Child Protection Area of Responsibility
Annual Survey 2018

Child Protection

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Child Protection in Emergencies
Coordination Handbook

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Child Protection

Child Protection
Global Protection Cluster
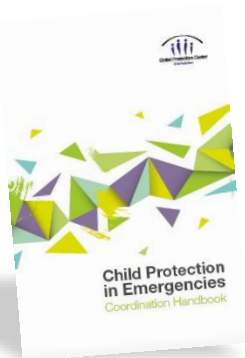
About the Survey

Background

- This survey was carried out by the global level Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR) to track trends and progress in child protection coordination & determine ways the CP AoR can better support field-based coordination.

- The survey was sent to a listserv of field-based child protection coordinators in early warning contexts and countries with a Humanitarian Coordinator (HC).

- Prior to this, similar surveys were carried out in 2012 – 2017.

Responses were received from 20 Child Protection Coordination Groups

Annual Comparison:

2018 (N=20)
2017 (N=20)
2016 (N=21)
2015 (N=22)
2014 (N=24)
2013 (N=24)
2012 (N=17)

1. Bangladesh (Cox's Bazar)
2. Central African Republic
3. Chad
4. Democratic Republic of Congo
5. Ethiopia
6. Haiti
7. Indonesia
8. Iraq
9. Kenya
10. Lebanon
11. Malawi
12. Myanmar
13. Niger
14. Nigeria
15. occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)
16. Pakistan
17. Philippines
18. Somalia
19. Syria
20. Syria/Gaziantep

Limitations

❖ The findings presented are based only on 20 completed responses from coordination groups across the 23 Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and over 15 early warning contexts the CP AoR supports.

❖ It is likely that different methodologies were used to provide responses, including varying levels of consultation with coordination group members.

❖ Several of the survey questions require answers based on estimation, judgment, or knowledge at the time of completing the survey. Thus, answers for these types of questions reflect the views and perceptions of those responding.

❖ Due to turnover, some Coordinators were new to their context when responding to the survey and had limited knowledge of the coordination-related situation.

TOP TEN FINDINGS

1. **Co-Leadership of Coordination Groups at the national level varies widely, with 11 led/co-led by the Government and six with INGO co-leadership.**

   Fifty-five per cent of coordination groups at the national level are led or co-led by the Government, with 3 of the 11 led by the Government alone. Four countries have no co-leads in place (UNICEF is leading alone), each for specific reasons. Only six countries reported INGO co-leadership, and no national coordination groups reported National NGO co-leadership. One country out of nine where the government is not leading/co-leading has a written transition plan to promote national NGO or Government leadership.

2. **National NGOs and/or Government are, more frequently, leads or co-leads of Sub-National Coordination Groups.**

   Twelve countries reported sub-national groups led by a national NGO or Government and seven by an international NGO.

3. **The top three most problematic challenges that prevent achieving child protection quality and coverage targets continue to be 1) lack of sufficient funding, 2) lack of CP technical capacity, and 3) lack of humanitarian access to affected population**, with the former two being among the top three challenges since the 2015 survey. *Limited institutional capacity* was listed as a new potential challenge in 2017, and it jumped from the least problematic challenge in 2017 to the 4th most problematic challenge in 2018.

4. **Forty per cent of coordination groups reported a substantial decrease in funding this year, with the same percentage indicating a funding gap of 50% or higher.** In 2017, only 20% of CP groups reported a substantial decrease.

5. **Only 30% of responding Coordination Groups have a dedicated Information Management Officer (IMO).** Last year, 40% of respondents reported having a dedicated IMO for the coordination group. Based on feedback and experience, the lack of a dedicated IMO limits coordination group functionality and overall efficacy or performance.

6. **Seventy per cent of reporting coordination groups do not have a Secondary Data Review (SDR), and, of the remaining 30%, only 20% have an updated SDR.** Challenges in developing and updating an SDR include lack of a dedicated IMO and perception as a labour-intensive process, which may be deprioritised due to other urgent matters.

7. **Eighty—five per cent of coordination groups report systematically monitoring the Child Protection Response, and it appears the primary means of monitoring the response is use of the 3/4/5Ws.** In 2019, it will be helpful to explore the effectiveness of the 3/4/5Ws along with other methods for response monitoring.

8. **Three country coordination groups reported formally reviewing and evaluating their performance in the past eighteen months**, either using the Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) tools or UNICEF Partner Perception Survey.

9. **Forty-five per cent of reporting coordination groups have conducted a capacity assessment in the past 12 months and developed a capacity development plan**, which is currently in use.

10. **Top five general requests for additional support from the CP AoR and other Child Protection actors included the following:** 1) advocacy for dedicated Child Protection Coordinators and Information Management Officers; 2) more practical resources on assessment protocols and tools; 3) recommendations for enhancing government's role in coordination; 4) capacity building on Information Management for Coordination; & 5) more tools in Arabic and French.
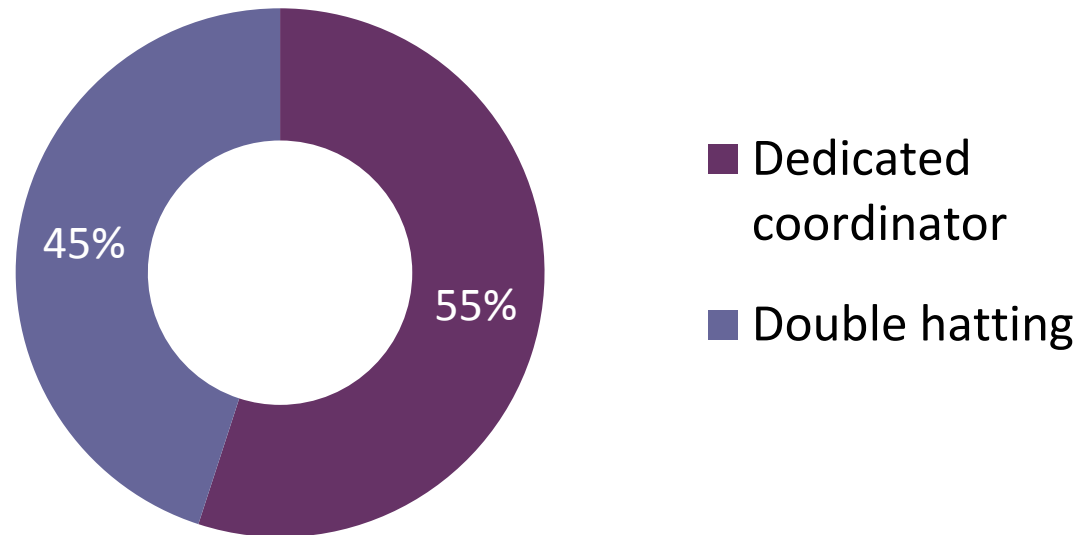
Findings

Child Protection

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Average number of months of
Child Protection coordination experience among respondents

Q5: Are you a dedicated coordinator or do you also do programme work (double hatting)?

45%

55%

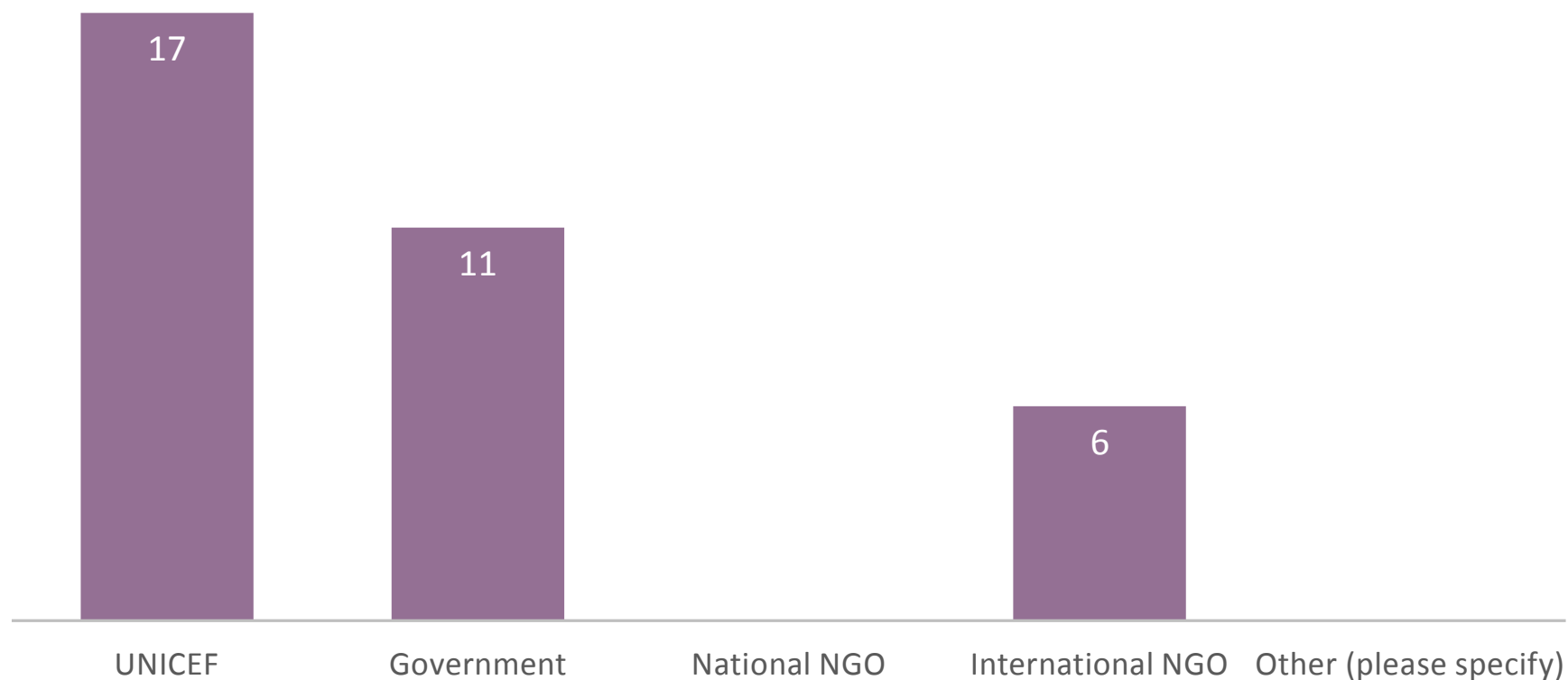- Dedicated coordinator
- Double hatting

In 2018, 55% of respondents reported being a dedicated coordinator, showing an increase of 20% as compared with 2017 where only 35% reported having a dedicated role. However, CP AoR records indicate more double-hatting coordinators than reflected by this survey. A "double-hatting" role continues to pose challenges as it can put pressure on the perceived independence of a coordination group and, due to competing priorities, often slows progression of groups in terms of planning & implementing AoR strategies, including ensuring a well-coordinated, quality response.
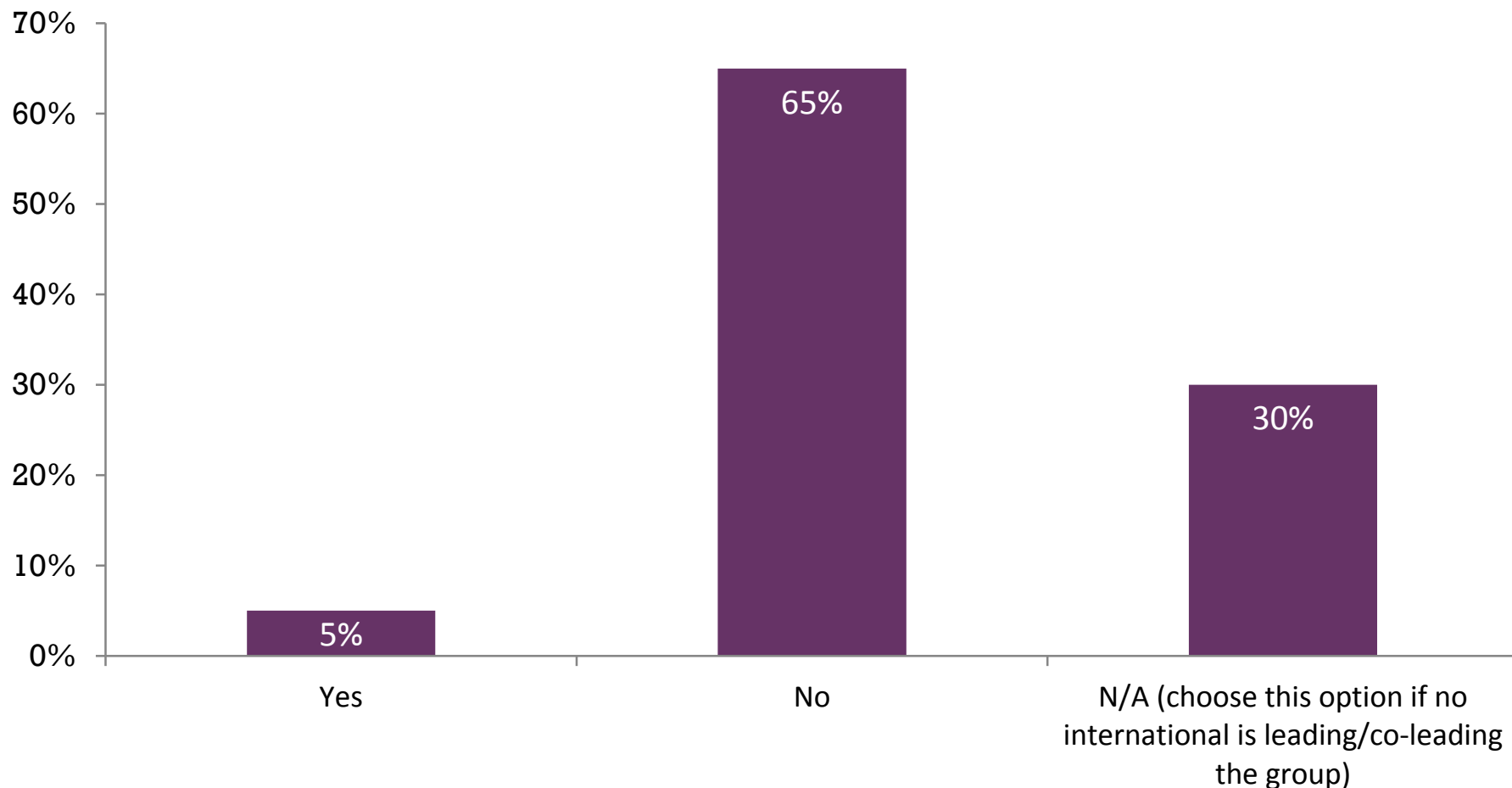
SECTION 1

Coordination Structure

Child Protection
Global Protection Cluster

Q6: At the national level, who leads / co-leads your coordination group?

UNICEF	17
Government	11
National NGO	
International NGO	6
Other (please specify)	

The Government is leading without co-leads in three countries, and one country coordination group is jointly led by the Government, an INGO, and UNICEF. Four countries where UNICEF is leading do not have co-leads, each based on specific contextual dynamics.

Q8: If a UN agency and/or INGO is one of the coordination leads, do you have a written plan to transition from your international lead/co-lead to a government or national NGO lead/co-lead?


Bar chart:
- Yes: 5%
- No: 65%
- N/A (choose this option if no international is leading/co-leading the group): 30%

Q9: If yes or no to Question 8 about a written transition plan, what would be required for such a transition to take place?

Child Protection

- Technical and Institutional/Organizational Capacity Strengthening for National and International NGOs and Government

- Increased time to engage governments

- Contextual issues related to the conflict must be addressed to ensure neutrality of the country-level CP AoR
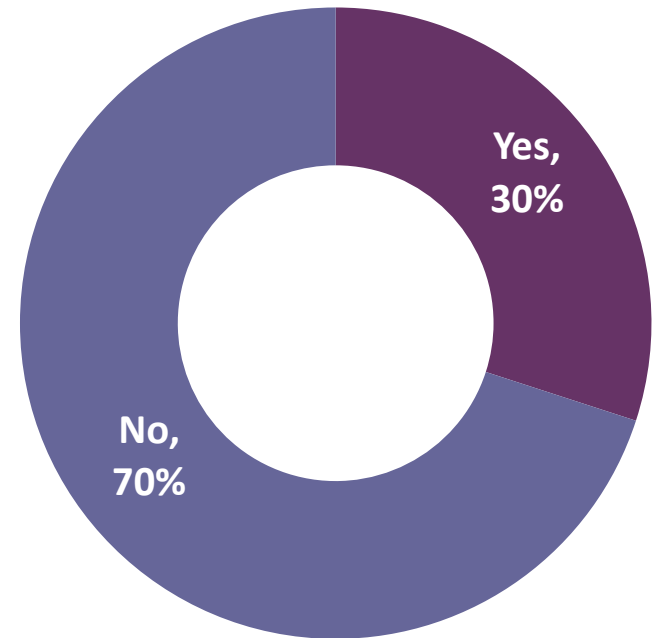
Q10: Compared to this time last year, has the CP Information Management Capacity for your Coordination Group improved or been strengthened?

Q11: Is there a dedicated Information Manager Officer (IMO) for your Coordination Group?

No, 35%

Yes, 65%
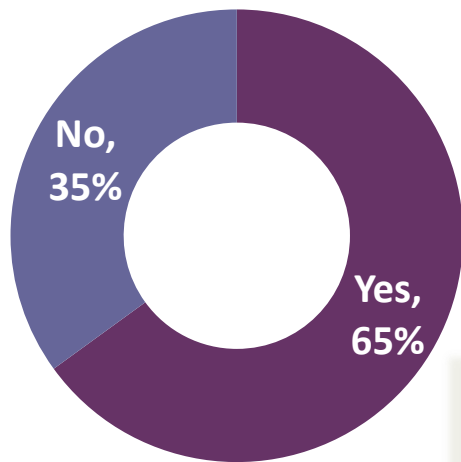
Comparison:

2018: 65%
2017: 70%
2016: 57%
2015: 70%
2014: ---%
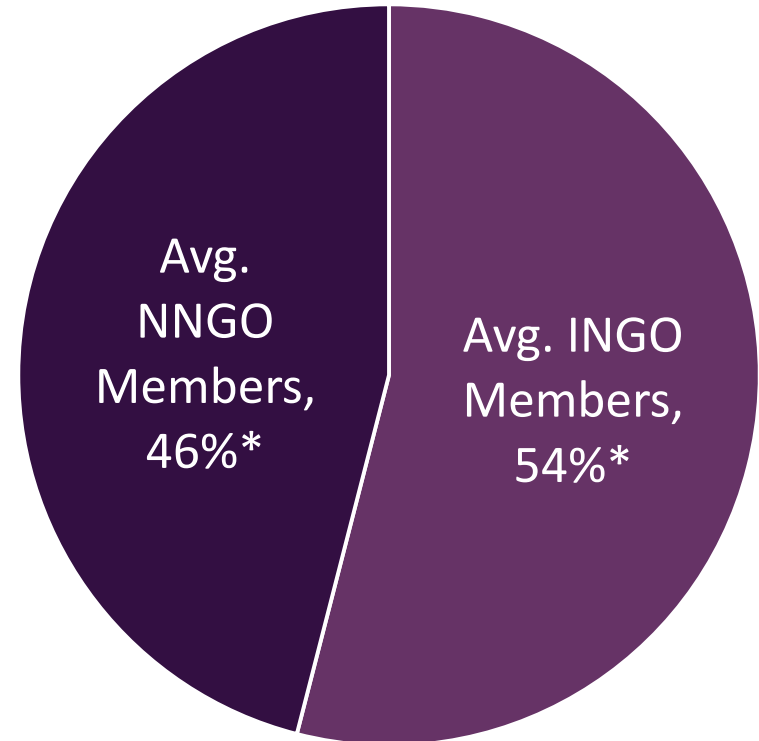2013: 45%
2012: 44%

Yes, 30%

No, 70%

In 2017, 40% of respondents reported a dedicated IMO for the coordination group.

Q12a: Approximately how many organisations are members of your Child Protection coordination group at the **national level**?

25

Average number of member organizations within **national CP Coordination Groups**

Avg. NNGO Members, 46%*

Avg. INGO Members, 54%*

In 2017, the breakdown was an average of 69% National NGOs and 39% INGOs, showing **a decrease in the <u>average</u> national NGO membership at the national level. However, 10 countries reported national organisation membership at 50% or higher**, with some as high as 75 – 85%.

Q18: Does your Coordination Group include any 'Non-Traditional Members'?

3 Countries reported universities as members of their Coordination Group

1 Country reported diaspora members participating

Child Protection
Global Protection Cluster
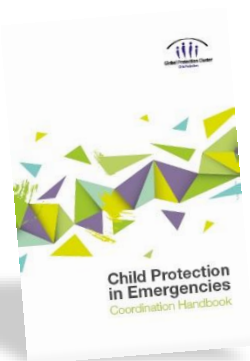
**Q13:** Does your Coordination Group have a Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) or a similar structure of core members?

40%

of respondents reported having Strategic Advisory Groups

Q14: Of countries with a SAG, how many SAG members are National NGOs, International NGOs, Government, or UN Agency members?

National NGOs are present in all reported SAGs, whereas Governments are represented in six of the eight.
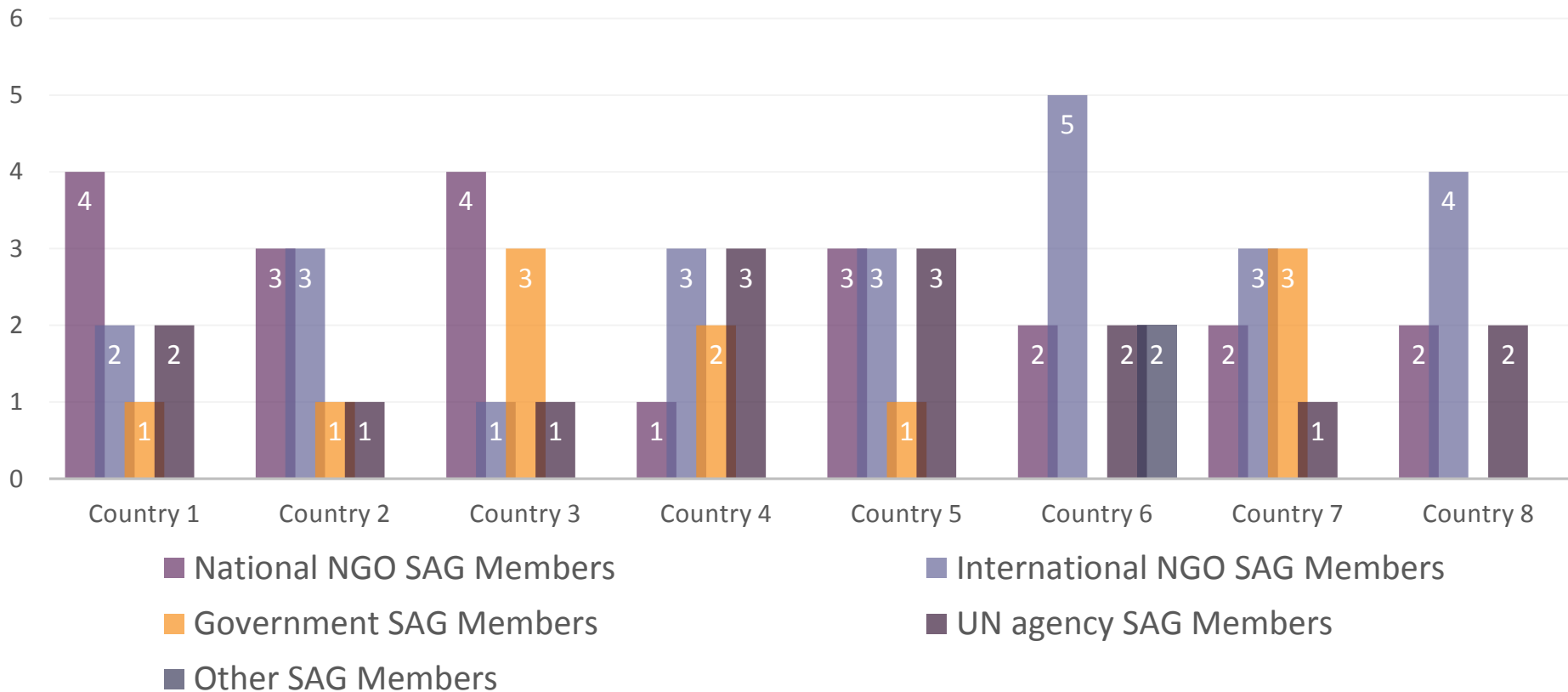
Q15: How many sub-national Child Protection coordination groups are there in your context?

50%

of reporting coordination groups have **five or more sub-national groups**

# of Countries Reporting (y-axis)

# of Sub-National Coordination Groups (x-axis)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Other*
3	3	4		2	1		7
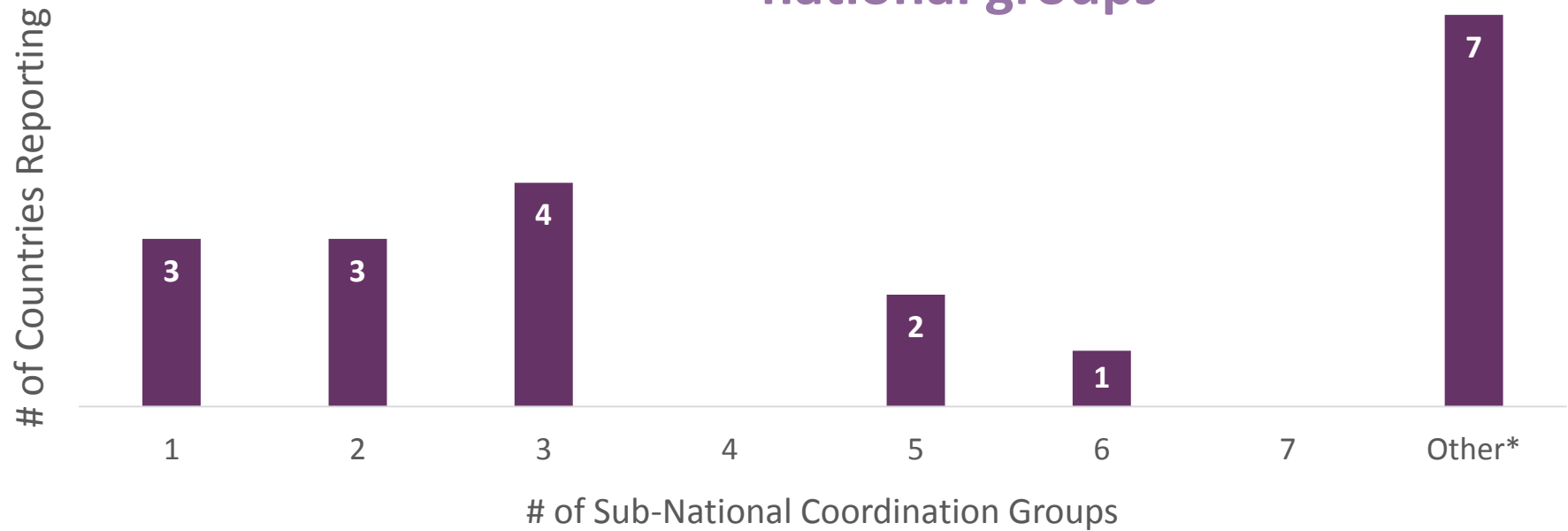
Those in the "other" category reported nine, 10, 11, 17, and 24 sub-national CP Coordination groups.

Q12b: Approximately how many organisations are members of your Child Protection coordination group at the **sub-national level**?

29

Average number of member organizations within **sub-national CP Coordination Groups**

Avg. NNGO Members, 53%*
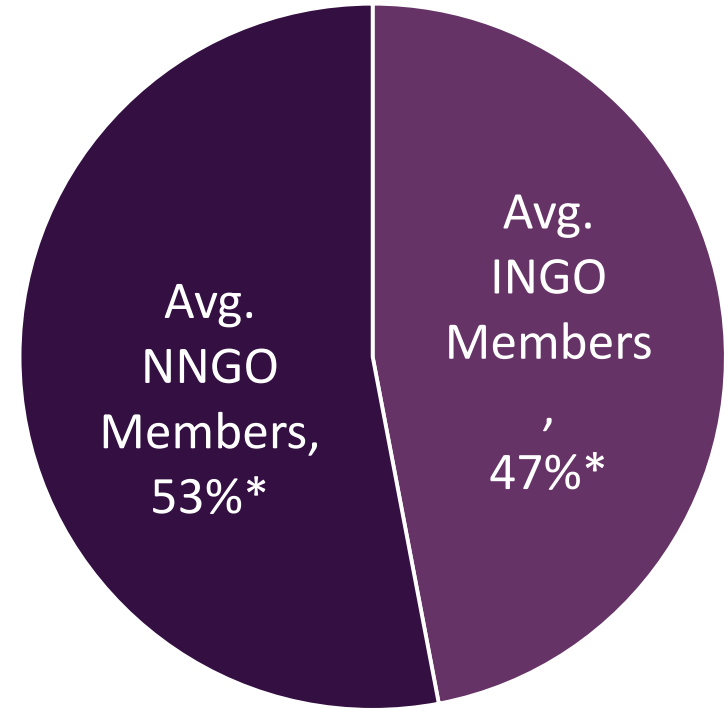
Avg. INGO Members, 47%*

In 2017, the estimated breakdown was 35% INGOs and 65% national NGOs, showing a decrease in national NGO membership among reporting countries. **All 20 countries reported functioning sub-national groups, of which eleven maintain NNGO membership at 50% or higher.**

Based on respondent estimations

Q16 & 17: Of sub-national groups, how many are led or co-led by...?

12

Countries reported sub-national groups **led by a national NGO or Government**

7

Countries reported sub-national groups **led by international NGOs**

Q19: Does your coordination group have Task Forces or Working Groups for different thematic areas?

Child Protection

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countries *(60% of respondents)* reported task forces or working groups for specific technical areas within their child protection coordination groups. This is down 20% from 2017.

Child Protection in Emergencies
Coordination Handbook

Q20: What specific thematic groups does your Coordination Group have?

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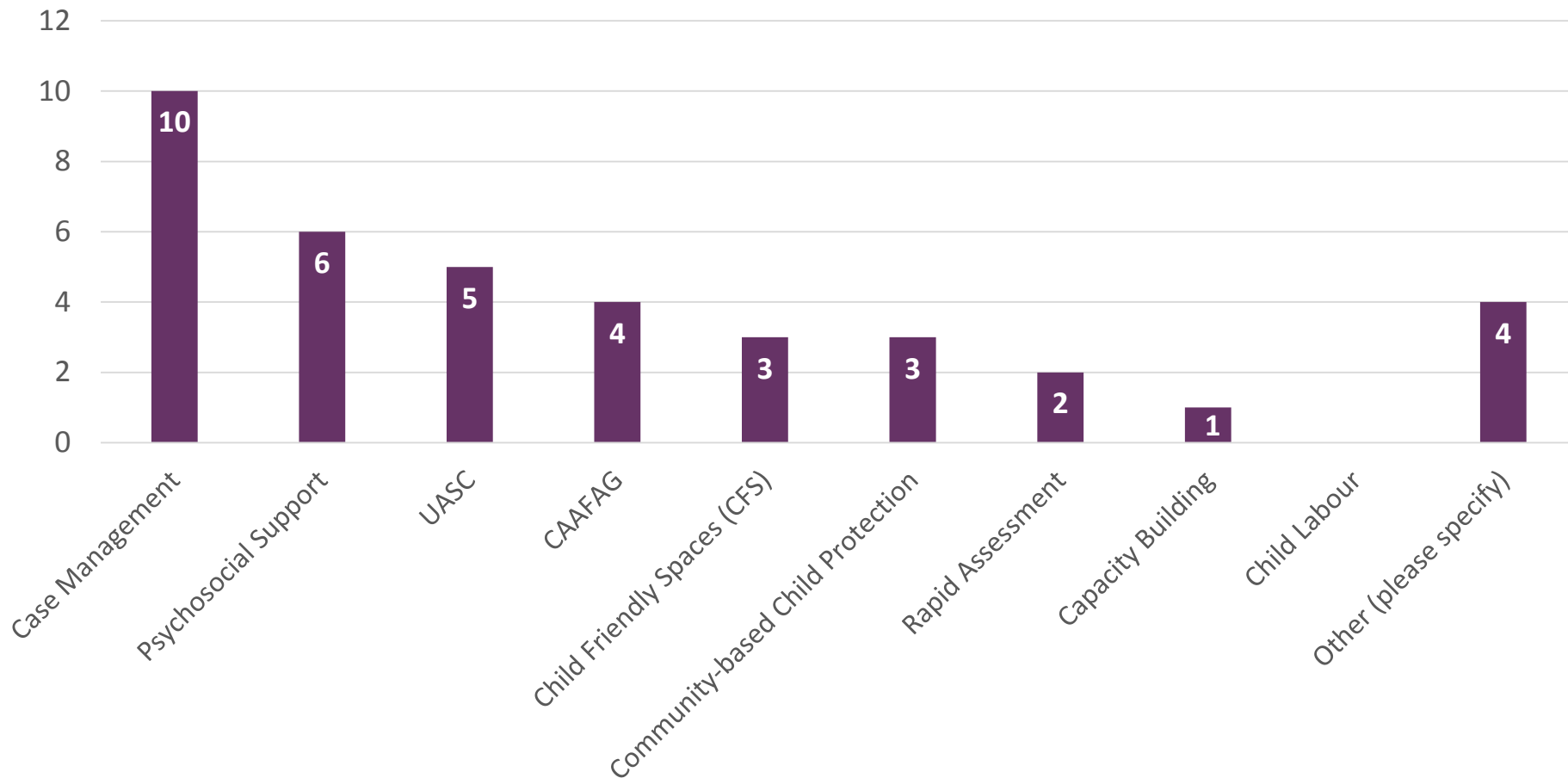
*Other groups include the following: Adolescents and Youth, Justice for Children, Dignity Kits/Menstrual Hygiene Management, and Groups related to specific natural disasters when they arise (e.g., earthquakes).

Q21: What is the main language(s) of communication that local/national government and NGOs use most often to communicate with each other (i.e. not necessarily the language used to communicate with international group members)?

# of Countries Reporting*
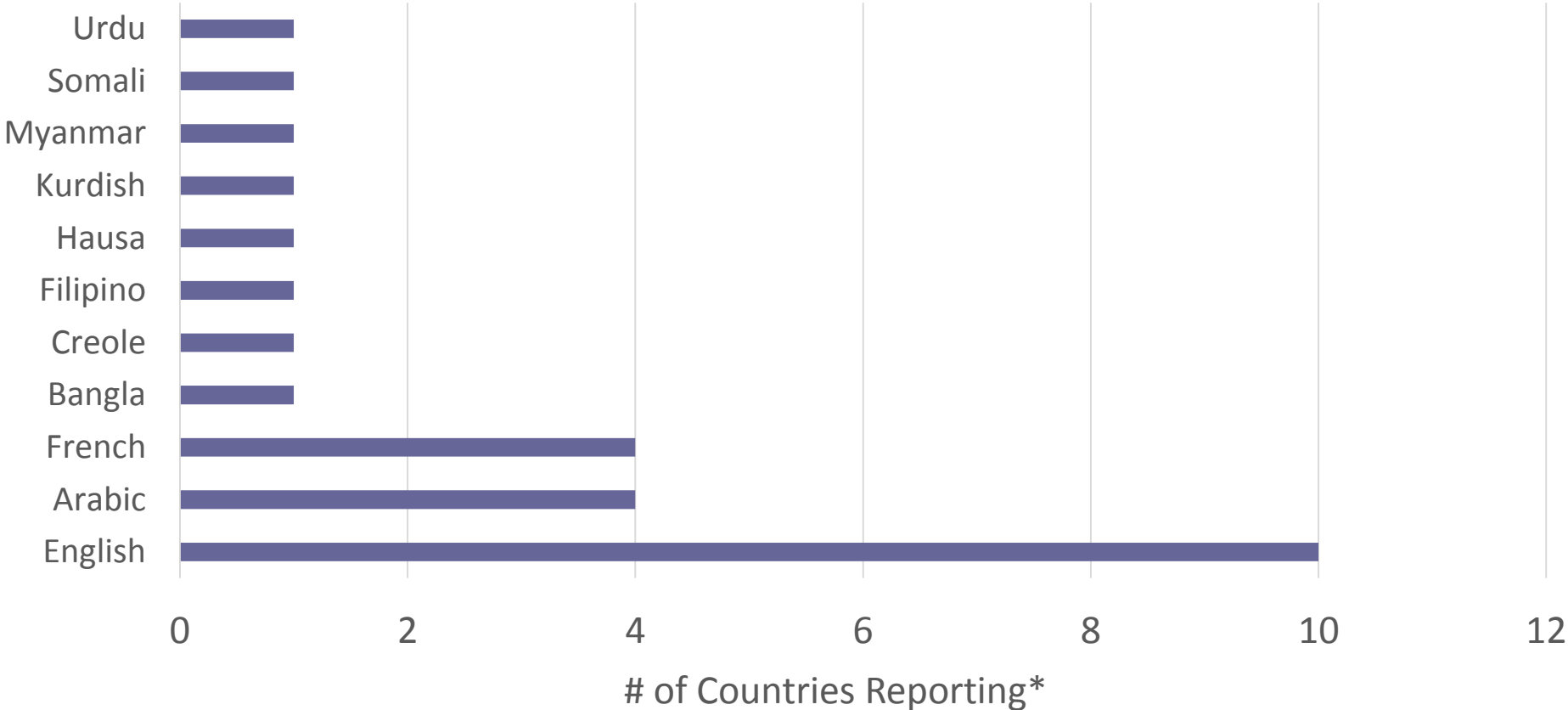
Languages reflect only those coordination groups participating in the survey, and several countries reported more than one language as commonly used, often combining with English.

Q22: How are differences between the main language used by OCHA and the Coordination Group and the main languages of government / national NGOs accommodated in coordination processes?
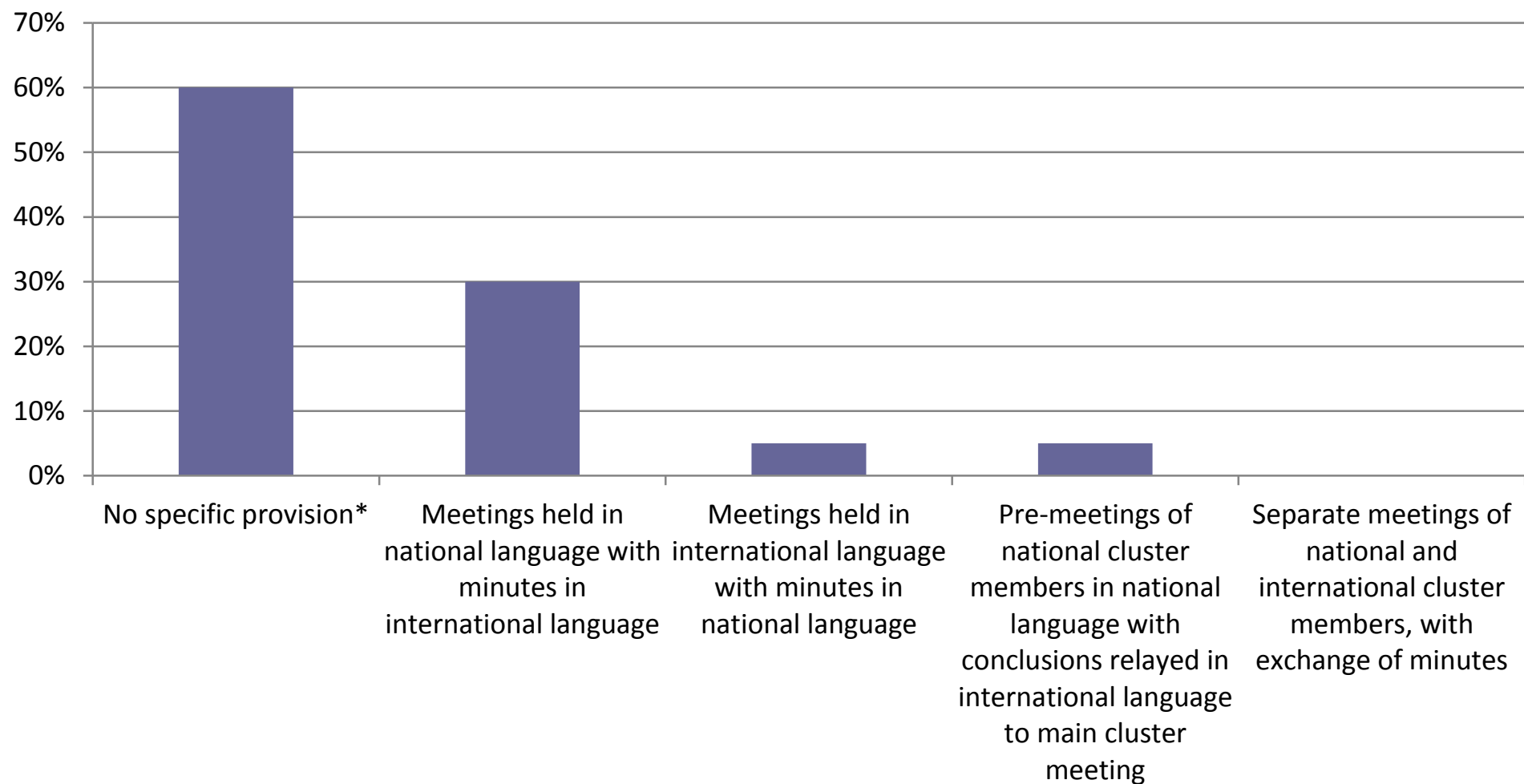
Those selecting No Specific Provision chose this option as all meetings, communication, etc. is in the primary language spoken by all (e.g., French) or as there is simultaneous translation in some cases throughout the meetings (though, the latter does not always seem to be formalized).

Q23: How would you rate the relationship with the Protection Cluster?

Overall rankings related to the relationship with the Protection Cluster at the field level increased slightly this year. In 2017, 15% of respondents ranked the relationship as very good – showing a satisfaction increase of 10% in 2018. Rankings of 2 or 3 were 80% in 2017, but 75% in 2018, showing some room for improvement. Many identified areas for improvement remain the same as in 2017 and are related to communication, visibility, prioritization, and general understanding of Child Protection.

25% — 1. Very good in all aspects

50% — 2. Good, but with some challenges

25% — 3. Okay, but in need of significant strengthening

4. No, we do not have good working relations
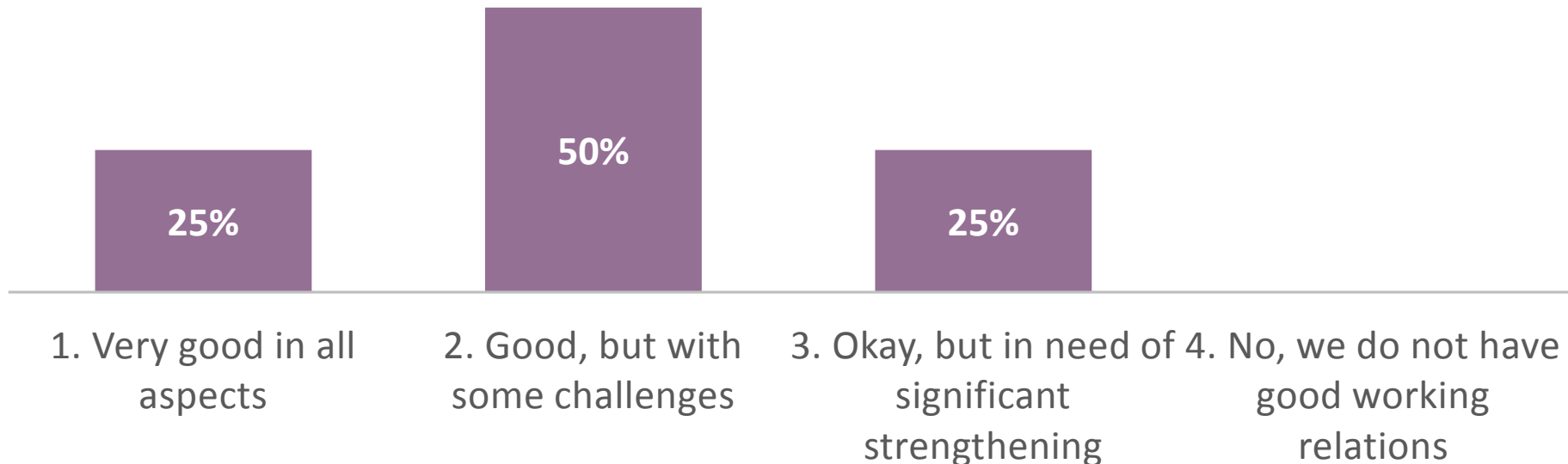
Q24: How would you rate the relationship with the GBV AoR?

Dynamics remained relatively the same as compared with 2017, with a ranking of "3" increasing slightly. Reported areas for improvement include need for increased communication and formal coordination as opposed to ad hoc coordination, clarification of roles and referral pathways, and understanding of how best to support boys affected by sexual violence.

30%	30%	40%	
1. Very good in all aspects	2. Good but with some challenges	3. Okay, but in need of significant strengthening	4. No, we do not have good working relations
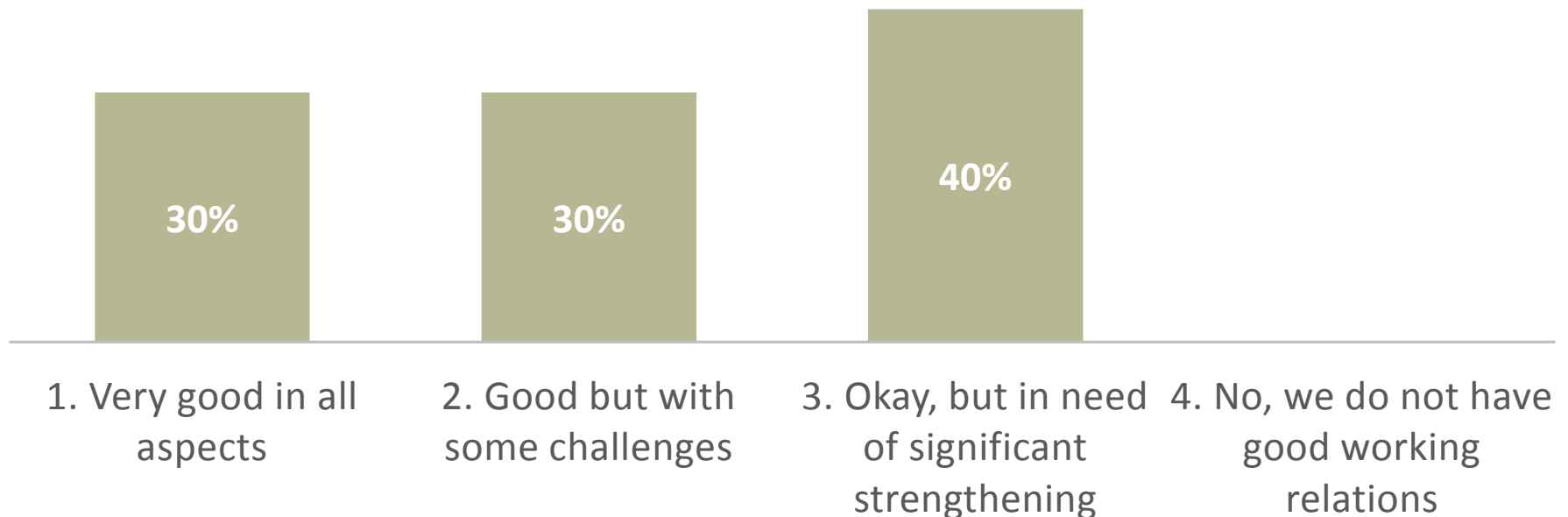
Q25: How would you rate the relationship with the Inter Cluster Coordination Group?

In 2017, 46% of respondents ranked this relationship as Very Good, but 2018 results indicate the relationship could be improved by strengthening communication directly with Child Protection Coordination Leads and collaborating to prioritize child protection as life-saving.
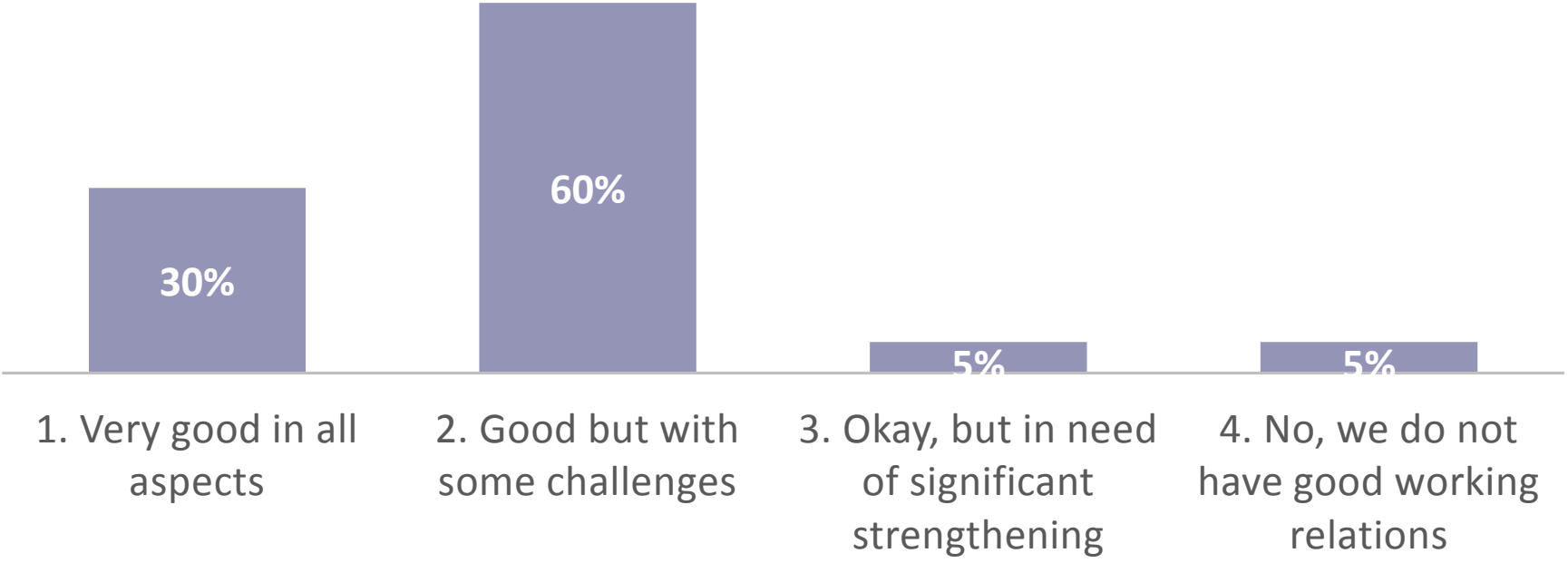
30%	60%	5%	5%
1. Very good in all aspects	2. Good but with some challenges	3. Okay, but in need of significant strengthening	4. No, we do not have good working relations

SECTION 2

Needs and Responses

Q26: Have you participated in a Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment/MIRA in the past 12 months?
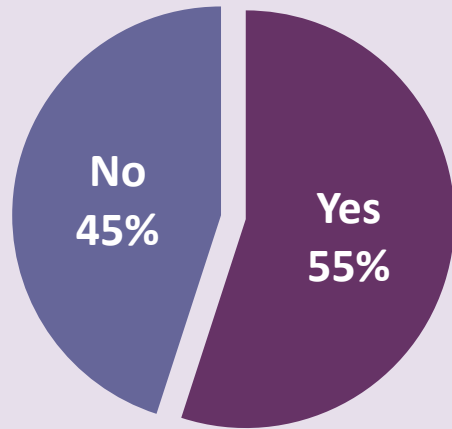
Comparison:

2018: 55%
2017: 85%
2016: 38%
2015: 36%
2014: 29%
2013: 58%

Q27: Has your Coordination Group conducted any CP-focused assessments in the past 12 months?
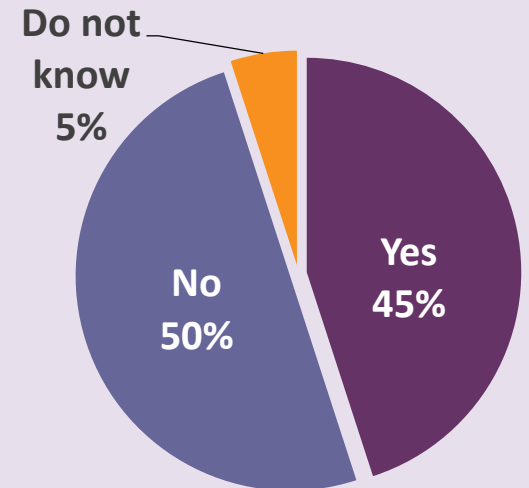
Comparison:

2018: 45%
2017: 65%
2016: 76%
2015: 86%
2014: 100%
2013: 75%

Only six responding coordination groups reported not participating in any assessments in 2018.
*Q28: 92% of countries involved in Multi-Cluster or CP-focused assessments reported that findings informed the CP Response Strategy.

Q29: Does your CP coordination group have a Desk Review or Secondary Data Review (SDR) for your context, which has been updated in the past 12 months?

Child Protection

Annual Comparison of having an updated SDR:

2018: 20%
2017: 45%
2016: 48%
2015: 45%
2014: 37%
2013: ---%
2012: 26%

No, we do not have a Desk Review or a Secondary Data Review — 70%

We do have a Desk Review or a Secondary Data Review, but it has not been updated in the last past 12 months — 10%

Yes — 20%
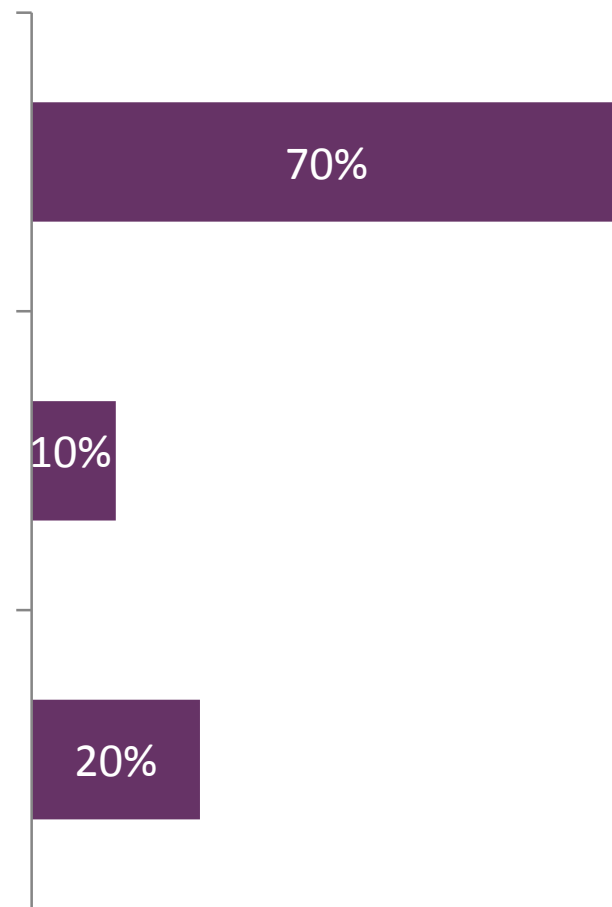
Q30: If 'no' to Question 29 and in a "Humanitarian Coordinator" context, what is needed to conduct or update an SDR?

- More staff to support coordination (e.g., dedicated IMO)

- More time as updating the SDR requires significant effort and is often deprioritized due to other urgent priorities

From feedback provided, there may be some misunderstanding about what type of information is needed for and the purpose of an SDR.* Thus, there is a need to follow up, particularly with HC country contexts.

*SDRs are recommended for use in preparedness and emergency phases to consolidate available information quickly and to 1) highlight child protection issues throughout an emergency, 2) identify gaps in knowledge and defining 'What We Need to Know' for subsequent assessments or situation monitoring, and 3) map geographical areas affected. An SDR can also support the formulation of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and form the basis of a "snapshot" of the child protection situation in an affected area, which can be used for planning and advocacy.

Q31: Does your CP coordination group systematically monitor the changing nature of protection risks to children?

Q32 & 33: Does your Coordination Group have a CP Strategy in place that includes an operational framework/work plan with clear objectives, targeted results, and key activities/sub-activities? If so, does this work plan refer to the CPMS?
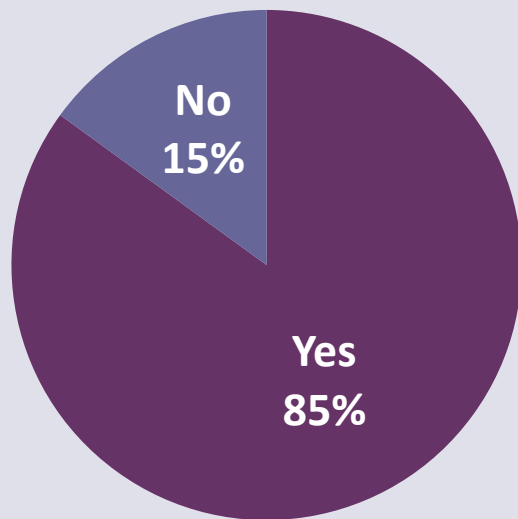
Comparison:
2018: 85%
2017: 61%
2016: 81%
2015: 50%
2014: ---%
2013: 39%
2012: ---%

No
15%

Yes
85%
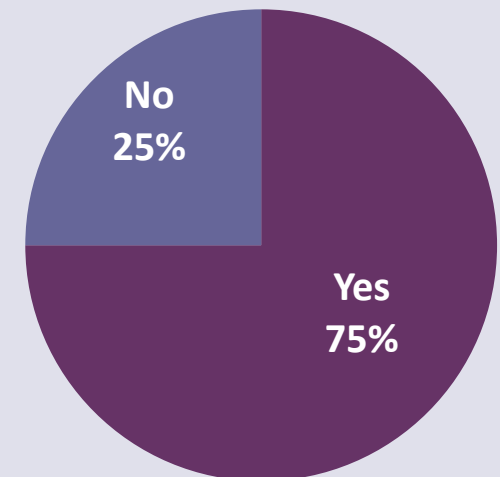
Comparison:
2018: 75%
2017: 85%
2016: 86%
2015: 86%
2014: 75%
2013: 80%
2012: 88%

No
25%

Yes
75%

*81% of the 16 coordination groups with a work plan in place stated that their work plan refers to the CPMS. A decrease from 2017, where 100% reported their work plans referenced the CPMS.

Q34: How does your CP coordination group monitor the progress of the CP humanitarian response?

Comparison for 3/4/5W Use:

2018: 80%
2017: 70%
2016: 75%
2015: 58%
2014: 58%

80%		20%
Using the 3W, 4W, or 5W (Who, What, Where tools)	No common response monitoring is taking place for Child Protection	Other*
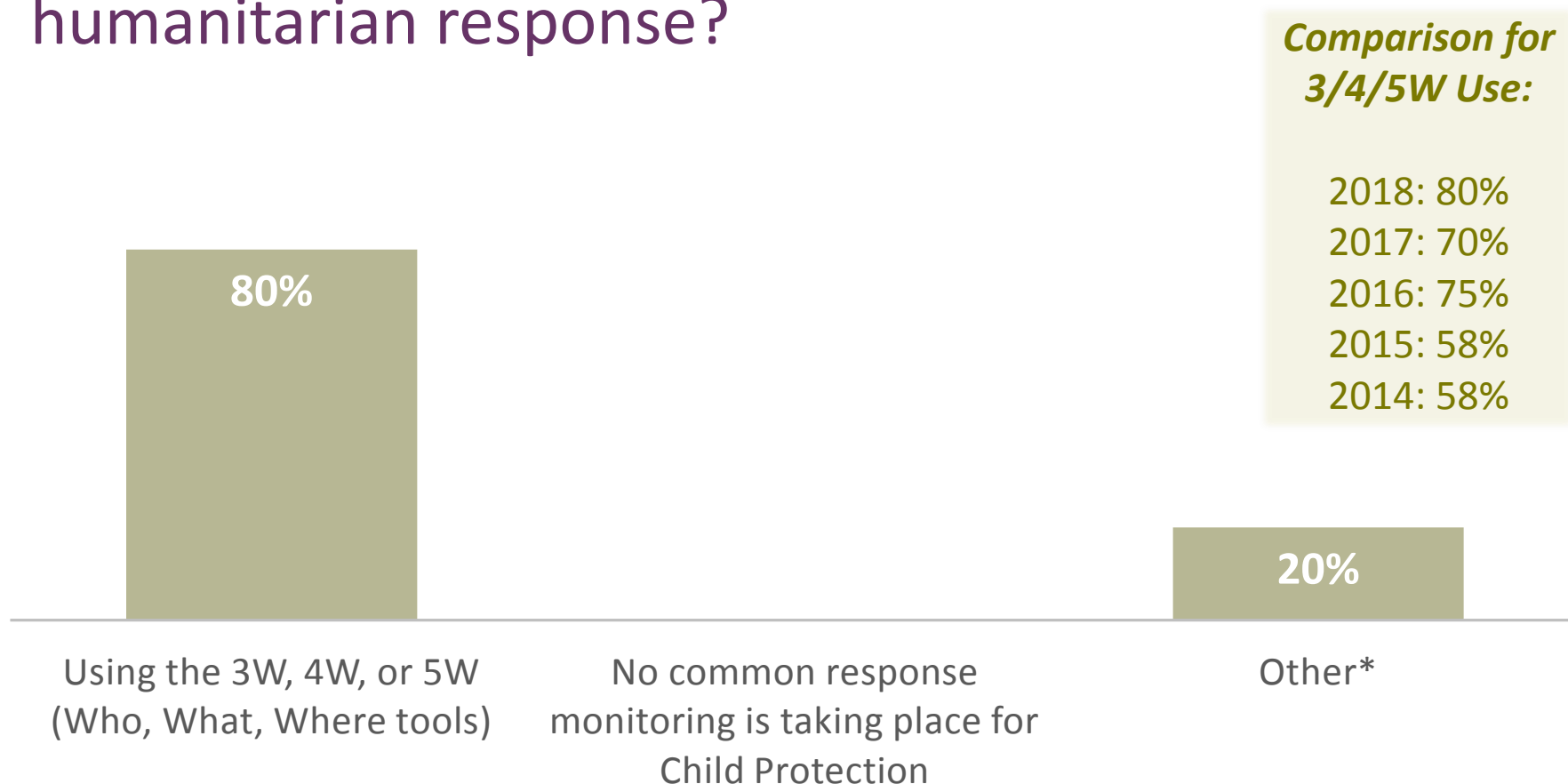
*Other means of monitoring include partner reporting both in cluster meetings and against the work plan.

Q35*: Has your coordination group conducted a capacity building assessment in the past 12 months?
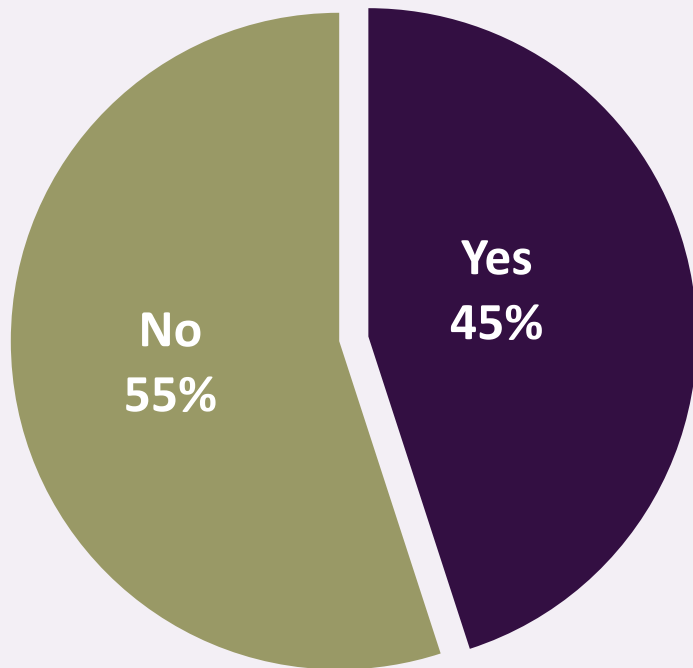
Q36*: Does your coordination group have a specific capacity building plan in place that is currently in use (e.g., monitored and updated)?

No
55%

Yes
45%

No
55%

Yes
45%
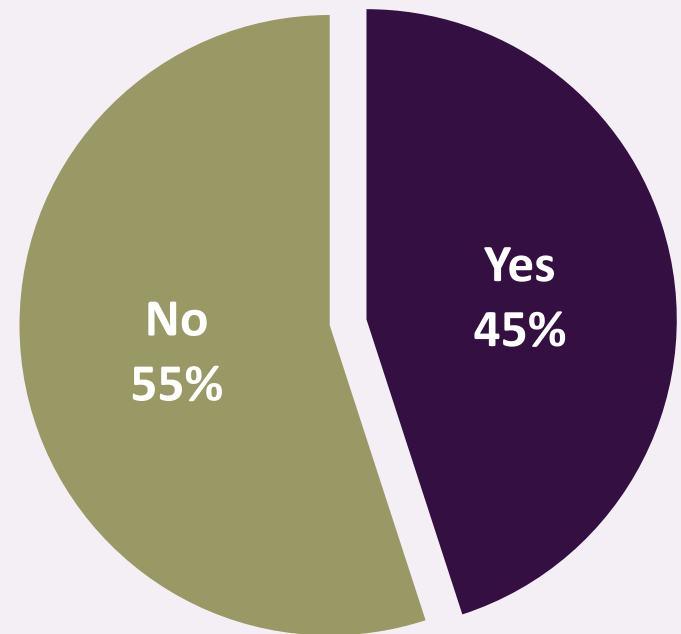
*New question in 2018. No comparison data available.

Q37 & 38: Has your CP Coordination Group conducted any Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) related trainings in-country in the past 12 months? If "yes," which trainings?

❖ 17 responding countries conducted CPiE-related trainings in the past year – similar to the past 3 years

❖ Other trainings involved Mine Risk Education and Alternative Care (one country separated this from their UASC training)

Introduction to CPiE	Case Management	UASC	Coordination	CPMS	Child Friendly Spaces (CFS)	Community-based CP	MHPSS for children & caregivers	Caring for Child Survivors	CP Integration / Mainstreaming	CAAFAG	Other training
14	12	10	9	6	5	4	4	4	4	3	3
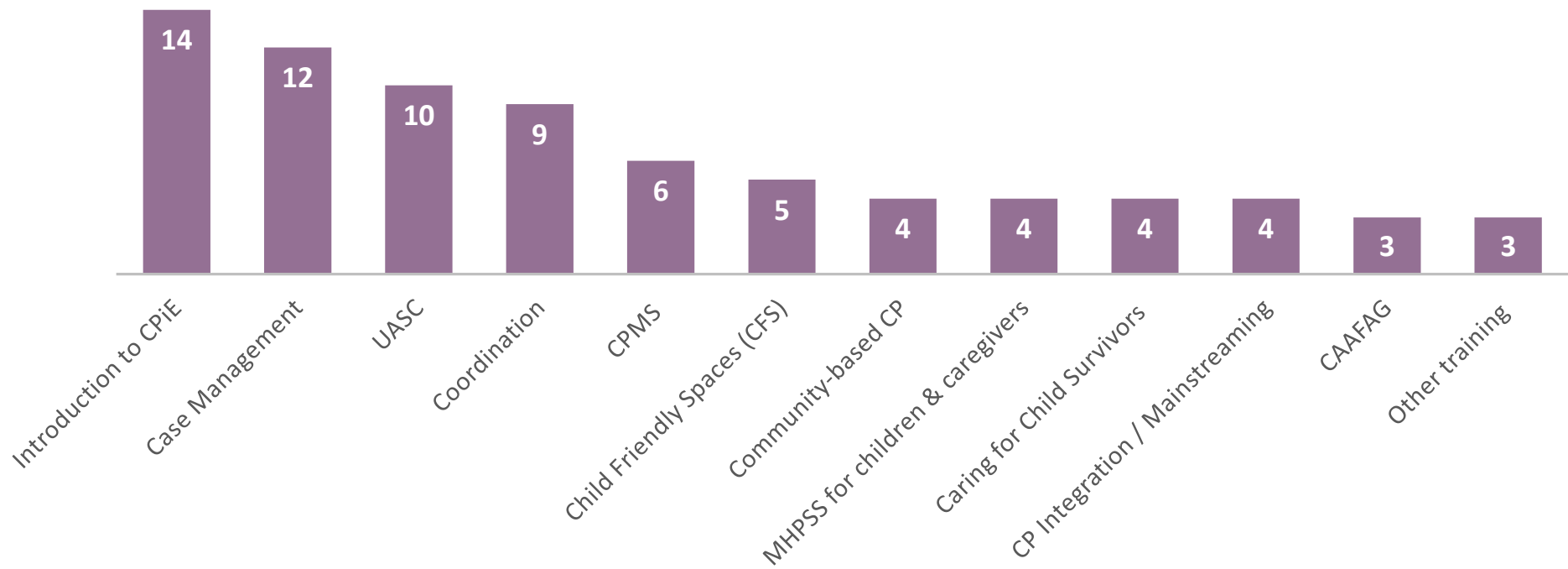
Q39 & 40: Has your CP Coordination Group organised or conducted any trainings in the past 12 months that are focused on institutional/organizational capacity strengthening (*not* directly related to CPiE technical/thematic areas)?

No country coordination groups reported conducting institutional or organizational development trainings, focusing on financial management, leadership, project design & management, supply management, logistics, and procurement, etc.

3 coordination groups reported conducting performance monitoring reviews in the past 18 months, using either the Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring Tool or UNICEF Cluster Partner Perception Survey

Q42: Rank the following 6 challenges according to the extent to which they prevent achieving child protection quality and coverage targets, with a ranking of "1" being most problematic and "6" being least problematic in reaching quality and coverage targets.

4.5	3.8	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.8
Lack of sufficient funding for adequate operational capacity (e.g., staffing, transport, other resources)	Lack of CP technical capacity (skills and knowledge) among Child Protection actors	Lack of humanitarian access to affected population	Limited institutional capacity (admin, finance, and human resources) to scale up and absorb increased funding, even if funding were to be available	Low visibility of Child Protection in the overall humanitarian response	Limited number of Child Protection actors on the ground

2015 – 2018 Comparison of Top Challenges

Lack of sufficient funding for adequate operational capacity (e.g., staffing, transport, other resources)

Lack of CP technical capacity (skills and knowledge) among Child Protection actors

Lack of humanitarian access to affected populations

Ranked within the top 3 challenges since 2015 & ranked as top challenge in 2016 & 2018

Ranked within the top 3 challenges since 2015 & ranked as top challenge in 2017 and 2nd in 2018

Ranked within the top 3 challenges in 3 of the past 4 years & ranked as third most problematic challenge in 2015 & 2018

- *Limited institutional capacity* was a new challenge listed in 2017, and it moved from the perceived last priority challenge in 2017 to 4th most problematic challenge in 2018.

- *Low visibility of CP in the overall humanitarian response* dropped from a 2nd priority challenge in 2017 to 5th most problematic challenge in 2018.

- *Limited number of Child Protection actors on the ground* has remained in the bottom three challenges since 2015, dropping to the least problematic challenge in 2018.

Q44: Compared to this time last year, would you say funding for CPiE has:

Forty per cent of groups saw a substantial decrease in funding, whereas, in 2017, only 20% of CP groups reported a substantial decrease. Twenty-five per cent of groups reported funding 'stayed the same' in both 2017 and 2018. Five per cent of groups in 2017 reported a substantial increase; however, no groups this year report the same.

15%

25%

15%

40%

5%

| Increased substantially | Marginally increased | Stayed the same | Marginally decreased | Decreased substantially | Do not know |
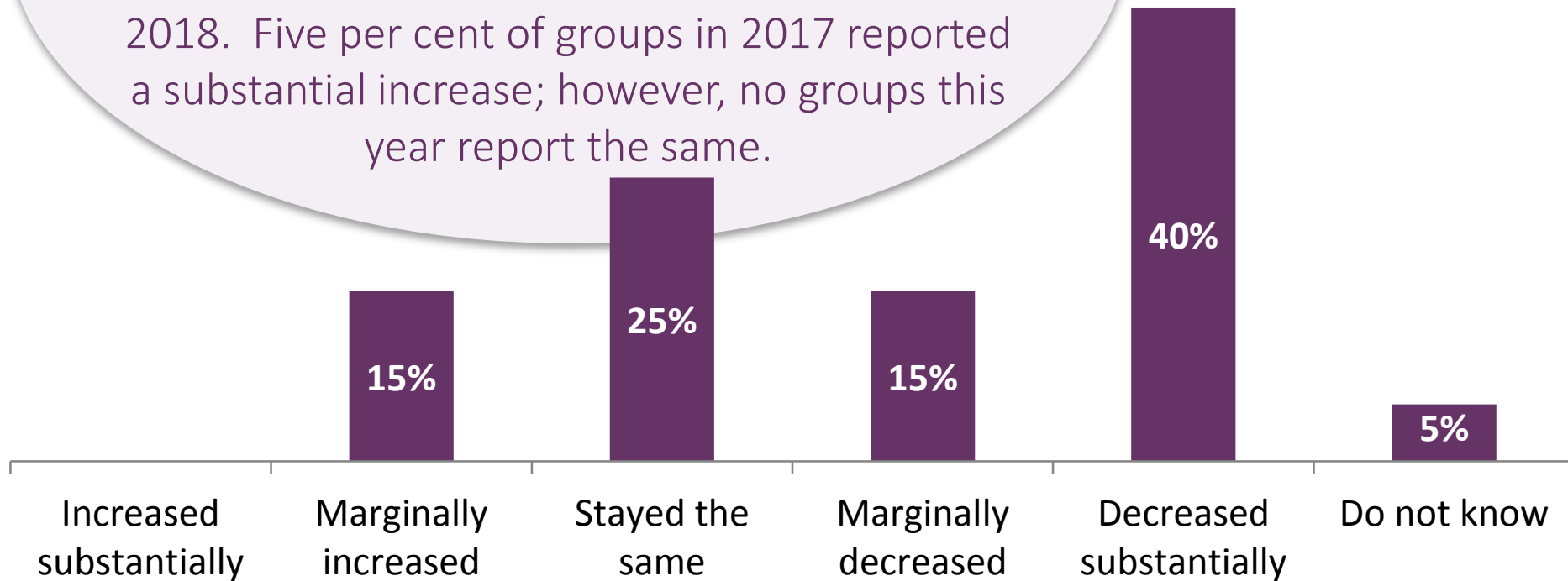
Q45: How does the current level of funding for Child Protection compare to the CP funding needs in your context?

Funding Gap of '50% or Higher' Comparison:
2018: 40%
2017: 65%
2016: 38%
2015: 45%
2014: 38%

The Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) response in-country is fully funded.	The Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) response has a funding gap of under 25%.	The Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) response has a funding gap of between 25-50%.	The Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) response has a funding gap of over 50%.	I am not sure about the funding gap we have.
	30%	20%	40%	10%

Q46: What percentage (%) of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) <u>for Protection</u> was allocated to Child Protection?

Q47: Do the members of your coordination group think that the HRP allocation to CP was fair and proportional to the numbers of children in need, required activities, & coordination group targets?

❖ Ten respondents from HC contexts were unsure how much was specifically allocated to Child Protection

❖ Six HC countries reported the following percentages allocated to Child Protection out of the entire Protection allocation:

- • 0 – 20% - 2 countries

- • 21 – 40% - 4 countries

In 2017, 75% of respondents thought the HRP allocation was not proportional to needs.

No 50%

Yes 50%
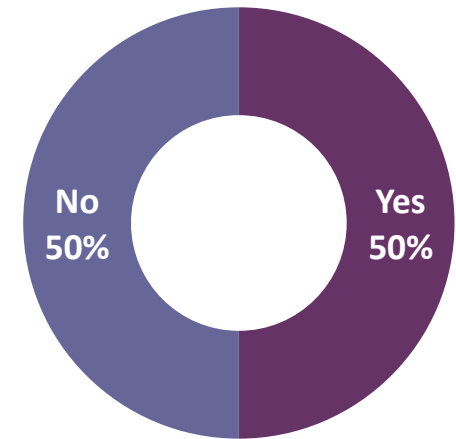
Why not?

- Child protection is often **not viewed as a priority or as life-saving**
- Underfunding does not allow for scale-up or capacity development
- Some local NGOs choose not to submit HRP project sheets as CP is often underfunded & there is sometimes a perception that NNGOs may not be prioritized for funding, thus discouraging National NGOs from applying

SECTION 3

The Minimum Standards for Child Protection in humanitarian response

Child Protection
Global Protection Cluster

Q48: Have Child Protection Minimum Standards (CPMS) - focused activities been organised in your context over the past 12 months?

Sixteen responding coordination groups reported organising CPMS-related events in 2018, compared with 15 countries in 2017.

Category	Value
Briefing, orientation, or training on the CPMS	10
Country Consultation for the CPMS 2nd Revision	7
Child Protection mainstreaming workshop or meeting based on the CPMS	6
Contextualisation exercise for the CPMS	3
Launch event for the CPMS	1
We have not held any CPMS events	4
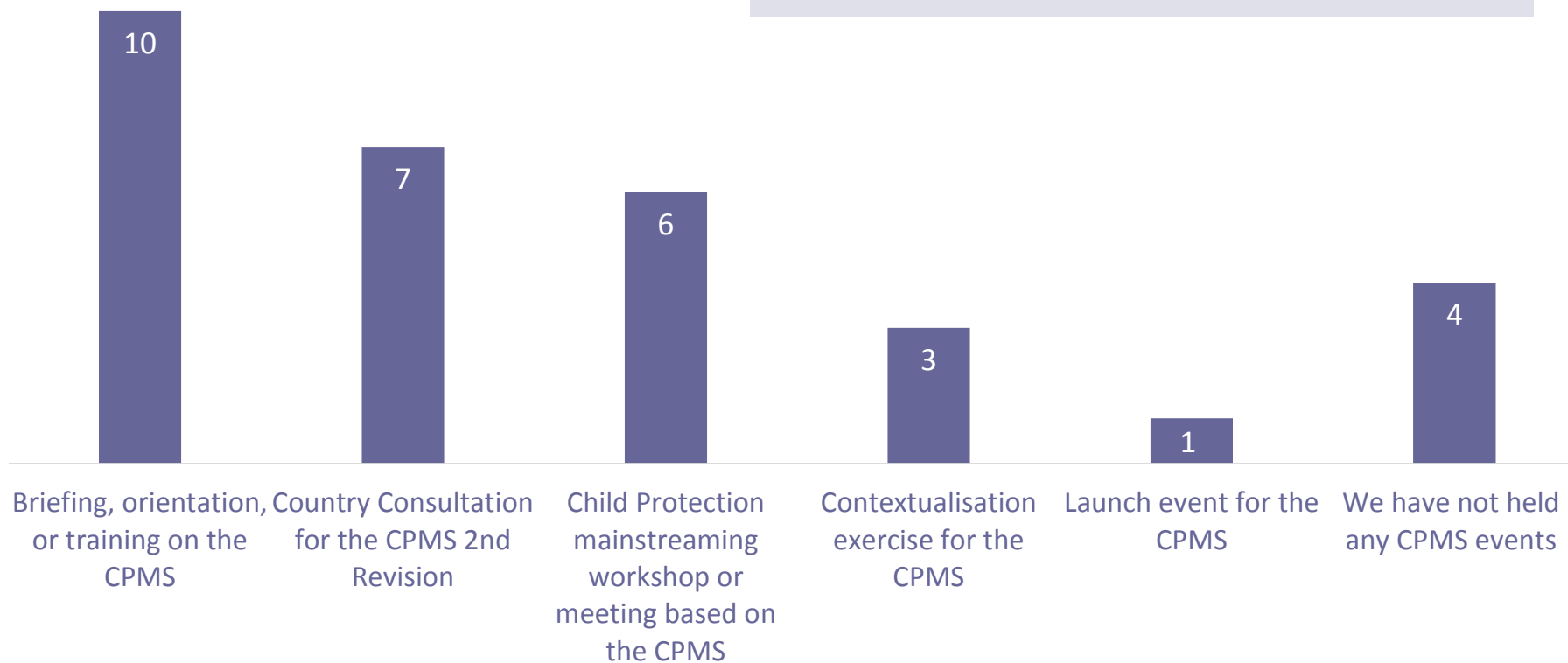
Q49: If you held an event/events as indicated in question 48, who was the target audience:
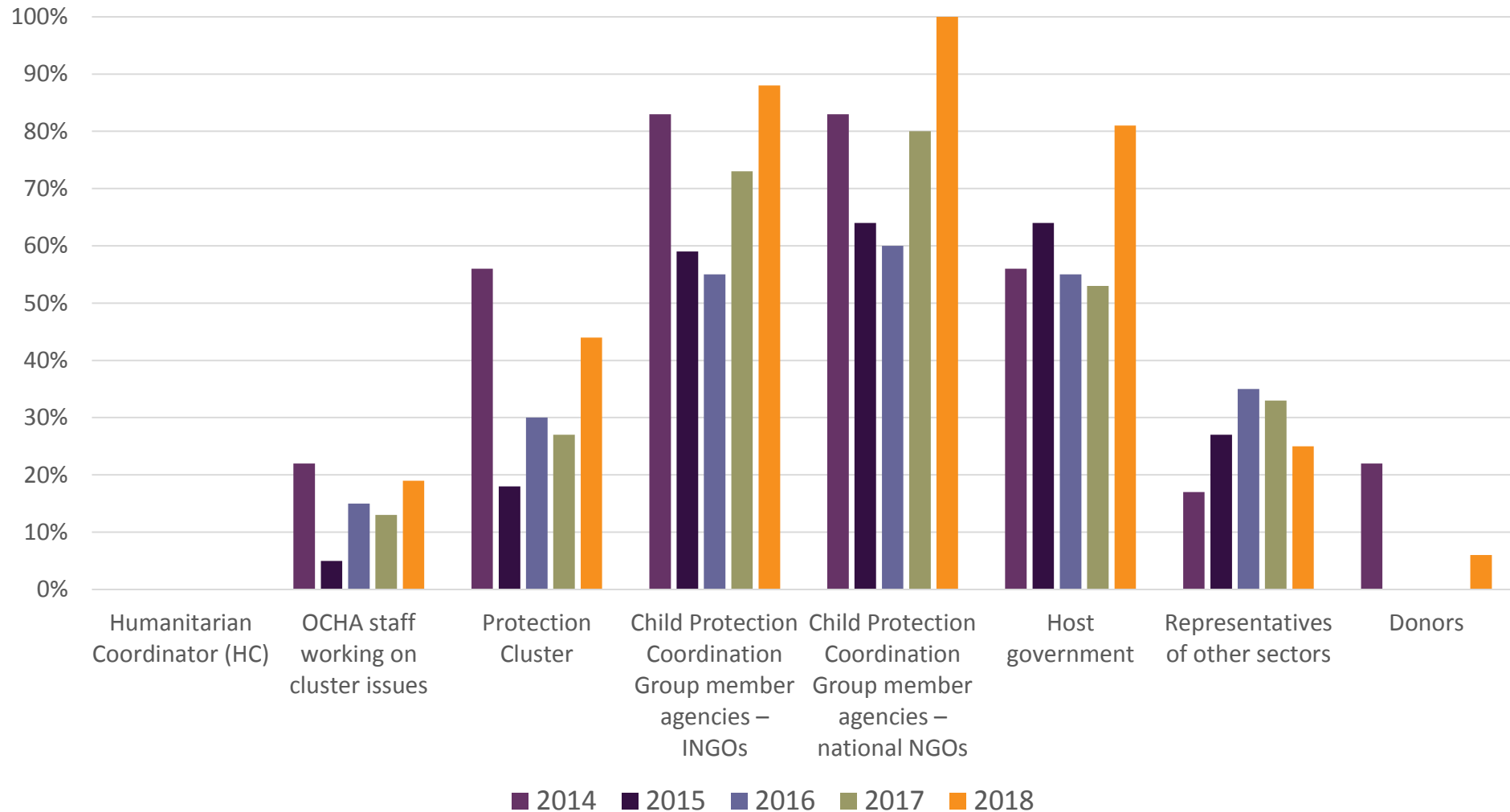
Q50: How is your CP coordination group and its members using the CPMS?

	To improve coordination	To advocate for quality Child Protection programming & funding	To support programme design and implementation	To undertake preparedness work	To monitor Child Protection programmes, with agreed indicators	To mainstream Child Protection	To build capacity
2015	59%	68%	86%	59%	55%	68%	95%
2016	90%	70%	80%	50%	65%	70%	85%
2017	70%	85%	85%	65%	68%	72%	89%
2018	75%	80%	85%	80%	55%	85%	90%

Q51: Compared to this time last year, how would you and members of your coordination group say the CPMS has impacted the CPiE response in the following areas:

Legend: 2017 Improved, 2018 Improved
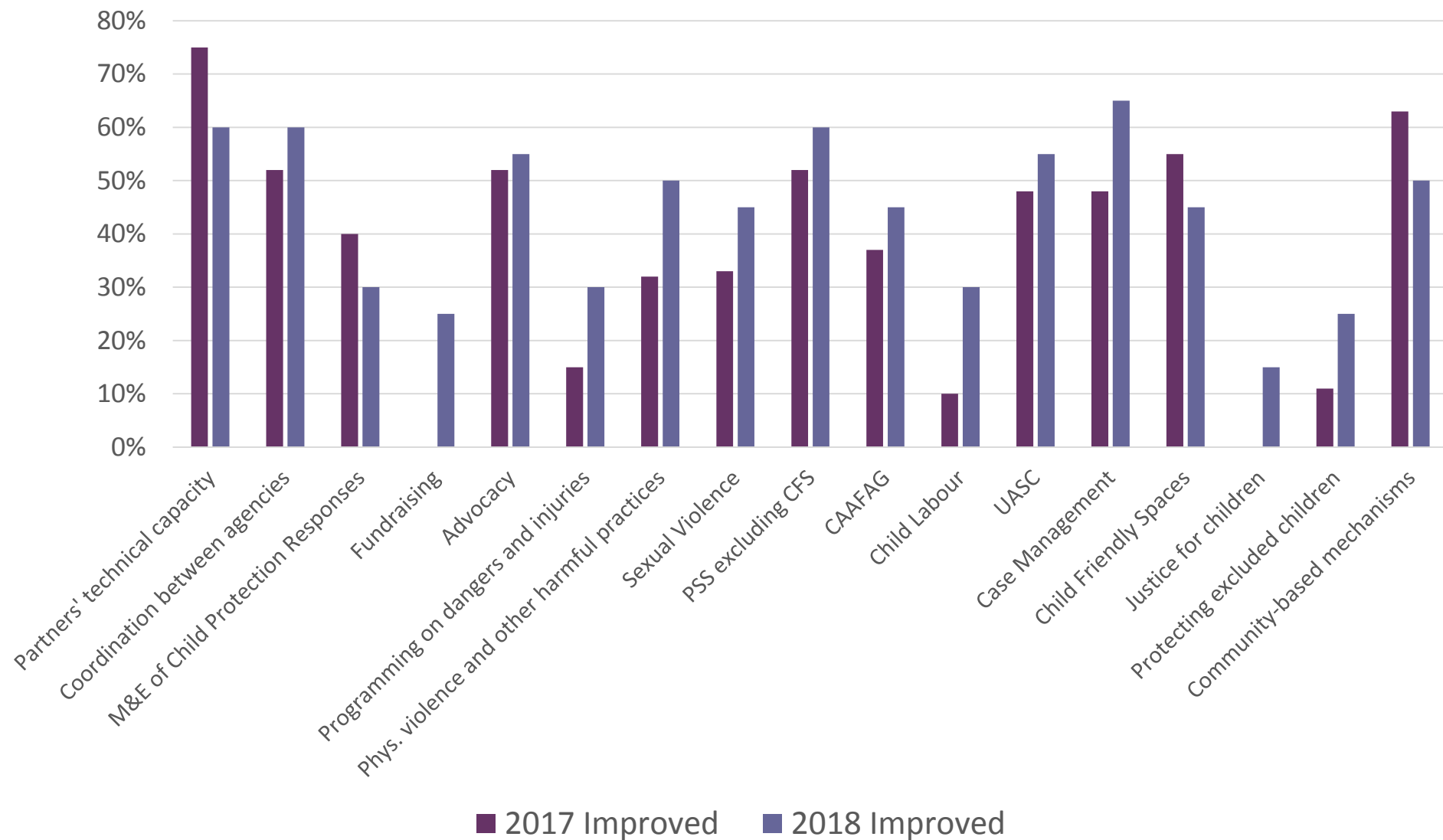
Q52: What actions could help improve awareness and use of the CPMS to improve quality programming?

Most notable actions identified in 2018 include increased need for training, mainstreaming/integration examples of CP across sectors, and supplementary materials, such as videos.

	More training on the CPMS	Local translation of the CPMS	Contextualisation of the CPMS	Increased mainstreaming of CPIE into other sectors	Additional materials related to the CPMS, such as explanatory videos, etc.	No action is needed
2016	5	2	11	3	0	0
2017	14	10	11	16	13	0
2018	14	6	9	16	10	0

■ 2016   ■ 2017   ■ 2018
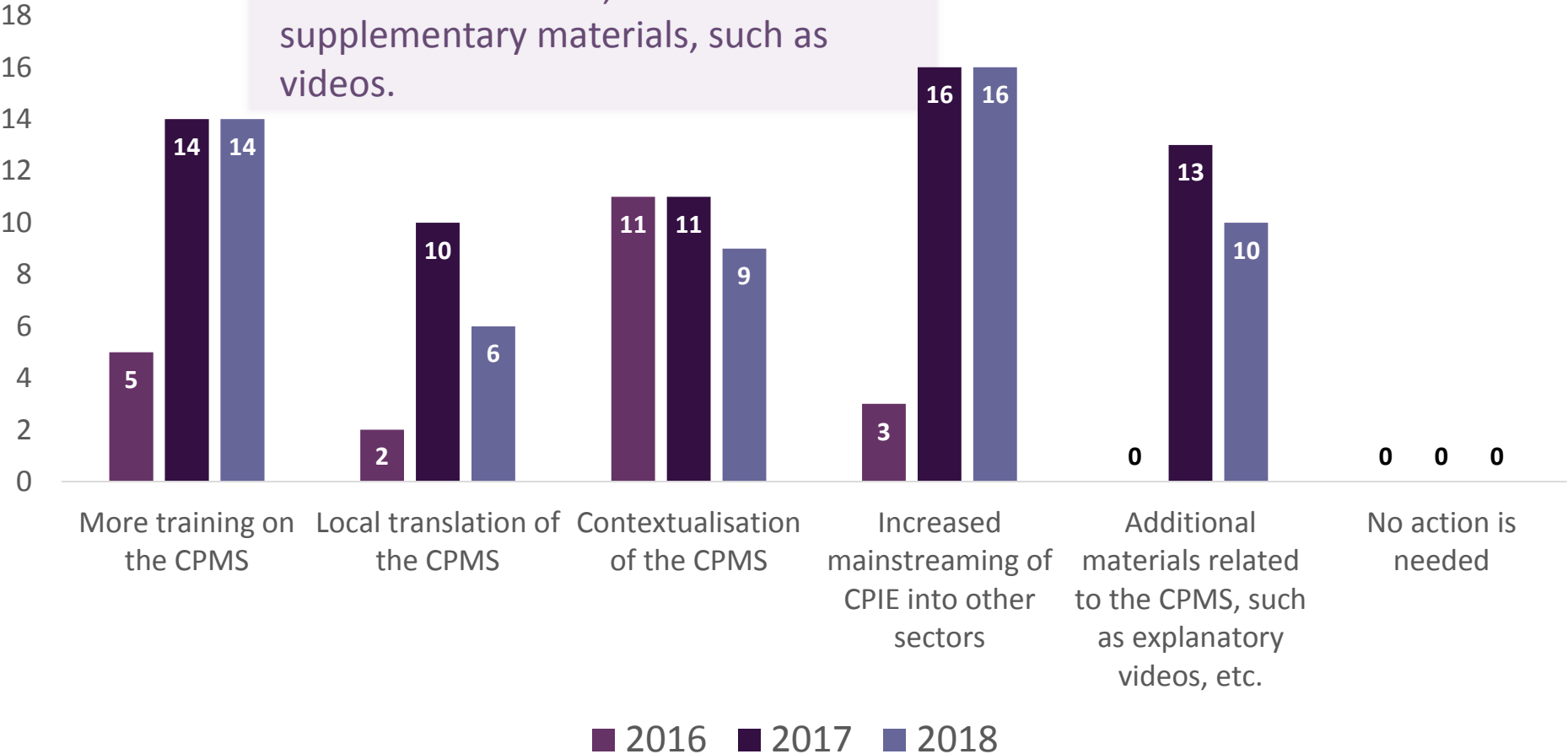
SECTION 4

Global Support

Q53: Over the past 12 months, has your CP coordination group accessed any of the following?

Legend: ■ Yes in 2018 ■ Yes in 2017 ■ Yes in 2016

Categories (top to bottom):
- UNICEF Regional Office for assistance on coordination
- Global* or Decentralized (Language-specific) CP AoR Help Desk Support
- In-country assistance from the Global CP AoR Rapid Response Team
- Remote assistance from the Global CP AoR, particularly the Rapid Response Team Members
- Remote assistance from the Global Alliance and its Working Groups and Task Forces
- Training supported by the Global Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action and its Working Groups and Task Forces and/or Child Protection Areas of…

*There may be confusion about whether support from the Help Desks was accessed as some countries accessed the Help Desk but did not report as such in the survey. Often, the CP AoR Rapid Response Team members and Global / Decentralized Help Desks work together and provide consolidated, remote support. Thus, there is a need to clarify the phrasing for the "remote assistance from the Global CP AoR" option.

Q54: Please indicate below, on a scale of 1-10, your level of satisfaction with the support you received.

Child Protection

	Appropriateness	Timeliness	Quality
Training supported by the Global Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action and its Working Groups and Task Forces and/or Child Protection Areas of Responsibility (AoR)	7.9	8.1	8.3
Remote assistance from the Global Alliance and its Working Groups and Task Forces	7.9	8.2	8.1
Remote assistance from the Global CP AoR, particularly the Rapid Response Team Members	8	8.6	8.5
In-country assistance from the Global CP AoR Rapid Response Team	8.2	8.6	8.6
Global or Decentralized (Language-specific) CP AoR Help Desk Support	9	8.6	8.8
UNICEF Regional Office for assistance on coordination	8.5	8.9	8.9

These are average rankings, some of which include a few outliers that need to be followed up with relevant coordinators.

Q55: Please fill out the following matrix about global level guidance and tools.

Legend:
- ■ I use it
- ■ I can access this but do not use it
- ■ I am aware of it but cannot access it (e.g., due to language barrier, where to locate, etc.)
- ■ I have never heard of this before today

Categories (top to bottom):
- The Alliance for CPHA: Protection of Children in Infectious Disease Outbreak Settings Guidance Note
- Guidelines on the integration of CP Issues into Multi-sectorial & other Humanitarian Assessments
- OCHA Humanitarian Indicator Registry
- CPWG and GBV AoR Fundraising Handbook
- IA Toolkit: Supporting the protection needs of child labourers in emergencies
- Alternative Care in Emergencies (ACE) Toolkit
- IA CP Case Management Supervision & Coaching Training Package
- IA Guidelines on Child Friendly Spaces (CFS)
- Field Handbook & Toolkit on UASC
- Guidance for Contextualising the CPMS
- IA Guidelines& Training Manual for CP Case Management
- Starter Pack for CP Coordinators & Information Managers
- Child Protection Rapid Assessment Toolkit (CPRA)
- CPMS Handbook
- CPiE Coordination Handbook

Q56: Are you a member of the CP Coordination & IM Skype Group or Google Group?

Child Protection

75%

of respondents are members, same as 2017.

All respondents were invited to join and given contact information during the survey.

Q57: Is there additional support your coordination group would like to receive from the global level CP AoR?

❖ Advocacy for dedicated CP Coordinators and Information Management Officers

❖ More practical tools on assessment protocols and tools

❖ Recommendations for enhancing government's role in coordination

❖ Training on available tools & recommended roll-out and implementation strategies for new tools

❖ Capacity building on Information Management for Coordination

❖ More tools in Arabic and French

❖ Reduce the number of surveys sent out from all CP networks; ensure survey requests are streamlined to avoid more than one or two (at most) survey requests at any given time

Child Protection
Global Protection Cluster

Child Protection in Emergencies
Coordination Handbook

Thank you