



Global Child Protection Area of Responsibility 2019 – mid-2020 Child Protection Coordination Annual Survey Results

Contents of the Annual Survey

About the Survey

- Background
- List of countries represented
- Limitations
- Top Ten Findings

Findings from the Survey

Section 1:
Coordination
Structures

Section 2:
Needs
and Responses

Section 3:
Child Protection
Minimum
Standards

Section 4:
Global Support

About the Survey

Background



- This survey was carried out by the Global 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).
- The survey was held later than usual, due to competing priorities, including the COVID-19 pandemic response. Thus, it covers 2019 through mid-2020.
- Prior to this, similar surveys were carried out in 2012 – 2018.

Responses received from 30 Child Protection Coordination Groups

***Annual
Comparison:***

2019 (N=30)
2018 (N=20)
2017 (N=20)
2016 (N=21)
2015 (N=22)
2014 (N=24)
2013 (N=24)
2012 (N=17)

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Afghanistan | 11. Mali | 21. Somalia |
| 2. Bangladesh | 12. Mexico | 22. South Sudan |
| 3. Burkina Faso | 13. Mozambique | 23. Sudan |
| 4. Central African
Republic | 14. Myanmar | 24. Syria – Damascus
Hub |
| 5. Colombia | 15. Nepal | 25. Syria – Northeast
Hub |
| 6. Democratic
Republic of Congo | 16. Niger | 26. Syria – Gaziantep
/ Northwest Hub |
| 7. Ecuador | 17. Nigeria | 27. Ukraine |
| 8. Ethiopia | 18. Occupied Palestinian
territories (oPt) | 28. Venezuela |
| 9. Iraq | 19. Pakistan | 29. Yemen |
| 10. Kenya | 20. Philippines | 30. Zimbabwe |

Limitations



- The findings presented are based only on 30 completed responses from coordination groups across both Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and early warning contexts that 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 FIVE FINDINGS

1. **Co-Leadership of coordination groups at national level varies widely, but there has been a significant increase in local leadership from previous years.**

Several forms of co-leadership exist, with most coordination groups (63%) reporting two or three co-leads among UNICEF, government ministries, national NGOs (NNGO), and/or international NGOs (INGO). **Fifty per cent of reporting national-level coordination groups are led or co-led by Government ministries (12 groups) and/or national NGOs (3 groups).**

Ten reporting coordination groups have INGO co-leadership, and another ten national-level groups reported that UNICEF is leading alone with no co-leads in place. However, four of these coordination groups (compared with one in 2018) have a written transition plan to promote NNGO or Government leadership.

At the sub-national level, national NGOs and government ministries are more frequently leading or co-leading groups, with significant increases seen this year.



TOP FIVE FINDINGS

- 2. The top three most problematic challenges that prevent achieving child protection quality and coverage targets were identified as 1) lack of sufficient funding, 2) lack of humanitarian access to affected population, and 3) low visibility of child protection in the overall humanitarian response, with the first challenge listed being among the top three challenges since the 2015 survey. Lack of CP technical capacity has consistently been in the top three challenges for several years, but this year it moved down to the 4th most highly ranked challenge.**
- 3. Forty-three per cent of coordination groups reported a funding gap of 50% or higher, similar to findings in previous years.**



TOP FIVE FINDINGS

4. Thirteen reporting coordination groups conducted a capacity assessment in the past 12 months, with 14 groups reporting that a capacity building plan is currently in place and used. Three coordination groups reported conducting institutional or organizational development trainings on financial management, project design, and programme management. In 2018, no coordination groups report conducting such trainings.

5. Situation and Response Monitoring:

Fifty-seven per cent of coordination groups report systematically monitoring the changing nature of protection risks to children through tracking and using data from other sectors or by using a specific child protection monitoring tool. Ten per cent use and update secondary data reviews to monitor the situation.

Eighty-seven per cent of coordination groups primarily use the 3/4/5W tool for response monitoring, though a smaller percentage (10 – 20%) employ additional forms of quality monitoring, including peer to peer monitoring or partner reporting against an operational work plan.

Findings



42

Average number of months of Child Protection coordination experience among respondents

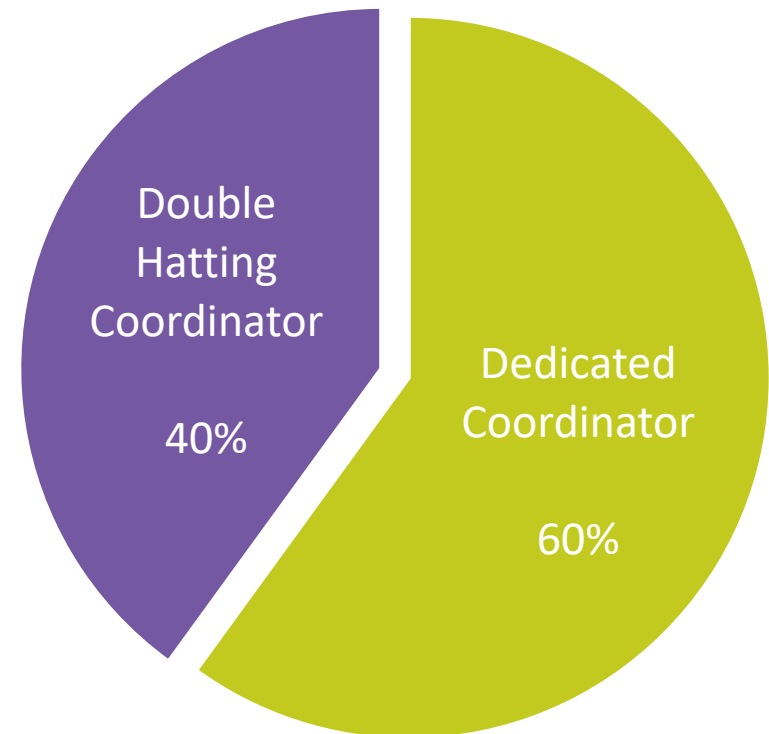


Q5: Are you a dedicated coordinator or do you also do programme work (double hatting)?

In 2019, 60% of respondents reported being a dedicated coordinator, showing an increase of 5% as compared with 2018 and an increase of 25% from 2017.

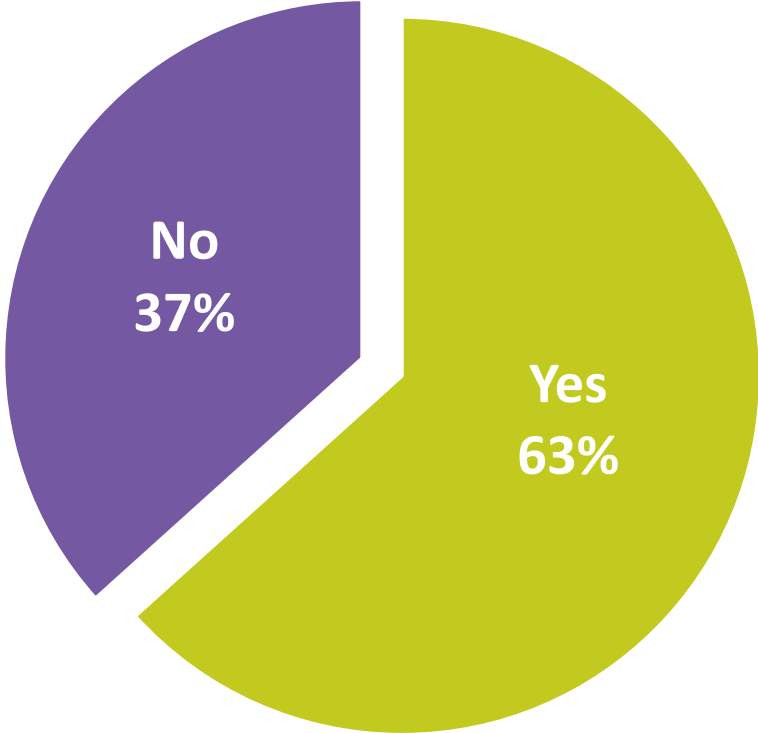
CP AoR records, however, representing all CP AoR-supported contexts indicate a slightly higher percentage of double-hatting coordinators than reflected in this survey.

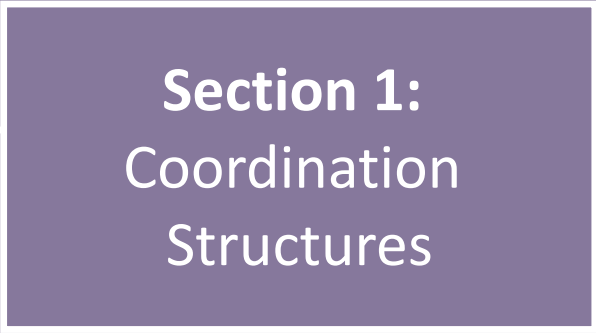
“Double-hatting” roles continue to pose challenges as it can put pressure on the perceived independence or neutrality of a coordination group and, due to competing priorities, can slow the progression of groups in terms of planning & implementing AoR strategies to ensure a well-coordinated, quality response.



Q9: Is there a dedicated Information Manager Officer (IMO) for your Coordination Group?

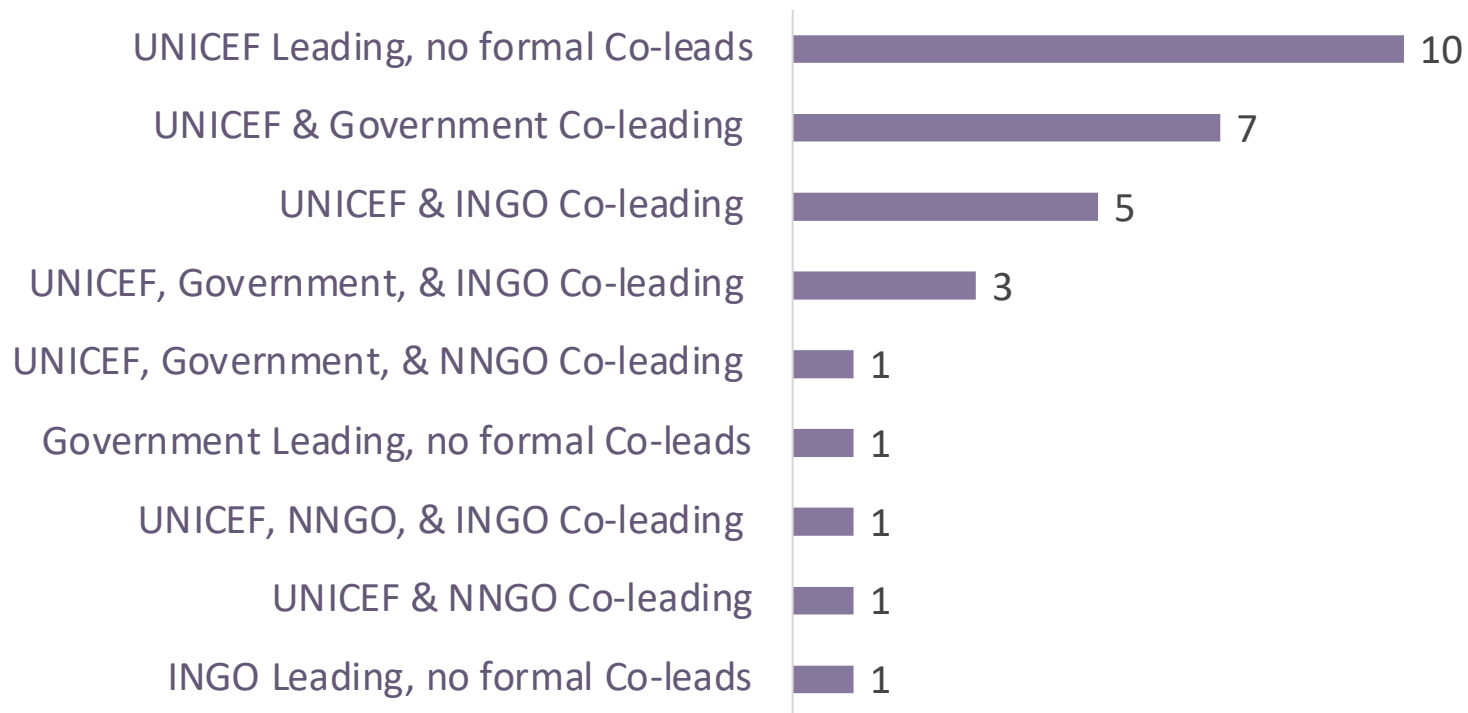
In 2019, 63% of respondents reported a dedicated IMO, showing an increase of more than 30% in dedicated IMOs from 2018.



A white rectangular box with a thin border, containing the text "Section 1: Coordination Structures". Two horizontal white lines extend from the left and right sides of the box across the width of the slide.

Section 1:
Coordination
Structures

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



In 2019 – mid-2020, three national-level coordination groups reported a national NGO co-lead, an increase from previous years in which no national NGOs were co-leads. Forty per cent of reporting coordination groups are led or co-led with the Government, and 33% of reporting groups are led or co-led by an INGO. While the number of reporting contexts with UNICEF leading alone has increased, this is likely due to more preparedness/early warning contexts completing the survey.

Q7 & 8: If a UN agency or INGO is one of the coordination leads, do you have a written plan to transition from an international lead/co-lead to a Government or national NGO lead/co-lead?

4 Coordination Groups with international leads have written transition plans for coordination leadership

When asked what would be required for such transition, coordination groups reported the following needs:

- Dedicated technical and institutional capacity building

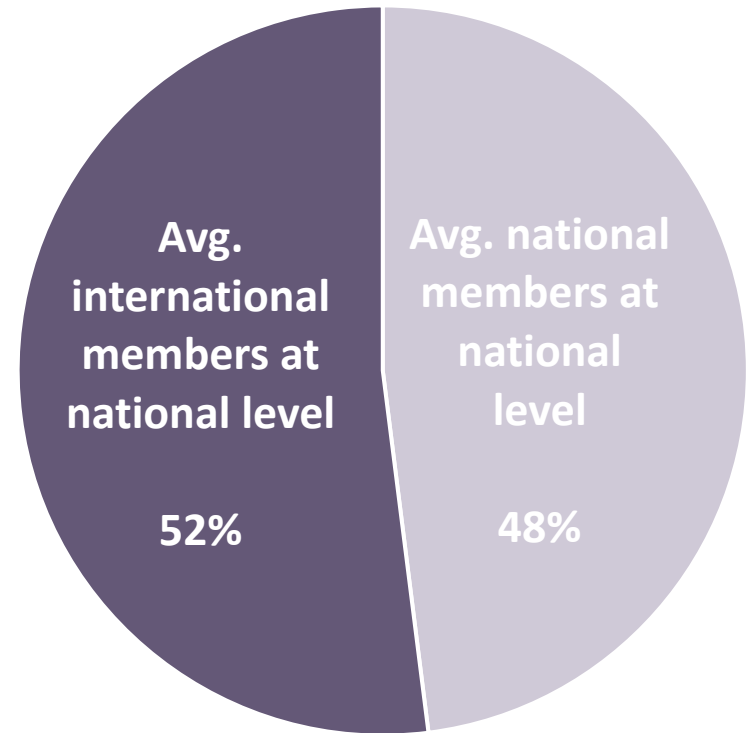
- Greater stability in terms of the emergency context and relationship with the Government

- More support to government ministries to strengthen capacity to fulfil commitments to coordination

Q10a: Approximately how many organisations are members of your Child Protection coordination group at the **national level**?

27

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

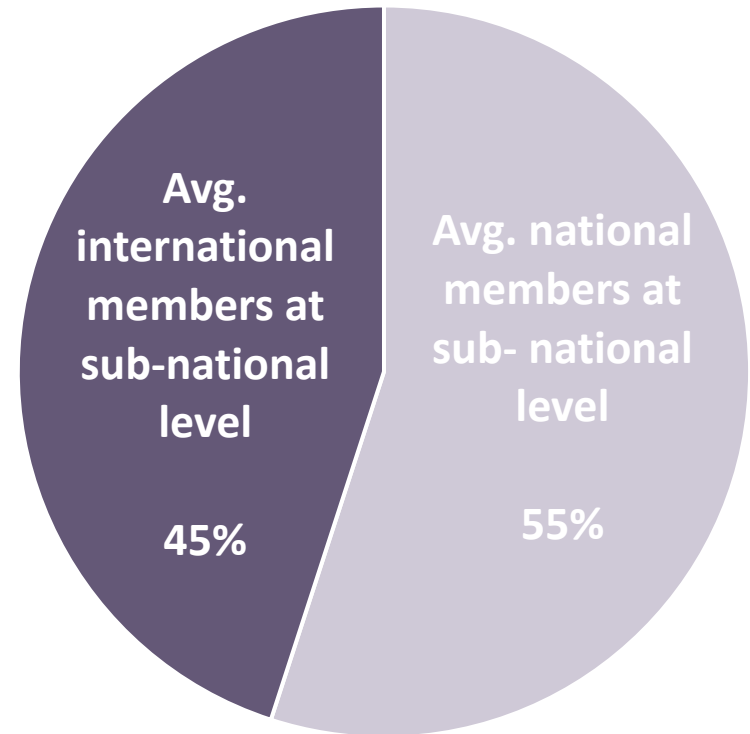


In 2018, the breakdown reflected 46% national members and 54% international members, showing a slight increase of national membership at the national level.

Q10b: Approximately how many organisations are members of your Child Protection coordination group at the **sub-national level**?

25

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



This reporting period, 16 coordination groups reported local actor membership of 50% or higher at sub-national levels, with 9 groups reporting 80% or higher of local actor membership. This is an increase from 2018, where 53% of members were local actors.

Q11: Does your Coordination Group include any 'Non-Traditional Members'?



6 Countries reported universities as members of their Coordination Group

2 Countries reported private sector members participating

1 country reported members of the diaspora participating

Q12: Does your
Coordination
Group have a
Strategic Advisory
Group (SAG) or a
similar structure of
core members?

50%
of respondents
reported having
Strategic Advisory
Groups

Q13: Of countries with a SAG, how many SAG members are National NGOs, International NGOs, Government, or UN Agency members?

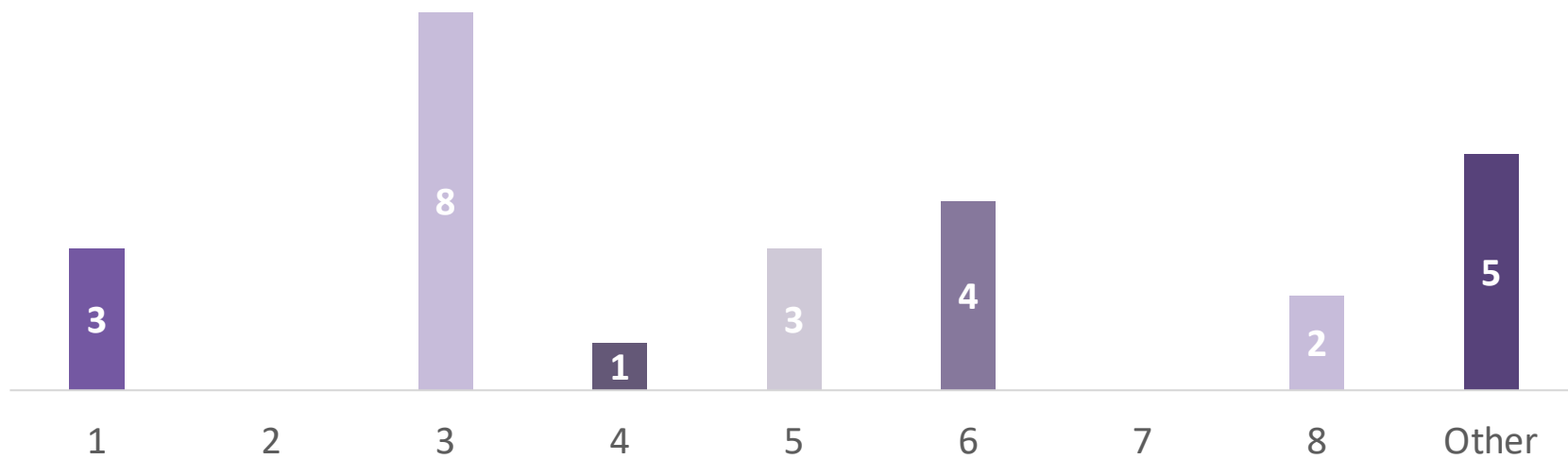
Of the 15 countries reporting having a SAG:

- 87% (13 countries) reported national NGOs as members, with 60% having three or more national NGOs participating on the SAG
- 47% (7 countries) reported Government Ministry staff as members, with one country reporting three or more government members as participating on the SAG
- 100% reported international NGOs and UN agencies as members, with 53% having three or more international NGOs participating on the SAG and 27% having three or more UN agencies participating

Q14: How many sub-national Child Protection coordination groups are there in your context?

26

countries reported having sub-national coordination groups, with 54% of these reporting **five or more sub-national groups**



*Those in the “other” category reported 11, 14, 17, & 30 sub-national groups, and one country reported 5 regional CPWGs in the country in addition to 6 sub-national groups.

Q15: Of sub-national groups, how many are led or co-led by...?

18

Countries reported at least one sub-national group led or co-led by **Government**, with 15 countries reporting government leading or co-leading at least 3 sub-national groups

7

Countries reported at least one sub-national group led or co-led by **a national NGO**, with 4 countries reporting NNGOs leading or co-leading at least 3 sub-national groups

10

Countries reported at least one sub-national group led or co-led by **an international NGO**, with 4 countries reporting INGOs leading or co-leading at least 3 sub-national groups

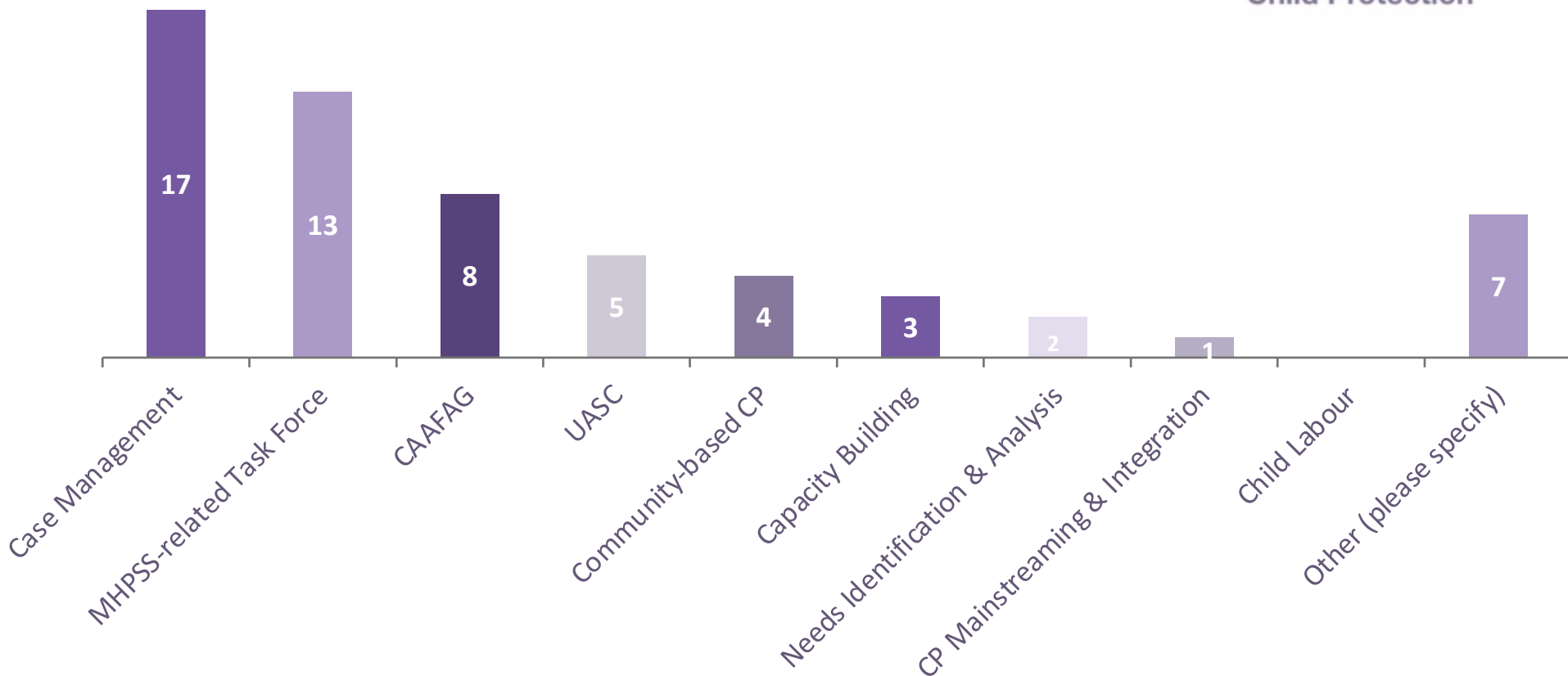
Q16: Does your coordination group have Task Forces or Working Groups for different thematic areas?



23

countries (*77% of respondents*) reported task forces or working groups for specific technical areas within their child protection coordination groups. This is up 17% from 2018.

Q17: What specific thematic groups does your Coordination Group have?

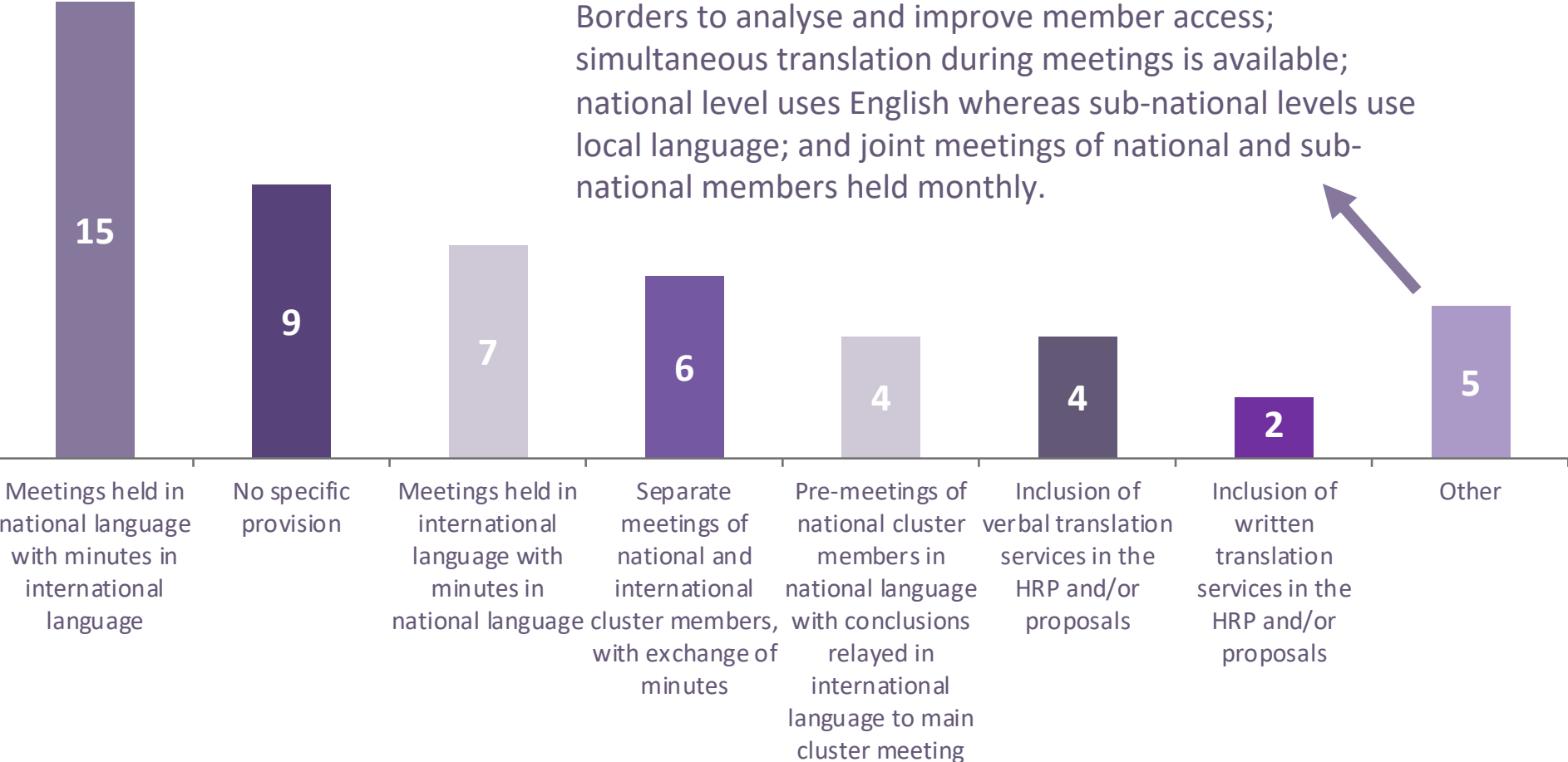


Other groups include the following: Advocacy & Awareness raising; Adolescents & Youth; Child & Adolescent Survivors; Child Protection Monitoring; Children living on the street; Children and Disability; and Education and Child Protection Joint Group.

**Acronyms: MHPSS – Mental Health and Psychosocial Support; CAAFAG – Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups; UASC – Unaccompanied and Separated Children*

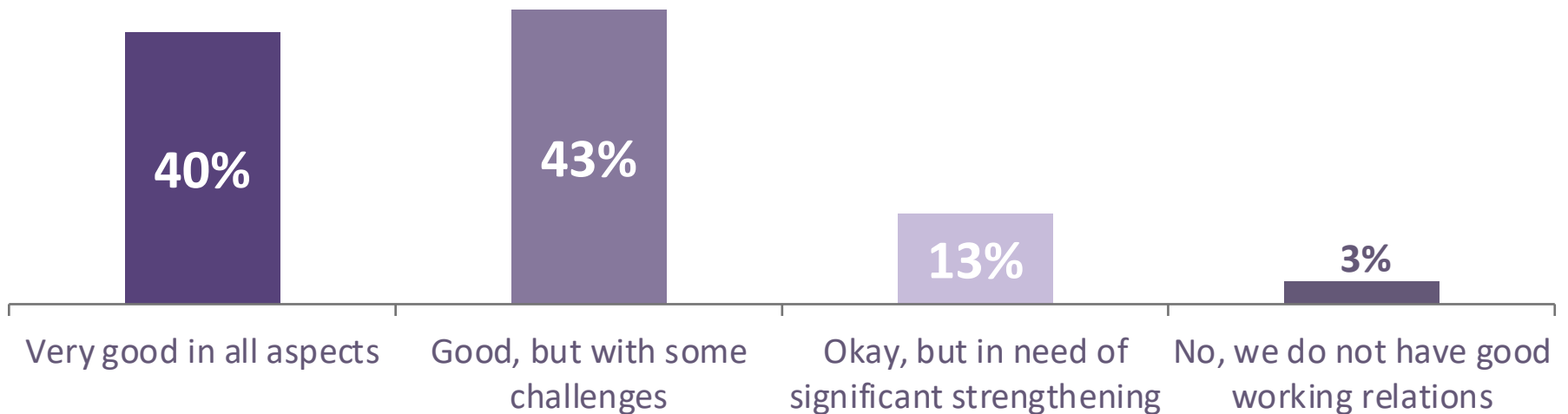
Q18: What provisions has your Coordination Group put in place to ensure all coordination group members are able to contribute and have access to information (written & verbal) in a language everyone is most comfortable with?

Other provisions include: Studies with Translators without Borders to analyse and improve member access; simultaneous translation during meetings is available; national level uses English whereas sub-national levels use local language; and joint meetings of national and sub-national members held monthly.



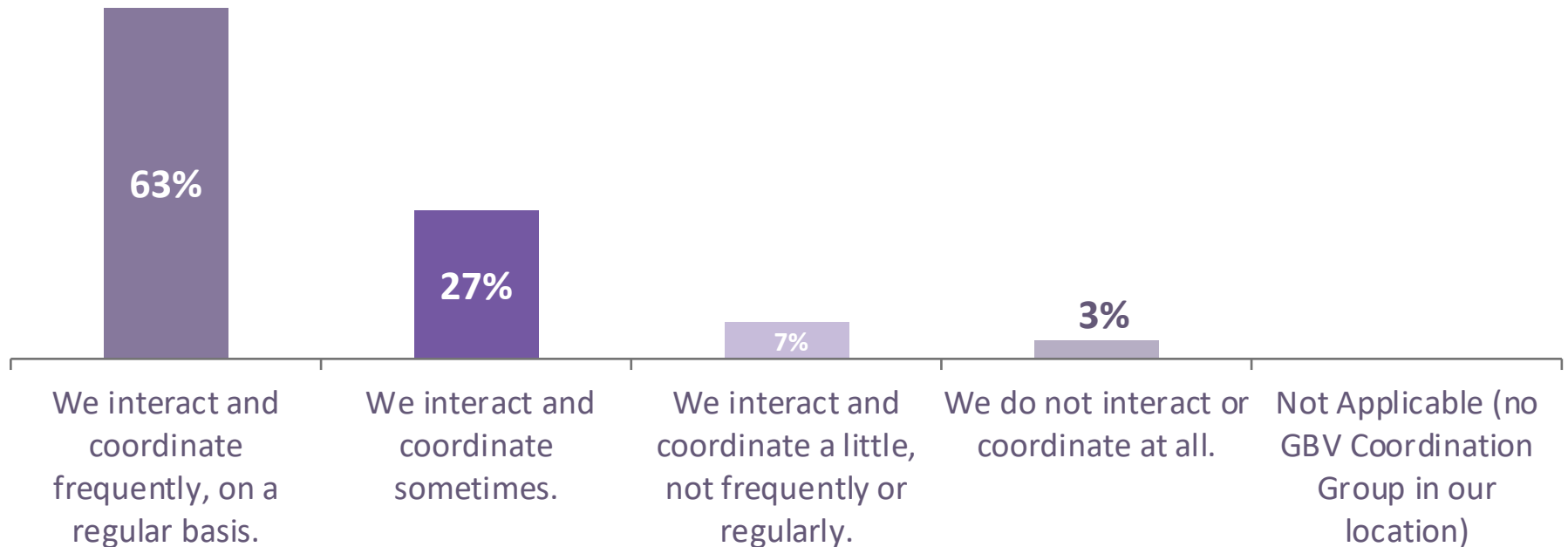
Q19: How would you rate the relationship with the Protection Cluster?

Overall rankings related to the relationship with the Protection Cluster at the field level increased slightly this year. In 2018, 25% of respondents ranked the relationship as very good – showing a satisfaction increase of 15% in 2019. Identified areas of improvement are similar to those identified in 2018 and related to the need for more systematic coordination and communication along with greater visibility, prioritization, and general understanding of Child Protection.



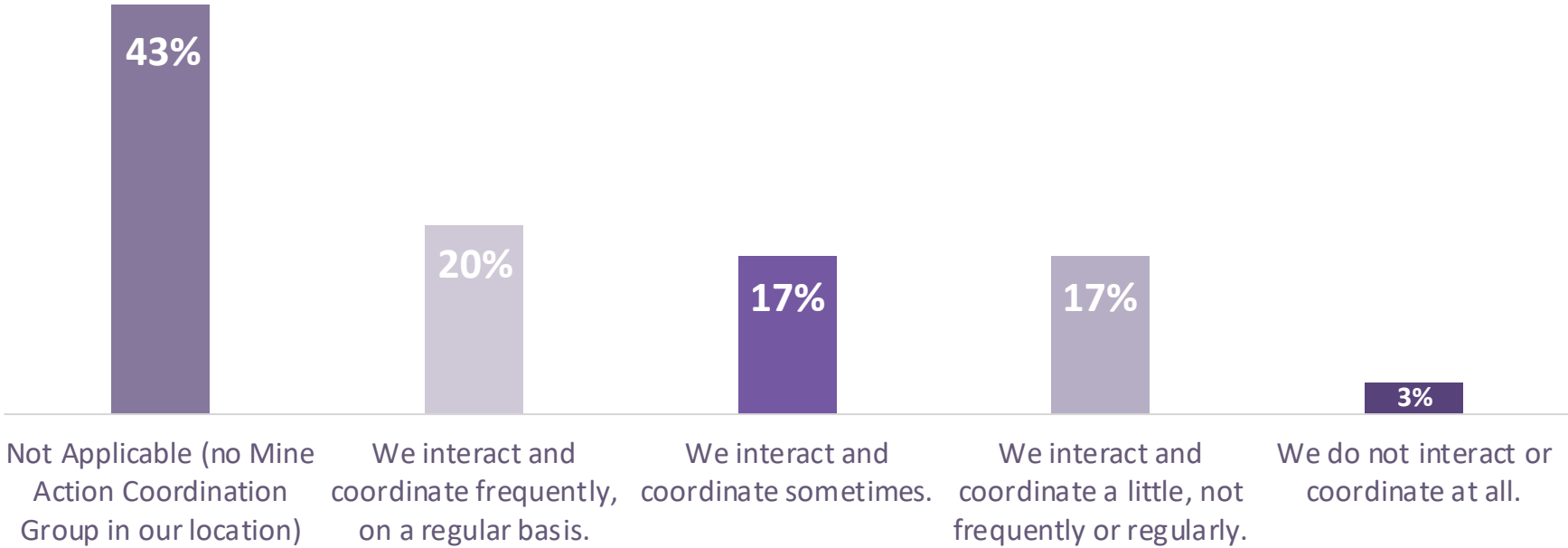
Q20: How would you rate the relationship with the GBV AoR?

Dynamics appear to have improved considerably from 2018, with 63% reporting good coordination on a frequent, regular basis as opposed to 30% in 2018 . Few areas were reported for improvement this year, with the exception of the need for increased, systematic coordination as opposed to ad hoc coordination.

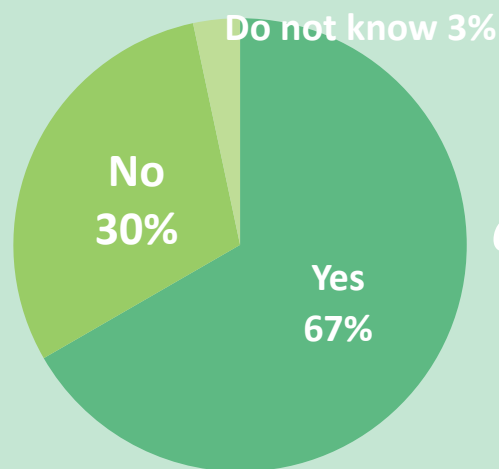


Q21: How would you describe your working relationship with the Mine Action AoR in your country?

This is a new question from previous surveys, and, thus, no annual comparison is available. Among the 17 countries reporting the existence of a Mine Action AoR, it appears coordination varies widely between the CP AoR and Mine Action AoRs.



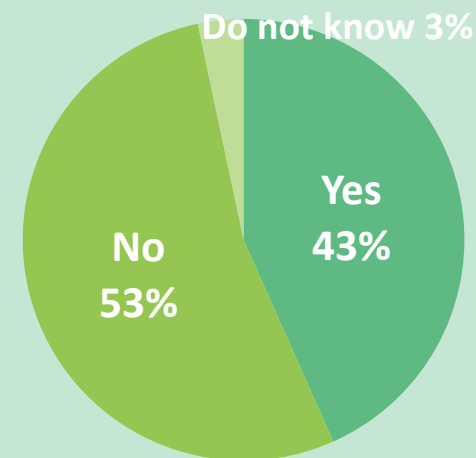
Q22: Have you participated in a Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment/MIRA in the past 12 months?



Comparison:

2019: 67%
 2018: 55%
 2017: 85%
 2016: 38%
 2015: 36%
 2014: 29%
 2013: 58%

Q23: Has your Coordination Group conducted any CP-focused assessments in the past 12 months?



Comparison:

2019: 43%
 2018: 45%
 2017: 65%
 2016: 76%
 2015: 86%
 2014: 100%
 2013: 75%

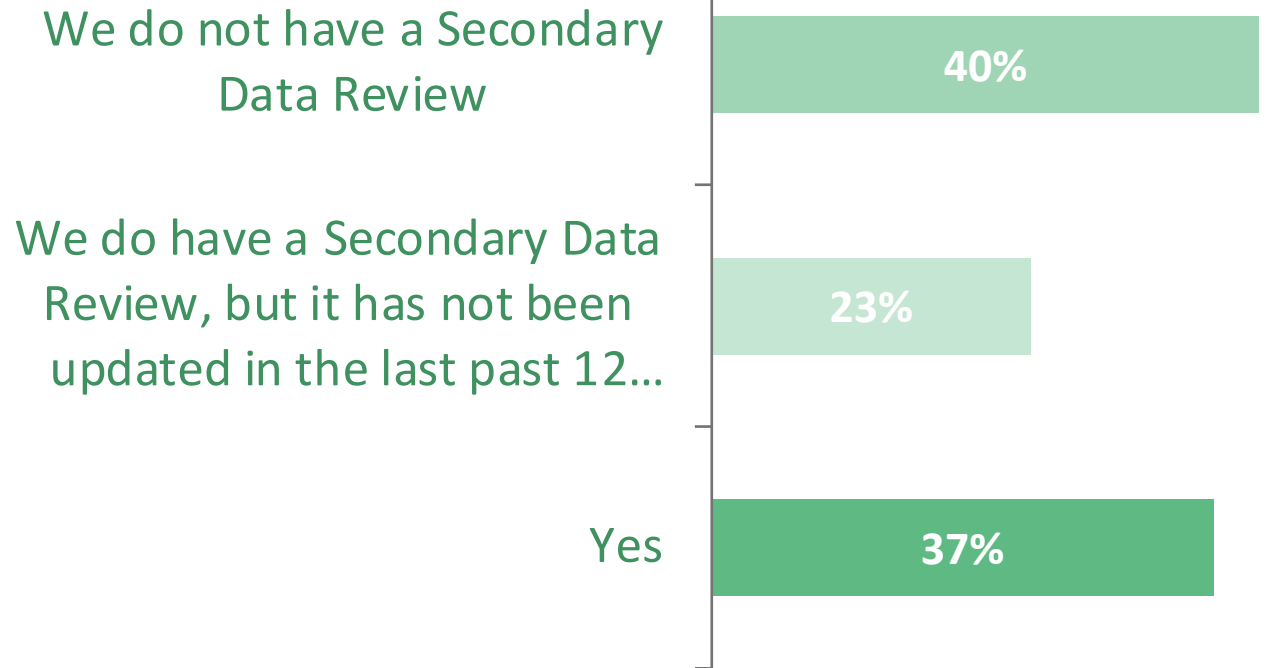
Only seven responding coordination groups reported not participating in any assessments in 2019 – mid-2020. Q24: 77% of countries involved in Multi-Cluster or CP-focused assessments reported that findings informed the CP Response Strategy; however, for countries reporting otherwise, this was due to the assessment analysis not yet being completed at the time of the survey.

Q25: Does your CP coordination group have a Secondary Data Review (SDR) for your context, which has been updated in the past 12 months?



Annual Comparison of having an updated SDR:

2019: 37%
2018: 20%
2017: 45%
2016: 48%
2015: 45%
2014: 37%
2013: ---%
2012: 26%



Primary reasons for not having an SDR or not updating are due to limited or lack of human resources, including dedicated information management officers.

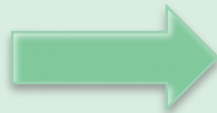
Q26: How does your Child Protection Coordination Group systematically monitor the changing nature of protection risks to children?

90%



Regular Inter-Agency Child Protection Meetings

57%



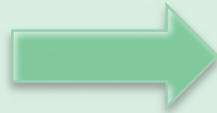
Tracking and utilizing information and data from other sectors

48%



Child Protection Monitoring Tool

10%

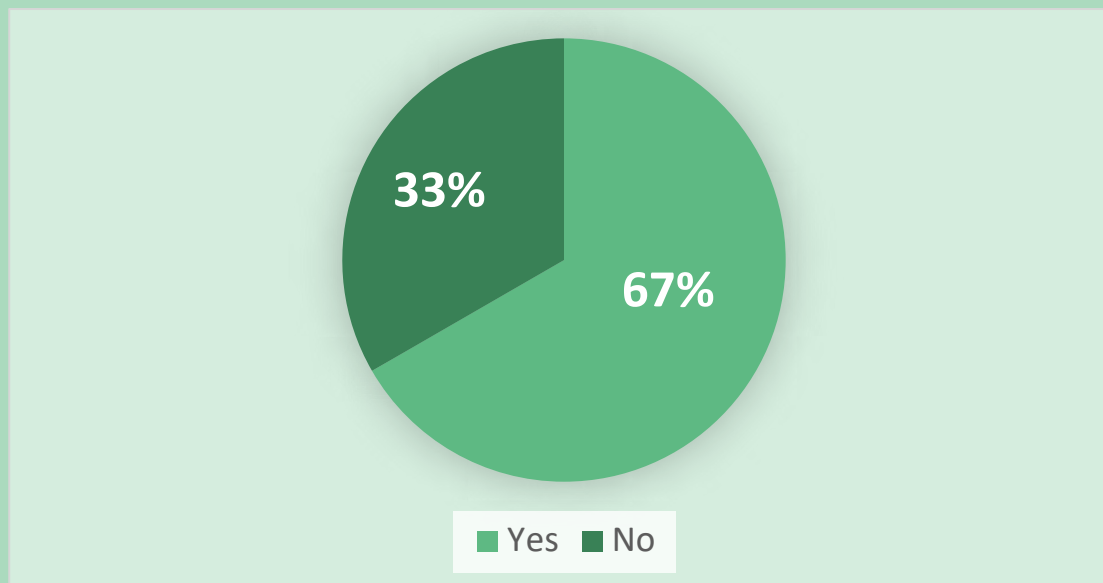


Regularly updating your Secondary Data Review (SDR)

Q27 & 28: 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 Child Protection Minimum Standards?

Comparison:

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

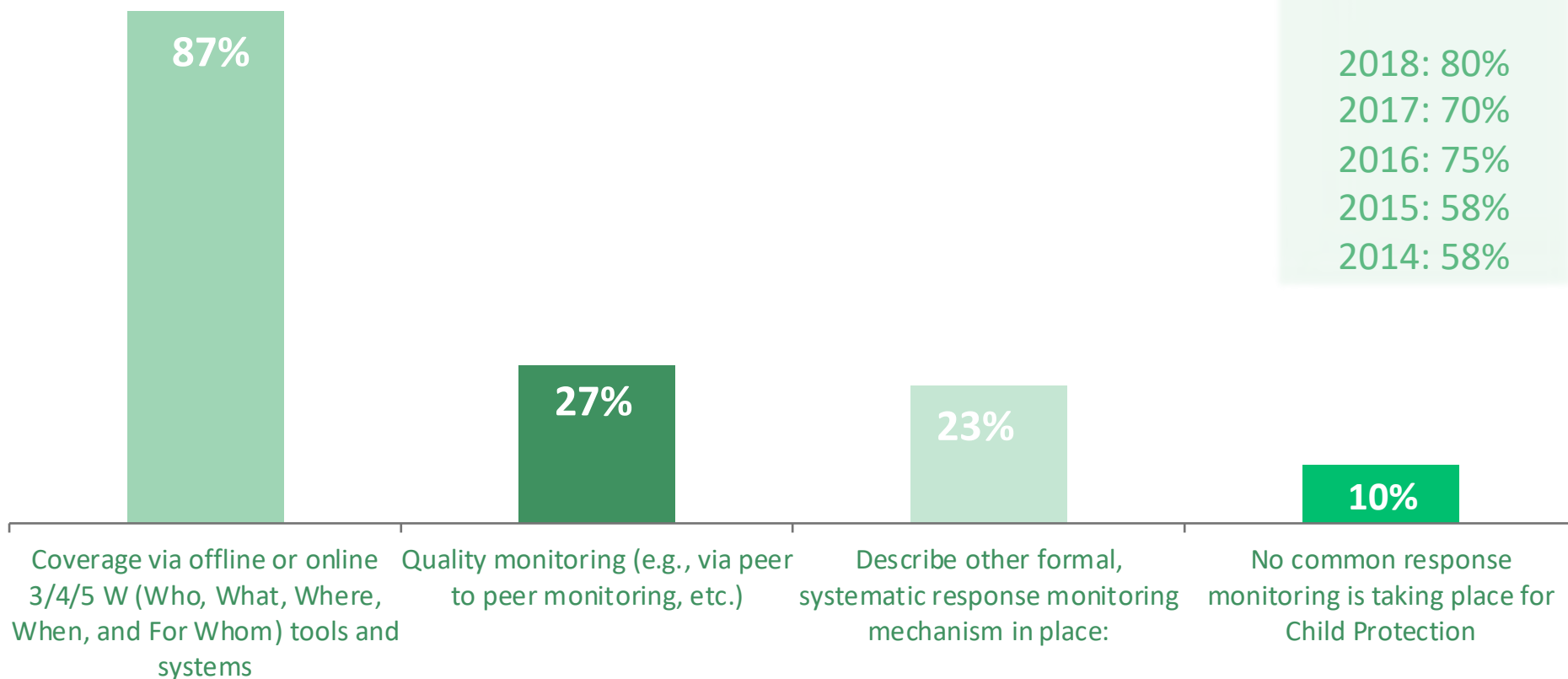


*90% of the 20 coordination groups with a strategy and work plan in place stated that their work plan refers to the CPMS. An increase from 2018, where 81% reported their work plans referenced the CPMS.

Q29: How does your Child Protection Coordination Group systematically monitor the Child Protection humanitarian response?

*Comparison for
3/4/5W Use:*

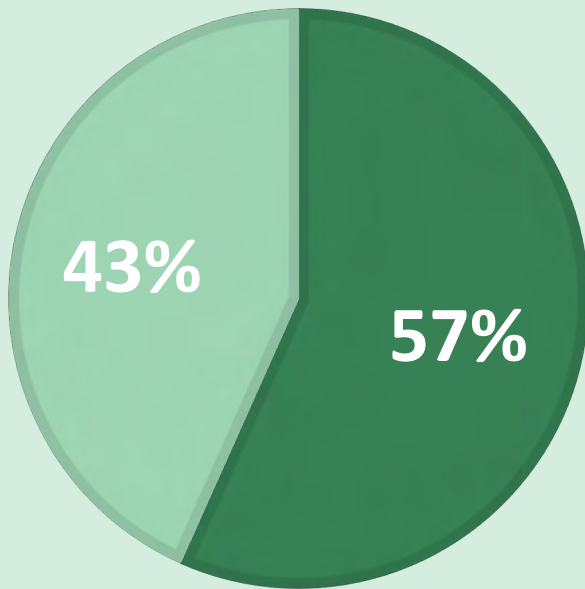
2018: 80%
2017: 70%
2016: 75%
2015: 58%
2014: 58%



*Other means of monitoring include partner reporting both in cluster meetings and against the work plan.

Q30: Has your coordination group conducted a capacity building assessment in the past 12 months?

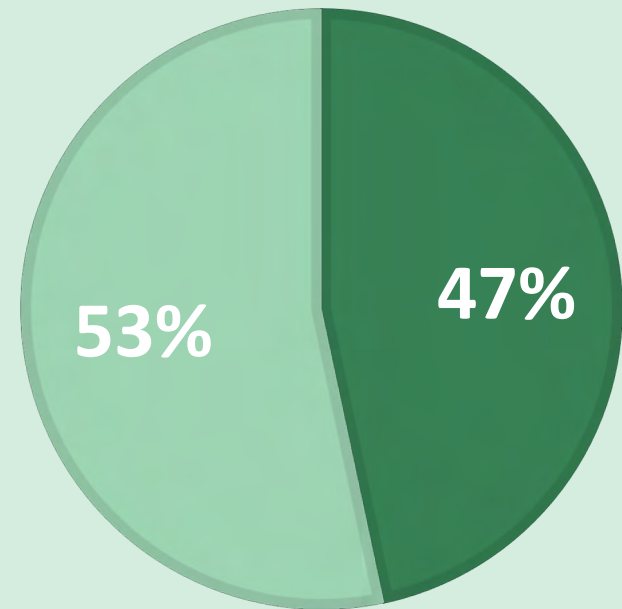
■ Yes ■ No



2018 Data: Yes (45%); No (55%)

Q31*: Does your coordination group have a specific capacity building plan in place that is currently in use (e.g., monitored and updated)?

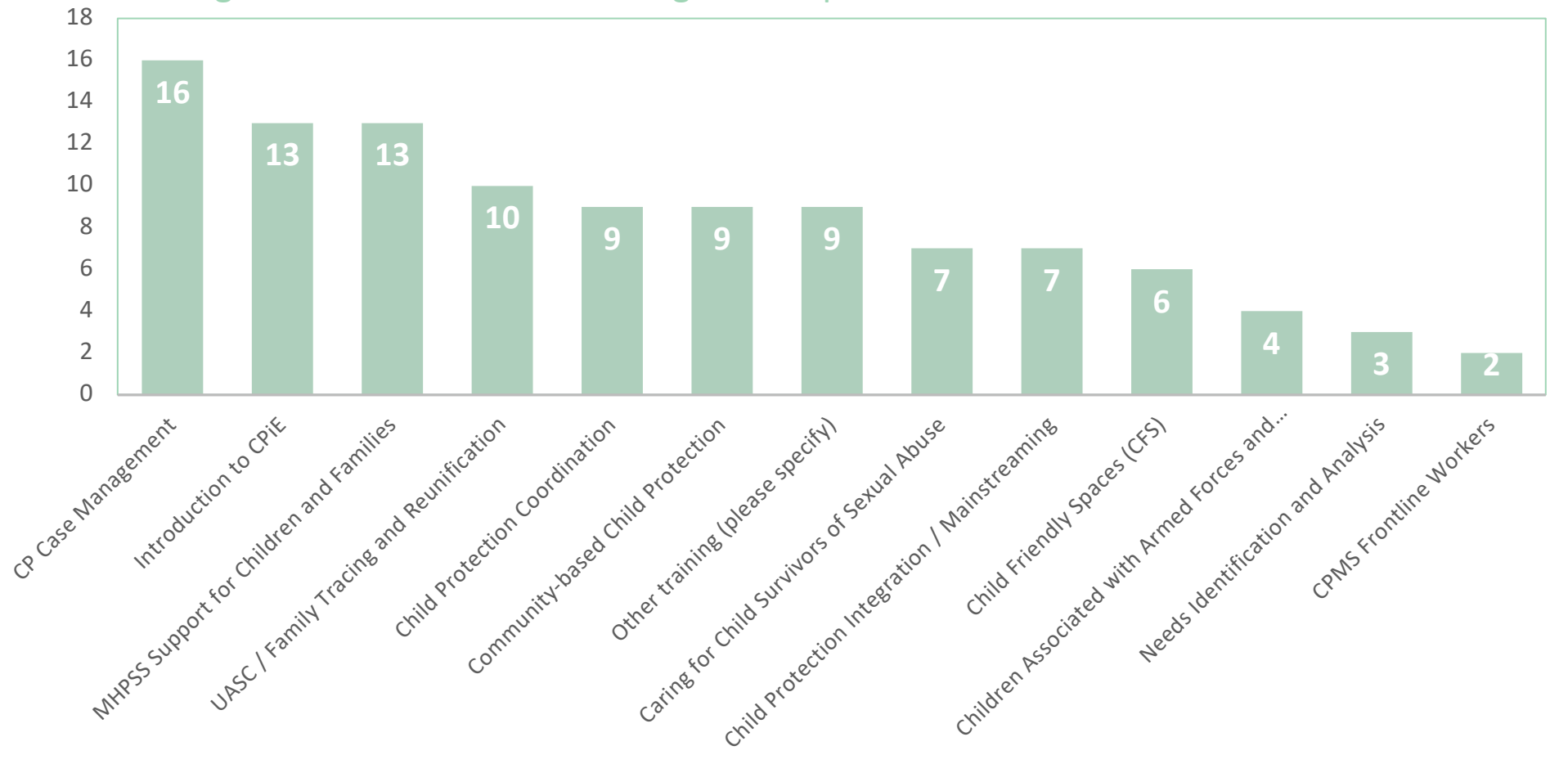
■ Yes ■ No



2018 Data: Yes (45%); No (55%)

Q32 & 33: Has your Child Protection Coordination Group conducted any Child Protection in Emergencies (CPiE) related trainings in-country in the past 12 months? If "yes," which trainings?

- 21 responding countries conducted CPiE-related trainings in the past year – similar to the past 3 years
- Large increase of MHPSS trainings in compared to 2018

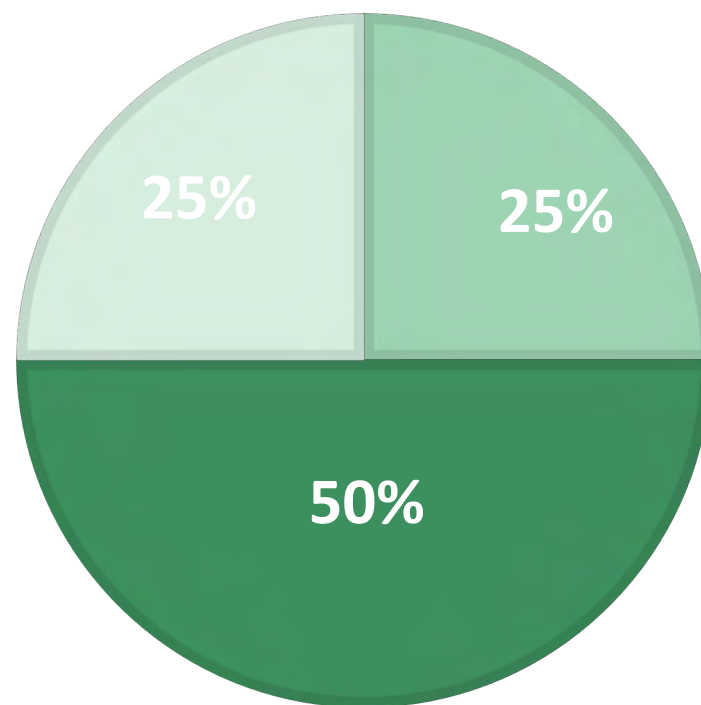




Q34 & 35: Has your Child Protection Coordination Group organised and/or conducted any trainings in-country in the past 12 months that are focused on capacity strengthening not directly related to Child Protection in Emergencies thematic areas? This can include trainings focused on institutional capacity strengthening.

Three (compared to none in 2018) coordination groups reported conducting institutional or organizational development trainings.

- Financial Management
- Project Design
- Programme Management

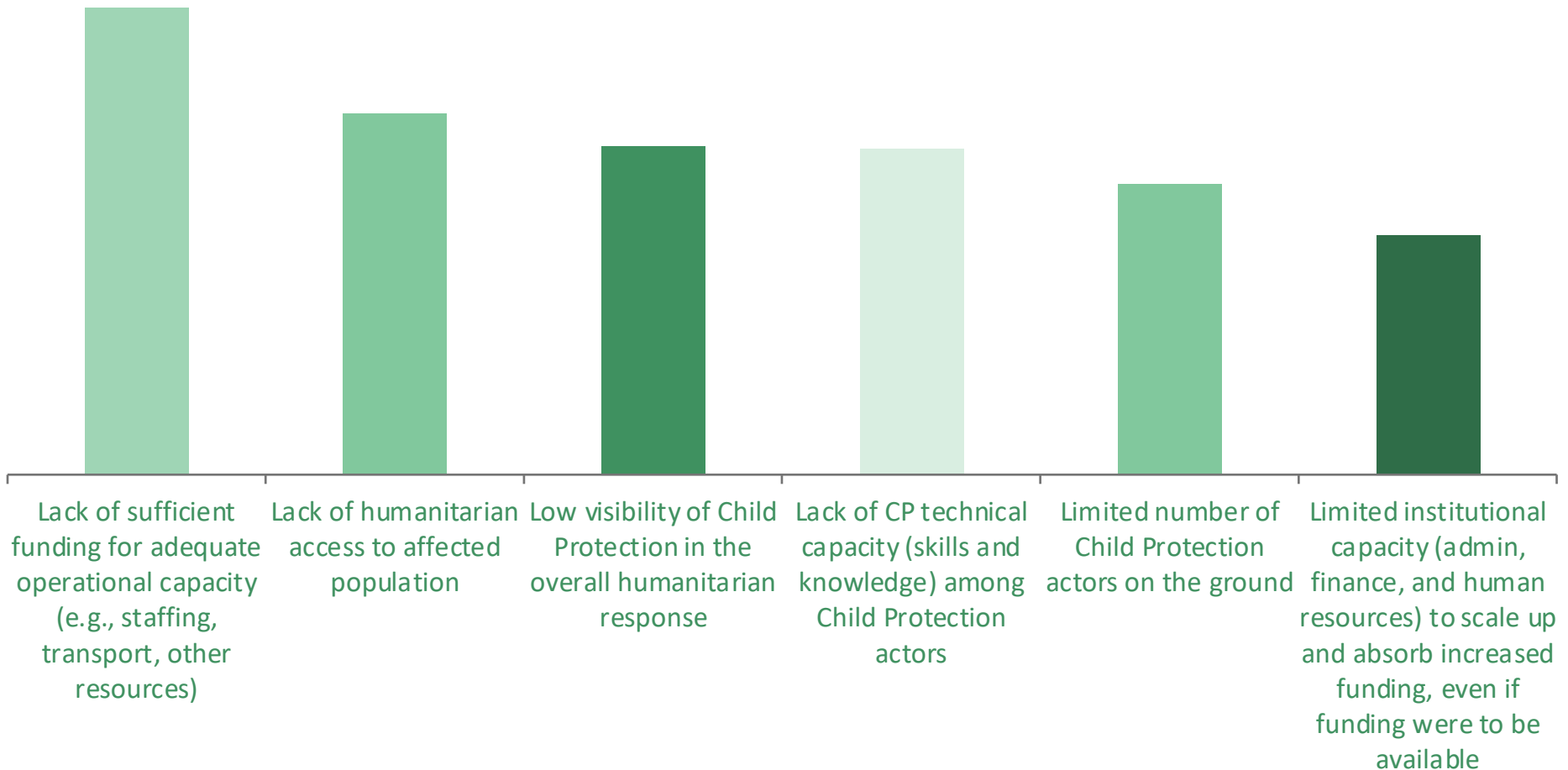




33%

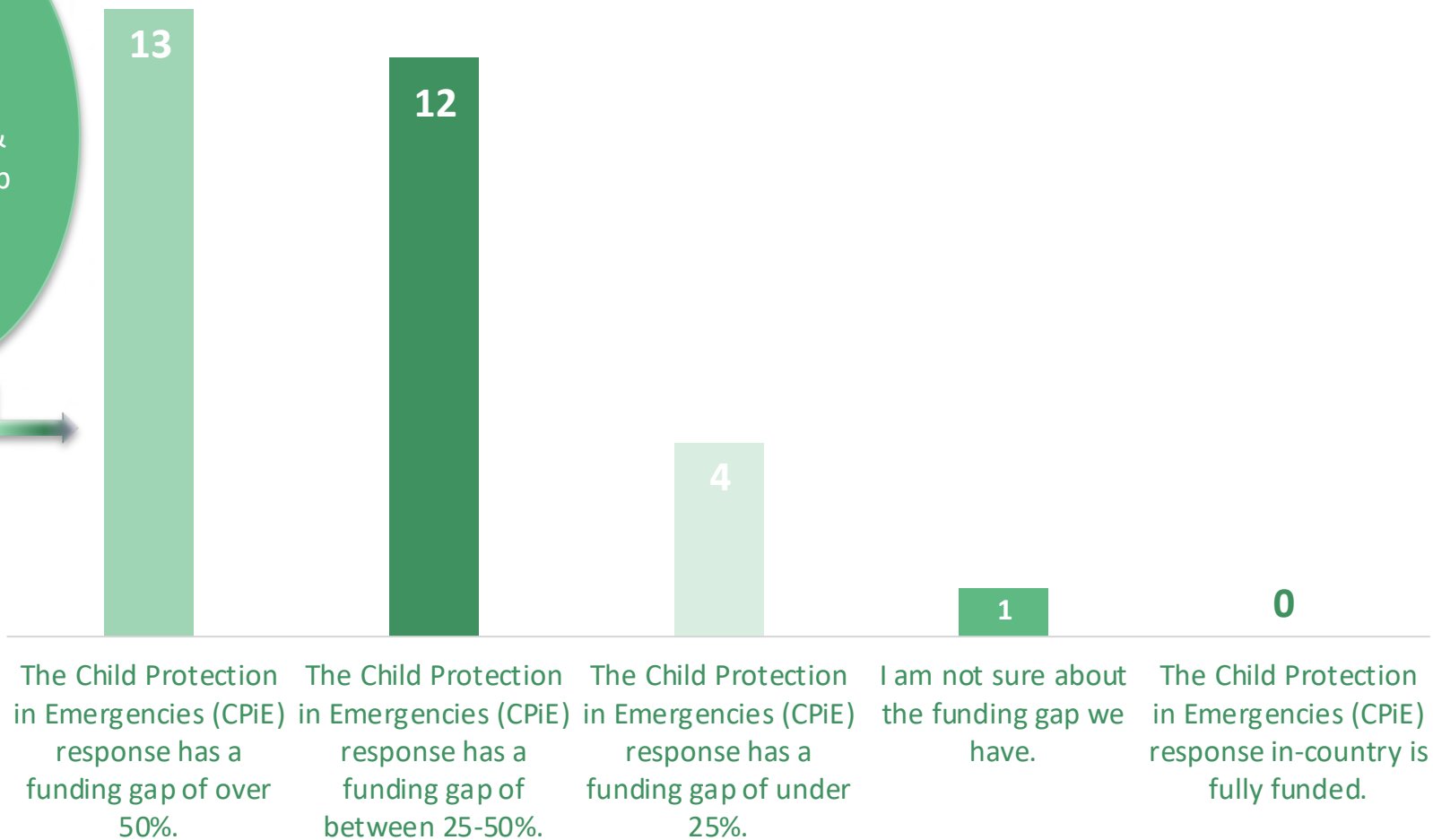
of coordination groups reported conducting performance monitoring reviews in the past 18 months, using either the Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) Tool or UNICEF Cluster Partner Perception Survey

Q37: 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.

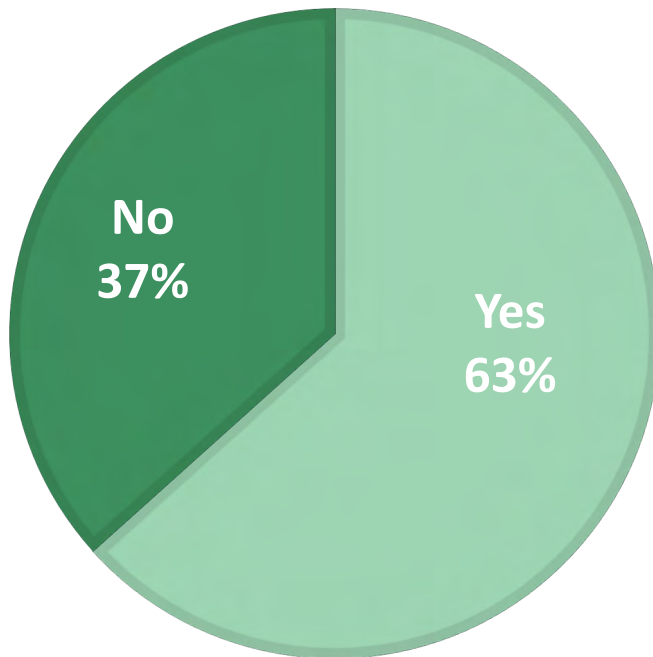


Q38: How does the current level of funding for Child Protection compare to the Child Protection funding needs in your context?

Ranked within the top 3 challenges since 2015 & ranked as top challenge in 2016, 2018, and 2019



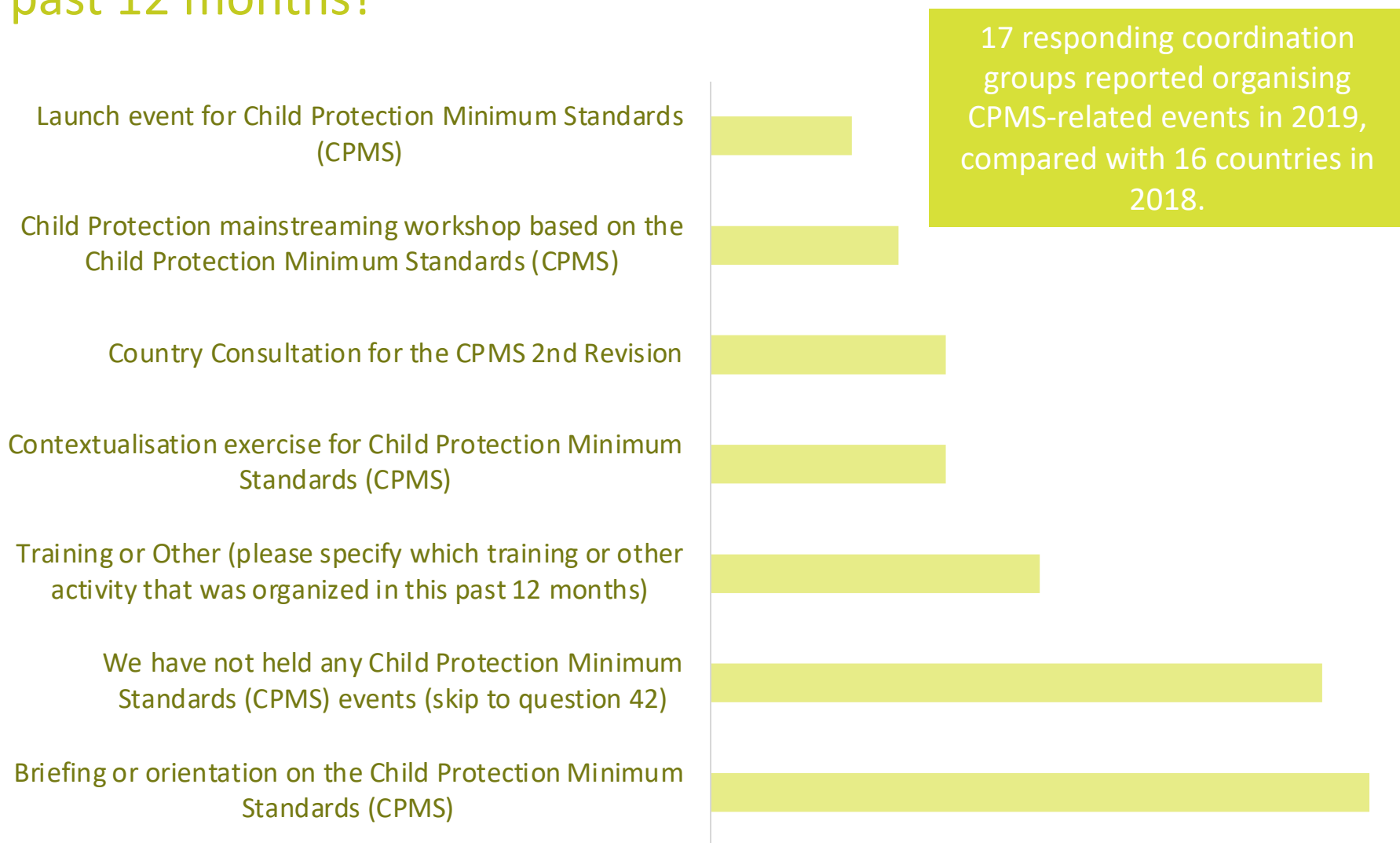
Q39: Do members of the coordination group view/perceive how CP project sheets are reviewed and how funding was disbursed as fair? If no, please describe:



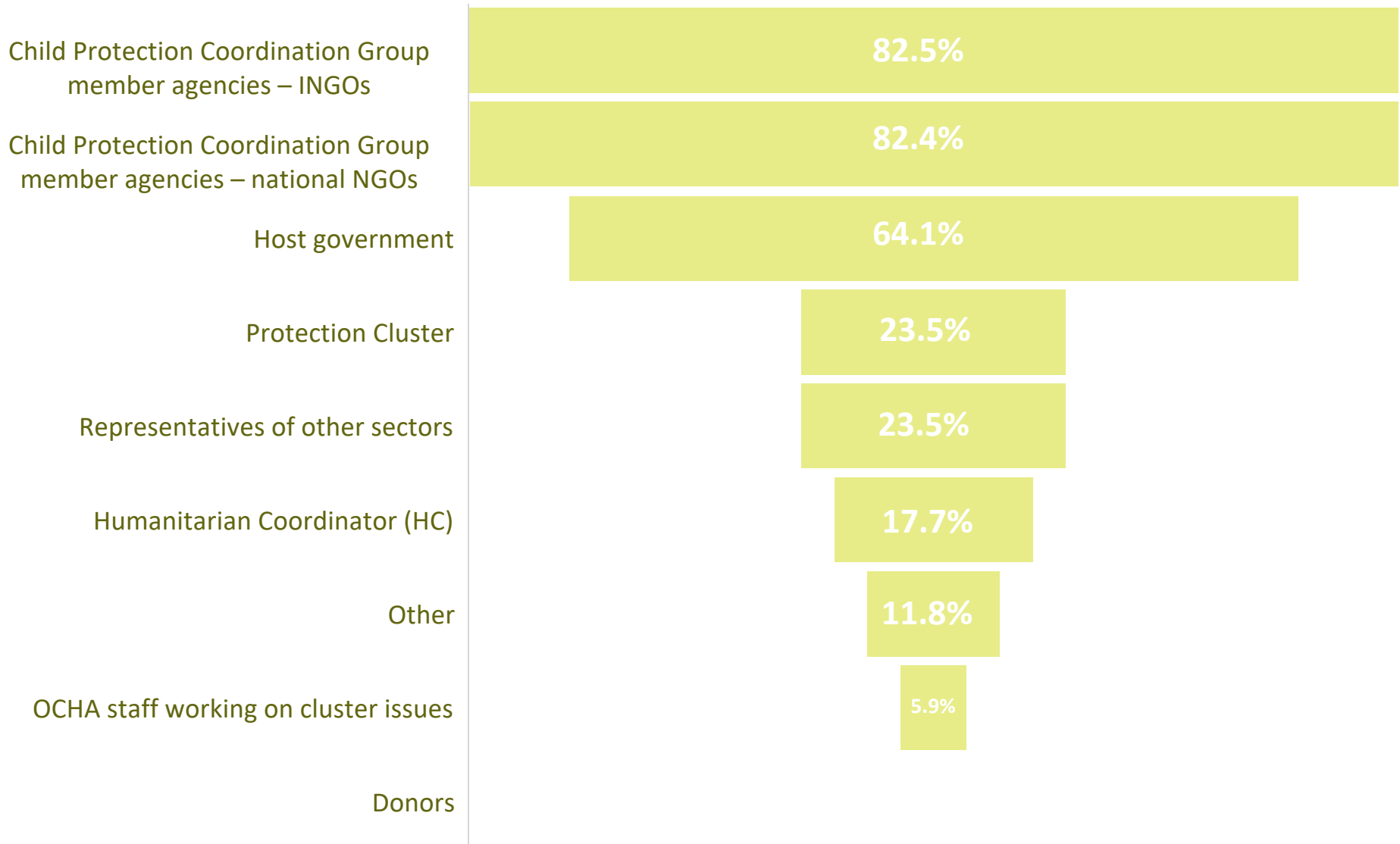
Why Not?:

- “So far, funding has mainly been through bilateral engagements with donors and in line with donor interests. However, when reviewing pool funded project sheets, partner participation and engagement in the sector as well as project linkages with the sector strategy are key factors in informing the decision to fund”

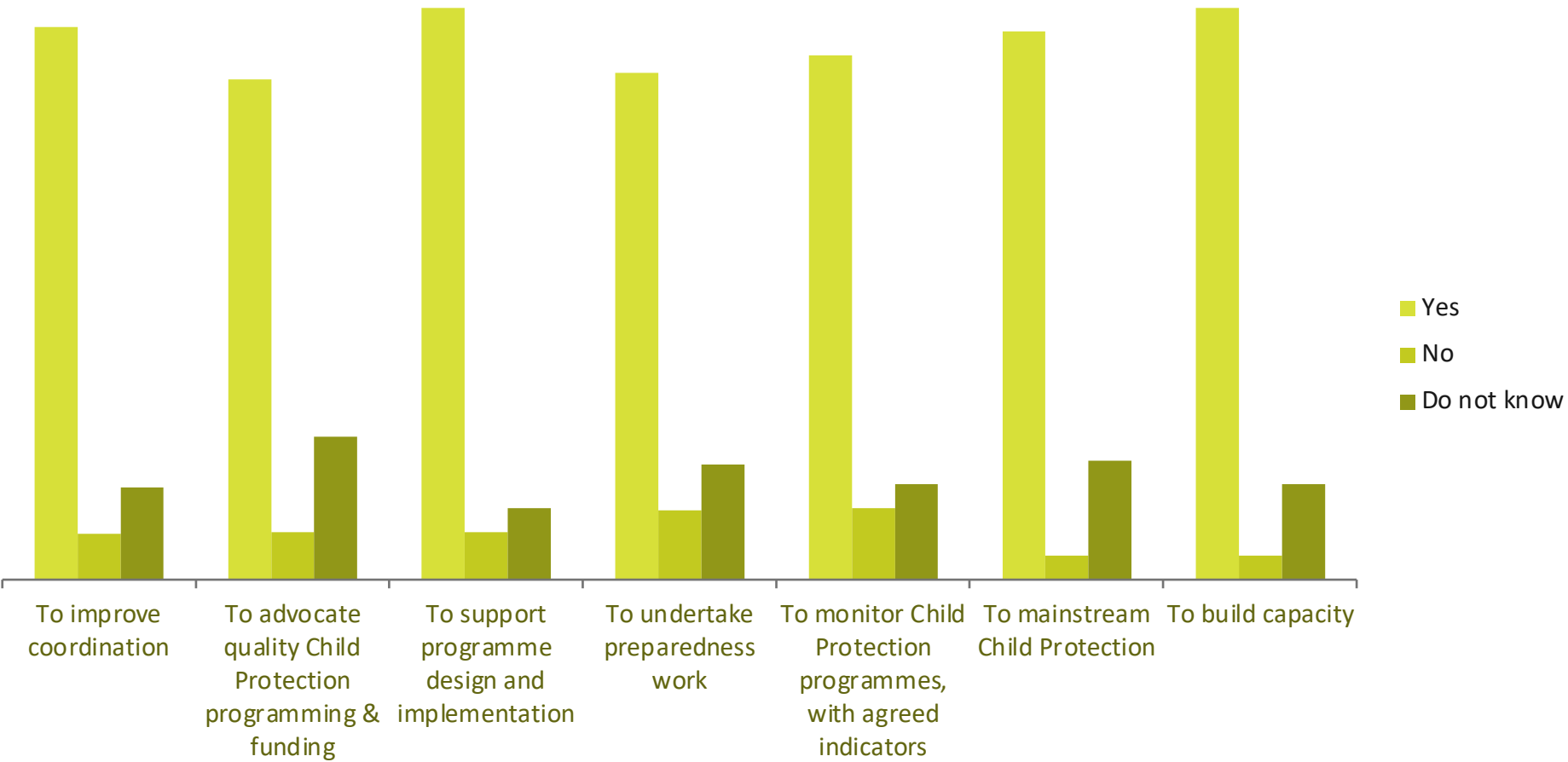
Q40: Have Child Protection Minimum Standards (CPMS) - focused activities been organised in your context over the past 12 months?



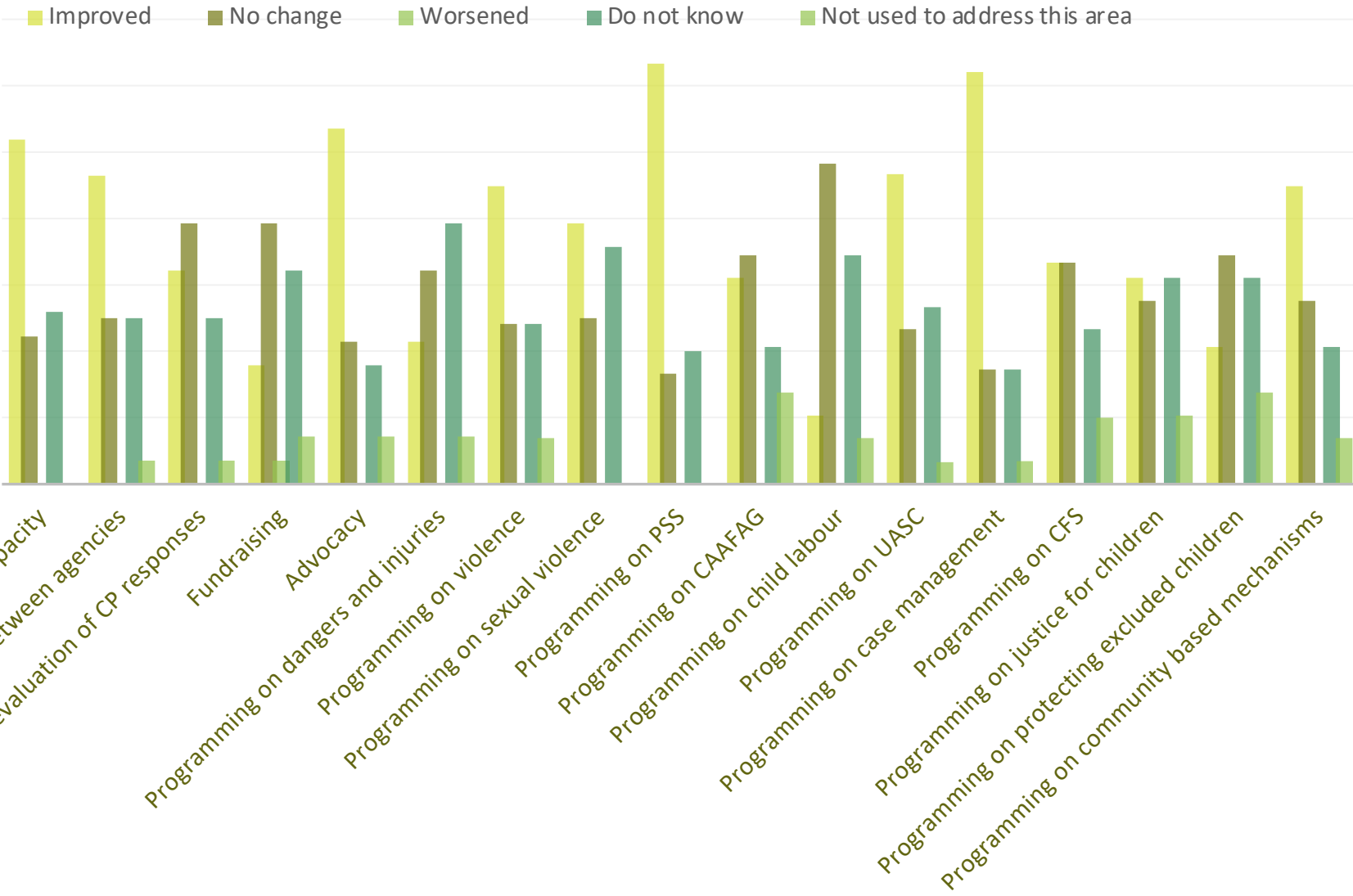
Q41: If you held an event as indicated in question 40, who was the target audience:



Q42: How is your CP coordination group and its members using the CPMS?



Q43: Compared to this time last year, how would you and members of your coordination group say the CPMS has impacted the CPHA response in the following areas:

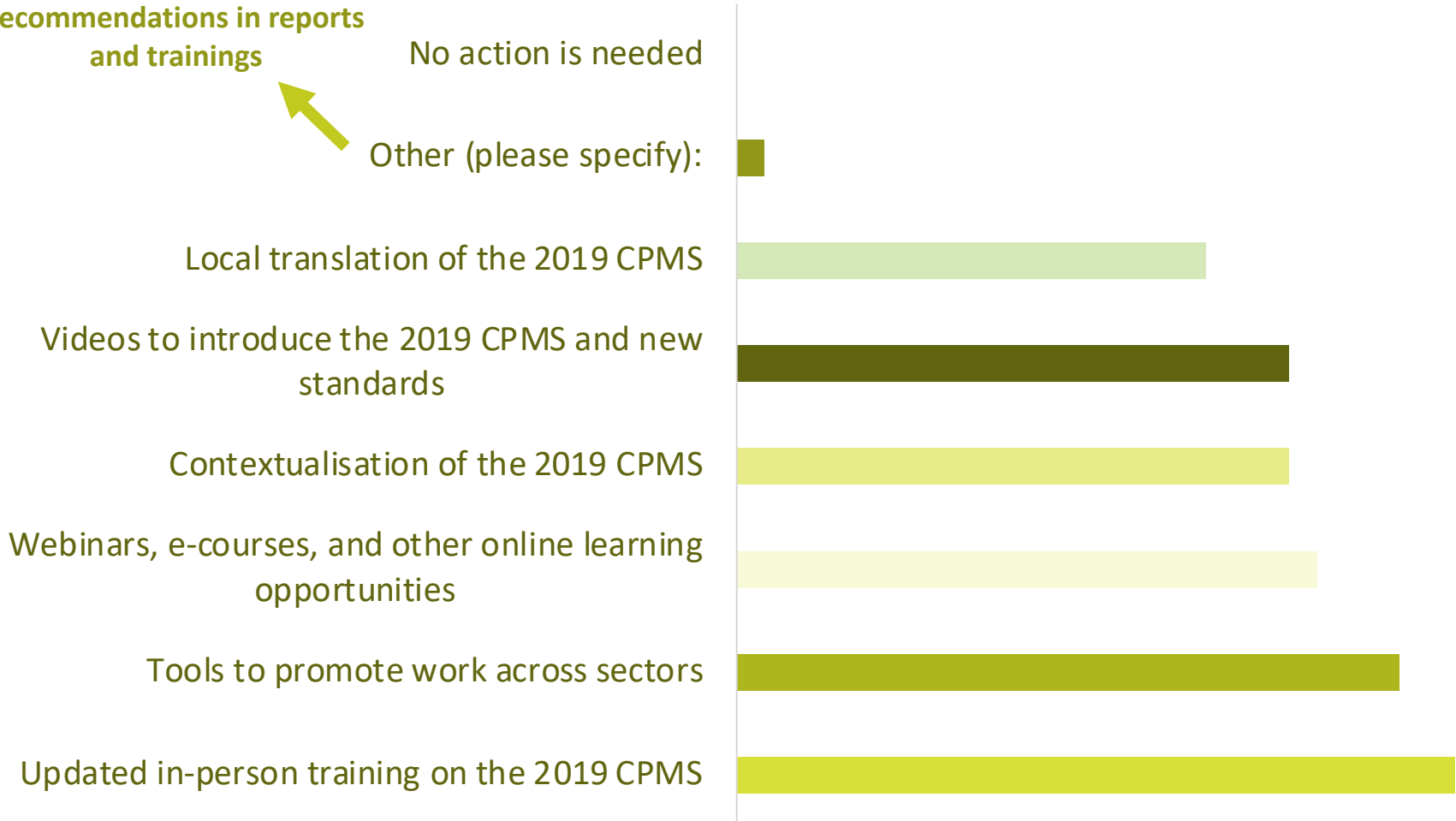


Q44: A new edition of the CPMS was launched in October 2019, with many changes to reflect good practices in the sector. What actions could help improve awareness and use of the 2019 edition of the CPMS to improve quality programming?

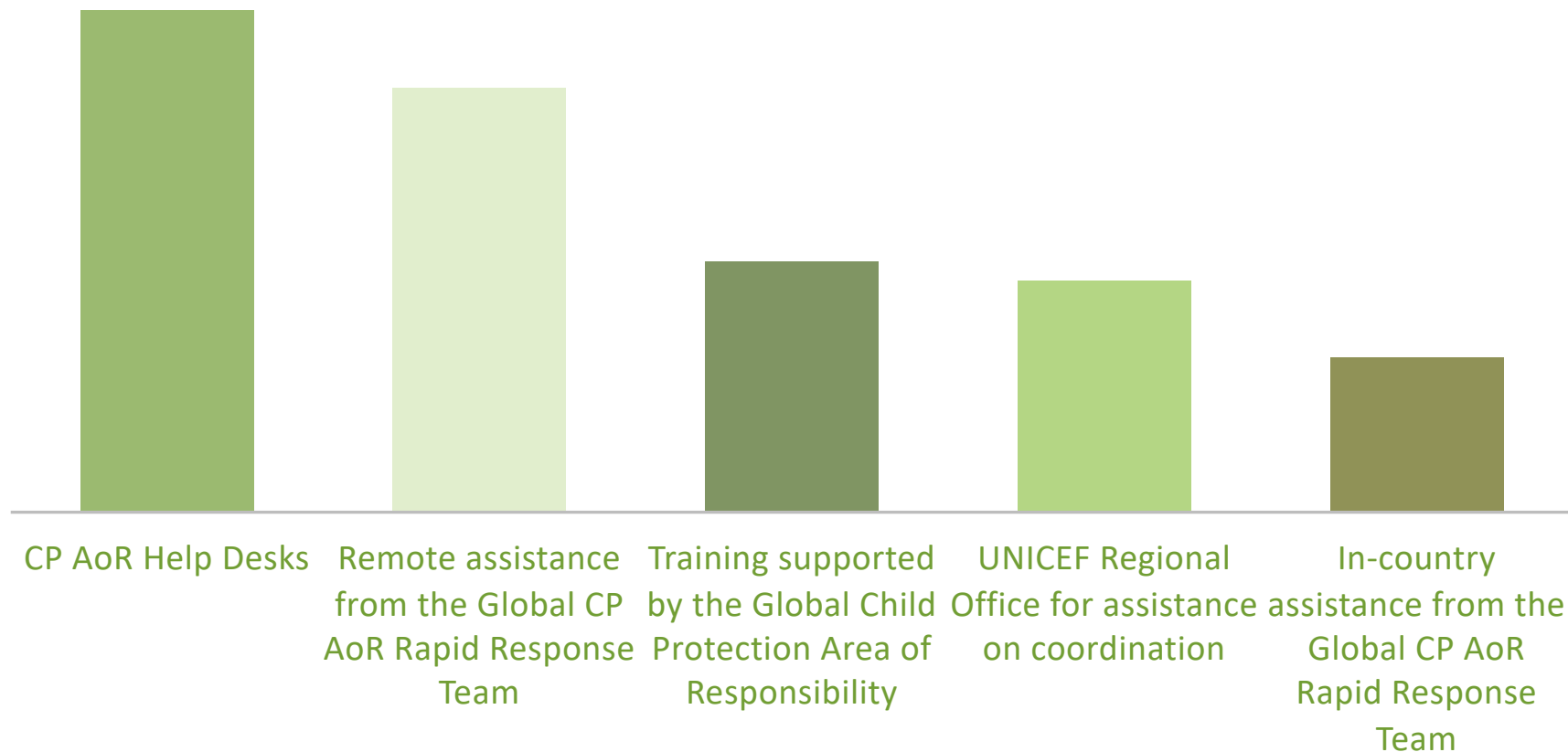
Simplify or make it easier to capture the key recommendations in reports and trainings

No action is needed

Other (please specify):



Q45: Over the past 12 months, has your CP coordination group accessed any of the following?



**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.*

Q46: Please indicate below, on a scale of 1-10, your level of satisfaction with the support you received.

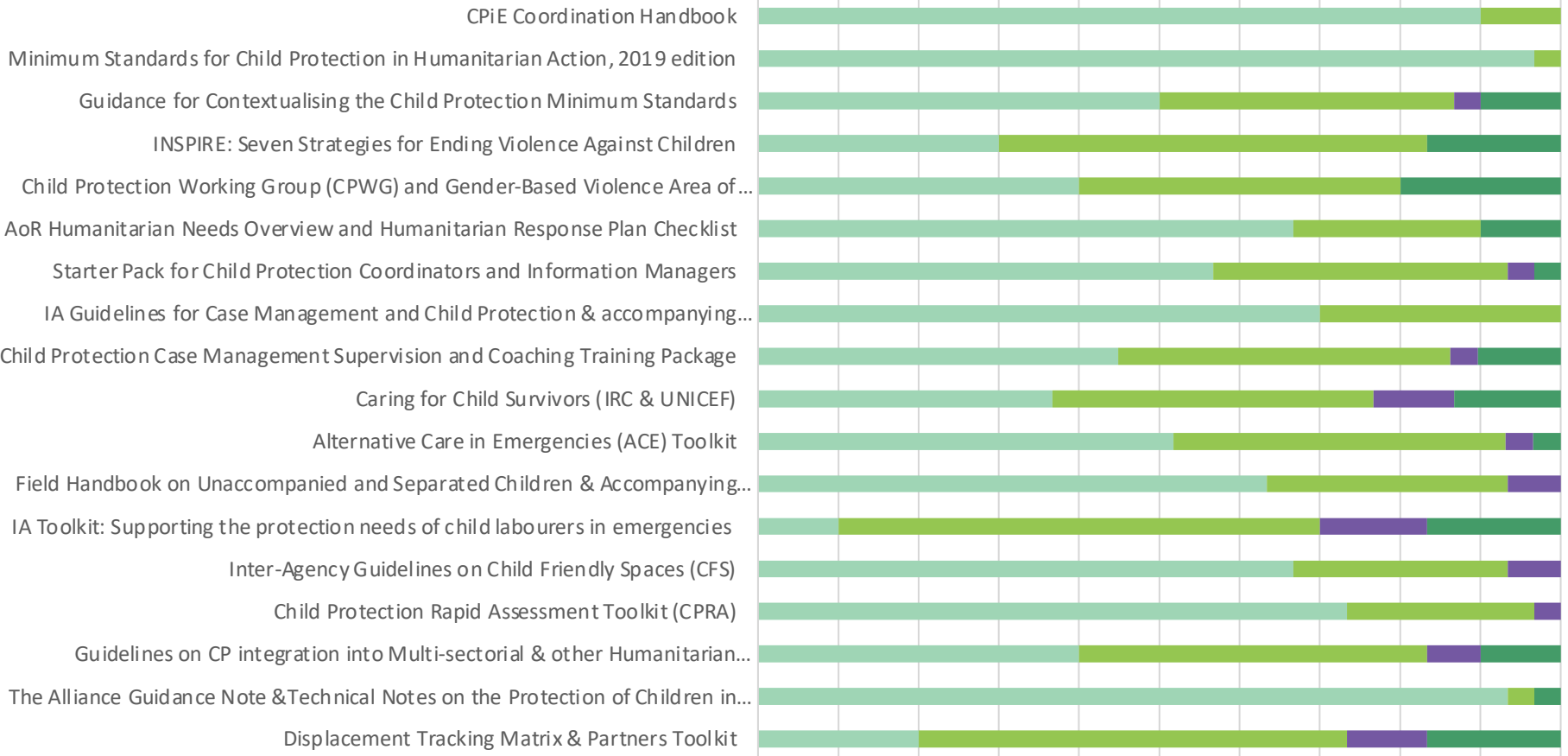


	Appropriateness	Timeliness	Quality
Global CP AoR Help Desks	9.1	9.1	9.2
Remote assistance from the Global CP AoR Rapid Response Team	8.7	8.3	8.9
In-country assistance from the Global CP AoR Rapid Response Team	7.8	8.6	8.1
Training supported by the Global Child Protection Area of Responsibility	9	8.7	8.8
UNICEF Regional Office for assistance on coordination	7.9	7.6	7.9

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

Q47: Rate each global guide or tool according to usage and awareness.

0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%



- 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

Q48: Are you a member of the CP Coordination & Information Management Skype Group or Google Community of Practice?



83%

of respondents are members, over 8% higher than 2018 and 2017.

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

Q49: What types of additional support would you and your coordination group like to receive from the global level CP AoR?



- Remote and in-country support on the roll out of the CPMS
- Create more online trainings
- Create a shared folder with relevant documents easily accessible to all coordinators
- In country support during HRP/HNO planning process due to double-hatting, where there are limited time and resources
- Additional trainings and webinars on Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action as well as general CPHA



For questions or more information, contact cp-aor@unicef.org.