CP SWG - Gap Analysis Overview
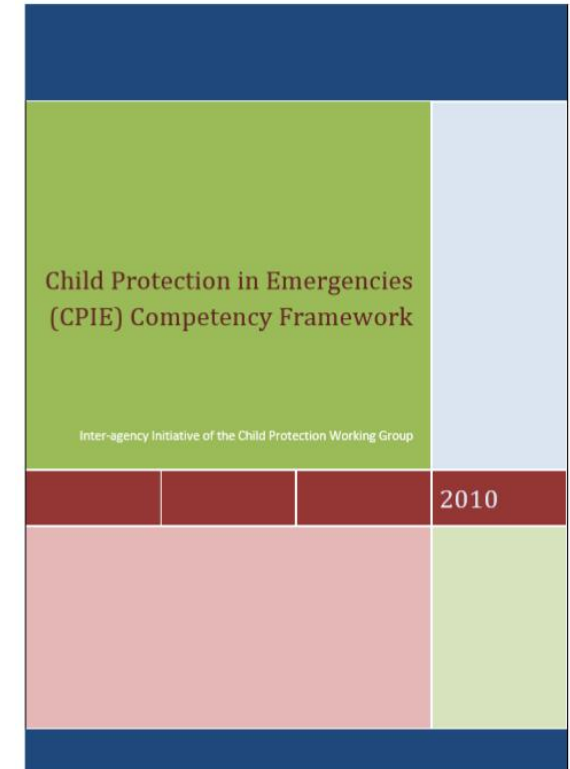
Gap analysis

- Indicators based on Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Work
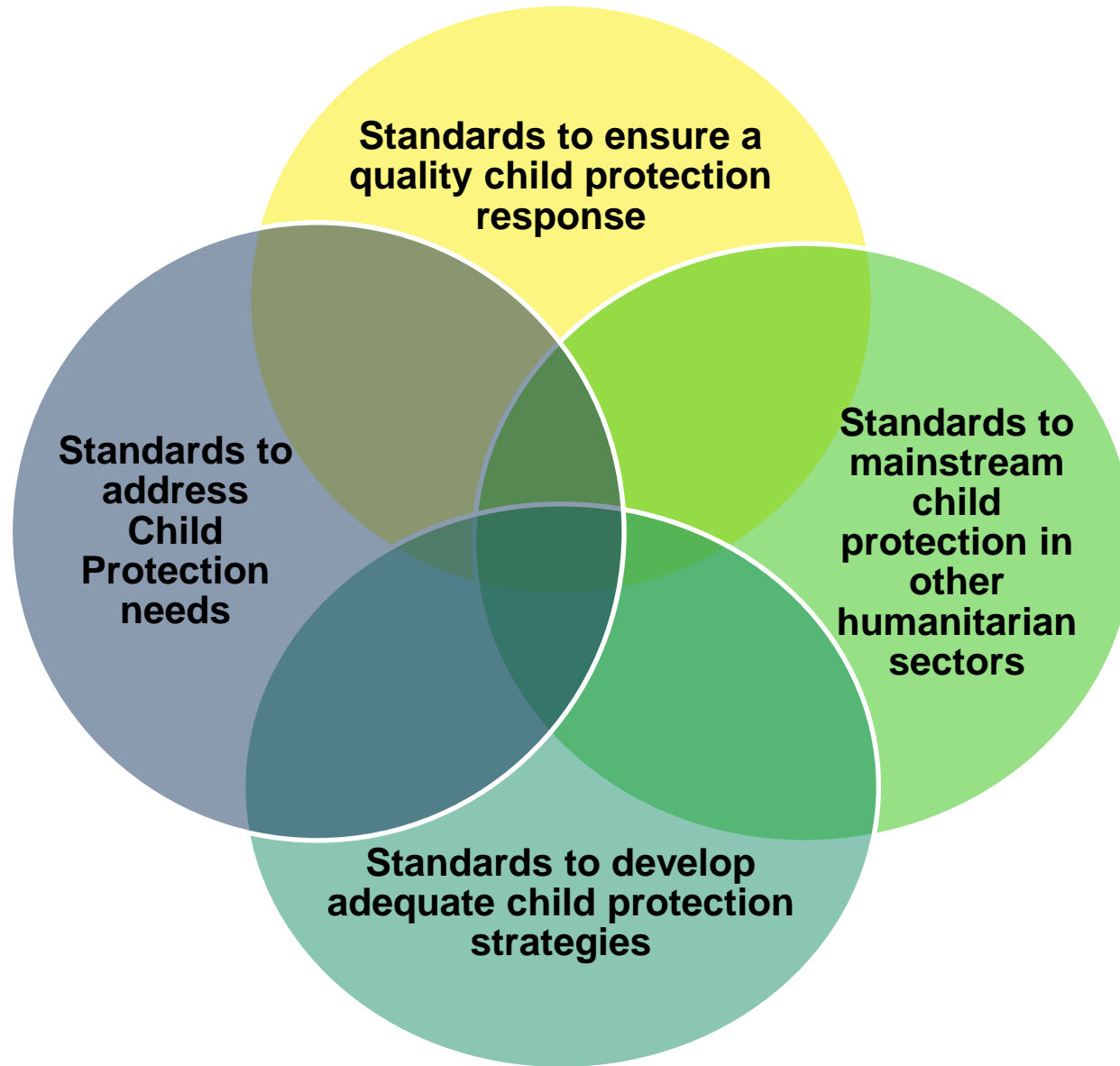
Standards

Main areas under assessment

Standards to ensure a quality child protection response

1. **Coordination**
2. **Human Resources and Capacity Building**
3. **Communication, advocacy and media**
4. **Programme cycle management**
5. **Information Management**
6. **Child Protection Monitoring**

Standards to address Child Protection needs

1. Dangers and Injuries
2. Physical Violence
3. Sexual Violence
4. Psychosocial distress and mental health
5. Children associated with armed forces or armed groups
6. Child Labour
7. Unaccompanied and separated children
8. Justice for Children

Main areas under assessment

Standards to develop adequate child protection strategies

1. **Case Management**
2. **Community based mechanisms**
3. **Child friendly spaces**
4. **Protecting excluded children**

Standards to mainstream child protection in other humanitarian sectors

1. Livelihood/ economic recovery and CP
2. Education and Child protection
3. Health and Child protection
4. Nutrition and Child protection
5. WASH and Child Protection
6. Shelter and Child protection
7. Camp Management and Child protection
8. Distribution (NFI, food, etc.) and Child Protection

Standards to ensure a quality child protection response

Coordination

Child Protection
Sub-Working Group

Regular coordination meetings

Active participation of members

Jordan Response Plan (JRP) has been developed under the leadership of the Government

TORs and Workplan exist

5Ws exist

Referral Pathways

JRP implementation could be stronger with regular review meetings

Transition strategy and stronger integration of national structures into Coordination structures

Capacity of the government to absorb all the Active engagement with the government explaining the aim and purpose of the CP SWG group and assessing better linkages in constructive discussion with key national stakeholders needed.

Lack of satisfaction survey (currently under development)

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

Human Resources

Regular capacity building initiatives

Large staff workforce

Standards exist

Government is working on a regional (LAS) and national strategy to professionalize social work.

Limited impact evaluation on capacity building (need for consolidating social work under a common strategic plan)
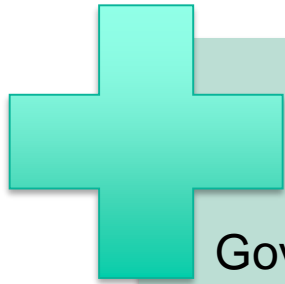
Recent development of curricula for social work

Limited social work capacity in line ministries

No national registration body for social work

Challenges in budget constraints

Communication, advocacy and media

Governmental workers in CP and other sectors trained on CP principles and best practices

Donor reporting limited and requires heavy training and follow up

Safeguarding policies in place for all sector members

Communication material to be channeled through several layers of review with clear standards outlined in agencies' safeguarding policies

Limited advocacy papers from within the CPSWG

Monitoring of outcomes on CP concerns needs to be stronger.

Strengthening use of CP SWG as an advocacy tool with regular briefing on assessments undertaken on specific CP risks needs to be undertaken at e.g. HPF, donor briefings, line ministries, etc.

Programme Cycle Management

Several sector specific assessments

CP projects where adjustments have been made and recorded in response to information collected from children and adults

Increase CP risk assessment

CP projects where adjustments have been made and recorded in response to information collected from children and adults

Programs often related to funding and not all based on needs assessment and discussion with sector members

Information Management

Up-to-date information necessary for effective child protection programming is collected, used, stored and shared with full respect for confidentiality , and in accordance with the do-no-harm principle and the best interests of children

CPIMS information to be shared more regularly

Ethical information sharing and confidentiality standards for CP cases

Register for assessments does not exist

More information sharing on CP monitoring, developments at national level with national authorities

Child Protection Monitoring

Regular reports that include information on child protection concerns are topic specific (child labour and child marriage)

Data on CP risks are disaggregated

High number of female staff (also undertaking assessments)

More specific information to be shared to adjust response

Specific analysis available on CP risks (studies on child marriage, child labour, less on violence, separation, etc.)

Data available upon request from CPIMS TF

No systematic CP SWG specific sector assessment

Need for more programmatic monitoring information to be shared regular with chairs

Standards to address Child Protection Needs

Standards to address Child Protection needs – Dangers and risks

Main protection concerns identified through different data and information gathering

Limited consultation with local authorities on main risks and dangers for children (common risk assessment on physical risks to be undertaken);

Stronger linkages with health sector for response to child survivors;

Limited community-based risks mapping;

Risks from non-CP related activities (WASH, construction, etc.) have been considered with limitations;

Physical violence

Child Protection Sub-Working Group

Strategies to prevent and respond to physical violence and harmful practices are incorporated into emergency response programming

Maan Campaign initiated, however, clear outcomes and results need to be assessed/ shared

Increase coordinate with tribes, local authorities, and protection actors to develop socially appropriate strategies;

Lack of coordination between different campaigns;

Limited data available about number of community based campaigns and their impact;

Children exposed to severe violence in need of alternative care face delays in placement to care institutions and lack of community-based alternatives

Physical violence within families and communities accepted – need for prevention, behavioral change and CB programs;

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

Sexual violence

Programs addressing risks of sexual violence exist and case management services are available to provide support to child survivors of sexual violence;

Information management systems exist

Coordination on campaigns related to violence against children and child marriages, positive parenting at national level exits, but not as much at the local level.

Stigmatization and sensitive nature of sexual violence; Awareness raising has been partially implemented and CM services directly respond to SGBV against children;

Prevention activities are limited and less known; location/ safety assessment needs to be done in close coordination with CP sectors;

Need for further mainstreaming of GBV in CP sector

Different actors use different tools and forms

Children exposed to severe violence in need of alternative care face delays in placement to care institutions and lack of community-based alternatives;

Psychosocial distress and mental health

Network of MHPSS providers present in Jordan

MHPSS WG available in Jordan

Limited client feedback survey available but only used by some agencies

Better information on impact of MHPSS interventions should be provided by relevant agencies; strengthen inter-sectoral linkages

Specific interventions for CP/child survivors needed (Mafraq governorate as well as Irbid and other underserved areas)

PFA trainings to be redone

No information on child protection workers trained on IASC guidelines on MHPSS

Children with intellectual disabilities with vulnerability and limited access to specialized services and CP responses

Child Labour

Overall response through CM services

prevention activities

National law puts minimum age of employment to 16. It allows children from 16-18 to work under light work conditions

Limited information on WFCL

National CL Framework, and SOPs need to be developed and implemented broadly (no separate SOPs in place to respond to child labour)

Large number of actors and challenges on coordination;

Stronger links with MOSD and MOL;

Limited data on WFCL and need to improve referral mechanism;

Stronger coordination between Protection, Livelihood working group, MOL, and private sector

Challenges with types of livelihoods activities provided by or through CP actors that often lack sufficient access to formal programs or assessments or market-based research. These programs tend to have weak linkages to the needs of the market, and/or follow through and ongoing support after trainings, resulting in low employment impact.

Unaccompanied and separated child

Child Protection Sub-Working Group

In camps, alternative care through foster families for UAC is available at limited scale

Principle of the child's best interests has been reviewed at national level

MOU on alternative care drafted and signed in 2014

Determination of the best interests at national level lack systemized and rights-based approach (child rights approach to be strengthened, views of children to be more systematically included);

Need for stronger leadership and centralizing response through MOSD

Limited knowledge on quality of care for children at national childcare institutions;

Separation of children resulting from limited best interests determination at national level (remarried mothers in most cases lose custody over children resulting in children being raised by non-parent)

More analysis on alternative care at national level and full review of alternative care guidelines in line with the best interests of the child (community-based alternative care as a preferred choice that should be developed);

Stronger monitoring mechanisms for children under foster care

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

Justice for children

General access of CP CMs to detention centers

Data available for refugee children registered with UNHCR

JPD implements settlement as a form of diversion. The Juvenile law foresees community-based alternative measures instead of custody.

Work is on going towards development of SOPs, and manuals for implementation of the principles of the Juvenile Law by the courts and at the police stage, as well as settlement through the courts.

90% of the children in conflict with the law are in pre-trial detention without accessing to child protection care services;

At courts, children's views are reportedly not always included, e.g. for custody conflicts and separation of children from parents (non-violence cases):

More thematic analysis on situation of juveniles or children in conflict with the law through relevant agencies

JPD is present in limited governorates and non-specialized police reportedly not always apply child-friendly procedures (include views of the child; best interests principle; confidentiality, interviewing, etc.)

Justice and social duty-bearers require stronger accountability and monitoring systems in place;

Children in detention have limited access to specialized child-friendly legal aid, rehabilitative psychosocial support, formal and non-formal educational (including vocational training, life skills, learning support services) as well as child safe recreational activities.

Aftercare programs for children (case management and follow up, remedial and inclusive educational accompaniment, peer-to-peer support, mentoring programs, psychosocial support, etc.) do not exist in the country, preventing children for a safe and stable reintegration.

Child Protection
Sub-Working Group

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Standards to develop adequate child protection strategies

Case Management

CM system in place using CPIMS as a platform;

Government developed FVTS using the same platform as CPIMS;

Regular monitoring of current CM forms ongoing to improve quality of services;

Regular CM training available

SOPs in place at IA level as well as at agency level by most agencies;

Gaps are identified for underserved areas in certain locations, e.g. South, North, East rural areas

High case loads for social workers

High staff turnover

Lack of coordination at national level

Limited monitoring of CM training impact

Strengthen CP staff capacity and attitudes; (ensure supervisors have relevant technical background/ experience);

Need to undertake more community consultations on child vulnerability and desired services

Satisfaction surveys need to be systematically included by CM agencies

Community based mechanisms

Community-based mechanisms, like the CSCs and Makani are in place and known to the community;

Community-based Complaint Mechanism in place and partners encouraged to include in their regular programming;

Overall, Jordan has a limited community-based structure in place and civil society structures need development

Linkages between CB mechanisms, CSC and Makani centers need to be strengthened

Social work sector is weak with limited capacity;

CBCPM not not fully functioning and to be strengthened on monitoring of quality of services

not enough groups of youth are created and capacitated to be involved in protecting children;

Not enough information on access of CwD to CBP, accessibility in terms of physical and social environment limited

Need better intersectoral coordination with DTF; Develop training modules for service provider staff to ensure proper service delivery for PWD;

To develop capacity of the communities to respond to the referred cases;

Develop a plan of action and capacity building plan to raise awareness and capacity of the communities

Community-based mechanisms and programs partially involve youth and adolescents;

Child-friendly spaces

Large network of Makani centers available in Jordan providing integrated services (learning support, life skills, community based CP;

Other agencies have child- and youth-friendly centers but information on the different services and activities not always well distributed

Additional funds needed: capacity building for staff at centers

Strengthening of community-based management of the centers

Strengthened referral mechanisms between CFS and service providers (standardized Safe Referral Trainings)

PSS working group needs to develop more and work on national criteria for CFS;

More customized, age-specific and gender-sensitive targeted activities for boys, girls and families should be included in CFS

Protecting excluded children

Protection Services for children generally aim at including all different groups amongst the child population;

Identification and response to specific needs of excluded children available more on agency level;

Participatory approaches are undertaken throughout all refugee communities in Jordan as part of the yearly assessment;

Limited understanding of terminology;

Given traditional norms, gender inequalities and tabu/stigma, certain groups of children face challenges in accessing services or are excluded by the community (girls, children in ITS, children with physical and intellectual disability, LGBTI children, etc.);

Limited information available and need for sector assessment

Specific services to be included in 5Ws;

Enhance outreach and ensure that marginalized children are identified and have same access to services, protection and care; ensure inclusion of marginalized children in all CP projects;

Limited coordination structures to respond to specific needs and to mobilize the communities for this activity.

Standards to mainstream CP in other humanitarian sectors

Livelihood/ economic recovery

Child Protection
Sub-Working Group

CP is not a component in livelihood interventions and the targeted refugee population under livelihood sector is 18 to 59 years old.

Children have been systematically excluded from labour market opportunities, also those 16 and above given the restricted access to the labour market for all refugees in Jordan and overall depletion of economic resources;

Evidence-based information on the use and impact of cash is a gap area

Training on CP mainstreaming for the livelihood sector as well as safe referrals shall be undertaken

No CP specialists in livelihood design phases

No referral system for vulnerable families of children at risk

CP isn't perceived as a main component of livelihood projects in general. Inter-sector coordination needs to be strengthened;

Adolescents (16-17 years) have particular limited development opportunities and large number is not attending school;

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Education and Child protection

Child Protection Sub-Working Group

Teachers have been trained and efforts ongoing, however, school violence has not decreased; Serious CP risks have been identified especially in formal schools in Jordan even after being trained.

Barriers to enrolment and retention, such as the lack of documents or other requirements, not fully removed for boys and girls of all ages

Access to education based on documentation reflecting a discriminatory access for different nationalities;

Safe education/ violence in schools and bullying has been a major concern and recent assessment have showed concerning figures on school safety;

Children with disabilities show significantly less access to services and educational opportunities; social norms and barriers affecting inclusion of children with disabilities should be addressed;

Children with special education needs have limited services accessible and available to them;

Gaps in funding to cover all needs;

Stronger linkages between CPSWG, EWG, Health and DTF to address this gap;

Lack of information on # of children who are identified as at risk and referred to CP case management by education staff each month due to lack of coordination between formal education actors and CP agencies;

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

CP Mainstreaming

- Overall gap as most sectors reached out to have not been able to respond to the indicators on child protection concerns identified in the sector;

- No information on training of sector staff on CP;

- All sectors are responsible to ensure CP concerns are mainstreamed.

Inter-sector linkages and Child Protection Mainstreaming

- Overall gap was identified in mainstreaming CP in other sectors which will be addressed in 2019
- All sectors are responsible to ensure CP concerns are mainstreamed
- Way forward:
  - re-activating the presence of dedicated CP SWG members at non-specialized sector meetings;
  - training on CP mainstreaming (ToT) and then roll out in 2020