Evaluating a multi-pronged CP programme to strengthen the protective environment for children in fragile contexts
SPEAKERS

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AGENDA

1. An ecological-resilience approach to child protection
2. Action learning project contexts
3. Adaptive Programming in both contexts
4. Evaluation findings, reflections and lessons learned from both sites
5. Conclusions
6. Questions/discussion
World Vision’s approach to child protection

Ecology of the child / Protective environment

- **micro**
  - most important relationships, such as parents, siblings, and peers
- **meso**
  - direct influence such as early childcare, school, church, child clubs
- **exo**
  - indirect influence such as parents’ work, access to services, PTAs* (Parent-Teacher Associations)
- **macro**
  - such as economy, culture, religious, historical, and political issues

WV’s definition of fragility: “In fragile contexts, children suffer extreme levels of violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect. These are called ‘fragile contexts’ because political and social pressure make them vulnerable to conflict and have fractured the institutions that should protect children. Fragility can cover many nations or only a few neighbourhoods, and can change rapidly.”
Child protection programming in fragile contexts

Our Research Questions:

• How can we take a systems approach to child protection programming in fragile contexts?

• What are the child protection interventions that can be used for each domain of change, across fragile context variability?

• Are they adaptable? Are they feasible (cost, technical and human resources)?
Action learning contexts

Azraq Camp, Jordan

Mutwanga, eDRC
Internally displaced seek safety in MUTWANGA Health Zone from surrounding villages due to the army group activism.

During the project’s lifetime, the zone was affected by Ebola outbreak, COVID-19, and flooding.

However, the context has significantly deteriorated since December 2020 due to the repetitive army attacks causing displacement from Mutwanga to other locations.
Context in Jordan, Azraq Camp

- Azraq is home to 36,874 Syrian refugees,. 61.50% are children
- Children are exposed to physical, emotional and sexual abuse
- High levels of child neglect by family members
- High number of children exposed to child labour and increasing numbers of child marriage
- High levels of psychological distress
Adaptive programming

• Evidence-based interventions and context analysis
• Scenario planning
• Adaptation of intervention design
• Adaptive mindset/management
Examples of scenario planning and adaptations in DRC

- This approach enabled the programme to address both root causes of violence as well as immediate and direct protection risks.
- Adaptive management and flexibility to add CPHA interventions when needed, such as during attacks and following natural disaster.
Intervention and Design – Jordan, Azraq Camp

- **PSS Support** for children with **Activity Catalogue** Model;
- **Life skills** and **peace building** for adolescents with **Peace Road** Model;
- **Comprehensive Life Skills** to YP with **IMPACT+** (Adaptation Example)
- **PSS through Expressive Art** for Adolescents with **First Aid Arts Resilience Program** (Integrated Adaptation Example)
- **PSS Support for parents** (Adaptation Example)
- **Positive parenting** skills
- Establishing and Supporting the **CP&A groups** to address **CP issues**.
Examples of scenario planning and adaptations in Jordan

- The Outreach Unit
- PSS for Parents
- CP&A Group role in referral mechanism
- First Aid Arts – Resilience Program for adolescents
- Running of parallel cycles
- COVID 19 Scenario Planning
- Introducing Impact+ for YP
- Team Adaptive Management/Mindset
Evidence, impact, and learning
# Mutwanga Zone, Eastern DRC evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EVALUATION</th>
<th>BASELINE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of children who report living in a supportive family environment</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children and community who feel that children’s clubs and partner groups represent/address their priorities</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of cases referred to appropriate services and successfully resolved</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of children who consider that govt. will relay children’s priorities</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>1%</td>
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## Azraq camp, Jordan evaluation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HIERARCHY</th>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
<th>BASELINE</th>
<th>END LINE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall Objective</td>
<td>Improved child protection outcomes for Syrian refugee children through equitable access to quality child protection and peace-building interventions.</td>
<td>Proportion of boys and girls attending the WV Peace Center who demonstrate improved psychological wellbeing</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>88.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Objective - Outcome 1</td>
<td>Increased access to quality child protection, <strong>psychosocial support and peace-building activities</strong> in Azraq Camp</td>
<td>Proportion of boys and girls attending the WV Peace Center who demonstrate improved Peace Building and Life Skills</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>95%</td>
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<td>Proportion of children who report living reduction in violence, exploitation and abuse in the past year</td>
<td>34.50%</td>
<td>79%</td>
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<td>Specific Objective - Outcome 2</td>
<td><strong>Parents/caregivers competencies and well-being is strengthened</strong> to support learning about child protection and peace-building.</td>
<td>% of parents who show increased level of positive parenting skills.</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>91%</td>
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<td>% of increased parents’ coping mechanism and dealing with stressors</td>
<td>5.00%</td>
<td>73%</td>
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<td>Proportion of children who have a strong connection with their parents or caregivers</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Objective - Outcome 3</td>
<td><strong>Community-based networks functioning</strong> to support holistic child protection and peace-building needs</td>
<td>Proportion of targeted beneficiaries attending WV Center who state that they would report a suspected case of child violence and know how to do so</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>92%</td>
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### Azraaq camp, Jordan evaluation

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Reflections/lessons learned

- Humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding needs in fragile states and protracted crises are interlinked.

- A systems approach helps to address simultaneous immediate survival needs for targeted vulnerable children and at the same time address the systemic root causes of the vulnerability.

- The pilot was a context-driven programme and was a good example of how adaptive management can be used to address periods of lull or resurgence in violence or rapid context change.

- This approach asks staff to take on multiple skills sets and to work with a more flexible attitude, which is nurturing a culture of strategic planning and implementation.

- Adaptation process have equipped CP front-liners with the tools needed to guide their contextual experience for more meaningful and relevant interventions.
Reflections: Challenges and implications

• Relevance of child protection systems
  ecological approach

• Adaptive capabilities and mindset

• Core components of interventions

• Monitoring and evaluation

• Donor flexibility
Questions?

https://www.wvi.org/child-protection/ispcan

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