



CHILD PROTECTION MAINSTREAMING CASE STUDIES SERIES

Introduction to the full package

Content of the Child Protection Mainstreaming Case Studies Series

This case studies series includes the following resources:

- Child Protection Mainstreaming Case Studies Series: introduction to the full package
- A Facilitators' Guide
- Overview of lessons learned
- Case studies:
 1. [Minimum Standards 19 Child Protection and Economic Recovery:](#)
"Supporting Syrian and Lebanese youth aged 15/18 years old living and working on the streets in Lebanon: an child protection and economic recovery collaboration" - *Based on interview with Sara Mabger, Child Protection Coordinator with IRC in Lebanon*
 2. [Minimum Standards 20 Child Protection and Education:](#)
"Makani ("My Space") Approach in Jordan: Integrating child protection, education, youth empowerment and psychosocial support for Syrian children" - *Based on interview with Muhammad Rafiq Khan, head of Child Protection in Emergencies with UNICEF in Jordan*
 3. [Minimum Standards 21 Child Protection and Health:](#)
"Health Emergency Response Unit and youth lead community outreach: joint health and child protection interventions in the Typhoon Haiyan response (Philippines)" - *Based on interview with Gurvinder Singh, Advisor on Violence Prevention and Response with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)*
 4. [Minimum Standards 23 Child Protection and WASH:](#)
"Mainstreaming through capacity building: Collaboration to increase safety in Rakhine State, Myanmar" - *Based on interview with Lindsay Shearer, (then) Save the Children Child Protection Manager, Maria Makayonok, (then) Protection Programme Manager with Danish Refugee Council and Mélissa Adoum, (then) WASH Cluster Coordinator*
 5. [Minimum Standards 24 Child Protection and Shelter:](#)
"Reducing Child Protection risks through shelter design and a community-based approach in Malawi" - *Based on interviews with Rehema Miiro, Emergency Services Protection Officer for SGBV and Fadela Novak-Irons, (then) Senior Emergency Coordinator (Operations) with UNHCR Malawi*
 6. [Minimum Standards 26 Child Protection and Distribution:](#)
"Help Desks: multi-sectoral support during distributions in the Nepal earthquake response" - *Based on interview with Global CPIE Specialist with Plan International*



Foreword

The Child Protection Minimum Standards (CPMS) Working Group, as part of the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, is very pleased to present the Child Protection Mainstreaming Case Studies Series. Aim of the series is to strengthen understanding of child protection mainstreaming and use good practices to illustrate steps taken, challenges encountered and opportunities identified by involved stakeholders to ensure child protection considerations inform all aspects of humanitarian action.

These case studies, all based on interviews with field staff, are not intended to highlight “perfect” examples and approaches. Many of the stories describe challenges that led to important learning, adjusted approaches and ultimately, better outcomes for children.

This series includes case studies on child protection mainstreaming into the following sectors: Economic Recovery, Education, Health, WASH (and Camp Management), Shelter and Distribution. The Facilitators’ Guide can be used to facilitate discussion and learning around one or more of the case studies.

What is Child Protection Mainstreaming and Integration?

In emergencies, girls and boys face increased risk to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation. The way in which humanitarian aid is delivered can further increase these risks. Children may be exposed to harm during the chaos of a distribution or at water points or experience abuse in cramped evacuation centres. Sometimes harm is caused directly due to humanitarian workers’ actions or non-actions. Many threats to the safety and wellbeing of children can be mitigated or even eradicated through timely and sensitive provision of humanitarian aid across all sectors. All humanitarian actors have an important contribution to make to the protection and recovery of children.

To mainstream child protection means to ensure child protection considerations inform all aspects of humanitarian action. It also minimizes the risks of children being violated by programmes designed without proper consideration for children’s safety or wellbeing. **Mainstreaming child protection is an essential part of compliance with the ‘do no harm’ principle that applies to all humanitarian action.**¹

Going beyond mainstreaming, **integrated programming** allows for actions between two or more sectors to work together towards a common programme objective, based on an assessment of needs. Where integrated child protection programming is not possible, child protection

¹ Child Protection Working Group, *Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action: Briefing note to ensure child protection mainstreaming*, “Standard 19: Economic Recovery and Child Protection”, 15 December 2014, available at http://cpwg.net/minimum_standards-topics/mainstream.



mainstreaming is essential. This case studies series looks at both examples of integrated programming and mainstreaming and the CPMS mainstreaming standards are applicable for both.

How to use the Case Studies

Case studies have long been considered an effective learning and awareness raising tool. Based on real-life events which serve to illustrate specific themes and challenges, case studies are particularly suitable for adult learning: they illustrate relevant and real life experiences in an accessible, realistic way and they give people an opportunity to reflect and solve problems.² This Case Studies Series has been developed to suit a variety of learning, awareness raising and advocacy purposes. The following examples are not exhaustive but indicative only:

1. Self-directed learning: The case studies can be used to assist those who are seeking to learn more about child protection mainstreaming for their individual purposes. To maximize the learning impact of this process, it is recommended that users identify their learning needs and goals before using the materials. It is also recommended that the users utilize the Facilitators' Guide to guide their analysis and understanding.
2. Teaching/Training tool: The case studies can be used in a training context – either as a stand-alone session or within a larger training. Using the case studies as a vehicle to support and build capacity is useful for a number of reasons, including:
 - As a tool to guide participants in reflective discussion
 - To promote analysis, problem-solving and decision-making skills
 - To support participants to identify realistic solutions to complex challenges – including in their own context
 - To create an opportunity for participants to draw from their own experiences and learn from each other

To allow participants to learn by doing – experiential learning – by applying their knowledge to concrete, real-life situation If using the case studies in a training or workshop context, it is strongly recommended that the facilitator thoroughly familiarize him/herself with the narrative and uses the Facilitator's Guide to ensure the learning experience is participatory and promotes discussion.

3. In-Country child protection mainstreaming planning: The case studies can also be used as a tool to guide in country child protection and other sector staff who would like to initiate or strengthen child protection mainstreaming in their context. The Facilitator's Guide includes an optional section to support this process.

² Malcolm Knowles, considered one the pioneers of adult learning, provided five fundamental principles for how adults learn best: if they know why they are learning something, if it's based on relevant experiences, if it's an active process involving reflection and discussion, if it's problem-solving oriented, if it has immediate value.



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The photographs included in these case studies were provided by the interviewees. They were taken with the permission of subjects and, in the case of children, with the permission of their caregivers if appropriate. Individuals depicted in any photos should not be attributed with quotations or facts presented in the case study.

For feedback, suggestions or more information, please contact the Child Protection Minimum Standards Working Group: cpmstaskforce@gmail.com