A Reflective Field Guide: Community-level Approaches to Child Protection in Humanitarian Action
The Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (the Alliance) supports the efforts of humanitarian actors to achieve high-quality and effective child protection interventions in humanitarian settings. Through its technical Working Groups and Task Forces, the Alliance develops interagency operational standards and provides technical guidance to support the work of child protection in humanitarian settings.

For more information on the Alliance’s work and joining the network, please visit https://www.alliancecpha.org or contact us directly: info@alliancecpha.org.

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Year after year humanitarian actors wish for a decline in the number and gravity of humanitarian crises. Year after year, the scale and the needs grow. The average humanitarian crisis now lasts more than nine years—that is half of a childhood. Climate change, infectious diseases, political violence, and economic deprivation and disparity, are among key reasons we may continue seeing growing numbers of people in need of humanitarian assistance.

Communities affected by crisis have been and will continue to be at the forefront of any humanitarian response. They may not appear in statistics from humanitarian actors, but their contribution is undeniable. Parents, community leaders, caregivers, youth and children are not only there before, during and after a crisis, but are also intimately aware of children’s needs and how to address them. This Reflective Field Guide is about recognizing this reality and supporting community members to strengthen what they already do: protect their children.

While the humanitarian sector in general, and the child protection sector have come a long way in acknowledging the agency of community members in protecting their own children, the journey is far from over. Community mechanisms can only be sustained in the long run if communities lead in their design and action, and feel ownership over them.

This Reflective Field Guide acknowledges and reflects on the lessons learned from our work with communities. It translates these lessons into practical suggestions—rather than prescribed guidance—to help child protection actors implement more participatory, and hopefully, increasingly more community-led initiatives. The Reflective Field Guide appreciates the fact that different types of community-level approaches, or a combination of them, can add value in different humanitarian contexts. It also recognizes the limitations child protection organizations and actors face in supporting true community-led programs. Yet, it aims to plant the seeds of the sector’s long-term ambition to further support community-led initiatives and build on existing protection systems.
This Reflective Field Guide complements the 2019 Edition of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action. It draws out considerations and guidance for achieving the Minimum Standards. It builds upon the socio-ecological approach and aspires to prevent harm alongside responding to immediate needs of children affected by humanitarian crises.

We invite you to read, reflect, and act upon this new resource from the Community-level Child Protection Task Force.

Audrey Bollier and Hani Mansourian

Co-coordinators of the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action

Acknowledgements

Shek and Tzqjggr

Numerous individuals contributed their time and expertise in developing this Reflective Field Guide. As the Co-leads of the Community-level Child Protection Task Force, Alexandra Shaphren (Plan International)
and Kristine Mikhailidi (World Vision International) led the development of this initiative in consultation with Task Force members. Their leadership was instrumental in moving the work forward.

A Review Committee for the initiative was comprised of the following Task Force members:

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This guidance builds on the results of a Systematic Review of literature undertaken by Task Force members: Rinske Ellermeijer, Alexandra Shaphren, Caroline Veldhuizen, Georgina O’Hare (Save the Children), Malia Robinson (Plan International), Anthony Guevara (Independent Research Assistant), with support from Lorena Lucet (Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action), and Anna Hoover, Joolan Saroor, Kim Diaz, and Mona Mazraani (Columbia University).

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In the Philippines appreciation goes to Farida Mangcaan (Child and Family Services International), Marcela D. Donaal (Child Fund International Philippines), Renie-Tess Martin (Plan International Philippines) and Rohannie Baraguir (UNICEF) for their leadership, and the National Child Protection Working Group for its support. A special thanks to the members of the Joint Regional and Provincial Child Protection and Gender-based Violence Working Group who actively participated in the initiative.

شاكرين لكم شكرًا ومعنًى في المساهمة بجميعها في تنفيذ هذا الدليل، ونتمنى لكم النجاح والنجاح في مسيراتكم للعمل في مجال الرعاية النموذجية. ونأمل أن تكون هذه المبادرة بمثابة نافذة في تحقيق الأهداف المشتركة في مجال الرعاية النموذجية والعمل المشترك لحماية الطفل والمراهق. ونأمل أن تكون هذه المبادرة بمثابة نافذة في تحقيق الأهداف المشتركة في مجال الرعاية النموذجية والعمل المشترك لحماية الطفل والمراهق.

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Kanta ini mabada makina bishibin shiifikin bayani shi kuma irin kure amfani an umberin Amerika a fahimta da Plan International. Plan International."
التعلم من التجارب المحلية لحماية الطفل في ظروف التنمية

السياق الإنساني

تعزيز الممارسات المحلية لتطبيق مناهج لحماية الطفل في العمل الإنساني

مبادرة تضم تعاون بين الوكالات (2017-2020)

ما هو الهدف من الدليل الميداني التوضيحي؟

لم ينص صمم هذا الدليل الميداني التوضيحي؟

كيف علينا استخدام الدليل الميداني التوضيحي؟

الجزء الثاني: فهم المنهج المحلي الخاص بحماية الطفل

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تقييم المشاركة المحلية لحماية الطفل

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<td>Children with Disabilities</td>
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<td>DRM</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Management</td>
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<td>GBV</td>
<td>Gender-Based Violence</td>
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<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Person</td>
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<td>INGO</td>
<td>International Non-governmental Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>International Rescue Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
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<td>PLA</td>
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<td>UASC</td>
<td>Unaccompanied and Separated Children</td>
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<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund</td>
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<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene</td>
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Note to the reader

This Reflective Field Guide aims to contribute to fostering more authentic community engagement in driving humanitarian child protection action. It acknowledges that current programming is agency-driven, which, while there may be reasons for that at times, does not necessarily lead to effective or sustainable interventions. The Reflective Field Guide encourages honest reflection and discussion about current programming, what strong community participation could look like, and what child protection practitioners can do to develop higher levels of community-driven programing. It is presented with the acknowledgement that we still have much to learn about how we can work towards that, and hopes to plant some seeds that can be nurtured. You are invited to reflect, practice, and share learning with the humanitarian child protection community.

Part 1: Learning and Promising Practices for Community-level Child Protection Approaches

الجزء الأول: التعلم والممارسات الواعدة في مبادرات حماية الطفل على مستوى المجتمع المحلي.

Background

Over the last 10 years, the field of child protection (CP) in humanitarian and development contexts has changed and matured in many ways. Previously, work with children focused on problems and needs. More and more, programming is moving toward children’s resilience and strengthening CP systems. During this shift, gaps in prevention, local ownership, and sustainability have emerged. This signifies a need for new strategies and tools to better engage with communities and support them in addressing harm to children. 

For many years, community-based child protection (CBCP) mechanisms, such as CP and child welfare committees, children’s and youth groups, and CP focal points, were seen as the main activities of community engagement among national and international CP actors, academics, and donors. Research and evidence, however, have questioned the effectiveness and sustainability of these approaches, which are driven primarily by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or other outside actors. The result of years of research, combined with informal reflections from practitioners and academics, has evolved into an understanding that prescriptive guidelines and “one-size-fits-all” approaches are not “fit-for-purpose” when it comes to community-level child protection (CCP) mechanisms. Higher levels of community involvement in analysis, planning, and implementation contribute to programming that is more relevant, appropriate, and sustainable.
Current and future learning

Building on the past decade of research and learning, humanitarian CP actors have increasingly prioritized the development of evidence-based guidance, adapting the lessons to humanitarian contexts. This Reflective Field Guide: Community-level Approaches to Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (henceforth referred to as Reflective Field Guide) builds on an interagency Systematic Review of Literature carried out by members of the Community-level Child Protection Task Force (CCP TF) of The Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (ACHPA). A total of 252 resources, including grey literature and published articles, were reviewed. The documents reflected both humanitarian (man-made and natural disaster) and development contexts. The Systematic Review summarized available literature on community-level approaches to CP for the purpose of developing evidence-supported guidance, tools, and training for CP practitioners to more effectively and appropriately engage with community-level groups, structures, systems, and processes that protect children in humanitarian contexts.

The initial findings stimulated reflection among humanitarian CP actors on what is meant by “community-level child protection,” whether there is a shared understanding across agencies, and how this terminology influences programming.

There recognizes that “community-based” can often refer to programming that is physically undertaken in a community, but it does not necessarily imply active participation by community members or existing structures and capacities in the program. “Community-based approaches...are not necessarily led by community members.” Learning shows that these activities tend to be initiated and resourced by CP agencies and are unable to build the same level of trust, ownership, and sustainability that community-led approaches are able to provide.

When one says “community-based” it is understood that the program is designed and implemented by community members, but it does not necessarily mean that non-community members are not involved or that the program is entirely driven by community members.
Community-level approaches are grounded in a “socio-ecological” model of CP, which recognizes the multiple layers around a child that influence protection, risk, and resilience.
لا تتم عملية قيادة النهج المحلي من قبل المنظمات الغير حكومية أو أي مؤسسة خارج المجتمع المحلي في تعتبر مناهج محلية بحث.

فكرة المناهج المحلية ترتكز حول توظيف سلطة الشعب وحريته الأصليين منهم تحت ظروف قاسية لتنظيم أنفسهم وتحذير مشاكلهم وتحدياتهم وتناولهم للإفكار المشتركة بشكل جماعي. وهذا يؤكد أن العاملين في الشؤون الإنسانية لديهم تفهم قوي للمشاكل الوقائية الموجودة في المجتمع المحلي لدعم أفكار المجتمع حتى يستطعوا الناء على هذه المشاكل. يجب أن يكون التركيز حول دعم المجتمعات والترويج لحصولهم على الموارد وتغيير الجهود المحلية عوضا عن بدأ المبادرات الخارجية وترسيدها بالمواد.

Learning from CCP in development setting

التعلم من حماية الطفل على مستوى المجتمع المحلي في الظروف التنموية

Interagency research from 2008-2018, referred to above, has led to the development of an evidence-based resource that has been validated in development contexts. Created by the Child Resilience Alliance (formerly the Columbia Group for Children in Adversity), the Supporting Community-led Child Protection: An Online Guide and Toolkit (Toolkit) represent many years of deep ethnographic research in Sierra Leone and Kenya from their communities, practitioners, and academics. Inputs were also gathered from people around the world who have extensive practical experience in community-led work.

These materials are found online and in downloadable PDF formats.

المحتوى المنشور المشترك بين الوكالات المشار إليها أعلاه بينهما من 2008 إلى 2018، أدى إلى تطوير موارد قائمة على الأدلة التي تم التحقق من صحتها في السياق التنموي. ولهذا فإن الدليل "دعم حماية الطفل بقيادة المجتمع: دليل ومجموعة أدوات عبر الإنترنت" (المعروف سابقًا باسم (Child Resilience Alliance) والذي أنشأه (Columbia Group for Children in Adversity) whom represents多年来多年深研究，代表了许多年深研究，代表了塞拉利昂和肯尼亚从他们的社区、实践者和学者。输入也从世界各地的人那里收集，他们有丰富的实践经验在社区领导工作中。该材料可以在网络上找到，并可以用PDF格式下载。

The Guide consists of seven brief, accessible chapters for all those interested in learning more about community-led work. Chapters 1 and 2 focus on the rationale and broad principles that underlie a community-led approach, including the need for humility, sharing of power, and dialogue. Chapters 3 to 7 provide practical advice on how to contextualize and adapt a community-led approach in your own area of work.

 يحتوي الدليل على سبع فصول مختصرة تتوفر لجميع المهتمين بالتعلم أكثر عن العمل المجتمعي. الفصول الأول والثاني يركزان على نهج العمل الاجتماعي بما في ذلك الحاجة إلى التواضع وتقبيل السلطة والحوار. تشمل الفصول 3 إلى 7 نصائح حول كيفية إعادة صياغة وتكييف مناهج

Each chapter offers engaging questions, examples, practical tips, and pitfalls to avoid. Each is also linked to practical tools from the Toolkit. These include:

Facilitation Tools for helping facilitators, program officers, and managers to reflect on how they do their work and strengthen “soft skills” such as humility, deep listening, and empathy.
Training Tools for helping facilitators to prepare for community-led work or for training program officers and managers about the value of community-led approaches.

Learning Tools for helping CP workers to learn about communities in a way that is deeper, richer, and more contextualized than in prepackaged assessments and situation analyses.

Management Tools for NGO managers, program officers, funding partners, and facilitators to see concrete examples of planning, action, and monitoring of community-led processes of CP.

The Guide and Toolkit can be useful for several different audiences, from community facilitators, to program managers, and to donors and relevant government officials. The materials stress that effective community-led programming relies on deep context analysis, the need for flexibility, and adaptation across contexts. It also relies on attitudes and behaviors that come with reflection and direct experience.

Humanitarian contexts

The Guide and Toolkit provide you, as humanitarian CP actors, with a solid foundation for strengthening CCP in humanitarian settings based on evidence from development contexts. As many CP agencies are working in both development and humanitarian contexts, these are particularly useful resources for strengthening programming across the humanitarian-development continuum. The evidence base for effective programming in humanitarian contexts, however, is not as strong. There is a lot more learning needed on how to adapt, pilot, and measure these approaches across different humanitarian contexts, as well as how to use the slow, patient approaches to facilitation that research shows to be effective, while providing urgent, life-saving action.
Many of the humanitarian crises today are protracted and do offer opportunities to complement the approaches that were used during acute phases. These approaches build in community engagement processes that take a longer term perspective and support more community leadership in protection initiatives.

CCP approaches are actively, and often very effectively, engaged in prevention and preparedness. Much of this is seen in Disaster Risk Management (DRM) efforts, including child- and youth-led preparedness. Research shows a benefit to focusing on these types of program initiatives, as they have shown positive outcomes in CP.

It is also important to consider how your involvement from outside of a community might affect its internal protective systems—for good or bad. You need to consider any potential harm that might come if they mobilize communities around sensitive issues. Additionally, you need to understand factors that may limit the time and space needed to develop trusting relationships that are essential for effective CCP.
Can a community-led approach be used in emergency settings? This question is not that simple to answer. In many humanitarian settings the scale of CP risks is overwhelming and the response timeframe short. Therefore, you must often rely on top-down approaches that are implemented in the community but do not come from the community. Minimum Standard 17: Community-level Child Protection Approaches in the revised 2019 edition of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPMS) states that these agency-driven approaches can unintentionally weaken communities’ existing protection capacities. Standard 17 defines community-level approaches as “supporting community members to protect children and ensure their right to healthy development. There is no ‘one-size-fits-all’ model. You should seek to understand existing community capacities that promote children’s rights, safety, development, well-being, and participation.

These include initiatives, structures, processes, and networks that are led and organized by community members, including children. Community-level approaches require a thorough context analysis, community-led prioritization of the needs of children, and an understanding of existing practices.”

Strengthening community-based approaches to CP in humanitarian action: An interagency initiative (2017-2020)

The CCP TF, under the ACHPA, is collaborating with Child Protection Coordination Groups at the sub-national level to develop evidence-based and practical guidance and capacity-building materials for CP actors working with communities in humanitarian settings. The result of this collaboration has been the development of this Reflective Field Guide. This Reflective Field Guide includes an overview of learning and promising practices for community-level child protection approaches:
• **Key Considerations** are generated from a systematic review of existing resources on CCP approaches. These outline factors that contribute to effective community engagement for CP were validated in workshop settings in the project pilot countries of Sudan and Philippines and presented for discussion and validation at the 2018 The Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action Global Meeting in Nairobi.

• **Guidance Notes** cover how practitioners can reflect on their current programming, and the tools to strengthen their capacities to increase community engagement and ownership.

In addition to the Reflective Field Guide, a *Capacity-Building Package on Strengthening Community-level Approaches to Child Protection in Humanitarian Settings* accompanies the resources. This includes:

- **Face-to-Face package** that includes PowerPoint modules and a Facilitator Manual available for download and use in capacity-building activities.
- **An Online Learning Series** introducing key concepts form the Reflective Field Guide and Face-to-Face package through a series of short videos.
practitioners’ confidence and skills when working with communities to deliver high-quality, CCP approaches

Knowing that applying social ecology and systems approaches, placing children and families in the center of context analysis, and recognizing the role and importance of community in child protection are very much needed and important to give consideration to strengthen community-level child protection. Participant in Sudan

There is a need for every agency to adapt their programming approaches for us .... to take action for community work regarding child protection. (Participant in the Philippines)
What is the purpose of the Reflective Field Guide?

This Reflective Field Guide has been developed to stimulate reflection among CP practitioners working in humanitarian contexts on how to operationalize Minimum Standard 17 on Community-level Child Protection Approaches. The Reflective Field Guide highlights CCP programming and the latest learning in the sector, invites practitioners to reflect on the effectiveness and sustainability of their current level of engagement with communities, and asks that they consider ways to reach higher levels of community engagement and ownership.

The Reflective Field Guide is not intended to provide prescriptive guidance or suggest that current approaches are “wrong” or “bad.” It also does not suggest only using “bottom-up” approaches. It invites practitioners to consider how humanitarian CP initiatives can be more community driven, create more effective and sustainable outcomes for children affected by crises, and consider what is involved in encouraging those changes. Acknowledging that we do not yet know a lot about how to ensure high levels of community involvement in humanitarian programming, The Reflective Field Guide aims to foster further learning through practice.
التغييرات. إقراراً بأننا لا نعرف حتى الآن الكثير عن كيفية ضمان مستويات عالية من مشاركة المجتمع في البرامج الإنسانية، يهدف النص الوظيفي إلى تعزيز المزيد من التعلم من خلال الممارسة.

**Who is the Reflective Field Guide for?**

لم سنُصمم هذا النص الوظيفي؟

This Reflective Field Guide is targeted at all actors supporting CP responses in humanitarian action, in particular those of you who work directly with communities. This includes community groups, NGOs, government personnel, policy makers, international organizations, donors, coordinators, human resources staff, and those working on advocacy, media, or communications.

يُهدف هذا النص الوظيفي إلى جميع العناصر الداعمين لفعاليات حماية الطفل في العمل الإنساني، تحديداً العناصر التي تعمل مع المجتمع بشكل مباشر.

**How should the Reflective Field Guide be used?**

كيف سنستخدم النص الوظيفي؟

This document has three main parts, which align with the purpose of the Reflective Field Guide. Part 1: *Learning and Promising Practices for Community-level Child Protection Approaches* sets the scene by providing clarity on CCP programming and latest learning. It refers to learning, research, and evidence gathered in the past 10 years in development contexts. It explains the background and key overall findings of the interagency literature review conducted by the CCP TF, of ACHPA, on CCP in humanitarian action, which led to the development of Key Considerations informing this Reflective Field Guide, a terminology review, and fed into the revision of Minimum Standard 17: Community-level Child Protection Approaches. Part 2: *Understanding Your Current Community-level Approach to Child Protection* introduces a typology of engagement with communities, which will help readers to reflect on the effectiveness and sustainability of their current level of community engagement in humanitarian action. Finally, Part 3: *Key Considerations* is drawn from promising practices in the evidence review and outlines the foundation from which effective CCP approaches begin. Part 4: *Guidance Notes* offers ways to reach higher levels of community engagement and ownership and suggests approaches to measure this new way of working and key questions that still need to be answered in this field. Finally, Part 5: *Terminology and Key Resources* provides additional explanations and links to external resources for those who wish to access additional information.
مستوى المجتمع المحلي في العمل الإنساني مما أدى إلى تطوير اعتبارات أساسية مضمنة خلال هذا الدليل الميداني التوضيحي واستعراض المصطلحات وابدائه في مراجعة المعيار الأدنى 17: مناهج حماية الطفل على مستوى المجتمع المحلي.

الجزء الثاني: فهم المناهج المحلي الحالي الخاص في حماية الطفل: يقدم التصنيف للمشاركة مع المجتمعات مما يساعد القراء على التفكير التوضيحي في فعالية واستدامة مستوى مشاركتهم الحالي في العمل الإنساني.

الجزء الثالث: الاعتبارات الأساسية: منشور من الممارسات الواعدة في مراجعات الأدلة ويحدد الأساس الذي تبدأ منه الأساليب الفعالة لحماية الطفل على مستوى المجتمع المحلي.

الجزء الرابع: ملاحظات إرشادية: يقدم طرقًا للوصول لمعايير فائقة من المشاركة المجتمعية والانتماء ويقترح أساليب لقياس هذه الطريقة الجديدة في العمل والأسئلة الرئيسية التي لا تزال بحاجة إلى إجابة في هذا المجال.

الجزء الخامس: المصطلحات والموارد الرئيسية: يوفر تفسيرات وروابط إضافية للموارد الخارجية لأولئك الذين يرغبون في الوصول إلى معلومات إضافية.
Part 2: Understanding Your Current Community-level Approach to Child Protection

Supporting locally led protection strategies can significantly improve the impact of protection interventions. External actors first need to acknowledge the capacity of people at risk as independent actors themselves.⁹

Humanitarian CP actors implement programming with varying levels of community engagement and ownership. This is in part due to opportunities and challenges in the context, organizational mandates/mission/vision, funding requirements, etc. The CPMS must also be considered in developing programming approaches.

As you learn more about what contributes to effective and sustainable CCP, this Reflective Field Guide invites you to pause and consider the strengths and limitations of your current approaches. In this section you will find a framework for this reflection, as well as some questions for reflection that will help you determine your current approach to engaging with communities. Based on this reflection, you might ask yourself: Do you want to work toward higher levels of community engagement and ownership? If so, the Key Considerations and Guidance Notes in Part 3 may help guide you in these reflections.

Four different types of engaging with communities

A 2008 interagency study of effective community-based CP¹⁰ found that, generally, most Community-based Child Protection Mechanisms (CBCPMs) fall into four different types of approaches to engaging with communities.

وجدت دراسة مشتركة بين الوكالات عام 2008 حول حماية الطفل المجتمعية الفاعلة أن معظم آليات حماية الطفل المجتمعية (CBCPM) تتسم إلى أربعة أنواع مختلفة من المناهج لل التواصل مع المجتمعات.

Types of engaging with communities

أنواع التواصل مع المجتمعات
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Ownership الملكية المجتمعي</th>
<th>Description الوصف</th>
<th>Type النوع</th>
<th>#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agency owns the intervention</td>
<td>Agencies design actions and interventions, inform government and civil society, and the community acts as a beneficiary of those services. تقيم الوكالات تصميم الإجراءات والتدخلات وإبلاغ الحكومة والمجتمع المدني ويعمل المجتمع كمستفيد من هذه الخدمات.</td>
<td>Direct implementation by agency تنفيذ مباشر من قبل وكالة</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency and community share intervention; partnership يتشارك كل من المجتمع والوكالة في شراكة التدخل</td>
<td>Agencies identify, train, and support communities to carry out specific activities designed by the agency (e.g., typically, where the CP committees, groups, and mechanisms fail). تقوم الوكالات بتميز وتدريب ودعم المجتمعات للقيام بأنشطة محددة صممتها الوكالة (عادة حيث توجد لجان ومجموع وآليات حماية الطفل).</td>
<td>Community involvement in agency initiatives تدخل المجتمع في مبادرات الوكالة</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agency and community share intervention, but sustainability of interventions may depend on that sense of ownership تتقاسم الوكالة والمجتمع التدخل لكن استدامة التدخلات قد تعتمد على الإحساس بالانتماء</td>
<td>Agencies mobilize communities with the hope of enabling the community to sustain the work in the long term (e.g., agency enables community to analyze its own situation, identify priorities and actions, and play a role of facilitator/capacity builder). تقوم الوكالات بتبني وتدريب ودعم المجتمعات للقيام بأنشطة محددة صممتها الوكالة (عادة حيث توجد لجان وتحديات الأولويات والإجراءات ولعب دور الميسر/ باني القدرات).</td>
<td>Community-owned and managed activities mobilized by external agency الأنشطة التي يمتلكها ويديرها المجتمع وتقوم بتبنيها وكالة خارجية</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community-owned and managed activities initiated from within the community فعاليات تم تطويرها وإدارتها من قبل أفراد المجتمع</td>
<td>Community analyzes its own situation and identifies priorities. The agency does not lead the process but can provide funding and capacity building as necessary. يحلل المجتمع وضعه وتحديد أولوياته. لا تقود الوكالة العملية ولكنها تمكنها توفير التمويل وبناء القدرات عند الضرورة.</td>
<td>Community-owned and managed activities initiated from within the community يمتلك المجتمع الأنشطة ويديرها كما يري</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These types are “presented as a tool for discussion and consideration of alternative ways to engage with communities and of the different requirements and potential of each approach.”

They emphasize levels of ownership of CP programming, where financial and human resources are coming from, and the type and duration of involvement of external actors (e.g., NGOs and possibly governmental agencies).

هذه الأنواع يتم "تقديمها كأداة للمناقشة والنظر في طريقة دبلجة للتفاعل مع المجتمعات، المتطلبات، والإمكانات المختلفة لكل منهج". فهي تضع تركيزًا على مستوى الملكية لبرامج حماية الطفل، حيث تأتي الموارد المالية والبشرية وتوع ومرة مشاركة الجهات الفاعلة الخارجية (مثل المنظمات غير الحكومية وربما الوكالات الحكومية).
It is important to note that this matrix does not presume one level is “better” than another. Also, bottom-up and top-down approaches are not mutually exclusive but complementary.

Community-level engagement in humanitarian action

The 2008 interagency study, along with a 2009 interagency review of the evidence on community-based child protection in humanitarian and development settings, and 2018 CCP TF Systematic Review of Literature showed that much of the current humanitarian CP programming sits under the top two types, particularly Type 2: Community involvement in agency initiatives (see examples of community-level programming under each type below). Humanitarian programs often involve local agencies and community members, including children and youth, as part of their efforts to stimulate child participation. However, power dynamics between NGOs and communities often keep decision-making in the hands of the NGOs, and efforts are still largely externally driven by organizational and donor mandates, and the structure of the humanitarian aid system. If your programming is not closely aligned with the needs and priorities of the communities you serve, and if community members feel they are working for an external agency to help achieve its goals and not their own, you can fail to have the meaningful and lasting impact you envision.

Examples of types of engaging with communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>#</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Any activity that is designed, resourced, and provided without involvement of community members, for example:</td>
<td>Direct implementation by agency</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Pre-designed shelter and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions not informed by community norms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness-raising campaigns developed by a CP actor without consultation to understand the relevance of the information, and appropriateness of the methods.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أي نشاط تم تصميمه وتزويده بالموارد وتنفيذ دون مشاركة أفراد المجتمع. على سبيل المثال:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- تدخلات المأوى والمياه والصرف الصحي والنظافة الجاهزة وغير متأثرة بالثقافة الاجتماعية.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- حملات التوعية التي طورها أفراد حماية الطفل دون التشارك لفهم أهمية المعلومات ومدى ملاءمة الأساليب.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child-friendly spaces (CFSs) designed, mostly resourced and implemented by the agency, with trained community volunteers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case management with trained community volunteers.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP Committees designed, and mostly resourced by agencies, involving community members as participants.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بيئة مساعدة للطفل معظمها مزودة بالموارد من قبل الوكالة وتم تنفيذها بواسطة المتطوعين المدربين.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إدارة القضايا من قبل متطوعين مديرين محليا لجان حماية الطفل التي صممت ومعظمها مزودة بالموارد من قبل الوكالات تضم مشاركين من أفراد المجتمع.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activation of traditional community systems and practices for CP understood through context analysis and supported by community decision making (e.g., cleansing and forgiveness ceremonies, involvement of tradition leaders in using their authority to advocate CP messages, fostering practices) with some support from the agency (e.g., stipends, provision of ceremonial items).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تفعيل النظم والممارسات المجتمعية التقليدية لحماية الطفل التي يتم فهمها من خلال تحليل السياق والدموع من قبل موثوقات القرار المحلية (على سبيل المثال: مراسم التطهير والحسناء والباسكوت قادا تقليديين للترويج لمشاريع حماية الطفل وتعزيز الممارسات) مع بعض الدعم من الوكالة (على سبيل المثال: الرواتب وتقديم أدوات لمراسم).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community involvement in agency initiatives.</td>
<td>مشغولة المجتمع في مبادرات الوكالة.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community-owned and managed activities mobilized by an external agency.</td>
<td>فعاليات محلية تتلقى دعما من وكالات خارجية.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td><strong>Type</strong></td>
<td><strong>#</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community organized security watch groups in camps; may be provided with small materials (e.g., flashlights) by the agency</td>
<td>Community-owned and managed activities initiated from within the community</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-organized support groups that can be strengthened through modest support (e.g., small livelihood initiatives, sports teams for young people)</td>
<td>الأنشطة المملوكة والمدارة من قبل المجتمع والتي بدأت من داخل المجتمع</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reflecting on your current type(s) of community engagement**

CCP requires attitudes and methods that are flexible, innovative, and involve an ongoing application of learning, building on an understanding of a promising practice. This Reflective Field Guide invites reflection on the current approach(es) you and/or your agency are currently using when engaging with communities.

| **Guiding questions to reflect on current type(s) of community engagement**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reflection التأمل</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Why? لماذا؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Is my programming owned by the community or by the agency (consider typology level)? هل البرامج التي اطورها هي ملكية المجتمع أو ملكية الوكالة (بجدية الأخ بعين الاعتبار مستوى التصنيف)؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• What considerations determine the approach? بخصوص التصنيف أعلاه: هل البرامج التي اطورها هي ملكية المجتمع أو ملكية الوكالة (بجدية الأخ بعين الاعتبار مستوى التصنيف)؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>التأمل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, in what way? How is that being measured? If no, why?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إذا كانت الإجابة بنعم، ما هي الطرق؟ كيف يتم قياس ذلك؟ إذا لا، لماذا؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If not, how can I learn from the community to be a stronger listener?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إذا لم يكن الأمر كذلك، كيف يمكنني أن أتعلم من المجتمع أحسن ملاكة الأصغاء؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If not, what would I need to do to facilitate that space?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إذا لم يكن الأمر كذلك، ما الذي يجب فعله من أجل خلق مجال مناسب؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If no, why, and how can I help to create space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إذا كانت الإجابة لا، لماذا؟ كيف يمكنني المساعدة في إنشاء حيز مساعدة للمجتمع في هذا الإطار؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How could I gain these skills?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كيف يمكنني تعلم هذه المهارات؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What would this look like?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كيف سيكون من الممكن أن أتعلم هذه المهارات؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If yes, what are some opportunities? If no, why?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إذا كانت الإجابة بنعم، ما هي بعض الفرص المتاحة؟ إذا لا، لماذا؟</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Reflection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question السؤال</th>
<th>No كلا</th>
<th>Yes نعم</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>If yes, what skill sets, attitudes, and behaviors are needed to effectively assume those roles?</strong>&lt;br&gt;هل أنت (الجهات الفاعلة في مجال حماية الطفل في المجال الإنساني) الأقدر على تولي هذه التغييرات / الأدوار الجديدة (على سبيل المثال) &quot;أن تكون محفذاً&quot; أم إنه &quot;خبير&quot;؟&lt;br&gt;إذا كنت الإجابة بنعم، فما هي المهارات والمواهب والسلوكيات اللازمة لتولي هذه الأدوار بنفعية؟</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>If not, what is the barrier and is that possible given the current organizational and funding structures?</strong>&lt;br&gt;هل بإمكاني (أنا، الوكالة، وما إلى ذلك) التخلي عن الأولويات والتوقعات المحددة سابقاً وأن يكون منفتحاً على الإجابات أو الأولويات المحلية التي لا توافق مع تلك الخاصة بالوكالة؟&lt;br&gt;إذا لم يكن الأمر كذلك، ما هي الموانع وهل هذا ممكن في ضوء الظروف التنظيمية والتمويلية الحالية؟</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>10</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is important to think through the implications of different community engagement approaches and choose the one that seems best in the particular context. If the approach required is to save lives rapidly, an agency-driven approach is likely indicated, though it is important to recognize that local people may already be saving lives and doing so without the need of external aid. Though appropriate, these approaches will not be sustainable. In other contexts, where a slower engagement process, and higher levels of community ownership and sustainability are possible, it would be useful to use a more community-driven process.

من المهم التفكير بنتائج مختلف المناهج المجتمعية، اختيار الوجهة الأفضل في السياق المحدد. إذا كان الخيار يتطلب إنقاذ الأرواح بسرعة فإن المحتوى المتغير إلى اتباع نهج مركز على برامج الوكالة. كذلك من المهم التذكر أن السكان المحليين ربما يقومون بإتخاذ الأرواح بالفعل دون الحاجة إلى معرفة خارجية. على الرغم من كون هذه الممارسات المحلية مناسبة لكنها لسن تستدامة. بينما تكون عملية المشاركة أبطأ في سياقات أخرى ومستويات المشاركة الاجتماعية عالية. كذلك والاستدامة ممكنة سيكون من الغير استخدام الممارسات المحلية.

There are many considerations to make in determining if a community-driven approach is viable and appropriate. Questions may include:

- Is the community relatively stable, or highly mobile?
- Is there a sense of social coherence, of is the community highly fragmented?
- Are there power dynamics that might be enhanced by community facilitation?

The Guidance Notes found in Part 4 of this Reflective Field Guide discuss the importance of conducting a deep context analysis and risk assessment in order to determine the appropriateness of supporting community-driven programming.

هناك العديد من الاعتبارات التي يجب مراعاتها عند تحديد إذا كانت الممارسات التي يستخدمها المجتمع قابلة ومناسبة للتطبيق. قد تشمل الأسئلة:
هل المجتمع مستقر نسبياً أم لا؟
هل هناك شعور بالتماسك الاجتماعي أم هل المجتمع متفكك للغاية؟
هل هناك ديناميات قوة اجتماعية محلية يمكن تعزيزها عن طريق الحوار؟

تناقش الملاحظات التوجيهية الموجودة في الجزء الرابع من هذا الدليل الميداني التوضيحي أهمية إجراء تحليل عميق للسياق وتقييم المخاطر من أجل تحديد مدى ملاءمة دعم البرامج المدارة من قبل المجتمع.

[In emergencies ...] Top-down, community-based approaches ... are not necessarily a bad thing. In fact, they have several advantages, such as enabling rapid responses like reuniting unaccompanied children with their families. In addition to responding to violations against children, they may also reduce suffering and help to save lives in a highly dangerous situation in which there are no existing structures or group processes that can perform the functions of child protection. – Child Resilience Alliance


http://communityledcp.org/guide/chapter-2/2-4-critical-perspective

Community-level engagement in the humanitarian-development nexus

المشاركة المجتمعية في صميم العمل الإنساني والتنموي

First and foremost, a “nexus approach” for humanitarian child protection actors means acknowledging that the responsibility for ensuring children’s protection must be shared with actors from the development and peacebuilding arenas. It is through cohesive partnerships with these actors that you can more effectively prevent risks children face by addressing underlying vulnerabilities and more effectively responding to protection concerns by engaging with existing capacities and systems.14

أولاً، قبل كل شيء، المنهج الرابط للجهات العاملة في مجال حماية الطفل الإنسانية الاعتراف بأن مسؤولية ضمان حماية الأطفال يجب تقاسمها مع الجهات العاملة في مجالات التنمية وبناء السلام. يعكس ذلك منع المخاطر التي يواجهها الأطفال بشكل أكثر فاعلية. ويمكن تحقيق ذلك من خلال الشراكة المتماسكة مع هذه الجهات العاملة وذلك عن طريق معالجة مواطن الضعف ووضوع الحماية الكامنة والاستجابة بشكل أكثر فعالية من خلال التعامل مع القدرات والأنظمة الحالية.

As global humanitarian demands continue to increase, there is a recognition that the complexity of prevention, response, and recovery efforts require innovative, multi-sectoral approaches. Since 2016, this has led to a global initiative to strengthen the cohesiveness of various actors responding to humanitarian challenges. “This interlinkage between humanitarian action, sustainable development, and conflict prevention and peacebuilding has been referred to as the ‘humanitarian-development nexus’.15
Many humanitarian agencies work in both development and humanitarian contexts, and they implement CCP programming in both. These may or may not be different, and this is an opportunity to reflect more deeply on how those determinations are made, if there is learning across the contexts, and how to build cohesive approaches across the continuum.

The slower, patient approaches presented in The Child Resilience Alliance Toolkit are well-suited to stable environments, such as many development contexts. In fragile contexts, CCP processes are effective in developing preparedness planning. In humanitarian contexts of protracted crisis, there can be good possibilities for increased community involvement in program design and implementation. The Child Resilience Alliance Toolkit provides some useful guidance on how to adapt the methods presented in their toolkit and this Reflective Field Guide to work in contexts of protracted crisis.

Viewing your programming across the prevention-preparedness-response-recovery continuum and integrated with other critical interventions promoting development and peacebuilding, challenges you to consider how community-level engagement contributes to and strengthens your approaches during each phase and across the continuum. Some considerations may include:

- How do your community-level engagement approaches around prevention and preparedness programming take a longer term view of adapting and evolving into response and recovery approaches to community work?
  - What adaptations might you have to make for those changes at different stages, if any?
  - What criteria should you consider in doing that?
  - How are you using the facilitative approaches outlined in this Reflective Field Guide to engage communities in influencing and developing these strategies?

How can your community-level engagement approaches around prevention and preparedness programming take a longer term view of adapting and evolving into response and recovery approaches to community work?
In your operational context, who are the relevant actors in a nexus approach with whom we should be collaborating?

- Do you know how communities understand and prioritize the elements in the “nexus” and that interlinkage of external actors? What is that in relation to your interests as external humanitarian actors? Can you accommodate different understandings and priorities?

- How do you align your community-level approaches with other external actors?

- How do you understand “nexus” approaches within the socio-ecological and systems approaches to CCP?

- How can you build on the creative capacities of communities themselves, to strengthen economic, peacebuilding, and other approaches critical to prevention and recovery?

Case Study

Building on and Strengthening Community Resources

A five-month-long armed conflict in Marawi City, Lanao del Sur, Philippines started on 23 May 2017, between Philippine government security forces and militants affiliated with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), including the Maute and Abu Sayyaf Salafi jihadist groups. The conflict caused widespread displacement from the city.
Piagapo is a municipality near Marawi City that received internally displaced persons from the siege, as well as by previous armed conflict in the region, and security concerns remain high. Piagapo is a mostly rural, mountainous municipality that is only accessible by one main road in and out, with much of the area lacking infrastructure for good transportation. Most of the population is engaged in agriculture, though now lacking easy access to markets. The residents of Barangay Rantian include families displaced from Marawi who have relatives there. The small elementary school only has early primary grades (2 or 3), and then students must attend school in another Barangay three kilometers away. There is also a small Madrassa (school for the study of the Islamic religion), though it is in need of repair, so the students meet in an open structure that also presents hazards. The primary concerns community members have for the protection of their children are poor access to education and poverty. The crisis, as well as poor infrastructure, have affected household incomes, and the supports that have come from the humanitarian agencies have not been adequate.

In the aftermath of the siege, several humanitarian actors—international, national, and local—implemented programming in the Municipality, including CP interventions. However, the response is now officially in the recovery phase, and most international NGO (INGOs) have ended their programs. Child and Family Services International (CFSI) has continued some recovery support in Rantian, including child rights training with community leaders, and in partnership with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) livelihoods support mostly focused on cultivation of white scallion (green onions) and production of a local staple condiment, palapa. Community members see this initiative as important for raising household income, which, among other benefits improves the nutritional status of children.

Prior to any humanitarian programming, a group of women organized themselves out of a common interest in helping their children by supporting each other. One older woman displaced from Marawi had 10 children and realized she could help other mothers in the community with parenting skills. Another member of the group taught Arabic to the children in the community, which parents found very important for their healthy development. To further support these women, CFSI engaged the group in a livelihood initiative. Women in the group said the outcomes were not only positive for children, but also for them at the individual and group levels and shared that the project brought them closer together,
which provided a lot of emotional support. As women, most of whom did not have a lot of access to education or income generation; this provided an opportunity to build knowledge and skills, as well as earning an income for the first time. This has really made a big difference in our lives,” one woman exclaimed, “I could never imagine I would feel this sense of well-being!”

Building on what CP capacities and resources exist within communities offers you an opportunity to learn of and link with the other types of resources prioritized to strengthen the family and community levels. This will only be effective with high levels of community input and decision-making. This focus helps you to envision the forms of appropriate and effective community engagement at different phases of humanitarian response, recognizing that these are not linear. In the above example, a collaboration during the early humanitarian recovery phase between a national NGO, very much present in communities, and a UN development agency, providing modest livelihood support to a self-initiated support group of women, had the ripple effects of strengthening their group structure and providing each woman, and her family, with much-needed income and increased self-esteem.

In conclusion, this Reflective Field Guide, and its accompanying resources, can help you reflect on the contribution higher levels of community engagement and ownership have on protection outcomes for children.

There is still much to be learned about how to adapt these participative approaches to different humanitarian contexts, but evidence shows you that these can lead to programming that is relevant, appropriate, and owned by communities.

مايزال هناك الكثير للتعلم منه حول كيفية تبني هذه المناهج التشريكي في سياقات انسانية مختلفة. ولكن الادلة تظهر بأن هذه المناهج بإمكانها أن تقدم إلى برامج ذات صلة ومناسبة يمتلكها المجتمع المحلي ذاته.
Part 3: Key Considerations

الجزء الثالث: اعتبارات أساسية

Ways to reach higher levels of community engagement and ownership

طرق للوصول إلى مستويات أعلى لمجتمع المحلي والشعور بالإلتزام

The interagency literature review conducted in 2018 by the CCP TF, of the ACHPA, revealed core themes enabling the effectiveness and sustainability of community-level approaches to CP, which were distilled into the following six Key Considerations. These themes are the foundation on which this Reflective Field Guide was developed.

أظهرت المراجعة الادبية المنهجية المشتركة بين الوكالات في عام 2018 من قبل فريق عمل حماية الطفل المجتمعية (CCP TF) التابع لتحالف حماية الطفل في العمل الإنساني (ACHPA) المواضيع الجوهرية التي تمكن البرامج المستدامة تنفيذ مناهج حماية الطفل على مستوى المجتمع المحلي. وبناءً على ذلك تم استخلاص الاعتبارات الرئيسية الستة التالية. وعلى أساس هذه المواضيع تطوير هذا الدليل الميداني التوضيحي.

1. Principles and approaches

المبادئ والمناهج

2. Conducting a deep context analysis

إجراء تحليل سياق دقيق

3. How to effectively engage with CCP systems

كيف تقوم بمشاركة فعالة مع أنظمة حماية الطفل المجتمعية

4. Meaningful child participation (benefits for children and CCP systems)

مشاركة الطفل المجدية (منافع للطفل ولأنظمة حماية الطفل المجتمعية)

5. Linkages between formal and informal CP systems

نقاط الربط بين نظامي حماية الطفل الرسمي والغير رسمي


حماية الطفل في العمل الإنساني على مستوى المجتمع المحلي: الحاجة إلى تغيير طريقة التفكير

As you read through these Key Considerations reflect on the Guiding Questions to Reflect on Current Type(s) of Community Engagement in Part 1 and how these can influence your programming.

تعكس هذه الاعتبارات الأساسية بعض السؤالات على الانواع الحالية من المشاركة المجتمعية في الجزء رقم 1 وكيف كما قرأت

بإمكان هذه الاعتبارات التأثير على برامجك.
Key Consideration 1: Principles of Community-level Child Protection

Child protection in humanitarian action is guided by a set of principles that apply to all actions undertaken for the prevention of and response to CP violations. They are outlined in the CPMS.

1. Avoid exposing people to further harm as a result of your actions.

2. Ensure people’s access to impartial assistance.

3. Protect people for physical and psychological harm arising from violence and coercion.

4. Assist people in claiming their rights, accessing available remedies, and recovering from the effects of abuse.

5. Strengthen CP systems.


Key principles of CCP emphasize:

- Context sensitivity and deep context analysis
- Broad representation and inclusivity, especially engaging particularly vulnerable children
- Meaningful child participation

1- تجنّب تعرض الأشخاص إلى المزيد من الضرر نتيجة إفعالاتك.
2- يجب التأكد أن جميع الأشخاص لهم امكانية الوصول إلى المساعدة الحيادية.
3- عليك ان تحمي الاشخاص من أي ضرر نفسي وجماعي الحاصل جراء العنف أو الارهاب.
4- يجب مساعدة الاشخاص في المطالبة بحقوقهم ووصولهم لطرق المعالجة المتاحة والمعافاة من سوء المعاملة.
5- يجب تعزيز أنظمة حماية الطفل.
6- يجب تعزيز صمود الأطفال في العمل الإنساني.

تؤكد حماية الطفل المجتمعية على المبادئ الأساسية التالية:

- حساسية السياق والتحليل العميق للسياق
- التمثيل الواسع والشامل وخاصة مشاركة الأطفال المتضررين بالأدلة
- مشاركة الطفل المجدية
- Recognizing and building on community capacities and resources, so as not to establish parallel structures

- Recognizing the role that community members play in CP, including the primary role of the family

- Taking a long-term perspective from the outset with an aim for sustainability and community leadership.
Key Consideration 2: Conduct a Deep Context Analysis

The importance of a deep context analysis

Effective CCP requires approaches that facilitate the active engagement of community members in building on their own belief systems and capacities that promote resilience and protection and respond to risk without discrimination. External actors must understand the existing resources and challenges, how CP concerns are understood and prioritized, and how communities mobilize around these issues in order to work in ways that are supportive and collaborative, and not undermining local systems. It is a critical element of CCP and must involve a broad representation of a community, including children.

A deep context analysis requires a process of demonstrating respect, building trust and developing relationships in communities. How we do this is as important as what we do.

A deep context analysis is ideally undertaken during the preparedness phase in a humanitarian context. This would be updated during the response phase. If there was no context analysis undertaken prior to the response phase, the process would begin there and be enhanced on an ongoing basis through the recovery phase.

What are you looking for when you conduct a deep context analysis?
• Learn about local understandings of key concepts (e.g., child, child development, protection, risk, harm) and how those influence local approaches to CP; child development may be different in different communities.

• What are community members already doing to protect children?

• Understand the leadership structures; who are the opinion leaders and influencers?

• Learn about CP concerns and priorities in the community, including approaches and practices prior to emergencies, and if/how those have been affected by the emergency (positively or negatively).

• Identify what resources the community can bring to protection efforts (e.g., human, financial, physical, spiritual, social, and cultural).

• Consider what the potential influence (positive and negative) the involvement of external actors may have in community CP.

• Understand if there are CP issues that community members would not want to or be able to address, and why.

• Understand what external actors can do to engage with communities more effectively and appropriately (e.g., communication, behaviors, actions, attitudes).

• Obtain a deep understanding of culture and practices, and respect for these, along with a respectful dialogue to advocate for a focus on the best interests of the child in line with international child rights standards.
Characteristics of a deep context analysis

- The external actor takes a low profile from the start, allowing community members to guide the process while the external actor plays a facilitating role.

- Take time to build relationships and emphasize patient listening.

- Learning and analysis should be ongoing; deep context analysis is not a one-off exercise.

- Use open-ended questions (not “yes or no”), followed by probing questions.

- Use participatory methods (e.g., observation, group discussions, interviews, consultations).

- Conduct a power analysis in the community to ensure representative views from many perspectives in the community, especially those that are not always heard (For example, depending on the context, this may be women and girls, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, ethnic or religious minorities).

Challenges in undertaking a deep context analysis

In any setting, but particularly in humanitarian contexts, there are challenges to undertaking the slow, deliberative approaches that evidence informs you are the most effective in meaningful community-level engagement. There may be reluctance to discuss particularly sensitive topics, for example. Safety and security risks of organizing community meetings should also be considered. Some challenges might include:

- Discussing particularly sensitive or taboo issues may be difficult, or need more time for community’s internal discussions to sensitively address the topics.

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- Discussing particularly sensitive or taboo issues may be difficult, or need more time for community’s internal discussions to sensitively address the topics.
• Some CP risks/issues may be more effectively addressed than others, and that can present a challenge if funding is focused on addressing a specific issue or issues that may not be effectively or realistically addressed by a community.

• CP actors may have different CP understandings and priorities than the community.

• The urgent needs in acute phases of emergencies may not allow time for a slow, deliberate process to really understand the context and allow the community to mobilize itself to protect children.

• Insecurity may constrain adequate, ongoing access to communities.

For guidance on methods and approaches to developing a deep context analysis, please refer to the following Part 4, Guidance Notes 1-6.
Key Consideration 3: Effective Engagement with Communities

Community engagement begins the moment you begin your work, be it during an initial rapid assessment in the response phase, establishing preparedness programming, or starting new programming in a recovery context. Engagement is about how you assess, design, implement, monitor, and evaluate your programming. Effective community engagement relies on more than technical expertise in CP. There are “soft skills” critical to building trust and collaborative relationships. These are core competencies of CCP approaches.

Facilitation by external actors

- Create space for diverse stakeholders to have their voices heard, which is motivating and builds commitment.
- Use highly participatory approaches that promote mobilization of internal resources (e.g., group processes).
- Work to build trust, which comes with transparency, feedback, responsiveness, and accountability.
- Seek to understand deeply the sociocultural context.
- Possess strong conflict sensitivity skills you can bring to group processes.
- Use patient, flexible, dialogue-oriented approaches that focus on shared understanding, responsibility, and collective problem-solving. Avoid “top-down” lecture approaches.

استعمل طرق مرنة للحوار مبنية على التأني وتحمل المسؤولية الجماعية وحلول توافقية يشارك بها الجميع. بالاضافة إلى ذلك تجنب طريقة القاء المحاضرات المبنية على نظرية التغيير من الأعلى إلى الأسفل.
• Effective capacity building from external actors focuses on long-term strengthening of community capacity to positively influence CP; some examples include:

- Support and mentoring by an external agency.
- Adapted to context; not “one size fits all”.
- Ongoing, not one-off trainings.

- Focus not just on technical training, but on social change processes and on building organizational capacity (e.g., to access and manage funds.

- Place emphasis on the communities’ understanding of child risk and protection, while ensuring respect for the best interests of the child.

The literature review and field consultations conducted as the foundation to this Reflective Field Guide tell us that beginning discussions with rights-based language can alienate some communities, and create barriers to building trust and respect. We know, however, some community actions and norms can cause harm to children. Therefore, when appropriate to do so, work together to establish locally agreed standards (reflecting international standards) for child protection work (e.g., safeguarding children, children’s participation, and the base rights of the child).

Focus on community structures, systems, and resources

التوزيع على الهيكلية والأنظمة والموارد المجتمعية.
standards for well-being with external actors. This discussion should begin with the generation of ideas, opinions and perspectives of community members as a starting point.

- From the perspective that this discussion should begin with the generation of ideas, opinions and perspectives of community members as a starting point.

- Build on existing structures, knowledge, skills, and networks (e.g., peer support, volunteers, traditional protective norm/practices, existing groups/structures), as well as a sense of community responsibility to protect children.

- Link CP to wider community development processes, such as economic strengthening, so that communities can see more immediate, concrete benefits.

- Facilitate linkages between the local or informal systems and the formal CP systems.

- Mobilize community resources identified in your deep context analysis that can most appropriately support the priority CP concerns in each context.

- Develop shared definitions of CP-related concepts, as well as of CP systems along with their purposes, functions, and components. The development of this shared vocabulary should form part of a broader effort to develop shared criteria and measures of impact.

Mobilizing Traditional Community Structures for Child Protection in South Kordofan, Sudan

In parts of South Kordofan and Darfur in Sudan, traditional women poets and singers, collectively known as Hakamat, play a critical role in mobilizing communities for collective action. Historically, some of that action has been to inspire community fighters in inter-communal conflict, as well as encouraging crop harvesting. Increasingly, the Hakamat have moved away from involvement in conflict and engaged with humanitarian actors in South Kordofan in using their skills authority to advance CP, education, health, and hygiene initiatives in their communities to use their skills and authority as mediators in communal conflict. They express an enthusiasm for this engagement, and their opportunity to strengthen their communities around priority CP issues.

“We Hakamat stand with the children because they are vulnerable, and we are working to protect and give opportunity for education because they are our future. We have the trust of the community and will continue to give messages to live in peace.” – Hakamat leaders, Kadugli, South Kordofan, Sudan. October 2018
في إجزاء من جنوب كردفان من السودان، تلعب الشاعرات والمغنيات التقليديات المعروفات باسم (حكامات) دور في تعبئة المجتمع وحثه للعمل الجماعي. تاريخيا تعتبر بعض هذه الأعمال مصدر لحث المقاتلين في المشاريع الطائفية وايضا في مواسم الحصاد. بدأت الحكامات بالابتعاد بشكل متزايد عن دورهن في الحث على القتال وبدأت بالتوجه نحو العمل الإنساني في جنوب كاردفان خصوصا في استخدام مهاراتهن للحث على حماية الطفل وتحسين التربية والتعليم وقطع الصحاة والنظافة. وكذلك لعب دورا مهمها كوساطات للحد من النزاع الطائفي.

تظهر هذه المجموعة من النساء رغبتهم الشديدة في المشاركة بمهارتهن لتحسين واقع حماية الطفل والحد من القضايا والنزاعات في جنوب كردفان وخصوصا في استخدام مهاراتهن للحث على حماية الطفل وتحسين الرعاية والتعليم وقطع الصحاة والنظافة.

"نحن الحكامات نقف مع الأطفال لكونهم ضعفاء ونحن هنا أيضا للحماية والدفاع عن فرص التعليم لأن الأطفال هم مستقبلنا. لدينا الثقة بمجتمعاتنا وسوف نستمر ببعث رسائل السلام."

--- قادة حكامات (قاديجلة) جنوب كاردفان، السودان، تشرين الأول 2018.

Involving community members

مشاركة أفراد المجتمع

Engage adults, youth, and children who are known, trusted by primary caregivers and children alike, influential, and can bring diverse perspectives, networks, and expertise.

- مشاركة البالغين والشباب والأطفال المعروفين والموقن بهم من قبل مقدمي الرعاية، ومؤثرين وأولئك الذين بأستطاعتهم تقديم وجهات نظر متنوعة والشبكات وأصحاب الخبرات.

- Recognize the roles that parents/caregivers play in CCP systems and find ways to meaningfully involve them in programming approaches.

التعرف على الأدوار التي يلعبها الأهالي أو مقدمي الرعاية في أنظمة حماية الطفل المجتمعية والعثور على طرق لمشاركتهم الفعلية في برامج التدخل.

- Assess with sensitivity, and in coordination with other external actors, how to weigh the sustainability that comes with volunteerism, and the realistic expectations you can have of community volunteer workers.

قم بالتحليل بشكل دقيق وحساس بالتعاون مع العاملين الخارجيين وذلك عن طريق النظر إلى قدرة الاستدامة التي تحملها العمل التطوعي والتوافقات الواقعية التي وضعها على عاتق المتطوعين من أفراد المجتمع.

- Engaging community members who are motivated to help and committed to volunteer has been shown to lead to more effective and sustainable action.

مشاركة أفراد المجتمع الذين لديهم حافز للمساعدة والالتزام في العمل التطوعي قد أثبت أنه يقود إلى عمل أكثر فعالية واستدامة.

- Explore how they can be supported through non-monetary means, such as ongoing training and capacity building, and ensure community members understand and are confident in their roles and can see the results of their work.

قم بالبحث عن طرق لدعمهم بصورة غير مادية كالتدريبات المتقدمة وبناء القدرات. وقم بالتأكد من أن أفراد المجتمع يفهموا ادوارهم ويشعرون بالثقة اجتهادهم، وكذلك أن لديهم القدرة على رؤية نتائج أعمالهم.

- Manage issues of group power and gender dynamics through culturally sensitive approaches.

قم بإدارة قضايا قوة المجموعة وديناميات النوع (الجنس) الاجتماعي من خلال نهج ثقافي حساس.
• Involve community members in review/monitoring, problem-solving, joint planning, and decision making to encourage ownership of actions.

• قم بمشاركة أفراد المجتمع في المراجعة/المراقبة وحل القضايا والتخطيط المشترك وإتخاذ القرارات لتشجيعهم على الشعور بالمسؤولية اتجاه أفعالهم.
Key Consideration 4: Meaningful Child Participation

Child participation is a fundamental right of children and is a strong component of effective CCP approaches. Community-level approaches that include meaningful child participation are generally more effective in addressing CP in appropriate and relevant ways. Children play an important role in advocating for themselves and their peers, helping parents and adult community members understand their priority concerns and the ways in which they contribute to protection.

Meaningful child participation is also shown to result in positive outcomes for children. For example, children involved in CCP mechanisms:

- Have increased information
- Have increased confidence
- Are more able to defend their rights and their own self-protection
- Contributed to improved protection of other children
- Are influencing community development plans
- Are more visible in the community; there is increased value in listening to children
- Have increased communication, negotiation, and problem-solving skills
How can you meaningfully involve children in CCP?
كيف بإمكانك مشاركة الأطفال بصورة ذات معنى في حماية الطفل المجتمعية?

- Make an effort to involve children in ways beyond typical “children’s domains” (e.g., children’s clubs) and involve children in broader efforts in the protection work, as well as in decision making.

- قم ببذل جهد لمشاركة الأطفال بطرق غير تقليدية “مجالات الأطفال” (على سبيل المثال: نادي الأطفال) وقم بمشاركة الأطفال بشكل أوسع في أمور حماية الطفل وصنع القرارات.

- Recognize the role children can play in identifying and mapping the risks of most concern, as well as in changing social norms that influence violence against them, if they are given room to undertake those roles.

- إعترف بالدور الذي يلعبه الأطفال في تحديد المخاطر الأكثر أهمية للذين يواجهونها وتفهمهم على تغيير العادات الاجتماعية التي تدعم العنف ضدهم، إذا تم منحهم المجال المناسب لفعل ذلك.

- Through children’s groups, create space for children to express themselves freely and feel empowered; show how they can still play an important role if strong linkages are made between the children’s groups and other elements of the protective system.

- من خلال مجاميع الأطفال، قم بخلق حيز خاص للأطفال ليعبروا عن انفسهم بحرية ويشعروا بالتمكين. قم بظهورهم الدور الذي يلعبه الأطفال إذا تم الربط الجيد بين مجاميع الأطفال ونظام الحماية.

- Ensure inclusion of especially vulnerable children, as their perspectives, concerns, and resources are often absent from public forums.

- أحرص على الشمولية في المشاركة وخصوصا الأطفال الأكثر عرضة للمخاطر. فغالبا ما يغيب كل من منظورهم الخاص ومكافحتهم ورؤيتهم عن المنتديات العامة.

- Understand why they may not be participating in the existing community-level initiatives; for example, limits in mobility, resources, time, as well as if the structure of a mechanism or approach is exclusive (e.g., school-based children’s clubs may not facilitate inclusion of working children, married children, very poor children).

- أطلع على أسباب عدم مشاركة الأطفال في مبادرات حماية الطفل المجتمعية الحالية. هل هي أسباب تتتعلق بالتنقل أم بالموارد أم بالوقت أم تعتبر هذه المبادرات ذات طابع حصري (على سبيل المثال من الممكن أن لا تكون نوادي المدارس مسئولة للأولاد العاملين والأولاد المتزوجين أو الفقراء منهم).

- Identify capacity-building content and approaches that are developmentally appropriate and focus on social-emotional skill building (e.g., leadership, communication, group problem-solving, advocacy, etc.).

- قم بتحديد محتوى ونهج بناء القدرات المناسبة بشكل تنموي والتركيز على بناء مهارات عاطفية-اجتماعية (على سبيل المثال القيادة والتفاعل وحل المشكلات بصورة جماعية والمناصرة).

- Consider the role of peer education as a valuable approach in CCP.

- قم بالأخذ بنظر الاعتبار تعليم الآقراك كمفهوم ذو قيمة في حماية الطفل المجتمعية.
• Take care to ensure children’s participation is voluntary, safe, and appropriate to their developmental abilities.

• Ask community adults and children how children can be key participants in relevant and appropriate ways, without causing additional protection issues.

• Consider the timing of children’s participation (around school, home, work responsibilities) and negotiate with parents.

Challenges to meaningful child participation

What does “meaningful child participation” really mean?

• Even if children have a voice, if they do not have decision-making power followed up by successful action their participation will not influence change.

• There may be attitudes or beliefs that children can/should not play a role in the public space, especially as it relates to decision making.

• Stigma exists around children’s incapacity/inappropriateness to perform roles and responsibilities.

• Children often have many competing demands on their time and must prioritize meeting the needs of their families and education.

• The most vulnerable children are often the most invisible in their communities, making access to them and advocating for their participation in protection mechanisms particularly challenging.

• Cultures and practices may hamper children’s participation (e.g., early/forced/arranged marriage).

• The economic situation of the family can hinder children’s participation.

• Political struggles may make children’s participation challenging.

• Geographical location can hinder access (armed conflict/disaster prone areas; far-flung areas).

• The level of prioritization, awareness, and understanding among parents/caregivers on CP can impact children’s participation.

For further guidance on effective engagement with communities, please refer to Part 4, Guidance Note 2, Guidance Note 3, Guidance Note 5, and Guidance Note 7.
ماذا تعني ب"مشاركة الطفل المجيدة"؟

- إذا لم يكن للأطفال سلطة إتخاذ القرار متبوعة بالعمل الناجح فإن مشاركتهم لن تؤثر على التغيير.
- قد تكون هناك مواقف أو معتقدات مفادها أن الأطفال لا يمكن / لا ينبغي أن يلعبوا دورًا في المساحات العامة.
- وجود وصمة عار حول عدم قدرة / عدم ملاءمة الأطفال لأداء الأدوار والمسؤوليات.
- لدى الأطفال عادة الكثير من الاحتياجات التي تتطلب منهم وقتًا ويتطلب عليهم تحديد أولويات احتياجات عائلاتهم واحتياجات التعليم.
- غالبًا ما يكون الأطفال الأكثر ضعفًا هم المحشدين في مجتمعاتهم مما يجعل الوصول إليهم والدعوة إلى مشاركتهم في آليات الحماية أمرًا بالغ الصعوبة.
- قد تعوق الثقافات والممارسات مشاركة الأطفال (مثل الزواج المبكر / القسري / المدي.)
- قد يعوق وضع العائلة الاقتصادي مشاركة الأطفال.
- التحديات السياسية قد تجعل مشاركة الأطفال صعبة.
- يمكن أن يعوق الموقع الجغرافي الوصول (المناطق المعرضة للنزاع / الكوارث؛ المناطق النائية).
- يمكن أن تكون تدابير التمييز والوعي والتفاهم بين الأباء / مقدمي الرعاية لحماية الطفل أن يؤثر على مشاركة الأطفال.

لمزيد من الإرشادات حول المشاركة الفعالة مع المجتمعات يرجى الرجوع إلى الجزء الرابع، الملاحظة الإرشادية 3 للملاحظة الإرشادية 5 والملاحظة الإرشادية 7.
Key Consideration 5: Facilitating Strong Linkages between Formal and Informal Systems

CP efforts, both in development and humanitarian contexts, have undergone a significant shift in the past decade, from a focus on addressing risks and categories of vulnerable children, to a recognition that a systemic approach to protection provides a more comprehensive and sustainable approach to protecting vulnerable children and building resilience to mitigate the potential impacts of future harm.

CP systems strengthening is not only possible, but critical in humanitarian situations, as emergencies can provide opportunities to strengthen community-level systems leading to integration into formal systems post-emergency. Where CP systems were previously weak, humanitarian response with a systems approach offers the possibility to mobilize humanitarian resources to “build back better” and establish effective and sustainable CP systems in the recovery process.

How do you understand child protection systems (briefly)?

- Systems exist at different levels.
- There is a need for strong formal systems, such as legal/normative frameworks at the national level (“top-down”).
- There is a need for strong grassroots protective environments for prevention and locally appropriate response.
- Elements are needed in the middle to link the two in meaningful ways, bringing congruence between different elements that may feature tension.
- There is a need to contextualize legal/normative frameworks at the local level to support community-level approaches.
- Community-level efforts will be more successful if there is a meaningful legal/normative framework and functioning structures at the higher levels.
- Linkages will be facilitated more effectively if there is a strong similarity between the priorities and practices of the systems at different levels.
What have you learned about facilitating linkages between the informal and formal CP systems?

- Link and engage with a formal system at different levels from the beginning to build long-term commitment for support after external support ends.
- Advocate for formal recognition of the CCP approaches with accompanying resource support, and invest in CP generally – plan, budget, and action.
- Facilitate linkages, which requires strong networking and coordination between CCP efforts and relevant elements of the formal systems (especially in cases of more difficult-to-address CP issues that require referral pathways).
- When linkages are established “bottom-up,” at the request of the community, there is greater acceptance of services, and more positive relations between community and service providers.
- Link to other formal structures at the community-level (e.g., village committees, health committees, development committees, education) to ensure linkages between CP and other development activities and funding opportunities.
- Emphasize inclusiveness, participation, and convergence in every step of the establishment of community-level approaches; make an effort to link with formal system(s).

For further guidance on effective engagement with communities, please refer to Part 4, Guidance Note 9.
ما الذي تعلمتته من تيسير الروابط بين الأنظمة الرسمية وغير الرسمية لحماية الطفل؟

الارتباط بنظام رسمي والانخراط فيه على مستويات مختلفة من البداية لبناء التزام طويل الأجل للحصول على الدعم بعد انتهاء الدعم الخارجي.

الدعوة للاعتراف الرسمي بنهج حماية الطفل على مستوى المجتمع المحلي ومتدمج المصادر المصاحبة والاستثمار في حماية الطفل بشكل عام – على مراحل الخطة والموسمية والعمل.

tيسير الروابط التي تتطلب إقامة شبكات وتنسيق قويين بين جهود حماية الطفل على مستوى المجتمع المحلي والعناصر ذات الصلة في الأنظمة الرسمية (خاصة في حالات حماية الطفل الأكثر صعوبة والتي تتطلب طرق إقامة).

الإلتزام بالهيئات الرسمية الأخرى على مستوى المجتمع (مثل لجان القرى واللجان الصحية ولجان التنمية والتعليم).

الالتزام ب açıklام الروابط بين حماية الطفل وأنشطة التنمية الأخرى وفرص التمويل.

التأكد من الشمولية والمشاركة والتقارب في كل خطوة من خطوات وضع النهج على مستوى المجتمع المحلي مع بذل الجهد للربط مع النظام (الأنظمة) الرسمية.

للحصول على مزيد من الإرشادات حول المشاركة الفعالة مع المجتمعات، يرجى الرجوع إلى الجزء الرابع، الملاحظة الإرشادية 9.
Key Consideration 6: Community-level Child Protection in Humanitarian Action: The Need for a Shift in Mindset

Humanitarian crises around the world have challenged the humanitarian system to meet unprecedented protection risks and needs of children in communities, with limited available resources. More localized humanitarian action provides opportunities to deliver efficient, effective, and sustainable preparedness and response actions. Humanitarian CP actors recognize that communities, local civil society organizations (CSOs), and local governments are at the forefront of humanitarian response. While international agencies will continue to play a role in many crises, they will need to reflect on how they, as institutions, can be better partners to work alongside communities to reach common goals.

What would your roles look like?

- Act as a catalyst or facilitator and avoid jumping in too early and directing discussions. To the extent possible, create space and support for the work of the community at its own pace, and placing emphasis on community priorities. This means supporting their decision making, even when it does not “align” to the priorities of the agency, while ensuring respect for the best interest of the child.

- Understand the barriers that prevent the meaningful participation of some groups (e.g., children, women, marginalized groups).

- Promote and maintain transparency; be candid about the agency’s mission or purpose, funding priorities, guidelines, approaches, etc., at the appropriate time and with sensitivity.
• Establish from the outset the expectation that your agency will leave, which means discussions with community members and agencies should have a mutual understanding of the scope of the work that will be done together, and how community members will continue that work beyond the partnership with the agency.

• ضبط منذ البداية ان عمل الوكالة هو مؤقت وفي وقت ما سيترك. مما يعني أن المنتقدين مع أعضاء المجتمع والوكالات يجب أن يكون ضمنهم مبادئ نطاق العمل الذي سيتم القيام به معاً وكيف سيستمر أعضاء المجتمع في العمل بعد انتهاء الشراكة مع الوكالة.

• Ensure there is meaningful community engagement in designing, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating community-level approaches.

• تأكد من وجود مشاركة جيدة للمجتمع في تصميم، تنفيذ، مراقبة وتقييم المناهج على مستوى المجتمع.

• Recognize that in humanitarian settings, it is normal for agencies to want to work as quickly as possible to address protection risks in the community. This can often lead to the establishment of CP Committees or other agency-driven structures, which can seem as if they originate in the community but are really mechanisms created by the agency. Avoid creating such structures and seek out existing mechanisms and community supports, considering what is familiar and acceptable to the communities.

• ندرك أنه من الطبيعي أن ترغب الوكالات في العمل في أسرع وقت ممكن لمواجهة مخاطر الحماية في المجتمع في الظروف الإنسانية. يمكن أن يؤدي هذا في كثير من الأحيان إلى إنشاء لجان حماية الطفل أو غيرها من الهيئات التي تعود الوكالة والتي يمكن أن تبدو كما لو أنها أنشأت من المجتمع. ولكن هي حقاً أدوات أنشأتها الوكالة. تجنب إنشاء مثل هذه الهيئات والبحث عن الآليات المتوفرة ودعم المجتمع. وانظر في ما هو مألوف ومقبول من المجتمعات.

• Humanitarian actors often seek to extract information from community members about the crisis and risks to children but fail to provide feedback to the community on what they have learned. This can create misconceptions, false hope, and distrust. Involve community members in your assessment/context analysis efforts and ensure the information is made available to the community members to demonstrate accountability.

• تسعى الجهات الفاعلة الإنسانية غالباً إلى استخراج معلومات عن أفراد المجتمع حول الأزمة والمخاطر التي ي تعرض لها الأطفال ولكنها تفشل في تقديم التفاعلات إلى المجتمع حول ما تعلموه. يمكن أن يخلق هذا مفاهيم خاطئة والأمل الخاطئ. عدم التفاهم بين أعضاء المجتمع في جهد تحليل / تقييم السياق وتتأكد من إتاحة المعلومات لأطراف المجتمع للإثبات المسؤولية.

• Much of your work with communities is often linked to payment and/or in-kind support, which undermine traditional community systems, and tends not to be sustainable over time. These factors can eventually lead to the failure of the community group/mechanism once the supporting agency has left. Agencies should acknowledge the time and efforts of individuals, consider the long-term impacts of financial incentives, and weigh decisions about payment with other forms of recognition.

• غالبًا ما يرتبط الكثير من عملك مع المجتمعات بالمكافأة المالية أو المساعدة المالية الذي يفرض أنظمة المجتمع التقليدية ويميل إلى عدم الاستدامة مع مرور الوقت. يمكن أن تؤدي هذه العوامل في النهاية إلى فشل مجموعة / أليا المجتمع بمجادرة الوكالة الداعمة. يجب على الوكالات الاعتراف بوقت الأفراد ووجهتهم والنظر في الآثار البعيدة المدى للحوافز المالية وتقييم القرارات المتعلقة بالدفع باستخدام أشكال أخرى من الاعتراف بالعمل.
• Make space for accessible and meaningful community feedback and decision-making to refine approaches based on community perceptions.

• قم بتوفير الفرص لتلقي ردود الفعل من المجتمعات واتخاذ القرارات في المجتمع لتحسين المناهج القائمة على تصورات المجتمع.

• Ensure strong coordination with other relevant actors, such as national and international CP agencies, relevant government bodies (if present), and actors from related sectors, such as education, WASH, shelter, etc.

• قم بضمان التنسيق القوي مع الجهات الفاعلة الأخرى ذات العلاقة مثل الوكالات الوطنية والدولية لحماية الطفل والهيئات الحكومية ذات الصلة (إن وجدت) والجهات الفاعلة من القطاعات ذات الصلة مثل التعليم، والبهب، والصرف الصحي، والنظافة، والمرأة، الخ.

• If and when appropriate, act as an intermediary, linking communities with the formal CP system and institutions. This brings grassroots knowledge to higher level decision-making bodies and broadens the protective environment for children.

• قم بدور الوسيط الذي يربط المجتمعات بنظام ومؤسسات حماية الطفل الرسومية عندما يكون ذلك مناسبًا. سيجلب هذا المعرفة على المستوى الشعبي إلى هيئات صنع القرار على المستوى الأعلى ويوسّع بيئة الحماية للأطفال.

• Identify strengths in the community and maximizing internal resources.

• قم بتحديد نقاط القوة في المجتمع والاستفادة من الموارد الداخلية بأفضل وجه.

• Limit the use of external resources (financial and human), but focus on motivating activities, natural commitment to volunteerism, etc. Channel resources after internal resources have been mobilized, in small amounts.

• قم بالحد من استخدام الموارد الخارجية (المالية والبشرية) مع التركيز على تشجيع الأنشطة والالتزام الطبيعي بالتطوع، إلخ. ثم قم بتوجيه الموارد بصورة صغيرة بعد استخدام الموارد الداخلية.

• Focus on human rights as a foundation for action, not necessarily an action itself (as in training on child rights).

• قم بالتركيز على حقوق الإنسان كأساس للعمل وليس بالضرورة كإجراء يشجع الأنشطة والالتزام الطبيعي بالطلب، إلخ.

• Use training and capacity building as opportunities to strengthen community members to facilitate positive social change from within communities themselves. The focus should be on their priorities, and building on their capacities.

• استخدام التدريب وبناء القدرات كفرص لتكوين أفراد المجتمع ليتمكنوا من تغيير مجالهم الاجتماعي الإيجابي من داخل المجتمعات المحلية نفسها. يجب أن يكون التركيز على أولوياتهم والبناء على قدراتهم.

• Engage with donors to adapt funding systems, timeframes, and reporting for different levels of community involvement.

• قم بالمشاركة مع الجهات المانحة لتكيف أنظمة التمويل والأطر الزمنية وإعداد التقارير لمستويات مختلفة من المشاركة المجتمعية.

• Work to strengthen the local CP workforce capacity.

• قم بالعمل على تعزيز قدرة القوى المحلية العاملة لحماية الطفل.
• Strengthen collaboration mechanisms among humanitarian actors at all levels (e.g., local, regional, national).

• قم بتعزيز آليات التعاون بين الجهات الفاعلة من ضمن العمل الإنساني على جميع المستويات (على سبيل المثال: المحلية والإقليمية والوطنية).

Challenges to changing the way you work

التحديات لتغيير طريقة عملك

Attempting to influence the way humanitarian organizations, from CSOs to International NGOs (INGOs), approach community engagement can seem daunting. Humanitarian CP actors often, understandably, feel the need to move quickly to respond to risks to children and fall back on prior ways of working – such as CP Committees and children’s groups – without taking the time to first analyze existing structures and mechanisms in the community. CP actors also may not feel confident in designing alternative community engagement approaches. Donors’ budgets, timelines, and expectations may also challenge community-level approaches that require longer timeframes.

قد يبدو التأثير على طريقة عمل المنظمات الإنسانية, من منظمات المجتمع المدني إلى المنظمات غير الحكومية الدولية, للإقرار والعمل على المشاركة المجتمعية شاقا. غالباً ما تتعرض الجهات الفاعلة في مجال حماية الطفل في المجال الإنساني، بشكل مفهوم بالحاجة إلى التحرك بسرعة للاستجابة للمخاطر التي تتعرض لها الأطفال والرجوع إلى طرق العمل السابقة - مثل لجان حماية الطفل ومجموعات الأطفال - دون أخذ الوقت الكافي لتحليل الهياكل والآليات المتوفرة في الوقت الحالي. قد لا تتعرض الجهات الفاعلة في حماية الطفل بالثقة في تصميم مناهج المشاركة المجتمعية البديلة. قد تتحدى ميزانيات الجهات المانحة وجداولها الزمنية وتوقعاتها أيضا النهج المجتمعية التي تتطلب أطر زمنية أطول.

Attitudes, skills, and capacities needed to adapt the CP actors’ approaches

المواقف، المهارات، والقدرات اللازمة لتكيف مناهج الجهات الفاعلة في حماية الطفل

• Cultivate attitudes such as: respect, humility, listening in a deep and engaged manner, empathy, flexibility, compassion, respect for and understanding of local culture, and patience.

• Develop the practice of reflection, learning, and adapting approaches. Begin by considering what you bring to your community engagement work.

• Be comfortable with flexibility and adaptability.

• Listen deeply to community members, their concerns, hopes, and fears, and facilitate discussions toward group problem-solving without injecting personal or organizational bias, but provide options. Create space for community people to decide what harm(s) to children to address and how.

• Focus on building trust among community members and between humanitarian actors through discussion and time spent together – the relationship is a long-term investment.

• Respect community members’ local understandings of risks to children, the resources they have at hand, and the supports they require.
• رعاية المواقف والسلوكيات مثل: الاحترام والتقدير والاستماع بطريقة عميقة ومشاركة والمرونة والرحمة واحترام وتزويدها فهي تقدر فيما تقدمه لمشاركة مجتمعك.

• تطوير ممارسة التفكير التوضيحي والتعلم وتكيف المواقف. بدأ بالتفكير فيما تقدمه لمشاركة مجتمعك.

• كن راضياً بالمرونة والقدرة على التكيف.

• اصغر بعضًا من أفراد المجتمع وآمالهم ومخاوفهم وسهل إجراء المناقشات لحل المشاكل الجماعية مع المحافظة على عدم إبادة آراء متحيزه وكذلك تقديم الخيارات. تم توفير جزء لأفراد المجتمع تقرير عمالقة أي من الضرر الذي قد يسببه الأطفال وكيف.

• ركز على بناء الثقة بين أفراد المجتمع وبين الأفراد الذين يهتمون بمجتمع الإنساني من خلال المناقشة والوقت الذي يقضونه معًا - ستكون العلاقة هذه استثمارًا بعيد المدى.

• احترم آراء أفراد المجتمع المحلي للمخاطر التي يتعرض لها الأطفال والموارد الموجودة لديهم والدعم الذي يحتاجونه.

Strengthen our capacities to:

• Analyze subtleties among community members, understand gender and power dynamics, and create opportunities to change social norms and make space for marginalized voices.

• Mobilize communities, energize individuals, and create teamwork around positivity.

• Reflect internally on the attributes of effective community engagement, and consider these in staff hiring, orientation, and professional development.

تعزيز قدراتنا على:

• تحليل التفاصيل الدقيقة بين أفراد المجتمع وفهم ديناميكيات النوع الاجتماعي والقوة وخلق الفرص لتغيير الأعراف الاجتماعية وإفصاح المجال للأصوات المهمة.

• تعني المجتمعات وتشجيع الأفراد وخلق العمل الجماعي باتجاهه.

• التفكير مليًا في سمات المشاركة المجتمعية الفعالة واخذها بنظر الاعتبار في كيفية اختيار الموظفين والتوجيه والتطوير المهني.

للحصول على مزيد من الإرشادات حول المشاركة الفعالة مع المجتمعات، يرجى الرجوع إلى الجزء الرابع، الملاحظة الإرشادية 11.
Part 4: Guidance Notes

In this section, methods and tools are presented that can be used to adapt current programming to support higher levels of community engagement and ownership. Thinking about the reflection done in Part 2 of this Reflective Field Guide can help you when identifying which resources to use from this section. The information below includes guidance on the following methods:

1. Methods for Effective and Participatory Community Engagement
2. Facilitating Discussions on Children’s Risks and Protection
3. Mapping the Context: How Do We Understand Existing Protection Capacities and Risks in the Community?
4. How to Identify Risks Associated with External Support
5. Understanding Community Conceptions of Child Protection
6. Prioritizing Community Child Protection Concerns
7. Meaningful Child Participation
8. Action planning with communities
9. How to Facilitate Linkages between Informal and Formal Child Protection Systems
10. Reflecting on the Quality of our Partnership with Communities

في هذا الجزء، يتم تقديم الأساليب والأدوات التي يمكن استخدامها لتكييف البرامج الحالية لدعم مستويات أعلى من المشاركة المجتمعية والإندماج. يمكنك أن تفكر بما انجز في الجزء الثاني من هذا الدليل الميداني التوضيحي لمساعدتك في تحديد الموارد التي يجب استخدامها من هذا القسم. تتضمن المعلومات أدناه إرشادات حول الطرق التالية:

1. طرق فعالة لتحقيق المشاركة المجتمعية.
2. تيسير عمل نقاش حول مخاطر وحماية الطفل.
3. تحديد تفاصيل السياق: كيف علينا فهم القدرات المتاحة حاليا لحماية الطفل والمخاطر الموجودة في المجتمع في ان واحد؟
4. كيف تتم عملية تحديد المخاطر المصاحبة للدعم الخارجي؟
5. التعرف على مفاهيم حماية الطفل المحلية.
6. إعطاء الأولوية للمخاوف النابعة من المجتمع بما يخصص حماية الطفل.
7. كيف علينا دعم المشاركة الطفل ذات المعنى؟
These Guidance Notes were developed in line with the Key Considerations and guided by the Supporting Community-led Child Protection: An Online Guide and Toolkit. Selected resources can be found in Part 5: Terminology and Resources to enable further reading and learning about the methods presented.

The methods and tools presented can be used all together to design learning and action planning initiatives. They can also be used individually to meet specific needs for data collection, program redesign, and reflection. All methods and tools should be adapted to your program contexts before use.

These are not intended to be one-off activities. The most crucial elements of participatory learning are developing relationships, gaining trust, and facilitating dialogue in the community. Activities to discuss child protection concerns can do harm if that trust is lacking, and if the context has not been adequately understood. Activities can be introduced as the relationship between the child protection actors and community members develops, beginning with the least intrusive, such as observation, for example. As the participatory learning process is ongoing you will adapt your methods with deeper understandings of the community, its members, and its systems.

ليس المقصود هنا بان هذه الإرشادات مهمة للاستعمال في حالة واحدة. من أهم العناصر في التعليم القائم على المشاركة هي تطوير العلاقات واكتساب اللغة وتسهيل الحوار في المجتمع. يمكن أن تضر الأنشطة التي تناقش المخاوف المتعلقة بحماية الطفل إذا كانت هذه النقطة غير موجودة وإذا لم يتم فهم السياق بشكل كاف. يمكن تقديم الأنشطة أثناء تطور العلاقة بين الجهات الفاعلة في مجال حماية الطفل وأفراد المجتمع. وهذا بدأ من الأقل تدخلاً، على سبيل المثال، المراقبة. سنقوم بتكييف أساليبك مع فهم أعمق للمجتمع وأعضائه وأنظمته مع استمرار عملية التعلم المتبادلة.
Guidance Note 1: Methods for Effective and Participatory Community Engagement

ملاحظات إرشادية رقم 1: طرق فعالة لتحقيق المشاركة المجتمعية.

Introduction

Using social ecology and systems approaches to CCP means you understand risk and protection from the points of view of the children, their families, and their communities. You look at how families and communities function to understand how they can support and strengthen protective elements. You want to understand influences on child development, risk, and protection, such as culture, power dynamics, gender norms, socio-political factors, etc., as well as the connections between the formal and informal systems that operate at various levels of the communities. Meaningful community engagement builds on participatory learning.

For further information on the social ecological and systems approach to CP, see Standard 14 of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action.

Analyzing existing information and, if needed, collecting new data to better understand CP issues are critical at all stages of a humanitarian action. It is critical to include an analysis and mapping of existing community capacities and resources. These are important foundations on which to base support of the community to tap into its strengths and develop appropriate supports that build on and not undermine capacities and promote resilience.

Demographics

Local understanding of child protection concepts, such as “child,” and well-being, for example.

Aspects of culture and society that influence risk and protection, and how those are understood

Desk reviews are important to establish a baseline of knowledge before planning for a deeper context analysis. In this first, more general, step of data collection, aim to gather information on:
Humanitarian impacts on children, adolescents, youth, families, and communities

The preparatory reviews are a key step to understanding the social environment and context. This first step involves gathering data to:

- Understanding the local understanding of child protection concepts such as "child", "well-being", etc.
- Understanding the cultural and social contexts that influence risk and protection and how to understand them.
- Understanding the human impacts on children, adolescents, youth, families, and communities.

After gaining a general understanding about the context in which the program will be implemented, there are several methods that can be used to gain a deeper understanding of the social ecology and protection environment in a community, including Participatory Action Research and Participatory Learning and Action (PLA).

Below is an overview of easy-to-use and adaptable methods. It is important that field staff who will be engaging community members with these tools are well-trained and confident in how to apply them.

Guiding principles and key considerations when using methods for community engagement

The use of these tools requires following certain principles and observing some ethical considerations. Do no harm

You must ensure that appropriate steps are taken to prevent and mitigate any type of harm to the community members with whom you are engaged. These could range from raising unrealistic expectations, to worsening conflict, and causing psychological distress. Set very clear expectations for participation and never make promises you cannot fulfill.

The following are particularly important considerations in undertaking this work.
Informed consent

- Assure community members that their engagement is voluntary and their participation does not determine their access to services.
- When you are collecting information from the community, explain why and how any information is collected, and how it will be used.
- Set very clear expectations for participation and never make promises you cannot fulfill.
- When involving children, provide information that is appropriate to the development, gender, and abilities; there must be assent from their parents to participate.
- For participants with different abilities, ensure that the consent procedure is adapted to their needs.

Confidentiality

Community engagement will often address sensitive, even taboo, topics, and trust will not be built unless people feel assured that what they share will be protected. Develop a confidentiality plan that will be shared with community members. Consider the following:

- Provide spaces that offer privacy, in which people will feel safest to speak openly in interviews or group discussions.
- Offer safe storage of written notes, photos, and audio/video tapes (if applicable), and only use those after receiving permission.
• Do not record names with identifying features without permission; general descriptors are used in publicly available documents (e.g., 20-year old mother).

• Agree on how to respond appropriately to sensitive issues if they arise.

غالباً ما تتفاعل مشاركة المجتمع مع مواضيع حساسة وحتى المواضيع المحترمة. وأن يثبت ذلك ما لم يشعر المشاركين بالاطمئنان والثقة بحماية ما يشاركونه من المعلومات. ثم بوضع خطة المحافظة على اللغة وسرعة المعلومات ليتم مشاركتها مع أفراد المجتمع. النظر في ما يلي:

**Child safeguarding**

وقاية الأطفال

Each agency has a Child Safeguarding Policy that applies to all staff who are directly in contact with children in the community, and includes any consultants, partner staff, or volunteers conducting community engagement activities with the agency or on the agency’s behalf.

لكل وكالة سياسة خاصة بها لوقاية الأطفال وتعطى هذه السياسة على جميع العاملين في شؤون الأطفال وعلى اتصال دائم معهم. وتشمل هذه السياسة استشارة أخصائيين أو موظفين مشاركين أو متطوعين يقومون بأنشطة المشاركة المجتمعية مع الوكالة أو نيباً عنها.

**Meaningful participation of children and adolescents**

المشاركة الهادفة للأطفال والمراهقين

Effective CCP approaches honor children’s and adolescents’ capacities to meaningfully contribute to their own protection, your programming, and to community life. The perception of children on their protection can differ from the perception of adults and should therefore be listened to. Child-sensitive and adolescent-appropriate methods and approaches that consider different developmental stages and abilities are important to create space for effective participation. Boys and girls have unique contributions that should be recognized and facilitated with sensitivity. You should demonstrate to the children that their contributions are being taken seriously and contributing to protection efforts.

تقدّر مناهج حماية الطفل على مستوى المجتمع المحلي الغالبة قدرات الأطفال والمرأة في حمايتهم الشخصية وإسهاماتهم في برامج حماية الطفل وفي الحياة المجتمعية. يمكن أن يختلف تصور الأطفال عن حمايتهم عن تصور البالغين وبالتالي ينبغي الاستماع إليهم. تعتبر الطرق والمناهج الحساسة للطفل والمناسبة للمرأة التي تراعي المراحل والقدرات التنموية المختلفة مهمة لتوفير مساحة للمشاركة الفعّالة. للبنين والبنات مساهمات فريدة ينبغي الاعتراف بها وتسيرها بحساسية. يجب عليك أن تثبت للأطفال أن مساهماتهم تؤخذ على محمل الجد وهي مساهمة في جهود الحماية.

**Inclusiveness**

الشمولية

Ensure inclusive representation in your approaches. In addition to community leaders and key stakeholders, be sure to involve members of the community who do not always influence decision making or who are marginalized. These voices often bring unique perspectives on CP concerns and capacities.

قد يضمن التمييز الشامل في المنهج الخاص بك. تأكد من مشاركة أفراد المجتمع قليلاً للمشاركة الذين لا يتوفرون دائماً في صنع القرار أو المهمشين بالإضافة إلى قادة المجتمع وأصحاب المصلحة الرئيسيين. غالباً ما تجعل هذه الأصوات وجهات نظر فريدة حول اهتمامات وقدرات حماية الطفل.
Avoiding assessment fatigue

When various humanitarian actors conduct assessments in the same community, it can cause confusion, frustration, anger, or distress. Plan community work based on what other community-level assessment or context analysis has been done, or is underway, so there is no duplication of activities. Strong collaboration with other humanitarian actors is important in respecting the community's time and effort.

Preventing and responding to distress

Efforts to understand community protection concerns and risks are not intended to inquire about specific cases of violence or abuse. Mention of these events may, however, arise in discussion if participants share painful experiences, causing them distress. Have a plan for these occasions to minimize the harm to participants. Some suggestions:

- Prepare in advance who or where it would be most important to refer someone who is distressed (e.g., natural helpers, social workers, religious leaders).
- Ensure you use or develop an organizational CP urgent action/adverse events procedure outlining how your agency will respond to disclosures.
- Do not encourage participants to share deeply personal, potentially painful things.
- Pay attention to body language and verbal cues that could indicate distress and suggest discontinuing the discussion for the moment; ask if they would like to speak with someone in their community for support.
- At the agency level, plan for psychosocial support for field workers who may also be distressed by reports that are shared with them, ensuring that it is provided in a confidential and culturally appropriate manner.
Accountability

Besides avoiding harm, an important principle in CCP is that as you learn and take information from the community, there is, in return, a tangible benefit to the community. This may include useful information on resources and support, reporting back to acknowledge their contributions to the work, and other actions that can have positive social impacts.

Often, CP actors cannot address the priority needs shared by community members because they do not fall into the CP mandate, there is not enough capacity to respond, or other reasons. You should make this clear to participants at the start of your engagement and explain how this information will be relayed to relevant actors who can follow up.

Attitudes and soft skills when using methods for community engagement

Effective facilitation requires approaching community engagement with respect, humility, and willingness to genuinely listen and value the knowledge of community members. This goes beyond trying to train staff to have qualities such as empathy, openness, and humility; it implies the need to emphasize an organizational culture in which agencies define interactions by those values. In turn, these same values would then influence programmatic interventions.

Methods
participatory methods commonly used. It is important to use more than one tool to collect the same information, as this allows “triangulation” of information from other methods to validate overall findings or see contrasting findings that need to be analyzed further.

Another consideration is the order in which methods are used. In-depth interviews may be the most intrusive interactions and probably should not be used until individuals know and trust you. Observation makes your presence in the community known and gives you an opportunity to begin to speak with people. Group discussions can be facilitated in ways that build confidence and trust, without getting too personal.

Prior to using the chosen method in a community, go through a process of cultural adaptation to ensure sensitivity of the method and questions to the context in which it is implemented. With all methods it is important that, at the end of a session, you summarize the findings or content of the interview and discussion to ensure you have understood the participants’ contributions. This will improve the quality of the information and demonstrate respect to the participants.

The subsequent Guidance Note 3 and Guidance Note 5 will explore what key questions might be useful for mapping protective capacities and risks, understanding community concepts of CP, prioritizing risks, and developing action plans. Depending on the information needed, different methods can be used. It is important to realize that concepts such as “children,” “community,” “protection,” etc., are understood differently across contexts. It is therefore recommended you adapt these concepts together with community members prior to collection of information to ensure you ask relevant questions. Methods specific to children’s participation are found in the guidance on How Do We Meaningfully Involve Children? (see Guidance Note 7).
Group discussions

These are semi-structured or structured processes that draw out experiences, perceptions, priorities, and solutions regarding CP risks. They should be conducted in medium-sized groups, in separate groupings based on gender and age, and as determined by social and cultural practice.

Group discussions are a common format for gaining a better understanding of community concepts of child development, risk, and protection; priority concerns about children and family; capacities and resources at the family and community level; as well as for action planning and follow-up monitoring of CCP initiatives. The benefit of focus group discussions is that they offer opportunities to observe dynamics among individuals, and the structure can create a natural discussion where people brainstorm and encourage others to share ideas and stories. Facilitators can use participatory methodologies, such as ranking/scoring exercises, diagrams, timelines, and functional mapping of CP systems. However, if not facilitated well, focus group discussions can lead to bias (e.g., you may only hear from the loudest person in the room) and are difficult to analyze.

Defining a focus group

• A focus group is a small group of 6 to 10 people led through an open discussion by a skilled moderator. The group needs to be large enough to generate rich discussion but not so large that some participants are left out.

• The focus group moderator nurtures sharing and dialogue in an open and spontaneous format. The moderator’s goal is to generate a maximum number of different ideas and opinions from as many different people as possible in the time allotted.

• The ideal amount of time to set aside for a focus group is anywhere from 45 to 90 minutes. Beyond that, most groups are not productive, and it becomes an imposition on the participants’ time.
Focus groups are structured around a set of carefully predetermined questions, usually no more than 10, but the discussion is free flowing. Questions might come up that were not pre-prepared, creating an opportunity to explore important topics. Participants’ comments can stimulate and influence the thinking and sharing of others. Some people even find themselves changing their thoughts and opinions during the group.

Group considerations around age, gender, class, etc., are important to enable safe space for discussion, and minimizing domination by some participants.

Designing focus group questions

The ideal number of questions for any one group is 8-12, with the fewer the better. Focus group participants will not have a chance to see the questions they are being asked. So, to make sure they understand and can fully respond to the questions posed, questions should be:

- Short and to the point
- Focused on one dimension each
- Unambiguously worded
- Open-ended or sentence completion types
- Non-threatening or embarrassing
- Worded in a way that they cannot be answered with a simple “yes” or “no” answer (use “why” and “how” instead)
There are three types of focus group questions:

1. **Engagement questions**: Introduce participants to and make them comfortable with the topic of discussion.
2. **Exploration questions**: Get to the core of the discussion.
3. **Exit questions**: Check to see if anything was missed in the discussion.

You may need to use translators in your focus group discussion. If so, be sure to prepare the translators so the translated questions are not simply literally repetitive of the original question, but that they really get to the point you want to reach with your original questions.

Recruiting and preparing for participants

In an ideal focus group, all the participants are very comfortable with each other but not necessarily know each other. Homogeneity is key to maximizing disclosure among focus group participants. Consider the following in establishing selection criteria for individual groups:

- **Gender**: Will both men and women feel comfortable discussing the topic in a mixed gender group?
• Age – What is the minimum age for children participating in a focus group (e.g., able to clearly consent to participate and communicate)? How intimidating would it be for a young person to be included in a group of older adults? Or vice versa?

• Power – Would a teacher be likely to make candid remarks in a group where his/her principal is also a participant?

Participant inclusion/exclusion criteria should be considered—will predetermining such criteria risk leaving people out of the process, potentially causing unintended harm.

Focus group participants can be recruited in any one of a number of ways. Some of the most popular include:

• Nomination – Key individuals nominate people they think would make good participants. Nominees are familiar with the topic, known for their ability to respectfully share their opinions, and willing to volunteer about 1½ hours of their time. This could include purposefully selecting some of the poorest, most marginalized adolescents and adults, who may be well-placed to reach the most vulnerable children.

• Random selection – If participants will come from a large but defined group (e.g., an entire high school) with many eager participants, names can be randomly drawn from a hat until the desired number of verified participants is achieved.

• All members of the same group – Sometimes an already existing group serves as an ideal pool from which to invite participants (e.g., Community Network, Youth Group, etc.).
Tell participants that the focus group will take about 1½ to 2 hours. Give them a starting time that is 15 minutes prior to the actual start of the focus group to allow for filling out necessary paperwork, having a bite to eat, and settling into the group. Arrange for a comfortable place in a convenient location. Depending on your group, you may also want to consider transportation. Arrange for food. At a minimum, offer a beverage and light snack.

Conducting the focus group

Ideally, the focus group is conducted by a team consisting of a moderator and assistant moderator (or notetaker). The moderator facilitates the discussion; the assistant takes notes. The ideal focus group moderator has the following traits:

- Can listen attentively with sensitivity and empathy
- Is able to listen and think at the same time
- Believes that all group participants have something to offer no matter what their education, experience, or background
- Has adequate knowledge of the topic
- Can keep personal views and ego out of the facilitation
• Can appropriately manage challenging group dynamics

• بأسلوبه إدارة تحديات ديناميكية المجموعة.

The assistant moderator must be able to do the following:

• يجب على المساعد القيام بال التالي:

• Take notes

• تسجيل الملاحظات.

• Note/record body language or other subtle but relevant clues

• تسجيل ما يحدث من لغة جسد أو أي حركة ذات صلة.

• Allow the moderator to do all the talking during the group

• يفسح المجال للميسر للتكلم خلال الجلسة.

• Both moderator and assistant moderator are expected to welcome participants and offer them food, if available.

• يقوم كلا المسير والمساعد في الترحيب بالمشاركين وتقديم الطعام لهم إن توفر.

Do not forget to remind participants that:

• لا تنسى تذكير المشاركين بالتالي:

• Participation is voluntary

• ان المشاركة تطوعية.

• Nobody has to answer questions if they do not want to answer

• ليس على أحد الإجابة على السؤال إذا لم يرغب بذلك.

• Participants can leave the focus group discussion at any time

• يستطيع المشاركون مغادرة الجلسة متى ما أرادوا.

It may be important to collect demographic information from participants if age, gender, or other attributes are important for correlation with focus group findings. Design a short half-page form for the facilitator to document this information. Administer it before the focus group begins. The moderator uses a prepared script to welcome participants, reminds them of the purpose of the group, and also to set ground rules.

قد يكون جمع المعلومات السكانية مهمة، كالعمر والنوع الجنسي وغيرها إذا كانت تلك المعلومات ذات صلة في الموضوع المدح مناقشته. قد نصمم نصف صفحة للميسر للتسجيل تلك المعلومات، وقد يبدأ ذلك الأمور قبل البدا بالجلسة. يقوم المسير في الترحيب بالمشاركين وتذكيرهم بهدف الجلسة وقوانين الجلسة من خلال سيناريو مكتوب مسبقًا.

Consent

 الموافقة
Before anything else, you must seek consent to participate. All focus group participants should be read out loud and given paper copies of a consent form, which states the purpose of the focus group, how the information they offer (or photographs) will be used, any potential risks and benefits, and that they agree to participate. Consent should be documented (either in signature form or verbally, with the assistant facilitator taking notes). Any participant has the right to refuse to consent and may leave the focus group at this point.

Before anything else, you must seek consent to participate. All focus group participants should be read out loud and given paper copies of a consent form, which states the purpose of the focus group, how the information they offer (or photographs) will be used, any potential risks and benefits, and that they agree to participate. Consent should be documented (either in signature form or verbally, with the assistant facilitator taking notes). Any participant has the right to refuse to consent and may leave the focus group at this point.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Focus Group Introduction</th>
<th>مقدمة المجموعة التخصوصية</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Welcome</td>
<td>مرحبا بك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanks for agreeing to be part of the focus group. We appreciate your willingness to participate.</td>
<td>شكرًا لموافقتكم لتكونوا جزءًا من هذه المجموعة التخصوصية. نحن نقدر عزمكم على المشاركة.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Introductions</td>
<td>مقدمات</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderator; Assistant moderator</td>
<td>المدير الرئيسي: مساعد المدير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purpose of Focus Groups</td>
<td>هدف المجموعة التخصوصية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We have been asked by _______________ to conduct the focus groups.</td>
<td>قد طلب منا من قبل _______________ لعقد هذه الجلسة.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The reason we are having these focus groups is to find out _______________.</td>
<td>أن الهدف من عقد هذه الجلسات هو لمعرفة _______________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We need your input and want you to share your honest and open thoughts with us.</td>
<td>نحن في الحاجة لاشتراك ونرغب أن تشارك معنا المعلومات والأفكار بصدق.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ground Rules</td>
<td>القواعد الأساسية:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. We want you to do the talking.</td>
<td>1. نحن نريد أن تفعل التحدث.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
66

1. نحن نفضل أن تتكلمت انت
   أ. نحن نطمن مشاركة الجميع.
   ب. من المحتمل أن اوجه لك السؤال لم أسمع منك خلال الجلسة.
   ج. إذا لم ترغب في الإجابة على السؤال، فهذا الأمر طبيعي. افصح بذلك (لا ارغب بالتكلم الآن).

   a. We would like everyone to participate.
   b. I may call on you if I haven't heard from you in a while.
   c. If you do not wish to answer, that is perfectly fine; just say “I do not wish to speak now.”

2. There are no right or wrong answers.

   أ. جميع إجابة صحيحة أو خاطئة.
   ب. جميع مشاركات الناس هي مهمة.
   ج. من الممكن أن يتم التحدث سواء كنت اتفقت أو لا.

   a. Every person’s experiences and opinions are important.
   b. Speak up whether you agree or disagree.
   c. We want to hear a wide range of opinions.

3. What is said in this room stays here.

   أ. أي شيء يتم مشاركته في هذه الغرفه يبقى في هذه الغرفه.
   ب. هوية المشاركين سوف تبقى مجهولة.
   ج. هل تسمح لنا بأن نأخذ الملاحظات؟

   a. We want to capture everything you have to say.
   b. We don’t identify anyone by name in our report. You will remain anonymous.

4. We will be taking notes.

   أ. سوف نقوم بإخض الملاحظات.
   ب. نرغب بتسجيل جميع ما تقوم به مشاركتك معنا.
   ج. نحن لا نقوم بتحديد الأشخاص من قبل أسمائهم وهميتهم في تقاريرنا. هوية المشاركين سوف تبقى مجهولة.

   a. We will be taking notes.
   b. We don’t identify anyone by name in our report. You will remain anonymous.
c. Do we have your permission to take notes?

- Before asking the first focus group question, an icebreaker can be inserted to increase comfort and level the playing field.
  - قبل البداية بأول سؤال، فعالية لكسر الحاجز بين المشتركين قد تكون فكرة جيدة لنشر الراحة بين المشاركون.
- The focus group facilitator has a responsibility to adequately cover all prepared questions within the time allotted. S/he also has a responsibility to get all participants to talk and fully explain their answers. Some helpful probes include:
  - تقع على عاتق ميسر الجلسة تغطية جميع الأسئلة خلال وقت الجلسة. كذلك تقع على عاتق الميسر السماح لجميع أفراد المجموعة المشاركة وشرح اجوبتهم. اليك بعض الأسئلة المساعدة:
    - “Can you talk about that more?”
    - هل لك أن تتكلم عن هذا بصورة أوسع؟
    - “Help me understand what you mean.”
    - هل لك مساعدتي بفهم ما تعنيه بذلك؟
    - “Can you give an example?”
    - هل لك إعطائي مثال؟
  - It is good facilitator practice to paraphrase and summarize long, complex, or ambiguous comments. It demonstrates active listening and clarifies the comment for everyone in the group.
  - انطلاق من العادات الجيدة للميسر أن يقوم بإعادة صياغة النص وتلخيص ال等待ة المعددة والطويلة أو التعليقات الغير واضحة. فهذا دليل على الاصغاء الفعال والقابلية على توضيح التعليقات لجميع أفراد الجلسة.
- Because the facilitator holds a position of authority and perceived influence, s/he must remain neutral, agreeing/disagreeing, or praising/denigrating any comment made. It is good practice to explain in advance, for example, that a nod means a participant has been heard, and does not indicate agreement.
  - لأن الميسر يحتل مرتبتة في موقع سلطة داخل الجلسة وبعد مؤثر على أفرادها، فيجب عليه أن يحافظ على حياديته وموافقة أو عدم موافقته ومنحه أو ذمه أو الإدلاع بأي تعليق داخل الجلسة. من الممارسات الجيدة أن تشرح مقدماً، على سبيل المثال، أن الإيماءة تعني سماع أحد المشاركين، ولا تشير إلى تعاق.

A moderator must tactfully deal with challenging participants.

- The dominator: “It is important that each person have a voice in this discussion, so let’s hear from someone who has not spoken yet.”

- Here are some appropriate strategies:
  - اليك بعض الاستراتيجيات الملائمة:
The participant who is overly talkative: Stop eye contact; look at your watch; jump in at their inhale.

The shy participant: Make eye contact; call on them; smile at them.

The participant who talks very quietly: Ask them to repeat their response more loudly.

When the focus group is complete, the moderator thanks all participants.

Immediately after all participants leave, the moderator and assistant moderator debrief all the notes with the date, time (if more than one group per day), and the name of the group.

One useful type of focus group discussion is Participatory Listing and Ranking, which asks participants to prioritize important aspects of CP in their context. In an assessment this helps the CP actor to understand the community’s most important concerns, needs, resources, etc. It is also an important tool in developing community Action Plans. See Guidance Note 6 for details.

Community Mapping: Documentation Template

Community mapping is an illustration of key features in the community from the perspective of its members. This can be used to highlight areas in the community where children and adolescents feel protected or at risk, and to identify social groups that may be marginalized or in other ways most vulnerable. It is also important to identify strengths and resources that can be built on in contextually and sustainable ways. Mapping can be done by men and women, youth, and children, often producing differing perspectives that can enrich your analysis – especially when mappings by one group are shared with another!
Mapping is a highly participatory activity that is done in small groups that jointly develop their community map. Maps can be drawn on large sheets of paper with markers, as well as on the ground using local materials (e.g., sticks, stones, other objects to represent structures). This method also should be used as one of several methods to compare and validate findings.

Objectives of the Session: At the end of the session, participants should be able to:

- Share their experiences during the conflict.
- Identify areas where they feel safe and unsafe in their communities.

Time Requirement: 1 hour

Materials Needed: Blue, red, and green (or other three colors) markers/crayons, flipchart paper, and masking tape.

Process and Discussion:

1. Ask participants to break into two groups (if less than five participants, do not break into groups). Give each group a flipchart paper and ask them to draw a map of the community using a BLACK marker. Encourage them to think of places where they spend a lot of time, where they go each day, where their friends and family go, what are the important buildings, markets, etc.?

2. Once they have drawn the map, prompt them to do the following on the map:

   - Write down their experiences during the conflict.
   - Mark areas where they feel safe and unsafe.

Materials Needed: Blue, red, and green (or other three colors) markers/crayons, flipchart paper, and masking tape.

Process and Discussion:

1. Ask participants to break into two groups (if less than five participants, do not break into groups). Give each group a flipchart paper and ask them to draw a map of the community using a BLACK marker. Encourage them to think of places where they spend a lot of time, where they go each day, where their friends and family go, what are the important buildings, markets, etc.?

2. Once they have drawn the map, prompt them to do the following on the map:

   - Write down their experiences during the conflict.
   - Mark areas where they feel safe and unsafe.
a. Using a Blue marker, circle areas where they spend most of their time.

أ - أرسم خطأ حول الأماكن التي تقضون معظم وقتكم بها باللون الأزرق.

➢ Prompt Questions: Ask them about their daily activities, where do they go during the day? Where do they fetch water? Where do they go during the evening/night? Where do they fetch firewood? What about recreation/entertainment, Mosque/Church, boreholes, market, farmland, etc.?

سؤال: أسأل المشاركين ما هي نشاطاتهم اليومية، أي يذهبون خلال اليوم؟ من أين يحصلون على الماء؟ أي يذهبون خلال الليل؟ ماذا عن التنشطات الترفيهية؟ أي يقع المسجد أو الكنيسة؟ الآبار والأسواق والمزارع الخ؟

b. Using a Red marker, put an X in areas where they do not feel safe.

ب - باستخدام اللون الأحمر قم بوضع علامة X على المناطق التي يشعرون بها بعدم الأمان.

➢ Prompt Questions: Ask them about areas where violence usually occurs, such as beatings, sexual assault, bullying, theft, etc. Which areas are frequently attacked by armed groups, gangs, etc.? Which areas are usually not accessible due to security reasons?

سؤال: أسأل المشاركين حول المناطق التي تحدث بها أعمال عنف كالعراك والتحرش الجنسي والتنمر والسرقة الخ. ما هي المناطق التي يتم تهاجمها بشكل متكرر من قبل القوات المسلحة والعصابات الخ؟ ما هي المناطق التي لا يمكن الوصول إليها لأسباب أمنية؟

c. Using a Green marker, circle areas where you feel safe.

ج - أرسم خطأ حول المناطق الآمنة باستخدام اللون الأخضر.

➢ Prompt Questions: Ask them about areas where they go without any fear of attack. Which areas do you go for help? Where do you feel happy, healthy, or enjoy time with friends and family?

سؤال: أسأل المشاركين عن المناطق التي بإنتاج طريقة الوصول إليها دون الخوف من أي هوجوم محتمل أي المناطق تذهب إليها حين تطلب المساعدة، أي المناطق تشعر بالسعادة والصحة الجيدة والاستمتاع بوقتك مع العائلة والاصدقاء؟

Closing: Thank everyone for their time and support and explain the next steps in the process.

الختام: شكر الجميع لوقتكم ودعمكم واشرح لهم الخطوات التالية من العملية.
Introduction

Observation is the process of being physically present in the community and documenting the daily activities of community members as they relate to children. More than visual observation, it also involves what you hear when children are engaged in interactions with people in their daily life, such as parents, peers, teachers, community leaders, etc. Participant observation is ethical since it does not position the observer so far apart from local people and does not objectify them. It is good practice in the initial learning phase of your community engagement.

Observation can also be prone to bias, and it can affect the behavior of some individuals if you are not familiar with the community. Observation is therefore most effectively done when spending a long time in the community so that people get used to your presence. If possible, it is beneficial to stay in the community outside of “office hours” to understand what happens at different points in time. This methodology should be used alongside other methods to verify that your observations are accurate. Observation can take different forms, such as:

Observation: Documentation Template

المراقبة: نماذج توثيقية

المقدمة

المراقبة هي عملية التواجد فعلياً في المجتمع وتوثيق النشاطات اليومية لأفراد المجتمع في نفاكم مع الأطفال. لا تقتصر عملية المراقبة على ما تراه فحسب بل تتضمن ما تسمعه من الأطفال عند تفاعلهم مع بعضهم البعض ومع أفراد المجتمع في حياتهم اليومية مثل الآباء والأقران والمعلمين وقادة المجتمع الخ. بعد عمل المراقب عملاً اخلاقياً لأنه لا يضع المراقب بعيداً عن المصلحين متى استثنى المراقب ولا يتم تمييزهم. تعتبر هذه العملية ممارسة جيدة في مرحلة التعلم الأولى في المشاركة المجتمعية.

Observation can take different forms, such as:

ما بين عمر ال 12-16 سنة يشاركون في وضع خريطة مجتمعية في (ماراوي) في الفلبين سنة 2018. الصورة منظمة (Plan International)
• **Physical mapping**: This is the observation of the physical structures and spaces in the community and how different people interact with them. For example, where boys and girls of different ages are present or not present and where children interact with adults. You will take notes about spaces that seem particularly relevant to CP issues—spaces that protect children and those who pose risks.

• **Transsect walks**: These walks can begin as a predetermined route to walk through the physical layout of a community. It will orient you to the physical and social spaces, and help you identify places where you would like to spend more time observing. This type of mapping can be very useful to do with children. Transsect walks can also illustrate social interactions in public spaces. How do boys and girls of different ages interact with each other and with men and women? What do you observe about gender and power dynamics, inclusivity or marginalization, and other social considerations? Stopping and talking with different people, including those from poorer families, is also encouraged, as this process helps to build relationships with community members.

During the observation you will jot notes in a notebook and type them up as soon as possible after the activity. You can use this template to organize the information afterwards and compare it to findings of other methods.

**Sample Template**

**نموذج**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Who was there?</th>
<th>What were they doing?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Women and men traders, older boys, adolescent boys</td>
<td>Selling goods and food, talking with each other, selling shopping bags, cleaning food stalls, carrying goods to vehicles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other General Observations

*Men and women did not interact very much.*

In planning your observation activities, you would have considered some of the priority information you wanted to collect; for example, what are the common activities of adolescent boys and girls?
during a certain part of the day? What roles do young boys and girls play in public spaces? You may
have put these in the form of key questions you wanted them to answer, or a listing of information.
Once you have done this, What have you learned from your observations related to your research?

In the process of conducting observations, you should consider some information that you want to collect.
What are the activities that teenagers of girls and boys do in a usual manner during the day? What roles do boys
and girls play in public spaces? You might have put these in the form of key questions you wanted them to answer, or a listing of information.

Once you have done this, What have you learned from your observations related to your research?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Information Sought/Key Questions</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>المعلومات المراد بها: أسئلة مهمة</td>
<td>البيانات</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**In-depth Interview: Documentation Template**

**مقابلة شخصية مطولة: نموذج توثيقي**

**Introduction**

These are one-on-one conversations with a semi-structured format to gain first-hand feelings,
perspectives, and experiences relating to the key questions you want answered. It is important to use
open-ended questions that allow the person being interviewed to describe their responses without a
simple “yes” or “no.” This method requires active listening skills, and the ability to ask follow-up probing
questions to enrich the information that is gathered. There should be a notetaker for detailed written
notes, and an audio recording with permission, if possible.

The selection of community members to interview may come after you have conducted an observation
and group activities to build some recognition and trust in the community. They may be individuals you
observed or identified as playing an important role for children in the community. They may also recommend others with relevant experience for you to interview. Below is a sample from the Key Informant Interview Template used in an investigation about child early and forced marriage (CEFM). You can adapt tools to your specific questions and document your interviews.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Team Members:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start and End Time of Activity:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participant Description:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Introduction

Thank you so much for taking the time to meet with me. My name is ________, and I am working with the [agency]. We are interested in learning more about the needs and priorities of adolescent girls in [country/community]. We would also like to understand parents’ and caregivers’ attitudes toward the provision of adolescent [Sexual and Reproductive Health/ Gender-Based Violence (GBV)/education] and child marriage. Given your role in providing information and services to adolescents, we wanted to take this time to speak with you to learn more about the situation of adolescent girls and how your work addresses their needs. This should take about 1 hour. Do you have any questions before we begin?

شكرا جزيلاً لموافتك على اللقاء بي. اسمي ________، وأنا اعمل مع [اسم الوكالة]. نحن مهتمون في معرفة المزيد حول احتياجات وأولويات المراهقات في [اسم البلد/المجتمع]. نحن أيضاً مهتمون بعرفة مواقف مقدمي الرعاية والوالدين حول تقديم المواد التعليمية الخاصة بالصحة الجنسية والإنجابية والعنف القائم على أساس النوع الاجتماعي وزواج الأطفال. ننظر لدلك روابطك على توفير المعلومات والخدمات الخاصة بالمرأة، نحن نرغب الحديث معك ومعرفة المزيد حول أوضاع المراهقات وكيف يقوم عملكم بتحديد احتياجاتهم. سوف تستغرق هذه المقابلة حوالي ساعة واحدة. هل لديك أي أسئلة قبل أن نبدأ؟
Ensure that informed consent has been given before beginning the interview.

احرص على الحصول على الموافقة المستنيرة قبل البدأ في المقابلة.

**General**

First, I’d like to ask you some general questions about your experience working in this setting:

أولاً، أود أن أسألك بعض الأسئلة العامة حول تجربتك في العمل في هذه الظروف:

1. Could you tell me a bit about your role working with adolescents in this community? How long have you had this role?

1. هل بإمكانك إخباري عن دورك في العمل مع الفتيات المراهقات في هذا المجتمع؟ متى بدأت ممارسة هذا الدور؟

2. In your view, what are the most pressing issues facing adolescent girls in this setting? Can you tell me more about the differences in issues faced by those 10-14 years of age and those 15-19 years of age? What about adolescent girls living with a disability?

2. من وجهة نظرك، ما هي أصعب المشاكل التي تواجهها الفتيات المراهقات في هذه الظروف؟ هل بإمكانك إخباري كيف تختلف المشاكل المختلفة التي تواجهها الفتيات مابين سن 10-14 عن تلك المشاكل التي تواجهها الفتيات مابين سن 15-19؟ ماذا عن الفتيات المراهقات اللواتي يعانين من الإعاقة؟

3. What support for adolescent girls is currently being provided by community members and external child protection agencies

3. ما نوع الدعم الذي تحصل عليه الفتيات المراهقات حالياً من قبل أفراد المجتمع ووكالات حماية الطفل الخارجية؟

4. What supports are most important for adolescent girls to access in this setting?

4. ما نوع الدعم الأكثر أهمية الذي تحتاجه الفتيات المراهقات وما هي صعوبة الوصول اليه في هذه الظروف؟

a. Information needs?

   أ. احتياجات معلوماتية؟

b. Service needs?

   ب. احتياجات خدمية؟

c. Program needs?

   ج. احتياجات برامجية؟

5. What are the key challenges experienced by CEFM programs (or other adolescent programming) in trying to reach adolescent girls?

5. ما هي التحديات الرئيسية التي يصاحبها برامج الحد من زواج القاصرات والزواج القسري (أو برامج المراهقات الأخرى) في المحاولة الى الوصول الى المراهقات؟

   a. What challenges might adolescent girls have in receiving information and services?

   أ. ما هي التحديات التي من الممكن أن تواجه الفتيات المراهقات في الحصول على المعلومات والخدمات؟
b. Are there any challenges regarding attitudes of service providers? Or program staff?

ب. هل يوجد هناك تحديات تخص مواقف مزودي الخدمات أو موظفي البرامج؟

c. How have these challenges been addressed?

ج. كيف تم تجربة تلك التحديات؟

Continue questions, making specific mention to questions that should only be asked to certain informants, such as health workers vs. teachers vs. police, etc.

استمر بطرح الاستفسارات، محددة تستعرض أسئلة محددة للمعلومات، على سبيل المثال، مزودي الخدمات الصحية، المعلمين، أجهزة الشرطة الخ.

Closing

الختام

For all interviewees:

لجميع الأشخاص الذين أجريت معهم المقابلات:

1. What information would be helpful to know about adolescent girls to provide services that meet their needs?

1. ما هي المعلومات التي يمكن أن تساعد على فهم احتياجات الفتيات المراهقات بشكل أكبر تلبيطها لهم؟

2. How could you foresee using research on the drivers of CEFM and protective assets/capacities of adolescent girls to inform services or programs?

2. كيف يمكنك التنبؤ بالتوجهات البحثية حول دوافع زواج القاصرات والزواج القسري والأصول والقبول في البرنامج تأثير ثقافتها للمرأة التي تساهم في تأثير ملائماتها وبرامجها؟

   a. What knowledge is currently needed for this research that would shape programs for this group?

   أ. ما هي المعلومات اللازمة حالياً لرسم برامج تخص هذه المجموعة؟

3. Is there anything more you would like to add?

3. هل توجد لديكم أي إضافة أخرى؟

Thank you so much for taking the time to answer these questions. We very much appreciate your time, as your input will help to shape this research effort going forward. Do you have any final questions?

نشكركم الجزيل على إعطائنا وقتكم لإجابة على الأسئلة، نحن نقدر وتقديركم والأسماء، سوف ندعم هنا البحث والتقدم به نحو الأمام. هل لديك أي أسئلة أخرى؟

Suggestions for questions to guide your In-depth Interview, by identifying the most important information you want to collect, can be found in Guidance Note 3 and Guidance Note 5. They are not necessarily intended to be used in a rigid, survey-style questionnaire. The notetaker will write detailed
notes and (with consent) audio record the interview. As soon as possible after the interview, type up the verbatim notes in their entirety, according to the question (if they followed the questions).

You will return to your key questions and see what information you gained related to them. This can be put in a simple table, as seen below, or on a spreadsheet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Additional comments:

6. Observations:

7. Comments about the process for shared learning:
Documentation and reporting
التوثيق واعداد التقارير

These approaches provide a lot of information that will need to be analyzed, so it is important to have a plan for notetaking during activities, documentation, and storage. This will depend on the extent of the context analysis you plan to conduct and the resources available (including staff).

It is important that detailed documentation be done as soon as possible after sessions to ensure accuracy. Reporting must be timely, as the relevance of the information collected may change over time.

Recording
التسجيل

It is highly recommended to have a dedicated notetaker, in addition to a facilitator, for each activity. The use of audio/video recordings can help with accuracy, though it may not be acceptable in some community contexts. It is also important to record non-verbal communication, which requires attentiveness and astute observation.

Documentation
التوثيق

It can be a challenge to manage large amounts of written information, and you will have to plan for that, based on your available resources. Methods of organizing “themes” that arise from all of your information can range from using note cards of differing colors, to spreadsheets and qualitative data software. Determine what will be most effective based on your technical and material resources. If you have a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) unit in your agency, seek their technical guidance.

قد تكون إدارة كميات كبيرة من المعلومات المكتوبة تحديا. وسيكون عليك التخطيط لذلك استنادا إلى الموارد المتاحة لديك. يمكن أن تتراوح طرق تنظيم "المواضيع" التي تنشأ من جميع المعلومات الخاصة بك من استخدام بطاقات الملاحظات ذات الألوان المختلفة إلى جداول البيانات وبرامج البيانات النوعية. حدد أكثر العناصر فاعلية استنادا إلى مواردك التقنية والمادية. إذا كان لديك وحدة مراقبة وتقييم في وكالتك، قم بطلب التوجيه الفني منهم.
Storage
التخزين

Confidentiality is one of the key principles in CP work, and community members who share their experiences and perspectives with you must be assured that theirs will be respected. Make an information storage plan for all documentation—written, audio/video recorded, photos, and electronic documents. This could include locked storage spaces with limited access and password-protected electronic documents. Include steps for long-term storage or destruction of materials. These plans should be shared with the community.

Dissemination
tوزيع

The collected information should be disseminated back to members in the community in an appropriate way. This can be discussed with community members during the data collection.
Guidance Note 2: Facilitating Discussions on Children’s Risks and Protection

الملاحظات إرشادية رقم 2: تيسير إجراء نقاش حول خطر وحماية الطفل.

The key to successful community engagement is facilitation. How we engage with children, youth, parents, community leaders, and others is as important as our technical expertise in CP. It is important to approach communities not as “experts,” but as facilitators of shared efforts to protect their children, and open to learning from communities being experts in their own lives. Effective facilitators are:

التيسير هو مفتاح المشاركة المجتمعية الناجحة. إن كيفية تعاملنا مع الأطفال والشباب وأولياء الأمور وقادة المجتمع وغيرهم لا تقل أهمية عن خبرتنا الفنية في حماية الطفل. من المهم أن نتعامل مع المجتمعات ليس “كخبراء” بل كميسرين للجهود المشتركة لحماية أطفالهم والانتفاع على التعلم من المجتمعات كخبراء في حياتهم الخاصة. الميسرون الفعالون هم:

- **Learners**: humble, open to new ideas, flexible to new ways of doing things, willing to build on existing knowledge with new information, do not judge the community they are working with, etc.
- **Listeners**: attentive, engaged, curious, patient, emphasizing dialogue and not lectures
- **Negotiators**: open to tension, understand and manage power dynamics, willing to see different sides of issues, gently persuasive, comfortable not controlling the discussion, and committed to positive outcomes for all participants with a specific focus on age, gender, and inclusion dimensions
- **Observers**: sensitive to non-verbal cues/body language, interpersonal dynamics with a specific focus on age, gender, and inclusion dimensions

Not all these attitudes and dispositions, or “soft skills,” can be taught, but they can be cultivated through reflection, practice, and institutionalizing them in organizational culture.18

لا يمكن تدريس كل هذه السلوكيات والاتصافات أو “ المهارات الشخصية”, ولكن يمكن تربيتها من خلال التفكير والممارسة إضافة الطابع المؤسسي عليها في ثقافة المنظمة.

**How can I be a facilitator of community dialogue and action?**

كيف يمكنني أن أكون ميسرا للحوار والعمل المجتمعي؟
Genuine collaboration is built on respect and trusting relationships. There are values, attitudes, and behaviors that can promote facilitative, collaborative approaches. Consider some behavioral competencies that can foster effective community engagement:

- Acting as a catalyst or facilitator to enable shared discussion, decision making, and consensual actions; not as an “expert”
- Listening to community members in a deep and engaged manner to understand their concerns, hopes, and fears; helping to guide discussions toward group problem-solving without injecting personal or organizational bias, but providing options
- Working to build trust among community members and with humanitarian actors through patience and time spent together; relationship-building is a long-term investment
- appreciating community members’ local understandings of risks to children, the resources they have at hand, and the supports they require
- Being able to understand within the local culture the power dynamics related to gender and age, to create opportunities to change harmful social norms, and to make space for marginalized voices
- Adaptable to different styles of participant engagement
- Having the skills to mobilize communities, energize individuals, and create teamwork around shared goals
- Being flexible and adaptable to new ideas and ways of working

There are several skills that you need to be effective facilitators that are discussed below.
Communication

Our verbal and non-verbal communication can either reinforce or undermine the way you (humanitarian actors) communicate, so it is important to become aware of all the elements involved in the communication process. Your communication skills also help you to convey many of the principles and values on which CP work is based and help in creating trust and showing respect to the individuals and communities with whom they work. Communication is one of the most important elements of facilitative approaches. It seems like something you do naturally, but it is influenced by many factors in your environment, such as culture and social norms, as well as other factors, such as age, gender, power dynamics, etc. Styles of communication can vary greatly across cultures, and not being sensitive to differences can lead to difficulties in your CCP work.

Communication involves more than just language. Verbal communication also involves tone and volume, for example. Much of your communication is non-verbal (or body language), which can be subtle and difficult to perceive. Non-verbal communication is also influenced by culture and social norms, such as:

- Not looking someone in the eyes while talking: In some cultures, this is interpreted as someone is too shy and lacks confidence. In other cultures, this can be a sign of respect and deference.
- Standing very close while talking: In some cultures, this can be a sign of openness and trust. In others, it can be perceived as being overly assertive and rude.

The way you communicate can affect how you are perceived by others. It is important to be aware of the cultural norms and expectations of the communities you are working with. This will help you to communicate more effectively and build trust and rapport with the people you are working with.

For example, in some cultures, direct eye contact is considered to be a sign of respect and trust. In other cultures, it may be seen as aggressive or disrespectful. It is important to be aware of these cultural differences and adjust your communication style accordingly.

Other non-verbal cues that can affect communication include body language, gestures, and facial expressions. These can convey a range of emotions and meanings, and it is important to be aware of these as well.

It is also important to be mindful of your own body language and how it may be perceived by others. For example, crossing your arms or avoiding eye contact may be interpreted as being closed off or unapproachable.

Overall, it is important to be aware of the cultural norms and expectations of the communities you are working with, and to adjust your communication style accordingly. This will help you to build trust and rapport with the people you are working with, and to communicate more effectively.

Hence, there are several aspects of communication that need to be taken into consideration when working with communities. These include:

- Verbal communication:
  - Language:
    - Accuracy:
    - Clarity:
    - Appropriateness:
  - Tone:
  - Volume:
  - Timing:

- Non-verbal communication:
  - Physical contact:
  - Physical distance:
  - Posture:
  - Eye contact:
  - Facial expressions:
  - Gestures:

- Cultural awareness:
  - Understanding:
  - Sensitivity:
  - Adaptability:

By being aware of these aspects of communication, you can improve your ability to effectively communicate with communities and build trust and rapport with them. This will help you to work more effectively and achieve your goals.
As external actors, it is your responsibility to learn about the cultural and social influences on communication styles and develop an understanding of what might present challenges in your work. For this reason, engaging members of the community to be facilitators will help to promote more effective communication.

تقع على عاتقك مسؤولية التعرف على التأثيرات الثقافية والاجتماعية على أساليب الاتصال وتطوير فهم لما قد يشكل تحدياً لعملك بصفتك أحد الجهات الخارجية الفاعلة. لهذا السبب، فإن مشاركة أفراد المجتمع ليكونوا ميسرين سيساعد على تعزيز التواصل الأكثر فعالية.

**Communication skills**

It was stated at the beginning of this Guidance Note that good facilitators are **Learners**. When facilitators engage with community members, they learn through keen observation and listening. Listening allows you to gain a deeper understanding of the community CP risks, protective capacities, and resources. Importantly, it also gives community collaborators an opportunity to reflect on their situation, voice their concerns and their knowledge, and problem-solve, among other things. This process is empowering and builds mutual respect and trust.

ذكرنا في بداية هذه الملاحظة التوجيهية أن الميسرين هم المتعلمون. عندما يتعاملوا مع أفراد المجتمع، يتعلمون من خلال الملاحظة والاسمع. الاستماع يتيح لك الحصول على فهم أعمق لمخاطر الطفل في المجتمع وقدرات الحماية والموارد. الأهم من ذلك أنه يتيح أيضًا للمتعاونين في المجتمع فرصة للفكر في موقفهم وتعبر عن مخاوفهم ومعارفهم ولحل المشكلات ضمن أشياء أخرى. هذه العملية تساعد على رفع معنويات المشاركين وبناء الاحترام المتبادل والثقة.

In multiple discussions with men and women displaced by the Marawi siege, Philippines Pilot Country team members listened to participants share what supports have been particularly meaningful in the humanitarian response. Most conversations turned to what needs still remained and requests for specific assistance. As the discussions wrapped up, the team explained what they could and could not follow up on. In response, every group shared that it was just valuable that the team took time to be there and listen. With emotion, some participants said that they had not felt heard before, and it was reassuring.

Matunggao Baquit Village, Balo-I, Lanao del Norte (2018, December); Marawi City (2019, August and October) Sarimanok Site 1, Boganga Transitory Camp, Barangay Malimono

في مناقشات متعددة مع الرجال والنساء الذين نزحوا بسبب حصار مراوي، استمع أعضاء فريق الفلبين الذين شاركوا في شرح الدعم الذي كان له مغزى خاص في الاستجابة الإنسانية. احترمو جميع المحادثات إلى ما تبقى من الاحتياجات وطلب المساعدة المحددة. مع انتهاء المناقشات، أوضح الفريق ما يمكنهم متابعته وما لم يتمكنوا من متابعته. ردًا على ذلك، أشارت كل مجموعة إلى أنه كان من المهم جداً أن يكرس الفريق وقتاً للمنكث في المكان والاستماع. قال بعض المشاركين أنهم لم يشعروا بأي الاستماع لوضعهم من قبل، وكان ذلك مطمئناً.

قرية ماتنچاو باكيت، بالي-أ، لاناؤ دل نورتي (كانون الأول، 2018); مدينة مراوي (أب وتشرين الأول، 2019) موقع ساريمانوك 1،مخيم مؤقت بوجانج باراجيب ماليمو.
**Active listening**

Active listening is an engaged form of listening and is critical in CCP. It is patient, curious, probing, and encouraging. There are techniques that can be practiced, but it really requires the “soft skills” discussed in the Key Considerations and **Guidance Note 11**—empathy, respect, and humility.

Below is a summary of the key characteristics of active listening:

| Questions that cannot be answered with just a yes, no, or one-word answer. For example, “What are your main concerns for your child’s well-being?” | Asking open questions  
|---|---|
| Questions that can be answered with a one-word answer should be avoided, although they can be useful to clarify situations. For example, “Did you eat today?” | Avoiding closed questions  
| Showing that what was said was heard by repeating what was said. For example, “I am so busy I never have time.” Respond: “So there is never any time?” | Reflecting back  
| Briefly summing up what was said. This is an especially useful technique for showing people they were heard and for clarifying that what was said was understood, particularly when a long story or answer was given. | Summarizing  

الاستماع الفعال هو شكل من أشكال الاستماع وهو أمر مهم في حماية الطفل على مستوى المجتمع المحلي. إنه استماع صبور، فضولي، يبحث عن الأجوبة، ويشجع المشاركين على الإفتراض، هناك تقنيات يمكن ممارستها ولكنها تتطلب ممارسة "المهارات الشخصية" التي تمت مناقشتها في الاعتبارات الرئيسية والارشادات 11 - كالتعاون والاحترام والتواضع.

فيما يلي ملخص للخصائص الرئيسية للاستماع الفعال:

| الأسئلة التي لا يمكن الإجابة عليها فقط بنعم أو لا أو بإجابة من كلمة واحدة. على سبيل المثال، "ما هي أهمية الرعاية؟" | ألقا الأسئلة المفتوحة  
|---|---|
| يجب تجنب الأسئلة التي يمكن الإجابة عليها بإجابة من كلمة واحدة. على الرغم من أنها قد تكون مفيدة لتوضيح الأوضاع. على سبيل المثال: "هل أكلت اليوم؟" | تجنب الأسئلة المغلقة  
| التأكد مما قيل أو سمع بتكرار ما قيل. على سبيل المثال: "أنا مشغول للغاية وليس لدي وقت.") | التفكير التأنيثي  
| التلخيص للتأكيد على أنهم قاموا بسماع ما قيل وفهموا ما قيل. | التلخيص  

| 85 |
Managing conflict

Effective facilitators do not hide from or downplay conflict. In fact, they learn to view conflict as a potentially constructive force that can stir creative thinking and enable a full exploration of the strengths and weaknesses of different views.²¹

People can have very strong views about risks and protection of children; when these are divergent, group processes can experience tension or conflict. Power dynamics can also affect group settings, potentially stifling participation by those who feel they hold less power than others in the group due to age, gender, socio-economic, or civil status, for example.

It’s important to acknowledge strong views about risks and protection of children, especially when these views are divergent. Effective facilitators learn to view conflict as a potentially constructive force that can stir creative thinking and enable a full exploration of the strengths and weaknesses of different views.

People can have very strong views about risks and protection of children; when these are divergent, group processes can experience tension or conflict. Power dynamics can also affect group settings, potentially stifling participation by those who feel they hold less power than others in the group due to age, gender, socio-economic, or civil status, for example.

Learning about existing community structures, social and cultural norms, and power, gender, and age dynamics is important in helping you to prepare for potential conflicts that may arise in your community.
There are some basic steps that can be taken to prevent and mitigate the impacts of conflict and power dynamics, such as:

- Begin group discussions by clarifying that the conversation should be a dialogue that you respect and value participants’ different views. Hearing different views is important for you to develop a deeper understanding of the context.

- Structure the discussion enough so that it can be guided to the information you want, and not taken in many directions. This requires thinking through your key questions, determining how to organize them, and anticipating differing responses. Consider how to sensitively foster a sense of inclusiveness if tensions do arise.

- Be very attentive to who is speaking and who is not. Based on what you have learned about the cultural aspects of communication, work to be as inclusive as you can of those who do want to participate but are not; you may see this in their body language.

- Do not force people to speak, as this could cause embarrassment and hurt.

- As you get to know the community, you may find natural leaders who can advise you on group dynamics and co-facilitate, if that seems appropriate.

- After every group dialogue, reflect on the process, what challenges arose, what did you handle well, and how could it be improved. You will begin to learn more about the cultural and social considerations, including the power and gender dynamics. Apply this learning to each future group process, and you will gain confidence in managing conflict.
Guidance Note 3: Mapping the Context: How Do We Understand Existing Protection Capacities and Risks in the Community?

Introduction

CCP approaches can only be effective and sustainable if they are grounded in, and built on, the existing capacities and resources in the community. It is also important to understand how those have been impacted by the humanitarian situation. Time, patience, and trust-building are required for humanitarian CP actors to gain a rich understanding of the environment.

These processes do not replace rapid needs assessments but should build on them. They emphasize highly participatory methods described below. They should be carried out by CP actors who can spend quality time in communities, or preferably, come from the community.

When does this happen?

Context analysis should be an ongoing process in CCP. We often speak of “mapping exercises,” which are usually well-designed activities that require some additional resources. These are an excellent starting point but should not be the end of learning and documentation to inform program design. Communities in humanitarian contexts are often in flux, and their resources, capacities, and needs change rapidly.

Mapping and context analysis are important at different stages in humanitarian work, for example:

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When does this happen?
In early warning settings as a basis for community-driven preparedness planning

Entry into a new context of protracted crisis to develop programming that is highly community driven from the outset, with a focus on sustainable efforts in recovery stages, and/or factoring in preparedness for possible future emergencies.

Transitioning from programming that is no longer able to be externally driven; for example, with significant changes in funding (it must be noted, this is challenging, and the humanitarian community still has a lot to learn about how to do this effectively)

Consideration should be made about how to build in the foundation for longer term, participatory engagement with communities from the beginning.

Some considerations for conducting a deep context analysis in humanitarian contexts

The attitudes and capacities to undertake these learning and planning activities are not so different between development and humanitarian contexts. Below are some considerations to highlight in humanitarian contexts.

The often rapid and continuously evolving protection environment in humanitarian settings requires you to understand risks and protective capacities that may have existed prior to the emergency, if/how the emergency has affected it, and how those impacts vary over time.

“Communities” you engage with in humanitarian contexts may be much more diverse, less cohesive with displacement, and affected by other influences. You cannot assume there is “a” community to mobilize and that issues of inter-communal conflict may be greater. This requires you to have specialized skills in conflict analysis and sensitive programming, for example.

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• Communities may be facing new CP concerns for which they previously did not have protective mechanisms and capacities. قد تواجه المجتمعات مخاوف جديدة تتعلق بحماية الطفل. لم تكن لديها في السابق أليات وقدرات حماية وتحصين.

• Mobilization of community members may be difficult due to lack of access or insecurity. Strategies need to be developed to address those concerns. قد يكون من الصعب تحشيد أفراد المجتمع بسبب عدم إمكانية الوصول اليوم أو اندماج الأمور. هناك حاجة إلى تطوير استراتيجيات لمعالجة تلك المخاوف.

• As in development contexts, each member of a “community” belongs to a number of communities simultaneously; for example, religious or ethnic groups, clans, digital communities. These affiliations may be suddenly altered in an emergency, through displacement or lack of access to communication, further altering the protective environment that had existed. كما هو الحال في سياقات التنمية، ينتمي كل عضو في “المجتمع” إلى عدد من الجماعات في نفس الوقت. على سبيل المثال: الجماعات الدينية أو العرقية والعشائر والمجتمعات الرقمية. قد يتم تغيير هذه الانتماءات فجأة في حالات الطوارئ من خلال النزوح أو صعوبة التواصل معهم مما يؤدي إلى مزيد من التغيير في بيئة الحماية التي كانت قائمة.

Where to start?

To begin any sort of mapping exercise, it is important to establish what information already exists. If your programming has been informed by context analyses or child rights/protection situational analyses, they are your starting point to assess the changing situation. Other information to inform your updated analysis may include multi-sector rapid assessments, CP rapid assessments, situational reports, etc. من المهم تحديد المعلومات الموجودة بالفعل قبل البداية بأي نوع من تمارين جمع المعلومات. إذا تم تأسيس البرامج الخاصة بك عن طريق تحليلاً السياق أو تحليلاً حالة حقوق الطفل/الحماية. هذه نقطة البداية لتقييم الوضع المثير. قد تضمن المعلومات الأخرى تأسيس تحليلك المصممين تقييمات سريعة ومتنوعة، تقييمات سريعة لحماية الطفل، تقارير عن الأوضاع، الخ.

An important resource for information is coordination mechanisms, such as the Child Protection Area of Responsibility, under the Protection Cluster. They will have access to secondary data and context analysis, as well as relevant information from other sectors/clusters. Importantly, they coordinate all the CP agencies to streamline assessment processes, which reduces the burden on communities when numerous agencies seek the same information.

 تعد آليات التنسيق من أهم مصادر المعلومات، مثل مجال مسؤولية حماية الطفل. ضمن مجموعة الحماية. سيكون لديهم إمكانية الوصول إلى البيانات الثانوية وتحليل السياق وكذلك المعلومات ذات الصلة من القطاعات/المجموعات الأخرى، وهم من ذلك، أنهم يناسبون مع جميع وكالات حماية الطفل لتلبية عمليات التقييم: مما يقلل من العبء على المجتمعات عندما تسعى العديد من الوكالات إلى الحصول على نفس المعلومات.

Taking a longer approach, you will build on the situation analysis and focus on specific CP risks, to a broader and deeper understanding of how those risks are understood by different members of the
community, how they are being addressed, and work toward problem-solving as to how the community can drive action to address them.

This process begins by clarifying what it is you want to learn and understand, how you can undertake that learning, and who should be engaged. Here, you will focus on the broader questions of existing risks and protection capacities in the community. Subsequent guidance notes will address other elements of context analysis to be included in mapping exercises.

What do we want to learn?

All CP systems are determined by traditions, customs, norms, and economic, political, historical, geographical, and natural settings. Thus, context is of utmost importance. Significant events such as natural disasters, economic downturn, change in government, social movements, health crises, conflict, and complex emergencies may all heighten CP needs, weaken the capacity for response, and alter how systems operate.22

Developing key questions on what you want to explore is important in structuring your mapping and analysis. Some illustrative questions are presented below to help you begin to think about what is important to understand in your context. This is not an exhaustive list.23 Please note, these questions are not intended to be used in the form of a questionnaire. They outline the kinds of information you want to understand the context more thoroughly.

As you explore these questions, you need to try to understand the community context prior to the emergency, the current context, and how they differ. Along with the community, you can then analyze the existing capacities/resources and gaps that might appropriately be supported by external actors to build back to previous capacities that promoted protection. You can also identify possibilities for social
norm change around previous practices that may have contributed to CP risk. This analysis will be the basis for then developing contextualized and community-driven actions.
Developing core questions on what you want to explore is important in structuring your mapping and analysis. Some illustrative questions are presented below to help you begin to think about what is important to understand in your context. This is not an exhaustive list.

These are not intended to be used as questionnaires or surveys, but to prioritize the kinds of information you want to gather to design your interventions. All information should be disaggregated by gender and age groups (e.g., 5 years and under; 6-11 years; 12-17 years).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Capacities and Resources</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>What are the traditional structures, groups, systems, or processes that</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>are seen to play a role in child protection?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>ما هي الهياكل أو المجموعات أو الأنظمة أو العمليات التقليدية التي يُرى أنها تلعب دوراً في حماية الطفل؟</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>How do they function (e.g., independently, interrelatedly, with external</strong></td>
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<td><strong>support)?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>كيف تعمل (على سبيل المثال: بشكل مستقل، مترابط، مع دعم خارجي)؟</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>How are they understood/perceived by different groups in the community</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>(i.e., are they representative of most members of the community)?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>كيف يتم فهمهم/ إدراكمهم من قبل المجموعات المختلفة في المجتمع (أي هل يمثلون معظم أعضاء المجتمع)؟</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Are there individuals outside of this that play a protective role as</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>natural helpers? If so, who are they?</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>هل هناك أفراد خارج هذا النطاق يلعبون دوراً في الحماية كمساعدين طبيعيين؟ إذا كان الأمر كذلك، من هم؟</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>What actions do they undertake to prevent and respond to child</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>protection risks?</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the roles that children, youth, men, and women play in them?</td>
<td>ما هي الأدوار التي يلعبها الأطفال والشباب والرجال والنساء؟ (مثل: التصميم، الأداء، توفير الموارد، المراقبة، التقييم)؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What protection activities do they prioritize? Why?</td>
<td>ما هي أنشطة الحماية التي يعطوها الأولوية؟ لماذا؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How are they perceived by different members of the community?</td>
<td>كيف يتم النظر إليهم من قبل مختلف أفراد المجتمع؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do they engage with the traditional structures, groups, systems, or processes? If so, in what ways?</td>
<td>هل يتعاملون مع الهيئات أو المجموعات أو الأنظمة أو العمليات التقليدية؟ إذا كان الأمر كذلك، بأي طريقة؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What actions do they undertake to prevent and respond to child protection risks?</td>
<td>ما هي الإجراءات التي يتخذونها لمنع مخاطر حماية الطفل والاستجابة لها؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the power structures and dynamics within the community, and do these influence child risk and protection? If so, in what ways?</td>
<td>ما هي هيئات السلطة وديناميكاتها داخل المجتمع وهل تؤثر على مخاطر وحماية الطفل؟ إذا كان الأمر كذلك، بأي طريقة؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the gender dynamics within the community, and do these influence child risk and protection? If so, in what ways?</td>
<td>ما هي ديناميكات النوع الاجتماعي (الجنس) داخل المجتمع وهل تؤثر على مخاطر وحماية الطفل؟ إذا كان الأمر كذلك، بأي طريقة؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How is the role of the family understood in relation to risk and protection?</td>
<td>ما هي الإجراءات التي يتخذونها لمنع مخاطر حماية الطفل والاستجابة لها؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the primary roles caregivers and other family members (e.g., siblings, extended family) play in child protection?</td>
<td>كيف يتم فهم دور الأسرة فيما يتعلق بالمخاطر والحماية؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What supports do families have from the informal/traditional protection structures, groups, systems, or processes in the community?</td>
<td>ما هو الدعم الذي يتملكه العائلات من هياكل أو مجموعات أو أنظمة أو عمليات الحماية غير التقليدية / التقليدية في المجتمع؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are these perceived to be supportive? If not, why?</td>
<td>هل يمكن اعتبارها داعمة؟ إذا لا يمكن اعتبارها كذلك، لماذا؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What actions do they undertake to prevent and respond to child protection risks?</td>
<td>ما هي الإجراءات التي تتخذها لمنع مخاطر حماية الطفل والاستجابة لها؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are the outcomes of these actions taken by families (positive and negative)?</td>
<td>ما هي نتائج هذه الإجراءات التي اتخذتها الأسر (الإيجابية والسلبية)؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do children participate in community life, or not?</td>
<td>كيف يشاركون الأطفال في الحياة المجتمعية، أم لا يشاركون؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are their perspectives on their own risk and protection taken into account in the family? In the community?</td>
<td>هل تأخذ الأسرة أو المجتمع وجهات نظرهم حول المخاطر والحماية الخاصة بهم؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do they have space(s) in which to meet, share their opinions, and take actions on their behalf? If so, describe. If not, why?</td>
<td>هل لديهم حيز (مجالات) للقاء ومشاركة آرائهم واتخاذ الإجراءات تخصهم؟ إذا كان الأمر كذلك، قد بوصفها. إذا لم يكن كذلك، لماذا؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How is information, generally and specifically, related to child protection, disseminated in the community (e.g., what are the primary forms of communication)?</td>
<td>كيف يتم نشر معلومات عامة وخصوصية متعلقة بالحماية، في المجتمع (مثل، ما هي الطرق الرئيسية للاتصال)؟</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Child Protection Risks Identified by the Community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What are the protection risks children in the community face?</td>
<td>ما هي مخاطر الحماية التي يواجهها الأطفال في المجتمع؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By developmental stage (as understood by the community)?</td>
<td>من خلال المرحلة النموية (كما يفهمها المجتمع)؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By gender (as understood by the community)?</td>
<td>حسب النوع الاجتماعي (كما يفهمها المجتمع)؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By disability?</td>
<td>حسب الإعاقة؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other factors that influence risk (e.g., ethnicity, religion, economic status)</td>
<td>العوامل الأخرى التي تؤثر على المخاطر (مثل العرق أو الدين أو الوضع الاقتصادي)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are there norms or practices (e.g., social, cultural, religious, and political) in communities, homes, families, and schools that put them at risk for abuse, violence, or neglect?</td>
<td>هل هناك قواعد أو ممارسات (مثل: اجتماعية وثقافية ودينية وسياسية) في المجتمعات والمنازل والأنماط والأماني والโรงات التي تعرضهم لسوء المعاملة أو العنف أو الإهمال؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If so, what are community perceptions and understanding of these (e.g., are they seen as risk or understood as protective)?</td>
<td>إذا كان الأمر كذلك، فما هي تصورات المجتمع وفهمها (على سبيل المثال: هل ينظر إليها على أنها مخاطرة أو تفهم على أنها واقية)؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is there support or resistance to address them as risk?</td>
<td>هل هناك دعم أو مقاومة للتصدي لها باعتبارها مخاطرة؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who/what influences community perceptions of these norms and practices?</td>
<td>من / ما الذي يؤثر على نظرة المجتمع لهذه العادات والممارسات؟</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is the relationship between educational access/status and protection in the community? If there is, what influences this?

ما هي العلاقة بين إمكانية الحصول على التعليم والوضع الاجتماعي والحماية في المجتمع؟ إذا كانت هناك علاقة، ما الذي يؤثر عليها؟

Are there physical spaces in the community that present protection risks? If so, where are they and why?

هل هناك أماكن في المجتمع تمثل مخاطر للحماية؟ إذا كان الأمر كذلك، فأين هي ولمذا؟

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Formal Child Protection Services and Access</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Are there services in the community to protect and provide support to children who are at risk or have experienced abuse, neglect, or exploitation?

هل هناك خدمات في المجتمع لحماية وتوفر الدعم للأطفال المعرضين للخطر أو الذين تعرضوا لسوء المعاملة أو الإهمال أو الاستغلال؟

What are they and what do they provide for children and families (e.g., prevention, response, follow-up services)?

ما هي، وما الذي يقدمه للأطفال والأسر (على سبيل المثال: خدمات الحماية والاستجابة والمتتابعة)؟

Are there active service providers?

هل هناك نشاط مقدمي خدمات؟

What are family and community perceptions of those services?

ما هي تصورات الأسرة والمجتمع لنتلك الخدمات؟

Is there available information on how to access them (e.g., directories, public information campaigns)?

هل هناك معلومات متوفرة حول كيفية الوصول إليها (على سبيل المثال: الدلائل، الحملات الإعلامية العامة)؟

Are they being used? Why?

هل يتم استخدامها؟ لماذا؟

Do children and young people affected by abuse, exploitation, or neglect know whom to contact for help?

هل يعلم الأطفال والمراهقون الذين تعرضوا للإتجار، المختطفة، أو الإهمال منwhom to contact for help?
هل يعرف الأطفال والشباب المتضررون من سوء المعاملة أو الاستغلال أو الإهمال إلى أين يتوجهون للحصول المساعدة؟

Do they feel safe and confident doing that?

هل يشعرون بالأمان والثقة لفعل ذلك؟

Do they have assistance to facilitate that?

هل لديهم المساعدة لتسهيل ذلك؟

Does access to existing child protection services differ between community members? If so, how? Why?

هل يختلف الوصول إلى خدمات حماية الطفل الحالية بين أفراد المجتمع؟ إذا كان الأمر كذلك، كيف؟ لماذا؟

Are there services to meet the particular needs of adolescent girls and boys?

هل هناك خدمات تلبية الاحتياجات الخاصة للفتيات والفتيان المراهقين؟

Do formal service providers, such as teachers, health workers, police, social workers, or counselors, have the capacity to identify, report, and respond to cases of abuse, violence, and exploitation? If not, why?

هل يملكون مقدموا الخدمات الرسميين مثل المعلمين والعاملين الصحيين والشرطة والأخصائيين الاجتماعي أو المستشارين القدرة على تحديد حالات الإيذاء والعالف والاستغلال والإبلاغ عنها والاستجابة لها؟ إذا لم يكن الأمر كذلك، لماذا؟

Are there linkages between the traditional informal and formal structures, groups, systems, and processes?

هل هناك روابط بين الهياكل والمجموعات والنظم والعمليات التقليدية وغير الرسمية التقليدية؟

If so, describe them.

إذا كانت موجودة، قم بوصفها.

If not, why?

إذا لم تكون موجودة، لماذا؟
What methods might be appropriate?

As recommended in Guidance Note 1 regarding methods and approaches, using multiple methods will help you to build a greater understanding of community capacities, resources, and CP risks. Factors in each context will shape your decisions, but following are some considerations:

- A document review can be used to map formal protection structures and systems, including the legal and normative framework on which they are based.
- Observation can highlight risks in the physical environment, power and gender dynamics present in daily interactions, and customary roles of different groups of people.
- Group discussions generally bring information about capacities and risks, though they may not address particularly sensitive topics and concerns.
- In-depth interviews can create space for discussion of more sensitive subjects than group discussions. Ethical considerations must be strictly observed.

Case Study:


Country: Mozambique
In April 2019, Plan International conducted a child protection, gender-based violence, and menstrual hygiene management assessment in areas of Mozambique affected by Cyclone Idai and the subsequent floods. In addition to assessing risks and needs of affected boys and girls and their families, Plan International wanted to understand existing protection capacities. In the assessment tools, the technical leads of the assessment added a set of very basic questions to Key Informant Interview questionnaires. Questions asked included:

- Do you have a list of active community organizations/groups/structures in this site?
- Do you have a list of active women-led organizations/groups/structures in this site?
- If so:
  - Where do they work?
  - What do they do (what is their expertise)?
  - Are they still active (post-emergency)? If not, what is needed to become active?
  - Who is their main contact?

Where possible, the assessment team visited locations where community actions were taking place or had taken place prior to the crisis.

In one location, a Key Informant told the assessment team about a group of female activists (AJULSID) who walk around at night sharing information with known sex workers about safe sex and distributing condoms. This had been badly affected by the emergency as it was no longer safe for people to move around at night, and they did not have access to contraceptives.

In another location the team learned of an initiative at the local health clinic called Hospital Amigo de Creanza and a sister initiative, Service of Adults and Child Friendship (SAAJ), a specific area of the hospital with supportive youth workers who offer a safe and confidential space for young people to go to access health information and where they can be referred to specialized mental health support if needed. This had been severely affected by the crisis, the space was completely destroyed, and the psychologist was displaced from the area.

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This type of information at the beginning of the project cycle created an opportunity to design interventions and proposals that would build back existing community actions, rather than developing parallel structures that did not meet the needs of children and community members. In addition, this type of questioning during the first encounters with community members created a positive connection between affected people, and Plan International, as Key Informants, were proud to share pre-existing strategies to protecting children and to engage in a meaningful discussion about what would be needed to get back to pre-emergency (or better) conditions.

It was amazing to learn of all the community-level activists, responding already to the issues their community faced — all they needed was a little support to get back on their feet.

– Assessment Team Leader

Analyzing your findings

Using multiple methods will provide you with a lot of information that you will use to better understand risk, protection, structures, capacities, and resources in the community. Some information may be conflicting, representing different perspectives and experiences of informants. It is important to understand why these differences exist to verify accuracy and better understand community dynamics.

When you return to your questions, you will look for themes emerging that can guide you in the next steps to engaging with the community. Broadly speaking, you can begin to explore:

- Who in the community should be involved in CP efforts (e.g., natural helpers, traditional leaders, authorities, opinion leaders)?

- من من أفراد المجتمع يجب أن يكون مشارك في جهود حماية الطفل (على سبيل المثال المساعدون الطبيعيون, القادة التقليديين, السلطات، قادة الرأي)؟
• What structures, services, and capacities are already functional that can be supported and not undermined by the establishment of new programming?

ما هي الهياكل والخدمات والقدرات الموجودة التي يمكن دعمها بدلاً من تقويضها حين تأسس برامج جديدة؟

• If the emergency has altered pre-existing capacities and resources, how can you meaningfully support their strengthening?

كيف عليك تقوية وتعزيز القدرات الموجودة التي تأثرت في حالة الطوارئ بشكل فعال؟

  o What are the concerns about children’s risk and protection, and why are these issues?

ما هي المخاوف التي تخص مخاطر حماية الأطفال، ولماذا تكون هذه مشاكل؟

Who should be involved?

من ينبغي عليه أن يشارك؟

Mapping is key to a context analysis and should involve, as representative, a sample of the community. Understanding the formal CP system means understanding the community perceptions of it as much as how it functions. Children, youth, and adults will likely have different experiences and perspectives that they bring to the questions you are asking, and it is important to understand why there are those differences. Men and women will bring differing perspectives. People who are excluded from decision-making roles, which may include ethnic or religious minorities, people with disabilities, and economically marginalized people, have important insights that must be sought.

تعتبر عملية جمع المعلومات المجتمعية أساسية لعمل تحليل السياق ويجب ان تتضمن كنموذج، عينة من المجتمع. ففهم نظام حماية الطفل الرسمي يعني فهم وجهة نظر المجتمع له وكيف يعمل. يجعل الأطفال والشباب والبالغين تجارب وجهات نظر مختلفة. يتم التأكيد عن وجهات النظر هذه عند طرح الأسئلة ومنهم فهم الاختلافات هذه. وكذلك فالنساء والرجال سوف يجلبون وجهات نظر مختلفة. الأفراد المستبدين من عملية صنع القرار الذين من المحتمل ان يكونوا من خلفيات مختلفة كال أقلية الدينية والعرقية أو ذوي الإعاقة والتمييز الاقتصادي لديهم وجهات نظر مهمة يجب النظر بها.

As you plan the process of information collection, build in a strategy for ensuring adequate representation in your work. Revisit the plan regularly to update or adapt it as needed.

في حين تخطيطك لعملية جمع المعلومات، فبناء استراتيجية للتأكد من التمثيل المناسب في عملك، قد باعادة النظر في خططك بشكل مستمر للتحديث والتقييم، ان كان ضروريا.

It is important here to highlight the ethics of community participatory action discussed in Guidance Note 1. Everyone you engage in the process of developing a deep context analysis is giving you something valuable—their time, knowledge, wisdom, experience, etc. Sometimes this comes at some potential risk to them, be it disclosing vulnerability or trauma, or the act of simply speaking with an outsider. Planning must factor this in. At a minimum, commit to feeding back your findings to the community for validation and to hear their viewpoints.

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How can you ensure your programming supports these processes?

Mapping and analysis activities can be time consuming and resource intensive, depending on the level in which they are undertaken. Build them into program design as an ongoing activity and ensure a budget for staff time, transport, and other needed resources. They should also be part of your M&E framework. To make this budgeting possible, advocate the importance of these activities with donors.

It is best to undertake these mapping exercises in coordination with other agencies so communities are not responding to the same questions multiple times. This can be distressing for participants and cause "assessment fatigue.” It is also important that you share your findings within the CP coordination group to inform the overall planning for CP preparedness or response.

While the methods and tools used are simple to learn, to be used effectively they require a complex set of “soft skills,” such as patience, humility, and active listening. Prioritize staff recruitment and development to focus on these relevant skills. For more discussion on the programmatic elements, please refer to Guidance Note 11.


Case Study: Study Case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country: Afghanistan</th>
<th>دراسة قضية: أفغانستان</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

الملاحظات الإرشادية رقم 11.
Background: Afghanistan is recognized as one of the most fragile states globally. Government investment in family welfare and social protection is minimal. There are significant gender disparities in decision making from household through to government levels, as well as low levels of education and literacy. According to the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) State of the World’s Children, over 70% of households believe it is appropriate to beat women, and 75% use violent discipline on children. Approximately 35% of girls are married before the age of 18, and 9% are married by 15.

Programmatic response: World Vision Afghanistan worked with respected local authorities (i.e., religious and community leaders, teachers, and district-level civil society organizations) to map responsibilities and needs of local child protection (CP) actors using a standard tool, CP-ADAPT. The data revealed communities consistently recognized faith leaders as the most stable and influential authorities in community life. Based on this, partnership with faith leaders became the basis of attitudinal change efforts.

Two core community engagement methodologies, “Community Change” and “Celebrating Families,” use community dialogue facilitated by religious leaders to enable their congregations to explore the underlying beliefs, sociocultural norms, and traditional practices that either challenge or support local progress toward improving children’s well-being. This empowers community members to develop their own plans and personal commitment toward social change.

Results for systems and children: Once the value of community dialogue was recognized to reduce violence and family disputes, demand grew to repeat the program’s outside original target areas using other authoritative voices, such as local councils or shuras, and teachers. Engaging mullahs and imams to facilitate community discussions on the root causes of anger and violence in the home proved to be successful. Mullahs reported the focus of their interaction with children and the family unit changed significantly as a result of the interventions, as did their own ideas about power, authority, and gender within family and community.
Once communities learned of the reduction in violence against children in the home, they were more willing to act on CP issues. End-line evaluation of one Celebrating Families project showed a remarkable reduction in children’s self-reported family violence, from 96% to 14%. While children in the local community still reported nearly the same levels of exposure to violence, the frequency had decreased.

Conclusions and challenges: Over the last decade World Vision has worked to promote safe and nurturing family environments through faith-based outreach from different actors. The initiatives have connected well with the district-level formal authority for CP, the Child Protection Action Network. While network members are encouraged, they continue to face capacity and budget allocation challenges, which reflects not only the fragility of the context, but also the low priority afforded to family welfare within limited State resources. Communities often lacked the funds to continue with their CP strengthening action plans. Community-based protection now needs local advocacy and accountability to reduce reliance on international funds, an approach that World Vision Afghanistan has recently introduced to strengthen the sustainability and success of CP networks.

World Vision has showed me that I can use my influence to advocate for children. I replicate the knowledge from their classes in my village. I want to make sure all children are able to get an education and that no child will be married off. I am a father of six myself. – Mullah and facilitator of Community Change, Herat
Guidance Note 4: How to Identify Risks Associated with External Support

Introduction
In humanitarian action it is critical that you ensure that your work does not have negative consequences on the communities with which you are consulting. The presence of humanitarian actors has the potential to fuel tensions, negatively affect power dynamics, and contribute to other unintended results that may cause harm. In addition to the potential risks to a community, external actors bring perspectives, viewpoints, and behaviors that may have implications on their work, as well as how they are perceived and engage with communities.

Taking time to reflect on the potential risks associated with an external actor’s presence in a community can ensure you “Do No Harm.”

When does this happen?
You should begin thinking through these concepts as soon as possible at both an internal level (within your agency) and with key stakeholders in the community. This will be a priority during the preparedness phase of action, though it is important at all stages. It is a best practice to consider the changing environment and to revisit the impact of your (and other external actors’) presence.

What should you do?

1. Reflect on the potential risks associated with external actors’ presence in the community.
2. Consider the impact of your presence on the community.
3. Revisit your actions and behaviors.

Questions to consider:

- What are the potential risks associated with the presence of external actors in the community?
- How can we minimize these risks?
- What actions can we take to ensure ‘Do No Harm’?

References:

- Guidelines for Humanitarian Interventions (2005)
- Principles for Responsible Humanitarian Sentiment (2011)

Summary:
Guidance Note 4: How to Identify Risks Associated with External Support. In humanitarian action, it is critical to ensure that your work does not have negative implications on the communities with which you are consulting. The presence of external actors can fuel tensions, negatively affect power dynamics, and contribute to unintended results that may cause harm. By taking time to reflect on potential risks, you can ensure “Do No Harm.”
Conflict-sensitive approaches

A conflict-sensitive approach involves gaining a sound understanding of the two-way interaction activities of context and acting to minimize negative impacts and maximize positive impacts of intervention on conflict within an agency’s given priorities/objectives (mandate).

Power dynamics and conflict are not only intra-communal. In humanitarian settings of armed conflict, you should recognize the potential for your own actions, as external actors, to cause or exacerbate tension or conflict within communities, and/or between yourselves and community members. The core principle of “Do No Harm” necessitates you taking all measures to ensure your programming does not contribute to fueling divisions that may already be present or create new ones, even if unintentionally. The fundamental conflict-sensitive approaches are not a lot different from what is prioritized in this Reflective Field Guide: developing a good understanding of the context, analyzing the sources of tensions/divisions and capacities for cohesion, analyzing your programming and its potential impacts (positive and negative) on the context, and piloting and adapting programming according to risk analyses.

Humanitarian assistance can exacerbate conflict and is at risk of becoming an instrument of war – at the local level through the manipulation of aid resources by warlords and at the global level through feeding partisan political interests. In some particularly complex situations, external interventions are limited to humanitarian assistance. In the absence of sustained development or peacebuilding interventions, the potentially negative impact of such humanitarian assistance is far greater – heightening the need for
conflict sensitivity. Many humanitarian agencies are increasingly aware of the risks of their interventions exacerbating conflict, and some have been developing methodologies and mechanisms for addressing this.

Where to start?
As part of your context analysis in Guidance Note 3, you will examine the role of external actors in the overall CP system. Using the guidance provided in the work “Adapting to Learn, Learning to Adapt,” ask yourself a series of questions:

1. Who plays a leading role in the protection of children in the affected community?
2. What is the role of external actors in this community?
3. How have they strengthened the system? How have they weakened it?
4. How have they worked with the leading player (positively/negatively)? How have they ensured they do not take over leadership?
5. What are the community’s, State’s, local NGOs’, community-based organizations’ (CBOs), religious leaders’, families’, and children’s expectations of your agency?
What do you want to learn?
You may choose to analyze the above questions through a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Challenges (SWOC) tool. You can use this tool with key stakeholders within the community, as well as to validate your thinking, challenge your perceptions, and provide you with guidance on how to mitigate challenges.

This sample template may be used to reflect on potential risks you (as an external actor) may pose in the community. Ensure you validate your findings with key stakeholders in the community. The below questions are adapted from the “Adapting to Learn, Learning to Adapt” resource.

ما الذي ترغب أن تتعلم؟
بإمكانك اختيار تحليل الأسئلة المذكورة أعلاه عن طريق اداة التحليل الرباعية (نقاط القوى والضعف والفرص والتحديات (SWOC) وتمكن استخدام هذا الاداة مع الجهات المعنية داخل المجتمع بالإضافة إلى التحقق من صحة تفكيرك وتزويك بالرشادات حول كيفية تخفيف التحديات.

يمكن استخدام نموذج الاستمارة للتفكير في المخاطر المحتملة التي قد تشكلها (كجهة عاملة خارجية) في المجتمع. التأكد من صحة نتائجك مع الجهات المعنية الرئيسية في المجتمع. الأسئلة التالية مقتبسة من مصدر “التكيف من اجل التعلم، التعلم من اجل التكيف”.

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استمارة أداة التحليل الرباعية (نقاط القوى والضعف والفرص والتحديات - SWOC):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>النقاط الضعف: ما هي الأشياء التي تقدمها (كعامل خارجي) للاستجابة على مستوى المجتمع؟</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>النقاط القوية: ما هي الأشياء التي تقدمها (كعامل خارجي) للاستجابة على مستوى المجتمع؟</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) ما هو الدور الذي شغله المنظمات وضمن الإدارة الذي وعلى الحدث الإنساني وما هو الدور الذي شغله منظمات وهذا الدور الذي تكون منظمات تأثيره على الطفل؟ (أي كانت الحادثة قبل الحدث أو تم تأسيسها بعد؟)

(2) ما هو الدور الذي يلعبه وكيف يمكنه تأثيره على النظام؟ (أي أن يكون نظاماً، وكيف يمكنه تأثيره على النظام؟)

(3) كيف يمكن دمج هذا في النظام الحالي؟ (بأي طريقة يمكنه تأثيره على النظام؟)

(4) كيف يمكنه تأثيره على النظام؟ (بأي طريقة يمكنه تأثيره على النظام؟)

الفروض: ما هي الأشياء التي تقدمها (كعامل خارجي) للاستجابة على مستوى المجتمع؟

(1) كيف تتضمن دعمك للعمل الذي يقوم به المجتمع لحماية الأطفال؟ (أي أن تكون حريصاً وتفتح بحذر (على سبيل المثال: بعض المواضيع)

(2) كيف تتضمن دعمك للعمل الذي يقوم به المجتمع لحماية الأطفال؟ (أي أن تكون حريصاً وتفتح بحذر (على سبيل المثال: بعض المواضيع)

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هل بإمكان حزم الفوائد الخاصة بك أن تخل أو تؤثر بجدول الرواتب المحلية؟
هل هناك فريق عمل رئيسي يمكنك الاحتفاظ به أو توظيفه بمناصب عليا ليقوموا بالارشاد على العمل الذي لديهم فهم جيد للسياق والأنظمة؟ كيف ستنعم دورهم داخل الأنظمة قبل المباشرة بهذا النهج؟ حينما لن يكون لجميع فريق العمل الدائمين العاملين بمستويات معينة ضمان لأي تأثير أو علاقة إيجابية ضمن الأنظمة؟

تحليل أداة التحليل الرباعية (نقاط القوى والضعف والفرص والتحديات (SWOC)
كيف يمكنك تعزيز نقاط القوى لديك للاستفادة من الفرص المقدمة؟
Integrate your SWOC into programming

Remember that the SWOC analysis is meant to support your decision making when entering a community. Make sure that this feeds back into your project design and that mitigating measures are taken to ensure the safety and well-being of staff, community members, and children you work with.

The template may be adapted or incorporated into your organization’s Emergency Preparedness Planning process.
Guidance Note 5: Understanding Community Conceptions of Child Protection

Introduction

In the field of humanitarian CP, CP actors have been working with more or less standardized terminology and definitions of the key concepts in their work. These are heavily influenced by rights-based and social service models grounded in the Global North. As you look more closely at how to more effectively work as external actors across many cultural settings, it becomes clear that these terms do not always reflect the local understandings of these same concepts in the community.

A growing body of evidence of what contributes to effective community-level engagement suggests you reflect on how your language shapes your programming, and the potential influences (positive and negative) it has in your community engagement. Increasingly, you will see that the terminology you use is not recognized by community members or aligned with their understandings. This is not only in relation to technical CP terms, but also “community,” “community-based protection,” “family,” “child,” “child development,” etc. In addition, CP actors tend to work in a few dominant languages that many in communities do not speak. Most of the global guidance, such as this, are developed in English, and translations tend to be in dominant languages and not local languages that field staff would be working in.

تمتلئ الأدلة المتزايدة ان ما يساهم في المشاركة الفعّالة على مستوى المجتمع هو التفكير في كيف تأثير لغتك على تصميم وتنفيذ البرامج والتأثيرات المحتملة التي تراقبها (الإيجابية والسلبية) مشاركتك في المجتمع. ستلاحظ، بشكل متزايد، أن المصطلحات التي تستخدمها غيرمعروفة لدى أفراد المجتمع أو أنها لا تتناسب مع فهمهم. لا يتعلق هذا فقط بالمصطلحات التقنية لحماية الطفل بل أيضاً بـ "المجتمع", "الحماية المجتمعية", "الأسرة", "ال طفل", "تنمية الطفل", إلخ. بالإضافة إلى كون العاملين في مجال حماية الأطفال يميلون إلى استخدام لغات قليلة مهيمنة لا يتكلمها الكثيرون في المجتمعات. يتم تطوير معظم الإرشادات العالمية، مثل هذا الإرشاد باللغة الإنجليزية، وتميل الترجمات إلى أن تكون وفقاً لتلك اللغات المهيمنة وليس اللغات المحلية التي يعمل بها الموظفون الميدانيون.
Research has shown that effective and sustainable programs build on community understandings of child development, protection, risk, and related concepts. This is reflected in the revised CPMS Standard 17. As these considerations influence your work, you need to reflect on how you can build in processes that help you to appreciate community understanding and, importantly, build shared understandings that can inform more effective CCP.

Where do you begin?

You might begin by thinking about how you communicate when you are working on CP at the community-level.

- Do you use NGO jargon, which often includes acronyms that only humanitarian workers might understand?
- Do you use technical terms that might be unfamiliar to non-specialists?
- You have CP priorities in your actions (e.g., child labor, unaccompanied and separated children, psychosocial support), but are those understood in the same ways by different members of the community?

If this is the case, you should reflect on how this could influence your interactions with community members:

- Is it possible you will not be understood (and you may not realize that)?
• Does your communication make your interactions more or less inclusive?

• Will you be developing programming that is truly grounded in community understandings of CP-related concerns or those that are framed by your understandings?

If so, you will need to consider:

• Can the community’s understanding be a framework for your programming?

• Can your communication make your interactions more or less inclusive?

When you examine the possible communication dynamics, you will begin to see that you can put up barriers to meaningful community engagement without realizing it.

*Terminology used by staff to describe risks that children face, actions to mitigate those risks, and available services are not always contextualized to the appropriate language and concepts of affected people. This terminology can alienate and, in some cases, can remove affected people from technical and strategic discussions about what risks their children face, what can be done to address those risks, and how it should be implemented. The importance of language and terminology cannot be underestimated. It can affect the way you communicate with and are understood by one another; it can lead to unintended power dynamics, exclusion of certain groups, the creation of a perceived sense of disrespect, and lead to the design of interventions that undermine existing protective practices in communities.*

*متى تقوم بفحص طرق التواصل الممكنة، ستلاحظ أنه بإمكانك وضع حواجز أمام مشاركة المجتمع الهادفة دون إدراك ذلك.*

لا يتم توضيح المفردات المستخدمة من قبل كادر العمل بلغة ومفاهيم مناسبة للأطفال المتضررين لوصف المخاطر التي يواجهها الأطفال، والإجراءات اللازمة لتخفيف تلك المخاطر، والخدمات المتاحة. حيث أن هذه المفردات قد تسبب تجاوز في بعض الحالات، يمكن أن تكون سبباً في إبعاد الأطفال المتضررين عن النقاشات التقنية والاستراتيجية المتعلقة بالمخاطر التي يواجهها أطفالهم، وما يمكن القيام به لتحديد تلك المخاطر. وكيف يمكن تنفيذ الإجراءات اللازمة. لا يمكن التقليل من أهمية اللغة والمفردات، حيث أنها تؤثر على طريقة تواصلك وفهمك للأطفال؛ أو يمكنها أن تؤدي إلى مناخيك سلبية غير متوقعة أو تكون سبباً في استبعاد مجتمع معين أو تكون حسب إدراكك ليتم من عدم الاحترام، أو تؤدي إلى تكوين تدخلات تضعف من ممارسات الحماية المحلية المحصلة.*
Changing your approach

This Reflective Field Guide has stressed the need for and approaches to gaining a deeper understanding of the various elements in the community context that influence risk and protection. This is done through participatory approaches to community engagement that emphasize openness, listening, respect, and learning, and promote self-reliance and ownership. These are fundamental to all your efforts in effective and sustainable CCP.

Developing common understandings of CP-related concepts is part of the deep context analysis to help you understand what shapes community thinking about risk and protection. As with Guidance Note 2 and Guidance Note 3, you begin by clarifying what it is you want to understand and then how best to learn.

This process is interactive and allows you to work together with community members to understand CP-related concepts that influence programming, including in community-level capacity-building actions.

Guiding questions

Below are some guiding questions that may help you frame your learning outcomes. This is not an exhaustive list. These may differ from context to context, so you should consider the key aspects of how CP concepts are understood in your community.

Reminder: These questions are not intended to be asked directly (as in a survey). They frame the learning process by identifying what you want to know about as you engage with the community.
 الاسئلة تخص الإرشاد

فيما يلي بعض الأسئلة الإرشادية التي قد تساعدك في ضبط نتائج التعلم الخاصة بك. هذه ليست قائمة شاملة. وقد تختلف هذه الأسئلة من سياق إلى آخر. لذلك يجب عليك مراعاة الجوانب الأساسية وكيف يتم فهم مفاهيم حماية الأطفال في مجتمعك.

ملاحظة: لا يقصد بهذه طرح الأسئلة بشكل مباشر (كما هو الحال عند إجراء استطلاع). بل أنها تجسد عملية التعلم من خلال تحديد ما تريد أن تعرفه أثناء تعاملك مع المجتمع.
تعود أهمية عملية تطوير الأسئلة الأساسية حول ما تريد استكشافه في هيئة التخطيط والتحليل الخاصة بك. ستساعدك بعض الأسئلة التوضيحية المقدمة أدناه على البدا في التفكير بما هو مهم في هيئة تقديرها. هذه ليست قائمة شاملة.

لا تهدف هذه الأسئلة لمساعدتك في إجراء الاستطلاعات أو الاستردادات، ولكن لإعطاء الأولوية لأنواع المعلومات التي ترغب بجمعها من أجل تصميم تدخلك. يجب أن تكون جميع المعلومات مصنفة حسب الجنس والمجموعات الأعمارية (على سبيل المثال: 5 سنوات وما دون ذلك، 6-11 سنوات، 12-17 سنوات).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>هل حدثت تغييرات في حالة الطوارئ؟</th>
<th>أسلحة ارشادية لتعرف على مفاهيم حماية الطفل المحلية</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>هل يعرف المجتمع &quot;الطفل&quot;؟ (هل هو عن طريق العمر، المرحلة التنموية، وغيرها)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>هل يكون الأمر سيئًا للفتيات والفتية؟ كيف يكون الأمر إذا كانت الإجابة &quot;لا&quot;؟</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>هل يختلف هذا التعريف داخل المجموعات الاجتماعية المختلفة، العرقية، الدينية، وغيرها؟</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>كيف يتم فهم وتعريف المرحلة التنموية (على سبيل المثال: الأدوار، المسؤوليات، التوقعات، سبل العبور)؟</td>
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</table>
ما هو فهم المجتمع لـ"حماية الطفل"?

ما هي عناصر الحماية في المجتمع (تحقيق من الأنظمة الرسمية وغير الرسمية، الافراد، الهياكل، الإجراءات كالممارسات الدينية والتقاليدية، الخ)?

هل لدى الأطفال تأثير على حمايتهم الخاصة؟ كيف ذلك إذا كانت الإجابة "نعم"؟

ما الذي يعتبر "مضر" للأطفال؟

كيف يتم فهم المخاطر بالنسبة للأطفال؟

ما هي عوامل الخطر في المجتمع (تحقيق من الأنظمة الرسمية وغير الرسمية، الافراد، الهياكل، الإجراءات كالممارسات الدينية والتقاليدية، والمساحات، الخ)?

هل هناك مخاطر وأضرار للأطفال يصعب مناقشتها أو معالجتها؟ إذا كان الأمر كذلك، فتأتي منها، وماذا؟

ما هي الممارسات التربوية / الرعاية الشائعة في المجتمع (وضع ذلك)... بالنسبة للأطفال المنفصلين عن ذويهم / مقدمي الرعاية؟

هل تختلف الممارسات بين الفتيات والفتى؟

هل يختلف هذا التعريف داخل المجموعات الاجتماعية المختلفة: العرقية، الدينية، وغيرها؟

كيف يتم تعريف العلاقة بين البالغين والأطفال (على سبيل المثال: الادوار، التوقعات، طبيعة العلاقة في الأسرة والمجتمع)؟

هل يختلف الأمر بالنسبة لللفتيات والفتى؟

هل يختلف الأمر بالنسبة لرعاية ذوي القربى أو غيرها من أشكال الرعاية البديلة؟
هل يختلف هذا التعريف داخل المجموعات الاجتماعية المختلفة، العرقية، الدينية، وغيرها؟

هل يؤثر هذا على حماية الطفل؟

كيف يتم فهم العلاقات بين البالغين والشباب في المجتمع (على سبيل المثال: الأدوار، التوقعات، طبيعة العلاقة)؟

هل يختلف الأمر بالنسبة للفتيات والفتية؟

هل يختلف هذا التعريف داخل المجموعات الاجتماعية المختلفة، العرقية، الدينية، وغيرها؟

هل يؤثر هذا على حماية الطفل؟

استمتع بتقديمها وإضافتها وفقاً لسياقك.
What will you do with this information?

Consolidating this information is important as you expand the context analysis in preparation for action planning with community members (Guidance Note 7). Ethically, it is important to feed the information back to the community in a friendly, understandable way without jargon. This is a respectful process that enables a level of validation, and can set the stage for reflection by the local people about what they would like to do. Establishing a shared and agreed-upon understanding of protection concepts, and the concerns that may be addressed, is important in giving community members a sense of ownership in the process.

Challenges

One of the main challenges you may face is learning that local understandings of CP may not be in line with child rights programming. For example, local social and cultural norms may influence what are seen to be protective responses that prioritize family and community cohesion over the individual rights of children.

A community-level approach to CP assumes that these cultural and social norms are dynamic and can change. It promotes dialogue that contributes to facilitating social change. This does not mean supporting actions that are violations of children or the law; all your actions should be consistent with child rights. Experience has shown, however, that child rights language may not be understood by community members in the same way as it is by humanitarian actors. However, by facilitating dialogue around these issues, you will probably see that there are differing perspectives within the community and space to consider other possibilities that are in line with the child rights framework.

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One of the main challenges you may face is learning that local understandings of CP may not be in line with child rights programming. For example, local social and cultural norms may influence what are seen to be protective responses that prioritize family and community cohesion over the individual rights of children.

A community-level approach to CP assumes that these cultural and social norms are dynamic and can change. It promotes dialogue that contributes to facilitating social change. This does not mean supporting actions that are violations of children or the law; all your actions should be consistent with child rights. Experience has shown, however, that child rights language may not be understood by community members in the same way as it is by humanitarian actors. However, by facilitating dialogue around these issues, you will probably see that there are differing perspectives within the community and space to consider other possibilities that are in line with the child rights framework.
The Government of Uganda has been hosting South Sudanese refugees since 2003, and their Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework is one of the most liberal refugee policies in the world. Most refugees live in large settlements across Uganda where they are provided with a small plot of agricultural land. Most refugees in Uganda are from South Sudan, and the ongoing conflict in South Sudan has resulted in a continuous influx of refugees making the number of South Sudanese refugees in Uganda more than one million according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The Ugandan NGO, Transcultural Psychosocial Organization (TPO), has involved the community in making and facilitating Child-Friendly Spaces (CFSs). TPO has established eight CFSs – large brick buildings, a playground, football and netball fields, and toilets inside a fence – what everyone calls “the compound.” The buildings are brightly painted by a local artist and have been stocked with basic learning material for young children and with games and books for older children.

The TPO CFSs are busy and happy places and are used as a formal Early Childhood Development center, playground, games, crafts, and discussion; some centers also run income-generating activities for children not in school. Social workers at the center can refer a child or parents to a clinical psychologist employed by TPO for individual therapy, and a psychologist runs group therapy sessions for children and adults. For those needing less specialized support, the social worker can conduct individual counseling in the home with the help of local community volunteers or Center Management Committee (Committee) members who have been elected by community leaders and confirmed through community meetings.


The UNHCR is the implementing agency for the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Uganda, which aims to provide protection and assistance to refugees in the country. The CRRF includes a range of activities such as provision of basic needs, support for refugees’ self-reliance, and integration into Ugandan society. It is a multi-year, multi-sectoral initiative, supported by a variety of stakeholders, including governments, NGOs, and international organizations. The CRRF in Uganda is based on the principle of “comprehensive protection,” which means that refugees are provided with a holistic set of services and support, rather than just one or two specific needs. The framework is guided by international refugee law and is designed to ensure that refugees have access to a range of services, including education, health care, and employment opportunities. The CRRF in Uganda includes a number of key components, including: a) Protection and legal status; b) Basic services; c) Self-reliance and economic opportunities; d) Local integration; and e) Return and reintegration. The framework is implemented through a multi-stakeholder approach, involving a range of partners, including the government, NGOs, and other stakeholders. The UNHCR is the main implementing agency for the CRRF in Uganda, and works closely with other partners to ensure that refugees have access to the services and support they need. The CRRF is an important tool for ensuring that refugees in Uganda are provided with a comprehensive set of services and support, and that their rights are respected. It is a key component of the government’s commitment to ensuring the protection and assistance of refugees in the country.
بإدارة انشطة تعود بدخل مالي للاطفال الغير ملتحقين بالمدرسة. يمكن للباحثين الاجتماعيين في المركز اتخاذ ادّاء مهام للقيام بجولات علاج جماعية مشتركة للاطفال والبالغين. يمكن للباحثين الاجتماعيين إدارة جلسات علاج جماعية مشتركة للاطفال والبالغين. يمكن للباحثين الاجتماعيين اتخاذ الإستشارات الفردية في المنزل للأشخاص الذين لا يحتاجون إلى دعم على مستوى

Committee members are always moving through the community and help children that need it. Members play an important role in the CFS. One key role they play is ensuring the centers are inclusive. In the context of inclusivity, ethnic inclusivity is central in the South Sudanese settlement. The conflict in South Sudan has multiple, complex causes, but part of the narrative that refugees bring with them is the ethnic conflict between Dinka and Nuer. Because Committee members understand the community, they were able to bring attention to this critical child protection concern. At first, children said the center was for the Nuers – the Dinkas would not come here – but Committee members moved around door to door and explained that the center is not for Nuers or for Dinkas, but for every child. Every child is treated the same; over time, children of many ethnicities were coming to the center, playing football, and becoming friends. Committee members see the centers themselves as spaces for building peace; children will learn from a very young age to get along with each other and will develop different attitudes to promote peace.

يتقل اعضاء اللجنة باستمرار في المجتمع موفرين المساعدة اللازمة للاطفال الذين في حاجة اليها. يشغل الاعضاء دوراً مهماً في المساحات الصديقة للطفال ويكون دورهم الأساسي هو التأكد من أن المراكز شاملاً لجميع طبقات المجتمع: في سبيل الشمولية لجميع طبقات المجتمع: تعد الشمولية العرقية شيء مركزي في التجمعات السكانية جنوب السودان. هناك اسباب عديدة ومعددة للصراع القابع في جنوب السودان، ان ما رواه اللاجئون عند قدمهم هو الصراع العرقي ما بين مجموعة قبيلتي "الدينكا" و "النوير". يمكن اعضاء اللجنة من توقيع المجتمع حول الخلافات الضرورية المتعلقة بحماية الطفل وتعزيز ذلك لهم اعضاء اللجنة لطبيعة المجتمع. في بادئ الأمر انتشرت أفكار بين أفراد المجتمع ان هذا المركز يعود لقبيلة "النوير" (لا يسمح بوجود أي مكر من قبيلة "الدينكا" داخله). ولكن أفراد اللجنة تبادوا انسحاب وتفاقم الامر عن طريق توقيع المجتمع المحلي يكون هذا المركز غير تابع لقبيلة "الدينكا" أو "النوير"اما هو مخصص لجميع الأطفال. وجميعهم يتلقون المعاملة نفسها. مع مرور الوقت بدأ الأطفال يأتون إلى المركز من كافة المجامع العرقية حيث كانوا يحضرون من أجل لعبة كرة القدم وتكون صداقات جديدة. يعتبر أعضاء اللجنة المركز كمساحة لبناء السلام، حيث سيتعلم الأطفال من من مبكرة التعاون مع بعضهم البعض وتنمية سلوكيات جديدة مختلفة تعزز من السلام.

With the Centre Management Committee, you get the trust of the community. Sometimes parents may not come directly to us (as social workers), but they can go to the members of the Centre Management Committee because they are from the community. If you don’t involve parents, you put this wall up, but we cannot always get parents to come to meetings if we call them. But the Centre Management Committees they are there – they are always moving in the community – they know
what is happening – so they are allowing you to get to know the community, and the children get the benefit. – Anna, Social Worker, Cluster N CFS

ستحصل على ثقة المجتمع مع لجنة إدارة المراكز. في بعض الأحيان قد لا يأتي أولياء الأمور مباشرة (كباحثين اجتماعيين) ولكن قد يذهبون إلى إعضاء لجنة إدارة المراكز للكنون من المجتمع. من الممكن أنشاء حواجز أمام تقديم الحماية للأطفال في حال عدم مشاركة أولياء الأمور في الاجتماعات، ولكن يجب أن ننوه إلى أنه حتى في حال مشاركتهم فإنهم قد لا يتمكنوا من حضور الاجتماعات في حال طلبهم والاتصال بهم. أما من الناحية الأخرى، فإن لجان إدارة المراكز متواجدة وهي في نشاط دائم بين أرجاء المجتمع لأجل عموم بما يحدث. لذلك فهي تسمح لك بالتعرف على المجتمع وتسمح للاطفال أن يحصلوا على المساعدة.

– آنا، باحثة اجتماعية، المجموعة التنسيقية "ن" في المساحات الآمنة للطفل.

Community Child Protection Exchange and TPO Uganda


Date
التاريخ
2018

Location:
الموقع:
Uganda, south Sudan
أوغندا جنوب السودان

Citation
تنويه:
Guidance Note 6: Prioritizing Community Child Protection Concerns

Introduction

When you have completed the mapping of CP risks and concerns, you may have many CP issues that are of concern to community members. Concerns may vary across different groups in the community; for instance, children and adults, girls and boys, women and men, or different community leaders. Realistically, not all CP concerns can be addressed in your community-level programming. Prioritizing those risks that community members agree are important and feasibly addressed with the mobilization of their resources, along with your support, is an important step in meaningful community engagement.

Focusing on the priorities of community members and involving them in developing contextually appropriate responses to them:

- Gives further insight into how community members view CP risks and resources
- Is a critical first step in the action planning process (see Guidance Note 9)
- Can lead to sustainable efforts because the process can:
  - Increase a sense of ownership
  - Foster agency, dignity and self-reliance
  - Motivate the effective mobilization of resources and collective action
The process of selecting which harms to address will itself be the foundation of community ownership, but only if there are a sufficiently diverse group of participants and there is enough discussion and exploration of different harms to elicit deep concern and a sense of responsibility by the group.

The following methods should only be used along with ongoing dialogue and discussion within the community. It is also important to assess factors that may suggest these methods are not appropriate, for example, they often represent the views of the dominant voices in the community, leaving important voices silent; they tend not to highlight very sensitive issues, which are important but difficult to speak about openly.

It is critical to stress that, as with any of the processes described in these Guidance Notes, these are not one-off activities. They are possible tools to use in the context of ongoing dialogue that can foster community decision-making.

Methods

The same methods outlined in Guidance Note 1 and Guidance Note 8, which you have used to map risks and resources, involve children, and explore risks of external involvement, can be used to prioritize. Participative listing and ranking is one of the primary approaches for groups to work through concerns presented through your community engagement and then come to an agreement on those that are most appropriate to address. The strength of these methods is that participants play a leading role in prioritizing what is most important to them, which can lead to practical action. This can impart a sense of motivation and lead to increased buy-in during follow-up meetings and planned action. The sample below outlines a process for participatory ranking exercises.

الوسائل

يمكن استعمال نفس الوسائل الموضحة في ملاحظات الارشاد 1 وملاحظات الارشاد 8، التي قمت باستعمالها لتخطيط المخاطر والموارد ومشاركة الأطفال واستكشاف مخاطر التدخلات الخارجية لتحديد الأولويات. بعد الترتيب والتصنيف التفاعلي هو أحد النهج الأساسية التي تمهد الطريق للمجموعات على العمل بشكل مباشر على المخاوف الموضحة من خلال مشاركتكم الاجتماعية. ومن ثم التوصل لاتفاق
Participatory Listing and Ranking: Documentation Template

Introduction

Ranking exercises are group discussions that include lively methods of learning about opinions and priorities of community members regarding CP risks, as well as some of the underlying assumptions, values, and beliefs related to children’s well-being. There are several different listing and ranking (or “ranking and scoring”) methods. One of these is presented below. For additional resources on participatory methodologies, see Part 5: Terminology and Resources.

The strength of these methods is that participants play a leading role in prioritizing what is most important to them and can lead to practical action. This can impart a sense of motivation and ownership of the outcomes, as well as buy-in to follow up with a planned action.

Sample Template

Ensure that informed consent has been given, preferably in writing, before beginning the interview.

Introduction

Make a brief introduction to the purpose and subject of the group discussion (key points). It is recommended that you write these out like a script so that you are confident facilitating the discussion.

1. Who you are (e.g., My name is _______, and I work with X agency, which supports communities to keep children safe).
2. The reason for the group discussion: to collectively identify and prioritize issues affecting them.
3. What to expect:
a. Length of time (30 minutes)
b. Consent to have a notetaker and recording (if applicable)
c. What you will do with the information gathered (including notes and recordings)
d. Assurance they can stop or leave at any point

4. Materials needed: Sticky cards/notes, pens, dot stickers, and masking tape

**Process**

1. From the discussions identified through the Body Map, help the participants to list each issue on a sticky card and put it up on the board. Combine similar issues into one concept if necessary. Try not to exceed more than 10-15 issues. Ask:
   a. What are the main CP risks/sources of harm that children face, in general, in this community?

2. Once you have all the issues listed on the wall, hand out three dot stickers to each participant.

3. Explain that all participants will be invited to the front to place a dot on the issue that they think is the most important issue to address. The dot represents one of their votes, and each person has three votes (three stickers).

4. Invite participants to complete the exercise.
الإجراء

1. من خلال المناقشات التي تم تحديدها عن طريق الخريطة الأساسية، قم بمساعدة المشاركين لكي يقوموا بتذكر المشاكل على بطاقات لاصقة ووضعها على اللوحة. اجمع المشاكل المتشابهة في مفهوم واحد إذا لزم الأمر. حاول أن لا يتتجاوز عدد المشاكل المذكورة أكثر من 10-15 مشكلة. أسأل المشاركين:

   ما هي مخاطر حماية الأطفال/مصادر الإذى الرئيسية التي يواجهها الأطفال في هذا المجتمع بشكل عام؟

2. في حال حصولك على جميع المشاكل على اللوحة، قم بتوزيع ثلاث ملصقات على كل مشارك.

3. أشرح للمشاركين أنه سيتم دعوتهم إلى المقدمة لوضع ملصق على المشاكل التي يعتقدون أنها من أهم القضايا التي يجب معالجتها. يمثل كل ملصق أحد اصواتهم لكل شخص ثلاثة اصوات (ثلاث ملصقات).

4. قم بدعوا المشاركين للإكمال التدريب.

Note: If some participants have trouble reading, you may wish to draw out the issues in pictures instead. Facilitators should support these participants to cast their votes.

ملاحظة: إذا واجه بعض المشاركين صعوبة في القراءة، ينبغي أن توضح هذه المشاكل عن طريق الصور والرسوم. وعلى الوسطاء (Facilitators) دعم هؤلاء المشاركين للإدلاء بصوتيهم.

Discussion questions

After the votes are cast, bring the group back together and identify the issues with the most votes. Ask participants:

1. What are the consequences of these issues on your lives?
2. What role can adolescents and young people play in responding to these issues?
3. What is the role of your families/communities?
4. What is the role of organizations/government?

استطلاع نقاشية

بعد إدلاء المشاركين بأصواتهم، قم بإعادة جميع أفراد المجموعة وحدد المشاكل التي حازت على أعلى نسبة من الأصوات، أسأل المشاركين الاستطلاع التالية:

1. ما هي عواقب هذه المشاكل على حياتك؟
2. ما هو الدور الذي يشغله المراهقون والشباب في الاستجابة لهذه المشاكل؟
3. ما هو دوركم مجتمعكم؟
4. ما هو دور المنظمات/الحكومة؟
Ranking and Listing Exercise Results

Question for discussion: What are the most important child protection concerns in your community?

تصنيف وترتيب نتائج الممارسة

سؤال للنقاش: ما هي اهم مخاوف حماية الطفل في مجتمعك؟

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>نتائج التصنيف</th>
<th>نتائج الترتيب المتاحة (الي حد 7 أو 8 نتائج)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>عمالة الأطفال</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ترك المدرسة</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الزواج المبكر</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 5. Additional comments: | ________________________________ |

The notetaker will write detailed notes, including observation of participants’ interaction, and (with consent) audio record the interview. As soon as possible after the interview, type up the verbatim notes in their entirety according to the question (if they followed the questions). You will return to your key questions and see what information you gained related to them. This can be put in a simple table, as shown below, or on a spreadsheet.

سيسجل المدون ملاحظات تفصيلية تشمل مراقبة تفاعل المشاركين وتسجيل المقابلة صوتياً (بموافقة المشارك). قم بتدوين الملاحظات الحرفية بكاملها وفقاً للسؤال (إذا اتبع المشاركون الأسئلة). ستعود الى اسئلتك الأساسية وترى المعلومات التي اكتسبتها المتعلقة بالمشاركون. يمكن وضع هذا في جدول بسيط كما موضح أدناه أو في جدول بيانات.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>الاستجابات</th>
<th>الائتمان</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.1</td>
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<td>.3</td>
<td></td>
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<td>.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. Observations: __________________________________________

7. Comments about the process for shared learning: __________________________________________

Closing: Thank everyone for their time and support and explain the next steps in the process.

Considerations: As with any group discussion format, there are some considerations to keep in mind as you plan and facilitate the prioritization process.

- **Representative participation**: Work to ensure that you are involving a broad representation of community members—including children, youth, women, elderly adults, and persons with disabilities, low socio-economic status, and others who may not always have a voice in decision making. It is important, however, to recognize that the most vulnerable people are often not able to attend these activities, and many may be reluctant to speak up about sensitive issues.

Representatives of CP service providers and institutions, such as educators, health workers, day care centers, traditional leaders, social and civic organizations, etc., will also bring critical perspectives that are often absent but broaden and deepen analysis. To do this may require adapting the methods and tools to be appropriate and accessible to differing abilities and needs.

- **Criteria for decision making**: There are probably several factors that can influence which CP concerns should be prioritized. This is an important first step to undertake with community members before the prioritization process. The aim of this step is to weigh the different

• **المشاركة النموذجية من حيث التمثيل**: التأكد من مشاركة عدد واسع لأفراد يمثلون المجتمع وذلك يتضمن الأطفال والشباب والنساء وكبار السن والأشخاص ذو الإعاقة والأشخاص ذو الحالة الاجتماعية الاقتصادية المتدنية وغيرهم من لا يكون لهم صوت في عملية صنع القرار. مع ذلك؛ فإن من المهم إدراك أن الأشخاص الأكثر تأثراً وضعفًا قد لا يتمكنون عادة من حضور هذه الانشطة والعديد قد يمنعوا الحديث عن المشاكل الحساسة.

سيكون لدى الممثلين من: مقدمي خدمات حماية الأطفال والمؤسسات والعملية وركز رعاية الأطفال أو القادة المحليين والمؤسسات الاجتماعية والدينية، الخ، وجهات نظر وراء مهمة لا تتوافق غالبًا الا أنها تساعدهم في جعل التحليل ذا نطاق واسع وعمق. قد يطلب تحقيق ذلك استعمال أساليب وأدوات مناسبة ومتميزة لمختلف الاحتياجات والقدرات.

• **الملاحظات الإضافية**:________________________________________

• **التعليقات الإضافية**:________________________________________

• **الملاحظات**:________________________________________

• **التعليقات تخص الإجراء من أجل التعليم المتبادل**:________________________________________

• **الختام**: فم بشكر جميع الحاضرين لوقتهم ودعمهم وأشرح خطوات الإجراء التالية.

الاعتبارات: كما هو الحال مع أي شكل من أشكال نقاشات المجموعة، فإن هناك بعض الاعتبارات التي يجب مراعاتها أثناء تخطيط وتسهيل إجراءات تحديد الأولوية.
considerations around most important CP risks, and the feasibility of community-led action to address them.

- معايير اتخاذ القرارات: هناك العديد من العوامل التي يجب ان تتخلل الأولويون وذلك لتقديرها على التأثير على مخاوف حماية الطفل. تعتبر هذه خطة أساسية مهمة يجب المباشرة بها مع افراد المجتمع المحلي قبل البدا بإجراء تحديد الأولويات. حيث يكون هدف هذه الخطوة هو تقييم الآراء المختلفة التي تخص اهم مخاطر حماية الأطفال وجدوى الافعال التي يقوم بها المجتمع لمعالجة هذه المخاطر.

- **Consider:**
  
  - The community’s perception of the issue’s importance
  - The probability of meaningfully addressing the issues
  - The frequency of the issues
  - The scope of impact across the community
  - The cost of the issue to the community (e.g., financial, social)
  - The resources needed to address the issue adequately (internal and external)
  - The readiness of the community to recognize and address the issue
  - The long-term impact of the issue
  - The long-term benefit of your support
  - For external actors: the fit of addressing the issue with your agency’s vision, mission, mandate, and programming/funding priorities; the possibility of an intervention causing unintended negative consequences

يرجى الأخذ بنظر الاعتبار التالي:

- إدراك المجتمع لأهمية المشكلة
- احتمالية معالجة المشكل بطريقة مجدية
- نسبة تكرار هذه المشكل
- نطاق تأثير هذه المشكل على المجتمع
- تكلفة هذه المشكل على المجتمع (من الناحية المالية والاجتماعية)
- الموارد اللازمة لمعالجة المشكلة بشكل كافي (الموارد الداخلية والخارجية)
- استعداد المجتمع للتعرف على هذه المشكل ومعالجتها
- التأثير البعيد المدى لهذه المشكل على المجتمع
- فائدة الدعم على المدى البعيد

بالنسبة للجهات العاملة الخارجية: مدى ملاءمة معالجة المشكلة من خلال وجهة نظر وكالتك ومهمتها وانها الام التوفير الخاص بها وأولوياتها في تنفيذ وتصميم البرمجة / التمويل المالي؛ واحتمال ان يؤدي التنحل الى عواقب سلبية غير مقصودة.
Challenges

Participatory prioritization of CP risks for action planning can face a number of challenges relating to group process, scope of CP concerns, and programmatic constraints. The better you have come to understand the context, the more prepared you will be to address these challenges. In planning your activities, consider what challenges might arise and how you may mitigate them.

Lack of consensus

Community engagement is most effective when it is guided by community members themselves and reflects their collective concerns and wishes of community members. The approaches discussed in Guidance Note 2 emphasize building consensus through effective communication strategies and sensitivity to power dynamics and conflict. They recognize that this can take time, often a long time. This can be challenging in the humanitarian setting in which program cycles are often short. Some considerations for consensus building in CCP are:

- Recognize that much of the discussion will consist of exploring different points of view. Finding common ground and building consensus around important issues happens outside of the processes you will be engaged in. They happen informally, in households, between neighbors, at gatherings, etc. Learn how disagreements are handled in the cultural context and build on those organic processes.

- Emphasize skill-building in the methods and approaches outlined in Guidance Note 2 with your CP workforce. These can also contribute to stronger consensus building within your agency.

- To the extent possible, take a longer term perspective in your planning at the outset of your programming, advocating for the need to allow community members to work toward collective decision making and action.
Scope of CP concerns

Your context analysis will likely reveal that some of the most pressing CP concerns are rooted in larger issues beyond the scope of CP programming; for example, economic vulnerabilities, social or political unrest, or harmful social norms. Humanitarian CP actors may well face constraints in addressing what community members feel to be the most critical concerns due to agency mandate, targeted funds, timeframes, etc. There are no easy solutions to these challenges, but they do highlight the needs for transparency, sectoral integration, and flexible programming approaches in community-level engagement.

Be transparent at the beginning of your community engagement, with clarity about your mandate and programming priorities, and any constraints you may face in supporting community-led action.

If your funding is tied to particular issues, involve community members in prioritizing and taking decisions on how to address the harms. Explore the possibility of mobilizing modest funds for some actions that community members would like to lead on.

Advocate for flexible funding that emphasizes outcome-oriented results, with adaptable approaches that can be tailored to different and changing contexts.

Make efforts to link with other actors who may be able to address those issues that are beyond the scope of your work.

Integrate CP in the programming of other sectors—within your own agency or in collaboration with others.
الحفاظ على الشفافية في بداية مشاركتك المحلية مع تقديم توضيح الأمر التفويضي الخاص بك وأولويات تنفيذ وتصميم برمجتك

والفؤاد الذي قد تواجهه أثناء مساعدة الأفعال التي يترأسها المجتمع المحلي.

إذا كان تمويلك مرتبطاً بمثابة معينة فقم بمشاركة أعضاء المجتمع في تحديد الأولويات واتخاذ القرارات حول كيفية معالجة هذه الاضرار. قم باستثمار مكانتك جمع أموال بسيطة لبعض الجرائم التي يود أفراد المجتمع القيام بها.

السعى لجمع تمويل مالي بصورة مرنة يتمركز على النتائج التي تكون موجهة نحو تحقيق الأهداف مع اتباع نهج قابل للتكيف يمكن استعمالهما مع سياسات مختلفة ومتغيرة.

السعى للتواصل مع الجهات الفاعلة الأخرى التي يكون بمقدورها معالجة تلك المشاكل التي تتجاوز نطاق عملك.

دمج برنامج حماية الطفل في تصميم وتنفيذ برمجة القطاعات الأخرى ضمن وكالتك أو بالتعاون مع الآخرين.


The humanitarian context in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) remains hostile with chronic crisis, armed groups, Ebola and cholera outbreaks, active volcanoes, and drought. In the DRC, the Bureau d’Informations, Formations, Echanges et Recherches pour le Développement (BIFERD), a national NGO working in North Kivu province, consulted with families and communities to identify child protection risks.

يواجه السياق الإنساني عداء مستمر في جمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية بوجود الازمات المزمنة والجماعات المسلحة وتفشي مرض الإيبولا والكوليرا وكذلك البراكين النشطة وانتشار الجفاف. يعمل مكتب المعلومات والتدريب والبحث من أجل التنمية (BIFERD) في جمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية (بعد هذا المكتب منظمة غير حكومية وطنية تعمل في مقاطعة شمال كيتو) على التشاور مع الأسر والمجتمعات المحلية لتحديد مخاطر حماية الأطفال.

Together, they identified that out-of-school children were more at risk to kidnapping by armed groups in remote areas. Community members suggested providing education for out-of-school children and to empower families to build peace and security. Local leaders, community organizations, and BIFERD collaborated with each other to identify appropriate approaches to addressing this concern.

In Rutshuru Territory, BIFERD worked together with local youth groups from different churches to promote child and youth rights. Youth encouraged church-goers to collect small amounts of money, which eventually paid the school fees of 40 vulnerable out-of-school children.
في إقليم روتشورو، قام مكتب المعلومات، التدريب، التبادل والبحث من أجل التنمية (BIFERD) بالعمل مع مجموعات شبابية محلية من مختلف الكنائس لتعزيز حقوق الأطفال والشباب. حيث قام الشباب بتشجيع الأشخاص الذين يرتادون الكنائس على جمع مبالغ صغيرة من المال والتي في النهاية تكملت بدفع الرسوم المدرسية لـ 40 طفل غير ملتحقين بالمدرسة.

Democratic Republic of Congo

جمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية

Date: 2019
التاريخ: 2019

Citation:
Conclusion

A meaningful process to involve community members in prioritizing their CP concerns is an important first step in mobilizing action and resources in the development of action plans to address these concerns. Guidance Note 7 will outline approaches to those processes.

الاستنتاج

يعد الإجراء الهدف لمشاركة افراد المجتمع في تحديد أولويات مخاوفهم بخصوص حماية الأطفال هو خطوة رئيسية مهمة في تسبير الأعمال والموارد في تطوير خطط عمل لمعالجة هذه المخاوف.

ستوضح الملاحظات الإرشادية رقم 7 النهج المستعمل لهذه الإجراءات.
Guidance Note 7: How to Support Meaningful Child Participation

Introduction

Children have made significant and valuable contributions in humanitarian contexts. They have taken on roles and responsibilities that save their lives as well as the lives of their peers and families. Children have participated in distributing relief, caring for children and adults, and offering a hand in psychosocial support, health and hygiene education, reconstruction, planning, and evaluating emergency relief work.

The activities and achievements of children demonstrate why their participation is of value to them, their families, and their communities, as well as to relief and recovery work. Although children and young people have less social (and often physical) power, their contributions in humanitarian settings are significant and crucial to the survival of their families and communities.

Child participation

“Meaningful participation” recognizes that girls and boys have agency to analyze their situation, express their views, influence decisions that affect them, and achieve change. This includes the informed and willing involvement of all children, including the most marginalized and those of different ages and abilities, in any matter concerning them directly or indirectly.

The principle of child participation, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Art. 12, cuts across all programs and takes place in all arenas, from homes to government and from local to international levels.
Child participation can take many different forms, with varying levels of involvement and decision making. It can range from tokenism to child-led action. This continuum is often illustrated as a ladder, though that can imply linear movement up through steps in a hierarchy. What is meaningful participation is influenced by many factors, including sociocultural norms, the particular humanitarian situation, capacities, resources, etc. Your analysis of the context will inform to what extent consultation, shared decision making, or child-initiated actions are meaningful participation.

When does this happen?

In emergency contexts, ethical concerns may arise regarding the potential “harm” of involving children in programs. It is crucial that the principles of “best interests” and “do no harm” are applied when determining how and when to support children’s participation. Every context is unique and requires a good understanding of the local context (see Guidance Note 3). It may not be appropriate to involve children in all contexts. Risk assessments are required to inform decision making about when children’s participation is appropriate.

They typically consider:

- What are the benefits to children’s participation in this activity, what are the potential risks/threats for their participation, and how severe is the risk?
- Are you involving the most accessible children, and thereby further stigmatizing or marginalizing the most vulnerable?
- What is the likelihood that these risks will occur? How will you prevent or mitigate them?
- What further action could you take to ensure you do no harm to children?

قد تأخذ مشاركة الأطفال عدة أشكال ذات مستويات مختلفة من المشاركة وعمليات صنع القرار. حيث يمكن أن تتراوح ما بين الأعمال الرمزية إلى أعمال يترأسها الأطفال. غالبًا ما يتم توضيح هذا التواصل بشكل هرمي على الرغم من أن ذلك بإمكاني أن يشير إلى حركة خطيّة من خلال خطوات في سلسلة هرمي. تتأثر المشاركة ذات المعنى بعوامل متعددة، بما في ذلك العادات الاجتماعية الثقافية، الوضع الإنساني المحدد، القدرات والموارد الخ. سيساهم تحليلك للسياق إلى أي مدى يعتبر التشاور أو اتخاذ القرارات المشتركة أو الأفعال التي يقوم بها الطفل كمشاركة ذات معنى.

قد تنشأ مخاوف اخلاقية في السياقات الطارئة بخصوص “الذى” المحتمل حدوثه عند مشاركة الأطفال في البرامج. من المهم تطبيق مبادئ “عدم الاضرار” والمعيار الفضلى للطفل” عند تحديد كيفية ومن ثم يجب دعم مشاركة الأطفال. يمكن أن يكون سياق الملكي نوعاً يبقي على رجوع إلى الأساليب المختلفة (يقرب من ملاحظات الإرشادية رقم 3). قد لا يكون من المناسب مشاركة الأطفال في جميع السياقات وجب اجراء تقييم المخاطر لبا لتفعيل القرار بخصوص السياقات المناسبة لمشاركة الأطفال. يتم عادة اعتبار التالي:

- ما هي الفائدة المرجوة من مشاركة الأطفال في هذا النشاط وما هي المخاطر/التهديدات التي يواجهونها عند مشاركتهم؟ وما هو مدى هذه المخاطر؟
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In any situation where risk assessments indicate that potential harm cannot be properly mitigated, children’s participation should not be supported. For more detailed information, see a recent review of the Ethical Considerations for Children’s Participation in Data Collection Activities during Humanitarian Emergencies. 30 When planning to engage children in key activities, ensure participation is:

- **Transparent and informative**: Do children have enough information about the program to make an informed decision about whether and how to participate? Is it in a child-friendly format?

- **Voluntary**: Is participation voluntary? Can children withdraw at any time?

- **Respectful**: Are children’s commitments (study, play) taken into consideration? Has support from key adults (parents, etc.) been gained?

- **Relevant**: Are the issues discussed relevant to children?

- **Child-friendly**: Are child-friendly approaches/meeting places used? Do the ways of working build the confidence of all children?

- **Inclusive**: Are girls, boys, ages, ethnicity, disabilities, etc., included?

- **Supported by training for adults**: Are staff trained on child rights, safeguarding, participation, child-friendly approaches?

- **Safe and sensitive to risk**: Are the principles of “do no harm” and “best interest” being upheld? Do children feel safe to participate?

- **Accountable**: Are children supposed to participate in the evaluation process? Are their suggestions taken seriously by adults?

**Participant’s Rights**:

- تتيح المشاركة فريدة وذات معلومات مفيدة: هل لدى الأطفال معلومات كافية حول البرنامج؟ هل تتمتع بواجهة بصرية مناسبة؟ كنوايات مشاركة وأساليب العاملة؟

- **مشاركة تطوعية**: هل تكون المشاركة تطوعية؟ هل يمكنهم الانسحاب في أي وقت؟

- **مشاركة محترمة**: هل يوجد نصائح للمشاركة؟ هل تم الحصول على موافقة تطبيق الدعم من قبل البالغين (أوروبا الأمن أو غيرهم)؟

- **مشاركة ذات صلة**: هل تكون المشاركات المطلوبة ذات صلة للأطفال؟

- **مشاركة صديقة للأطفال**: هل يتم استخدام نهج وآمن للأطفال تمريحة للأطفال؟ هل تحرر خطط العمل بناء النتائج عند الأطفال؟

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A Wake-up Call
نداء استغاثة

In 2004, three municipalities in Quezon Province—Real, Infanta, and General Nakar (REINA)—experienced first-hand the devastating consequences of the deforestation and erosion caused by illegal clearing. After weeks of rain, the area was stuck by Typhoon Nanmadol, the fourth typhoon that year. It caused a massive landslide and flash flooding throughout the townships. Cut off from road transportation, relief was slow in arriving. Ships were turned back by large waves carrying logs washed down in the landslide. Some structures were never uncovered.

Young people still speak of the fear and loss they experienced as young children during the disaster. They share that it led them to start examining the risks in their environment and to work proactively to prevent future devastation. These concerns led to the creation of the “Empowering REINA Children, Youth, and Communities to Become Environmental Protectors,” implemented by the Child Fund Philippines partner, Reina Federation of Parent Associations, Inc. in 2011. The project trained children and youth to become Eco scouts and work with their communities to address environmental degradation that increases risks in natural disasters. Many activities continued beyond the end of the project in 2014 and have been replicated in other communities. Among these activities:

لا زال الشباب يتحدثون عن الخوف والخسارة التي تعرضوا لها عندما كانوا أطفالاً صغار خلال الكارثة. حيث أدلوا في أنها أدت بهم إلى البدء في فحص المخاطر في بيئتهم وعمل بشكل استباقي لنمنع الدمار في المستقبل. أدت هذه المخاوف إلى إنشاء "تمكين مدن روائيات جنوب نانما دول" التي فتحت نافذة عالمية لطرحها لحماية بيئيين، واتحاد مدن روائيات جنوب نانما دول مع المجتمعات المحلية والشبان والشابات واقليمية في الفلبين، واتخاذ إجراءات لمنع التلوث والدمار في البيئة. قام المشروع بتخصيص الأموال لدعم المشرووعات والشبان والشابات، كما تم تشجيع الشبان والشابات على إعداد المشاريع التي تركز على حماية البيئة. استمرت النشاطات بعد انتهاء المشروع في عام 2014 وتم تكرارها في المجتمعات الأخرى. من بين هذه النشاطات:
Community awareness-raising on environmental issues through various forms of media

Proactively engaging local authorities to develop environmental protection and Disaster Risk Management (DRM) plans, using data gathering, hazard mapping, and response planning and preparedness

Developing youth DRM plans for inclusion in barangay DRM plans

Formulating disaster plans in their homes and communities

Establishing nurseries and participating in reforestation efforts

Organizing climate change forums

Young people expressed passionately how involvement in these efforts has increased their self-esteem and self-confidence. They speak of how honored they feel in being able to train other youth, and adults, and to see their influence in making their communities more resilient. It was reported that other children and youth consider them role models, and that is very meaningful to them.

What makes me resilient? The experience we get in this organization. When I started, I was 9 or 10. I was so, so shy; too shy to share my opinion. And here I am talking in front of you! Sharing about children’s rights and responsibilities. – 18-year-old male, former Eco Scout, and Youth Association Member, Reina Federation)
Where to start?

Children are the best resource when trying to understand the issues that most affect them, their coping mechanisms, the people that support them, and existing capacities. They are invaluable to designing and implementing effective community-led CP programming.

What is a child?

Children themselves play a role as agents of transformation. Children have the right to be heard, to express opinions on matters that affect them, and to access information, while respecting the roles and responsibilities of parents and others in authority. When children learn to communicate opinions, take responsibility, and make decisions, they are prepared for improved academic performance and good citizenship. Children who are allowed to participate in activities that challenge their minds and allow them to express their views develop into better students and citizens.

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If it is appropriate and safe to do so, engaging children early in the work with community members can help children become valued participants and agents of change. Their participation can ensure community members hear about the realities and risks that children face on a day-to-day basis, what support they need, and, when ready to act, they can become leaders of the community action. There are many participatory tools and methodologies available to support children’s participation. A key resource providing many participatory methodologies can be found in Module 4 of the ARC Resource Pack. Below is a sample of some participatory tools:

إن مشاركة الأطفال في وقت مبكر في العمل مع أفراد المجتمع بإمكانه أن يساعد الأطفال في أن يصبحوا مشاركون مهمين وداعية للتغيير إذا كان ذلك آمنًا ومناسبًا للقيام به. يمكن أن تضمن مشاركة الأطفال زيادة وعي أفراد المجتمع بخصوص الحقائق والمخاطر التي يواجهها الأطفال يوميا وما هو الدعم الذي يحتاجون إليه ومتى يكونون جاهزين للعمل حيث بإمكانهم أن يصبحوا قادة للعمل المجتمعي.

هنالك العديد من الأدوات والمنهجيات التشاركية المتاحة لدعم مشاركة الأطفال. يمكن العثور على مورد رئيسي يوفر العديد من المنهجيات التشاركية في الوحدة 4 من حزمة موارد العمل من أجل حقوق الأطفال (ARC). فيما يلي أمثلة من بعض الأدوات التشاركية:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>المرحلة تنفيذ المشروع</th>
<th>الهدف</th>
<th>الإداة</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>التقييم</td>
<td>إجراء تخطيط المخاطر مع الفتيات والفتية للتعرف على مدى أهمية إجراء تخطيط المخاطر مع الأطفال، تحليل المخاطر التي تؤثر على الفتيات والفتية من مختلف العصور والعلومات الأساسية في مجتمعاتهم المحلية، وأظهر الانتهاكات للطفال حول مساعدتهم في التعرف على كيفية استعمال أدوات تخطيط المخاطر لوضع خطة العمل والدعم للتأثير على الأفعال التي تتمحور حول مشاكل الحماية المؤثرة.</td>
<td>التخطيط المجتمعي (يرجى مراجعة التخطيط المجتمعي: استمارة التوثيق)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>التقييم</td>
<td>تستخدم هذه الاداة لتحليل علاقات السلطة الحالية داخل الأسرة والمجتمع والكتشف والمنظمات الطفل (على سبيل المثال: السلطة، الجنس، الإعاقة، وغيرها من أشكال التمييز). ولتصور علاقات السلطة المثالية، مثل: التوزيع المثالي للسلطة بين الأطفال (الفنية والتقنية، الاغنية والقراءة، الذين يعانون من إعاقة أو دون إعاقة).</td>
<td>تمارين (الباور بول)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>التقييم</td>
<td>استعمل أداة التخطيط الرئيسية للحصول على فهم أفضل لآراء وتجارب الأطفال بشكل أكثر ودعم حقوق ومشاركة الأطفال بشكل أفضل (مثل: مع نوادي الأطفال والشباب).</td>
<td>كيفية؟ كيف؟ كيف؟</td>
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<tr>
<td>التخطيط</td>
<td>صنع مساحة تسمح للأطفال برسم صورة واضحة لمستقبلهم وتحديد الخطوات العملية لتحقيق رؤيتهم هذه.</td>
<td>الروية والخطوات القادمة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>التنفيذ</td>
<td>تحديد الأعمال التي يجب اتخاذها لتعزيز ودعم حقوق ومشاركة الأطفال بشكل أفضل.</td>
<td>حلقة التأثير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>التنفيذ</td>
<td>تشجيع عمل الشروط التي يترأسها الأطفال وبناء السلام والمشاركة الداعمة. يجب توثيق تجارب ووجهات نظر الأطفال. التأكد على كون اعمال الأطفال ومساهماتهم ذات أهمية في حل المشاكل.</td>
<td>فهرس الأطفال الداعي إلى السلام أو التعليمي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>التنفيذ</td>
<td>اكتشاف مشاكل التقدم والخصوصية في سياق معين عن طريق مساعدة الأطفال على تحديد و밍اقلة أي من الفتيات والفتية (معروفة في Piano المعرية أو معلوماتهم الأساسية) يتم شملهم بصورة فعالة أو أقصائهم من المنظمات أو الاختت. استكشف أفكار الأطفال أو الشباب حول كيفية كون البرامج أكثر شمولًا.</td>
<td>حلقة التحليل الخاصة بالتعليم والخصوصية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>المرحلة تنفيذ المشروع</td>
<td>الهدف</td>
<td>الإداة</td>
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<tr>
<td>المراقبة</td>
<td>فهم ما إذا كان البرنامج قد ساعد الأطفال على التقدم نحو تحقيق أهدافهم وكيف تم ذلك.</td>
<td>الهدف الشخصي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>المراقبة</td>
<td>فقم بتقييم حالة الاستجابة الإنسانية بمساعدة الأطفال، أي معني ما الذي يحدث، ما الذي يحدث بشكل جيد، ما الذي يسبب المشاكل، والحلول الممكنة لتلبية الاحتياجات بشكل أفضل.</td>
<td>التقييم (هاء)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>التقدير</td>
<td>تقييم نقاط القوى والضعف للنشاط الواحد أو ورشة العمل أو البرنامج (على سبيل المثال: نشاطات المساحات الصديقة للطفل الترفيهية وحدها، أو التدريب والتعرف على التحسينات.</td>
<td>التقدير المبني على استخدام التعبير الفرحة والحزينة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>لتحديد جوانب القوى والضعف للتدرّب أو لورشة العمل وتحديد التحسينات أو البديل.</td>
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Philippines Pilot Country team practicing a “Happy and Sad Face” activity. Drawing a circle of influence of a displaced girl - Philippines.
Guidance Note 8: Action Planning with Communities

Introduction

Through the process of learning about the emergency context, how the affected community understands key protection concepts, and the in-depth work done when mapping the protection capacities and risks to children alongside community members, and particularly children themselves, external actors can slowly build trust with community members and individuals who provide traditional mechanisms of protection. As stated in the Guide and Toolkit for Supporting a Community-led Approach to Child Protection, this reflective process can often lead community members to ask themselves, “What are we going to do about these harms to children?”; and to agency workers, “Will you continue to support us?”

This Guidance Note offers an approach that will help you have an honest conversation with community members that attempts to address these key questions.

When does this happen?

You should begin planning action alongside community members after you have taken the time to understand the protection capacities and risks within the community. This is effectively done as prevention, in preparedness actions anticipating CP concerns, as well as in response phases. In protracted emergencies these processes can serve as both preparedness and response actions.

Action planning begins with a Mapping and Context Analysis, as described in Guidance Note 3 and Guidance Note 4. The analysis, in addition to discussions about local understandings of key protection concepts (Guidance Note 5); the collective work to identify risks children face in the community; and the prioritization of those risks by community members will naturally lead to a trusting relationship and generate an energy to address these concerns. It is now a great opportunity to begin planning for a joint response.
In participatory action research and community mobilization approaches, local groups of people collectively identify a problem of concern and then mobilize themselves to plan, implement, and evaluate an intervention to address the problem. This approach generates high levels of community ownership since it is the community that defines the problem and manages or runs the intervention. In this approach, the community holds the power and makes the key decisions about which problem to address, what steps to take in addressing it, how to organize itself to implement the intervention, whom to partner with and how, and so on.\textsuperscript{35}

Where to start?

You will have already identified the protective systems and mechanisms in the community, and this next step is to determine if external agency support will be accepted by the community. If so, to understand what the most effective, sustainable, and appropriate ways are to do so (e.g., communication, behaviors, actions, attitudes), discuss with the community members some of the following questions, while ensuring they lead the discussion and decision making:

1. What are the best ways for community members and external actors to meet, dialogue, and make decisions?
2. What considerations are there for determining who should attend the meetings? How is this decided?
3. How much time can reasonably be made available for action planning processes?
4. Are there individuals who would be important to involve, but do not attend community discussions or meetings; if so, why? Are there other avenues for their views to be included in decision making?

1. ما هي أفضل الطرق التي تمكن أعضاء المجتمع اجراء الحوار واتخاذ القرارات مع العاملين الخارجيين؟

2. ما هي الاعتبارات المتخذة لتحديد من ينبغي حضوره في هذه الاجتماعات؟ وكيف يتم تحديد ذلك؟

3. كم من الوقت يمكن توفيره بشكل معقول لإجراءات وضع خطة العمل؟

4. هل هناك افراد من المهم مشاركتهم ولكنهم لا يحضرون مناقشات او اجتماعات المجتمع المحلي؟ إذا كانت الاجابة نعم فشرح السبب؟ هل هناك طرق اخرى لشمل اراءهم في اتخاذ القرارات؟
When conflict broke out in 2013 between government and opposition forces in Malakal Town, South Sudan, Upper Nile State, thousands of civilians fled to the United Nations Peace Keeping Force base (UN MISS) at the outskirts of Malakal Town seeking protection. The Protection of Civilian (PoC) camp was established in 2014 to host IDPs who felt unsafe under local government forces.

As part of strengthening community-level protection structures, War Child Holland engaged with community leaders and representatives to build their leadership capacity and improve their understanding around child protection (CP) risks in the PoC and help them to recognize community capacity to deal with protection issues and find out local solutions. Community leaders were provided training and assisted to organize monthly meetings to continuously engage them on CP and psychosocial support activities.

One of the examples of activities carried out by trained community leaders and representatives was identification of extremely vulnerable children in the PoC and looking for local solutions to sustainably support such children. Through a joint community and War Child Holland exercise, seven returnee children needing care were identified living with their grandparents. As community leaders looked for long-term arrangements, they mobilized neighboring caregivers to feed the children and managed to send them to school. A War Child Holland Case Worker conducted weekly visits to the children and facilitated initial support for the family, including three months’ cash support, school uniforms for children, and linking the family with the World Food Program for food assistance.

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6. Can children be included in community action planning processes in meaningful ways so that their voices contribute to decision making?
   a. If so, are there specific considerations for girls and boys?
   b. If there is reluctance to involve children, how can you, the external actors, communicate the importance of their participation? Can you find other ways to meaningfully involve them?

7. What will enable girls, boys, and excluded community members to play an active role in the work?

8. Are various community forums required to ensure participation of multiple groups? If so, what does that look like? What times allow for the most participation without conflicting with other responsibilities of various groups?

9. What kind of commitment are community members willing to put forward in support of children? What are the roles and responsibilities of various community members, external actors?

It is important to note that there may be multiple ways communities choose to meet, and various methods for inclusion.
An important component to address with communities will likely be related to financial compensation. It is not recommended to provide large sums of money, which can create an unsustainable system. Therefore, it is important to discuss openly how you will work together to achieve solutions for children. Ask, “What is expected of external actors?” Use this as an opportunity to reinforce your commitment to supporting the community in their efforts to protect children through meaningful partnership with communities.

It is common in more top-down approaches, such as Community Protection Committees, for external actors to provide incentives or cash payments to community volunteers. This is often called “volunteering” but is rarely grounded in true volunteerism or free labor in the name of community service. Therefore, it is important that a distinction is made between cash for work to conduct CP activities driven by external actors and the true community-led initiatives.

Communities may expect an external actor to provide compensation for travel or to provide beverages or food during the meeting. Decisions around what is provided should always be weighed against sustainability and what is culturally appropriate.

What do you want to learn?

Once an open dialogue about roles and responsibilities as to who should be involved in the community response and what is expected of external actors is established, begin action planning alongside the community. It may be easiest to begin by looking back on the collective prioritization of risks to children. Communities may decide to address only one risk or multiple risks that may be interconnected. These decisions should be led by communities and not directed by external actors. However, it is important to maintain realistic expectations of what can be achieved and to encourage using resources the
community is already bringing to protection efforts (e.g., human, financial, tangible, spiritual, social, cultural, what they are already doing to address harms) (see Guidance Note 3).

ما الذي ترغب في تعلمته؟

يجب البداية بتخطيط العمل بالتعاون مع المجتمع المحلي بمجرد فتح حوار بخصوص الآدوار والمسؤوليات حول ما يجب أن يشارك فيه استجابة المجتمع المحلي وما هو متوقع من العاملين الخارجيين. قد يكون من الأسهل ان تلتح عمليا تنظيم الأولويات الجماعية للمخاطر التي يتعرض لها الأطفال. من المحتمل ان تقرر المجتمعات المحلية معالجة خطر واحد فقط او عدة مخاطر متزامنة. حينها ينبغي أن تكون هذه القرارات متخصصة من قبل المجتمع المحلي وليس موجهة من قبل العاملين الخارجيين. ومع ذلك من المهم الحفاظ على التوقعات الواقعية لما يمكن تحقيقه وتشجيع استخدام الموارد التي يمتلكها المجتمع المحلي من أجل جهود الحماية (مثل: الموارد البشرية والمالية والأخلاقية والاجتماعية والثقافية وما يفعلونه عملياً من أجل تحديد الاضرار) (يرجى مراجعة الملاحظات الإرشادية رقم 3).

It is important that you (as an external actor) are there to provide facilitative support if needed and to ask key questions along the way. To guide you, a sample Action Plan template is included below. However, communities should be encouraged to come up with their preferred method to record the discussions, decisions taken, and accountability mechanisms. The template below will likely be used as a record for your own support to communities.

من المهم تواجدك (كعامل خارجي) لتقدم الدعم الميسر إذا دعت الحاجة إليه ولطرح الأسئلة الرئيسية أثناء تقدمك. تم شمل نموذج خطة عمل من أجل ارشادك، مع ذلك ينبغي تشجيع المجتمع المحلي على اختيار وسيلة مناسبة لتسجيل المناقشات وعمليات اتخاذ القرارات وخطط المسئولية. سيتم على الأرجح استعمال الاستمارة أدناه كسجل داعم لمساعدتك للمجتمع المحلي.
Adapting Templates to Community Action Plan Approaches

Community members are always making decisions and carrying out actions for the benefit of the community; for instance, about planting crops, boring wells, addressing crime, etc. Particularly in communities with low literacy rates, these plans would rarely be written down. Introducing forms to fill out could seem strange and possibly give power to literate members of the community over others. You will want to have written documentation; however, there are some considerations.

First, you need to learn how decisions are taken and acted on in the community, how they are communicated, who might be the “keeper” of those decisions/plans, and so on. There can be an explicit agreement about how that will apply to the Child Protection (CP) Action Plan, and the way it is documented and agreed to with community members. For instance, humanitarian actors make timeframes based on weeks, months, or years; however, within the culture of a community, there may be other ways of setting benchmarks (e.g., holidays, seasons). So, the Action Plan document that you keep will reflect that framework.

It would also be important to understand how the community “monitors” their plans; for example, there may be regular meetings, less formal “check-ins.” These would be documented in the Action Plan document.

If community processes are entirely oral, and you want to write things down, the reasons for that should be made very clear to community members to build trust. It would be useful to provide feedback on what is recorded to ensure accuracy. That could simply be at the end of a session to say, “Now I want to make sure that I have documented this correctly...” and then briefly summarize the main points discussed and any decisions made.
Sample Action Plan Template

This sample template may be used to record:

1. The prioritized risks to children that the community have chosen to address
2. What key actions will be taken, by whom, and when
3. What the goals of those actions are
4. How you will know if these actions were successful

It is not likely that all the components of this resource will be answered in one meeting. Understand that it may take multiple sessions, various forums, and inclusive processes to achieve a level of consensus. Refer to Guidance Note 2 for additional ideas and guidance. This should be considered a “living” document, referred to frequently, updated if elements of the plan change (e.g., new actors, additional or fewer resources, change in activities or timeframe), and adapted as needed. Create a new template for each prioritized risk.

استمارة خطة العمل

قد يتم استعمال هذه الاستمارة كنموذج لتسلسل الأتي:

1. المخاطر الأولوية التي اختار المجتمع معالجتها من أجل حماية الأطفال
2. ما هي الخطوات الرئيسية التي سيتم اتخاذها؟ ومن قبل من؟ ومتي سيتم اتخاذها؟
3. ما هي أهداف هذه الأفعال؟
4. كيف ستعرف ما إذا كانت هذه الخطوات ناجحة؟

من غير المحتمل أن يتم الإجابة على جميع مكونات هذه الموارد في اجتماع واحد. وعليك أن تدرك أن قد يتطلب الأمر عدة جلسات ومتنيات مختلفة وأجراءات شاملا لتحقيق مستوى من القبول الجماعي. قد بمراجعة الملاحظات الإرشادية رقم2 من أجل الحصول على ارشاد وأفكار إضافية. ينبغي اعتبار هذا الملف كمستند حي يتم الرجوع إليه عادة وتم تحديثه في حال تغير عنصر الخطة (مثل: إضافة عاملين جدد، حدوث زيادة أو نقص في الموارد، تغير في الانشطة أو الأطر الزمنية للعمل) وتعدل حسب الحاجة. في تصميم استمارة جديدة لكل خطر يتم تحديد الأولوية له.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>اسم المجموعة المحلية أو الأعضاء: (قد تكون وحدة إدارية تعمل فيها أو فريق عمل تم تجهيزه واختيار اسم له أو تصنيف آخر)</th>
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<tr>
<td>الموقع:</td>
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<td>التاريخ:</td>
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</table>

ما هي مخاوف حماية الأطفال التي يجب تغييرها؟ يجب شمل بيان موجز بخصوص مشاكل الحماية ذات الأولوية المحددة من قبل المجتمع المحلي التي ستوضحها الأعمال المذكورة أدناه.

ما هي أهدافنا؟ كيف سنقوم بتحقيق هدفنا؟ قم بذكر جميع الأعمال الرئيسية اللازمة لتحقيق الهدف. قد يكون من المفيد التفكير في الأسباب الأساسية للمخاطر وتحديد وسائل التأثير عليها.

متى سنقوم بتحقيق هدفنا؟ من سوف يوفر هذه الموارد المطلوبة؟ ما هي الموارد المطلوبة؟ من بإمكانه تقديم الدعم أو من هو المفوض بتقديم الدعم؟ كيف بإستمرار تدقيق نظام حماية الأطفال الرمزي والهيكل المؤثر العام الرمزي والقيادة الأكثرية (لا يمكن)... الخ.

من هو المسؤول؟ من هو المسؤول عن الأعمال الرئيسية؟ من هو المسؤول عن الأعمال الرئيسية؟

كيف سنقوم بمراقبة تقدمك؟ ما هو دور أعضاء المجتمع في قيادة هذه المراقبة؟ ستكون هذه فرصة لك للتفكير في الطريقة التي ستضمن بها أنك مسؤول بالكامل عن الأعمال التي قمت بالموافقة عليها.
ما هي التحديات أو العوائق التي قد تواجهك؟ سيكون من المفيد التفكير في أراء مختلف العاملين وردود افعالهم على عملنا وكيفية معالجة هذه التحديات.
Working together

When discussing the Action Plan with communities, it is a good practice to ask members to identify actions that have a good chance of success. It may also be valuable to discuss with communities how long-term they wish their actions to be; if small groups should undertake certain actions, or if larger community processes are necessary; and should actions involve certain minority groups or be disaggregated by age or sex?

Inclusivity is very important to cultivate during the action phase. Experience from many contexts indicates that it is harder to get men involved on issues of sexual exploitation and abuse, for example. Though it is often possible to engage men by asking teenagers, women, and engaged men how to do that. If community members themselves aim to bring in a greater diversity of people, cutting across gender, ethnicity, wealth, and ability status, the action will more likely to succeed.

In your processes of dialogue and discussion you may have also identified some CP issues that community members do not want to, or are unable to, address and why. These may be issues that may feel “too big” to change, highlight power dynamics, or internal conflict, for example. These may well be issues that community members may not want external agencies to focus on, pressing those issues may negatively impact your community engagement.

Be wary of expensive actions that are not sustainable or will likely be viewed as externally driven. A simple conversation about how long community members expect risks to children to be present and how long their actions will take to address those risks will likely lead to an understanding that project-
based funding that you (an external actor) provide is likely not sustainable. Reminding communities of the mapping exercise on their resources and capacities, as well as asking a few simple questions, can help. For example, start with the children themselves and work your way out:

1. What can children themselves do to address the risks they face in the community? How can their parents/caregivers support them to address these risks?
2. Who in the community should lead, or be involved in the implementation of the Action Plan? What are their various roles?
3. Should the Action Plan focus on linkages with the government or other formal CP actors? Who would be involved, and what would that look like?

Remember!

- Ongoing reflection is critical; the Action Plan should be reviewed constantly. Maybe the actions are no longer relevant as the risks to children may change, and new ones might emerge that require adaptation in the approaches.
- Do your best to ensure an inclusive process to action planning. Use your role as a helper to jointly problem-solve while encouraging ownership of the process and identified actions.
- Enable as much as possible participatory approaches that promote mobilization of internal resources and inclusion of children’s contributions.
- Avoid payments or expensive actions that are unsustainable.

"يجب تذكير المستمر أمر بالغ الأهمية، يجب مراجعة خطة العمل باستمرار. ربما لا تعد الإجراءات مناسبة لأن المخاطر التي يتعرض لها الأطفال قد تتغير وتظهر مخاطر جديدة تتطلب تعديلًا في النهج."
The main objectives of the program are to mobilize community resources to support activities related to child protection and children’s well-being. This has been done through capacity-building activities with the refugee community. Parents of children from the refugee community participated in a 7-day training on topics that included child protection, Psychological First Aid, parenting skills, gender-based violence, referral pathways, leadership and team-building, nutrition, and kitchen gardening. The goal was to enable community members to respond to protection concerns on their own, with minimal support from agencies, to promote community independence and sustainability.

<table>
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<th>موروندا، أي. (2019).</th>
<th>دراسة قضية:</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>كينيا: منظمة أسراء-أيد.</td>
<td>البلد:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkana County in northwest Kenya hosts 186,053 refugees in the Kakuma Refugee Camp and Kalobeyei Integrated Settlement. Armored conflict, famine, and political instability have led to an influx of refugees from neighboring countries. The needs of children are enormous, as demonstrated by high levels of physical and sexual abuse, early and forced marriage, female genital mutilation, tribal conflict, psychological and emotional abuse, and emotional distress / trauma reported among children at Child-Friendly Spaces (CFSs), schools, and in communities.</td>
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After the training, the committee led and mobilized other parents to join in cleaning the CFS compound by removing stones that potentially posed harm to the children and cutting thorny trees. The committee also took part in a tree planting event where 100 seedlings of neem plants were donated to the center. The idea was generated from them with the aims of future dust reduction, creating a greener environment, and increasing ownership of the center through team activity. Following the lead of the parents, the children are now adopting trees and helping to water and care for them.

بعد التدريب، قامت اللجنة بقيادة وتحريك أولياء الأمور الآخرين للانضمام إلى تنظيف مجمع المساحات الصديقة للأطفال عن طريق إزالة الأحجار التي يمكن أن تسبب أذى للأطفال وقطع الأشجار الشائكة. وشاركت اللجنة أيضاً في فعالية غرس الأشجار حيث تم التبرع بـ 100 شتلة من نبات النيم للمركز. تهدف هذه العملية إلى الحد والتقليل من الغبار والتصحر وزيادة الحماية الأخضر في المستقبل، وخلق بيئة أكثر خضرة وصحية، ورفع مقنوعية أفراد المجتمع وشعورهم بملكية المركز من خلال أنشطة الفريق. يساعد الأطفال في زراعة وري الأشجار والعناية بها متبين أولياء أمورهم.

This initiative has promoted leadership, particularly among women. Francoise Uwimbabazi (29) is one of the leaders who has been attending our capacity-building sessions. Born and raised in Burundi, Francoise found herself in Kalobeyei after fleeing violent conflict. A wife and mother of two children, Francoise is a member of the steering committee for the CFS in Kalobeyei Village 2, serving proudly as committee vice chairperson. As a woman, she feels being a leader of a group that includes men is one of the most important responsibilities she has been accorded. She feels empowered and respected, which has improved her self-esteem. “Back in Burundi I used to be a leader but being a leader in this cross-cultural setting is thrilling. I am humbled that when I speak even men listen to what I say. I thank IsraAID for training me,” says Francoise.

عززت هذه المبادرة الحس القيادي بين النساء. تعتبر فرانسوا أوميباريزي (29 عاماً) عامًا، واحد القادة الذين حضروا جلسات بناء القدرات. ولدت فرانسوا وترعرعت في بوروندي، وجدت فرانسوا نفسها في كالوبيي بعد أن فرت من الصراع العنف. تعتبر فرانسوا (زوجة وامرأة) عضواً في اللجنة التوجيهية لمساعدة الأطفال في قرية كالوبيي 2، وتعمل بفخر كرئيسة لجنة. تشعر بأنها قائدة لمجموعة تضم رجال. وهذه واحدة من أهم المسؤوليات التي منحت لها كامرأة. وهي تشعر بالفخر والاحترام، مما أدى إلى تحسين تبنيها لما لديها. تقول فرانسوا “في بوروندي، اعتبرت أن كوني قائدة ولكن كوني رائدة في هذا الإطار الثقافي المشترك أمر مثير للإعجاب. أشعر بالتوفيق عندما أتحدث حتى الرجال يسمعوا إلى ما أقول. أنا أشكر منظمة أسراييل لمنحه هذه الفرصة والتدريب لي.”
Guidance Note 9: How to Facilitate Linkages between Informal and Formal Child Protection Systems

Introduction

A high-quality CP response requires engagement with all service providers that work on behalf of children from the local, sub-national, and national level. If you have worked in a protracted crisis, it is easy to identify why this is so important. For example, Northeast Nigeria has been in crisis since 2009 when Boko Haram insurgents began fighting with the Nigerian army and displacing more than 1.8 million people. Nearly a decade later, the resources of humanitarian actors alone are not enough to continue a quality response for the millions of people requiring shelter, food, protection, and livelihoods. In addition, humanitarian access is limited to towns controlled and secured by military forces, leaving many people highly dependent on aid and forced to live in crowded camps. Partnerships across INGOs and national NGOs; government service providers at various levels; and protective mechanisms of family, friends, peers, community members, other CP “first-responders” at the grassroots level, as well as traditional community processes and actions, must work together to meet the needs of children and their families.

ملاحظات إرشادية رقم 9: كيف تقوم بتيسير عملية الربط الجيد بين النظمين الرسمي والغير رسمي لحماية الطفل

المقدمة

تتطلب استجابة حماية الطفل ذات الجودة العالية العمل مع جميع مقدمي الخدمات الذين يعملون نوايا عن الأطفال من مستوى المجتمع المحلي بدون الوطني. إذا كنت قد شاركت في أزمة طويلة الأمد فمن السهل عليك تحديد أهمية الاستجابة لحماية الأطفال، على سبيل المثال، في شمال شرق نيجيريا من أزمة منذ عام 2009 عندما بدأ متمردو "بوكو حرام" القتال مع الجيش النيجيري، مما تسبب بتشريد أكثر من 1.8 مليون شخص. بعد ما يقرب عقدا من الزمن لم تعد موارد الجهات الإنسانية الفاعلة كافية لمحاولة الاستجابة الجيدة لصعوبات الأطفال الذين يحتاجون إلى المعونات والغذاء والحماية وسبل العيش. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يقتصر وصول المساعدات الإنسانية على المناطق التي تسيطر عليها. وتأمل القوات العسكرية التي يترك الكثير من الناس يعتمدون على المساعدات الحكومية ويجبون على العيش في مخيمات مكلفة.

يجب أن يعمل مقدمي الخدمات الحكومية لتبني استراتيجيات الأطفال وأسرهم مع الجهات والمراكز لتخطيط البرامج الوقائية للأسرة، وكذلك العمل مع الأصدقاء والأفراد وأعضاء المجتمع المحلي، وغيرهم من "ملبي طلب الإغاثة في حالات الطوارئ" لحماية الطفل على مستوى المجتمع المحلي وكذلك استغلال قدرات الهيئات المحلية التقليدية.

Community-level Child Protection in South Kordofan, Sudan

حماية الأطفال على مستوى المجتمع المحلي في جنوب كردفان، السودان

The government of Sudan has a formal structure of Community-based Child Protection Networks (CBCPNs) throughout the country, including in humanitarian contexts. In South Kordofan, State and communities have worked with local government to build protective environments for their children without a strong presence of external humanitarian actors.. One particularly active CBCPN is based in a rural community near Kadugli, South Kordofan that is primarily comprised of families internally displaced by conflict. The network leadership is very active in analyzing the protection concerns in their
community, as well as taking action to address them. They demonstrate strengths in Family Tracing and Reunification, other forms of protection referrals, as well as their own internal mobilization of resources to set up a small health clinic, for example. They have also responded to the very unique CP concerns they face and feel unable to address, including their close proximity to a live fire military range and an open wastewater storage facility that their children can easily access and be harmed.

Members of the Network cite the strong coordination between the CBCPN and formal systems, including capacity-building activities available to them, as contributing to their effectiveness in addressing their community’s CP needs.

Understanding the CP risks and concerns at their different levels, and thinking through how these are, or are not, linked at the beginning of a humanitarian response can improve the sustainability of the response, the coordination of services, and the quality of the support to children over the length of the crisis.

Throughout this Guidance Note, this work is referred to as “systems strengthening.”

Bamkan فيم مخاطر حماية الأطفال على مستويات مختلفة والتفكير فيما إذا كانت مرتبطة بداية الاستجابة الإنسانية، ان يحسن من استجابة الإجابة وتنسيق الخدمات ووجهة الدعم المقدم للأطفال طوال فترة الأزمة.

ينشأ على هذا العمل في الملاحظات الإرشادية هذه "تعزيز الأنظمة.”

*CP systems’ strengthening efforts are any actions taken to influence CP systems – their constituent components, the ways in which they function, or the ways in which systems components interact – with the aim of moving them closer to the goal of protecting children.*
When does this happen?

متى يحدث هذا؟

**Terminology**

المصطلحات

**Formal:** Elements of a system that are established or sanctioned by the government and guided by laws, regulations, and policies.

الأنظمة الرسمية: عناصر النظام التي يتم تأسيسها من قبل الحكومة المحلية وتكون مسترشدة بالقوانين والضوابط والسياسات.

**Non-formal:** Elements of a system that do not have state/government mandates for the protective functions they fulfill. Instead, they are shaped by attitudes, values, behaviors, social norms, and traditional practices in society.

الأنظمة الغير رسمية: عناصر النظام التي لا تتمتع بأمر رسمي صادر من الدولة / الحكومة بالخصوص وأنظمة حماية التي تؤديها. عوضًا عن ذلك يتم تشكيل عناصر النظام من خلال المواقف والقيم والسلوكيات والعادات الاجتماعية والممارسات التقليدية في المجتمع المحلي.

The boundaries between formal and non-formal elements will depend on the particular country’s context.

يعتمد تحديد مجال العناصر الرسمية والغير رسمية على السياق المحدد للدولة.


Like much of the guidance in this Reflective Field Guide, you should begin thinking through these linkages at the beginning of the humanitarian response, as well as in preparedness planning. Linkages should be built off of the Context Analysis and the work you have done to understand how communities understand CP risks, existing capacities to respond to those risks, and what the community feels are the most critical CP risks to address. It is important to remember that even if informal CP systems at the community level have broken down, are not functioning to the same level, or how they were prior to the crisis, most community members, including children, prefer to receive services and information through these channels, rather than through external mechanisms.

مثل الكثير من الإرشادات الواردة في هذا الدليل الميداني التوضيحي، يجب أن يبدأ التفكير بهذه الروابط في بداية الاستجابة الإنسانية وكذلك في التخطيط للاستعداد. ينبغي أن تكون الروابط لمبكرة على تحليل السياق والعمل الذي يتم به لمعرفة كيفية فيهم المجتمعات لمحاربة حماية الأطفال، والقدرة الحالية للإجابة لهما المخاطر، وما قد يثير إليها للمجتمع المحلي كمدير كبير الخطوط بالنسبة لحماية الأطفال الذي يجب محاربته ومعالجته. من المهم تذكره أنه حتى لو فشلت أنظمة حماية الأطفال غير رسمية على مستوى المجتمع المحلي، أو لم تكن تعمل على نفس المستوى، أو حتى كيف كانت قبل الأزمة، فإن معظم أفراد المجتمع بما فيهم الأطفال يفضلون تلقي الخدمات والمعلومات عن طريق هذه القنوات وليس من خلال الخطط الخارجية.
It may be that as you consider building linkages between informal and formal systems, you realize you have not critically looked at the legal frameworks, strategies, policies, services, institutions, and practices on a national, regional, and local government level. This is a good time to investigate practices and understand the available services and potential gaps. External actors can act as catalysts, capacity builders, and intermediaries between formal and informal systems; build on and enhance existing systems; bridge any gaps; and support transparency, accountability, and accessibility.

Where to start?

In the same way you mapped the context to understand existing capacities in the community (see Guidance Note 3), the same can be done for formal systems. There may be natural points of entry that provide opportunities to link community-level interventions with formal systems. Prepare for building stronger linkages between the informal and formal CP systems by looking critically at the response itself. Begin by asking yourself and your team:

1. **What are the components of your response that will have an impact on the wider CP system?**
   a. Are there parallel systems that are being put in place? For example, often case management systems can be created by the NGO’s response to support a surge in caseloads, as a stop-gap while the government services recover, or to support vulnerable populations that the government system may be unwilling or unable to serve. Investigate how this new case management system can support and link to the existing structure.
   b. Complicated external structures are developed during humanitarian response. One example of this is coordination mechanisms where important decisions about geographical coverage, service provision, and standards are taken – sometimes without government...
participation, agreement, or ownership. Examine how these parallel structures may be affecting longer term/sustainable service provision from formal systems.

c. Do your responses reflect community priorities for their access to different elements of the system?

2. Are there formal systems that could be strengthened by humanitarian actors?
   a. For example, consider foster care in the country. Does the child welfare system have an operational foster care program? Are there weaknesses in the program that could be supported by the humanitarian response, such as improving quality care assessments, increasing follow-up visits, or building foster care skills for caregivers?
   b. How do communities view and engage with elements of the formal system, and how can those understandings shape your programming.

3. Are there formal systems that could strengthen the work of humanitarian actors?
   a. For example, often humanitarian actors are external practitioners who do not have knowledge about the specific context or how to provide culturally appropriate services. Can existing systems, human resources, policies, or civil society be an opportunity for partnership that can strengthen the response?

4. Are there areas where there has been short-term investment, lack of transition plans, or interventions that do not build on existing structures?

5. Where are humanitarian actors recruiting staff? Is this weakening formal CP systems?
   a. For example, in crisis, many humanitarian actors recruit large numbers of staff. The rapid recruitment can sometimes draw employees away from the formal system and into NGO work. While, ultimately, the decision on employment is up to the individual, agencies may unknowingly be taking away valuable staff who are already working on children’s needs.
هل تعكس استجابتك أولويات المجتمع من أجل الوصول لمختلف عناصر الأنظمة؟

هل توجد أنظمة رسمية يمكن تعزيزها من قبل العاملين الخارجيين؟

هل يوجد لدى نظام رعاية الطفل برنامج كفالة فعال، على سبيل المثال، فكر في كفالة الأطفال ( ضمن الأسر البدائية) في البلد؟ هل هناك نقاط ضعف في البرنامج يمكن أن تدعمها الاستجابة الإنسانية، مثل تحسين تقييمات جودة الرعاية أو زيادة زيارات المتابعة، أو بناء مهارات كفالة الأطفال لمقدمي الرعاية؟

كيف يرى ويعاطف المجتمع مع عناصر الأنظمة الرسمية، وكيف يتأثر هذا الموقف صقل عملية تنفيذ وتصميم خططك؟

هل بإمكان الأنظمة الرسمية تعزيز عمل العاملين الخارجي؟

هل يمكن للأنظمة الموجودة أو الموارد البشرية أو السياسات أو المجتمع المدني أن تخلق شراكة والتي بدورها تعمل على تعزيز الاستجابة؟ على سبيل المثال: غالبًا ما يكون العاملين في المجال الإنساني من الممارسين الخارجيين الذين ليس لديهم معرفة حول سياق محدد أو كيفية تقديم الخدمات المناسبة تقليداً.

هل هناك مجالات كان فيها استثمار قصير الأمد أو عدم وجود خطة انتقالية، لا تعتمد على الهيكل الحالي؟

أين تقوم الجهات العاملة في المجال الإنساني بتوظيف كادر العمل؟ هل يضعف هذا أنظمة حماية الأطفال الرسمية؟

على سبيل المثال، يقوم العديد من العاملين في المجال الإنساني بتوظيف أعداد كبيرة من كادر العمل في حالات الأزمات. قد يؤدي التوظيف السريع في بعض الأحيان إلى أعداد الموظفين عن النظام الرسمي وجذبهم أكثر إلى عمل المنظمات غير الحكومية؛ بينما في نهاية المطاف يعود القرار الخاص بالتوظيف للأفراد، إلا أن الوكالات ربما يستعين كادر العمل القوى الذين يعملون بالفعل على تلبية احتياجات الأطفال دون إدراكهم لذلك.

What do we want to learn?

In your analysis of the above questions, consider some examples of how external humanitarian actors have strengthened systems in the past. A literature review of existing systems strengthening activities by ACHPA includes (Child Frontiers, 2016):

- Assessing and understanding systems to identify bottlenecks and develop strengthening strategies
• Support to key partners within systems (State actors, national and local NGOs, community groups, children and their families), such as reinforcing links between actors at different levels and across sectors (e.g., strengthening referral pathways)

• Setting up or reinforcing coordination mechanisms, developing standard operating procedures, establishing or reinforcing information management systems

• Supporting emergency planning, strategy development, legislation development, and policy change

• Contextualization of the CP minimum standards

• Capacity building of the social workforce and improving access to CP services for excluded children

• Child-led or child-centered disaster risk reduction

This is not a comprehensive list, nor is it a to-do list. As you seek to answer the questions above, remember the foundation of systems strengthening is creating sustainability for longer term impact.

This may not always be possible in a humanitarian crisis, especially a sudden onset crisis that does not allow for significant context analysis. “Adapting to learn, learning to adapt” suggests just seven main guiding questions that can be used to identify possible interventions (Child Frontiers, 2016, p. 62).

1. **Outcomes**: What are the outcomes of CP systems actions in this context? How does the behavior of systems affect children?
2. **Systems**: What CP systems exist in this location? At what level are they operating?

3. **Sociocultural norms**: What are the sociocultural norms on which the systems are based?

4. **Perceptions**: How do pre-existing actors within systems perceive us? How do they perceive each other? How are they perceived by the community?

5. **Role**: What is your role within systems? How do you interact with and/or influence them? How do they interact with and/or influence you? How do decisions you take – in relation to working with systems – affect children?

6. **Assumptions**: What are your assumptions and preconceptions based on the context where you come from? Based on the contexts you have worked in in the past? How can you prevent these from influencing your understanding of the systems and context in which you are now working?

7. **Continuum of action**: How can you complement and support all actors at all levels within existing systems to provide children and their families with a holistic range of actions that promote, prevent, and respond to CP?

**Who should be involved?**

The best way to achieve sustainability and impact for children is to broaden your understanding of systems strengthening to include not only INGOs and State actors, but civil society (local/national NGOs); community groups or protective assets (e.g., hospitals, religious organizations, activists, security personnel, youth groups); links with other sectors, such as livelihoods and health; and, most importantly, children and their families. Collaborating across all these stakeholders can be challenging. Consider the power dynamics at play between INGOs and local NGOs, the potential bias and influence of different religious groups in a given society, varying access to rights as may be the case in refugee contexts, or even the amount of financial resources, language spoken, or age. Be aware of the tensions that may exist between formal and non-formal actors, and the effect this may have on their relationship and collaboration.
In systems strengthening an external actor’s role is to understand existing systems at all levels and to work in partnership with communities to identify with whom and in what way connections can be made between their work and formal systems. While the “how” may be different depending on context, all collaboration should be done with the best interest of the child and the family in mind, acknowledge the different roles all actors play in the system to protect children, seek to share knowledge, leverage capacities, and value equally the abilities of all partners.

Tanzania hosts 328,083 refugees (88%) and asylum-seekers (12%); from Burundi (74%) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) (26%), over 54% are children, with 90% living in the Kigoma region, across three refugee camps: Nduta, Nyarugusu, and Mtendeli. While more than 75,000 Burundian refugees have voluntarily returned, it is anticipated that a significant number will remain in Tanzania given the unpredictable situation in Burundi.

Tanzania responded by working with host community child protection (CP) systems and District Social Welfare to extend services to refugee children. Traditionally, Government Social Welfare Officers (SWOs) only work in host communities, never in the refugee camps. Plan International Tanzania worked closely with regional and district government authorities, UNHCR, and UNICEF, and was eventually able to extend SWOs case management services to refugee children. SWOs were paired with refugee community members who were trained to support case management work (identification, referrals, follow-up, and translator).


Plan International Tanzania responded by working with host community child protection (CP) systems and District Social Welfare to extend services to refugee children. Traditionally, Government Social Welfare Officers (SWOs) only work in host communities, never in the refugee camps. Plan International Tanzania worked closely with regional and district government authorities, UNHCR, and UNICEF, and was eventually able to extend SWOs case management services to refugee children. SWOs were paired with refugee community members who were trained to support case management work (identification, referrals, follow-up, and translator).
By being intentional and consistent about establishing the linkages between informal and formal CP systems (establishing strong linkages between government, community and refugee structures, the UN, and INGOs and NGOs), the quality of CP services increased. An end-line survey (n=442) conducted revealed that, as a result, 86% of children surveyed felt safer, were happier with their alternative care arrangements, and had more confidence in the CP system compared to 49% during baseline.

This connection and collaboration is not done through one event, but through systematic engagement that is flexible and iterative. Allow yourself to be open to a process that may be slow or take continued efforts.

How can you ensure your programming supports these processes?

As is reflected through much of the Reflective Field Guide, the mindset of how we work must change to increase the formation of positive linkages between formal and informal CP systems.

لا يتم هذا الاتصال والتعاون من خلال حدث واحد، ولكن من خلال المشاركة المنهجية التي تتسم بالمرونة والتكرار. اسمح لنفسك أن تكون مفتوحاً على عملية قد تكون بطيئة أو قد تتطلب بذل جهود متواصلة.

كيف يمكن أن تضمن أن يكون تصميم وتنفيذ برامجك الخاص داعماً لهذه الاجراءات؟

يجب تغيير أفكارنا حول كيفية العمل لزيادة روابط إيجابية بين أنظمة حماية الأطفال الرسمية والغير رسمية كما هو موضح من خلال التحليل الميداني التوضيحي.
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<th>ما يجب فعله</th>
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<tr>
<td>Foster an environment that seeks to understand existing CP systems at all</td>
<td>Set up parallel systems that will duplicate or undermine existing systems or reduce the capacity of those systems.</td>
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<tr>
<td>levels and to recognize their critical role as a partner in responding to</td>
<td>إعداد أنظمة موازية من شأنها تكرار أو إضعاف الأنظمة الحالية أو تقلل من قدرة تلك الأنظمة.</td>
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<td>the needs of children.</td>
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<td>تعزيز بيئة تسعى إلى فهم أنظمة حماية الطفل الحالية على جميع المستويات والاعتراف بدورها الحاسم كشريك في الاستجابة لاحتياجات الأطفال.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Establish a broader view of the actors, structures, and systems in the CP</td>
<td>Have a narrow view of CP systems. It is not just government and INGOs, but a broad range of actors operating across</td>
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<tr>
<td>system and support linkages through the guidance and leadership of</td>
<td>the socio-ecological framework and sectors, including CBOs, communities, families, etc.</td>
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<td>communities.</td>
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<td>وضع رؤية أوسع للجهات الفاعلة والهيئات والأنظمة في نظام حماية الطفل ودعم الروابط من خلال ارشادات وقيادة المجتمعات المحلية.</td>
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<td>Allow for creative thinking that is not always linear, which requires</td>
<td>Limit linkages between formal and informal systems to just one intervention (e.g., case management) or standard benchmarks of success.</td>
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<td>continuous engagement with communities and other stakeholders, and that</td>
<td>حصر الروابط بين النظامين الرسمي وغير الرسمي على تدخل واحد فقط (على سبيل المثال، إدارة الحالات) أو معايير النجاح القياسية.</td>
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<td>may not be easily measured by standard indicators</td>
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<td>السماح للابداع الفكري الذي لا يكون دائماً نمطي، والذي يتطلب مشاركة مستمرة مع المجتمعات والجهات المعنيه. وقد لا يمكن تحديد ذلك بسهولة من خلال مؤشرات قياسية.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ensure that staff have the needed capacities and time to learn about the</td>
<td>Enforce standardized approaches that may do potential harm or lead to unsustainable programming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>context and its systems, identify actors, build relationships with</td>
<td>فرض مناهج موحدة قد تلحق الضرر أو تؤدي إلى تصميم وتنفيذ برمجة غير مستدامة.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>community members and actors within the system, and to identify ways of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>engaging at all these levels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تأكد أن الموظفين لديهم القدرات والوقت اللازمين للتعريف على السياق وأنظمةه، وتحديد الجهات العاملة، وبناء العلاقات مع أفراد المجتمع والجهات العاملة داخل النظام، وتحديد طرق المشاركة على جميع هذه المستويات.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ensure your reflection does not only focus on the relationship you, as CP actor, have with both formal and non-formal actors, but try to understand how all these different actors relate to each other.

تأكد من أن تفكيرك لا يركز فقط على العلاقة التي تربطك (بصفتك جهة عاملة لحماية الطفل) بالجهات العاملة الرسمية وغير الرسمية على حد سواء، ولكن حاول أن تفهم كيف ترتبط كل هذه الجهات العاملة المختلفة ببعضها البعض.

---

Child Fund International’s Community Links SMS initiative aims to strengthen CP referral pathways and linkages between formal and informal CP systems to better address the needs of Ebola-affected children in Liberia using a mobile technology platform. In collaboration with Root Change and Medic Mobile, Child Fund International adapted a two-way SMS-based mobile technology messaging system for CP case management and referral. It allows Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection social workers and other formal CP actors to conduct remote follow-up and monitoring of the well-being and reintegration of Ebola-affected children when they are discharged from Interim Care Centers or Ebola Treatment units. It also supports informal CBCP actors at the community level to connect these children with referral to protection, health, and education services. The SMS platform is aligned with the Ministry’s existing Child Tracking Form and case management protocols, and it offers efficient, secure, time and cost-effective, context-sensitive, real-time analytics, and linkages (Child Fund International Liberia, 2015).
**Guidance Note 10: Reflecting on the Quality of Your Partnership with Communities**

You will be working with communities to identify CP risks that communities want to address (Guidance Note 6), setting goals for those actions (Guidance Note 8), and deciding how you will monitor your joint progress to address those risks.

While you have your own program cycle M&E processes and compliance standards with your donors, the focus here is on community-driven actions to hold themselves accountable to their own work on behalf of children. **It is essential to work with community members and children to develop collective goals and design M&E processes of their own.** The terminology “monitoring” and “evaluation” should not be imposed on communities. Participatory approaches to M&E differ from agencies’ program-cycle approaches, as they are led by the community, their processes, and their priorities.

**Monitoring and Evaluation are linked, but separate processes**

Monitoring is the systematic gathering of information that assesses progress over time.

Evaluation assesses specific information at specific time points to determine if actions taken have achieved intended results.

**Designing a monitoring plan together with the community**

During action planning in the community, it will be helpful to allocate time to discuss how the community keeps track of which steps they have taken along the way and how they will identify gaps or challenges that require adjustments to the Action Plan. Every community will have its own approaches to measuring change. It is important to frame these processes with local language and methods, as the terminology used by external humanitarian actors can be alienating.
This conversation should be an ongoing dialogue aiming to develop a contextualized framework. Some considerations for these discussions may be:

1. If the child protection issue that you have prioritized is successfully addressed, what does that look like?
2. How would you suggest keeping track of progress?
3. How would you suggest adjusting plans if progress toward the goal is lagging?
4. Is it helpful to consult others in the community to gather their opinion about the progress?
5. Who should be involved in these discussions?

This discussion may naturally lead to reflecting on the Action Plan and various methodologies for monitoring the actions. Specifically, in a CCP program, you may want to encourage the community to think about what it means to monitor each step they have identified to reach their goals, consider what methods should be available to monitor the changing environment and needs around children, and determine how they could modify or adapt their Action Plan from this feedback. It may also be important to monitor various inputs that were listed as required to support the Action Plan.

As an example, community members in a camp for IDPs might be concerned about the lack of activities for older children and adolescents, which left them loitering in the camp and at risk of getting engaged in harmful behaviors (e.g., violence, drinking, drug use, crime). Concerned community members could...
agree on actions to address the concerns, for instance; supporting older adolescents and youth volunteers providing positive activities for older children; advocating for support to access educational opportunities; or other actions they think could be effective. The community members should develop ways of learning if those activities are being implemented and if they have had the intended impact; that is, if children are returning to school, or the recreational activities are leading to improved well-being for children. With this information they can measure their effectiveness, appropriateness, relevance, etc., to make needed changes in their actions, if needed.

It is important to develop a healthy and open communication about reflecting on progress and challenges so that when there are check-ins, it is in good spirits and does not feel like community actions are being criticized.

Designing an evaluation plan
While monitoring is important to ensure community actions are headed in the right direction, evaluations are meant to measure the overall impact of a program or a response. An evaluation is an assessment of the program at a specific point in time. It compares the actual project outcomes against the planned objectives. It looks at what you set out to do, what you have achieved, and how you achieved it. It should result in recommendations to improve the running actions and the impact.

During an Action Plan process, the community will have identified goals for their work to address risks to children. At the time of development of the Action Plan, it is advised to discuss with involved
community members what successful implementation of the action looks like. At regular moments, set by the community, you can facilitate reflection using questions such as:

1. How did your action impact the lives of children (until this moment)?
2. Is the change you are seeing the result of this action or might there be another reason for the change?
   a. If it is a result of the action, what went well?
   b. If it is not the result of the action, what happened? Is there a need to adjust the action?
3. What helped you to achieve impact? What prevented you from reaching a goal?

As part of this discussion, it is critical to capture success stories. Identifying what is working, documenting the process and the impact the action has had, and sharing it with the wider community can generate energy and passion around other parts of the Action Plan. It can also encourage more participation from other community members. Evaluations are used to ensure community accountability to children and families and to learn from the approaches used.

Participatory evaluation is a process of involving participants in programs to reflect critically on their own projects, programs, aims, and leadership.
An participatory evaluation is an activity to involve the participants in the programs to encourage them to think critically about their projects, programs, and goals and their leadership.

Its value is that it continues the process of action-reflection and increases the awareness that people themselves can shape their own lives and destiny.

The people themselves examine the strengths and weaknesses so that they can contribute more to the success of their own work.

The main purpose of participatory evaluation is to have a positive effect on the participants’ own lives and the community of which they are a part.

Mechanisms for community, family, and child feedback

A feedback mechanism is a comprehensive system designed to capture and report the viewpoint of girls, boys, and young people; communities; and partners about an agency’s work to improve it.

Real accountability to children and their families means providing opportunities for them to decide whether and how you work with them, and the power to hold you accountable for what you do.

Community-level action can practice accountability through:

- **Participation**: Actively listen to views of girls, boys, men, and women and decide together on the ways you will work together to support children, families, and communities.
- **Information sharing**: Provide information about the community actions in accessible formats that all girls, boys, men, and women can understand easily.
- **Respond to feedback**: Ensure mechanisms are available to seek views and concerns from the children and families you work with. Provide a timely response to their complaints with details about the decisions and actions taken, and involve community members in discussion as to how to appropriately respond to the feedback/complaints received.
The main steps to developing feedback and complaint mechanisms include:

- Decide who in your agency should be in a team to develop the design (e.g., M&E staff, management, and field staff).

- In your context analysis consider what already exists in the community, the most appropriate methods for the context, possible risks, and capacities that you and your partners will need to establish the mechanism, among other strategic considerations.

- Decide what type of feedback is important for you to have (specific, all-inclusive?).

- Define how the mechanisms align with your agency’s policies and programming.

- Consult with children, adolescents, men, women, community leaders, and the wider community on the methods of feedback that would be most relevant, appropriate, and useful. Consider these alongside your resources and capacities.

- In designing your mechanisms consider factors such as age, gender, inclusion, as well as how to ensure confidentiality, safety, and conflict sensitivity.

- Design the feedback process: what actions are taken, by whom, at different stages.

- Plan what resources are needed and mobilize adequate resources (e.g., human, logistical, financial, technology).

- Develop plans for implementation and staff capacity building.

- Consult with community members on how to raise awareness and inform the community about the system and how it works.

- Support community members in community awareness activities.

- Implement the feedback process.

- Receive feedback.

- Categorize that feedback according to your plan.

- Respond to that feedback according to your feedback process plan.

- Close the process once that feedback has been addressed, inform the community of your actions, and ask them how satisfied they are with your response.
يتضمن الخطوات الأساسية تطوير خطط الآراء والشكوى النقطات التالية:

1. يجب اتخاذ القرار فيما يخص من هو اختيار الشخص الذي سيكون مسؤولًا عن تطوير التصميم (على سبيل المثال، كادر عمل المراقبة والتقييم، الإدارة، الكادر الميداني.

2. خذ بنظر الاعتبار، من بين اعتبارات استراتيجية أخرى، عند تحليلك للسياق الخاص بك ما هو موجود بالفعل في المجتمع المحلي، وماهي أكثر الطرق المناسبة للسياق، المخاطر المحتملة، والقدرات اللازمة لإنشاء الخطط.

3. حدد ما هي الأراء ذات الأهمية بالنسبة لك (هل هي أراء محددة أم شاملة؟).

4. حدد كيف يتواصف الخطط مع سياسات وكأنك في تصميم وتثبيت البرامج.

5. استشر الأطفال وال рагين والنساء وكذلك القادة المحليين والمجتمع الأصر حول وسائل إستلام الآراء التي تكون أكثر صلة ومتكاملة ومفيدة. يجب التفكير في هذه النقاط مع الأخذ بعين الاعتبار الموارد والقدرات الخاصة بك.

6. يجب الأخذ بنظر الاعتبار عند تصميم خططك العوامل مثل العمر والجنس والاشتراك بالإضافة إلى كيفية ضمان السرية والأمان وحساسية النزاع.

7. تصميم إجراء إستلام الآراء: ما هي الأفعال التي اتخذت في مراحل مختلفة ومن قبل من؟

8. تخطيط ما هي الموارد اللازمة وتجنيد الموارد الكافية (على سبيل المثال، البشرية، اللوجستية، المالية، التقنية).

9. تطوير الخطط من أجل التنفيذ وبناء قدرات كادر العمل.

10. مشاورات أعضاء المجتمع حول كيفية زيادة الوعي وإبلاغ المجتمع حول النظام وكيف يعمل.

11. دعم أفراد المجتمع في أنشطة التوعية المجتمعية.

12. تنفيذ استفتاء الآراء.

13. استلام الآراء.

14. تصنيف تلك الآراء وفقًا لخططك.

15. الاستجابة لتلك الآراء وفقًا لإجراء خطة الآراء.

16. أغلق الاستفتاء بمجرد معالجة الآراء، وأبلغ المجتمع بإجراءاته، وأسألهم ما مدى رضاهم عن إجابتك.

There are many types of complaint and feedback mechanisms. For example, you can conduct community or children consultations in a focus group-type format to learn about community members’ and/or children’s opinions of your programs. Child-friendly feedback forms can provide a format for collecting written feedback from children with age-appropriate questions that consider cognitive and literacy abilities. Another example of a feedback mechanism is to conduct town hall meetings where families and community members can share their thoughts and feedback directly.
هناك أنواع عديدة من خطط استلام الشكاوى والأراء. على سبيل المثال، يمكن إجراء مشاريع مع المجتمع أو الأطفال بصيغة تشبه صنع مجموعات النقاش المركز للتعريف على أراء أفراد المجتمع و/أ أراء الأطفال في برامجك. يمكن أن توفر استمارة استلام الآراء الصحفية للطفل نسقًا لجمع البيانات المكتوبة من الأطفال الذين لديهم أسئلة مناسبة للعمر والتي تراعي القواعد المعرفية ومحور الأمية.

مثال آخر لخطط استلام الأراء هو إجراء اجتماعات في دار البلدية حيث يمكن للأسر وأفراد المجتمع المشاركة أفكارهم وأرائهم مباشرة.

يمكنك أيضاً التفكير في صناعة صناديق للاقترادات مثيرة للإثارة. هذا مفيد بشكل خاص لدعم الأراء مجهولة المصدر على الرغم من أن إخفاء الهوية قد يساعد على زيادة الأراء الصريحة، إلا أنه بحاجة لمزيد من دراسات متابعة حول حماية الأطفال أو الإبلاغ عن الاستغلال.

وتشمل الجهود المبتكرة إنشاء خط ساخن لتلقي المكالمات الهادئة أو الأراء عن طريق الرسائل النصية القصيرة (SMS).

You will have to consider what methods are most appropriate to your context. It is important to have some different methods that are inclusive of all community members. Resources are discussed below to help you develop feedback mechanisms.

Collecting feedback is only part of the accountability system. Feedback is collected to build trust within the community and to improve your programming. Therefore, you need to respond fully to complaints and feedback that you receive. From analyzing the data you collect, you can identify areas that need improvement, activities that should be initiated, and even complaints that may require more formalized follow-up.

Respond back to the people who have provided feedback! Let them know the findings of the feedback provided and how you will use the information to adjust the community Action Plan. Additional external resources are also available below.
Helpful tools for external actors

While the focus of this guidance is on appropriate community processes for tracking their CP actions, you, as a CP actor, will still need to provide documentation for your own programmatic reporting. Below are a couple of ideas and tools. These are not meant to be prescribed to communities but could guide you (as an external actor/facilitator) in your discussions with communities.

Success story documentation

At all stages of your CCP interventions, you should look at what you are learning from the process and determine how to record it for future programs. It is important to document the successes together with the community and present the outcome back to them, as it may motivate continuation/further action.

There are many different ways that success can be documented—in writing, with photos or videos, audio recordings, or a combination of these. Allow the community to decide their way of capturing success.

The outcomes of the community M&E efforts can be used by agencies to report on the success or challenges of the program. Most of the time, agencies are required to monitor and evaluate the success of the program beyond the systems set in place by the community.

Case studies

Humanitarian CP actors write “case studies” as a common form of documentation. Below is a template to consider:

 Druidas قضية

تقوم الجهات العامة في المجال الإنساني لحماية الأطفال بتحضير نموذج إستمارة لـ “دراسة قضية” عامة للتوثيق. يرجى مراجعة الاستمارة أدناه:

الاستمارة أدناه:

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Sample Case Study Template

Title: (e.g., Meaningful Child Participation in Disaster Preparedness)

Country, location: (e.g., region, province, village)

Description of humanitarian context: (e.g., disaster early warning)

Agency(ies) and case study author(s):

Summary sentence: One opening sentence that summarizes the case study (e.g., This case study describes a child- and youth-led Disaster Preparedness in Quezon Province, Philippines).

Background: (1 paragraph)

▪ 2-3 lines to introduce the humanitarian context
▪ 2-3 lines to explain the specific needs of girls and boys in general
▪ 2-3 lines to give an overview of the gaps in services for children and/or youth, including the gaps that this project responds to

Programmatic action: (1 paragraph)

▪ The overall goal/aim of the intervention
▪ The main components of the intervention, specific approaches that were used in the project. Emphasize those presented in guidance as good practice (e.g., building on community resources, supporting community-identified concerns, community-planned interventions).
▪ Key activities that contributed to positive outcomes
Achievements (½ page)

- These may be at differing levels (e.g., individual child/children, family, community) depending on the aim of the intervention, though it is important to note unintended outcomes (positive and negative). Examples could include:
  - Change in children’s well-being, sense of safety, ability to protect themselves and others, feeling of inclusion and ability to contribute to family and community protection, etc.
  - Change in families’ abilities to protect children, contribute to wider protection efforts in the community, influence on protection systems, etc.
  - Change in community protective functions, ability to mobilize resources for child protection, influence wider systems of protection, etc.

Quotes and Photos

If possible, include real quotes from project staff, volunteers, or children. Photos are also very useful, ensuring consent is given and safeguarding considerations are made.

Quality scorecards

Scorecards are simple formats for you to continually check on the progress of your CCP programming. You fill it in with the key actions and processes that were agreed on to achieve your aim. You can update...
these on a regular basis. Analyzing results (e.g., which “yes” areas to celebrate and which “no” areas to act on) will help to ensure that the program is meeting the needs of children.

Below is a sample scorecard. Contextualize it to meet timeframes agreed on or add other standards that communities wish to apply. Adapted from Plan International’s Program Quality, Impact, and Accountability Toolkit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Information</th>
<th>معلومات عامة</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date of Scorecard Completion:</td>
<td>تاريخ إكمال بطاقة الأداء:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name of Person Completing Scorecard:</td>
<td>اسم الشخص المسؤول عن أكمال الورقة:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of Person Completing Scorecard:</td>
<td>منصب الشخص المسؤول عن أكمال الورقة:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reporting Period:</td>
<td>فترة التقرير:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location:</td>
<td>الموقع:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standards for Self-Assessment</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A context analysis has been undertaken that includes, at a minimum:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تم إجراء تحليل للسياق، حيث يشمل على الأقل:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Community understandings of and priorities on child protection risks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أولايات المجتمع وفهمهم لمخاطر حماية الأطفال</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Internal resources the community can mobilize for protection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الموارد الداخلية التي بإمكان المجتمع تحريكها من أجل توفير الحماية</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Risk analysis of potential harm of external involvement in CCP</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>تحليل المخاطر للأذى المحتمل من مشاركة حماية الأطفال على مستوى المجتمع المحلي</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Strategies for strengthening community-led approaches with a long-term perspective</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>خطة تعزيز النهج الذي يترأسه المجتمع من منظور طويل الأمد</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Children and adolescents have defined roles that contribute in demonstrable ways according to their development and abilities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>لدى الأطفال والمراهقون أدواراً محددة تساهم بطرق يمكن إثباتها وفقاً لتطويرهم وقدراتهم.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Approaches demonstrate participation by persons who are especially vulnerable to discrimination and marginalization.</td>
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<tr>
<td>توضح المناهج ومشاركة الأشخاص المعرضين بشكل خاص للتمييز والتهميش.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Standards for Self-Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standards for Self-Assessment</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Partly</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There is a capacity-building plan based on assessed needs and analysis of most appropriate approaches and actors. Check all elements that may apply:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>هناك خطة لبناء القدرات تقوم على أساس الاحتياجات المقدرة وتحليل معظم المناهج والجهات الفاعلة المناسبة. تحقق من جميع العناصر التي قد ينطبق عليها هذا:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Contextualized understanding of child protection and risk concepts</td>
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<tr>
<td>فهم السياق لحماية الطفل ومفاهيم المخاطر</td>
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<tr>
<td>b. Mapping local resources of risk and protection</td>
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<tr>
<td>تخطيط موارد المخاطر والحماية المحلية</td>
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<tr>
<td>c. Roles and responsibilities in committees or networks (if applicable)</td>
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<tr>
<td>الأدوار والمسؤوليات في اللجان أو الشبكات (إذا أمكن تطبيق ذلك)</td>
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<tr>
<td>d. Identification of children at particular risk and appropriate responses</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>تجديد الأطفال المعرضين لخطر معين والاستجابات المناسبة</td>
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<tr>
<td>e. Approaches to advocacy and prevention that build on local capacities</td>
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<tr>
<td>مناهج لندعوة والوقاية التي تعتمد على القدرات المحلية</td>
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<tr>
<td>f. Other (please list)</td>
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<tr>
<td>غيرها (يرجى ذكرها)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

There is/are Action Plan(s) developed in collaboration with the community that define (check all that apply):
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standards for Self-Assessment</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>Partly</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Explain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>هناك خطط عمل تم تطويرها بالتعاون مع المجتمع والتي تحدد المخاوف ذات الأولوية وآعمال الوقاية والاستجابة</td>
<td></td>
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<td>اشرح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Priority concerns and actions for prevention and response</td>
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<tr>
<td>المخاوف ذات الأولوية وآعمال الوقاية والاستجابة</td>
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<td>b. Roles and responsibilities of community and external actors (including resource inputs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>أدوار ومسؤوليات المجتمع والعاملين الخارجيين (بما في ذلك تزويد الموارد)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Linkages are in place to facilitate referral to and support from other elements of the formal system when needed, including other sector responses.</td>
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<tr>
<td>توجد روابط لتسهيل الإحالة والدعم من العناصر الأخرى للنظام الرسمي عند الحاجة، بما في ذلك استجابات القطاع الأخرى.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child-friendly feedback, monitoring, accountability mechanisms developed in consultation with the community are established and regularly reviewed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>التأكد من تطوير خطط استلام الآراء، بإسلوب ودود للطفل، والمراقبة والمسائلة بالتشاور مع أعضاء المجتمع ويتم مراجعتها باستمرار.</td>
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Guidance Note 11: Community-level Child Protection in Humanitarian Action: The Need for a Shift in Mindset

To transform your agency’s and CP practices, you first have to transform yourselves. An essential first step is to reflect on your own mindsets, values, and attitudes.

Facilitative program approaches

In humanitarian settings, agencies often have to work as quickly as possible to address protection risks in the community. It is not always possible to take the slow, deliberative approach that evidence indicates will establish effective and sustainable CCP. As has been discussed in earlier chapters, it may not always be appropriate to mobilize communities in humanitarian contexts. However, even when it is determined that a more “top-down” approach is necessary to meet immediate and urgent protection needs (e.g., forming protection committees or establishing safe spaces), there are some steps in establishing the groundwork of a participatory process that can support and plan for increasing degrees of community leadership over time, and as appropriate.

This Reflective Field Guide invites us to reflect on how to implement community-driven approaches that uphold the principles of CP programming. As noted, this will require an honest examination of your own attitudes and approaches, the openness to deal with some discomfort, and the flexibility to embrace other ways of working.

Part 4 presented Key Considerations for effective community engagement, and below is a brief summary of those particularly important for considering the kinds of adaptations you may need to make as practitioners, and within your agencies.

يدعونا هذا الدليل الميداني التوضيحي إلى التفكير في كيفية تطبيق النهج بقيادة المجتمع المحلي والتي تدعم مبادئ برامج حماية الطفل. كما ذكرنا سابقاً، سيتطلب هذا فحصاً صادقاً لمواقفكم وأسلوبك الخاص، والانفتاح للخوض بكل ما هو غير مريح، والمرونة لتبني طرق أخرى للعمل.
• Establish from the outset the expectation that your external support is temporary, and you want to build on the resources and capacities of the community.

• Promote and maintain transparency – be candid about the agency’s agenda mission/purpose, funding priorities, etc., at the appropriate time and with appropriate sensitivity.

• Begin your deep context analysis as soon as possible, even if you are required to provide immediate direct services (see Key Considerations and How to Guides). Ensure that information gathering is an iterative and ongoing process, and that it informs programming and keeps it relevant and adaptable.

- اطلع السكان المحليين، منذ البداية، أن دعمك مؤقت وأن هدفك هو البناء على الموارد والقدرات المجتمعية الموجودة.

- تعزيز الشفافية والمحافظة عليها - كن صريحاً بشأن مهمة واهداف الوكالة، وأولويات التمويل، وما إلى ذلك، في الوقت المناسب.

- ابدأ بعمل تحليل السياق الخاص ببرنامجك في أقرب وقت ممكن، حتى لو كان مطلوباً منك تقديم خدمات فورية (انظر الاعتبارات الرئيسية والإرشادات). أحرص على القيام بعملية جمع المعلومات فهي عملية متكررة ومستمرة، وأنها تعمل على جعل البرنامج أكثر تكيفاً وتعلقه بالظروف.

- Emphasize dialogue with and between community members to begin to outline what participation would look like in the processes of your community engagement.

- Place emphasis on the protection priorities of the community. Find flexible approaches to meet needs that may not “align” to the priorities of your agency or funding sources.

- Facilitate problem-solving dialogues to develop responses to the community’s prioritized risks that are relevant, appropriate, and harness the community’s capacities and resources.

- Provide regular and ongoing feedback to the community regarding assessments, programming decisions, monitoring, evaluations, etc. This is critical for building trust and establishing transparency.

- ركز على قيامك بحوار مع أعضاء المجتمع المحلي وأيضاً فيما بينهم. وهذا سيساعدك على تحديد طبيعة مشاركة أفراد المجتمع في عمليات المشاركة المجتمعية.

- ضع تركيزا على أولويات الحماية للمجتمع. ابحث عن أساليب مثيرة للاهتمام التي قد لا "تتوافق" مع أولويات وكالتك أو مصادر التمويل.

- قم بتبسيط حوار بعمل على حل المشاكل، وذلك من أجل تطوير قابلية المجتمع على الاستجابة للمخاطر المهمة والنصوصية.

- الملاءمة لذلك المجتمع وتسخير قدراته وموارده لذلك السبب.

- توفير تبادل آراء وملاحظات متظم ومستمر فيما يتعلق بالتقييمات، والقرارات الخاصة في البرامج، والمراقبة، والتقييم، إلخ. وهذا أمر بالغ الأهمية لبناء الثقة وارسال الشفافية.
• Make space for meaningful community feedback through accessible and appropriate mechanisms, and openly use that feedback to refine approaches based on community perceptions.

• Increase focus on preparedness and ways to mitigate potential risks and challenges, which evidence shows can very effectively be done through community-level approaches.

• If and when appropriate, act as an intermediary, linking communities with a formal CP system and institutions. This brings grassroots knowledge to higher level decision-making bodies and broadens the protective environment for children.

• Use training and capacity building as opportunities to facilitate positive social change from within communities themselves. Be responsive to community and partner organizations’ priorities for capacity building, even when they are not the same as your training priorities.

• Strengthen collaboration and coordination mechanisms among humanitarian actors to develop consistent and harmonized approaches to CCP.
CASE STUDY: Providing Psychosocial Support - Marawi, Phillippines

تقع قرية ماليمونو الريفية في التلال المحيطة بمدينة ماراوي. ولا تعد ظروف كافية لنزوح السكان؛ بل إن السبب يعود لعدة المساحات الغير حكومية في الفلبين والمتوسطات الغير خدماتية كمنظمة "بالأي" بإجراء إعادة التأهيل عن طريق دعم المساحات الصديقة للطفولة والمرأة في ماليمونو كجزء من عملية الاستجابة للحصار الذي حصل على قرية ماراوي في سنة 2017-2018. نفذت متطوعات من القرية أنشطة ركزت على بناء المهارات والمملكة الاجتماعي الاجتماعي للكبار، وكذا المجتمع المصري، وبذلك تطوير مسار إجلا لحماية الأطفال والنفع العام على النوع الاجتماعي.

قام ميسرو لجنة الأمن الغذائي العالمي بتوسيع مساهماتهم بما يتجاوز نطاق عملهم المحدد، حيث تلقوا حوافز مالية صغيرة كميسرين، بدأوا استخداماً بعد ذلك لشراء الأحذية والطعام للأطفال. بدأوا أيضاً مشروعًا خاصًا بهم لشراء المواد التعليمية وتنظيمهم مرة واحدة في الأسبوع إلى مركز تعليمي تابع لهم (يبلغ مسافة ساعتين مشياً) لإدارته جلسات تطوعية للأطفال الذين يسكنون في مناطق بعيدة.

شارك الميسرون النتائج الإيجابية الكثيرة التي حققه الدعم الذي تلقوه فيما يتعلق ببناء القدرات بالنسبة لهم والنساء والأطفال في المجتمع:

- رؤية التغيرات الإيجابية بين المشاركين من الأطفال والنساء خلال فترة المشروع
- توجيه الاتصالات العامة واعتراف التقدير عند ملاحظة المشاركين للميسرين في المجتمع
- شعور بالمساهمة بشيء ذي قيمة للمجتمع
- تعليم وتطوير مهاراتهم الخاصة، مما دفع البعض إلى التفكير في الحصول على تدريب مهنئ في مجال التعليم والخدمات الاجتماعية

عندما سُئلت عن العوامل التي تساهم في التطوع الفعال للمجتمع المجتمع، لاسيما لما إذا تجاوزوا نطاق عملهم، لحضت النساء المكونات اللازمة مثل التعاطف والصبر والحب والدوم. أظهرت النساء المكونات المطلوبة مثل التعاطف والصبر والحب والدوم عندما يتم سؤالهن عن الدافع المؤثر في التطوع الفعال لمشاركة المجتمع ولاسيما عن سبب تطوعهم لتنطلق عملهم.

- مناقشة مجموعة تخصصية مع متطوعي المجتمع، (Plan International)، كانون الأول 2018
Building on community resources

Evidence shows that introducing large sums of financial or material resources (including payments to individuals for their participation in activities) can weaken community ownership and limit sustainability. Exceptions may be made for small supports (such as phone credit, notebooks, refreshments, or uniforms) that are given in exchange for performing agreed-upon responsibilities. In such cases, interagency coordination is required to decide how best to provide and standardize support. It may be worth considering financial support to whole-community initiatives as opposed to resourcing individuals.

You have learned that motivated volunteerism is key to effective and sustainable community-level work. This reality advises us to limit the input of large amounts of external resources (financial and human) at the outset but focus on motivating activities supporting the natural commitment to volunteerism.

You must also reflect on your expectations of volunteers in your programs, listening to community members determine what is a reasonable amount of time each person should volunteer. In addition to considering time expectations, you must weigh decisions about payment with other forms of recognition. There are many ways to sustain and motivate the spirit of volunteerism, such as capacity-building opportunities, and public acknowledgment and appreciation. If there are expectations that volunteers will be needing transportation or communication resources to undertake their work, these should be provided. Those expectations should be discussed in depth and be clear from the outset of any programming. It is also important that there be consistency across organizations so as not to create confusion or tensions between volunteers if incentives are significantly different across humanitarian agencies.

**اعتماد على موارد المجتمع**

تشير الأدلة إلى أن تقديم أعداد كبيرة من الموارد المالية أو المادية (بما في ذلك المدفوعات النقدية للأفراد لمشاركتهم في الأنشطة) بإمكان أن يضعف حس الانتماء في المجتمع ويحد من استناده المشاركة، لكن هناك استثناءات لتقديم الدعم البسيط (مثل كروت شحن الهواتف أو دفاتر الملاحظات أو وجبات الطعام الصغيرة أو الملابس الرسمية) التي يتم تدريسها مقابل تأدية المسؤوليات المنقولة عليها. في مثل هذه الحالات، سيكون من اللازم إنشاء تعاون بين الوكالات من أجل تحديد أفضل الطرق لتقديم وتوحيد الدعم. قد يكون من المفيد التفكير في الدعم المالي لمبادرات المجتمع بأكمله بدلاً من توفير الموارد للأفراد.

لقد تعلمت أن العمل التطوعي المحفز هو الحل الأساسي للعمل المجتمعي الفعال والمستديم. تقدم لنا هذه الحقيقة النصح بتحديد إدخال كميات كبيرة من الموارد الخارجية (المالية والبشرية) في البداية، لكن بدلاً عن ذلك ينبغي التركيز على الابتكار المحفز على الانتشال المحفز التي تدعم الالتزام الطبيعي للتطوع.

يجب أن تفكر أيضاً في توقعاتك من المتطوعين في برامبك، فالإعتماد إلى أفراد المجتمع بعدد مقدار الوقت المتوقع الذي يجب أن يطوع به كل شخص. بالإضافة إلى مراعاة مسألة الوقت، يجب عليك وزن القرارات المتعلقة بالمدفوعات النقدية مع غيرها من الأشكال المختلفة للاعتراف بالإنجازات. هناك العديد من الطرق لحفظ روح التطوع وتحفيزها، مثل فرض بناء القدرات، واعتراف المجتمع العام بهذه
الجهود وتقديرها. إذا كانت هناك توقعات من المتطوعين إلى موارد النقل أو الاتصال من أجل القيام بعملهم، فيجب توفير هذه الموارد. يجب أن تناقش تلك التوقعات بعمق وأن تكون واضحة منذ البداية في أي عملية تصميم وتنفيذ البرمجة. إذا كانت الحوافز مختلفة اختلافاً كبيراً بين الوكالات الإنسانية، من المهم أن يكون هناك توافق بين المنظمات حتى لا يحدث سوء فهم أو توترات بين المتطوعين.

In light of the increasing reliance on volunteers taking on para-professional duties, such as case management and counseling, it is important that capacity building take into consideration these expectations, means of engagement, and appropriate support. Capacity-building efforts to develop those skills can offer possibilities for future employment, which could be highly motivating. Experience shows, though, high turnover rates for volunteers carrying out these functions due to burnout, income-generating needs, and other challenges to long-term volunteerism. This is an important area to address in strengthening community engagement.

وفقًا للاعتماد المتزايد على المتطوعين في أداء الوابجات شبه المهنية، مثل إدارة الحالات والمشورة، يجب على إجراء بناء القدرات أن يأخذ بنظر الاعتبار كلاً من التوقعات ووسائل المشاركة، والدعم المناسب. بإمكان جهود بناء القدرات الخاصة تطوير تلك المهارات لتوفير إمكانيات ومحفزات مثل فرص التوظيف في المستقبل. رغم ذلك أظهرت التجارب ارتفاع في معدلات ترك المتطوعين الذين يقومون بمهامهم بسبب الأرقام والاحتياجات المالية المذكورة وغيرها من التحديات التي تواجه العمل التطوعي على المدى الطويل. فهذا مجال مهم يجب معالجته من أجل تعزيز المشاركة المجتمعية.
Due to the Syrian conflict, Lebanon is now the country with the highest number of refugees per capita in the world. An estimated 55% of the refugee population are children under the age of 18. The situation for Syrian refugee children in Lebanon remains dire, as children continue to face significant barriers to access their basic rights, including safety, protection, education, and birth registration. Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), as well as children with disabilities, are particularly marginalized and at high risk of violence, discrimination, inequity, and exclusion. UASCs face the risk of resorting to working in dangerous and exploitative conditions.

UNHCR, in partnership with the International Rescue Committee (IRC), has been implementing a national capacity-building project since 2014, called the “Interagency Coaching Program.” The program trains child protection outreach volunteers (CP OVs) from the refugee community to respond to low- and medium-risk cases of UASC, children with disabilities, and their caregivers. Those targeted are at heightened risk but may not be eligible for individual case management or benefit from complementary community-based support. The CP OV interventions are part of, and complementary to, the case planning conducted by specialized CP case management actors, including partners of UNHCR. Case workers supervise and oversee the CP OVs.
The Specialized CP OV project sought to use the capacities in the community to support the large number of children in need. The CP OVs are identified through self-referral, the ProGres Database, or through participatory assessments and community-based activities to find those who had relevant education or experience working with children. CP OVs have a clear Terms of Reference in place and receive a 15-hour induction training in safe identification and referral of CP cases, effective communication skills, community engagement, conflict resolution, psychological first aid, and other topics before beginning their volunteering experience. The skills and experience they receive as CP OVs could be used when they return to Syria.

The program has led to an increase in identification and referral of protection cases, as well as specialized support to children who previously did not receive it. CP OVs have developed confidence in supporting vulnerable children, as well as their parents. Specialized case workers have strengthened their skills in supervision. Overall, children and their caregivers feel comfortable receiving support from their own community members, strengthening community-level protection.

Transforming organizational approaches

A crucial first step to improving the synergy between a local and an external protection agency is for outside actors to acknowledge people at risk as independent actors with significant capacity. However, for any true progress to take place, outside actors must go farther and place local understanding of protection threats and local strategies at the very center of their own activities by giving affected communities and individuals actual control and decision-making power over programs and projects. If based on humanitarian principles and done with sufficient caution, sensitivity, and mentoring, such a move would not only strengthen a local agency, but would also inform and improve an external agency.
The real change toward more effective CCP will have to happen within humanitarian agencies. Our historically “top-down” approaches are very institutionalized and shaped by donor funding policies (e.g., short project timeframes, prioritization of specific CP issues), and the humanitarian architecture. This is an important time for reflection within your agencies as to what changes need to be made to be more flexible, adaptable, and innovative in designing CCP initiatives.

The following are some suggestions:

- Engage with donors to adapt funding systems, timeframes, and reporting that are appropriate for different levels of community involvement. This advocacy will require humanitarian actors to better document effective approaches and share learning on the positive results from different approaches.

- Program design takes a long-term perspective:
  - Plan from the very beginning for transitioning from “top-down” interventions if they are required to meet immediate needs. It may also be possible to begin a more “bottom-up” approach parallel to initial efforts.
  - Consider flexible program approaches that can respond and adapt to changing circumstances or new ideas and, to the extent possible, allow them to be shaped through community engagement rather than predetermined.
  - Budget for ongoing mapping and action planning with adequate resources, such as dedicated staff time and support costs (e.g., travel).
  - Design M&E frameworks that include process indicators that track key components of community-level engagement.
إن عملية تنفيذ وتصميم البرمجة تتم على نطاق طويل المدى:

- التخطيط من البداية إلى النهاية من تدخلات "الاعلى إلى الأسفل" إذا كانت مطلوبة لتلبية الحتياجات العاجلة. من الممكن أيضًا بدء في منهج "من الأسفل إلى الأعلى" حيث يكون مواقع أكثر للجهود الأولية.

- الاهتمام بالنهج المرن للبرمجة الذي يمكن الاستجابة والتكييف مع الظروف المتغيرة أو الأفكار الجديدة والسماح قد يتم بوفرة من خلال مشاركة المجتمع بدلاً من تحديدها مسبقًا.

- تحديد ميزانية للتخطيط المستمر وضع خطط العمل مع الموارد الكافية، مثل تخصيص وقت فرق العمل وتكاليف الدعم (مثل السفر).

- تصميم أطر عمل المراقبة والتكيف التي تشمل مؤشرات الأجراء المتتبعة للعناصر الرئيسية للمشاركة المجتمعية.

- يجب أن يكون لديك حضور شخصي قوي وبارز في المجتمعات التي تعمل فيها، إلى أقصى حد ممكن (على سبيل المثال، مساحة في المكتب) وإعطاء الأولوية لتعيين الموظفين المحليين.

- التركيز على بناء القدرات على أكثر من مجرد مهارات تقنية لحماية الطفل: يجب التركيز على "المهارات الشخصية" اللازمة لعمل الفعال على مستوى المجتمع (الظروف أعلاه). ومع ذلك، فإن هذه "المهارات الشخصية" ليست مجرد أشياء يمكن أن تكون مدرة عليها. بدلاً من ذلك، يجب أن تكون مرتبطة في الثقافة التنظيمية الشاملة بحيث يتم تشجيعها وتعزيزها.

- العمل بطريقة تعاونية مع هياكل التنسيق وجامعة الأجزاء الأخرى ذات الصلة من نظام حماية الأطفال وصولاً إلى العاملين في مجال حماية الطفل، ووضع نهج منظم وموجه لتحقيق حماية الأطفال ورفاههم.

The Child Protection in Humanitarian Action Competency Framework: Testing Version identifies four Core Values that run through all behavioral and technical competencies – empathy, integrity, diversity, and inclusion. There are other attitudes and values that are important for community engagement, including respect, humility, compassion, patience, and non-judgmental attitude. The cultivation of these "soft skills" should be an important consideration for recruitment, capacity building, and supervision.
Part 5: Terminology and Key Resources

Terminology

Verbal communication is one of the core ways humanitarian actors work with children, their families, community members, government officials, and others who protect children in humanitarian crises. However, terminology used by staff to describe risks that children face, actions to mitigate those risks, and available services are not always contextualized to the appropriate language and concepts of affected people. The importance of language and terminology cannot be underestimated.

- It can affect the way you communicate with and are understood by one another.
- It can lead to unintended power dynamics and exclusion of certain groups.
- It can create a perceived sense of disrespect.
- It can lead to the design of interventions that undermine existing protective practices in communities.

Our terminology can alienate and, in some cases, remove affected people from technical and strategic discussions about what risks their children face, what can be done to address those risks, and how it should be implemented. As we define our work and its key concepts, it is important that we keep in mind how this terminology shapes and influences our programming.
At-risk groups/individuals

Children who are at risk of their protection rights being violated.

الأشخاص المعرضين لخطر انتهاك حقوقهم في الحماية.

Capacity

To the human resources, funding, and infrastructure comprising a CP system.

القدرات

تشمل الموارد البشرية والتمويل والبنية التحتية التي تضم نظام حماية الطفل.

Capacity building

The strengthening of knowledge, ability, skills, and resources to help individuals, communities, or organizations to achieve agreed-upon goals.

بناء القدرات

إجراءات تعزيز المعرفة والقدرة والمهارات والموارد لمساعدة الأفراد أو المجتمعات أو المنظمات على تحقيق الأهداف المتفق عليها.

Child

Persons below the age of 18 years.

الطفل

الأشخاص تحت سن ال-18.

Child-friendly

Working methods that do not discriminate against children and take into account their age, evolving capacities, diversity, and capabilities. These methods promote children’s confidence and ability to learn, speak out, share, and express their views. Sufficient time and appropriate information and materials are provided and communicated effectively to children. Staff and adults are approachable, respectful, and responsive.

حيز ودود للطفل

أساليب العمل التي لا تميز ضد الأطفال وتراعي أعمارهم وقدراتهم المتطورة وتنوعهم وقدراتهم. هذه الطرق تعزز ثقة الأطفال وقدرتهم على التعلم والتحدث والمشاركة والتعبير عن آرائهم. يتم توفير الوقت الكافي والمعلومات والمواد المناسبة ونقلها بشكل فعال للأطفال. يمتاز الموظفين والبالغين بكونهم ودودين ومحترمين ومتجاوبين ومن السهل التعامل معهم.
Child participation
The manifestation of the right of every child to express his or her view, to have that view given all due consideration, to influence decision making, and to achieve change. It is the informed and willing involvement of all children, including the most marginalized and those of different ages, genders, and disabilities, in any matter concerning them.

Child well-being
A dynamic, subjective, and objective state of physical, cognitive, emotional, spiritual, and social health in which children:

- Are safe from abuse, neglect, exploitation, and violence;
- Have their basic needs, including survival and development, met;
- Are connected to and cared for by primary caregivers;
- Have the opportunity for supportive relationships with relatives, peers, teachers, community members, and society at large; and
- Have the opportunities and elements required to exercise their agency based on their evolving capacities.
Community

Community is understood in different ways, depending on who you are, where you grew up, and how you view the world. Multiple communities can be present in the same geographical area. Children and families often identify with multiple types of communities at one time, such as those who share common social and cultural values, live in a specific geographical setting, or are connected through virtual communities using technology. For common definitions of the term “community,” see Community-based Child Protection in Humanitarian Action: Terminology and Definitions.

المجتمع

يتم فهم المجتمع بطرق مختلفة، إعتمادًا على من تكون، وأين نشأت، وكيف تنظر إلى العالم. يمكن أن تتواجد مجتمعات متعددة في نفس المنطقة الجغرافية. غالبًا ما يحدد الأطفال والأسر مع أنواع متعددة من المجتمعات في وقت واحد، مثل أولئك الذين يشتركون في قيم اجتماعية وثقافية مشتركة، أو يعيشون في بيئة جغرافية محددة، أو مرتبطون من خلال مجتمعات افتراضية باستخدام التكنولوجيا. للحصول على تعريفات شائعة لمصطلح "المجتمع"، يرجى مراجعة حماية الأطفال على مستوى المجتمع المحلي في العمل الإنساني: المصطلحات والتعريف.

Community-led child protection

Approaches that are led by a collective, community-driven process rather than by an NGO, UN agency, or other outside actor.

حماية الأطفال التي يترأسها أفراد المجتمع

هي المناهج المتزامنة من قبل إجراءات مجتمعية بدلاً من منظمة غير حكومية أو وكالة تابعة للأمم المتحدة أو جهة خارجية أخرى.

Community-level approaches

Approaches that seek to ensure that community members are able to protect children and ensure their right to healthy development.

المناهج المجتمعية

هي المناهج التي تسعى إلى ضمان قدرة أعضاء المجتمع على حماية الأطفال وضمان حقوقهم في التنمية الصحية.
**Contextualization**

The process of interpreting or adapting (guidance) to context; the process of debating, determining, and agreeing on the meaning of global guidance in a given local situation; “translating” the meaning and guidance ... a country (or region) so as to make the content ... appropriate and meaningful to the given circumstances.

**Deep context analysis**

A process of deep listening and learning about the local context in which you are implementing CP activities.

- Takes a holistic view that looks at children’s needs and resources over time
- Focuses on how and why things function the way they do
- Does not focus on predetermined categories of risk and protection
- Emphasizes learning through dialogue, not surveys

**External humanitarian CP actors**

Humanitarian CP staff and volunteers belonging to agencies or organizations not originating from the communities in which they implement programming.
Functions
What a system does to achieve its goals.

الوظائف
ما يفعله النظام من أجل تحقيق أهدافه.

Qualitative data
Data collected through case studies, interviews, etc., to provide description, experience, and meaning.

البيانات النوعية
البيانات التي تم جمعها من خلال دراسات ملف الحالة والمقابلات والمقابلات، لتوفر الوصف والخبرة والمعنى.

Risk
In humanitarian action, risk is the likelihood of harm occurring from a hazard and the potential losses to lives, livelihoods, assets, and services. It is the probability of external and internal threats occurring in combination with the existence of individual vulnerabilities.

For CP, risk refers to the likelihood that violations of and threats to children’s rights will manifest and cause harm to children.

المخاطر
في العمل الإنساني، تمثل المخاطر في احتمال حدوث ضرر ناتج عن خطر محتمل والخسائر المحتملة في الأرواح وسبل العيش والموارد والخدمات. إنه احتمال وجود تهديدات خارجية وداخلية تحدث مع وجود نقاط ضعف فردية.

فما يتعلق بحماية الطفل، يشير الخطر إلى احتمال ظهور انتهاكات وتهديدات لحقوق الأطفال والتي ستؤدي إلى إلحاق الأذى بالأطفال.

Social norms
Rules of behavior that are generally expected and supported in a given context. Violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation can be prevented by positive social norms or can be upheld by negative social norms, such as the “right” of parents to hit their children.

العادات الاجتماعية
قواعد السلوك المتوقعة عموما والمدعومة في سياق معين. يمكن منع العنف والإساءة والإهمال والاستغلال من خلال المعايير الاجتماعية الإيجابية أو يمكن للمجتمع المحلي تمجيدها من خلال المعايير الاجتماعية السلبية مثل "حق" الأباء في ضرب أطفالهم.
Structure\textsuperscript{lxiii}

Is used in various ways: it may refer to the framework within which agents in the system interact and form relationships; it also may at times be used to describe more concrete features of a system, such as physical space; or it may refer to the relationship between components within the system.

الهيكل

تستخدم هذا المصطلح بطريقة مختلفة: قد يشير إلى إطار العمل الذي يتواصل فيه العاملين في النظام ويتعلمون على بناء العلاقات، كما يمكن استخدامه في بعض الأحيان لوصف المزيد من الميزات المحددة للنظام، مثل المساحة الفعلية أو قد يشير إلى العلاقة بين المكونات داخل النظام.

System\textsuperscript{lxiv}

A set of things that interconnect in such a way that they produce their own pattern of behavior over time. All systems consist of three broad categories of “things”: elements, interconnections, and a function or purpose. In CP we refer to these as components, interconnections, and a goal.

- **Formal**: Elements of a system that are established or sanctioned by the government and guided by laws, regulations, and policies.

- **Non-formal**: Elements of a system that do not have state/government mandates for the protective functions they fulfill. Instead, they are shaped by attitudes, values, behaviors, social norms, and traditional practices in society.

النظام

مجموعة من الأشياء التي ترتبط بطريقة تجعلها تنتج نمط سلوكها الخاص مع مرور الوقت. تتكون جميع الأنظمة من ثلاث فئات من “الأشياء”: العناصر والترابط ووظيفة أو غرض. أما في مجال حماية الأطفال، نشير إلى تلك "الأشياء": المكونات والترابط والهدف.

- **المكونات الرسمية**: عناصر النظام التي يتم تأسيسها أو القبول بها من قبل الحكومة المحلية وتكون مسترشدة بالقوانين والضوابط والسياسات.

- **المكونات الغير رسمية**: عناصر النظام التي لا تتمتع بأمر رسمي صادر من الدولة / الحكومة بخصوص وظائف الحماية التي تؤديها. عوضاً عن ذلك يتم تشكيك عناصر النظام من خلال المواقف والقيم والسلوكيات والعادات الاجتماعية والممارسات التقليدية في المجتمع المحلي.
Selected resources
There are many useful resources to more deeply explore the concepts and approaches presented in this Guide. The following represent only a selection of the important references.

الموارد المختارة
هناك العديد من الموارد المفيدة لاستكشاف المفاهيم والمناهج الواردة في هذا الدليل بشكل أعمق. ما يلي يمثل مجموعة مختارة من المراجع الهامة فقط.

The Alliance Resource Library
للحصول على مجموعة واسعة من الوثائق المتعلقة بنهج حماية الطفل المجتمعية، يرجى الانتقال إلى موقع (Library).

Core guidance

- This report provides an overview of CP systems strengthening in emergencies, key concepts, and considerations for field practitioners interested in the planning and practice of CP systems strengthening activities in humanitarian contexts. It summarizes the minimum understanding that practitioners must have and key considerations they must address for CP systems strengthening (link).

الارشاد الأساسي
حدود الطفل. (2016). التكيف مع التعلم، والتعلم على التكيف: نظرة عامة على اعتبارات أنظمة حماية الطفل وتعزيزها في حالات الطوارئ. تحالف حماية الطفل في العمل الإنساني. تم الاسترجاع من: رابط

- يقدم هذا التقرير لمحة عامة عن تعزيز نظام حماية الطفل في حالات الطوارئ. والمفاهيم الرئيسية، والاعتبارات للممارسين.

المبدعين المهتمين في تخطيط ومارسة أنشطة تعزيز نظام حماية الطفل في السياقات الإنسانية. يخص الحد الأدنى من الفهم الذي يجب أن يكون لدى الممارسين والاعتبارات الرئيسية التي يجب عليهم معالجتها لتعزيز أنظمة حماية الطفل.


- The 2019 Competency Framework is a revision of the 2010 CPIE Competency Framework that the Learning and Development Working Group (LDWG) of the Alliance is currently developing. Both documents provide interagency standards to build the capacity of the humanitarian child protection sector. They include common expectations for staff recruitment, performance management, and professional development to more effectively protect children in emergencies. LDWG is due to release the 2019 framework.
تحالف حماية الطفل في العمل الإنساني (2019). حماية الطفل في العمل الإنساني (CPHA) إطار عمل الكفاءات: نسخة تجريبية. تم الاسترجاع من: رابط


- يوفر هذا المورد قائمة بالمصطلحات الشائعة المتعلقة بالحماية الاجتماعية للأطفال (CBCP) والتي تستخدمها الجهات القائمة على النظام الاجتماعي. وتعريفاتها. الغرض منه هو إظهار التعريفات المتماثلة حول الحماية الاجتماعية للأطفال للمصطلحات التي توفرت تشمل المجتمع. المجتمع الذي تقدمه نظم حماية الطفل غير الرسمي، نظم حماية الطفل الرسمي، هياكل الأسرة والقرابة، والقوى العامة لرعاية الطفل.


- تُعد المعايير الدنيا لحماية الطفل في العمل الإنساني معايير حماية الطفل في العمل الإنساني (نسخة 2019). تم الاسترجاع من: رابط

- تَعد المعايير الدنيا لحماية الطفل في العمل الإنساني أحد الموارد الحيوية للعاملين في المجال الإنساني على مستوى العالم. حيث يلعب دوراً رئيسيًّا في العمل على تعزيز جودة برامج حماية الطفل. تمثل المعايير أساساً واضحاً للتنسيق والتوقعات الاستجابات المؤلمة، وتحسين الرصد والتفاصيل وما إلى ذلك. توفر المعايير الدنيا لحماية الطفل للممارسين الذين يعملون في حماية الطفل، أو في مجالات العمل الإنساني ذات الصلة، وصفاً للتوقعات العالمية بشأن الحد الأدنى من الإجراءات الضرورية لحماية الأطفال في المجال الإنساني.

- Created by the Child Resilience Alliance (formerly the Columbia Group for Children in Adversity), this Guide and Toolkit represent many years of research. In particular, they draw on deep work in Sierra Leone and Kenya, learning from both communities and practitioners there. Inputs were also gathered from people around the world who have extensive practical experience in community-led work. **Ethnographic Principles, Ethnographic Tools, Facilitation Skills**

**Methods and approaches**


- This manual aims to provide practical guidance for NGO field staff on how to integrate a community-based protection approach into programs. It also aims to help apply community-based protection in practice and therefore concentrates on the central components of this definition: activities aimed at facilitating individuals and communities to achieve respect for rights in safety and dignity. ([link](http://communityledcp.org/))


- This is a practical guide to the Participatory Ranking Methodology (PRM). PRM is a “mixed-methods” approach to data collection in which a group of knowledgeable participants are guided in generating responses to a specific question or set of questions.
This Resource Pack seeks to document current practice, available frameworks, and lessons learned. At its heart is the concept of “conflict sensitivity” – the notion of systematically taking into account both the positive and negative impact of interventions, in terms of conflict or peace dynamics, on the contexts in which they are undertaken, and, conversely, the impact of these contexts on the interventions.


The handbook is to assist program and field staff in the establishment, capacity building, and support of Community-Based Child Protection Committees and Networks (CBCPC/Ns) with their
work protecting children. It should be considered as a guide rather than a prescriptive manual, and staff should feel free to supplement the materials as necessary to suit the individual characteristics of the CBCPC/Ns they are working with and the local conditions.

IRC, et al. (2009). *ARC resource pack*. IRC, Save the Children, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF.

- The ARC resource pack is an interagency collaboration between IRC, Save the Children, OHCHR, UNHCR, and UNICEF, funded by the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency. The ARC resource pack aims to improve people’s capacity: to tackle the root causes of children’s vulnerabilities; to build effective CP systems for use in emergencies and long-term development; and to ensure that no activities inadvertently compromise children’s rights or safety. Of particular relevance to CCP:
  
  - Study material: Foundation module 4: Participation and inclusion. ([link](#))
  - *Foundation Module 6: Community Mobilization*. ([link](#))

Facilitator and foundational materials may also be of interest.

International Institute for Child Rights and Development. (2016) *Outcome mapping to support reflective action in child protection training guide: Social cohesion and peace building through child protection and education in Chad and Burundi.*
Training package for partners in strategies/tools to better understand, strengthen, and measure social cohesion and peacebuilding through CP and education. It is intended to prepare participants to pilot new community engagement and monitoring tools and create action plan pilot tools.

The International Institute for Child Rights and Development (2016) Training package for partners in strategies/tools to better understand, strengthen, and measure social cohesion and peacebuilding through CP and education. It is intended to prepare participants to pilot new community engagement and monitoring tools and create action plan pilot tools.

INTRAC. (2017) Participatory Learning and Action (PLA).

A brief, but comprehensive overview of the development of PLA approaches, process of undertaking PLA research, and some of the most common methods. (link)

Keeping Children Safe

Keeping Children Safe represents a commitment by organizations worldwide to protect children by developing and promoting a set of robust and comprehensive International Child Safeguarding Standards that all organizations can and should follow. (link)

Lessons Learned: Conducting Research on Community-based Child Protection Mechanisms

This guidance is a product of discussions on lessons learned from research conducted in West and East Africa. It compiles insights from the three days of reflection, dialogue, and consensus building. It is intended as an aid for other groups and initiatives in the planning and execution of ethnographic research on community-based CP mechanisms, and to assist the learning of other groups and initiatives that study community-based CP mechanisms. (link)
الدروس المستفادة: إجراء البحوث حول آليات حماية الطفل المجتمعية. تم الاسترجاع من: رابط

هذا التوجيه هو نتاج مناقشات حول الدروس المستفادة من البحوث التي أجريت في غرب وشرق إفريقيا. إنه يجمع الأفكار من الأيام الثلاثة الخاصة بالتفكير والحوار وبناء التوافق. الغرض منه هو تقديم المساعدة لمجموعة المجموعات والمبادرات الأخرى في التي تدخل ضمن عملية التخطيط وتنفيذ البحوث الإثنوغرافية حول آليات حماية الطفل المستندة إلى المجتمع، والمساعدة في تعلم المجموعات والمبادرات الأخرى التي تدرس آليات حماية الطفل المستندة إلى المجتمع.

Safety with Dignity: A field manual for integrating community-based protection across humanitarian programs

➢ This manual aims to provide practical guidance for NGO field staff on how to integrate a community-based protection approach into programs. It is aimed to benefit NGO field staff across a diverse range of sectors. It can be used in disasters, armed conflict, displacement, and protracted crisis contexts. The manual can be adapted for use with local partners, community-based organizations (CBOs), and communities. (link)

السلامة مع الكرامة: دليل ميداني لدمج الحماية المجتمعية عبر البرامج الإنسانية. تم الاسترجاع من: رابط

يهدف هذا الدليل إلى توفير إرشادات عملية للعاملين الميدانيين في المنظمات غير الحكومية حول كيفية دمج نهج الحماية المجتمعية في البرامج. يهدف إلى إفادة الموظفين الميدانيين للمنظمات غير الحكومية عبر مجموعة متنوعة من القطاعات يمكن استخدامه في الكوارث والنزاعات المسلحة وسياق الأزمات الممتدة. يمكن تكييف الدليل للاستخدام مع الشركاء المحليين والمنظمات المجتمعية والمجتمعات المحلية.


➢ This report begins with a summary of harms that Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups face, their needs for support and reintegration, and their role in peacebuilding efforts. The report advocates for supporting families and communities to enable successful reintegration. It argues that the best practices for reintegration are through comprehensive and long-term, community-led programming that focuses on addressing the root causes of recruitment and preventing future recruitment. The paper cites six barriers to effective reintegration programming and five strategies to address these barriers of child and community participation; using local knowledge and capacity; improving the evidence base; the building capacity; and increasing funding. (link)


يبدأ هذا التقرير بعرض الأضرار التي يواجهها الأطفال المرتبطون بالقوات المسلحة والجماعات المسلحة، واحتياجاتهم من الدعم وعامة الإدمام. ودورهم في جهود بناء السلام. ينادي التقرير بدعم الأسر والمجتمعات لتمكين إعادة الإدمام بنجاح. ونقول أن أفضل ممارسات إعادة الإدمام تم من خلال برامج شاملة وتوفير الأسلحة التي تركز على معالجة الأسباب الجنرالية
للتجنيد ومنع التجنيد في المستقبل. تستشهد الورقة بستة عوائق أمام البرمجة الفعّالة لإعادة الإدماج وخمس استراتيجيات لمعالجة هذه العوائق التي تحول دون مشاركة الأطفال والمجتمع؛ استخدام المعرفة والقدرات المحلية؛ تحسين قاعدة الأدلة؛ بناء القدرات؛ زيادة التمويل.


➢ This guidance material supports National Office staff working to implement the Child Protection and Advocacy (CP&A) model in any context, but it was designed specifically to assist staff working in a fragile context. The process enables teams to critically reflect on their operational context, analyze the barriers to implementation of CP&A and chosen interventions in their context, and seek practical and innovative solutions to overcome those barriers.


➢ The INSPIRE Handbook builds on the INSPIRE technical package to help policymakers, planners, practitioners, funders, and advocates operationalize the seven strategies for ending violence against children in their country or setting. Retrieved from https://www.who.int/publications-detail/inspire-seven-strategies-for-ending-violence-against-children


➢ This Guide is useful for practitioners and organizations wishing to involve young people in monitoring and evaluating (M&E) programs and projects related to CP systems. It draws on the experiences of a network of partners in Brazil, Canada, Colombia, and Thailand through the Child-Centered Accountability and Protection Evaluation (CAPE) project.
المعهد الدولي لحقوق الطفل والتنمية. (2012). دليل لمشاركة الشباب في مراقبة وتقييم نظام حماية الطفل. ICCRD.

هذا الدليل مفيد للممارسين والمنظمات التي ترغب في مشاركة الشباب في رصد وتقييم برامج (M&E) ومشاريع المتعلقة بأنظمة حماية الطفل. يعتمد على تجارب شبكة من الشركاء في البرازيل وكاليفورنيا وكولومبيا وتايلاند من خلال مشروع تقييم المسئولية وحماية الطفل (CAPE).


➢ This resource includes 16 child-friendly participatory assessment tools that are commonly used in participatory assessment. One could adapt them for rapid assessment, M&E, or use them with other assessment tools. They include participatory tools to identify issues; prioritize, analyze, and plan action. Every tool includes objectives, materials needed, and steps to facilitate the activity. (link)


➢ This publication provides an overview of Plan’s child-centered disaster risk reduction work. It presents the results and recommendations of a five-year program and should be essential reading for anyone concerned about reducing the impacts of disasters, and it is particularly valuable for development and humanitarian practitioners, donors, and policy makers. It includes a series of case studies illustrating how child-centered DRR supports the delivery of the Hyogo Framework’s Priorities for Action, as well as the realization of children’s rights to education, health, and participation within disaster risk contexts.


يقدم هذا المنشور لمحة عامة عن أعمال الخطة التي تركز على مخاطر الكوارث التي تركز على الطفل. إنه يعرض نتائج وتوصيات برنامج مده خمس سنوات حيث ينبغي أن تكون قوانين أساسية لأي شخص مهتم بالحالة من آثار الكوارث، وهو ذو قيمة خاصة للممارسين في مجال التنمية والإنسانية والباحثين وواضح السياسات. ويشمل سلسلة من دراسات الحالة التي توضح كيف يتم دعم الحالة من خلال الكوارث المتاحة حول الطفل وتحقيق أولويات العمل الخاصة باطار عمل هيوجو، وكذلك أعمال حقوق الطفل في التعليم والصحة المشاركة في سياسات مخاطر الكوارث.

➢ The purpose of this guide is to support Plan International and its partners in developing or strengthening child-friendly feedback mechanisms in humanitarian settings. The step-by-step guidance and accompanying tools help humanitarian teams to design and implement feedback mechanisms in collaboration with children, young people, and communities. (link)


➢ The purpose of a multi-risk assessment is to enable Plan International staff, civil society partners, children, and communities to comprehensively understand the multiple risks in a child’s environment, including pre-existing risks and new risks that emerge during and after crisis situations, such as natural hazards, conflict, and violence, and their impact on children’s rights.


➢ These guides are intended as practical guidance for Save the Children staff working at the Head Office and within country programs who want to support children’s meaningful involvement in the governance, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of their work.
The UN Refugee Agency. (2012). Listen and learn: Participatory assessment with children and adolescents. UNHCR.

➢ This Tool sets out some specific considerations to be taken into account when working with girls and boys. It suggests a new approach to participatory assessments for children and adolescents. It describes the need for an ethical approach to participatory assessment and sets out the elements of such an approach. After providing some tips on preparation, the Tool then describes a range of participatory workshop methods that could be used by UNHCR, culminating in a sample workshop module.


Research


➢ This report, commissioned by the Interagency Learning Initiative: Engaging with Communities for Child Well-being (ILI), examines the roles of external actors in community engagement to promote children’s safety and well-being from the perspective of external actors. The paper presents typologies of four basic approaches for engaging with communities: the process and methods of implementation; the roles of agencies, communities, and governments; the specific activities included and resources required; and the sustainability/continuity of initiatives. The paper also identifies 10 factors that enable good practice, including considerations of approach and process, resources (human, financial, time), scale, and human rights, and five constraints that relate to resources, conflict, and power.
قام مبادرة التعلم مابين الوكالات بتكييف هذا التقرير: يعمل هذا البحث، مشاركة المجتمعات من أجل رفاهية الأطفال (ILI)، على فحص دور المعلميين الخارجيين في المشاركة المجتمعية ودورهم في تعزيز أمان الطفل ورفاهيته. يقدد التقرير أربع نهج أساسي للإستمرار مع المجتمعات والاندماج معها: عملية وطرق التنفيذ: دور الوكالات والمجتمعات والحكومات: التنشيطات الخاصة المتضمنة ومواردها واستدامة واستمرارية المبادرات. يعرف هذا التقرير 10 عوامل لتعزيز الممارسات الجيدة


This article explores the value of considering self-protection strategies used by communities in diverse contexts, summarizing key research findings on protection from the perspective communities. The author contrasts self-protection with the protective systems offered by international and national law, normative frameworks and services, and external actors. He compares the different ways each system understands “protection” and the strengths and limitations of these systems. Retrieved from www.fmreview.org/community-protection/carstensen


This report summarizes the findings of an ethnographic study on CBCPMs and their linkage with national CP in Sierra Leone’s “bottom-up” perspectives of communities. The aim was to examine the effectiveness and sustainability of existing CBCPMs, to strengthen the linkages between CBCPMs and the national CP system, and to contribute to the overall strengthening of global CP practice.


يلخص هذا التقرير نتائج الدراسة الأثنتوجرافية حول آليات حماية الطفل المجتمعية وأرتباطها مع أنظمة حماية الطفل الوطنية في سيراليون (من الأقسام إلى CBCPMs الأعلى). الهدف من الدراسة هو فحص مدى فعالية وأرتباط الأطالي CBCPMs الموجودة من أجل تعزيز الربط بين هذه الآليات وأنظمة حماية الطفل الوطنية وكذلك لأجل المشاركة في تعزيز حماية الطفل العالمية وممارستها.

➢ War Child UK undertook this study to explore family and CBCPMs in Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The objectives were to map and analyze CBCPMs, their functions, strengths, challenges, and limitations as external actors understand them and make recommendations to support War Child CBCP strategy development in Uganda and the DRC.


The aim of this evaluation synthesis is to review, analyse, and summarise the available global evidence on community-based child protection groups. Intended as a first step in addressing the evidence gap discussed above, it seeks to identify the minimum preconditions that are required in order to make a community-based approach to child protection successful, sustainable, and scalable. It is conceptualised as part of a drive toward inter-agency learning that will lead to greater consensus on – and harmonisation of – effective approaches to community mobilisation and child protection.


➢ Efforts to strengthen national CP systems have frequently taken a top-down approach of imposing formal, government-managed services. Such expert-driven approaches are often characterized by low use of formal services and the misalignment of the non-formal and formal aspects of the CP system. This article examines an alternative approach of community-driven,
bottom-up work that enables non-formal–formal collaboration and alignment, greater use of formal services, internally driven social change, and high levels of community ownership.

Systems strengthening


- CPWG-commissioned paper discusses CP systems in emergencies from the perspective of external actors. This paper addresses the need for CP systems and defines CP systems, their boundaries, and their purpose. It further identifies potential challenges and opportunities in working with a systems approach in humanitarian contexts. The paper closes with areas for further learning on building or strengthening CP systems in crisis and the need for more evidence.

approach that attempts to define what communities themselves prioritize and need for their children.


 قد صمم هذا الدليل لمساعدة تعزيز القابليات بين اُليات حماية الطفل المجتمعية والمساهمين الرئيسيين المسؤولين عن المعنى والاستجابة لمخاوف حماية الطفل. تستخدم طرق تشاركية تهدف إلى تحديد ما تضعه المجتمعات كأولوية وأحتياجات لأطفالهم.

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2 This, in part, led to the creation of the Community-level (formerly Community Based) Child Protection Task Force (CCP TF) in the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action.


7 Idem. (p. 130).


11 Ibid. (p. 13).


15 Ibid. (p. 3). Retrieved from https://www.unocha.org/story/new-way-working

16 Interviews with women in Barangay Rantian, Piagapo Municipality, Lanao del Sur, Mindanao. (2019, August). Conducted by the Project Manager of this initiative.
For more discussion on promising approaches and challenges of facilitative programmatic approaches in humanitarian child protection, and organizational considerations, see Chapter 6.


Conflict Sensitivity. (Undated). *Conflict sensitive approaches to development, humanitarian assistance and peacebuilding resource pack* (p. 7).


Risk Assessments for Child Participation. Usually dictated by an organization’s internal Child Safeguarding Policies. Therefore, no risk assessment for participation is included in this How to Guide.


36 Interviews with the CBCPN members. (2018, October).


48 CPMS. (2019).


50 Ibid. (p. 4).

51 CPMS. (2019).

52 CPMS. (2019).

53 CPMS. (2019).

54 CPMS. (2019).

55 CPMS. (2019).

56 CPMS. (2019).

57 CPMS. (2019).


60 CPMS. (2019).
CPMS. (2019).

CPMS. (2019).


Alliance. (2016). (pp. 8-10).