



Project Model for Child Protection and Participation
Children Believe Ethiopia Country Office

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Glossary

Child:

The 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) defines a child as "any human being below the age of eighteen years, unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier." (Convention on the Rights of the Child, G.A. res. 44/25, annex, 44 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 49) at 167, U.N. Doc. A/44/49 (1989), entered into force Sept. 2, 1990). Similarly, according to the Ethiopian National Children's Policy; children are person who are below the age of eighteen years.

Child Protection:

Measures and structures to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence affecting children (Save the Children).

Children's Right:

Children's rights are the human rights of children that include their right to association with both parents, human identity as well as the basic needs for physical protection, food, universal state-paid education, health care, and criminal laws appropriate for the age and development of the child, equal protection of the child's civil rights, and freedom from discrimination on the basis of the child's race, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, national origin, religion, disability, color, ethnicity, or other characteristics. Interpretations of children's rights range from allowing children the capacity for autonomous action to the enforcement of children being physically, mentally and emotionally free from abuse. Other definitions include the rights to care and nurturing (Bandman, B. (1999) Children's Right to Freedom, Care, and Enlightenment. Routledge. p 67.). United Nations educational guides for children classify the rights outlined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child as the "3 Ps": Provision, Protection, and Participation. **Provision** implies children have the right to an adequate standard of living, health care, education and services, and to play and recreation. These include a balanced diet, a warm bed to sleep in, and access to schooling (Young-Bruehl, Elisabeth (2012). Young-Bruehl, Elisabeth (2012). *Childism: Confronting Prejudice Against Children*. New Haven, Connecticut: Yale University Press. p. 10. ISBN 978-0-300-17311-6.)

The Child Rights International Network (CRIN) categorizes rights into two groups:

- 1) Economic, social and cultural rights, related to the conditions necessary to meet basic human needs such as food, shelter, education, health care, and gainful employment. Included are rights to education, adequate housing, food, water, the highest attainable standard of health, the right to work and rights at work, as well as the cultural rights of minorities and indigenous peoples.
- 2) Environmental, cultural and developmental rights, which are sometimes called "third generation rights," and including the right to live in safe and healthy environments and that groups of people have the right to cultural, political, and economic development (Freeman, M. (2000) "The Future of Children's Rights," *Children & Society*. 14(4) p 277-93).

Child Participation:

Children's participation includes the opportunity for children to express their points of view and opinions and thus to influence decisions which may affect their lives. Participation includes different kinds of involvement, contribution, assistance and co-determination (The Importance of Child Participation: Accessed on 2 August 2019 at <https://www.time-to-talk.info/en/2016/06/06/importancechildparticipation/>).

Community-Based Organization (CBO):

CBO is community initiated membership organization made up of a group of individuals in a program community who have joined to further common interests. They often consist of people living near one another, in a given urban neighborhood or rural village. The common interest might be related to production, consumption, the use of common pool resources, or the delivery of services. Examples of CBO include Self- Help Groups (SHGs), women's groups, credit circles, children's clubs, youth clubs, cooperatives and farmer associations, irrigation associations, forest and watershed management groups,

artisan groups, fishery associations, and parent associations etc. CBOs can be stand-alone groups, or they can be linked to federations of groups at the regional, national, or international level.” (CB’s program graduation policy document).

Community Conversation (CC):

CC is effective and participatory dialogue involving boys, girls, men, women, social workers, development agents, community health workers, teachers, community leaders, elders and other influential people facilitated by trained CC facilitators to increase awareness of the community on child protection and participation and other issues that concern the community. CC is used as an effective knowledge and information delivery mechanisms and behavior change communication. At the end of CC sessions, the participants will draw recommendations and action points that they will take as an assignment to implement.

Disaster:

A serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources.

Disaster Risk Management:

Systematic process of using administrative directives, organizations, and operational skills and capacities to implement strategies, policies and improved coping capacities in order to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and possibility of disaster.

Hazard:

A dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity or condition that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage. Examples of hazard may include drought, flood, conflict, land slide, earthquake, pest infestation, wildfire, etc.

Model:

A thing (a system, procedure, etc.) used as an example or as a guide to follow or imitate (online dictionary accessed on 2 August 2019 at <https://www.google.com/search?rlz=1C1GCEUenET821ET821&ei=hCVEXcSINYzawALytpHICA> & q= model+definition&oq=model+definition&gs).

Risk:

The combination of the probability of an event and its negative consequences.

Risk Reduction:

The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events.

Vulnerability:

The characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard

Acronyms

ACPF	African Child Policy Forum
ACRWC	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
CSA	Central Statistical Agency
CPP	Child Protection and Participation
CB	Children Believe
CBCPM	Community Based Child Protection Mechanisms
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Community Conversation
CPMS	Child Protection Minimum Standards
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
ILO	International Labor Organization
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IOM	International Office of Migration
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MELKS	Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Knowledge Sharing
MoLSA	Ministry of Social and Labor Affairs
MVC	Most Vulnerable children
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendants
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
WRP	Woreda Risk Profile

Background of Children Believe

Children Believe (formerly Christian Children's Fund of Canada) is a child-centered, community based international development organization devoted to addressing the needs of children in developing countries. Children Believe (CB) is a Canada based registered charity, which is a member of ChildFund Alliance – a coalition of international organizations who create significant changes in the lives of impoverished children, families, and communities in over 50 countries throughout Asia, Latin America and Africa. The ChildFund Alliance members are headquartered in Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Sweden, Taiwan and USA.

Globally, CB has over 58 years of experience managing child and community development in developing countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. With its headquarters in Markham, Canada, CB is governed by a volunteer Board of Directors.

CB envisions a world where every child has a voice and the ability to achieve their full potential and it works to realize its mission to create a future of hope for children, families, and communities by helping them develop the skills and resources to overcome poverty and injustice. Its program goal is to improve quality of life for children and youth in empowered communities through enhanced family and community capacity for sustainable development.

CB started its operation in Ethiopia in 1987 prompted by the severe drought situation of 1984/85 and CB has 30 years of experience in managing multi-sectoral development programs in Ethiopia that have reached out to over a million children, families and communities. CB Ethiopia program follows holistic child and youth development program approach and its program components are multi-sectoral and integrated to address the problem of children, families and communities. In line with this, the major focus and program sectors of CB have been Education; Health (maternal, new born and child health) and Nutrition; Sustainable Livelihood Development; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Child Protection; Child and Youth Participation, Gender Equality, and Strengthening Community Organizations. As need arises, CB is engaged in responding to emergencies to save lives and restore the livelihood of disaster-affected communities.

Over the years, CB learned that children and families that live in poverty, inequality and injustice experience not only material resources but they also lack protection, equal opportunities, capabilities and space to negotiate their priorities and have a say in their own futures. Hence, child protection and participation will be among the focus areas of CB Ethiopia for the coming three years. Accordingly, this project model for child protection and participation (CPP) is prepared to guide the staff in the process of designing, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CPP interventions.

I. Landscape of the Child Protection and Participation in Ethiopia

1.1. Existing Situation in Ethiopia and Africa

According to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, every person below the age of eighteen years is a child. Similarly, according to the Ethiopian National Children's Policy; children are person who are below the age of eighteen years. More than 48 percent of Ethiopia's population are children aged 18 and below. Child participation involves "ongoing processes which include information-sharing and dialogue between children and adults based on mutual respect, and in which children can learn how their views and those of adults are taken into account and shape the outcome of such processes" (UNCRC, 2009: par 3).

Child participation is very important not only for children but also for the society at large. Though child participation has multiple outcome for child development, for integrating children perspective and empowering children; the participation of children in decision that affect them is limited in different communities. According to a study conducted by The African Child policy forum, 2016 though there are different efforts to be coherent with the different laws and policies on child protection and participation; there is still limited meaningful participation of children in Ethiopia as well as in Africa. According to the same report; even where child participation happens, such participation is less than genuine because the views of children are not taken seriously or taken properly into account in decision making.

According to Save the Children, the term child protection refers to safeguarding children from harm. These harms include violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect. The ultimate goal of child protection is to promote, protect and fulfil children's rights to protection from abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence. Protecting children's rights is crucial to their survival, health and well-being, yet millions of children remain at risk of violence, exploitation and abuse and harmful practices.

Due to different factors, Children in the world experience child protection violations in their day-to-day life. These child protection violations can lead to different physical, psychological and social distractions of the children. According to UNICEF 2017; many children in Africa are subjected to poverty, harmful practices, conflict, abuse and lack of education. "Violence against children remains a pervasive, but largely ignored issue in many parts of the world, particularly in Africa. This is certainly the case in Ethiopia, where children regularly face humiliating physical punishment and psychological abuse at home, in school and in the community-at-large (The African Child Policy Forum ,2006).

In Ethiopia, in spite of the CO effort to promote and protect the rights of children including signing and ratifying regional and international agreements, incorporating them into national laws and establishing the necessary legal and administrative arrangements, the problem of child right violation and abuse is still high. Violence affecting children in many forms is widespread in Ethiopia. The prevalence of physical abuse, sexual abuse, early marriage, female genital mutilation, trafficking, verbal abuse and child labor are high in the Country. Factors like traditional and cultural beliefs, attitude and practice of parents and the society which encourage physical punishment to discipline children and considering children as powerless and ignoring their opinion and views are some of the major factors contributing for the high prevalence of child abuse in Ethiopia as well as in Africa.

1.2. Magnitude of child right violations and abuse in Ethiopia and Africa

Since many cases of child right violations and abuses are not reported and many happens in closed doors; establishing the precise magnitude of child abuse for any given country is very difficult.

As per reports revealed by different studies, the problem of child right violation and abuse is very high in Africa." At least 50 per cent of children between the ages of 2 and 17 years experienced one or more forms of violence across Africa in the past year" (Better care Network,2017). As per one study conducted by The African Child Policy forum, 2014; 60% of children in Zambia, morocco and Uganda and around

half of children in Mali and Ethiopia experienced physical punishment from family members. Similarly, according to ILO,2019, one-fifth of all African children involved in child labor.

Likewise, when we see the magnitude of child right violations and child abuse in Ethiopia it is very high. Though birth registration is very crucial for children only 3% of children under five have registered their birth. In other area 58% of women age 25-49 marry before the age of 18 which shows high prevalence of early marriage in the Country. The prevalence of female genital mutilation is also high in Ethiopia with 65 % of women circumcision. (Central Statistical Authority, 2016). The magnitude of Child sexual abuse is also very high. A study carried out in Addis Ababa indicated that child sexual abuse prevalence rate is 38.5 % among the general public. (Ethiop J Health sci. 2012). 1.2 million children and women between the ages of 8-24 years are also victims of trafficking in the country every year as per the report from International Office of Migration (IOM). In other area a survey from MoLSA, Central Statistics Agency (CSA) and ILO also showed that about 84 per cent of the country's children below the age of 15 engaged in activities that may be regarded as child labour. (The African child information hub, 2012).

From these figures, we can clearly see that the magnitude of different child right violations and child abuse are very high both in Ethiopia as well as in Sub Saharan Africa, which need the attention of all concerned bodies in addressing the problem.

1.3. Type of child right violations and abuses

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) sets out the rights of children i.e the right to survive; the right to develop to their fullest; the right to protection from harmful practices, abuse and exploitation, and the right to participate fully in family, cultural and social life. Through signing this convention; Governments are committed to protect the rights of children. Violations of these obligations in the conventions considered as human right violation. Governments promote legal defense and protection for children through addressing their social welfare; health, education and special needs.

"Child abuse is any deliberate behavior or action that endangers a child's health, survival, well-being and development. " (FHi 360,2012). Child right violations and abuses are internationally recognized as a serious public health, human rights, legal and social issue. It also occurs in many different settings and in every culture, country and context. The following are the major type of child right violations and abuses:

- **Physical abuse:** It refer to any action, which cause physical harm or injury to the child like slapping, corporal or physical punishment, punching and kicking.
- **Emotional and psychological abuse:** refers to verbal abuse which makes the children to feel shame, threaten, blame, intimidate. It also includes humiliating and degrading treatment such as bad name calling, constant criticism, belittling, persistent shaming, solitary confinement and isolation.
- **Sexual abuse** involves forcing children to involve in sexual acts like rape, penetration, incest, early and forced marriage, involvement in pornography, and sexual slavery.
- **Neglect** refers to deliberately, or through carelessness or negligence, failing to provide for, or secure for a child, their rights to physical safety and development.
- **Child exploitation-** Exploitation refers to the use of children for someone else's advantage, gratification or profit often resulting in unjust, cruel and harmful treatment of the child. These activities are to the detriment of the child's physical or mental health, education, moral or social-emotional development.
- **Child trafficking** - Child trafficking is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of children for the purpose of exploitation. It is a violation of their rights and well-being and denies them the opportunity to reach their full potential.
- **Violence** - Violence is all forms of physical or mental violence, injury and abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse.

1.4. Cause and Impact of child right violations and abuse

The cause of child right violation and abuse varies in different settings, cultures and social contexts. There are many things that can cause child abuse. The reasons are often complex, and there's no single

or simple explanation. Lack of awareness of parents or caregivers on child protection and development is one of the major cause of child right violations and abuse. Many parents and caregivers do not have the proper knowledge and awareness on child protection and the impact of child abuse. Cultural, religious and social practices which violate the right of children are also causes of abuse in many communities. For example, early marriage and female genital mutilation have cultural justification in some communities. Whereas physical punishment of children considered as a way for disciplining children in many societies. Through breaking the existing social protection systems in the family as well as community; poverty and natural disasters also play leading role for the cause of child right violations and abuses.

As per the African Child Policy forum 2006 report collected from children on the cause of child abuse, the children identified” cultural and attitudinal problems, lack of awareness, family disagreements, perceptions about how children should behave, the government’s failure to take strict measures against child abusers, as well as poverty and alcoholism” as the major reasons for the practice of child right violation and abuse. In addressing child right violation and abuse, it is crucial to clearly understand the cause that enable us to address root causes.

When we see the impact of child right violation and abuse, it can affect the physical, psychological, cognitive, and behavioral development of children. The consequences can vary from minor injuries to severe brain damage and even death. It can negatively affect children’s physical, cognitive, emotional, and social development, resulting in aggressiveness, inability to control emotions, depression, and learning difficulties, low self-esteem, feeling of guilty, suicidal thoughts and suicide. Thus, the impact can affect the victims themselves as well as the society.

Child abuse affects victims’ education, long-term physical and mental health and work performance, and increases the risk of adult aggression, violence and criminality. There are also social and economic impacts which are related to different cost in dealing with the abused, supporting different psychosocial programs, establishing foster care homes and the like. In addition to this violence and abuse against children also reduce the educational performance of children which has a direct link to their success in their future life and in producing productive citizens. So child right violations and abuse are violation of human right of children and need to be addressed. Further to its negative impact on the life of children it has also affects the society and the economy, which need great attention.

1.5. Child protection and participation initiatives in the country

The Ethiopian government has undertaken policy reforms, put legal instruments, and developed guidelines aimed at ensuring compatibility with the international human right instruments relevant to the protection of the right and welfare of children. Ethiopia is one of the signatories of the UN CRC and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC). These international agreements are already incorporated as integral parts of the Federal Constitution. With a view to backing such an imperative effort, the National Coordinating Body for Multi-Sectorial and Integrated Response to Violence against Women and Children was launched in 2009. It formulated a five-year strategy and action plan with a view to addressing juvenile justice and violence against women. The Plan ensures action for survival, development, protection and participation of children by all concerned organs at different levels of government. Besides, the Ministry of Justice has set up units in Justice Bureaus to investigate and prosecute crimes committed against children and women.

Moreover, Ethiopia shows its commitment towards the implementation of the convention of the rights of child by conducting training and awareness creation programs as well as by setting up different structures. The Ethiopian government has taken the child protection issue up to the lower level of government sectorial office and it also included child protection issues in its development goal.

The Government has created good policy environment which enable different NGOs and UN agencies to effectively address child protection issues in the County. The Government also recently revised the charity and society law in creating conducive environment for different actors to involve in child right and

participation issues. Different NGOs and UN agencies have been running different program throughout the Country promoting child participation and protection issues.

In spite of the effort being done by different actors, there is still gap in addressing child protection and child right issues in the Country which need attention. As it is also indicated by The African Child policy forum, 2016; in spite of the different efforts there is still limited meaningful participation of children in Ethiopia as well as in other African Countries.

II. Rationale for the development of Child protection and Participation Project model

2.1. Why is the project model needed (the challenges and shortfalls)?

Effective implementation of child protection and participation (CPP) requires clear guideline that can be used not only as a roadmap but also as a tool to understand, design, plan, implement and monitor CPP interventions. CB has been considering CPP as one of the cross-cutting themes but CPP has not been implemented in a systematic, well- structured and focused manner. Moreover, the achievements and results of CPP interventions have not been well documented or shared. This project model can be used as practical guideline and tool to assist CB's and partners' staff in overcoming the shortfalls of unclear about what, how and when to do in relation to impactful and sustainable child protection and participation issues. It is expected that this project model will:

- Create clarity on child protection, DRR and child participation.
- Create common understanding among staff of child protection issues and standards of practice for innovative CPP interventions.
- Increase awareness of staff about how to prevent or mitigate abuse and exploitation of children in emergencies.
- Increase knowledge of staff on the importance of mainstreaming CPP into existing or on-going sectors' interventions.
- Create understanding among staff on effective CPP monitoring, evaluation and learning and ensuring sustainability of the intervention results.

2.2. What would the project model serve (In which contexts it works and not be considered)?

The project model will be applied in rural and urban, normal and emergency settings. However, it should be noted that the project model is not sufficient by itself and it should be used along with internationally agreed standards as set out in the Red Cross Code of Conduct, Core Humanitarian Standard and Sphere Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Emergencies (crisis situation), Minimum Standards in Disaster Response and other related guidelines and tools.

2.3. By Whom the Project Model Can Be Used

The project model on CPP will be used by CB and its partner staff and concerned government staff, local and international NGOs who are directly involved in CPP focused project need assessment, design, planning, implementation and evaluation.

III. Targets groups and beneficiaries

3.1. Who are the primary targets or project participants?

Child Protection and Participation (CPP) project model is inclusive of all children under 18 years of age and gives attention to special needs of boys and girls. The primary beneficiaries of the Child Protection and Participation (CPP) project model are all children who are in emergency context, children who are at risk of, or currently suffering in situations of abuse, exploitation, neglect, trafficking, discrimination, all forms of violence and torture within families or communities.

CPP is relevant to all life cycle stages of children development. Though certain activities are focused on specific life stages. For example; to ensure protection of children under 12 years of age, more focus is put on building capacity of parent, care givers, primary service providers such as teachers, traditional and faith leaders, CBOs, traditional birth attendants (TBA) and community members from all sub-groups: women, men, girls and boys (including the most vulnerable).

For children aged 12-18, establish and capacitate children/youth representative groups, develop policies and tools on child & youth participation in decisions & actions to build their life skill and increase their participation in the community as well as across the design, planning, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation of programs. A single CPP project may decide to target one specific life cycle stage, or to impact all life stages generally. Decisions to focus on specific life cycle stages should be based on the results of the child protection community mapping analysis, Woreda Risk Profile (WRP), selected Child Protection Minimum Standards (CPMS), local partner capacity and interest, and on patterns of violence and exploitation.

3.2. Who are the secondary targets?

The secondary targets of the CPP project model are civil society organizations such as African Child Policy Forum, Child Fund International, and different international NGOs, as well as donors, UN Agencies, African union and relevant government offices, research institutions, universities for advocacy, knowledge and experiences sharing and joint resource mobilization and utilization purposes.

3.3. What are the criteria for the selection of the targets?

The CPP project model should be planned and implemented by the local CPP group. The core sector focus or program priorities, suggested approaches and change objectives of FY20-22 strategic plan of CB-Ethiopia are the key starting points for selection of the CPP project model targets. These are interventions that impact child protection and participation issues and system gaps which are commonly found in numerous context. The activities previously aligned to sectors have been re-assigned/re-grouped to fall within the following 4 CB global pathways: support thriving communities, advance child right and protection, promote equality for girls, and partner with children for change.

The 2nd criterial for selection of the CPP project model targets is the 4 priority actions related with our center of excellence on Child Protection in Emergencies / Disaster Risk Management. These are undertaking mapping of child protection systems and existing gaps in disaster prone operational areas, building the capacity of staff and community based organizations and key members of the communities on child protection in emergencies, creating safe environment for children in the communities and at schools, and strengthen child-friendly justice system.

The CPP group should consider choosing two or more of this interventions based on the issues, gaps, and opportunities identified through child protection community mapping and Woreda Risk Profile (WRP) from each local partner.

The 3rd criteria for selection of the CPP project model targets is our key approach to excel on Child Protection in Emergencies/ Disaster Risk Management. This is by adopting Child Protection Minimum Standards (CPMS) in humanitarian actions. The CPP group will selects few standards from the CPMS that cover priority or weaker aspects of child protection work as per issues and gabs identified in the local

context. The CPP group will then discuss and agree targets and target definitions (where relevant) to the key actions and measurements of the selected standards, and, where targets need to be lowered, agree on subsequent steps to promote eventual attainment of the original target.

The criteria for selection of secondary targets for the CPP project model is our strategic priority to increase influence. CB Ethiopia Country Office will enhance the visibility and recognition of its work; establish and strengthen partnership with like-minded organizations for the protection, participation and development of children; widen and strengthen networking; improve communications; and proactively engage donors, local governments, public/communities and other key stakeholders to increase its influence.

3.4. How does the project model address those who are vulnerable to a serious violation of child rights?

Though the Child Protection and Participation project model focuses on building a protective environment for all children in each community, the most vulnerable children are a special focus for inclusion and impact. In order to better target the most vulnerable children (MVC) the following methods will be used:

- 1) Identify which children are commonly excluded in the specific local context:** for example, children with disabilities may be excluded from resources and from taking part within their own household, as well as from schools, community resources and access to livelihoods. Girls may be excluded from taking part in community life or from accessing education. Results of the child protection community mapping and Woreda Risk Profile (WRP) will be used to identify which children are excluded, the causes and consequence of their exclusion. After identifying the nature and root causes of exclusion, appropriate response can be designed in a CPP project to address the root causes, and ensure the commonly excluded children are included at all stages of implementation.
- 2) Using community based child protection mechanisms (CBCPM):** community based child protection mechanism is a network or group of individuals at community level who work towards child protection goals. This includes children committee, girls club, parent committee, Idir, youth groups, religious groups, and CBOs. Capacity building trainings will be provided to members of such groups on identifying and referring commonly excluded children to the needed services. Support CBCPM to develop link with formal (governmental) aspects of child protection systems at local, regional and national level. This will increase the access of commonly excluded children to formal and informal care within their community, as well as to protective structures and mechanisms.
- 3) Promoting Children's Participation:** promoting the involvement of commonly excluded children in the decisions that affect their lives is central to including them in society and increasing their protection. Programing aimed at promoting children's participation should support excluded children in building self-esteem, resilience and social skills. Children's groups and peer-to-peer mechanisms can be used to promote the involvement of excluded children within community activities.
- 4) Involving Children in planning, monitoring and evaluating our programs:** the CPP project promotes establishment of CPP group. The CPP group will consist of various stakeholders, including children commonly excluded. These group must place a special priority and be specific in including experience, insights and ideas of excluded children during planning, monitoring and evaluation of program interventions.

IV. The Model Framework

4.1. The how the model works

Our strategic plan for the coming three years (fiscal year 20-22) is the base for the project model. The model aligns with both our strategic plan specifically with third and fourth pathways: *Children are Protected and Children and Youth Participated for Change*. It is also in line with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG#16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children; SDG# 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilations; SDG# 16.9: Provide legal identity for all including birth registration; and SDG#16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

The following key focus areas guide us on how the model works:

- a) **Mobilizing and securing required resources:** The necessary technical, administrative and support staff with required level education and experience will be brought on board and financial resource will be solicited and secured for the implementation of the project model.
- b) **Need identification and proper planning:** Child protection and participation issues will be analyzed in participatory manner involving the community, local government offices and other stakeholders through needs assessments and community-based child protection mapping and vulnerability assessments. Existing challenges and root causes of problems related to child abuse, neglect, exploitation and other forms of violence against children as well as the solutions (including existing potentials, resources and appropriate approaches and strategies) to address the problems will be identified and prioritized. Planning is one of the crucial steps that will be given due attention. Planning will be undertaken on annual basis and the work plan that depicted quarterly action plan will be reviewed on quarterly basis. Roles and responsibilities and contribution of each key stakeholders and specific monitoring framework will be set during the planning process.
- c) **Building capacity of CB's, partners' and local government's staff on child protection and child participation in decisions and actions:** CB's, partners' and local government's staff will have conceptual understanding on child rights, child protection and participation; knowledge and skill on undertaking needs assessment, situational analysis/ gap identification, and conducting child protection community mapping and how to actively involve communities (girls, boys, men, women, community leaders and other influential community members) and relevant institutions (schools, health facilities and law enforcement institutions). Undertaking a capacity gap assessment is crucial. Training, workshop, experience sharing and on-the-spot technical support (providing advice/supportive supervision), coaching, mentoring and role modelling are among the means to build capacity of the CPP workforces.
- d) **Increasing awareness and knowledge among the communities and community-based organization (CBOs) about CPP:** Well-tailored behavioral change communication approaches and materials (including community conversation guide, dramas and campaigns) will be used to increase awareness and knowledge of the communities on child right, child protection and participation. The project model also focuses on community-based organization (CBOs) capacity assessment including CBO self-assessment that is conducted on annual basis and CBOs' capacity building with the emphasis on their initiatives on enhancing child protection and participation and building children's resilience and the resilience of their families and communities during emergencies or shocks.
- e) **Strengthening Child Protection and Participation Structures:** There are already existing structures, which are directly or indirectly dealing with child protection and participation issues. CB will support communities, institutions and government offices in identifying and strengthening suitable structures. Such structures may include Child Protection Committees in the community, Child Protection and Participation Clubs in schools and Children's Parliaments. The mandate, roles and responsibilities of the existing structures and how to make better use of them in different context and at different levels (at village, schools, Kebele, district, zone, region and national levels) will be assessed and their

capacity will be build (through technical and material supports). Establishing new child protection and participation structures can be viewed as an option if found to be more beneficial or feasible. The roles and responsibility of Child Protection and Participation Structures should be clear and workable aiming at contributing to combating harmful traditional practices and other barriers to child protection (identifying and reporting child abuses, neglect, exploitation and all forms of violation against children, dismantling barriers to child protection, and strengthening the voice of children) and enhancing their meaningful participation in decisions and actions that concern them. Child participation platform will be created and strengthened through CPP structures. The linkages between the structures and child protection stakeholders will be built to proactively response to both systemic and emerging issues including child trafficking and child protection in emergencies.

f) Mainstreaming Child Protection and Participation: CB will ensure that child protection and participation issues inform all aspects of its program interventions including education, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, gender equality, disaster risk reduction and emergency response or humanitarian action. Some of the examples of mainstreaming child protection in education, health and nutrition sectors are presented under '*Linage and Integration*' below.

4.2. The intervention packages; activities, processes, outputs, tracking system

The intervention packages for the project model are categorized into two:

- 1) Child Protection (including child protection in emergency and DRR) and
- 2) Child Participation

Each project model should pass through the following processes:

- **Need Assessment and Analysis:** identifying problems and root causes, gaps and opportunities; and identify and characterizing stakeholders.
- **Project Design and Planning:** Prioritizing and analyzing problems; setting objectives, results, activities and strategies; budgeting; identify risks and assumptions; planning for monitoring and evaluation, and developing M&E framework and resource mobilization.
- **Project Implementation:** preparatory works (conducting baseline survey, office set up, staff recruitment), day-to-day execution of project activities and day-to-day follow up
- **Monitoring:** undertaking regular, participatory and supportive supervision and monitoring.
- **Evaluation** (mid-term and /or final evaluation).

a) Activities: Child Protection

The following are sample activities under respective result to address child abuse, neglect, exploitation and other forms of violence against children.

Result/Output: Increased awareness, knowledge and skills and practices of community, CBOs on child protection and disaster risk reduction (DRR)

- Organize training of trainers (ToT) on Disaster Risk Reduction and child protection for staff of CB, partners and government offices/institution and undertake vulnerability assessment.
- Conduct Community Conversation (CC) and tailored orientation for community members including children, youth and parents, community leaders) on child protect (how to combat/ prevent HTP, child abuse, trafficking and exploitation and violence against children and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
- Conduct awareness raising campaigns and orientation in the communities on the importance of birth registration.
- Provide training to child club, child protection committee members and CBO representatives (f/m) on child protection.
- Deliver life skill training for vulnerable children (f/m) to build their resilience capacity

Result/Output: Strengthened child-sensitive child protection structures, referral and linkage, law-enforcement systems

- Provide hotline service technology, data and reporting devices to law enforcing bodies (child protection centres)
- Provide training to social accountability groups and duty bearers / to law enforcing bodies and CBO representatives on child protection and DRR, reporting referral and linkage and accountability.
- Deliver training to Kebele Administrative, District and Health Facilities workers on importance of birth registration and on how to provide standard birth certificate to children.
- Provide material and technical support (advice) to Kebele Administrative, District and Health Facilities on developing and issuing standard birth certificate.

Result/Output: Improved knowledge and skills of child protection service providers on psychosocial, legal protection and other required supports for children in difficult circumstances or emergencies

- Conduct training for CBOs and Kebele and District representatives, social workers and teachers (m/f) on child protection services (psychosocial, legal protection and other required supports) for children in difficult circumstances or emergencies
- Deliver training for community health promoters (health workers) /volunteers (m/f) on child protection and how to support children in difficult circumstances or emergencies.

Result/Output: Increased access to psychosocial, legal financial, material, and medical supports for children in difficult circumstances or emergencies, children in detention centers or in prison, and victims of violence, abuse and exploitation

- Provide psychosocial, legal, financial, material, and medical supports to children in difficult circumstances or emergencies, children in detention centres or in prison vulnerable children and victims of violence, abuse and exploitation.
- Establish referral linkage with service providers on child protection.
- Conduct community child protection mapping in communities to identify child protection issues.
- Conduct gap assessment and action plan on child protection minimum standard developed
- Provide technical (training mentoring and supervision), material and logistics supports to partners (district offices) in implementing protection of children in emergencies.

b) Activities: Child Participation

There are different models of child participation. It is recommended to refer to Lundy's Model of Participation (https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/lundy_model_of_participation.pdf). The following are key activities related to child participation under respective result/output

Result/Output: Strengthened self-organized children/ youth representative groups or associations for change.

- Develop or adapt child participation methodologies
- Conduct training for representatives of children and youth groups on how to organize and manage children/ youth groups or associations
- Provide material, logistics and technical supports (on-the-spot technical advice and guidance) to children's parliament and self-organized children/ youth representative groups or associations.

Result/Output: Created access to networking, forums and partnership with strategic partners

- Establish partnership with strategic partners who actively involved or collaborate with CB in supporting children and youth to voice their views at local, national and regional levels.
- Provide logistics, material and technical supports to networking, forums and platforms (campaigns, conferences, workshops, and meeting) that promotes children and youth participation at local, national and regional levels.

Result/Output: Increased awareness, knowledge, skills of the communities, parents, children, youth on child right conventions and participation of children

- Conduct Community Conversation (CC) and tailored orientation for community members and CBO leaders on child right conventions and child & youth participation
- Organize workshop organized for influential community leaders, elders, CBO leaders and children and youth representatives on child right conventions and child & youth participation

Result/Output: Increased access to appropriate structures and systems for children & youth participation

- Develop child and youth participation guideline and tools/instruments
- Establish platform (IT technologies, interface meeting) for children and youth to raise their concerns and provide feedback and concerned stakeholders to be held accountable.
- Provide material and technical supports to children & youth participation structures (clubs, groups and association) at local, district and national levels

4.3. Linkage and integration to other issues (sectors)

Linkage:

Child protection and participation project model interventions will be linked to Community-Based Organization (CBs) and Kebele Administration at kebele level, and Women, Children and Youth Office at district level. It is also important to use child sponsorship program to support awareness raising activities and child birth registration process. The social workers can disseminate messages on child protection to families while they undertake home visits to sponsored children. Schools, pre-primary education centers and health facilities can be used as an entry point to provide child protection services.

Mainstreaming and integration of CPP into other sectors:

CB believes that program sectors are interrelated and can result in better impacts on the lives of children if they are well integrated. Similarly, CPP can be mainstreamed in various sectors. The following are some of the examples of mainstreaming CPP.

Education Sector:

- Ensure schools have and abide to code of conduct and child-friendly teaching methodologies, non-violent class management skills and strengthen child protection clubs for safe school environment.
- School safety norms are followed in construction of safe schools to prevent or mitigate impact of hazards.
- Support schools to have disaster management plans and Disaster Management Committee
- Accessible school infrastructure for pupils with disability
- Participation of children in DRR and child protection committee.
- Raise awareness of child protection and hazards and risks in and around school, disseminating child protection advocacy messages and encouraging child participation in schools.
- Conducting teacher training in child protection, DRR and disaster risk management
- Encouraging contest among child protection and DRR clubs in schools.
- Train children in life skills on preventing abuse, exploitation, violence and hazards and to cope up with the effects of hazards.
- Orient children and teachers in the use of first aid.
- Active participation of parents and local community in child protection and DRR school programs.
- Support children out of schools and children affected by conflict and IDP children, separated and unaccompanied children to enable them access to schooling and providing emergency education in formal and non-formal settings.
- Support creating space for children and adolescents in school to actively participate in their education affairs.
- Provide training for teachers on psychosocial support and reproductive health to in turn, help them to support children in need.

- Create a child protection and or DRR focal point in schools to receive and handle cases of abuse, sexual abuse and violence.
- Establish independent complaint mechanisms in school to allow children and parents to report abuses and violence in the education setting.
- Strengthen coordination mechanism among Education Cluster Committees, Parents, Students and Teachers Association (PSTA) and child protection committees work together for the establishment and running of child-friendly spaces, safe playground and early childhood education interventions in community.
- Ensure that children have access to adequate water and sanitation facilities (separate latrines in a safe space and dignity/sanitary kits for girls).

Health and Nutrition Sector:

- Ensure access for children from low-income families, children with special needs, orphans, vulnerable children or victim children to have access to medical services and clinical psychiatric treatment (as need arises)
- Provide training to health workers on how to deal with child victims, ethically screen, identify and respond to incidences of sexual and physical abuse among children, and other vulnerable groups and how to refer to social and legal services.
- Support activities that promote adolescent reproductive health and rights and adolescents' protection from HIV.
- Support training for health workers and health volunteers on relevant/crucial aspects of health and hygiene during emergencies.
- Ensure that health facilities (health centers and community health posts) are fully equipped with required medical supplies to continue functioning during disasters.
- Aware and train mothers on the importance and use of local foods in improving nutrition of children.
- Undertake awareness raising activities and advocate for change of traditional practices which have negative impacts on maternal and childhood nutrition.

Sustainable Livelihood Development:

- Support income generating activities (IGA) that target specifically women and youth groups. The IGA groups can be used as an entry point to increase their awareness on child rights and child protection.
- Economic development interventions can increase household income and improve financial assets of vulnerable families. This, in turn, can improve the resilience of families and their children to economic shocks.

4.4. The policy and influence agenda: What and How

CB Ethiopia will contribute to positioning itself as Canada's leading INGO for child protection and participation to increase its influence on formulation and/or revising policy pertinent to child protection and child participation and ensuring commitment of government to implement the national children's policy. Child Protection in Emergency and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) has been identified as CB Ethiopia's Centers of Excellence for the coming three years(FY20-22) as one of key steps for increasing our influence and for cross-country knowledge management.

The following are key specific strategic actions that can enable CB Ethiopia Country Office to increase its influence:

- Enhancing the visibility and recognition of its work among external audiences (government, donors, public/communities) by demonstrating effective delivery of projects/programs activities that bring about positive change on the lives of children;
- Actively involving and working with our target communities (children, youth, adults and influential community leaders) in our program design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Community members will be change of agent to enhance children participation;

- Building the capacity of children to take part in community dialogue and advocacy processes and decisions and actions that affect their rights;
- Establishing and strengthening partnership with like-minded organizations or coalitions of partners committed to advancing SDGs #16 and other child-focused SDGs for the protection, participation and development of children;
- Widening and strengthening networking, actively participating in national level forums, networks and clusters and closely working with relevant Government bodies at national level and share evidence-based impacts/ successes and lessons learnt to demonstrate our position as an advocate for child protection and participation and influence on revision of policies incorporating child right issues (child protection: safety and security, early stimulation and opportunity for early learning of young children) in the policy documents; and
- Be actively involved in networks and share our experiences in child protection and children participation in partnership with African Committee on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and African Child Policy Forum.

V. The MELKS Processes

5.1. The goal and outcomes that will be sustained as a result of this project model

The goal of the project model is to improve child protection practices and meaningful participation of children in decisions and actions that concern them.

There are two outcomes (results) of the project model:

- 1) Reduced incidences of all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation against children in target communities.
- 2) Improved impactful participation of children in issues that affect their future including development programs and socio-economic affairs at local, national and regional levels

Specific results may include:

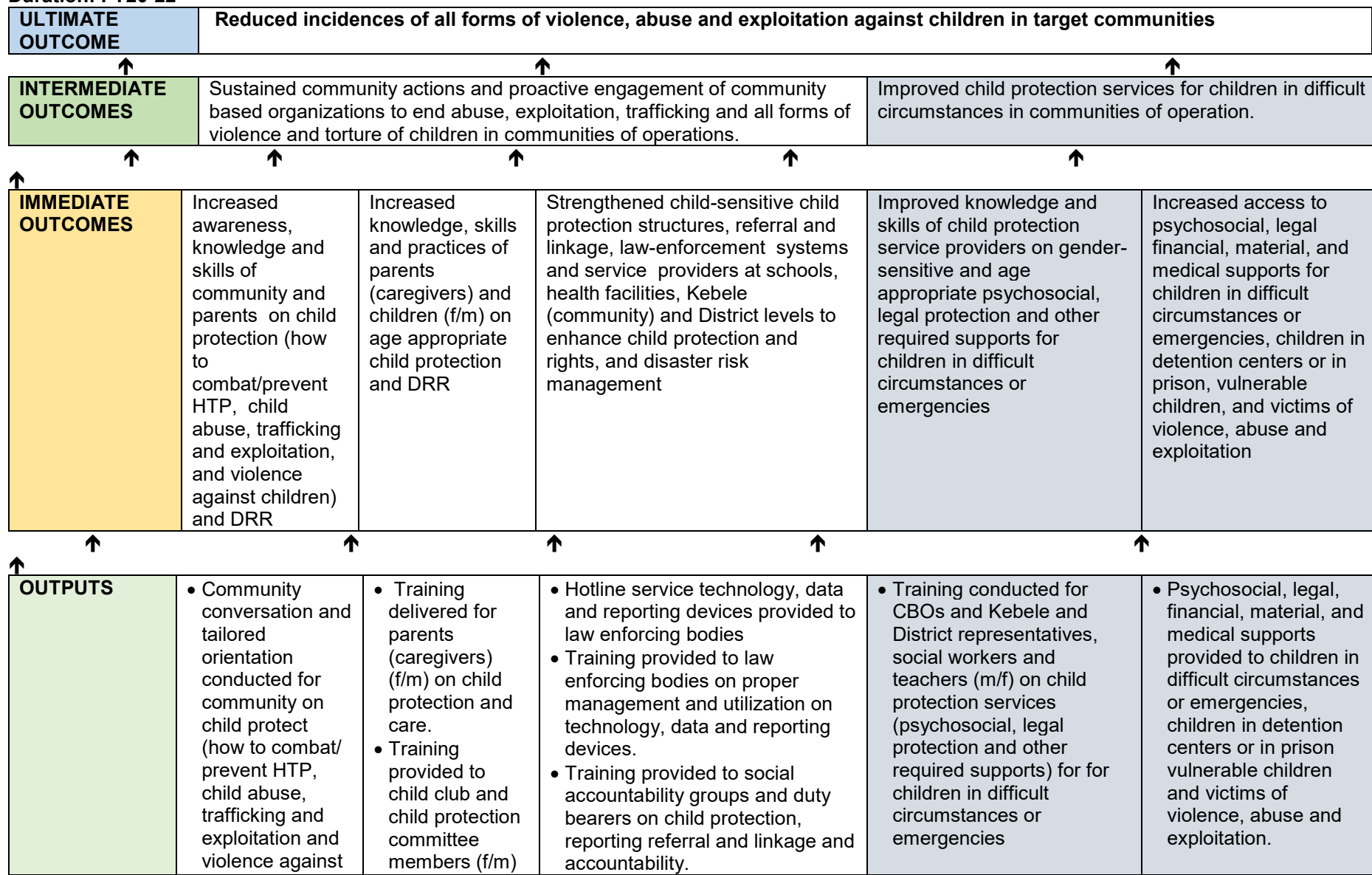
- Increased awareness, knowledge and skills of community and parents on child protection (how to combat/prevent HTP, child abuse, trafficking and exploitation, and violence against children) and DRR
- Increased knowledge, skills and practices of parents (caregivers) and children (f/m) on age appropriate child protection and DRR
- Strengthened child-sensitive child protection structures, referral and linkage, law-enforcement systems and service providers at schools, health facilities, Kebele (community) and District levels to enhance child protection and rights, and disaster risk management
- Improved knowledge and skills of child protection service providers on gender-sensitive and age appropriate psychosocial, legal protection and other required supports for children in difficult circumstances or emergencies
- Increased access to psychosocial, legal financial, material, and medical supports for children in difficult circumstances or emergencies, children in detention centers or in prison, vulnerable children, and victims of violence, abuse and exploitation
- Strengthened self-organized children/ youth representative groups or associations for change
- Created access to networking, forums and partnership with strategic partners for children and youth to voice their views at local, national and regional levels
- Increased awareness, knowledge, skills of the communities, parents, children, youth and concerned stakeholders on child right conventions and on effective participation of children and youth child & youth participation
- Increased access to appropriate structures and systems for children & youth participation making stakeholders accountable.

5.2. Sample log frame for this project model

The content of the logframe for the project model varies from project to project. However, the following diagram can indicate sample Logic Models (LM) that serve as log frame for child protection and child participation.

LOGIC MODEL 1: Child Protection

Duration: FY20-22



<p>OUTPUTS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training conducted for representatives of children and youth groups on how to organize and manage children/ youth groups or associations • Material, logistics and technical supports (on-the-spot technical advice and guidance) provided to children's parliament and self-organized children/ youth representative groups or associations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership established with strategic partners who actively involved or collaborate with CB in supporting children and youth to voice their views at local, national and regional levels. • Logistics, material and technical supports provided to networking, forums and platforms (campaigns, conferences, workshops) that promotes children and youth participation at local, national and regional levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community conversation and tailored orientation conducted for community members on child right conventions and child & youth participation • Workshop organized for influential community leaders, elders and children and youth representatives on child right conventions and child & youth participation • Training delivered for parents (caregivers) (f/m) child right conventions and child & youth participation. • Training delivered for children and youth on child right conventions and effective child & youth participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child and youth participation guideline and tools/instruments developed • Platform (IT technologies, interface meeting) established for children and youth to raise their concerns and provide feedback and concerned stakeholders to be held accountable. • Material and technical supports provided to children & youth participation structures at local, district and national levels. • System of mainstreaming child and youth participation in CB's program interventions established
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5.3. Monitoring methods

Regular monitoring of project model will be more rigorous, participatory and effective. To-the-standard, result-based, user-friendly and informative M & E system is in place and will be applied to measure projects and program results pertinent to child rights, child protection, child resilience building during emergencies and meaningful child participation using effective performance measurement plans and tools. CB uses Result-Based Management approach. Logical Model (LM) and Performance Measurement Framework (PMF) is developed for specific projects with detailed monitoring tools, clear result statements and indicators to guide the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects to ensure the standard and quality of projects/programs and compliance and properly and measure project model impacts.

Baseline data will be generated. Project Monitoring Team (comprising CB, local partners and concerned government staff and representatives of the community) will be established and the team will monitor achievements of the project's objectives by activity, quality, timeliness and appropriateness of the approaches used; adequacy and quality of the health services to mothers and children; and beneficiaries' satisfaction on quarterly basis. Data disaggregated by age, sex and vulnerability will be collected, analyzed and reported.

Progress made towards mitigating or avoiding identified risks; financial performance; and participation of stakeholders, are among the issues that would receive due attention. Document review (plans, reports, financial procedures, and expenses), beneficiaries' interview, discussions and physical observations will be the major methodologies for monitoring. Monitoring reports will be shared with concerned stakeholders. Corrective measures will be made based on findings and recommendations. MELKS Coordinator or Project Monitoring Team is responsible to follow up on the implementation of the action points/ recommendations or findings of the monitoring.

Evaluation will be conducted at the end of the implementation (post-intervention) of every project model involving all concerned bodies: community, CB, partners, concerned government offices (Women Children and Youth Offices and other relevant offices). Review of project documents and records, focus group discussions with project beneficiaries, key informant interview and observations are among the methods used to evaluate the project. The objective of the evaluation will be to assess the relevance, effectiveness of strategies, implementation efficiency, and achievements of objectives, outcomes and impacts.

CB will strengthen the practices of capturing, documentation and sharing of successes, best practices and innovative approaches to ensure the informed decision making and organizational learning.

5.4. Critical Assumptions and Risk Management

The following are critical assumptions and risk management strategies.

SN	Critical Assumptions or Anticipated risks	Risk mitigation/ management strategies
1	Occasional political and geopolitical tension: This may inhibit project model activities and may erode gains/results of programs/projects	Closely monitoring safety, security and stability, and proactively determine the implementation or phasing out of program/project activities.
2.	Government commitment to committee adequate resources (annual budget) and enforcing laws to ensure child protection may not be as expected	Undertaking advocacy works to make government hold accountable
3	Funding constraint due to possible slowdown of in the world economy and stiff global competition for scarce resources may potentially limit CB's income to address the needs of children	Diversifying source of fund by strengthening new business initiatives: using overseas volunteers to assist the Country Office in donor contact and proposal development.

		Developing specific and effective strategies to smoothly assigning children to new sponsors or children in new areas to existing sponsors.
4	Increased rural –to- urban migration may aggravate child-trafficking, creates high pressure in social service provision in urban areas and migration that may worsen urban child poverty.	Designing and implementing complementary projects that help in creating job opportunities for low-income families, youth and women
5	Natural and man-made calamities: Unexpected calamities (drought, flood and disease outbreaks) and conflict may put protection of child rights at risk and erode project or program impacts and promote CB to divert resources from program to emergency response	Strengthening disaster risk reduction, emergency response and recovery interventions
6	Resistance from some community members in the process of combating harmful traditional practices that affects the rights and protection of children	Undertaking effective behavioral change communication activities

5.5. Sustainability

The felt needs of the community and priorities: The model is designed in line with community’s needs and government development priorities. It includes specific strategies for sustainability from inception during designing stage and identifies scalable interventions.

Working within the existing system and integration: The model will be implemented through existing national government system and in line with the national children’s policy using the existing structures proven to be functional and effective to sustain the intervention. The implementation strategies and approaches will resonate with what the key stakeholders believe would work and the interventions will be integrated into existing relevant sectors.

Capacity Building and Ownership: CB will implement effective capacity building activities and create ownership feeling and commitment especially among the communities, community-based organizations (CBOs) and concerned government bodies (duty-bearers, law enforcement bodies) taking into account the socio-cultural, economic and environmental context of operational areas. It ensures the financial, technical and institutional/managerial sustainability of child protection and participation projects/programs. CB will emphasis on strengthening the capacity of community-based organizations and structures that can takeover and sustain child-centered community based program results.

Empowerment: Undertaking continuous awareness-raising activities to gain the interest and commitment of the families and communities to enable them provide caring and creating protective environment for their children and providing space for children to empower them exercise their rights and strengthen their voice.

Multi-Stakeholder Collaboration: Resources are limited as compared to the magnitude of existing problems to be addressed and child protection requires multi-stakeholders’ involvement to sustain the model. The successful implementation and ensuring the sustainability of the project model will therefore mainly depend on the extent to which these key stakeholders fulfil their commitments in playing active role in contributing resources and expertise during the implementation process. CB will ensure coordination and stakeholders’ involvement in all stages of the project cycle to ensure responsive, effective and sustainable project model. CB will continue partnering with highly relevant government departments for the effective implementation and sustainability of the project model. Much greater than before, it will strengthen its collaboration with the relevant regional, zonal and Woreda (district) level government Bureaus/Departments and Offices for Women, Children and Youth Affairs; Labor and Social Affairs; Institution of Ombudsman; Justice Offices; Health; Education; Environment, Forest and Climate Change; Disaster Risk Management.

VI. The Project Management

6.1. National office support required for project implementation and success

The Country Office will provide support in the following areas for project implementation and success of child protection and participation interventions.

- Provides overall leadership and strategic direction in line with CB strategic plan, national policies, guidelines and plans.
- Solicits and secure resources (funds) needed for the implementation of the model.
- Puts in place to-the -standard and sound human resource, program and financial management and monitoring and evaluation system
- Spearheads national level assessments, studies and researches for in-depth understanding the situation within country in relation to child rights, child protection, DRR, child participation issues.
- Leads identifying specific, innovative and effective solutions that address the needs of children especially vulnerable and marginalized children.
- Coordinate capacity building training and workshop for staff of CB, partners and government offices.
- Leads national level advocacy works and networking and fostering relationships with key stakeholders.
- Conducts regular supportive supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the program/projects.
- Ensures the CB's, government and donors' compliance/ requirements are met

6.2. Technical expertise needed

Ideally child protection and DRR technical coordinator and advocacy expert is required at the Country Office level. The responsibilities of the two technical positions mainly focus on developing relevant child protection and participation guidelines, assessment and behavioral change communication materials, building the technical capacity of field, advocacy and policy influence, networking, knowledge management, guiding the planning, implementation and monitoring of the model. The experts are expected to closely work with different sector expert, monitoring, evaluation, learning and knowledge sharing (MELKS) coordinator and Program Manager and field level partners or project staff.

6.3. Guidelines for staffing

Child protection and participation program requires a multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach, which involves a wide range of expertise. The staffing structures for the implementation of the model depends on the nature and scope of projects /programs. However, it is important to have at least two full-time staff: one child protection expert with high competency in advocacy and one program/project management professional at the country Office level. The existing country office staff (who are working at leadership position, education, health, WASH, livelihood development sectors, monitoring and evaluation, learning and knowledge sharing and finance and admin will devote reasonable percentage of their time to the Child protection and participation programs or projects. At the program/project site level at least one child protection and DRR focal person and community conversation (CC) facilitator who work jointly with communities is required to implement the model.

6.4. Guidelines for resources needed for project implementation

Child protection and participation related programs (projects) require human, financial and material resources and the following cost categories for the implementation of typical project model:

Personnel costs: staffing experts and temporary support staff.

Materials/tools production and supply costs: child protection and participation and DRR assessment tools, implementation guidelines, job aids, awareness-raising, knowledge and skill development behavioral change communication materials, and innovative information technology equipment

Capacity-building costs: Tailored training, workshops, community conversation and experience sharing

Advocacy costs: Interface meetings and higher level workshops and conferences for dialogue with government and other key actors or development partners on policy and accountability issues.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Costs: Supportive supervision, mentoring, monitoring, assessment, studies, documentation, evaluation and knowledge sharing related costs.

6.5. Timeframe:

The time for the implementation of the model will vary depending on the nature of particular project, the scope of activities and the amount available of resources. A particular pilot /innovative action research focused project may last for a maximum of 3 years. A scaling up project can be implemented for 5 years in a specific area. Long-term regular program taking into account a 3-years period in a phase up to 5 consecutive phases.

6.6. Critical success factors for the model

The critical success factors for the model are strengthening child protection system, integrating child protection and participation into various development interventions and continuous learning.

Strengthening child protection system: In line with the national children's policy, child protection system is being put in place. It is crucial to support the system in capacity-building (awareness raising, providing technical guidance being involved in technical working groups) to make it innovative, participatory and effective and to hold the government accountable in terms of allocating budget for the implementation of the policy and enforcing laws and regulations.

Integrating child protection and participation into various development interventions: Child protection and participation should not be a stand-alone intervention. CB implements education, health and sustainable livelihood, disaster risk reduction and emergency response programs. Child protection and participation interventions will be integrated into the programs as integrated programming brings synergy among multi-sectoral actions for better impact.

Continuous learning: Successes and failures in the process of planning and implementation of the model will be captured, best practices and innovative approaches will be tested and scaled up. CB will assess and identify their learning needs and the purpose and facilitates learning by doing or experiential learning, action research and experience sharing to maximize the learning impact that can contribute to promoting child rights and child participation.

VII. Tools to be used

7.1. Assessment tools

It is advisable to develop and make use of assessment tools for child CPP depending on the nature of situation that we need to deal with either emergency (crisis situation) or under normal circumstance. The Global Protection Cluster, Child Protection Rapid Assessment Toolkits, Dec 2012 for in emergency situation (for the aftermath of a rapid-onset emergency).; UNICEF Core Toolkits and Child Protection Assessment, Design, Analysis and Planning Tool (CP-ADAPT), World Vision, 2017 can be used as references.

7.2. Monitoring and indicators tracking tools

CB Ethiopia County Office has suggested the following indicators to be tracked on annual basis or at the end of the third year of the current strategic plan period.

Child Protection:

Combat child and youth abuse, exploitation, trafficking (SDG 16.2, 5.2)

- % (#) of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence (by forms of sexual violence) in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence.
- % of girls 1–14-years old who experienced physical punishment and/or psychological aggression.
- % (#) of children aged 5–17 years who are engaged in child labor or slavery practices, by sex and age.
- % (#) of children under 18 years of age who are victims of trafficking, forced or unsafe migration.
- % (#) of victims of violence, abuse and exploitation, and for orphans and valuable children including children with special needs had access to psychosocial, legal protection and other required supports.
- % (#) of vulnerable children who received life skill training in relation to child protection.
- % (#) of program operational Districts which put in place improved justice system with child-sensitive procedures in the best interest of children who are in conflict with the law.
- % (#) of program operational Districts with inclusive child protection system.

Harmful practices, early marriage, FGM (SDG 5.3)

- Percentage of women 20–24-years old who were first married or in union before they were 15 years old and percentage of women 20–24 years old who were first married or in union before they were 18 years old.
- Percentage of girls 0–14-years old who have undergone FGM/C (as reported by their mothers).

Birth Registration

- Proportion of children under 5 years of age who have birth certificate given by a civil authority (Sub-city or District Administration or Health Facilities).

Parents and caregivers support

- % (#) of parents (caregivers) who provided proper care and support for their children (**proper care and support to be defined based on local context**).

Child protection in emergencies

- % (#) of vulnerable districts of operational areas implemented child-friendly humanitarian responses ensuring protection of children in emergencies.

Child Participation:

Children and youth act for development

- % (#) programs which practiced meaningful participation of children and youth in communities, schools and other institutions and in the decisions or actions (*to be specified further*)
- # & types of networks, forums and strategic partners with whom CB established and strengthened partnership to promote participation of children /youth at local, national and regional levels.

- # & types of children/youth representative groups capacitated (received orientation, guidance, mentoring, training...).
- Children are provided with information about their right to participate
- Child friendly complaints procedures are in place
- Existence of mechanisms to enable children to exercise their right to participate safely in judicial and administrative proceedings.
- Children and young people are represented in consultative governance bodies at local, sub-national and national level

Children and youth self-organize, lead, influence

- # (%) of children (boys and girls) including children with special needs organized and involved in groups or clubs to promote their active/meaningful participation.
- # (%) youth (males and females) organized and involved in youth groups or clubs or associations to promote their active/meaningful participation in decision.

The purpose of monitoring and tracking of the indicators is to assess the scope and quality of child protection services, the extent of reduction in child abuse, neglect, exploitation and other forms of violation against children and increment in the level and quality of children's participation, and any changes it has effected, at the end of the project model. CB will develop its own monitoring and indicators tracking tool. It is also worth referring to a tool for monitoring and evaluating child participation booklet published by Save the Children and other partners (Plan, The Concerned for Working Children and World Vision) in 2014.

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