



CHILD PROTECTION ACTION PLAN 2015-2020

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Child protection poster from the Australian Red Cross.



**You are
safe and
welcome
here**

Red Cross respects the
right of all children to be
safe, protected and heard

Purpose

This document aims to define a practical plan of action for the IFRC Secretariat to effectively integrate child protection, as a minimum standard, within its organizational systems and development, protracted crisis and emergency operations. The timeline for the action plan is 2015 to the end of 2020.

THE KEY QUESTIONS THIS ACTION PLAN AIMS TO ADDRESS ARE:

- What is the background on child protection?
- What do we mean by child protection and why is it important?
- Where is child protection situated within the IFRC?
- What actions have been taken within the IFRC and what systems are already in place?
- What key challenges need to be addressed?
- What priority actions need to be taken up to the end of the year 2020?

THIS ACTION PLAN IS BASED ON:

- Existing IFRC policies, procedures and various strategic frameworks;
- Minimum standards for humanitarian agencies including in emergencies;
- Standards established by a growing number of governments for funding and supporting humanitarian programming;
- A child protection review of IFRC Human Resource systems conducted in partnership with the Australian Red Cross in October 2014;
- A 2014 internal review of progress on preventing sexual exploitation and abuse within IFRC;
- Findings from the 2015 IFRC Midline Review of the Strategy on Violence Prevention, Mitigation and Response; and
- The action plan is also aligned with the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals which include specific targets for preventing and responding to violence against girls and boys.

What is the background on child protection?

Violence against children is a global concern that is often predictable and preventable. Children of all ages, gender, backgrounds, and identities are at risk of being hurt physically, sexually, psychologically and through neglect. Growing data and evidence shows that the risk of violence is present day-to-day and can become heightened during emergencies and protracted crisis. Unfortunately, violence against girls and boys can occur from people in positions of authority and trust. Cases involving religious leaders, government institutions, arts and entertainment figures, and humanitarians have been visible in media around the world.

The consequences of violence on the lives of children can be profoundly harmful. The impact is also felt by families and entire communities and can influence human lives for decades and across generations. There are also repercussions for organizations in which personnel hurt children. These include financial, legal, and reputational damages and a loss of integrity.

The IFRC takes seriously its obligations to protect from violence all of the children it serves in development, protracted crisis and emergencies around the world. This includes internal obligations to ensure policies, procedures and systems are in place to protect all volunteers and staff, and all children that the IFRC interacts with. This also includes operational responsibilities through the programs that the IFRC implements with communities either directly or in partnership with contractors and other agencies.

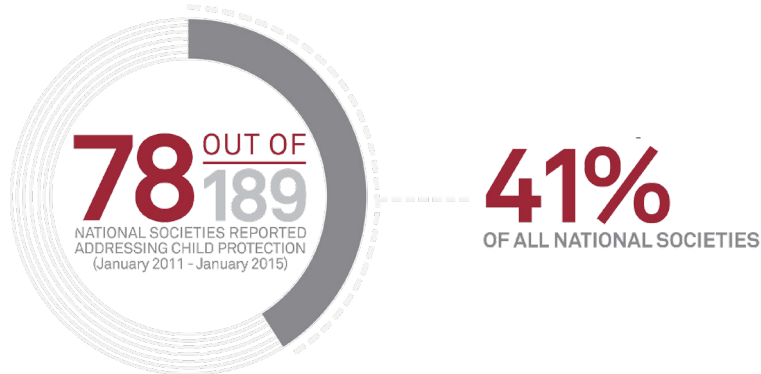
RESULTS FROM IFRC MIDLINE REVIEW OF THE STRATEGY ON VIOLENCE PREVENTION, MITIGATION AND RESPONSE¹

The Midline Review of the Strategy on Violence Prevention, Mitigation and Response found a number of themes related to child protection. Some indicate increasingly positive and effective action, while others show there are improvements to be made.

¹This section is adapted from and quotes from: IFRC. (2015). *Midline Review of the IFRC Strategy on Violence Prevention, Mitigation and Response*. IFRC.

INTEGRATION INTO OPERATIONS AND COMMUNITY-BASED PROJECTS

- Child protection is the leading theme of violence being addressed by National Societies.
- There are 78 National Societies who have implemented some type of community-based activity to address violence against children and youth between 2011-2015. This is equal to 41% of all National Societies.



- Most child protection activities by National Societies focus on prevention.
- Many projects are implemented through schools, in various settings.
- The topics covered by the projects include prevention of bullying; physical, psychological and sexual abuse; trafficking; and youth conflict.
- The child protection projects involving youth are often led by youth.
- Few emergency responses specifically report inclusion of child protection minimum standards.

INTERNAL SYSTEMS AND CAPACITY FOR PREVENTING ABUSE OF POWER AGAINST CHILDREN

- In addition to community based projects, approximately 26 National Societies are pursuing internal organizational child protection policies. Most of these National Societies are in the Asia Pacific region and are working in partnership with the Australian Red Cross.
- The need for child protection policies within National Societies has been enhanced by the 2013 IFRC Child Protection Policy.
- Several governments now require that all agencies that they fund internationally have a child protection policy and procedures in place.
- The low number of National Societies that have child protection policies presents risk-management concerns for National Societies and the IFRC Secretariat and raises questions about whether the duty of care of National Societies towards their child beneficiaries is being met.
- Few National Societies have internal systems or include within their operations beneficiary complaints or feedback mechanisms related to abuse of power.

- It is unclear what screening mechanisms exist among most National Societies to ensure that volunteers and staff do not pose a risk to child beneficiaries, and it is uncertain if clear referral systems are in place for reporting concerns of violence, or if investigation processes are in place for when child protection concerns are made.

QUALITY PROGRAMMING

- The quality of child protection projects is uncertain and likely varies a great deal between locations.
- The sustainability of many community-based projects is uncertain.

Two Syrian refugee children



What do we mean by child protection and why is it important?

AGE OF A CHILD

The IFRC Child Protection Policy defines a child as any person under the age of 18 years.

DEFINITION OF CHILD PROTECTION

Child protection, or addressing violence against children, refers to ensuring children are safe from all forms of physical abuse, psychological or emotional abuse, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation including sexual abuse.²

THE IMPORTANCE OF CHILD PROTECTION

The risk, consequences and rates of violence against children are serious and unacceptable.

THE RISK

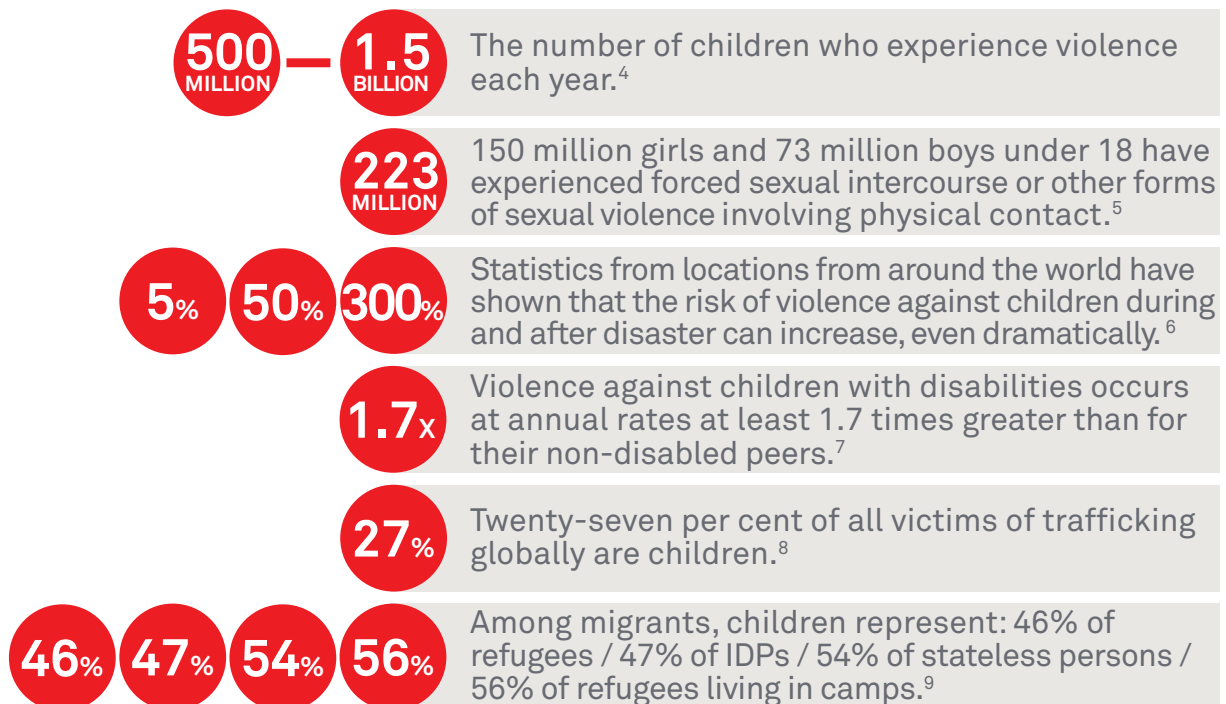
Children are at risk of violence from a complex web of factors. No single factor causes violence against children, however, a lack of power, gender inequalities, an inability to defend their selves, poor protection systems, and social norms that allow for violence to occur without consequences are common root causes. Essentially, girls and boys are among the smallest, weakest, and the most dependent and vulnerable members of society.

²Pinheiro, P.S. (2006). *World Report on Violence against Children*. New York, United Nations.

THE CONSEQUENCES³



THE RATES



RESPONSIBILITIES OF IFRC PERSONNEL

According to the IFRC Child Protection Policy (2013)¹⁰, IFRC is committed to:

- Upholding the rights of children and its obligations under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (in particular Article 19) and other relevant international instruments;
- The safety and best interests of all children accessing its services and programs or involved in campaigns, voluntary support, fundraising, work experience (regardless of the child's gender, ability or background) and, in particular, to minimising the risk of abuse;
- Enhance the protection of children in planning, implementation and assessments of activities and seek ways to incorporate the voices of children in shaping the relief and development programs that affect them;
- Abiding by key international frameworks and standards such as the Sphere standards and the Minimum Standards for Child Protection, as well as relevant IFRC or Movement policies and guidelines relevant for the protection of children.

1. States Parties shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.

2. Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 19

³WHO methods and data sources for global causes of death 2000-2011

⁴UNICEF. (2009). *The state of the world's children, special edition: Celebrating 20 years of the Convention on the Rights of the Child*. New York: UNICEF.

⁵Pinheiro, P.S. (2006). *World report on violence against children*. New York: United Nations.

⁶For specific sources please see the IFRC Briefing Note on Child Protection in Emergencies.

⁷As cited on the UN site for the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Retrieved from: <http://www.un.org/disabilities/convention/facts.shtml>.

⁸UNODC. (2012). *Global Report on Trafficking in Persons 2012*. UNODC.

⁹UNHCR. (2011). *Global trends report*. UNHCR.

¹⁰IFRC. (2013). *Child Protection Policy: Document Reference Number: 193*. IFRC.



Children at Baichao Primary School in Guangyuan Prefecture. Their school was reconstructed with support from the Red Cross Society of China after being damaged in an earthquake.

Where is child protection situated within the IFRC Secretariat?

All personnel have a role and responsibility to ensure children are safe. This includes integrating child protection into their own work and meeting the requirements of the IFRC Child Protection Policy. To support this, technical support for child protection is available from the Policy, Strategy and Knowledge department, Human Resources, and from Regional Offices.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Within the IFRC Secretariat, Human Resources lead the development, monitoring, technical support and oversight for policies and procedures for staff and volunteers related to child protection. For example, this includes updating the Child Protection Policy, ensuring all personnel have been briefed on the policy, providing assistance to people making reports of concerns related to child protection issues.

POLICY, STRATEGY AND KNOWLEDGE

The Policy, Strategy and Knowledge unit is responsible for leading the integration of child protection into development and emergency operations through technical support, monitoring, training and development of tools. For instance, this includes reviewing project proposals and emergency appeals to ensure the inclusion of child protection, training personnel on child protection, monitoring implementation in emergencies, participating in external working groups as part of humanitarian diplomacy and identifying lessons and trends, and developing cases studies and reports to influence decision-makers.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Regional offices lead the implementation of child protection integration into their programming and are the primary support for National Societies. Some regional offices have specific focal points such as Human Resource personnel or Gender & Diversity staff. The focal points help coordinate, monitor, train and support integration of child protection as one part of their larger profiles.

What actions have been taken within the IFRC and what systems are already in place?

1. INCLUSION WITHIN IFRC PLAN & BUDGET 2016-2020

Child protection is included in the IFRC Plan and Budget 2016-2020. It is primarily highlighted under area of focus seven: culture of nonviolence and peace. Although it is also closely aligned with some other thematic focuses including area 6: social inclusion.

THE PLAN AND BUDGET NOTES:

“Violence, in particular gender-based violence, is often the silent disaster within a disaster. The addressing of the specific needs and protection issues of women and children (who are often in situations of particular precariousness and vulnerability) will be further prioritized as well as addressing violence, including gender-based violence and child protection, in times of emergency and crisis.”

SOME OF THE SPECIFIC GOALS AND ACTIVITIES THAT INCLUDE CHILD PROTECTION WITHIN THE PLAN AND BUDGET ARE:

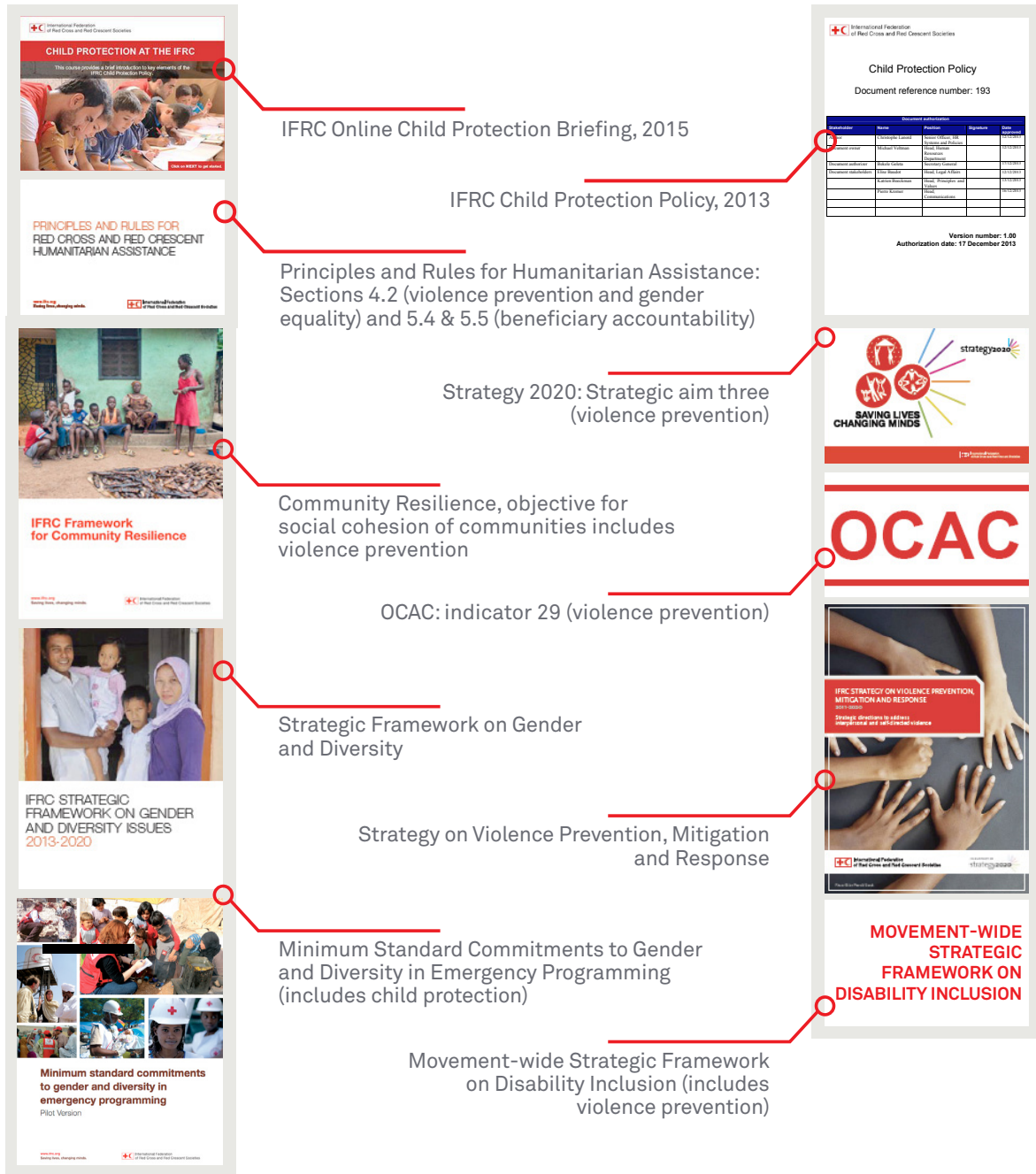
- Campaigns are carried out to promote human dignity, respect for diversity, non-violence and cooperation in the community.
- Community interventions that directly prevent and mitigate inter-personal and community violence are provided.
- Interventions that address sexual and gender-based violence in disasters are implemented.
- Emergency and development programmes are designed and implemented to ensure the protection of vulnerable groups from all types of violence
- Specific education programmes that foster humanitarian values and interpersonal skills, such as nonviolent communication and critical thinking are provided.

2. STRENGTHENING STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK AND TOOLS

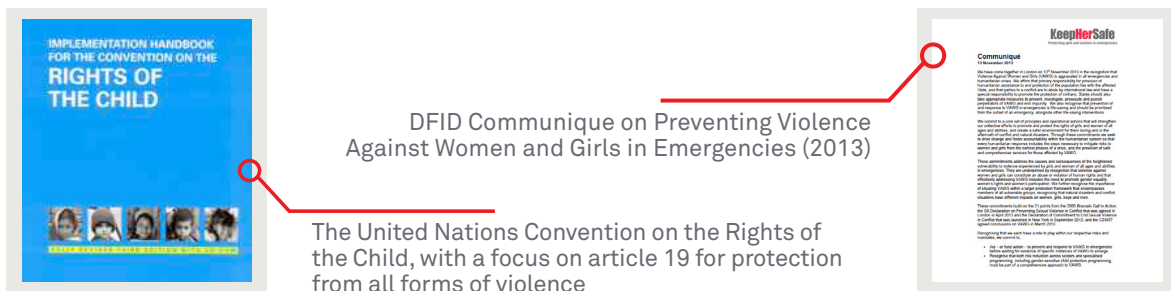
In recent years, ensuring the effective inclusion of child protection within internal systems and as part of development, protracted crisis and emergency operations has been established by a growing strategic framework within the IFRC Secretariat. In some frameworks child protection is clearly specified while in others it is assumed as part of broader themes such as “violence prevention”.

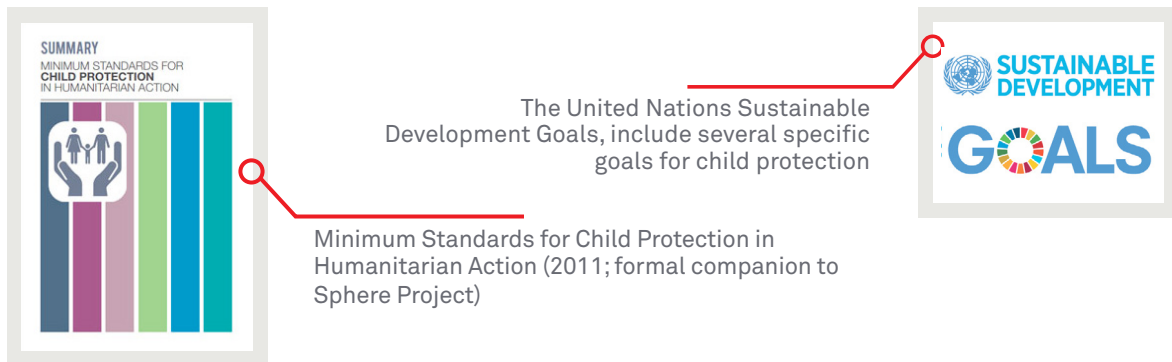
There are also now starting to be a few IFRC assessments, planning and training tools that include child protection elements.

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK



KEY EXTERNAL STANDARDS THAT THE IFRC SUPPORTS





3. INTEGRATION OF CHILD PROTECTION STARTING WITHIN HUMAN RESOURCES

A series of Human Resource tools have been developed with inclusion of child protection content. The most crucial are the 2007 IFRC Code of Conduct and briefing package, a new external hotline (“SafeCall”) for IFRC personnel reporting abuse of power issues and other allegations /concerns, the 2013 Child Protection Policy and a new online Child Protection Policy briefing. Human Resources has assigned a focal point for child protection within their team.

4. CHILD PROTECTION IS PART OF SOME DEVELOPMENT, PROTRACTED CRISIS AND EMERGENCY OPERATIONS

In 2015, efforts began to provide detailed technical support to include child protection within development, protracted crisis and emergency operations. This has included monitoring and capacity building visits to emergency responses.

5. CHILD PROTECTION IS HIGHLIGHTED AS A PRIORITY IN THE IFRC STRATEGY ON VIOLENCE PREVENTION, MITIGATION AND RESPONSE

The 2011 IFRC Strategy on Violence Prevention, Mitigation and Response recognizes and note the special vulnerabilities of children and youth to various forms of violence. As such, it remains a priority of projects to address violence.

Advancing the Red Cross and Red Crescent Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values, we commit to work with people vulnerable to violence, with a **particular focus on children and youth**; to prevent, mitigate and respond to violence – locally and globally – through advocacy and promoting change in knowledge, mindsets, attitudes and behaviours in order to foster environments that respect human dignity and diversity and are caring, safe and peaceful.

Vision statement from National Societies at IFRC hosted high-level meeting on violence, 2008

What key challenges need to be addressed?

Although there are positive steps being taken by the IFRC to address child protection, gaps and challenges remain and need to be overcome.

CHALLENGES WITHIN THE IFRC SECRETARIAT

AWARENESS	The content, including individual roles and responsibilities, of the IFRC Child Protection Policy and global minimum standards are not widely known.
REACH	At present there is no consolidated data on the number of children being reached each year by the IFRC in its direct programming or through programming it funds through National Societies or external partner agencies. In addition, there is no consolidated data on what percentage of children reached are girls or boys or how many have special needs.
ACCOUNTABILITY	There is not a specific approach or accountability system to ensure development, protracted crisis or emergency operations integrate child protection or monitor the quality or effectiveness of integration.
QUALITY	The theme of child protection is relatively new within the IFRC Secretariat, as such the quality of integration remains unknown and there are no clear indicators to measure success.
FUNDS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT	There are no on-going dedicated funds to ensure child protection is integrated or monitored across internal systems or operations or to support monitoring among National Societies.

What priority actions need to be taken up to the year 2020?

There are four categories of action, and 20 steps, that need to be taken by the IFRC Secretariat up to the end of 2019 to further strengthen the safety of children within its systems and operations. The categories of action are: enhance internal systems and capacity; integrate into operations and support National Societies; pursue strategic positioning, knowledge sharing, and research; and increase monitoring and evaluation.

The following actions support the IFRC Plan and Budget 2016-2020, thematic focus seven: “culture of nonviolence and peace.” Specifically objective 7.1: “communities are supported in efforts to promote a culture of non-violence and peace” and its indicator: “# of programs that include measures to prevent, mitigate or respond to inter-personal or community violence.”

1. ENHANCE INTERNAL SYSTEMS AND CAPACITY

Alignment with Specific Plan and Budget Outcomes:

- 7.1.4.3: Provide ongoing technical support to Human Resources in Implementing the IFRC Child Protection Policy.

Primary Leads: HR, PSK, Regions

ACTION	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1.1 Widen the accessibility of the IFRC Child Protection Policy and its supporting tools.	Number of languages the Child Protection Policy is translated into		3	1			3
	Number of languages the Online Child Protection Briefing is translated into		2	1			2
	Number of in-person child protection briefing workshop curriculum developed (to complement the online briefing)			1			

ACTION	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<p>1.2 Make mandatory a child protection briefing¹¹ and ensure it is completed by relevant IFRC personnel including staff, volunteers, governance, and personnel on contracts through National Societies, or external agencies, or as individuals.</p>	<p>Child protection briefing is made mandatory for IFRC personnel</p> <p>Percentage of IFRC personnel who complete a child protection briefing</p>		YES				
<p>1.3 Include child protection clauses as part of legal agreements between the IFRC and partners such as National Societies, contractors and consultants.</p>	<p>Number of legal agreements that include child protection</p>		33%	66%	100%	100%	100%
<p>1.4 Include child protection within accountability, human resource and legal frameworks for issues such as recruitment of personnel, reporting or investigating allegations, holding personnel accountable, etc.</p>	<p>Number of key frameworks that integrate child protection</p>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<p>1.5 Ensure that IFRC personnel who interact with children, including within emergencies, undergo appropriate and effective screening.</p>	<p>Percentage of relevant personnel screened</p>		25%	50%	75%	100%	100%

¹¹The briefing should include an overview of what child protection is, the roles and responsibilities for all staff and volunteers to protect children, how to report and refer child protection concerns, and how to start taking action to integrate child protection within operations.

ACTION	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1.6 Develop a Movement-wide resolution, or similar process, to ensure all National Societies have child protection policies, or otherwise meet child protection minimum standards within their policy frameworks.	Working group developed to support process Resolution on child protection policies approved			YES		YES	

2. INTEGRATE INTO OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT NATIONAL SOCIETIES

Alignment with Specific Plan and Budget Outcomes:

- 7.1.2.2: Train personnel on violence prevention and response.
- 7.1.2.3: Develop content on violence prevention and response for integration into existing or new tools and guidelines.
- 7.1.2.4: Provide ongoing technical support on violence prevention to other areas of focus. And finalize, disseminate and implement the Child Protection Action Plan.

Primary Leads: Programs and Operations , PSK, Regions

ACTION	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
2.1 Gain approval from senior leadership to formalize child protection as a required cross-cutting theme within appeals and project proposals within development, protracted crisis and emergency programming.	Percentage of IFRC appeals that include child protection	5%	10%	20%	30%	40%	60%
	Percentage of IFRC project proposals that include child protection	5%	10%	20%	30%	40%	60%
2.2 Integrate child protection as a cross-cutting theme into relevant existing IFRC tools, trainings and process. ¹²	Number of new or updated IFRC tools integrating child protection	2	3	2	2	2	2

¹²For example, CBHFA, DRR, FACT, Gender and Diversity, HIV, IMPACT, Organizational Development, PSS, Resilience/One Billion Coalition, RMNCAH, VCA, Youth and Volunteering, etc.

ACTION	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<p>2.3 Enhance the package of child protection specific, research-based guidelines and support tools to implement projects to reach highly vulnerable children.¹³</p>	<p>Number of IFRC support tools developed</p>		1	1	1	1	
<p>2.4 Include child protection within key partnership proposals with external agencies.¹⁴</p>	<p>Number of IFRC partnerships that include child protection</p>	1	1	1	1	1	1
<p>2.5 Provide technical and strategic support to National Societies to develop child protection policies, or conduct assessments or build internal capacity to implement community-based programs.</p>	<p>Number of National Societies receiving IFRC technical support</p>	15	15	15	15	15	15
<p>2.6 Develop and coordinate a child protection community of practice for the IFRC and National Societies¹⁵ ; create an online platform for the community of practice to interact; and organize at least one in-person meeting.</p>	<p>Child protection community of practice established</p> <p>Online platform created</p> <p>Number of in-person meetings</p>		YES	YES	1		1

¹³Such as such as orphans and other vulnerable children, unaccompanied children, child migrants, children living with disabilities and children at risk of child marriage or trafficking.

¹⁴For instance, with UNICEF, UNODC, youth alliances, etc.

¹⁵Also invite the ICRC

3. STRATEGIC POSITIONING, KNOWLEDGE SHARING, AND RESEARCH

Alignment with Specific Plan and Budget Outcomes:

- 7.1.2.1: Conduct research and analysis of National Society programmes addressing inter-personal and community violence (including Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)).
- 7.1.3.1: Implement the Resolution on SGBV in Emergencies, from the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, through coordination of the work of the Movement-wide SGBV Coordination Group.
- 7.1.3.5: Conduct research on addressing SGBV and Child Protection in disaster risk reduction law and regulation.

Primary Leads: PSK, Regions

ACTION	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
3.1 Highlight child protection, with a focus on including the voices of girls and boys themselves, within key Red Cross Red Crescent written word and digital platforms. ¹⁶	Number of IFRC written word platforms that highlight child protection		1	1	1	1	1
	Number of IFRC child protection advocacy reports			1		1	1
3.2 Include child protection as part of Red Cross Red Crescent events such as general assemblies, international conferences, and regional meetings.	Number of Red Cross Red Crescent events that include child protection as a theme		1	1	1	1	1
3.3 Conduct research, in collaboration with National Societies and external partners, on key child protection problems. ¹⁷	Number of child protection related research projects that the IFRC is a partner		1	1		1	1

¹⁶Such as the World Disasters Report, the Red Cross Red Crescent Magazine, and the IFRC website; and develop at least one global advocacy report specific to child protection

¹⁷For instance: how to mobilize community volunteers to address child protection within emergency or health programs, how to include the participation and the voices of marginalized children in programming, and how to better define and meet the distinct needs of children with disabilities, migrants, those affected by emergencies, or those at risk of early marriage, exploitation or labour, etc.

ACTION	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
3.4 Join and participate, as appropriate, in global inter-agency child protection networks such as the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (formerly known as “Child Protection Working Group”)	Number of inter-agency child protection networks that the IFRC formally joins	1					
	Number of child protection forums that IFRC participates in	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Number of inter-agency tools that IFRC contributes to		2	2	2	2	2

4. INCREASE MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Alignment with Specific Plan and Budget Outcomes:

- 7.1.2.1: Conduct research and analysis of National Society programmes addressing inter-personal and community violence (including SGBV).
- 7.1.4.3: Provide ongoing technical support to Human Resources in Implementing the IFRC Child Protection Policy.

Primary Leads: Programs and Operations, PSK, Regions

ACTION	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
4.1 Map out the percentage of IFRC beneficiaries that are boys and girls. To do this, ensure that IFRC implemented or funded projects include age and sex-disaggregated data.	Number of mappings that show what percentage of IFRC beneficiaries are girls and boys			1		1	
4.2 Develop clear outcomes, outputs, indicators, and guidelines for the integration of child protection within development, protracted crisis, and emergency operations.	Number of IFRC measurement frameworks developed for integration of child protection			1			1

ACTION	INDICATOR	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<p>4.3 Review the IFRC Child Protection Action Plan, including the Child Protection Policy, to understand lessons learned and to identify progress and next steps.</p>	<p>Review of the IFRC Child Protection Policy, including perspectives from children, completed</p> <p>Review of the IFRC Child Protection Action Plan completed</p>				YES		YES
<p>4.4 Provide monitoring and technical support to integrate child protection within protracted crisis and emergency preparedness, response or recovery operations implemented or funded by IFRC.</p>	<p>Number of monitoring field visits conducted by the IFRC Violence Prevention Advisor, with a focus on operations that pose a high risk to the safety of children</p>	3	3	3	3	3	3

Appendix: Sample IFRC Child Protection Tools

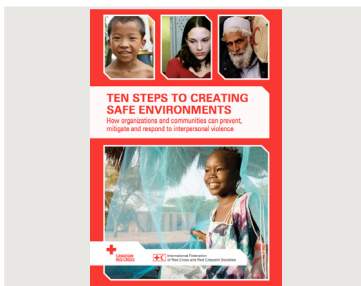
SAMPLE IFRC TOOLS FOR ENHANCING INTERNAL CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEMS AND CAPACITY

- **Online child protection briefing**



Supports volunteers to understand why the IFRC has a child protection policy, and practical actions that can be taken at a personal level, or within organizations, or community programming to protect children.

- **Ten Steps to Creating Safe Environments**



Supports National Societies and other organizations to develop action plans to identify the risk of violence within their programming, create prevention teams, create prevention and response systems, and monitor progress.

SAMPLE IFRC TOOLS FOR INTEGRATING CHILD PROTECTION WITHIN OPERATIONS

Health and Resilience:

- **CBHFA Violence Prevention Module**



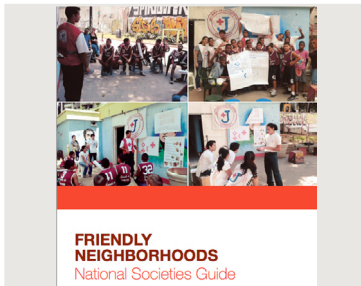
Supports women and men in communities to identify the risk of violence and find local solutions to violence against girls and boys.

- **Psychosocial Support, Child Resilience**



Supports communities to strengthen the resilience and psychosocial capacity of girls and boys. (This tool can be used for child protection but the tool requires more content on preventing and responding to violence against children).

- **Friendly Neighborhoods**



Supports communities to identify small, local projects to improve safety. Projects can focus on the protection of girls and boys.

Emergencies:

- **Briefing Note on Child Protection in Emergencies**



Provides an overview of practical actions that can be taken to include child protection within emergency responses.

- **Minimum Standard Commitments for Gender and Diversity in Emergency Programming**



Supports volunteers to understand key minimum standards for integrating child protection, among other themes, into emergency programming.

Youth:

- ***Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change***



Supports youth to build their leadership, promote self-reflection, and build conflict resolutions skills.

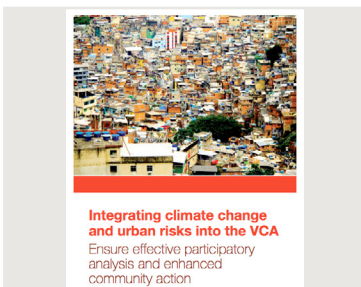
Assessments:

- ***Rapid Assessment Guide for Psychosocial and Violence Prevention in Emergencies and Recovery***



Supports volunteers to include among other themes, child protection, within rapid assessments.

- ***Integrating Climate Change and Urban Risks into Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments***



Supports, among other themes, inclusion of child protection elements within VCAs.

Additional tools, in multiple languages, can be found at the inter-agency Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (formerly known as “Child Protection Working Group”) [website](#) or [Youtube Page](#).

The vision of the IFRC is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.
