

CHILD PROTECTION MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

IMPLEMENTATION CASE STUDY

Learning from World Vision Cambodia

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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 1: LOCAL LEVEL CONTEXT ANALYSIS

Spotlight on Cambodia: Community Ownership for Child Protection

In **CPMR 1**, formal and informal child protection actors work together to form a local child protection partner group then conduct a Local Level Context Analysis (LCA) to better understand community child protection priorities and their root causes. After prioritizing identified CP issues, the group develops and implements a local action plan.

Beginning in 2021, World Vision Cambodia catalysed local child protection actors in 95 communes (out of 176 communes across Area Programmes (AP) in which World Vision Cambodia operates) to form local CP partner groups.¹ With guidance from World Vision Cambodia and the locally trained community field facilitators, each CP partner group conducted a Local-level Context Analysis (LCA) and identified the top five child protection issues in their community they wanted to address alongside their root causes and a proposed action plan.

The issues found from the LCA varied from one commune to another, with some similar child protection issues identified across multiple Cambodia APs, including: violence against children in the home, drug and alcohol addiction of children and/or parents, sexual abuse, early marriage and children dropping out of school for income earning.

These priority issues were addressed in an action plan created and implemented by the local formal and informal child protection actors of the CP partner group working together. Actions included awareness raising initiatives, international day events (including International Children's Day and Child's Labour Day) and actions to promote and strengthen reporting and referral of incidents. To promote financial sustainability, the activities of the action plans were integrated into each Commune Investment Plan (CIP) — a workplan that prioritises commune development including social services.

Throughout action planning and the ongoing implementation process, each local CP partner group in Cambodia works in alignment with their local Commune Council for Women and Children (CCWC) — an advisory body to the Commune Council tasked to focus on the concerns of women and children in the community. As part of the action planning, both the local community and CCWC completed a scorecard to review the performance

IMPACT

- 95 communes and Sangkat
 in 10 provinces and Phnom
 Penh city have rolled out
 CPMR 1 (local level context analysis) and CPMR2
 (strengthening reporting & referral mechanism) as a minimum package.
- 1,300+ individuals partcipated in developing action plans to respond to the child protection issues and root causes identified.
- 76% of the actions from local CP action plans were implemented by the end of 2021, with the financial support of the relevant Commune Councils through integrating the action plan into Commune Investment Planning (CIP).
- Parents, children and local CP partner group representatives reported in focus groups that action plan implementation to date has both reduced domestic violence as a result of community-led awareness raising and support including counseling; and decreased rates of school dropouts as a result of awareness raising on child labour.

¹ In the Cambodia context, the local child protection partner groups are referred to as CP&A groups. implements a local action plan.

of the CCWC in their commune. These scorecard results helped the local CP partner group determine how the CCWC could improve in their role in supporting children and to identify ways they may work together to improve the local services as part of the action plan.

To date, the local CP partner groups in Cambodia, established as a result of the CPMR 1 rollout, have demonstrated support for improving child protection issues at the commune level. However, due to limited capacity of group members and resources many action plan have been focused on awareness raising initiatives only. World Vision Cambodia is providing support for some groups in areas where capacity is lacking around technical knowhow of CP issues, action plan development and skills to mobilise resources and funding.



"Before, we thought it was the role and responsibility of the government and the child safe organisations to deal with child protection issues. Through the local CP partner group, we have taken ownership and have now begun to work together. We better understand the root causes. We understand how to look at the data to prioritise. And we can engage as a group – local authorities, child protection committees, children's group and faith leaders working together— to solve the problems that our children face." - CP Partner Group Members

Promising Practices

Facilitation Groups: Within each local CP partner group, a small subset of members is designated to serve as a key facilitation team, tasked to represent the group and work closely with the local community and authority. Children/youth groups from all villages in in the commune nominate two child/youth representatives to sit on the facilitation team, while other representatives are voted in by the child protection committees. The local CP partner group members holding a role in local government are excluded from the facilitation team due to conflict of interest. The facilitation team plays key roles in integrating the action plan into CIP to ensure funding and in completing the CCWC scorecard assessment.

Meaningful engagement of children: In all process of the LCA and creation and integration of the community action plan, child and youth representatives are engaged to provide input and share ideas, including: engaging in data collection processes (FGDs and KIIs), consolidating the data to produce the action plan, engaging and facilitating the community and CCWC scored-card and attending meetings to integrate action plan into Commune Investment Plan (CIP). The children and youth also are engaged in the consultation workshop to develop local level reporting and referral mechanism at the commune level.

Sustainable action plan financing: Linking the the action plan implementation to the financing of the local government helps to ensure the sustainability of financing for the ongoing work of the local CP partner groups. The financing received through integration of the action plan into the local government commune CIP does not go directly to the local group, but rather goes to the local commune to use to implement the action plan items that require funding such as providing social services to families in need. Inclusion of both formal and informal actors in the group (particularly the engagement of the commune clerk and CCWC members) played a significant role in advocating for the CIP funding to be committed for the action plan activities. Likewise, the commune council also advocated at the district and provincial level to ensure specific budget codes were included to support CP activities when preparing the CIP budget plan.

Action plan monitoring: To ensure progress against the action plan, the local CP partner groups conduct regular meetings to monitor the status of the proposed actions and address any challenges or barriers encountered. Each group also keeps record of their progress and shares a regular update with stakeholders outside the group. Through the monitoring process, the groups are also able to address issues of member participation and turnover, and the need to further improve members' understanding of CP issues .

Zambia: Integrating Child Protection Across Sectors through CPMR 1

After completing the local level context analysis, local CP partner groups across Zambia created action plans to address root causes of CP issues that led to activities across a variety of technical sectors. Action plans included activities in both education and WASH, including menstrual hygiene management (MHM). For example, the action of developing recommendations for borehole drilling in school construction and inclusion menstrual hygiene facilities will address the issue of low school attendance — particularly for girls.







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