CHILD PROTECTION
MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS
IMPLEMENTATION CASE STUDY
Learning from World Vision Burundi
World Vision’s Child Protection Minimum Requirements (CPMR) is a core set of community-led child protection interventions that serves as a starting point for establishing and strengthening a protective environment for children in every Sponsorship-funded community where we work.

Beginning in 2020, all World Vision Area Programmes (APs) with child sponsorship across the world began rolling out the CPMR package. Within the first full year of CPMR implementation in 2021, 200 staff members representing each of our 51 field offices had been trained in CPMRs, passing on their training to local staff and community members serving as field facilitators. This work has impacted registered children around the world, as well as all the children and families within World Vision’s programme areas.

For all APs with Sponsorship, the CPMR package includes:

- **CPMR 1**: Conducting a local level context analysis to understand and address the community child protection issues and their root causes
- **CPMR 2**: Strengthening reporting and referral mechanisms that enables children, caregivers and others to report violations and receive help in addressing them
- **CPMR 3**: All adolescent RCs (aged 12 to 18) are directly participating in interventions that directly strengthen their well-being. Interventions that strengthen life skills and protective skills are prioritised
Child Protection Minimum Requirements do not replace a full Child Protection technical programme designed to reduce violence against children. Rather, CPMRs begin to strengthen the community-led protective environment for girls and boys.

The CPMRs move World Vision closer towards achieving our global goal of increasing the scope and quality of child protection efforts everywhere we work by laying a foundation of capacitated local Child Protection (CP) partner groups, functional reporting and referral mechanisms and adolescents better equipped with life and protective skills.

**FY22 — Global impact at a glance:**

- **88%** of the 51 World Vision offices trained in CPMRs have supported the roll out a locally-led implementation.
- Globally, **83%** of community-based child protection groups across 24 World Vision field offices have implemented the local action plans they developed.
- **86%** of established reporting and referral mechanisms met the minimum standards.
- **77%** of known child protection cases in 22 FOs were followed up by community child protection committees.
- **75%** of Field Offices (42 FOs) reported implementing adolescent interventions for CPMR 3.

> “Implementing the CPMRs across all of our Sponsorship-funded Area Programmes represents the largest global undertaking of a rollout of this type of community-driven, locally-led child protection work,” said Bill Forbes, World Vision International Global Child Protection and Participation Sector Lead. “More importantly this endeavour is making a tremendous difference in the lives of children around the world, and their families and local partners who support them.”
**CPMR 3: ADOLESCENT STRENGTHENING INTERVENTIONS**

*Spotlight on Burundi: Strategic Integration of Adolescent-Strengthening Interventions*

**CPMR 3** focuses on young people (ages 12-18) ensuring World Vision national offices design and implement interventions to include and directly strengthen the life skills and protective skills of adolescent Registered Children (RCs) as well as all young people in the community, including the most vulnerable.

This programming can be integrated within ongoing technical programmes or achieved through the implementation of an adolescent focused CESP intervention such as IMPACT+.

World Vision Burundi has prioritised Child Protection Minimum Requirement (CPMR) 3 and rapidly rolled out the requirement to all its 22 APs by integrating adolescent programming into its 2021-2025 national strategy. This strategic decision recognises the importance of young people to the sustainability of all development outputs alongside the increasing vulnerability of young people in Burundi and the fact that 42% (or 32,860) of the field office’s RCs are between 12 and 18 years. The national strategy sets the goal of improving adolescents’ livelihoods for a good transition to adulthood and contributing to the Child Well-Being Objective of increasing positive and peaceful relationships between children, their families and communities.

In the first year of the NO strategy implementation and CPMR 3 rollout, World Vision Burundi established 183 IMPACT+ clubs; and in 2023, 368 new clubs were formed. Approximately two thirds of clubs were established in schools, while a third were established through other community partners, mainly targeting out-of-school adolescents. These clubs focus on the priority areas of livelihoods, protective skills and life skills and use the IMPACT+ project model together with World Vision’s core economic empowerment approaches including Empowered Worldview (EWV) and Savings for Transformation (S4T). The integration of these approaches helps adolescents break dependencies and envision brighter futures (EWV), while also practically engaging young people in financial literacy and income generating activities (S4T) to help adolescents engage in entrepreneurship. Likewise, the strategic priorisation of adolescents is driving more technical areas to intentionally integrate adolescent interventions within programming approaches.

As a core element of IMPACT+ (and all CPMR 3 interventions) adolescents participate in a Community Service Learning (CSL) project where they identify and act on issues important in their community. In Burundi, many of these projects to date have been integrated with the work of the field office’s priority sectors including: nutritional awareness, hygiene improvement projects, social entrepreneurship projects and environmental protection projects. As an example, 46 adolescent groups became involved in vegetable farming following a...
community-issue mapping process that identified the need to eat more vegetables as the root cause of nutrition issues.

Burundi’s strategy also lays out plans for targeting higher numbers of RCs through programming that enhances their well-being such as using interventions including Empowered Worldview, health peer educators and Dare to Discover (D2D) for adolescents who are not part of IMPACT+.

Aline, age 12, facilitates a session on child protection as part of her community’s IMPACT+ life skills programming.

IMPACT+ club members identified soil erosion as one of the issues affecting limited arable lands and impacting food production. Under the supervision of communal agronomists, three adolescent groups participated in tree planting reforestation efforts in mountain areas of their communities where uncontrolled erosion was affecting loss of arable land.

“The difference is that the adolescents now have good relationships, good behavior, and they have changed mindset and learnt many things about entrepreneurship, teamwork and livestock. They are now responsible, promoters of peace and human rights. In the community, they see that young people imitate those who are in the IMPACT+ club. There is connectedness among peers, respect towards parents and adults, and the young people support one another.” IMPACT+ Club Leader, Gashoho AP
Promising Practices

Mobilising adolescents, including adolescent RC: Adolescents across the programme areas are mobilised for involvement in IMPACT+ through a range of recruitment activities primarily conducted by community facilitators with the support of teachers and partners. Targeted beneficiaries, including adolescents in school and adolescents not in school, were encouraged to join IMPACT+ clubs using messaging about empowering adolescents as agents of change and preparing them for a successful transition to adulthood. To ensure the inclusion of adolescent RCs, parents of identified young people were sensitised on the importance of life skills programming through respected church partners and faith leaders. About 120 RC are also included as the programme targets existing clubs in which RC have been involved before age 12.

Prioritising the most vulnerable: The most vulnerable adolescents in a community, both RC and non-RC, are prioritised to participate in IMPACT+ clubs. As defined by the national office strategy, most vulnerable adolescents include single mothers, young people who have dropped out of schools with no chance to resume, albinos, Batwa adolescents, those living with disability and adolescents functioning as heads of household. These adolescents are identified and targeted through community partners.

Measuring adolescent wellbeing and the impact of CPMR 3: To measure positive change in the life of adolescents, WV Burundi looks at metrics that show improvement in life skills of RC or increase in developmental assets. Global standardised measures are used, including life skills curriculum completion, active adolescent groups and meaningful participation in actions to end violence against children. In addition, in IMPACT+ clubs using S4T, positive change is measured by loans taken and reimbursed. Youth Health Behaviour Surveys are used to measure metrics including income increases from income generating activities and adolescent participation in decision making at household level.

Integrating Technical Programmes: Other complementary technical programmes that are significantly supporting the implementation of CPMR3 are Integrated Health and WASH, Integrated Food and Nutrition and Education and Faith and Development. For example, a peer education approach is being used among adolescents for sexual and reproductive health awareness; club members volunteer in their local reading clubs; and 29 clubs have piloted a nutrition module to create healthy habits that address root causes of anemia.

Listening to adolescent voices: In Burundi, club leaders make decisions about the programme in lieu of a Youth Advisory Council. The voices of adolescents are intentionally sought out at different key moments across their engagement with IMPACT+ such as presenting issues and proposed solutions during annual community review and planning with DME. Young people also guide the development of the CSL project.

Monitoring the participation of RC: Participation of RC is regularly monitored by tracking club members/participants against RC lists. In some APs, volunteers and caretakers make one-to-one follow-ups with 15 RC. The Sponsorship, Partnership and Projects Supervisor (SPPS) is responsible for CPMR3, and integration of monitoring into each technical programme and grant must show at which level they will contribute to RC in the planned activities. These lists are given to staff to record RC benefitting from the programme.
IMPACT+ is helping in addressing adolescents’ issues, especially participation and protection.

Adolescents now have good relationships, good behavior and a changed mindset. They have learned many things about entrepreneurship, teamwork and livestock. They are responsible, promoters of peace and human rights. In the community, they see that young people imitate those who are in the IMPACT+ club. There is connectedness among peers, respect towards parents and adults. The adolescents support one another.
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For more information, please contact cpp@wvi.org.