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Acronyms
AOR Area of Responsibility
CP Child Protection
FTR Family Tracing and Reunification
INGO International Non-Government Organisations
IDP Internally Displaced Persons
NNGO National Non-Government Organisations
SOP Standard Operating Procedures
UN United Nations
WOS Whole of Syria
XB Cross Border
1. 2018 Child Protection Needs in Syria

In its seventh year, the conflict in Syria continues to take a huge toll on the lives of children. Against a backdrop of violence, continuous displacements and worsening socio-economic conditions, children in Syria endure multiple protection risks and violations of their rights on a daily basis. Grave child rights violations remain a critical concern with countless children killed and injured through persistent use of explosive weapons in civilian areas, recruitment and use of children by all parties to the conflict, torture, detention, abduction, sexual violence, attacks on schools and hospitals and denial of humanitarian access particularly to children living in UN-declared besieged areas.\(^1\) The crisis has also impacted on the wellbeing of caregivers, pushing children’s main source of protection to breaking point. Children endure violence in their homes, schools and communities, often from those entrusted with their care. Children face constant risks associated with explosive hazards, lack of civil documentation to prove their existence, and out of sheer desperation many girls and boys are married off at a young age and withdrawn from school to work, often in dangerous condition. This toxic environment leaves many girls and boys deprived of their psychosocial needs and in a position of profound and prolonged distress.

According to data collected as part of the 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview: 3.3 million children are exposed to the risk of explosive hazards. Children are reported to be exposed to threats while playing, mistaking unexploded weapons for toys. Many children are involved in economic activities that are mentally, physically or socially dangerous and which limit – or deny – their basic rights. In 82 per cent of assessed communities, respondents reported that child labour-including in its worst forms- was an issue of concern. Depletion of livelihoods and family separation are reportedly primary causes of child labour, along with lack of educational opportunities. Recruitment and use of children has increased sharply – in 47 per cent of assessed communities, respondents reported that it was an issue of concern. Children are used in frontline combat roles, receive military training and serve in support roles. Payment of salaries, ideology and family or community influence continue to be incentives. Separation from caregivers was reported by respondents in 52 per cent of assessed communities. Children are separated for both accidental and deliberate reasons including due to death of caregivers and economic reasons. These children are at heightened risk of violence, exploitation and abuse. Child marriage was reported as an issue of concern in 69 per cent of surveyed communities. Girls and boys are married early as a household negative coping strategy to “mitigate” protection risks and to respond to the worsening economic situation of families. Civil Documentation/Birth Registration remains a major challenge for children in Syria, compromising their access to basic services and rights. In 83 per cent of assessed communities, respondents reported that the lack/loss of documentation was an issue of concern. Psychosocial distress remains a major issue of concern for both children and caregivers. Children’s experiences of violence in their community, schools and homes, along with repeated displacements, loss of or separation from family members and friends, dramatic deterioration in living conditions, divisions in their communities, and lack of basic social services is profoundly affecting children’s wellbeing and development.

\(^1\) United Nations Secretary-General, Children and Armed Conflict: Report of the Secretary General, September 2017 (A/72/361–S/2017/821)

\(^2\) 2018 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview
2. 2018 Child Protection Response – Areas of Work

In 2018, the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AOR), in line with the No Lost Generation (NLG) framework, will build on the investment of previous years to improve equitable access to quality child protection services through two main intervention priorities: 1) improving the quality of community-based child protection through support to community structures and psychosocial support interventions; and 2) expanding the reach and improving the quality of child protection specialised services for children most at-risk and survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse (e.g. recruited children, unaccompanied and separated children, child labourers). Optimising child protection outcomes through multi-sector responses, strengthening the child protection workforce, generating evidence on child protection issues to inform programming and advocacy, and promoting the use of global standards across the response are some of the key strategies that will be used by the Child Protection AOR in 2018 to support these two intervention priorities. These intervention priorities and strategies are described further below.

1) Expanding the reach of community-based child protection and psychosocial interventions is a way to reduce vulnerabilities and risks to children by building a protective environment at the family and community levels. Community-based child protection interventions such as (1) awareness raising activities on specific child protection risks, and (2) structured and sustained psychosocial activities for children and caregivers, including child resilience programmes and parenting programmes 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, the WOS 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” to ensure a fast response capacity in case of sudden displacement or where access opportunities arise. Such teams may provide psychological first aid (PFA) and detection and response for unaccompanied children. Child Protection committees and networks at the community level are also supported to mobilise community responses, enhance identification and referrals of children with protection risks, to raise awareness of child protection concerns, as well as to ensure communities take part in creating a protection environment for children.

**Response Examples: Community-based Child Protection**

**Syrian Wellbeing Collective**
The Syrian Wellbeing Collective is a network of 16 Syrian NGOs who have come together to create a Syria-based coordination platform to effectively promote psychosocial wellbeing and self-care in conflict-affected Syrian communities. Members of the Collective are supported to implement Self-Care Campaigns in their communities using a range of innovative tools. 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. Investment in what is often referred to as “low intensity and scalable” PSS interventions is an effective way to reach as many conflict-affected people in high threats environments characterised by huge access constraints and lack of specialized services.

See [https://syrianwellbeingcollective.org/en](https://syrianwellbeingcollective.org/en) and [https://syrianwellbeingcollective.org/ar](https://syrianwellbeingcollective.org/ar)

**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.

**Children’s Clubs and Child Welfare Committees**
Community-based child protection committees, known as Children’s Clubs and Child Welfare Committee, are usually attached to schools and shelters and provide children, their caregivers and community members with important opportunities to collectively identify and design solutions to address child protection risks. Members of these committees are supported with common training and guidance to ensure sustainability. Across Syria, UNHCR has supported the establishment and functioning of 140 committees. These committees are further reinforced by mobile units and outreach volunteers to ensure the most vulnerable children and their families are identified and provided with assistance.
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, child survivors of violence, including sexual violence, and other high risk cases. The WOS Child Protection AOR gives specific attention to coordinating children and their families’ interaction with child protection service providers through the development and roll out interagency standard operating procedures (SOPs) and other guidance documents that seek to standardise responses to children in need of one-to-one assistance.

Response Examples: Specialised Child Protection Services

**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 also serve as entry point to identify other children at risk or survivors of violence abuse, neglect and exploitation. The first drop-in center in Aleppo has been established in partnership with an NGO, with oversight from District Office of Social Affairs, while preparations are underway to support other centers in other locations. Experience gained from these centers is expected to inform the next phase of programme and possible replication in other locations.

**Case Management**

Child Protection AOR 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 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 programme 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. A similar approach has been followed by child protection actors in south-central and north-east Syria. The Jordan XB Child Protection AOR has developed a ‘Practical Guidance for Child Protection Case Management’ to be used by child protection organizations providing case management services in South and Central Syria. As for the approach in Northern Syria, the roll out of the Guidance will be accompanied by trainings for child protection actors.

From the Syria Hub, a national common training package on case management and integrated social services, endorsed by the Cabinet of Ministers, is being used to train NGO and public service providers across the country. This UNICEF-support training package is accompanied by a suite of case management tools, and encourages a harmonized approach to case management practices among service providers. The training focuses on the role of case managers, case management steps, and most importantly –the application of principles of social work that seek to empower families and their networks to find solutions before resorting to formal specialised services. The training package will continue to be rolled out in 2018.

**Family Tracing and Reunification – Cross line and Cross border**

Following two technical consultation on the Re-establishment of Family Links for Unaccompanied and Separated Children across lines (within Syria) and international borders in June 2017 and January 2018, a Whole of Syria Operational Note on Unaccompanied and Separated Children was drafted to support a harmonised approach. This includes compliance with internationally agreed standards and clarifying roles, responsibilities among agencies coordination to ensure child protection actors know what each agency is accountable for in the process of case management, and in particular for family tracing and reunification (FTR), as to ensure the continuing of care for unaccompanied and separated children in their best interest. The Operational Note will guide the work in each hub and be reflected in the child protection case management standard operating procedures.
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. Coaching and mentoring are proving to be effective learning and development methodologies and will continue to be promoted in 2018.

Response Example: Capacity Building
WOS Case Management Supervision and Coaching Team

At the end of 2017 twelve child protection practitioners, representing each hub, commenced their participation in Case Management Supervision and Coaching Training Programming supported by the Global Alliance on Child Protection in Humanitarian Action. The participants are receiving both individual and collective training, as well as structured coaching. This interagency, cooperative approach has been shown to be effective in raising capabilities and standards for complex case management of children. At the conclusion of the programme, participants will have enhanced knowledge, skills and tools to promote case management supervision and coaching practices; increased confidence, capacity and technical skills to provide safe, ethical and competent services to vulnerable children and their families; and will develop and implement a strategy to deliver coaching with child protection supervisors in Syria.

4) Multi-sector responses aimed at optimising protection outcomes for children are also being given stronger attention in 2018. 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 Example: Mainstreaming and Integration

Crossline Convoys: Assessing Child Protection Needs
Syria Child Protection AOR continues to collaborate closely with the Access Working Group to ensure all humanitarian convoys going into hard-to-reach and besieged locations are equipped with the skills and tools to undertake rapid assessments on the status of children. This initiative has proved extremely valuable for understanding child protection risks in otherwise inaccessible communities and has helped inform child protection advocacy and responses in these locations.

Working in Partnership with other Sectors
Turkey Child Protection AOR together with Food Security and Livelihood Sector (FSL) 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. Through the bi-lateral agreement with the FSL sector, high-risk cases are referred by child protection partners are provided with food and livelihood support. The available support includes: micro finance, food basket, cash for work (based on the career of the parent/caregiver) and livestock.
5) Investment in evidence generation and documentation of child rights violations to inform advocacy with duty bearers and programming under-pins the Child Protection AOR’s operational delivery. This includes documentation within the frame of the Security Council-mandated Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on Children in Armed Conflict, as well as strengthening child protection situation and response monitoring systems.

Response Example: Evidence Generation

Situation and Response Monitoring
The Global Situation and Response Monitoring Toolkit is being piloted in Northern Syria. The toolkit was developed at global level by the Child Protection AOR as to provide guidance on how to develop and implement systems for monitoring child protection issues that affect children in humanitarian settings as well as for monitoring the child protection response. The Northern Syria AOR established a Child Protection Monitoring Taskforce (CPMTF) for this purpose and initiated the roll out of situation monitoring to inform programming and advocacy. In early 2018 the CPMTF will also initiate response monitoring as to strengthen the ongoing monitoring of child protection interventions in a more systematic way, in particular the quality and impact of psychosocial support interventions provided to children and their families affected by the conflict. A similar approach for response monitoring in the other hubs will follow.

2018 Child Protection Response Priorities
The Child Protection AOR will integrate the following priorities based on needs to respond to the multiple protection risks children face, and based on the intersectoral priorities outlined in the 2018 HRP:
1. Provide a minimum package of child protection services to newly displaced populations and newly accessible areas through centre-based and outreach/mobile approaches to bring services closer and faster to those in need. This package includes information on the prevention of family separation and psychosocial distress, psychosocial support interventions for children and caregivers, and detection and timely support to children at risk and survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse (see annex 2 for more information);
2. Improve the quality of community-based child protection interventions and specialised child protection services, such as case management, including for, but not limited to, children living in UN-declared besieged and hard-to-reach communities, IDP Sites (informal settlements, collective centres, planned camps and transit centres), newly displaced populations;
3. Optimise child protection outcomes through engagement with other sectors;
4. Systematise efforts to build a sustainable child protection workforce including ensuring a minimum cohort of professional social workers across Syria; and
5. Generate evidence on core child protection issues to inform humanitarian responses and advocacy with duty bearers.

Partnerships & Approaches
The Child Protection AOR works 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 referral and response mechanisms to handle cases of children with specific protection needs in line with minimum case management standards applicable in humanitarian contexts.
Localisation
As Local as Possible, As International as Necessary

Child Protection service delivery in Syria will continue to be predominately undertaken by local humanitarian actors, in many cases supported by international organisations. In 2018, the Child Protection AOR will continue to prioritise support for capacity building opportunities for national and local actors, including national institutions, to manage the child protection response in Syria. This will include directing support to national child protection actors to access pooled humanitarian funding, and facilitating leadership in coordination such as technical taskforces.

3. 2018 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.

- **Activity 5.1:** Community-based child protection for girls and boys is available in targeted locations
- **Activity 5.2:** Specialized child protection services (case management) for girls and boys are available in targeted locations
- **Activity 5.3:** Strengthen human resource capacity to respond to child protection concerns in Syria

Child protection programmes planned for 2018 under Syria Humanitarian Response Plan will reach **1.5 million** individuals with awareness raising and community engagement activities on child protection issues, **800,000 girls and boys** and structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support activities, **85,000 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 **US$65.6 million in funding is required.**

Overview of the 2018 HRP Appeal
Annex 1: 2018 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2018 ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>2018 INDICATORS</th>
<th>2018 IN NEED</th>
<th>BASELINE</th>
<th>2018 TARGETS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 1:</strong> Community-based child protection for girls and boys is available in targeted locations</td>
<td># of girls and boys engaging in structured and sustained child protection programmes, including psychosocial support</td>
<td>5.5 million</td>
<td>547,000</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of women and men engaging in parenting programmes</td>
<td>370,000(*)</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>85,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of individuals benefiting from awareness raising and community events to prevent and respond to child protection issues</td>
<td>13.3 million</td>
<td>862,000</td>
<td>1.5 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td># of adults and children groups/committees supported to ensure the community’s active participation to prevent and respond to child protection issues</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 2:</strong> Specialized child protection services (case management) for girls and boys are available in targeted locations</td>
<td># of girls and boys who are receiving specialised child protection services through case management</td>
<td>275,000(**)</td>
<td>22,000</td>
<td>44,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Activity 3</strong> Strengthen human resource capacity to respond to child protection concerns in Syria.</td>
<td># of men and women trained on child protection in line with child protection minimum standards</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) 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 Intervention Pyramid & Minimum Response Package

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic Level 1</th>
<th>Basic Level 2</th>
<th>Basic Level 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basic Level 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Basic Level 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Basic Level 3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Package does not require the sustained presence of the NNGO</td>
<td>Package requires the presence of NNGO with basic CP capacity</td>
<td>Package requires the presence of NNGO with intermediate-advanced CP capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mine/ERW Risk Education</strong></td>
<td><strong>Prevention of separation</strong></td>
<td><strong>Basic Psychosocial Support</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Dissemination of basic Mine/Explosive remnants of war risk education and safety messages through IEC materials</td>
<td>- Dissemination of basic messages on the prevention of family separation through IEC materials</td>
<td>- Provision of recreation kits with self-instructions to run basic recreational activities for children + basic messages on psychosocial/self-care through IEC materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Structured Psychosocial Support</strong></td>
<td><strong>Structured Psychosocial Support</strong></td>
<td><strong>Structured Psychosocial Support</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- PSS support to children and caregivers through fixed and mobile teams (CFS-type interventions)</td>
<td>- Identification and referral of cases to more specialized child protection support, such as UASC, CAAFAG</td>
<td>- Provision of recreation kits with self-instructions to run basic recreational activities for children + basic messages on psychosocial/self-care through IEC materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Specialised responses</strong></td>
<td><strong>Specialised responses</strong></td>
<td><strong>Specialised responses</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Integrate core CP indicators into rapid assessment tools</td>
<td>- Integrate core CP indicators into rapid assessment tools</td>
<td>- Integrate core CP indicators into rapid assessment tools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evidence Generation and Advocacy</strong></td>
<td><strong>Evidence Generation and Advocacy</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Integrate core CP indicators into rapid assessment tools</td>
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<td>- Integrate core CP indicators into rapid assessment tools</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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3 Information Education and Communication materials (IEC)  
4 Child Friendly Space (CFS)
Annex 3: 2018 Child Protection Indicator Guidance Note

This document seeks to provide clarification on the 2018 4Ws child protection activities with an aim to consolidate, strengthen and ensure Whole of Syria (WOS) coherence. This guidance is consistent with the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan Child Protection results framework and the broad child protection results outlined in the No Lost Generation (NLG) initiative. It is intended to support Child Protection, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) and Information Management (IM) colleagues in the collation of child protection data for 4Ws reporting from each hub and facilitate the collation and comparability of child protection data for WOS reporting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity Areas</th>
<th>2018 4Ws Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community-based child protection including psychosocial support and parenting programmes</td>
<td>1. Child Protection &amp; Psychosocial Support (PSS) activities (structured and sustained; centre-based and mobile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Parenting programmes (structured and sustained; centre-based and mobile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Awareness raising sessions, community events, activity days (centre-based and mobile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Information, education and communication (IEC) materials on child protection issues (e.g. brochures, posters, magazines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Recreation and early childhood development kits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Child protection committees/groups (led by adults /youths)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Child Friendly Spaces established/maintained (centre and mobile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialized child protection services</td>
<td>8. Provision of case management – child protection issues only (individual needs assessment completed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. Provision of specialised services – child protection issues only (e.g. mental health counselling, legal services)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Referral to specialized services - child protection needs only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Service mapping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human resource capacity to respond to child protection concerns</td>
<td>12. Training on foundations of child protection (e.g. basics, minimum standards)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. Training on community-based child protection interventions (e.g. PSS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14. Training on specialized child protection services (e.g. case management)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15. Training on organizational child protection policies (e.g. child safeguarding and codes of conduct)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16. Child Protection policy, safeguarding policy or code of conduct in place for staff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **Child Protection and Psychosocial Support Activities**  
*(structured and sustained; centre-based and mobile)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • *Structured* programmes include a curriculum and/or session activity plans.  
• *Sustained* 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.  
• *Psychosocial support programmes* should consider 3 domains of child wellbeing: skills and knowledge; emotional wellbeing and social wellbeing.  
• *Child protection programmes* 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. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Girls and boys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tips</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • 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.  
• **NEW in 2018:** children must have completed the agreed minimum attendance before being counted in the 4Ws, i.e. information on these children should be entered at the completion of the program. See example below. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• A group of 100 girls and boys participated in recreation activities at a Child Friendly Space (CFS) three times per week over a three month period. The CFS has a programme and schedule of activities for children. The NGO should report 0 children reached in January, 0 reached in February and 100 children reached in March.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. **Parenting Programmes**  
*(structured and sustained; centre-based and mobile)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • *Parenting programmes* 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.  
• *Structured* programmes include a curriculum and/or session activity plans.  
• *Sustained* programmes refer to a) ongoing programmes and b) a parent’s regular attendance over a specific period of time. |
### Units

- Men and women

### Tips

- **Do not** include parents reached through one-off type of community events or broader CP communication campaigns.
- **Do not** include young children that accompany their parents to the programme.
- **Clearly distinguish** the adults who are already attending and reported from the new adults reached for the reporting month.
- **NEW in 2018:** participants must have completed the 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

- *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.*
- *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.*

### 3. Awareness Raising Sessions, Community Events, Activity Days

#### Description

- 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.
- 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.
- 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 a variety of settings, e.g. community centres, schools, outreach/mobile etc.

#### Units

- Individuals (men, women, girls and boys, where possible).

#### Tips

- Interventions captured under this indicator do not require sustained engagement in a programme (i.e. no minimum attendance required).
Children and adults who participate in Focus Group Discussions related to a child protection issue could be reported here. *Do not* 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.

**Examples**

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 distribution 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 1,500 individuals reached during the month.

The campaign was repeated during the following month. The NGO should report 0 individuals reached during that month.


(e.g. brochures, posters, magazines)

**Description**

- Activities that seek to raise awareness through the development and distribution of 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, TV spots etc and should incorporate key CP messages, e.g. prevention and response to child marriage, labour, recruitment etc.

**Units**

- Materials (NOT individuals).

**Tips**

- *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 (i.e. 1 brochure does not equal 1 or 5 or 10 people).
- *Do not* include the number of IEC materials distributed as number of beneficiaries/individuals reached (should be captured as # materials distributed).

**Example**

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 (unit in the 4Ws is “materials”) were disseminated and mention the topic in the comments column “child marriage”.

5. Recreation and Early Childhood Development kits

**Description**
- 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**
- Recreation kits (NOT individuals).

**Tips**
- Only count materials produced. Do not make assumptions about the number of individuals reached.
- *Do not* include the number of recreation and early childhood development kits distributed as number of beneficiaries/individuals reached (should be captured as # of kits distributed).

**Example**
- 10 recreation kits were distributed during a crossline convoy. The organization should report that 10 recreation kits were distributed.

6. Child Protection Committees/Groups

**Description**
- 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.
- Includes Child Protection and Child Welfare Committees/Groups established and functioning in community centres, shelters and schools etc.

**Tips**
- Only count the number of established, supported and functioning committees/groups.
- *Do not* count the number of people attending the committees/groups.
- *Do not report the numbers of committees which were reported in the previous months.*
- *Do not report the number of Child Friendly Spaces under this sub-activity.*

**Units**
- Child protection committees/groups established, supported and functioning.

**Example**
- An NGO has established 2 Child Welfare committees and 10 Child Friendly Spaces in January serving 200 children and 200 adults. The NGO should only report 2 Child Protection Committees established in January and should not repeat/add this number in the following months.
### 7. Child Friendly Spaces established/maintained (centre and mobile)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Child Friendly Spaces are safe spaces where communities create nurturing environments in which children can access free and structured play, recreation, leisure and learning activities and as a foundation for strengthening capacities for community child protection 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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Child Friendly Spaces aims to support positive socialisation of children with peers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Includes Child Friendly Spaces established and functioning in community centres, shelters and schools etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Child Friendly spaces includes both centre and mobile based</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tips</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Only count the number of established, supported and functioning CFS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Do not count the number of children attending the CFS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Do not report the numbers of CFSs which were reported in the previous months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Do not report the number of Child Protection Groups/Committees under this sub-activity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Child Friendly Spaces, supported and functioning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• An NGO has established 2 Child Welfare committees and 10 Child Friendly Spaces in January serving 200 children and 200 adults. The NGO should only report 10 Child Friendly spaces established in January and should not repeat/ add this number in the following months.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8. Case Management – Child Protection Issues Only (individual needs assessment completed)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Girls and boys supported with case management – service 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).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Individual or case-based services 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Case Management may be provided by social workers, case workers, psychologists etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Case Management 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 child.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Girls and boys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Tips | • 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.
• Do not 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 only 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 specialized services should not be counted under this indicator.
• Cases that were active on 31 December 2017 and remain active on 1 January 2018, can be counted again in 2018 as long as they meet the other guidance outlined above. |
| Example | • 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 follow-up. NGO 2 should report 5 children have received case management services under this sub-activity in the 4W (not NGO 1). |

9. Specialised Services – Child Protection Issues Only

| Description | • **New sub-activity in 2018**
• Girls and boys supported with specialised child protection services who are risk of or 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).
• Specialised services may include prevention and intervention elements that aim to restore family’s ability to provide care and protection.
• Specialised services include: individual or small group psychosocial support, mental health counselling, legal aid, mentoring, medical services (e.g. following a protection concern) etc.
• Specialised services may be provided by social workers, psychologists, lawyers, medical personnel etc.
• Specialised services may be part of a case management response, or may be provided in isolation of a broader response (e.g. if the child only requires legal aid to access civil documentation). |
| Units | • Girls and boys |
| Tips | • Do not enter children who have only been referred for a service. Referral to specialized services does not constitute the provision of specialised services.
• Identification and referral of children to specialised services should not be counted under this indicator.
• Cases that were active on 31 December 2017 and remain active on 1 January 2018, can be counted again in 2018 as long as they meet the other guidance outlined above. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• NGO provided specialised counselling to 5 children showing signs of distress by a trained social worker. NGO should report 5 children have received specialised services under this sub-activity in the 4W.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10. Referral to Specialised Services (Child Protection Needs Only)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • 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. |
| **Units** |
| • Girls and boys |
| **Tips** |
| • Referrals should address specific child protection needs (e.g. psychosocial distress), not general issues (e.g. head lice).  
• 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/Mental Health referral.  
• If referrals are coming out of a case management assessment and individual plan, they can also be included under this sub-activity. |
| **Example** |
| • 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). |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11. Service Mapping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • Mapping services at community level supports the development of referral pathways and case management services.  
• 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). |
| **Units** |
| • Service mapping |
| **Tips** |
| • Count only communities that have a comprehensive service mapping that is regularly updated (e.g. every 2-3 months). |
### 12. Training on Foundations of Child Protection
*(e.g. basics, minimum standards)*

| Description | • **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.). |
<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Units</td>
<td>• Women and men</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Tips | • **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 | • 20 female child protection animators attend a 10 day course that is split over 2 months. The organisation should report 0 women were reached during the month and 20 new beneficiaries in the second month. |
### 13. Training on Community-based Child Protection Interventions
(e.g., PSS)

**Description**
- Structured 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.).

**Units**
- Women and men

**Tips**
- 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.

**Example**
- 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.

### 14. Training on Specialized Child Protection Services
(e.g., case management)

**Description**
- Structured 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.).

**Units**
- Women and men

**Tips**
- 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.
### Example
- 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.

### 15. Training on Organisational Child Protection Policies (e.g., child safeguarding and codes of conduct)

#### Description
- Organisational child protection policies, safeguarding policies or code of conduct make clear, strong and positive statements of commitment by the organisations to keep children safe and should be accompanied by thorough implementation plans.
- Structured 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
- Women and men

#### Tips
- 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.

#### Example
- 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.
### 16. Child Protection Policy, Safeguarding Policy or Code of Conducts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Child Protection Policy, Safeguarding Policy or Code of Conduct should be accompanied by thorough implementation plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Staff should be expected to sign and understand their organization’s code of conduct.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Locations that have policies in place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tips</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• <em>Do not</em> include information on the number of partners trained</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Please contact your Child Protection Coordinator or Information Management focal point for additional guidance and support.*
Annex 4: Whole of Syria Child Protection Workshops – Summary

1. Introduction
This was the third annual workshop held in a Whole of Syria (WOS) format. To support maximum participation, two workshops were held: Beirut 20-21 November 2017 and Gaziantep 23-24 November 2017. The purpose of the workshops was twofold:

i) To stimulate a facilitated reflection on the performance of the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AOR) so far, lessons learned, challenges and 2018 operational priorities.

ii) To provide an opportunity for child protection actors to meet in a WOS format.

The desired outcomes of the workshops included:

i) To review how the Child Protection AOR is achieving results at hub and WOS level to identify good practices and discuss key challenges, including but not limited to: evidence-based programming, operational strategies, partnerships, funding etc.

ii) To agree/design the 2018 Operational Strategy based on the 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) strategy, programming pivots, new evidence etc.

The desired outcomes were achieved, however the outcomes of the workshops will need to be further discussed at hub level, under the leadership of the hub Child Protection Coordinators in order to ensure wide buy-in and alignment to the decisions taken at the workshop.

The workshop was the initiative of the WOS Child Protection Team (comprised of the Coordinators and IMOs at WOS and Hub levels) with support from the Global Child Protection AOR.

Participants

- Beirut: 11 representatives from 9 INGOs; 7 representatives from 6 Syrian NGOs; 10 representatives from 3 UN agencies; and 1 representative from 1 IO.
- Gaziantep: 5 representatives from 4 INGOs; 45 representatives from 36 Syrian NGOs; and 8 representatives from 2 UN agencies.

2. Highlights by Session

Session One: Objectives and Expectations
This session invited participants to introduce themselves, to share their expectations and to frame the objectives of the workshops. The following box captures the most recurrent views in the two workshops:

Participants’ Voices
Reflect on 2017; discuss the challenges, lessons learned and way forward; exchange experiences with other practitioners in the room; support coordination between hubs; identify opportunities for integration with other sectors; network; where the child protection AOR should focus in 2018; discuss localisation of the response.

Session Two: Overview of WOS Child Protection (where are we now – how are we serving children?)
This session provided participants with an overview of the evolution of the Child Protection AOR response since the conception of WOS and reviewed progress against key HRP objectives/outcome areas. This session also provided an overview of 2018 HNO findings, severity scale; 2018 HRP targets and funding request. Refer to the 2018 Operational Strategy for details.

Session Three: Overview of Child Protection in Syria, Turkey and Jordan Hubs
This session provided participants with an overview of the hub level responses and aimed to promote an understanding of the contextual specificities each hub is operating within, including specific trends and patterns of child protection issues and flagship initiatives. Participants had the opportunity to hear from coordinators in Amman, Gaziantep and Damascus.
Session 4: Are we doing the best we can to address the protection needs of children?
This session served as a “barometer” for measuring the performance of Child Protection AOR response against key child protection issues identified in 2017. Participants were invited to reflect on specific issues, the response to date and to ask: are we doing all that we can for children in Syria? What are the bottlenecks? What have been the main lessons learned in 2017?

Participants identified a range of successes and disappointments for 2017. Overall disappointments reflect issues that the group would like to further invest in during 2018.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Successes</th>
<th>Disappointments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expansion in geographical coverage; national-led taskforces; roll out of Standard Operating Procedures for Case Management and accompanying training; availability emergency specialised child protection responses; increased engagement of communities including parents in child protection interventions; peer-to-peer technical exchanges; improved quality of psychosocial support interventions including parenting programmes; diversification in the type of child protection services.</td>
<td>Limited success of advocacy on access to besieged and hard-to-reach locations and CAAFAG; lack of tools to measure progress integration of child protection into other sectors/programmes; minimal training on Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) for non-child protection actors; limited number of interventions targeting 15-17 year olds; limited number of global child protection tools available in Arabic; continuing need to strengthen coordination between child protection actors to reduce gaps and avoid duplications; despite progress and investment, there remains a need to do more when it comes to child protection case management (including scaling up the workforce); limited protection interventions for children with disabilities.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Market Place
During this session organisations set up market place displays showcasing their programming, tools and research to other participants. The session was a great success and initiated many powerful exchanges between organisations. The following photos capture some of displays:

Thematic Session 1: Family Tracing and Reunification
This session included a discussion on current practices and challenges in conducting family tracing and reunification, including cross-line and cross-borders. An introduction was followed by a plenary discussion on FTR experts. Participants discussed the ongoing challenges with facilitating cross-line and cross-border reunifications and the ongoing work stream at WOS level to address the bottlenecks.

Thematic Session 2: Situation and Response Monitoring
The Gaziantep Child Protection Monitoring Taskforce presented to the group their experiences of rolling out the Global Situation and Response Monitoring Toolkit. Participants reflected upon how we can
provide monitoring practices in 2018 particularly on the quality of programmes and feedback mechanisms.

**Session 5 and 6: Where are we going in 2018?**
Participants worked in small groups to unpack the core pillars of the 2018 HRP strategy and reflect upon “how” these will be achieved - what’s different in 2018 (based on operational realities); how will we improve the quality/impact of interventions; and what support is needed from the Child Protection Area of Responsibility. Groups look at the following pillars: i) community-based child protection and psychosocial support; ii) specialised child protection services; iii) integrated and multisector responses; iv) advocacy; v) capacity building/learning and development.

⇒ *For specifics, refer to the Coordination Action Plan*

**Thematic Session 3: Integrated Programming**
This session explored how Child Protection actors are leveraging protection outcomes for children by working through other sectors such as education, nutrition and food security. Several key speakers were invited to share their experiences and challenge the participants to think outside the box on opportunities for strengthen partnership with other sectors.

**Thematic Session 4: Children Associated with Parties to the Conflict**
In Beirut, a guest speaker from the UN University presented on their recent research on children and extreme violence and this was followed by a guided plenary discussion. See: [https://unu.edu/children-and-extreme-violence](https://unu.edu/children-and-extreme-violence)
## Annex 5: 2018 Coordination Action Plan (based on outcomes of WOS Workshop – Refer to Annex 3)

*to be endorsed at hub-level and reflected in hub-level workplans*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community-based Child Protection and Psychosocial Support</th>
<th>Standards &amp; Guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|                                                          | • Review/strengthen guidance for delivery of PSS in the current context (e.g. what curricula is needed; how frequently do children need to attend; which children are we targeting; working with adolescents).  
• Develop common WOS guidance on Child Protection Committees/Networks (e.g. define tasks/responsibilities; minimum trainings etc.).  
• Adapt global guidance on mobile programming.  
• Support organisations to consider/design phase out strategies. |

### Capacity Strengthening

- Support the strengthening of foundational skills and knowledge for frontline workers on CBCP/PSS including through coaching/mentoring programmes.

**Response Monitoring**

- Undertake a systematic/AOR-wide measurement of quality and impact of PSS interventions. Consider peer-to-peer approaches and child-feedback mechanisms.

### Knowledge Management

- Update repository of Arabic language tools, including messages and tools for awareness raising on selfcare and psychosocial wellbeing; adolescent-focused programming.

### Intersectoral Linkages

- Prioritise opportunities to deliver PSS through schools and other existing community platforms.
- Strengthen linkages with health sector on MHPSS.

### Access

- Scale-up parenting programmes and adolescent-targeted interventions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specialised Child Protection Services</th>
<th>Standards &amp; Guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|                                       | • Establish a WOS technical group on case management with representation from each hub.  
• Develop/strengthen guidance on receiving child protection referrals from other sectors.  
• Ensure guidance and SOPs are in place and regularly updated/reviewed in each hub; with a focus on child protection vulnerability criteria (including with other sectors to support reviews to CP actors) and updating mapping of specialised child protection services, including for UASC and CAFAAG (e.g. mental health, health, legal, alternative care) |

### Monitoring

- Strengthen 4Ws reporting to distinguish between case management, specialised services and referrals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capacity Building/Learning and Development</th>
<th>Needs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Update 2016 capacity assessment and devise new AOR training plan from this assessment. Assessment should focus on skills, not themes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Knowledge Management**

- Update repository of Arabic language CP tools, e.g. NLG googledrive (collate and vet and store online).
### Whole of Syria Child Protection Area of Responsibility
#### 2018 Operational Strategy

| Integrated and multisector responses | • Establish CP focal points in each sector and/or agency and support with training/ action planning (e.g. support identification of basic CP considerations; service mapping; referrals).  
• Strengthen collaboration with education: i) PSS in schools; ii) referral mechanisms; iii) capacity development framework for teachers on CP including PSS.  
• Document and share experiences. |
| Evidence Generation | • Strengthen situation and response monitoring, including feedback mechanisms with children, peer-to-peer methodologies and impact of interventions.  
• Support field level staff to engage in quality monitoring (e.g. training, coaching).  
• Ensure end-user is always considered/consulted throughout processes. |
| Advocacy | • Prioritise 2-3 thematic issues, e.g. prevent and halt child recruitment and use of children; protection of children with suspected family-ties to ISIL; civil documentation; addressing detention of children; access of CP workers to besieged locations.  
• Strengthen capacity of child protection actors to engage in advocacy efforts.  
• Strengthen collaboration between hubs on advocacy efforts, including use of common tools and platforms. |

**Other**
- Establish training benchmarks for frontline workers.
- Document and share experiences.

**Monitoring**
- Emphasize importance of post training evaluations.
- Consider options for accreditation of trainees and trainers.
- Prioritise and support coaching and mentoring programmes.
- Strengthen supervision practices for frontline workers.

**Experiences**
- Build a joint/ interagency pool of qualified Syrian staff to support capacity strengthening/ learning and development activities; build upon learning/experiences in the region (e.g. MHPSS accredited trainers in Lebanon).
- Consider options for accreditation of trainees and trainers.
- Prioritise and support coaching and mentoring programmes.
- Strengthen supervision practices for frontline workers.

**Integrated and multisector responses**
- Establish CP focal points in each sector and/or agency and support with training/ action planning (e.g. support identification of basic CP considerations; service mapping; referrals).
- Strengthen collaboration with education: i) PSS in schools; ii) referral mechanisms; iii) capacity development framework for teachers on CP including PSS.
- Document and share experiences.

**Evidence Generation**
- Strengthen situation and response monitoring, including feedback mechanisms with children, peer-to-peer methodologies and impact of interventions.
- Support field level staff to engage in quality monitoring (e.g. training, coaching).
- Ensure end-user is always considered/consulted throughout processes.

**Advocacy**
- Prioritise 2-3 thematic issues, e.g. prevent and halt child recruitment and use of children; protection of children with suspected family-ties to ISIL; civil documentation; addressing detention of children; access of CP workers to besieged locations.
- Strengthen capacity of child protection actors to engage in advocacy efforts.
- Strengthen collaboration between hubs on advocacy efforts, including use of common tools and platforms.
For more information, please contact:

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