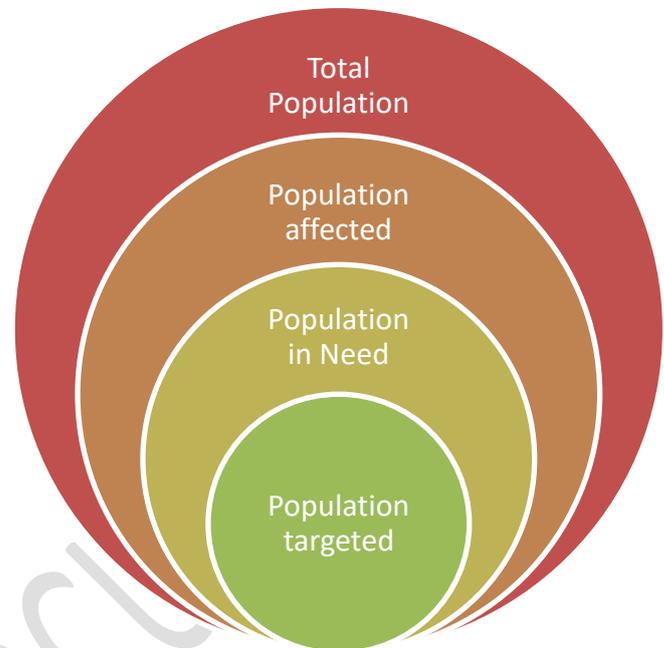


CP AoR Guidance note on Defining the child protection humanitarian figures

2. Introduction

The Note is developed in line with the Humanitarian Profile Support Guidance¹ to provide the country Child Protection Area of Responsibility coordination teams with recommended approaches and best practices in defining the number of children affected, in need of child protection interventions and targeted. The process of identifying the overall, inter-cluster humanitarian figures is usually facilitated by OCHA through the inter-cluster coordination forum as part of the humanitarian needs analysis.



2. Defining Child Protection Humanitarian Figures (child population, children affected, in need and targeted):

2.1 Defining child population and children affected figures as starting point:

The overall child population figures can be obtained from the population census¹ (or other depending on the context), and usually represents around 50-60% of the total population (information can be acquired from the National Bureau of statistics and/or OCHA). The same percentage can be used to estimate the number of **girls and boys under 18 years old affected by humanitarian situation**. However, in displacement situations, the percentage of child population might vary depends on the context as in some situations the estimate figures of child population can be higher or lower than the census². Resources like the IOM displacement tracking matrix or WFP food registration can help in the process.

2.2 Population in Need

As defined in the Humanitarian Profile Support Guidance, People in Need (PiN) are a sub-set of the Population Affected³ and are defined as those members of communities:

¹ Census usually records children as under 15 years but still capture

² In some (conflict) contexts, the % of child population provided would fall at around 50%, but boys / girls between the ages of 14-18 are not visible, hence posing a challenge to give standard percentages; the coordination team is encouraged to undertake a bit of analysis to come up with a "good enough" calculation.

³ People Affected includes all those whose lives have been impacted as a direct result of the crisis. This figure is often the first available after a sudden onset emergency and often defines the scope or boundary of a needs assessment. It does not, however, necessarily equate to the number of people in need of humanitarian aid; it should not be confused or used interchangeably with the category People in Need. Characteristics of the category People Affected must include:

- being in close geographical proximity to a crisis;
- physically or emotionally impacted, including exposed to a human rights violation/protection incident;
- experiencing personal loss or loss of capital and assets as a direct result of the crisis (family member, house/roof, livestock or any other asset);

- whose physical security, basic rights, dignity, living conditions or livelihoods are threatened or have been disrupted, AND
- whose current level of access to basic services, goods and social protection is inadequate to re-establish normal living conditions with their accustomed means in a timely manner without additional assistance.
- This category is further broken down into sub-categories or by sector/cluster to provide additional detail about the intensity, severity or type of need (e.g., need of urgent life-saving and protection assistance, food insecure population, people in need of shelter).

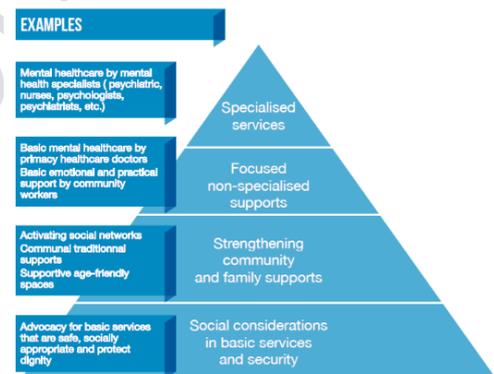
Children in Need: Children in Need (CiN) is a subset of the people of need of protection services/ activities agreed upon by the Protection Cluster. With the absence of standard approach, the Global CP AoR has identified current practices that can be used to calculate the CiN:

Option 1: The recommended approach of arriving at this figure would be to derive from census / population estimates of girls / boys under the age of 18 (or other, depending on country / context); these can be sourced from the country National Statistics Bureau or OCHA. Other sources such as Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) for children that are internally displaced could contribute towards arriving at this figure.

Option 2: Use figures of children (and their caregivers) in need of psychosocial support as a proxy.

Children in need of psychosocial support could be defined as (CPMS):

- Most children who have experienced stressful situations will initially show changes in social relations, behaviour, physical reactions, emotions and spirituality. Reactions such as sleeping problems, nightmares, withdrawal, problems concentrating and guilt are normal, and can be overcome with time. The added problems caused by rumours and a lack of credible and accurate information tend to be major sources of anxiety for those affected by an emergency, and can create confusion and insecurity.
- Once basic survival needs (food, shelter, water, basic health care, controlling communicable diseases) are met, and safety and security have returned, most children and adolescents will go back to functioning normally, without professional support (level 1).
- Children who have lost support from family and the community will need specific support to restore the protective factors that these support systems provide (level 2).
- The third layer represents the support needed for the still smaller number of children (for example, survivors of gender-based violence or recruitment) who also need more focused individual, family or group action from workers who have received some training in specialised care (parasocial workers). This layer also includes psychological first aid (PFA), basic mental health care by parasocial workers and structured psychosocial groups with children or parents (level 3).
- The top layer of the pyramid represents the extra support needed for the small percentage of the population who, despite the support already mentioned, cannot bear their suffering and who may have significant difficulties in basic daily functioning (level 4). These children may have pre-existing mental health disorders not related to the disaster but worsened by it.



- being faced with an immediate threat from a crisis



- Use of estimates of girls and boys in need of psychosocial support could be applied at the onset of the emergency when there is no detailed information about the impact of the situation at sub-national/ district level.

Option 3: Use HNO Severity score as basis for PIN estimate and PIN distinction (Yemen example)

Use of the cluster HNO severity scores to estimate PIN and to generate PIN distinctions (moderate and acute); this approach is best suited for clusters that lack reliable, district-level data on which to base a cluster-specific methodology for estimating PIN.

Estimate percentages of the People in Need at each sub-national location is agreed upon, based on the severity score derived from the Needs Comparison Tool as demonstrated in the image below.

	Not counted as people in need (PIN)		Counted as people in need (PIN)				
	No need of external assistance		Need of external assistance (moderate)		Need of external assistance (acute)		
District severity score	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Description	No problem	Minor problem	Moderate problem	Major problem	Severe problem	Critical problem	Catastrophic problem
% District pop'n. as PIN	0%	15%	30%	45%	60%	75%	90%+

These severity scores would also be used to categorize PIN estimates as “moderate PIN” (scores 2 and 3) or “acute PIN” (scores 4, 5 and 6), as demonstrated in the table below.

Governorate	District	Total population (TFPM)	Severity score	Moderate PIN (Score 2, 3)	Acute PIN (Score 4, 5, 6)	Total PIN
Governorate X	District A	50,000	2 (=30%)	15,000	0	15,000
	District B	80,000	3 (=45%)	36,000	0	36,000
	District C	40,000	6 (=90%)	0	36,000	36,000
	District D	100,000	4 (=60%)	0	60,000	60,000
	District E	10,000	1*	N/A*	N/A*	N/A*
	TOTAL		280,000	N/A	51,000	96,000

3. People Targeted

The HPSG define people targeted as a sub-set of People in Need and represents the number of people humanitarian actors aim or plan to assist..

Calculating the overall targeted figures for CP will have to be done in line with the option chosen for calculating in need population. Whatever option used, the following parameters should be prioritized in order to define targeted population:

- Population in Need: Population in need should be the basis for calculating targeted population. Targeted figures cannot exceed in need figures. In that sense, **the option used to calculate in need population should also be the option used to calculate targeted population.**
- Access: population in affected areas without access / with limited access at the time of planning the response and given potential evolution of the access situation (those who can be accessed at a later stage will be included) - those who will not be accessed at a later stage - should not be taken into account when formulating targeted figures.
- Capacities/Resources of CPiE organizations: According to current capacities and resources they are looking for during the HRP process, how many people can be reached by each and all organizations – this would be influenced by the number of organizations, their interventions, geographical coverage.
- Performance history: Related to the capacities / resources is the performance history and children reached in previous years per activity and location; this baseline would be useful as a reference point for reflection of current capacity versus planned response that is captured in CP partners' project sheets.
- Outside HRP response (e.g. Government Response, ICRC) should not be included when calculating targeted figures in the framework of the HRP.
- Severity of the needs, which is demonstrated by the Needs Comparison Tool (NCT); this tool captures the severity by geographic location, based on indicators submitted such as access, insecurity incidents; this could be especially useful when relevant indicators for child protection / protection cluster are prioritized.
- Community / Government resources available: community / government capacity to respond to the needs should be taken into account, to enhance the supplementary approach and synergies with existing mechanisms at community level for sustainability.

Other factors to consider:

- Minimize duplication in activities' targeting with other AoRs such as Gender-Based Violence (GBV), being cognizant of common targets among the AoRs.
- Minimize overlaps in CP programming targets. For instance, adding up targets for case management with PSS targets as illustrated below.

Child Protection: programming target overlaps





Targeted Population – Example from Niger – Focus on Capacities/Resources

Step 1: Following In need population definition, access constraints, each organizations were asked to provide planning figures for targeted population on a simple tool:
https://www.dropbox.com/s/z7fb6ymrc6nps6s/NIGER_SCPE_PLANNING2016_2015-10-22-COMPIL_ANALYSE.xlsx?dl=0 (see PLANIFICATION tab)

Step 2: Data provided was analysed for organizations to discuss gaps and overlaps:
https://www.dropbox.com/s/z7fb6ymrc6nps6s/NIGER_SCPE_PLANNING2016_2015-10-22-COMPIL_ANALYSE.xlsx?dl=0 (see Analyse_P1 and Analyse_P2 tabs)

Step 2: All organizations were invited to a meeting in order to fill in gaps and to avoid overlaps in terms of planning

Step 3: Final figures were provided for the HRP formulation

WORKING DOCUMENT