

Improving Coordination & Funding Mechanism for Child Protection in Emergencies

Child Protection Summit – Taking Stock & Moving Forward

Stockholm, Sweden

12-14 November, 2008

KEY DISCUSSION TOPICS

I. Overview of the Humanitarian Reform

II. Overview of the Protection Cluster

III. Overview of Child Protection & the Cluster Approach

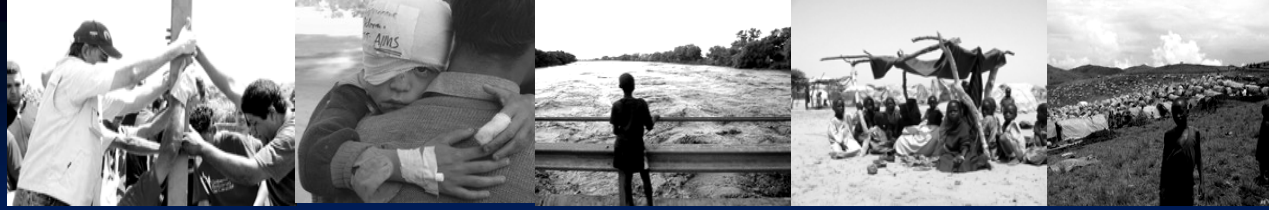
IV. Child Protection Experiences from the Field

V. The Global Child Protection Working Group

Key Findings from the 2005 HRR

- “Well-known, long-standing gaps”
- “Limited linkages” btw. UN and Non-UN
- Coordination erratic/personality driven
- Insufficient accountability (IDPs*)
- Donor policies inconsistent

HUMANITARIAN REFORM



1

HUMANITARIAN COORDINATORS

Effective leadership and
coordination in
humanitarian emergencies

2

HUMANITARIAN FINANCING

Adequate, timely and
flexible financing

3

CLUSTER APPROACH

Adequate capacity and
predictable leadership in all
sectors

PARTNERSHIP

Strong partnerships between UN and non-UN actors

What Does this Mean?

Strengthening existing humanitarian response through greater:

- Accountability
- Predictability
- Leadership
- Partnership

The Protection Cluster

Clusters & Lead Agencies

Clusters

1. Agriculture
2. Camp Coordination & Camp Mgmt
3. Early Recovery
4. Education
5. Emergency Shelter OCHA
6. Emergency Telecommunications
7. Health
8. Logistics
9. Nutrition
- 10. Protection**
11. Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

Lead Agencies

- FAO
- UNHCR & IOM
- UNDP
- UNICEF & Save the Children
- UNHCR & IFRC (Convenor)
- OCHA (UNICEF & WFP)
- WHO
- WFP
- UNICEF
- UNHCR**
- UNICEF

A Word About Protection

- **New Field:** Lack of consensus on methodologies, standards and indicators
- **Separate Strands of Protection Work:** ‘traditional’ and ‘new’ actors
- **Share Definition, but one of Compromise:** First Interagency Definition developed in late 1990s/early 2000 (ICRC/IASC)
- **Protection Cluster = New Functional Partnerships:** The Protection Cluster Working Group (late 2005) first systematic attempt to bring diverse protection actors together and to develop the sector.
- **Challenges and Opportunities:** Bold experiment which has only started and which require sustainable attention, investment and patience!

PC's Unique Architecture and Mandate

PROTECTION CLUSTER WORKING GROUP

Child Prot
unicef

GBV
unfpa/
unicef

Mine Act
unmas

HLP
unhabitat

RoL & Just
undp/
ohchr

Level 1: Comprehensive and integrated protection interventions.

Objective: 'To make the whole larger than the sum of its parts'

Level 2: Specialized protection responses.

Objective: IA response to effectively address gaps (programmatic scope and geographic coverage)

Protection Cluster Coordinator's ToR

- Establishment of appropriate coordination mechanisms
- Coordination w/national/local authorities, local civil society, etc.
- Needs assessment and analysis
- Emergency preparedness
- Planning and strategy development
- Application of standards+
- Monitoring and reporting
- Advocacy and resource mobilization
- Capacity Building
- **Provider of Last Resort**

Focal Point Agencies “ToRs”

- Establish Field Based Coordination Mechanisms
- Establish Standards+
- Develop Technically-specific Assessment Tools
- Establish M & R Mechanisms against Implementation Plans
- Capacity Building
- Avoid Duplication with other Focal Points
- **Provider of Last Resort**

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES IN THE PCWG

- Offer opportunities and challenges!
- Need to clarify complementarities.
- Requires flexibility in its application in the field.
- Work to clarify roles and responsibilities between CLA and FPA – Need to clarify lines of Accountability

Impact to Date

■ Predictability Enhanced

- Port of first call – roles and responsibilities defined
- “Tipping Point”
 - 39 countries clusterized by end of 2008
 - Clusters now default mode in HC countries

■ Leadership Enhanced

- Requires a dedicated, neutral, skilled coordinators
- Interagency standards, guidelines

■ NGO-UN partnership improving

- Principles of Partnership
- Dfid Project
- Co-Chairs and Field Cluster Chairs

Child Protection & the Cluster Approach

	Child Protection	Protection
Origin	Child Welfare	Human Rights
Rights Focus	Abuse, Violence and Exploitation	Promotion of All Human Rights
Professional Profile	Social Work, Psychology, Health, Education, Law	Law, Political Science, International Relations
Analytic Framework	Protective Environment	Protective Egg
Core element of analysis	Child Well-being	State Responsibility - Advocacy, capacity-building for respect of rights by state/parties. Physical intervention for security.
Strategic Focus	Programming to prevent and respond to abuse, violence and exploitation; Advocacy	Compliance, advocacy & political persuasion, response to abuses, legal recourse
Core Skills & Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■CRC + ■CF Participatory methods ■Program design ■Interdisciplinary ■Case management (Social Services) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■HR, IHL, etc. ■Participatory methods ■Political analysis ■Interdisciplinary ■Investigations ■Legal Case Management

POTENTIAL FOR NEW PARTNERSHIPS

“AOR”	Program/Advocacy Opportunities
Mine action	Age Appropriate support to Child Mine Survivors
Land, housing, property rights	Child friendly legal aid – ensuring orphans access land rights/inheritance/benefits
Rule of Law & Justice	Integrated Rule of Law Programs - child sensitive procedures – Legal Professionals Trained
SGBV response & prevention	Child Friendly health services, children born of rape, etc.

Select Lessons from the Field

- CP is not yet fully recognized – low level of awareness about the unique leadership role of FPA and the AoR
- A separate – but linked- coordination mechanism is required (Kenya)
- CP coordination requires senior level staff who represent the sector's interest – not the agency's interest (Uganda – Myanmar)
- Strong Partnership – Implementation of GHP's Principles of Partnership Critical for Cluster Success (Uganda)
- Positive developments with joint UN-NGO – Gov't coordination – but more guidance needed (Myanmar)
- More Guidance, tools needed to professional, comprehensive responses

How Can the Clusters Change Child Protection Work in Emergencies?

- **New Partnerships:**
 - CP and other protection areas
 - Cross Cluster Collaboration (i.e. MHPSS)
 - Can facilitate stronger Gov't – UN- Collaboration
- **Ways of Working:**
 - Collaboration an Expectation – Not a Choice
 - Shifts focus from Agency centric Responses to Sector-wide Responses
- **Good Mechanism to regularly identify and respond to gaps**
- **Maximize Resources and Avoid Duplication**
- **Better Information Exchange between all actors**
- **Unified Advocacy**
- **Well suited to facilitate systems building in emergencies**

Overview of Global CPWG

- IA First Phase Assessment Tool Kit
- IA Review of CP and Cluster: Uganda and Myanmar
- IA CP Training (ARC, CPiE, Blended Learning Concept)
- IA Advocacy (HR actors - Financial Tracking Project)
- IA Think Paper on building/supporting child protection systems in emergency
- IA CP Coordinator's Handbook
- IA CP Cluster Coordination Training

Financial Tracking Initiative

Problem Statement

- CP tends to be under funded in first six months of a new emergency
- CP unable to secure funding to support transition/post emergency work

FT Project Concept Note Under Development

- Phase I: Review of FT for 2008
- Phase II: Review of sequencing of Financing

Intended Audience:

- Members of the CPWG, humanitarian practitioners, policy makers, donors and others with an interest in child protection in emergency situations.

Participating Agencies

- Lead Agencies – Save UK, Save Alliance, World Vision, UNICEF
- Supporting Agencies — Interagency Reference Group made up of Donors, CPWG members, PCWG members, OCHA