

CIAI GUIDELINES ON CHILD PROTECTION

“keep children safe”



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1. KEY CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Abuse: A deliberate act of ill treatment that can harm or is likely to cause harm to a child's safety, well-being, dignity and development. Abuse includes all forms of *physical, sexual, psychological or emotional ill treatment*. A common characteristic of all types of child abuse is the abuse of power and authority and the betrayal of trust (CIAI CPP 2015):

Physical abuse: it is any action that causes physical harm or possible physical harm to a child. It can occur from adult to child, and also from child to child.

Physical abuse, unlike physical forms of discipline, presents the following elements:

- Unpredictability. The child never knows what is going to set the abuser off. There are no clear boundaries or rules. The child is constantly walking on eggshells, never sure of what behavior will trigger a physical assault.
- Lashing out in anger. Physical abusers act out of anger and desire to assert control, not in order to lovingly teach the child. The more intense the anger, the more serious the abuse.
- Use of fear to control behavior. Abusers may believe that their children need to fear them in order to well behave, so they use physical abuse to "keep their child in line." However, what children are really learning is how to avoid being hit, not how to behave or how to grow as individuals.

Sexual abuse: Sexual abuse is described as the interactions, with or without physical contact, between an adult, peer or another young person, where the child is being used as an object of sexual gratification for the abuser.

Emotional abuse: Emotional abuse is the persistent ill treatment likely to cause harm to the child's development and his self-perception. It is often present when other forms of abuse are taking place. Since emotional abuse often leaves no physical evidence, it may be difficult to demonstrate, and it may require the authorities' intervention.

Child Abuse refers to any non-accidental behavior by parents, caregivers, other adults or other children that is outside the norms of conduct and entails a significant risk of causing harm to the child's health, development or dignity. Such behaviors may be intentional or unintentional and can include acts of omission (i.e. neglect) and commission (i.e. abuse). Within this broad definition, five subtypes of abuse can be distinguished – *physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse - neglect and negligent treatment; and exploitation*.

Child Exploitation: child exploitation refers to the use of children for someone else's advantage, gratification or profit, often resulting in unfair, cruel and harmful treatment of the child. These activities are detrimental to the child's physical or mental health, education and moral or social emotional development.

We can distinguish between two main recognized forms of child exploitation:

Sexual exploitation: the abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power or trust for sexual purposes; this includes profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the exploitation of a child as well as obtaining personal sexual gratification. The child is treated as a sexual object and as a commercial object.

Economic exploitation: the use of the child in dangerous working activities, for the benefit of others, that are likely to cause harm to his psychophysical development and to his rights to health, education and to a family. Economic exploitation implies the idea of a certain gain or profit thanks to the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. This material interest has an impact on the economy of a certain actor that could be the State, the community or the family.

For **Child Labour**, CIAI refers to (from CIAI'S Position on Child Labour, 2010):

child work for working activities done by children, therein including those that are done within the family, provided that they be suitable - in number of hours and typology - for their age and flanked by scholar formation; such working activities cannot in any way interfere and jeopardize their harmonious development, depriving them of the opportunity to remain within their family and to attend school;

child labour for working activities that can harm the health and physical, mental, moral or social growth of children, that can interfere and jeopardize their education, forcing them to leave school and/or family prematurely, forcing them to combine scholastic activities with excessively long and heavy working activities;

hazardous child labour for forms of exploitation of child labour characterized by conditions of danger and/or unhealthiness which interfere with the physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social growth of children;

Child Protection: wide-ranging term used to describe efforts that aim to keep children safe from harm.

Early Marriage: Early marriage is defined as a union between a man and a girl less than 18 years of age.¹

Harm is the result of the exploitation, violence, abuse or neglect of children and can take many forms, including effects on children's physical, emotional and behavioral development, their general health, their family and social relationships, their self-esteem, their educational attainment and their aspirations.

Neglect is the failure of parents or caregivers to meet a child's physical and emotional needs even though they have means, knowledge and access to services to do so; it is also the failure to protect her or him from exposure to danger. The failure to provide for their development in the areas of health, education, emotional development, nutrition, shelter or safe living conditions can be a kind of neglect. Neglect occurs when caregivers deny children basic needs such as medical supervision, education and emotional growth, often to the extent that children are exposed to physical and psychological harms.

¹ UNICEF, *ibidem*.

Resilience: *The ability of a system, community or society which is or has been exposed to hazards to resist, absorb, accommodate to and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through the preservation and restoration of its essential basic structures and functions*². Resilience of individuals, families and communities is determined by the degree to which they have the necessary resources and are capable of organizing themselves both prior to and during times of need.

Slavery: it is identified by an element of ownership or control over someone else's life, coercion and restriction of movement and by the fact that person is not free to leave or to change an employer.³

Target Children/Child: every human being below the age of eighteen years old (0<18).

Target Community (and Youth): a group of people who have common norms, values, identity, and often situated in a given geographical area (local community). The target group includes small Civil Society Organizations (CSO), such as the parents associations, Self-help Groups, etc. The target includes the Youth, meaning every human being aged between 18 and 25 years old.

Target Family: parents or caregivers of a child, and his/her brothers and sisters. Affiliation can be set by consanguinity, adoption, affinity, co-residence or some combination of these.

Target Institutions: as target group applies to formal institutions (government and public services), and large, national, or international CSOs.

Torture: the term "torture" means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for purposes such as: obtaining information or confessions from him or a third person, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or a third person, or for any reason based on a discrimination of any kind. It occurs when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of, or with the consent or acquiescence of, a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions.⁴

Traditional Harmful practices: Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) or excision, is a traditional practice representing a harm to the health of women and girls. The procedure is often performed by a local excisor in the family home, where sanitary conditions and sterile instruments are usually lacking. While FGM/C was once more a rite of passage practiced on teenage girls, it is now practiced on girls ranging in age from infancy to later marriage.⁵

Trafficking (Abducted, sold or trafficked): national or international traffic of children for the purpose of sale, child prostitution and child pornography. It includes any act or transaction whereby a child is transferred by any person or group to another in exchange of a remuneration or any other consideration.

Violence is the generic term that covers all the forms of harms: physical abuse; sexual abuse; emotional abuse, neglect and negligent treatment; and exploitation.

² UNISDR terminology on disaster risk reduction.

³ UNESCO, International migration, available online: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/international-migration/glossary/slavery/>.

⁴ Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984, available online: <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CAT.aspx>

⁵ UNICEF, Combating harmful traditional practices, available online: https://www.unicef.org/mali/3934_4093.html.



INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

CIAI - **Italian Association for Aid to Children** – is a Civil Society Organization that since 1968 works to promote the recognition of children as persons and defends their fundamental rights. In the communities where CIAI works, it takes care of vulnerable children, safeguarding their protection, their psycho-emotional wellbeing and their social inclusion. To do it, CIAI develops long-term interventions to support not only children, but also families, communities and institutions, in order to build resilient and inclusive societies. Child Participation has a central role in CIAI actions in order to guarantee children's rights and duties.

CIAI puts at the service of the CHANGE all its history -born with the intercountry adoption-, its competences, researches and raising-awareness activities.

CIAI work in 3 sectors of intervention: **protection of children, psycho-emotional wellbeing** and **social inclusion**. In this guidelines we only focus on actions that concern child protection, following the principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC, year 1989) and the two Optional Protocols, that outline the fundamental rights of children, and in particular the right to be protected from economic exploitation and harmful work, from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse, and from physical or mental violence, as well as ensuring that children will not be separated from their family against their will.

The CIAI Guidelines on Child Protection has the objective of consolidating and sharing knowledge, experiences and practices of the organisation on child protection, and of improving the effectiveness of its actions in order to have a real impact on the lives of vulnerable children. In the next sections, we will focus on:

- ✓ Defining the concepts related to child protection
- ✓ Identifying international standards on Child Protection

- ✓ Providing indicators to measure the effectiveness of the protection activities
- ✓ Outlining good practices based on CIAI experience
- ✓ Providing relevant bibliography and useful tools about the topic of children protection.

CIAI Guidelines on Child Protection is complementary to other instruments and Guidelines of CIAI on participation and children protection (CPP 2015).

1. WHAT IS CHILD PROTECTION?

In general, the term “Child protection” refers to keeping children safe from harm. CIAI follows the principles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC, 1991) that outlines the fundamental rights of children, including the right to be protected from economic exploitation and harmful work, from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse, and from physical or mental violence, as well as ensuring that children will not be separated from their family against their will (two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child). Italy ratified the CRC in 1991 and the protocols in 2002. In UN CRC the issue of protection of the child is widespread, touching many articles of the convention, often interlinked, but the main articles relating to child protection are:

- article **4**: Protection of rights,
- article **9**: Separation from family,
- article **10**: Family reunification,
- article **11**: Kidnapping,
- article **16**: Protection and private life,
- article **19**: Protection from all forms of violence,
- article **20**: Children deprived of family environment,
- article **21**: Adoption,
- article **22**: Refugee children,
- article **23**: Children with disabilities,
- article **24**: Health,
- article **32**: Child labour,
- article **33**: Drug abuse,
- article **34**: Sexual exploitation,
- article **35**: Abduction, sale and trafficking,
- article **36**: Other forms of exploitation,
- article **37**: Detention and punishment,
- article **38**: War and armed conflicts,
- article **39**: Rehabilitation of child victims,
- article **40**: Juvenile justice,
- article **41**: Respect for superior national standards.

The UN Declaration on Human Rights (1948) and the CRC establish a normative framework and some common goals applicable in all cultures and contexts. Nevertheless, and as stated in the introduction of the CRC *“Taking due account of the importance of the traditions and the cultural values of each people for protection and harmonious development of the child...”* local context cultural practices have to be taken in consideration, but the general principle of the “best interest” should prevail to protect children from harmful cultural and traditional practices.

In addition to the UN CRC, other references that we have taken in consideration when defining children protection are:

The United Nations Children's Fund (**UNICEF**) uses the term ‘*child protection*’ to refer to the prevention of and response to violence, exploitation and abuse against children – including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labour and harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation and child marriage. UNICEF's child protection programs also target children who are especially vulnerable to these abuses, such as children living without parental care, in conflict with the law and in armed conflict.⁶

Regarding the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/ Development Assistance Committee (**OECD/DAC**), there is not a specific definition for child protection but only a Social Protection Guideline, where the term “social protection” refers to *“policies and actions which enhance the capacity of poor and vulnerable groups to escape from poverty, and better manage risks and shocks. It encompasses the instruments that tackle chronic and shock-induced poverty and vulnerability. Social protection can help promote empowerment and security by improving risk management, facilitating higher return investments by poor people. It supports human capital development, expanding the capabilities of poor and vulnerable individuals and helping to break the inter-generational transmission of poverty”*.⁷

European Alliance for Investing in Children has developed a manual for the implementation of EU Recommendation “Investing in Childhood”.⁸ In this manual, there is not a direct reference to children protection, but there is one to children poverty and the main strategies to face it, taking into consideration that in European Union 1/5 of population is under 18 and many of them live in situations of poverty or social exclusion. Run over children and their families, especially the vulnerable ones, it's the most effective and sustainable way to go beyond social and economic inequality and build resilience and inclusive communities.⁹ EU Alliance for Investing in Children recommends that governments, based on the Convention on the rights of the child, should develop strategies in order to face childhood poverty and to promote their well-being, allocating

⁶ UNICEF, Child Protection Information Sheeft, 2006. Available online: https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/What_is_Child_Protection.pdf.

⁷ OECD, Social Protection Guidelines, 2009. Available online: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/povertyreduction/43573310.pdf>.

⁸ EU Alliance for investing in children, Manuale di attuazione attuare la Raccomandazione “Investire nell’infanzia”, 2015.

⁹ Ibidem.

the same priority to material safety of families, assuring equal access to quality services (early childhood, education, health, home) so to allow children participation and their individual behavior.

Accordingly, and taking into consideration this general framework outlined by the CRC, UNICEF, EU and OECD/DAC, CIAI has defined the term of "**Child Protection**" to be adopted by the organization:

For CIAI, "Child Protection" includes the organization's actions that aim to prevent, reduce and respond to child abuse, neglect and exploitation - including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labour and harmful traditional practices- as well as ensuring that children have a caring family.

In order to protect children, **CIAI** intervenes in communities where vulnerable children can't fully develop their potential because their rights and duties are not recognized or they're jeopardized. These vulnerable children are the ones who:

- ✓ Do not have (or are at risk of not having) adequate protection.
- ✓ Do not have (or are at risk of not having) psycho-emotional wellbeing.
- ✓ Do not have (or are at risk of not having) opportunities of social inclusion.

The causes of vulnerability could be various (abandon, abuse, poverty, lack of education, discriminations, conflicts): it is a complex multidimensional phenomenon that requires working not only with children, but also supporting their families/care-givers, the local community which surrounds them and the institutions, so to assure long-lasting and sustainable changes in the communities. CIAI supports the more vulnerable children with actions such as:

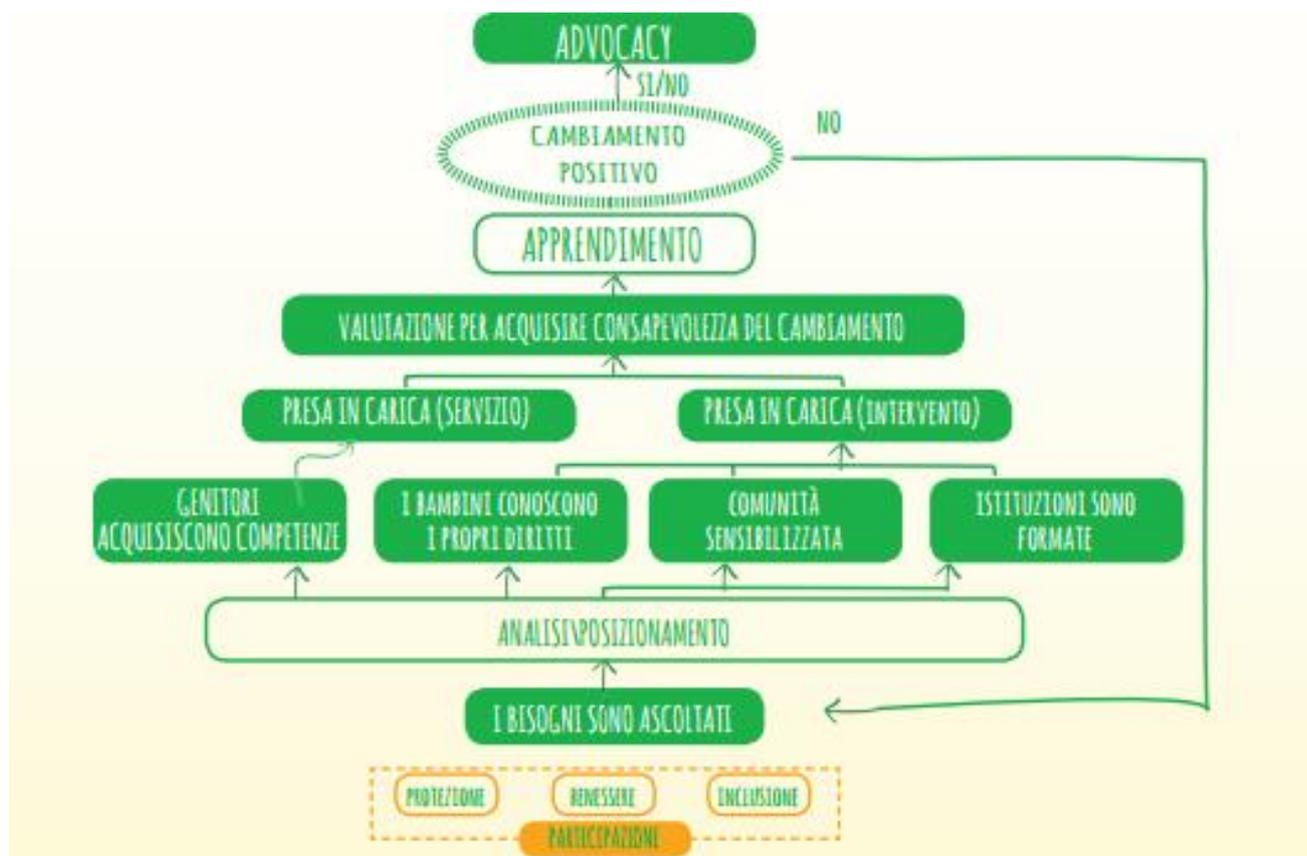
- Finding the best possible family for children in state of abandonment;
- Assuring educational and health services, safe and child-friendly infrastructures and shelter/home;
- Encouraging participation;
- Facilitating families and communities' (including youth) access to adequate resources (income and knowledge);
- Supporting families, communities and institutions to protect children, keep a safe and secure environment and resilience.
- Advocacy.

2. THE PROTECTION SYSTEMIC APPROACH OF CIAI AND ITS BASIC STANDARDS

CIAI acts in order to protect children, responding to their specific needs and following a **systemic approach** where each child is considered not as a single entity, isolated from the context, but as a subject who interacts with other actors that in turn play a role in his/her protections, and especially the family, the community and the institutions.

Moreover, CIAI strategy of intervention always takes into consideration the following elements:

- The **3 dimensions of sustainable development**: social, economic and environmental.
- A **long-term commitment** with children and their communities, to assure true and long-lasting changes and impact.
- **CIAI participative model of work in the field**: children should be consulted and involved in all matters and decisions that may affect their lives.



The **CIAI model** foresees:

- Realization of needs assessments using the practice standards mentioned in CIAI Guidelines on Children Participation 2015;
- A deep analysis of the risk and vulnerability of children (see risk assessment model annexed to the Children Protection Policy 2015);
- The delivery of services and programs/projects targeting children as the main right holders, but also dealing with the families, the community and the institutions, since they need to change themselves to make children rights possible;
- Participative assessment, monitoring and evaluation of the actions, to gain awareness for change;
- Advocacy and accountability.

Basic standards

To assure the quality of the actions, CIAI applies the following **basic standards** in all child protection actions:

1. Apply the **four key principles set by the CRC**: survival and development, best interest of the child, non-discrimination, participation.
2. Look to prevent and **reduce the risk** that children face, mainly identified as:
 - ✓ Separation from parents, family and caregivers.
 - ✓ Violence and exploitation.
 - ✓ Exposition to traumatic or very stressing events.
 - ✓ Association with armed groups.
 - ✓ Refugee, migrant and displaced children.
 - ✓ Trafficking, smuggling, sale and illegal or inappropriate adoption.
 - ✓ Physical violence and harmful practices.
 - ✓ Child labour.
 - ✓ Detention and long Institutionalization.
 - ✓ Unsecure or unsafe conditions.
3. Apply an internal **Child Protection Policy**, and promote its application by partner organizations and stakeholders.
4. Follow the "**Systems Approach to Child Protection**" (UNICEF, 2010) – an approach that promotes a holistic view of children and child protection which necessarily engages the full range of actors and stakeholders involved in protecting children's rights.

5. Use the **Rights-based Approach** during the identification, programming and implementation of actions.

6. Mainstream **gender, disability and climate change**.

7. During emergencies and post emergency CIAI follows the **Sphere, Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action**, and its core principles and standards for child protection work. Standards can be downloaded here: https://www.unicef.org/iran/Minimum_standards_for_child_protection_in_humanitarian_action.pdf

3. CIAI ACTIVITIES, OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES ON CHILD PROTECTION

Activities

We mapped the **activities implemented by CIAI** on Child Protection since the year 2011 (the last 5 years), in Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, India and Italy, in order to identify the key actions that CIAI implements in the area of child protection.

The table below shows the result of the mapping, with a list of activities divided in two topics, following the definition of child protection¹⁰: Prevention and reduction of violence¹¹ and Response to violence. Each topic has been split in the four target groups: Children, Families, Community (and youth), and Institutions.

¹⁰ **Children protection**: to prevent, reduce and respond to child abuse, neglect and exploitation - including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labour and harmful traditional practices- as well as ensuring that children have a caring family.

¹¹ **Violence** as the generic term that covers all the forms of harm (the result of the exploitation, violence, abuse and neglect of children) – for more details to see definitions in page 3.

Prevention and Reduction of violence (*): Activities 2011-2016

<p>CHILDREN</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Protection Policies • Philosophy for children; • Child Friendly spaces; • Children Clubs; • Child Friendly School; • Kinder-garden services; • Recreational activities; • Summer Camps; • Educational Services Support; • Trainings and Capacity Building; • Home Counseling and Guidance; • Counseling; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children Participation; • Tuition Centers services; • Financial Assistance; • Long Term Care Plan; • Field Gender Analysis; • Medical Support; • Monitoring; • Networking; • Workshops; • Awareness Meetings; • Awareness Campaigns.
<p>FAMILIES</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Protection Policies; • Income Generation Programs; • Income Generation Activities; • Provision of Seed Capital; • Provision of Seeds and Tools; • Cash Transfer; • Orientation Trainings; • Open House Meetings; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings; • Workshop; • Focus Groups; • Networking; • Trainings and Capacity Building; • Support to Parent Groups; • Community Conversations; • Awareness Campaigns.
<p>COMMUNITY (and youth)</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Protection Policies; • Support to School Management Committees; • Support to Community Committees; • Capacity Building; • Focus Groups; • Workshops; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings; • Networking; • Awareness Training Programs; • Vocational Trainings; • Provision of Seed Capital; • Income Generation Activities; • Create Associations.
<p>INSTITUTIONS</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration with Institutions; • Promotion of Alternative Care; • Set up of Safe Child Friendly Spaces; • Trainings; • Workshops; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meetings; • Networking; • Capacity Building; • Build Education Centers; • Awareness.

(*) Violence as the generic term that covers all the forms of harm (the result of the exploitation, violence, abuse and neglect of children) – for more details to see definitions in page 3.

Response to Violence (*): Activities 2011-2016

CHILDREN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Protection Policies; • Legal Support; • Education Support; • Physiological Support; • Health Care; • Fund for medical Assistance; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic Services; • Vocational trainings; • Income Generation; • Counseling; • Follow up; • Long Term Care Plan; • Temporary Shelter.
		
FAMILIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion Alternative Care; • Counseling; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referral to Specific Services.
		
COMMUNITY (and Youth)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops; • Trainings; • Participative Identifications; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education Support; • Capacity building and monitoring for Children institutions • Awareness Campaigns; • Promotion of Domestic Adoptions and Alternative care
		
INSTITUTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility to social services; • Information: Data Bases and Tracking Systems; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building;
		

(*) **Violence** as the generic term that covers all the forms of harm (the result of the exploitation, violence, abuse and neglect of children) – for more details to see definitions in page 3.

Outputs

The **Outputs** mainly target children who do not have (or are at risk of not having) adequate protection, but they target the main duty bearers too: families, communities and institutions, following the systemic approach.

The actions focus mainly on:

- 1) Making it possible that vulnerable children **live in a safe family and community environment**, have access to (and receive) education and health support.
- 2) Promoting a **Protective Environment** that serves as a safety net for children by preventing and responding to abuse, neglect, and exploitation, and by supporting institutions, parents and communities (including CSO) to take responsibility for children protection (prevention and responding).
- 3) Ensuring children **empowerment and participation**: children know their rights, how to recognize the violence and abuse, and they have the tools to keep themselves and others safe.
- 4) Improving **household socio-economic situation**: encourage enhanced income opportunities for adults and children, and contribute to economically secure environments.

- 5) Strengthening **Child Protection Systems, including policies and access to services**, especially regarding the sectors of social welfare, alternative care and adoption, justice, education and health, and improving the use of adequate tools to ensure effective protection and support to children.
- 6) Leading and supporting **advocacy and lobbying activities** and campaigns to protect children and promote their rights.

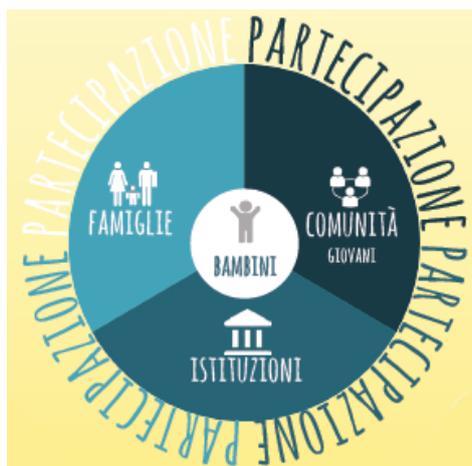
Output 1 - Vulnerable children at risk are living in a safe family and protective community environment; they receive education and health support.

Output 2 - Families, community members (including youth) and institutions have increased their capacities to assure children are safe and security, and to prevent abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

Outcomes

These outputs contribute to the four **Outcomes** of CIAI, as identified in **CIAI Theory of Change 2016**:

- ✓ **CHILD.** Participates in signaling distress, understands that the situation can change, participates in the definition and implementation of the process. The child recognizes the change. He/she increases the knowledge about his/her rights and duties.
- ✓ **FAMILY.** Can recognize the vulnerability and exercise positively its parental responsibility; it participates in the process and it is prepared and satisfied of it. It acquires resilience capacity.
- ✓ **COMMUNITY (and youth).** Recognizes and reports the vulnerability. Has an active role to secure children's rights, participates in defining the criteria for monitoring and taking in charge, including the diversity and supporting the child. Improves its resilience.
- ✓ **INSTITUTIONS.** Recognize the vulnerability, are inclusive and participative, know how to prevent vulnerabilities and are able to offer adequate services which are suitable for children. Implement children rights.



4. PROTECTION OUTPUT AND INDICATORS

Here follow the outputs and menu of indicators used in the areas:

Output 1 -Vulnerable children at risk are living in a safe family and protective community environment, they have received education and health support, and their well-being has improved.

Indicators:

+ IMPROVE protection services for children:

- ✓ Children cases are identified and needs are addressed (including services to victims)
- ✓ Children are adequately fed, clothed, cared for, and they're attending children centers (kindergartens, schools, centers)

+ INCREASE capacities:

- ✓ Children have increased their capacities to have an active role on child protection.

+ ENHANCE knowledge, awareness and attitudes

- ✓ Children know and can identify the protection risks and cases in their communities.
- ✓ Children know what to do and are able to identify or provide adequate services to ensure effective protection and support to them.

Output 2 - Families, community members (including youth) and institutions have increased their capacities to assure children are safe and secure, and to prevent abuse, neglect, and exploitation.

Indicators:

+ INCREASE families' and communities' skills and material/economic resources for children-caring, as result of CIAI project support

- ✓ Families, community members (including youth), and institutions (duty-bearers and stakeholders) have increased their capacity to play an active role on child protection.
- ✓ Families and community members (including youth) increased household income to prevent children from abuse, neglect and exploitation.
- ✓ Family and community members (including youth) have improved their parenting practices and knowledge to support children's positive development and wellbeing (including cognitive, affective and behavioral domains).

+ ENHANCE knowledge, awareness and attitudes

- ✓ Families, community members (including youth) and institutions know and can identify the protection risks and cases in their communities.
- ✓ Family, community members and institutions know what to do and are able to identify or provide adequate services to ensure effective protection and support to children.

5. CIAI PRACTICES AND EXPERIENCES

In the following lines we present some of the practices and experiences on child protection that CIAI has performed in the last years with children, families, communities and institutions, contributing to the achievement of the outcomes.

AFGHANISTAN 2015

ATFAL “Boys and Girls in conflict with the law, not with justice”

Objective: to strengthen the juvenile justice system in the municipalities of Kabul and Herat, facilitating the rehabilitation and reintegration of children in conflict with the law and strengthening the mechanisms for the prevention of the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency.

The Juvenile Rehabilitation and Correction Centers of Kabul and Herat host 90% of the children in conflict with the law in the country. In the last years, there has been a raise (more than 100%) of the number of under-aged detainees in JRCs. The nature of offenses range from moral crimes (especially girls), to crimes against property and persons or crimes against afghan national security. Juvenile offenders detained in the JRCs have the right to receive the needed services and support, and should be allowed to follow educational activities outside the JRCs. Most of the provisions established by the law are not followed due to lack of resources and to the country's instability.

- ✦ For two years, CIAI guaranteed **legal assistance, and social and psychological support** to boys and girls present in the two JRCs (an average of 300 appearances a month); for 142 cases (F 25) a cancellation or reduction of the 1st Court punitive decision was obtained;
- ✦ Specific **follow up** (within their families, their neighbors and community leaders) was provided by social workers and community facilitators for 1029 boys and girls. The action assured the successful **reintegration within families**, schools or work of 262 boys and girls. The success rate for boys stands at 30% for girls at 11%.
- ✦ A **peer to peer mentoring programme for inmates** was set up and implemented in the two JRC, 27 inmates were trained by social workers of the project to act as peer educators.
- ✦ **Recreational and sport activities** were implemented in the two JRCs, necessary equipment was provided.
- ✦ **Capacity building for duty bearers** (50 judges, 120 police officers and 120 social workers) on the proper implementation of the Afghan legislation protecting children in conflict with the law.

- ✦ **Community meetings** to assure support to the reintegration process of juvenile offenders and active participation in preventing juvenile delinquency (youth involvement in community life).
- ✦ **Research Analysis** “*Juvenile Justice – The rights of boys and girls in Conflict with the Law in Afghanistan*” on the conditions of boys and girls in 17 provinces of the country (out of 34) that has served to bring the attention of the Afghan government and international partners on the need for reform of the JRC system.

ETHIOPIA 2014

PROTECT - For the protection of Gamo Gofa children from trafficking and exploitation



Objective: contributing to the reduction of child trafficking in Gamo Gofa, a zone in the Ethiopian Southern Nations Region, supporting all the stakeholders in strengthening their Child Protection System.

In Gamo Gofa thousands of children are victims of trafficking and exploitation, being illegally employed and economically exploited on banana crops, textile industry and as domestic workers.

- ✦ In Arba Minch, CIAI has completed the **construction and has then equipped a temporary shelter for trafficked children** located inside the police compound. Here, children found by the local authorities, are temporarily accommodated while waiting to be reunified with their families or until any other protection measure is implemented. During 2016, 92 children had been hosted and reunited with their families
- ✦ ABE (**Alternative Basic Education**) in Arba Minch Zuria woreda, where many children are trafficked and employed in the banana plantations. CIAI has built 2 ABE Centers, where children can attend alternative education (teachers in ABE Center will be duly trained and they follow the Govt. Education Programme).

- ✦ **Children's discussion clubs** have been organized inside two schools in Arba Minch town. The clubs meet every two weeks to share experiences on the daily problems and find out possible strategies to cope with them. The sessions have been organized taking some hints from the participative methodology of the **Philosophy for children (P4C)**.
- ✦ **Community conversations:** CIAI has been regularly organizing awareness meeting among the community of the 8 woredas in which it is working. The meetings, involving hundreds of people, have the aim to make the families aware about the risks of unsafe migration, the importance of education and the strategies that the community can develop in order to protect their children.
- ✦ **Protection network:** CIAI initiated the establishment of a protection network with the participation of various actors (local authorities, police, CSOs) that with different roles are working for the protection of children. They meet every 2-3 months to identify common strategies and share information and goals.

ITALY 2015

"Tutti al centro" – Theatrical Lab activities

Objective: creation of a protected, creative and interactive environment for vulnerable Italian and foreign children pointed out by the school teachers, and support in the transition from primary to secondary education.



The school where the activities have been implemented is located in the metropolitan periphery of Milan, an area characterized by marginality and social disadvantage, where children are one of the least protected categories and are especially subject to risks such as school dropout, gang phenomenon, bullying, abuse, family abandonment, neglect, etc.

✦ **Theatrical Lab:** Thanks to this activity children can live a free and creative experience, know themselves and know their mates. Children experience different ways of communication and relationship within a protected environment. Trained and expert educators support the children and the theatrical activities improve their sensitivity, availability, discover their vulnerability and express them with their voice and body. They have the opportunity to discover themselves and to develop relations based on respect, reception, no judgment and reception. The setting is warm and welcoming, the environment and the theater activities encourage children's emotional openness and willingness to discover their vulnerability and to express it through the body and the voice.

BURKINA FASO 2012

Activities to “Reduce the children risk of being abandoned “

Objectives:

- Increase the technical and operative capabilities of Social Services to protect children who are abandoned or at risk of abandon.
- Support vulnerable families with high risk of abandoning children.

In Burkina Faso many children are abandoned because their families cannot take care of them, due to economic problems or because they are victims of traditional law. In addition, social services do not have the technical and operative capabilities to assure adequate protection services for these children.

✦ **Knowledge and skills** have been reinforced in the fields of domestic and intercountry adoption, child protection and care. The trainings have been addressed to magistrates, officers of the Minister of Social Affairs, directors and representatives, and social workers of 70 Institutes.

✦ The project **supervised 3.527 orphaned children** (0-8 years old), born from adultery or incestuous relations, children of depressed mothers, and children with special needs, living in 68 institutes. It has been prepared a dossier for all children, in and out registers to monitor children movements were created, a health carnet was provided and reintegration measures in order to reduce the stay of the children in institute were activated in order to make it last not more than 2 years.

✦ 300 young single mothers have been supported through a dedicated **Income Generating Activities' Fund**, aimed to reduce problems within the families that are caused by economic precariousness.

CAMBODIA 2012

“Participation for all”

Objective: promoting the inclusion of disability policies in development programs.

Children with disabilities are more vulnerable to violence, exploitation, abuse, and violations of their rights. In Cambodia, the need to implement inclusive actions and to mainstream disability in CIAI projects was identified as one of the areas to be improved. All CIAI projects should assure that children with disabilities participating in our actions have the same opportunities as the others in terms of access to education, health, and participation.

- ✦ CIAI staff was **trained on mainstreaming** disability in Project cycle management.
- ✦ **Mapping of children with disabilities** living in communities involved in the majority of CIAI Projects was done in the target districts of Andong –Phnom Penh Province, Pailin in Pailin Province, Sen Monorom in Monduliri Province.
- ✦ **Focus groups with children** were held to assess their perceptions on how protected they feel in CIAI projects and how to improve CIAI Protection System for all children, including those with disability. 90% children in CIAI programs expressed that they do not perceive any discrimination and that they participate actively in the internal evaluation of our programs.
- ✦ Children (elected representatives from all projects) actively participated in the **definition of CIAI Child Protection Policy**.
- ✦ **Focus groups with teachers and families** were held on the subject of inclusion and equality

INDIA 2015

“Integrated Child Protection Project, a community based child protection initiative”.

Objective: 5.000 vulnerable children from 100 villages in Orissa enjoy their right to protection, education and participation, both at family and community level.

Children in Orissa are the first victims of the deprived social and economic situation, and many families do not have access to basic services. This increases exponentially the risk of marginalized children being victims of exploitation, abuses and violence, and prevents them to enjoy their fundamental rights and to develop their potential.

- ✦ Promotion of **Village Children Groups** to raise awareness on child rights violations in the community, and to promote children protection in a participative way.

- ✦ Improve the **access to basic services** enhancing children capacities and skills to lead healthy activities inside the Village Children Groups and trainings developed during the summer camps.
- ✦ Facilitating **conditional cash transfer** for most disadvantaged families, to improve their housing situation (mainly repair of roofs).
- ✦ Establish and coordinate 100 **Village Child Protection Committees** (VCPC) and 8 Gram Panchayat level Child Protection Committees. Together with the District Child Protection Unit project facilitate the setting up of the committees with the objective of critically observing the status of the children in the village, under the framework of UN CRC.
- ✦ Supporting the preparation of **Village Level Child Protection Micro plan**, so to analyze and focus on the condition of all vulnerable and at risk children living in the village, and to assure the application of the Integrated Child Protection System criteria.

ITALY 2015

Campaign "Ragazzi HARRAGA" - The children who "burn" frontiers.

Objective: to raise public awareness, in Italy, on the phenomenon of unaccompanied foreign minors arriving in the country, and to promote a social inclusion model respecting their rights and taking into account their capabilities, interests and expectations.



**MOHAMMED, 13 ANNI.
E' PARTITO DA LONTANO.
SOLO.
E ADESSO?**



**Sempre più bambini e ragazzi sbarcano sulle nostre coste.
Hanno bisogno di protezione, fiducia e qualcuno che li aiuti a gettare le basi
per ricominciare una nuova vita.
Perché sono un'opportunità e non un problema.**

6. USEFUL TOOLS AND DOCUMENTS FOR REFERENCE

Adapting a Systems Approach to Child Protection: Key Concept and Considerations – UNICEF, 2010

https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/Adapting_Systems_Child_Protection_Jan_2010.pdf

ANALYSIS, DESIGN AND PLANNING TOOL (ADAPT) for Child Protection – Word Vision 2011

http://childprotectionforum.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/CP-ADAPT_2-May-2012.pdf

Convention on the Rights of the Child - General Assembly resolution 44/25 of 20 November 1989 and the protocols.

<http://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx>

CIAI - Child Protection Policy 2015

<http://www.ciai.it/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Child-Protection-Policy-IT-02112015-no-allegati.pdf>

CIAI - Guidelines on Children Participation 2015

<http://www.ciai.it/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/GUIDELINES-on-childrens-participation-FINAL-EN1.pdf>

CIAI Theory of Change 2016 – internal document.

CIAI – Working Children position paper 2010 and its annexes

http://www.ciai.it/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/04_01_10-LAVORO_MINORILE.pdf

TOOL-BOX - A rights-based Approach encompassing all Human rights for EU Development cooperation - Brussels, 30.4.2014 SWD (2014) 152 final.

http://www.eidhr.eu/files/dmfile/SWD_2014_152_F1_STAFF_WORKING_PAPER_EN_V5_P1_768467.pdf

7. BIBLIOGRAPHIC RESEARCH ABOUT CHILD PROTECTION: ANALYSIS, PLANNING, AND MONITORING

Intergovernmental Organizations

ILO	1973	Convention	Minimum age Convention	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C138	<p>The Convention sets the general minimum age of admission to employment or work at 15 years (13 for light work), and the minimum age for hazardous work at 18 (16 under certain strict condition).</p> <p>It provides for the possibility of initially setting the general minimum age at 14 (12 for light work) where the economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed.</p>
UN	1989	Convention	Convention on the Rights of the Child.	http://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx	
ILO	1999	Convention	Worst form of Child Labour Convention.	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100::NO:12100:P12100_ILO_CODE:C182:NO	<p>The Convention aims to eliminate the worst forms of child labour, including all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict; child prostitution and pornography; using children for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs; and work which is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.</p>
UN	2002	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.	Sale of Children, Child prostitution and Child pornography.	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPSCCRC.aspx	<p>The Convention protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography supplements the Convention by providing States with detailed requirements to end the sexual exploitation and abuse of children.</p> <p>-Definition of: sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography.</p> <p>- Obligations of governments to criminalize and punish the activities related to these offences.</p> <p>International cooperation.</p>
UN	2002	Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child.	Involvement of children in armed conflict.	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/OPACCRC.aspx	<p>States must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take all feasible measure to ensure that members of their armed forces under the age of 18 do not take a direct part in hostilities. - Rise the minimum age for voluntary recruitment into the armed forces from 15 years' special protection. - Take legal measures to prohibit independent armed groups from recruiting and using children under the age of 18 in conflicts.
UNICEF	2004/2006	Manual	Manual for the Measurement of Indicators	http://www.unicef.org/violencestudy/pdf/Manual%20Indicators%20UNICEF.pdf	Child Protection system indicators (tab.4, pag.9).

			of Violence against Children.		
UNICEF	2005	Report	Child protection policies and procedures toolkit how to create a child-safe organization.	http://www.unicef.org/violencestudy/pdf/CP%20Manual%20-%20Introduction.pdf	Step 1: - Definition of child protection. - Child protection policy. - Definition of child abuse. Step 3: - Developing a child protection policy and procedures.
UNICEF	2006	Sheet	Child Protection Information Sheets	http://www.unicef.org/publications/files/Child_Protection_Information_Sheets.pdf	What is Child Protection.
UNICEF	2009	Report	Creating a protective environment for children in Vietnam: an assessment of child protection laws and policies, especially children in special circumstances in Vietnam.	http://www.unicef.org/vietnam/legal_review_on_cp.pdf	
UNICEF		Report	Child Protection in Cambodia	http://www.unicef.org/cambodia/2.Child_Protection.pdf	A system approach promotes a holistic view of children and child protection that engages the full range of actors involved in protecting children's rights. The approach is accompanied by a shift from mainly investing in responding to child protection concerns, to a greater emphasis on preventing violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation from happening in the first place. By doing so, it provides a more cohesive, sustainable and cost-effective way to address child protection, resulting in longer-term, more sustainable impacts for children.
UNICEF		Issue Overview	Creating a protective environment for children and women (Burkina Faso).	http://www.unicef.org/bfa/english/protection.html	With Technical and financial partners, UNICEF has set up an informal consultation framework which focused on creating a prospective environment for children. The partners have developed new strategies to combat FGM/C, child trafficking, HIV/AIDS and juvenile delinquency.
UNHCR	2012	Framework Emergency	Framework for the protection of children	http://www.unhcr.org/protection/children/50f6cf0b9/framework-protection-children.html	The 6 goals to protect and realize the rights of children: - safety, - participation, - child-friendly procedures, - legal documentation, - specific need and targeted support, - durable solutions for children's best interest; (pag. 13) Three step process for developing child protection: 1.Map and Analyze 2.Prioritize, plan, implement 3.Monitor and evaluate (pag. 32-33)
The Child	2012	Minimum	Minimum		To ensure a quality child protection

Protection Working Group		Standard	Standard for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action	http://cpwg.net/?get=006914%7C2014/03/CP-Minimum-Standards-English-2013.pdf	response: -Standards to address child protection needs. -Standards to develop adequate child protection strategies. -Standard to mainstream child protection in other humanitarian sectors.
UN General Assembly	2013	Resolution: A/Res/68/145	Resolution on strengthening collaborative on child protection within the UN system	http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/docs/A_RES_68_145_EN.pdf French version: http://www.un.org/fr/documents/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/68/145	
UNICEF	2013	Report	Evaluation of the UNICEF Child Protection Monitoring and Response System (CPMRS) in Thailand.	http://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Thai_UNICEF_CPMRS_-_Volume_III_-_CP_System_Context_-_final_-_May_2013.pdf	UNICEF's child protection work focuses on strengthening child protection systems and building the capacity of families, communities and the government in preventing and assisting children vulnerable to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.
UN General Assembly	2014	Resolution: A/69/484	Promotion and protection of the rights of children	http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/documents/docs/A_69_484_EN.pdf	Promotion and protection of the rights of the child and non-discrimination against children. (pag. 7-8) -Registration, family relations, adoption and alternative care (pag. 8). -Economic and social well-being of children. (pag. 8/9) -Child labour. (pag. 9) -Prevention and elimination of violence against children. (pag. 9/10) -Promoting and protecting the rights of children, including children in particularly difficult situations. (pag. 10) -Migrant children. -Children and the administration of justice. (pag. 11) -Prevention and eradication of the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. (pag. 12/13) -Children affected by armed conflict. (pag. 13) -Protection from discrimination and inequalities. (pag. 14) -CRC Standard in the promotion and protection of the rights of the child (necessity implementation and adoption in national laws)
UNICEF	2015	Toolkit	Child Protection in Emergencies	http://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/Child_protection_toolkit.pdf	
UNHCR	2015	Report	Global child protection, educative and SGBV strategy implementation report.	http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/57612a017.pdf	The object: provide information on progress towards the three protection strategies (educative, protection, SGBV) in priority countries.
Office of the Special Representative of the	2016	UN web site	Afghanistan: Child Protection Units	https://childrenandarmedconflict.un.org/afghanistan-child-protection-units/	National Police Recruitment Centre prevents the recruitment of children into the Afghan National Police.

Secretary General for children and armed conflict	Keeping Children Away from National Security Forces.
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Regional Intergovernmental Organization

CoE	2010	Guidelines	Council of Europe Policy guidelines on integrated national strategies for the protection of children from	http://srsg.violenceagainstchildren.org/sites/default/files/political_declarations/COERecommendationprotectionofchildrenENG.pdf	Violence against children is multidimensional: prevention requires cross-sectorial cooperation and coordination. -Integrate approach -Multi-stakeholder approach is indispensable for eradication of violence against children. -Integrated national, regional and local action. -Building a culture of respect for the rights of the child. -Child-friendly services and mechanisms.
EU	2012	Online Platform	Child Protection Systems Conference (13-16 November 2012 Delhi)	https://knowledge-gateway.org/share/kluo5tgnjrn31p71ra1zp7b2hnikl48j5vz27/childprotection/cpsystems/cpsconference/library	
The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)	2014	Project	Mapping child protection system in the EU	http://fra.europa.eu/en/publications-and-resources/data-and-maps/comparative-data/child-protection	FRA conducted research on national child protection systems in 28 EU member states for understand how national child protection system work and to identify common challenges and promoting practices.
Agency of Fundamental Rights	2014	Annex FRA Mapping, responses to 2014 online public consultation	Challenges identified for integrated child protection systems	http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/files/cps_annex_challenges.pdf	Identification of challenges for child protection system divide in fields: -Laws and policies. -Human and financial resources -Governance -Monitoring, evaluation and data collection -Service delivery -Equity of access to child protection -Primary and secondary prevention -Child participation -Range of child protection/care options -Cross-border cooperation.
Agency of fundamental Rights	2015	Annex FRA Mapping, responses to 2014 online public consultation	Key legislative instruments for Member States' policies and measures aimed at promoting and developing an integrated child	http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/files/cps_annex_eu_legislation.pdf	Summary list of key EU legislative instruments relevant to child protection.

			protection approach		
Agency of Fundamental Rights e CoE	2015	Handbook	Handbook on European law relating to the rights of the child	http://www.echr.coe.int/Documents/Handbook_rights_child_ENG.PDF	The handbook aims to raise awareness on and improve the knowledge of the legal standards that protect and promote the rights of child in Europe. Chapter 7 pag. 111
EU	2015		International standards on child protection	http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/files/cps_international_standards.pdf	The document provides the standards on child protection of European Union, UN, Council of Europe.
EU	2015	Report	Standards and good practice references by respondents to online public consultation on integrated child protection systems (CPS)	http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/files/cps_practices_standards.pdf	
EU Commission	2015	Online Platform	Child protection system	http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/rights-child/protection-systems/index_en.htm	The website provides documents about the child protection system.
Interamerican Children's Institute	2015	Report	Activities Report of the Inter-American Children's Institute	http://scm.oas.org/pdfs/2016/CP35716EANNUALREPORTIIN.pdf	See: -Actions about Early Childhood. -Actions about Violence against Children. -Actions related to the Inter-American Cooperation Programme for the Prevention and Eradication of Sexual Exploitation, and Smuggling of and Trafficking in Children.
EU	2016	Reflection paper	10th European Forum on the rights of the child Coordination and cooperation in integrated child protection systems	http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/files/2015_forum_roc_background_en.pdf	NATIONAL CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEMS: protection of children from violence. - Interventions: prevention, identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment, follow-up, judicial involvement and effective procedures. Integrated child protection system as the way in which all duty-bearers and system components work together across sectors and agencies sharing responsibilities. Multi-disciplinary.
					Definition of 10 principles: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Every child is recognized, respected and protected as a rights holder. 2. No child is discriminated and has access to and benefit from national child protection systems on an equal basis. 3. Child protection systems includes prevention measures. 4. Families are supported in their role as primary caregiver. 5. Societies are aware and supportive of the child's right to freedom from all forms of violence. 6. Child protection systems ensure adequate care: professionals are committed and competent, certification and training, standards,

- indicators and tools and systems of monitoring and evaluation.
7. Child protection systems have transnational and cross-border mechanisms in place.
 8. The child has support and protection.
 9. Training on identification of risks at all levels.
 10. There are safe, well-publicized, confidential and accessible reporting mechanisms in place.

Governments

IRELAND (Department of health and children)	1999	Guidelines	Children first National guidelines for the protection and welfare of children.	http://www.dcy.gov.ie/documents/publications/Children_First_A4.pdf	Guidelines are intended to assist people in identifying and reporting child abuse. Definition of objects and principles and practices for best practice in child protection.
ITALY (MAE, Digression Generale per la Cooperazione allo Sviluppo)	2011	Guidelines	Guidelines on Italian Cooperation, Guidelines on Children.	http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:zR7UZ2n3evwJ:www.regione.toscana.it/documents/10180/871678/Linee%2BGuida%2Bsu%2BMinori%2B2011.doc/f8cc3e4a-4572-4b7f-972e-583f6d336401%3Bsessionid%3D5408535FF6DDD4AD591FC676BC20DEC8.web-rt-as01-p1%3Fversion%3D1.0+&cd=4&hl=it&ct=clnk&gl=it	-Education; -Sexual and commercial exploitation; -Juvenile Justice; -Child labor; -Children and crisis; -Children and migration; -Children and disabilities.
IRELAND (Health Service Executive)	2011	Handbook	Child Protection and Welfare, Practice handbook	http://www.tusla.ie/uploads/content/CF_Welfare_Practicehandbook.pdf	- Definitions; - Roles and Responsibilities; - Social work procedures and practice; - Support and Guidance;
FILIPPINE (Committee for the Special Protection of Children Department of Justice, Padre Faura, Manila)	2012/2016	Report	A comprehensive program on child protection: Filipino children from abuse, exploitation and violence.	https://www.doj.gov.ph/files/2016/CPCP%202012-2016.pdf	Children exposition to abuse and exploitation. -Key component of a national child protection system. -Circle of care and protection. -Major strategies and care intervention
ITALY (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	2012	Guidelines	Italian Cooperation Guidelines	http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgs/documentazione/NotamativaItaliana/2013-	See: The commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking of children

Directorate General for Development Cooperation)			:	04-Guidelines on Children	19_LineeGuida_Minori_ENG.pdf	
NEW ZEALAND (New Zealand Ministry of Social development)	2015	Guidelines		Safer organizations Safer Children Guidelines for child protection policies to build safer organizations	http://childrensactionplan.govt.nz/assets/CAP-Uploads/childrens-workforce/Safer-Organisations-safer-children.pdf	-Children's Action Plan: framework to protect children. -Detailed guidelines on developing policies in a way that supports the development of sustainable cultures of child protection. -Review tool to help organizations identify gaps in their current policies. -Guidelines on what should be included in a high-quality policy. Includes links to more detailed resources.
ENGLAND (Department of Education)	2015	Guidelines		Child protection in England, legislation, policy and guidance	https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-protection-system/england/legislation-policy-guidance/	A guide to inter-agency working to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.
ITALY (Region Lombardia)	2016	Guidelines		Guidelines on Children.	http://www.redditoautonomia.regione.lombardia.it/shared/ccurl/640/531/BURL_SEO7_19-02-2016.pdf	-favorire l'omogeneità delle azioni di tutela per i minori sul territorio regionale; -garantire maggiore efficacia degli interventi rispetto ai bisogni dei minori e delle famiglie in difficoltà -promuovere la conoscenza degli strumenti e delle prassi di intervento; integrare le banche dati dei diversi soggetti; -rendere maggiormente efficace la collaborazione tra i diversi attori istituzionali.

NON-Governmental Organizations (ONG)

SAVE THE CHILDREN	2003	Report		A common approach to Child Protection for international NGOs	http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/sites/default/files/documents/1603.pdf	Setting and standards about child protection. Standards: policy, procedures and systems, prevention, codes of practice and behavior, implementation in different country and local contexts, equity, communication systems, education and training, access to advice and support, implementation and monitoring, working with partners.
SAVE THE CHILDREN	2005	Handbook		Child Rights Programming	http://images.savethechildren.it/f/download/Policies/ch/child-rights-handbook.pdf	This handbook aims to introduce Child Rights Programming - Save the Children's approach to the use of human rights principles and standards in its work with children, their families, cares and communities.
ECPAT	2006			Child protection policies and procedures	http://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/legacy/child_protection_policies.pdf	Named child protection officer, specific requirements and practices, relating to child protection, reporting and referral procedures.
SAVE THE CHILDREN	2010			Adapting a Systems Approach to Child Protection: Key Concepts and Considerations	http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/sites/default/files/documents/2778.pdf	
OXFAM	2011	Paper		Policy and	https://www.oxfam.org.au	To protect children from abuse and to ensure that

(OUA)			procedure on child protection	/wp-content/uploads/site-media/pdf/OAus-ChildSafePolicy-0211.pdf	Oxfam Australia's work does not perpetuate or reinforce systematic or structural abuse and discrimination of children.
WORLD VISION	2011	Discussion Paper	A systems approach to child protection	http://www.wvi.org/sites/default/files/Systems_Approach_to_Child_Protection.pdf	The main aims of a systems approach are to strengthen the protective nature of the environment around children and to strengthen children themselves, to ensure their wellbeing and fulfil their rights to protection from abuse, neglect, exploitation and other forms of violence.
WORLD VISION	2011		Analysis, design and planning tools for child protection	http://childprotectionforum.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/CP-ADAPT_2-May-2012.pdf	The ADAPT for Child Protection has been specifically designed to help with the identification, prioritization and root cause analysis of child protection issues. It is split in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National level analysis; - Community level analysis; - Listening to Children; - Listening to Adults; - Learning to Key Stakeholders; - Debriefing with Community
OXFAM (OUA)	2012		Child protection Policy	https://www.oxfam.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Child-Protection-Policy-Revised-2012.pdf	Purpose, context, scope, definitions, policy statement.
FHI 360	2012	Toolkit	Child Protection Basic. Child Protection toolkit (Manual 1)	https://www.fhi360.org/sites/default/files/media/documents/child-protection-basics.pdf	FHI 360 developed Child Protection Basics to educate its country program staff and the local staff of implementing partners on the fundamental aspects of child protection (CP). The manual is intended for everyone involved in programming for vulnerable children, from senior management staff to community volunteers.
TERRE des HOMMES	2013	Paper	Protect my future, why child protection matters	http://www.terredeshommes.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/20130322_protect_our_future_summary_document_april_2013.pdf	Lack of attention to child abuse, neglect and exploitation. -Global crisis in child protection. -The paper is the culmination of inter-agency thematic papers on the links between child protection and major development goals, equality, health, governance, population dynamics, conflicts, disasters, education, growth and employment. The paper underlines the consequences of the crisis of child protection.
SAVE THE CHILDREN	2013-2015	Strategy	Save the Children's Child Protection Strategy	http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/sites/default/files/documents/sc_cp_strategy1.pdf	-Context: sexual violence against children, children associated with armed forces or armed groups, family separation. -Strategy framework: strategic priorities. -Monitoring, evaluation and learning: global mandatory child protection indicators.

Milano, 10/02/2017