies and delivery modalities will predictably differ depending on the operational contexts prevailing in different parts of the country. Effective child protection interventions require first and foremost sustained presence and a strong foothold at the community level. The capacity to engage with local authorities is also paramount particularly in relation to delivery of specialized services. Similarly, strengthening the formal child protection system requires strategic and sustained engagement with government authorities mandated to deliver child protection services. For instance, while in some areas case management work will continue to be pursued through strengthening the capacity of statutory service providers, in other areas the Child Protection AOR will work with community-based actors to establish basic referral and response mechanisms to handle cases of children with specific protection needs in line with minimum case management standards applicable in humanitarian contexts.

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2017 Child Protection Objectives and Targets

Sector Objective: Increased and more equitable access for boys and girls to quality child protection interventions in targeted locations in line with the Child Protection Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Action.

Child protection programmes planned for 2017 under Syria Humanitarian Response Plan will reach 1.6 million individuals with awareness raising and community engagement activities on child protection issues, 915,000 girls and boys and structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support activities, 80,000 men and women in parenting programmes, 44,000 girls and boys with specialised child protection services, such as case management.



In order to achieve these targets **\$75.9 million in funding is required.**

For more information refer to:

- *WOS Humanitarian Response Plan 2017*

Accessible via: humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/whole-of-syria/child-protection



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Annex 1

2017 HRP Child Protection Results Framework

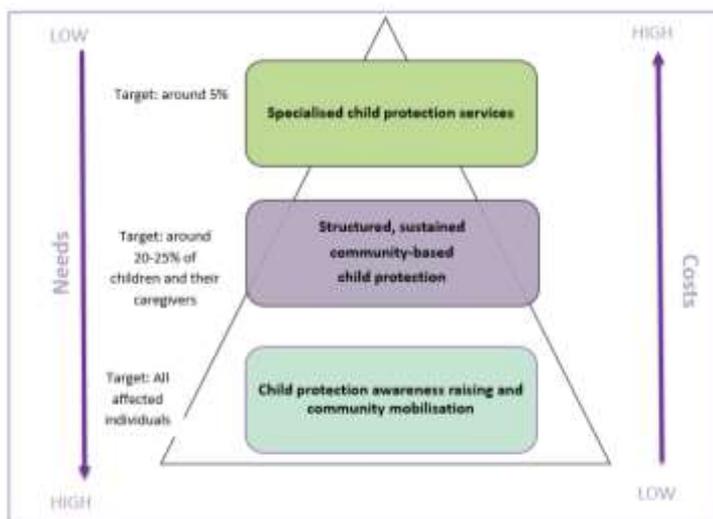
Sector Objective: Increased and more equitable access for boys and girls to quality child protection interventions in targeted locations in line with the Child Protection Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Action

ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	IN NEED	BASELINE	TARGET
Activity 5.1: Community-based child protection for girls and boys is available in targeted locations	5.1.1 # of girls and boys engaging in structured and sustained child protection programmes, including psychosocial support	5.8 million	665,000	915,000
	5.1.2 # of women and men engaging in parenting programmes	380,000 (*)	n/a	80,000
	5.1.3. # of individuals benefiting from awareness raising and community events to prevent and respond to child protection issues	13.5 million	n/a	1.6 million
	5.1.4. # of adults and children groups/committees supported to ensure the community's active participation to prevent and respond to child protection issues	n/a	n/a	150
Activity 5.2: Specialized child protection services (case management) for girls and boys are available in targeted locations	5.2.1. # of girls and boys who are receiving specialised child protection services through case management	290,000 (**)	18,500	44,000
Activity 5.3: Strengthen human resource capacity to respond to child protection concerns in Syria.	5.3.1. # of men and women trained on child protection in line with child protection minimum standards	n/a	9,200	11,500

- (*) Estimated 20% of parents of children under 18 in need of parenting programmes
- (**) Estimated 5% of child PIN in need of specialised child protection services

Annex 2

Child Protection Minimum Response Package is informed by the following intervention pyramid



	Basic Level 1 Package <i>does not</i> require the sustained presence of the NNGO	Basic Level 2 Package requires the presence of NNGO with basic CP capacity	Basic Level 3 Package requires the presence of NNGO with intermediate-advanced CP capacity
Mine/ERW Risk Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of basic Mine/Explosive remnants of war risk education and safety messages through IEC materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of basic Mine/Explosive remnants of war risk education and safety messages through IEC materials and awareness raising sessions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of basic Mine/Explosive remnants of war risk education and safety messages through IEC materials and awareness raising session
Prevention of separation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of basic messages on the prevention of family separation through IEC materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of basic messages on the prevention of family separation through IEC materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of basic messages on the prevention of family separation through IEC materials
Basic Psychosocial Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of recreation kits with self-instructions to run basic recreational activities for children + basic messages on psychosocial/self-care through IEC materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of recreation kits with self-instructions to run basic recreational activities for children + basic messages on psychosocial/self-care through IEC materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of recreation kits with self-instructions to run basic recreational activities for children + basic messages on psychosocial/self-care through IEC materials
Structured PSS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSS support to children and caregivers through fixed and mobile teams (CFS-type interventions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PSS support to children and caregivers through fixed and mobile teams (CFS-type interventions)
Specialised responses			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and referral of cases to more specialized child protection support, such as UASC, CAAFAG

Annex 3 2017 Child Protection 4Ws Guidance Note

Activity Areas	2017 4Ws Sub-Activities
Community-based child protection including psychosocial support and parenting programmes	Child Protection & Psychosocial Support (PSS) activities (structured and sustained; centre-based and mobile)
	Parenting programmes (structured and sustained; centre-based and mobile)
	Awareness raising sessions, community events, activity days (centre-based and mobile)
	Information, education and communication (IEC) materials on child protection issues (e.g. brochures, posters, magazines)
	Recreation and early childhood development kits
	Child protection committees/groups (led by adults /youths) Child Friendly Spaces established/maintained (centre and mobile)
Specialized child protection services	Case management – child protection issues only (individual needs assessment completed)
	Referral to specialized services (child protection needs only)
	Service mapping
Human resource capacity to respond to child protection concerns	Training on foundations of child protection (e.g. basics, minimum standards)
	Training on community-based child protection interventions (e.g. PSS)
	Training on specialized child protection services (e.g. case management)
	Training on organizational child protection policies (e.g. child safeguarding and codes of conduct)
	Child Protection policy, safeguarding policy or code of conduct in place for staff

2017 Child Protection Indicator Guidance Note

4Ws sub-activity	Child Protection and Psychosocial Support Activities (structured and sustained; centre-based and mobile)
<p>Description</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Structured</i> programmes include a curriculum and/or session activity plans. • <i>Sustained</i> programmes refer to a) ongoing programmes and b) a child's regular attendance over a specific period of time, e.g. 2 times per week over 3 months. • Community-based CP and PSS programmes include CFS/AFS, peer mentoring, or other structured programmes that teach children self-protection, safety, prevention or resiliency. • All programmes should include both child protection and psychosocial elements, although the focus may vary according to the specific needs of the group. • <i>Psychosocial support programmes</i> should consider 3 domains of child wellbeing: skills and knowledge; emotional wellbeing and social wellbeing • <i>Child protection programmes</i> may include structured group sessions that address elements of self-protection, safety, prevention, child rights. • Recreation activities can be considered under this sub-activity provided that they meet the "structured and sustained" criteria outlined above. • Organizations should ensure that they include measures of the change resulting from these programmes in terms of children's knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) to their own protection and psychosocial wellbeing, e.g. pre/post tests.

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4Ws sub-activity	Child Protection and Psychosocial Support Activities (structured and sustained; centre-based and mobile)
Units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Girls and boys
Tips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not include children reached with programmes that do not include structured curriculum or sustained attendance. Do not include children reached through one-off types of events (e.g. recreational activities) and awareness raising activities. Clearly distinguish the children who are already attending and reported from the new children reached for the reporting month <u>Syria Hub</u>: children must have completed at 80% of agreed minimum attendance before being counted in the 4Ws, i.e. information on these children should be entered at the completion of the program.
Examples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A group of 100 girls and boys participated in recreation activities at a Child Friendly Space three times per week over a three month period. The CFS has a programme and schedule of activities children. The NGO should report 100 children reached in the first month and 0 new children in the following months. <u>Syria Hub</u>: A group of 20 girls and boys participated in DEALs programme in January, February and March. The NGO should report 0 children reached in January, 0 reached in February and 20 new children reached in March.

4Ws sub-activity	Parenting Programmes (structured and sustained; centre-based and mobile)
Description 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New sub-activity in 2017 <i>Parenting programmes</i> may focus on helping parents understand, prevent and respond to protection risks for children, coping strategies for parents, child development, positive discipline and parents support groups etc. <i>Structured</i> programmes include a curriculum and/or session activity plans. <i>Sustained</i> programmes refer to a) ongoing programmes and b) a parent's regular attendance over a specific period of time.
Units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Men and women
Tips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Do not</u> include parents reached through one-off type of community events or broader CP communication campaigns. <u>Do not</u> include young children that accompany their parents to the programme. <u>Clearly distinguish</u> the adults who are already attending and reported from the new adults reached for the reporting month <u>Syria Hub</u>: participants must have completed at 80% of agreed minimum attendance before being counted in the 4Ws, i.e. information on these parents should be entered at the completion of the program.
Examples 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A group of 15 mothers participated in a 1 month parenting programme but halfway through the month 5 mothers dropped out. The NGO should report 10 women reached in the 4Ws. <u>Syria Hub</u>: A group of 10 fathers participated in a 2 month parenting programme. The NGO should report 0 men reached in the first month and 10 new beneficiaries in the following month.

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4Ws Sub-activity	Awareness Raising Sessions, Community Events, Activity Days (centre-based and mobile)
<p>Description</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any type of community event that is organised to raise awareness around specific child protection issues • Events may include activity days, community events, interactive theatre, youth-led initiatives etc • Child protection activities aim to reach large numbers of children, parents and other members of the community. • Includes all types of child protection communication and community engagement activities that aim to change community knowledge, attitudes and practices on child protection and psychosocial support issues. • It includes recreational activities for children such as sports or arts that are open to all children and do not include structured curriculum or sustained attendance. • It also includes information sessions on specific child protection issues delivered on an adhoc/casual basis. • Interventions should include a mix of methodologies, target a range of actors (not only children) and include at least some interactive methodologies (i.e. not only mass communication approaches). For campaigns and activities in specific geographical areas, an estimate based on the number of persons in the catchment area of this programme can be made in consultation with sector working groups. • Activities may take place through community centres, schools, outreach/mobile etc.
<p>Units</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individuals (men, women, girls and boys, where possible)
<p>Tips</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interventions captured under this indicator do not require sustained engagement in a programme (i.e. no minimum attendance required) • Children and adults who participant in Focus Group Discussions related to a child protection issue could be reported here. • <i>Do not</i> include individuals reached with non-CP related events even if within a child protection space, e.g. children attending a hygiene awareness session in a CFS should not be included.
<p>Examples</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An NGO organised an awareness campaign on the prevention of family separation in one community. Key messages for children and caregivers were disseminated through flyers and announcements at distributions points, posters displayed at schools, home visits and daily radio messages. A basic pre/post Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey was undertaken. The NGO estimates to have reached 50% of the community with at least one methodology. There are 3,000 people in the community. The NGO should report 1500 individuals reached during the month. • The campaign was repeated during the following month. The NGO should report 0 new individuals reached during the month.

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4Ws Sub-activity	Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Materials on Child Protection Issues (e.g. brochures, posters, magazines)
Description 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Activities that seek awareness raising through IEC materials like posters, pamphlet distribution, radio messaging etc. IEC materials are an important component of mass communication or public information campaigns. IEC materials may include posters, brochures, videos, radio shows, t.v. spots etc and should incorporate key CP messages, e.g. prevention and response to child marriage, labour, recruitment etc.
Units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Materials
Tips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not include children reached with non-CP related materials even if within a child protection space, e.g. children attending a hygiene awareness session in a CFS should not be included. Only count materials produced. Do not make assumptions about the number of individuals reached (e.g. 1 brochure <u>does not</u> equal 1 or 5 or 10 people) <u>Do not</u> include the number of IEC materials distributed as number of beneficiaries/individuals reached (should be captured as # materials distributed)
Example 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10,000 brochures, 2000 posters and 1000 magazines are produced and distributed as part of an awareness raising campaign on child marriage that is aimed to reach 20,000 families. The organisation should report 13,000 materials were disseminated and mention the topic in the comments column “child marriage”.

Sub-activity	Recreation and Early Childhood Development kits
Description 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation and Early Childhood Development kits support the wellbeing of children through a range of individual and group sports, games and activities. Early Childhood Development (ECD) kits encourage the development and social interaction of children aged 0-6 years through a range of individual and group sports, games and activities. Distribution of recreation and early childhood development kits should ideally be reinforced with the distribution of PSS brochures and recreational guides.
Units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation kits
Tips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only count materials produced. Do not make assumptions about the number of individuals reached. <u>Do not</u> include the number of recreation and early childhood development kits distributed as number of beneficiaries/ individuals reached (should be captured as # kits distributed)
Example 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 recreation kits were distributed during a crossline convoy. The organization should report that 10 recreation kits were distributed.

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Sub-activity	Child Protection Committees/Groups
<p>Description</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New indicator and sub-activity for 2017 • Child protection committees/groups are community-based child protection mechanisms consisting of groups or individuals (children and/or adults) at community level who work in a coordinated manner toward child protection goals (including the identification of risks and needs, and the design and implementation of solutions to address these risks/needs). • Child Protection Committees/Groups aim to promote the psychosocial well-being and recovery of children, and strengthen the ability of families and communities to support one another and be involved in decisions that affect their lives. • Child Protection Committees/Groups can be internal (a mixture of traditional and outside influences) or externally initiated and supported.
<p>Tips</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only count the number of established, supported and functioning committees/groups • <u>Do not</u> count the number of people attending the committees/groups
<p>Units</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of child protection committees/ groups established, supported and functioning
<p>Example</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Welfare Committees, Child Protection Clubs established and functioning in community centres, shelters and schools.

Sub-activity	Case Management - <i>Child Protection Issues Only</i> (individual needs assessment completed)
<p>Description</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls and boys supported with specialist child protection services - case management - for children at risk of or who have experienced violence, abuse and exploitation (e.g. separated and unaccompanied children, children associated with armed groups or forces, children in detention, child labour etc). • <u>Individual or case-based services</u> which should include an individual child protection assessment, care plan and follow-up that is in the best interests of the child, including referral to multi-sectoral services. • Services may be provided by social workers, case workers, psychologists etc. • Services for “at risk” children include support to children being recruited by armed groups, street children, child labour, UASC, children in conflict with the law provided they include individualised assessment and plan for the children etc.
<p>Units</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls and boys
<p>Tips</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children included under this sub-activity are children for whom a care plan has been developed. This will assist in reducing multiple counting of the one child by different agencies involved in the provision of services to that particular child.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Do not</i> enter individual cases into the 4Ws. Report the total number of children referred during the reporting month • <i>Do not</i> enter children who have only been referred to other services. Referral to specialized services can be part of case management, but if the case is <i>only</i> referred with no overall case management plan, this does not constitute case management. • Use the activity description column to provide a summary of caseload, e.g. 15 children: 5 child labour; 5 UASC; 5 CAAFG etc. • Identification and referral of children to specialised services <u>should not</u> be counted under this indicator. • Cases that were active on 31 December 2016 and remain active on 1 January 2017, can be counted again in 2017 as long as they meet the other guidance outlined above
<p>Example</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO 1 referred 5 unaccompanied children to a social worker at NGO 2. NGO 2 undertook a needs assessment and developed care plans for each child based on their best interests and is providing following up. NGO 2 should report 5 children have received case management services under this sub-activity in the 4W (not NGO 1).

Sub-activity	Referral to Specialised Services (Child Protection Needs Only)
<p>Description</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referral involves linking children to available resources and services to address specific child protection need. • Specific child protection needs may include psychosocial distress, reintegration of children formerly associated with armed groups... • Services may include psychological services, livelihood support, vocational training, life skills courses.
<p>Units</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls and boys
<p>Tips</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referrals should address specific child protection needs (e.g. psychosocial distress), not general issues (e.g. head lice) • <i>Do not</i> enter individual cases into the 4Ws. Report the total number of children referred during the reporting month • Use the activity description column to provide a summary of reasons and type of referrals during the month, e.g. 15 children: 5 child labour/livelihoods referral; 10 psychosocial distress/MH referral • If referrals are coming out of a case management assessment and individual plan, they can also be included under this sub-activity.
<p>Example</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO 1 referred 5 unaccompanied children to the social workers at NGO 2. NGO 1 should report that they have referred 5 children for child protection services under this sub-activity in the 4Ws (not NGO 2).

Sub-activity	Service Mapping
<p>Description</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New sub-activity in 2017 • Mapping services at community level supports the development of referral pathways and case management services.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Services may include both informal and formal services, and include health, social, education, livelihood, legal, NFI etc. Service mappings are area-based, i.e. community level Referral pathways should be area-based (e.g. for a district or even higher) and
Units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Service mapping
Tips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count only communities that have a comprehensive service mapping that is regularly updated (e.g. every 2-3 months)

Sub-activity	Training on Foundations of Child Protection (e.g. basics, minimum standards)
Description 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structured professional development/capacity building initiatives that aim to improve child protection response. Training programmes may include introduction or basics of child protection in emergencies, child protection minimum standards, child safeguarding practices etc. Targeted participants may include child protection actors (e.g. social workers, animators, facilitators, lawyers, healthcare workers) and other stakeholders (e.g. community volunteers, child protection committee members, staff from other sectors such as education, health etc.).
Units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women and men
Tips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not include short awareness raising activities or orientations (e.g. that last for few hours). Avoid counting individuals reached with a short module on child protection within another training programme, e.g. 2 hour module on child protection within a GBV course. Do not include the children who attended the basic one-off training like First Aid Course
Example 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20 female child protection animators attend a 10 day course that is spilt over 2 months. The organisation should report 20 women were reached during the month and 0 new beneficiaries in the second month.

Sub-activity	Training on Community-based Child Protection Interventions (e.g. PSS)
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<p>Description</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Structured</u> professional development/capacity building initiatives that aim to improve child protection response. • Training programmes may include Psychosocial First Aid, psychosocial support, community mobilization etc. • Targeted participants may include child protection actors (e.g. social workers, animators, facilitators) and other stakeholders (e.g. volunteers, child protection committee members, staff from other sectors such as education, health etc.).
<p>Units</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women, men, girls, boys
<p>Tips</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do <u>not</u> include short awareness raising activities or orientations (e.g. that last for few hours). • <u>Avoid</u> counting individuals reached with a short module on child protection within another training programme, e.g. 2 hour module on child protection within a GBV course.
<p>Example</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75 participants attend a 2 hour orientation on PFA. 50 participants go on to attend a 3 day course on PFA. The organization should report only the 50 participants.

Sub-activity	Training on Specialized Child Protection Services (e.g. case management)
<p>Description</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Structured</u> professional development/capacity building initiatives that aim to improve child protection response. • Training programmes may include skills related to undertaking case management such as interviewing, undertaking assessments and conducting follow-ups. Training may also relate to a specific child protection concern, such as CAAFAG or child marriage. • Targeted participants may include child protection actors (e.g. social workers, lawyers, healthcare workers) and other stakeholders (e.g. volunteers, child protection committee members, staff from other sectors such as education, health etc.).
<p>Units</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and men
<p>Tips</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do <u>not</u> include short awareness raising activities or orientations (e.g. that last for few hours). • <u>Avoid</u> counting individuals reached with a short module on child protection within another training programme, e.g. 2 hour module on child protection within a GBV course.
<p>Example</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 women and men participate in an online learning programme. The trainer is based in Geneva and the participants are spread across 10 communities in 3 governorates. The organisation should use the option to report “remote training”. • 30 men and women participate in 5 online modules and weekly mentoring sessions over 6 months. 5 participants drop out. The organisation should report 30 men and women in the first month and 0 new beneficiaries in the following month.

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Sub-activity	Training on Organisational Child Protection Policies (e.g. child safeguarding and codes of conduct)
Description 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New sub-activity in 2017 • Organisational child protection policies, safeguarding policies or code of conducts make clear, strong and positive statements of commitment by the organisations to keep children safe and should be accompanied by thorough implementation plans. • <u>Structured</u> professional development/capacity building initiatives on organisational child protection policies (e.g. child safeguarding and codes of conduct) • Includes face-to-face and remote trainings, workshops and mentoring/coaching programmes • Targeted participants may include any child protection actor or staff from another sector
Units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women and men
Tips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do <u>not</u> include short awareness raising activities or orientations (e.g. that last for few hours). • <u>Avoid</u> counting individuals reached with a short module on child protection within another training programme, e.g. 2 hour module on child protection within a GBV course.
Example 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 men and women participate in 5 online modules and weekly mentoring sessions over 6 months. 5 participants drop out after three months. The organisation should report 30 men and women in the first month and 0 new beneficiaries in the following month.

Sub-activity	Child Protection Policy, Safeguarding Policy or Code of Conducts
Description 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New sub-activity in 2017 • Every organisation should have a Child Protection Policy, Safeguarding Policy or Code of Conduct that makes clear, strong and positive statements of commitment by the organisations to keep children safe. • Child Protection Policy, Safeguarding Policy or Code of Conduct should be accompanied by thorough implementation plans. • Staff should be expected to sign and understand their organization's code of conduct.
Units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of locations that have policies in place
Tips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Do not</i> include information on the number of partners trained
Example 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO A developed an internal child protection policy through a collaborative process. All staff in their 5 community centres have been trained on the policy and new staff are asked to sign that they understand the policy and agree to adhere to it. NGO A should report the locations that have an active policy in place.



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