

Child Protection SWG

Thematic topic:
Cash and Child Protection
May 2021

Agenda

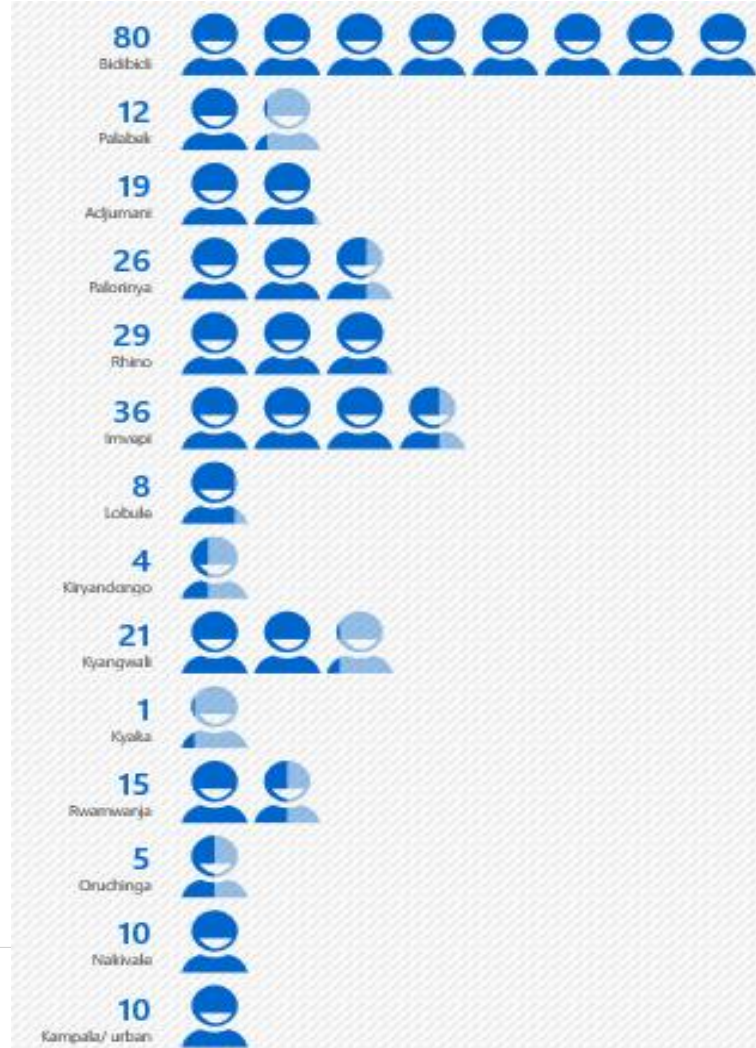
- Short presentation on funding opportunity on VAC prevention
- Recap previous meeting on Community-based CP structure discussion and way forward
- Cash-based Interventions in Child Protection
- AOB

Recap on CPCs and community engagement



Numbers of CPCs

- Currently, around 270 different committees reported
- Different calculations on grouping



Main tasks of CPCs

- CPC mainly involved in:
 - **Case Management:**
 - Identification of cases, referral of concerns and cases, provision of basic support to children including UASC
 - **Prevention activities and community mobilisation:**
 - Supporting CPCs to conduct awareness raising and sensitisation on CP and VAC for communities
 - Supporting CPCs to conduct parenting interventions and build capacity of parents on prevention and response
 - Dialogue meetings and protection monitoring

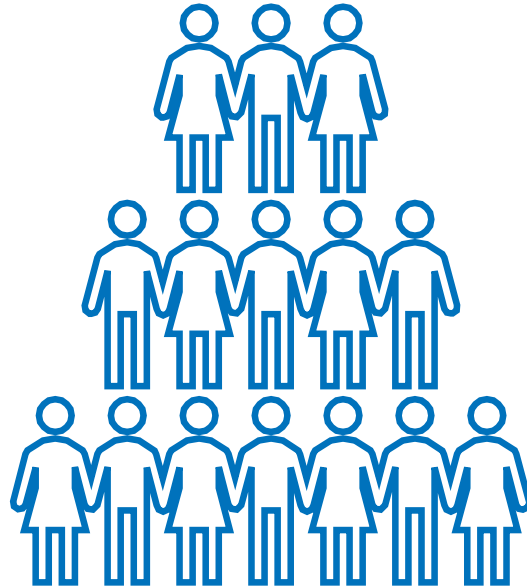
Way forward

- **Need for harmonization of procedures and standards**
 - Lack of harmonised operational guidelines, TORs and standards (including on safeguarding)
 - Limited sustainability mechanisms for their work in place
- **Need for adequate support and comprehensive programming**
 - Planning specific programs and staffing around CPCs
 - Developing guidance around incentives, including material support and potentially financial incentives
 - Staffing and resources adequate to provide support
- **Need to strengthen and harmonize capacity building**
 - Inconsistencies in training curricula (suggestion to use the para-social worker curriculum)
 - Need to ensure planning for training at program planning stage
- **Coordination:**
 - Need to reduce overlap and alignment to responsible actors
 - Lack of a coordination structure for volunteers at the village level
 - Wide geographical areas to cover
 - Language barriers

Alignment with para social workers

- CPCs and para-social workers undertake similar work
- Difference in reporting to national structures
- Presentation of work of para-social workers and reporting structures
- Training to be harmonized for all community structures involved in case management
- Presentation of training curriculum
- Potential harmonization of incentives provided

Who wants to lead and support this process?

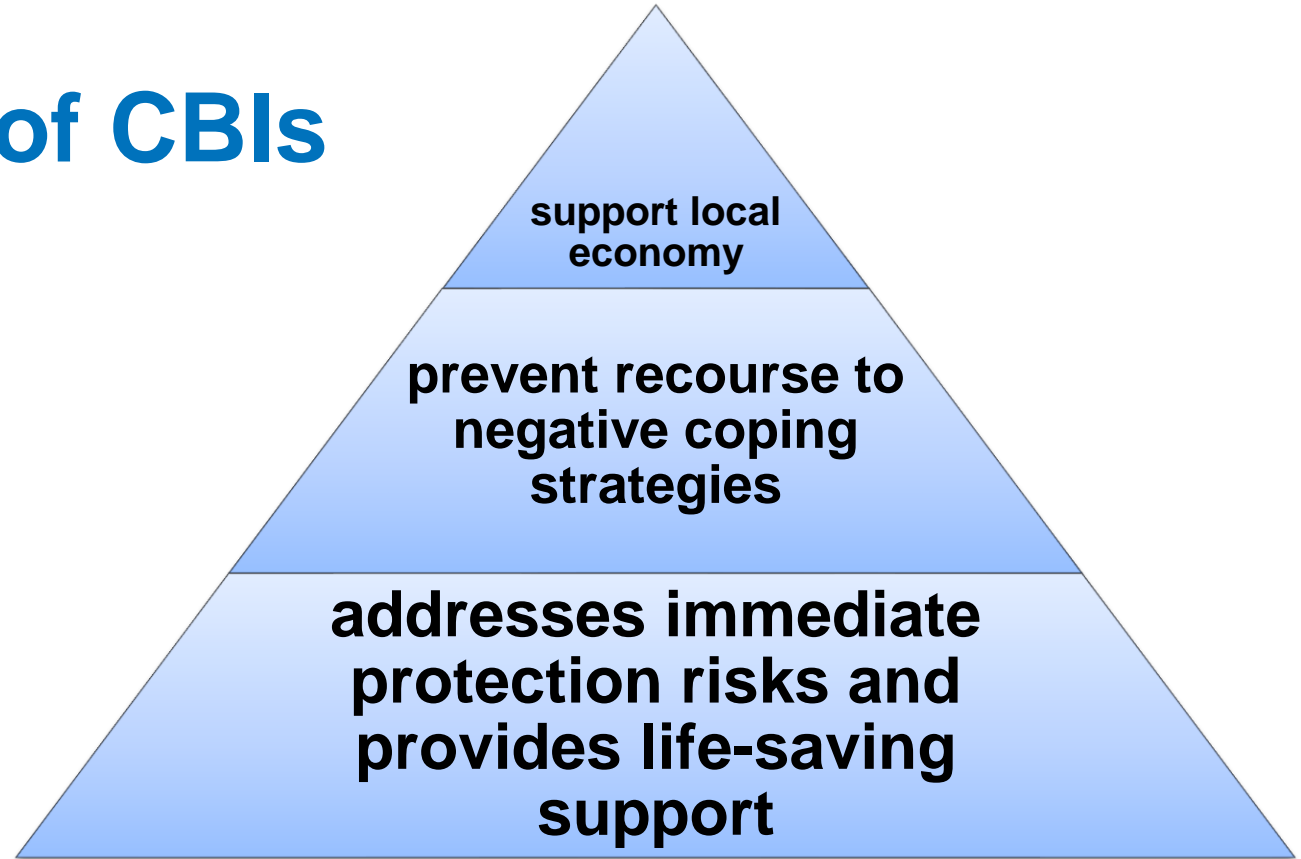


Cash-based Interventions in Child Protection

- What kind of CBIs benefit CP interventions?
- What guidance is required from the sector?
- How to safeguard CBIs in CP?

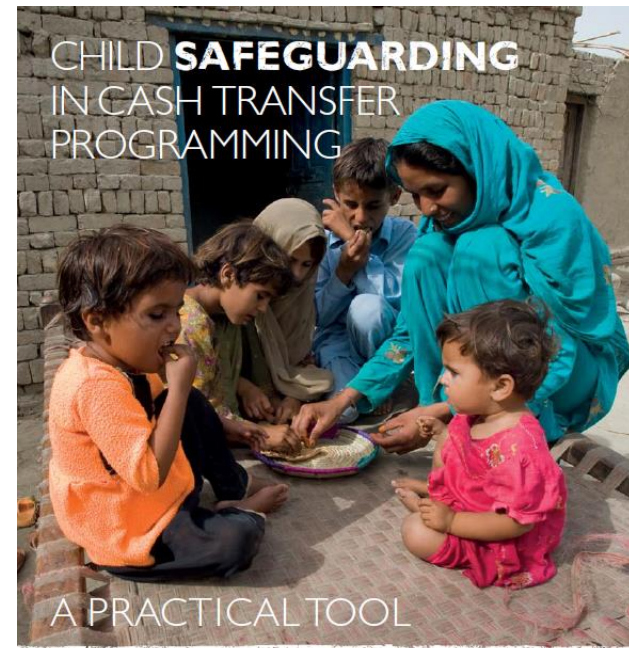


Benefits of CBIs



Risks of CBIs for child protection interventions

- Children are facing specific risks and vulnerabilities particularly in displacement situations
- Impact of cash transfer programming on children's well-being must be considered at all stages of the project cycle
- Child protection or child safeguarding must be considered in all cash transfer programming, irrespective of the sector in which it is being used.



What current CBI/ CP programs exist?

- Main objective of the cash-based intervention
- Type of CBI implemented
- Location and duration
- Target population and scope
- Tools and evaluation method used
- Future plans on CBI

Guiding principles

- Child participation
- Best interests
- Do no Harm
- Urgency
- Accountability

When children are directly targeted...

- Children **should not** be direct beneficiaries of cash transfer programming, but should generally receive support via their parents or caregivers.
- In **exceptional circumstances**, children might be involved in cash transfers or even be engaged in cash-for-work, however, **always** through close involvement of CP actors

Cash for foster families caring for UASCs

- **No blank approach for foster families**
 - MGLSD is not providing cash to foster families
 - Blank cash approaches may trigger harm
- **CBI for alternative care only on a case-by-case approach closely linked to case management procedures**
 - To ensure that programs are monitored and ensure they address specific child protection risks
- **Assess the risk of undermining existing care arrangements**
 - Financial incentives may lead guardians and parents to give up the care of children so that the children can access cash
 - Consider also the sustainability of cash transfer programming – if the intervention is short term, could it cause more harm than good?
- **Start by supporting foster carers with non-cash items/ incentives**
 - Gradual inclusion of foster families in cash assistance
 - Monitor provision of cash through monitoring by case workers
 - Outline the quantity and frequency/ duration in the supporting documents (BIA, foster care agreement, etc.)

Minimum standards/ procedures

- Ensure coordination of cash assistance through the sector if child protection outcomes are planned
- Ensure participation of children in the development of the CBI program
- Ensure reporting/ complaints mechanisms are in place and children are aware
- Ensure cash program is safe in its distribution conduct (site outline and gender aspects regarding cash distribution)
- Ensure harmonization in quantities and duration in line with other sector members
- Ensure monitoring of cash implementation and outcomes through variety of mechanisms and indicators
- Ensure sustainability and exit strategies are identified

Way forward

- Compile overview of existing programs by actors
- Short guidance on CP interventions in the sector for
 - CP actors
 - Non-CP actors/ other humanitarian sectors where children are targeted

Further resources

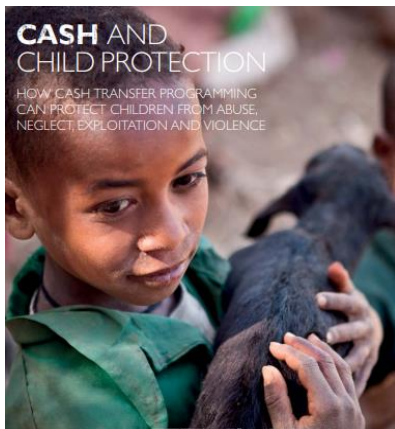
CASH

TRANSFER PROGRAMMING AND CHILD PROTECTION IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION:

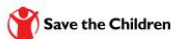
REVIEW AND OPPORTUNITIES TO STRENGTHEN THE EVIDENCE



THE ALLIANCE
FOR CHILD PROTECTION
IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION



Child Protection in Crisis
RESEARCH, POLICY AND PRACTICE



CASH TRANSFER PROGRAMMING IN THE EDUCATION AND CHILD PROTECTION SECTORS: LITERATURE REVIEW AND EVIDENCE MAPS



International Development



The Cash Learning Partnership

Overview of the Toolkit for Monitoring and Evaluating Child Protection when using Cash and Voucher Assistance

| | Name of the tool | What does the tool do? | What format is the tool? | Who should use the tool? | Who are the respondents? | When do you use it? |
|--------|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| TOOL 1 | FGD / Interview tool to identify CP benefits and risks before starting CVA. | Identifies potential child protection benefits, risks, and mitigation strategies. Helps you to design your programme. | Focus group discussion guide. Can be used as an interview guide. | For use by M&E staff, child protection or other sector staff. Must have CP staff technical support. | For use with a sample of adults who represent the affected population you will be targeting with your CVA. | Once, before starting cash and voucher assistance. |
| TOOL 2 | A survey tool for all humanitarian actors implementing cash and voucher assistance. | Determines if CVA has contributed to CP outcomes. Identifies risks caused by CVA as they happen. Identifies strategies for mitigating CP risks caused by CVA. | Survey tool. Can be used as an interview guide or self-administered in paper or electronic form. | For use by M&E staff, child protection or other sector staff. Must have child protection technical support. | For use with a sample of adults who represent the affected population who are already receiving CVA. | For use after cash assistance has already started. Can be used at regular intervals during assistance and for follow-up after assistance has ended. |
| TOOL 3 | A survey tool for child protection (CP) caseworkers. | Determines if CVA has fulfilled its objectives in the CP case plan. Informs adaptations of CVA internal processes. Identifies risks caused by CVA as they happen. Monitors effectiveness of risk mitigation mechanisms. | Survey tool. Can be used as an interview guide or self-administered in paper or electronic form. | For use by CP staff or CP caseworkers. | For use with adults receiving cash and voucher assistance as part of their CP case management response. | For use after cash assistance has already started. Can be used at regular intervals during assistance and for follow-up when assistance ends. |

AOB

- IPE/ household survey ongoing
- Update on discussions on sector assessment
- ActivityInfo Q1 – feedback and data closure