

GENDER TIP SHEET FOR CHILD PROTECTION

Purpose: This tip sheet is designed to support child protection actors in mainstreaming gender into all aspects of Child Protection programming.

Why is gender important for the Child Protection Sector in the Rohingya Refugee Response? A business case for focusing on gender:

- Duty-bearers, including state authorities and humanitarian partners, have a duty of care towards children, especially those in vulnerable and unsafe conditions, which is heightened by crises, disasters, and conflict.
- Children have the inherent right to grow up in a safe and secure environment, free from violence, abuse, negligence, and all kinds of exploitation, and have equal access to essential services, including but not limited to food, nutrition, health, education, protection, shelter, and WASH facilities.
- Gender-responsive and community-based child protection strategies are crucial to mitigate the risk of many child protection issues, which are driven by harmful gender norms and abuse, to build long-term resilience in the community and to shift attitudes that perpetuate cycles of violence.
- Gender-sensitive child protection programming to promote a healing, empowering, and protective environment for children of all genders.

Questions to discuss with your team when doing gender analysis in child protection.

Norms and Attitudes: Are there taboos or beliefs that constrain girls' boys, or gender diverse children's ability to exercise their rights? How do they deal with threats? What are the main factors driving child protection concerns like child labor, child marriage, trafficking, domestic violence, child recruitment in the community, and how do they differ for boys, girls and other gender diversified children?

Differentiated impacts: What are the specific protection risks faced by children in the camps? What specific risks has been heightened or created by the crisis (e.g., sexual violence, child labor, child marriage or early marriage, recruitment into gangs)

Resources and Access: Are child protection issues adequately addressed in the Humanitarian Response Plan, sectoral and humanitarian response plans? What gender-sensitive programs or initiatives are currently in place for child protection, and how effective are they? How does current child protection services and programming address the specific needs of children by age and gender and what are the service gaps?

Barriers and Gaps: Specific risk factors impact boys and girls differently. It should include the underlying reasons behind the heightened risks. What protective strategies can be adapted to meet emerging risks such as child trafficking, forced recruitment, increasing violence, sexual exploitation of young girls and boys in camps which have reportedly increased due to camp-level instability? What are the service gaps that can be improved towards integrated delivery?

2. Entry points/focusing areas and Good Practice (include examples of good practice)

Governance and policy	<p>Develop, adopt, and implement inclusive and gender-responsive policies, guidelines and accountability mechanisms to address child protection issues. Good practices can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Integrated referral pathways to ensure children receive the required services in a gender-sensitive manner • Integrating gender analysis into the policy development process to ensure that all gender identities are protected from risks and have equal access to services. • Guided gender-sensitive standard operating procedures (SOPs) for managing child protection cases and support for survivors and children at risk. • Child Protection agencies are adhering to child-safeguarding policies, child-friendly feedback and complain mechanism and PSEA policies by ensuring all children's access regardless of their age, gender and disability. • Enhancing coordination with law enforcement and camp security personnel (ABN) and Camp Administration (CIC) to ensure child and gender sensitive response to vulnerable children.
Access and Opportunities	<p>Enhance access to child protection services focusing on diverse groups based on their age, gender, disability, location of the residence etc. Good practices can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure gender-balanced trained staff to promote safe spaces for both girls and boys in training ensure that services are provided in a gender and culturally sensitive way for example assign female facilitator for conducting training with the adolescent girls group and male facilitator for adolescent boys group. - Incorporate gender-transformative approaches to engage men and boys as allies in child protection activities to prevent Child Protection concerns.
Agency and Empowerment	<p>Strengthen the agency of children to address harmful practices and gender-based violence.</p> <p>Good practices can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure inclusive leadership and skill development training that empowers both girls and boys, with a focus on self-confidence, decision-making, public speaking, taking initiatives for strengthening Child Protection system for their community.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage girl-led initiatives and gender-equitable participation in awareness campaigns and community events on child protection issues, awareness events, drama performance etc. • Strengthening community-based groups (CBCPC, mother groups, father groups, girls groups, boys groups) to identify the children at risk or with CP concerns, refer them to appropriate services and also work as an agent to address the root causes of violence against children • establish inclusive mechanisms for gender-inclusive events, for example sports and dialogue sessions that encourage equal participation and build confidence among both girls and boys.
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3. Data sets to enable Sex-Age-Disability Disaggregated Data (SADD) for gender analysis

Data sets to consider	Baseline	Current Data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of 5Ws reports and dataset submitted by partners, disaggregated by gender for analysis • Number of child protection cases dataset by partners through CPIMS+, disaggregated by gender for analysis • Number of CP situation monitoring data entries reported by partners through the CPSM dashboard, disaggregated by gender for analysis 	1 per month 16 Partners using CPIMS+ 30% Female and 70% Male representation	1 per month 18 Partners using CPIMS+ 50% male and 50 % female representation

4. Performance indicators and entry points

	Minimum indicators for ensuring gender equality and WE actions	Key Discussion Questions
Child protection policies and standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of humanitarian organizations and service centers with written child safeguarding policies and standards and Code of Conduct • % of humanitarian partners who have dedicated staff and specialists trained on child protection, and support for psychosocial services as part of their onboarding and regular capacity development, disaggregated by sex • Number of law enforcement staff and community volunteers who receive training on child protection standards and referral pathways • % of children under the age of 18 who say they are provided with information on where to go for help and advice about abuse, harassment, and bullying, disaggregated by sex and age • CPSM have equal representation of man, women, boys and girls, children with disabilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are staff trained, aware of gender-based violence and gender-specific needs in child protection and do they understand their responsibilities and ethical obligations on CP? • Do relevant program staff understand and use recognized child protection standards with a focus on gender equality? • How are complaints about staff or partners' staff handled? Are there clear, accessible, and confidential mechanisms for reporting abuse or neglect, with an emphasis on protecting the reporting party, especially from retaliation? • Is information about child protection issues and/or activities provided in accessible, appropriate, and understandable ways to different stakeholder groups, including children?
Access to protection services and support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of children experienced or at risk of abuse, neglect, violence, neglect receive quality and gender sensitive Child Protection response based on their needs and strengths disaggregated by sex and age • Number of Cases disaggregated by sex and age identified and referred by children, caregivers and community people • Number of other sectors staff who receive training on child protection standards and referral pathways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can we enhance community protection support systems available to adolescent girls, boys, and gender-diverse children, with a focus on their specific needs. • Are there data on girls and boys with disabilities and their challenges with accessing protection services?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of adolescents participating in Child Protection activities, disaggregated by sex 	
Engagement and Behavioral Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of youth groups and children's organizations/groups that are participating in behavioral change campaigns on child protection, education, and health. • % of children interviewed who say they feel empowered and know their rights because of their participation in child protection activities • Number of organizations representing children, youth, and women that are participating in program design, delivery, and monitoring for empowerment and protection. • % of children and caregivers who say they feel safe reporting child protection incidents • % of children interviewed who believe that girls and boys have an equal right to services and participation, disaggregated by sex • Number of adolescents and young adults who are represented in community feedback and information sharing, specifically relating to child health and protection, disaggregated by sex 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can we effectively deliver social messages to caregivers and children, particularly adolescent boys and girls, on issues like child labor and child recruitment? • How can we reach families to address cultural and economic factors contributing to child marriage in this community focusing on empowering girls and gender-diverse children to resist? • What practical support systems can we provide to families at risk of child marriage with an emphasis on preventing the child marriages? • What are the main challenges faced by caregivers that lead to child neglect, and how can we address them? • What measures can support caregivers to provide equitable care for both boys and girls, considering gendered expectations? • How can we ensure that family reunification processes are equally effective for all genders and respect gender diversity? • What additional support do families need to ensure the successful reintegration of reunified children particularly for girls and gender-diverse children?
Family Tracing and Reunification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of Unaccompanied and separated children reunified with their families within six months, disaggregated by sex and age 	

Resources:

- <https://globalcompactrefugees.org/good-practices/strengthening-iecd-rohingya-and-host-community-children>
- Global Protection Cluster (2016). Child Protection in Emergencies Coordination Handbook. https://cpaor.net/sites/default/files/2020-04/Child%20Protection%20Coordination%20Handbook_En.pdf
- Child Protection. <https://rohingyaresponse.org/sectors/coxs-bazar/shelter-cccm>
- Alternative Care during COVID-19-Interim Guidance Numberte. https://rohingyaresponse.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/CPSS-cxb_alternative_care_guidance_Numberte.pdf
- Cox-Bazar Child Protection Sub-Sector (2019). Interagency Family Tracing and Reunification Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Children in Refugee Camps.
- Child Protection in Emergencies: A Toolkit for Practitioners in Pacific Island Countries. <https://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/media/961/file/Child-protection-toolkit.pdf>
- Girls Not Brides. Insights on Prioritising Girl's education. <https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/learning-resources/child-marriage-and-education/insights-on-prioritising-girls-education/>
- Rohingya Refugee Response, Inter-Sector Assessment: Child Protection Sub-Sector (2024)
- UNICEF (2022). Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action.
- Save the Children (2011). Keeping Children Safe: A Toolkit for Child Protection. <https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/document/keeping-children-safe-toolkit-child-protection>