



Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action & INSPIRE strategies:

A Guide to Complementarity and Use in Humanitarian Action



Written by the Global Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR), the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children in cooperation with the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, UNHCR and UNICEF. March 2020, updated in July 2020 – Geneva/Switzerland.



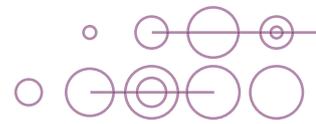


Table of Contents

Abstract	1
Introduction	2
CPMS and INSPIRE – Complementarity	3
Principles & Approaches	3
Convergence of standards and strategies	4
Linkages with other standards	11
How to use both tools	11
Six things you can do to integrate CPMS and INSPIRE	11
Key interventions endorsed by both INSPIRE & the CPMS	11
What kind of support is available?	13
Conclusion	13
Annexes: additional references	14





Abstract

Today, one in four children lives in a country affected by conflict or disaster¹. Crises tend to last longer and become protracted, increasingly blurring the lines between humanitarian and longer-term development interventions. Preventing and responding to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence against children at all times, is therefore key. This includes addressing risk factors and vulnerabilities for children, supporting and strengthening a multisectoral approach across development and humanitarian actors.

The Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, initially released in 2012 and revised in 2019, and the 2016 INSPIRE seven strategies package to end violence against children both promote similar approaches and principles to ensure that every child can grow up safe and secure. In some contexts, using CPMS and INSPIRE in conjunction offers the potential to strengthen approaches and deliver better results for children affected by humanitarian crises. When appropriate to the context, interventions mentioned in INSPIRE may be used to support implementation of specific standards in the CPMS. Equally, key actions in the CPMS can provide more detailed guidance for implementing INSPIRE interventions.

Considering the range of standards, guidance and tools available to practitioners and the confusion it can sometimes create for implementers, there was a need to provide some additional clarification.

The **purpose of this note** is therefore twofold:

1. to clarify the linkages and complementarity between INSPIRE seven strategies for ending violence against children and the 2019 Edition of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action ('2019 CPMS'); and
2. to provide some practical guidance on how to use INSPIRE and the 2019 CPMS in conjunction for preventing and responding to violence against children in humanitarian settings.

The guidance is directed primarily at practitioners, coordinators, governments and donors working in humanitarian settings, including refugee contexts.



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¹UNICEF Humanitarian Action for children 2018.





Introduction

Today, one in four children lives in a country affected by conflict or disaster². Crises tend to last longer and become protracted, generating opportunities to link humanitarian and development programming for collective outcomes³. Threats to children's rights and well-being persists during protracted crisis, including abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence against children. Humanitarian, development and peace actors have all a role to play in promoting the protection of children. While protection actors play a central role, all sectors need to be involved to prevent and respond holistically to the risks and vulnerabilities that affect children in crises and beyond.

Released in September 2012, the first edition of the CPMS was initiated by the then Child Protection Working Group based on an identified gap in the sector and the need to have minimum standards for what needs to be done in humanitarian settings to achieve children's right to protection as specified in international laws, conventions and policies. At the time, evidence of effective and appropriate child protection interventions in different humanitarian contexts was limited. However, the standards were developed based upon a wealth of practitioner expertise and existing policies, tools and learning from a wide range of humanitarian contexts, and rooted in international human rights and humanitarian law. In October 2019, a new edition of the CPMS - led by the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action - was launched. The 2019 Edition was developed following an extensive, participatory two-year revision process involving 1900 individuals from 85 agencies and 82 countries. The 2019 CPMS strengthens its relevance through: updates on the latest evidence on effective interventions; stronger emphasis on core principles, prevention and accountability to children; greater relevance in diverse humanitarian contexts including refugee crises; improved guidance on integration and collaboration across sectors; and comprehensive, measurable indicators. The 2019 edition of the CPMS also clearly indicates some of the linkages with the INSPIRE strategies, highlighted by INSPIRE icons.

INSPIRE is an evidenced-based technical package launched in 2016 and developed by 10 agencies to support governments and those working on preventing and ending violence against children to achieve SDG Target 16.2 and related goals. Each letter of 'INSPIRE' stands for one of the strategies, namely: Implementation and enforcement of laws; Norms and values; Safe environments; Parent and caregiver support; Income and economic strengthening; Response and support services; and Education and life skills. Seventy-five per cent of the interventions featured in INSPIRE were developed or implemented in low or middle-income countries. In 2018, an INSPIRE implementation Handbook and Indicator's Guidance and Result Framework were launched. INSPIRE interventions may be applied, depending on the context, in both humanitarian and development settings. However, as with strategies that address other societal problems such as smoking or drug use, the feasibility of successfully implementing them will vary according to the strategy and the context. In principle, because they do not depend upon intact social systems and functioning governance structures, interventions delivered through self-contained programmes could be delivered in diverse settings. These include, for example, parenting programmes, life skills and education training programmes, and services for victims of violence. By contrast, interventions involving the enforcement of laws by functioning police and justice systems may not be appropriate in rapid onset emergencies and would also be difficult to implement where conflict or disaster have destroyed or severely eroded these structures⁴.

²UNICEF Humanitarian Action for children 2018.

³See New Way of Working: agendaforhumanity.org

⁴INSPIRE core document, p. 27





CPMS and INSPIRE – Complementarity

Principles & Approaches

Both the INSPIRE package and the CPMS are guided by the same CRC principles and emphasize specifically the need for enhanced **child participation**, engaging children as rights holders and agents of change⁵.

In addition, both are promoting more **evidence-based** interventions. INSPIRE strategies are derived from rigorously measured and evaluated interventions to prevent violence against children, primarily in non-humanitarian settings. The 2019 edition of the CPMS incorporates the latest available evidence with a strong emphasis on practical learning from the field and expert opinion across a range of humanitarian settings. The CPMS encourages practitioners to adopt more evidence-based interventions, where appropriate, to enhance the quality of programs and impact for children. As with most global level guidance, CPMS key actions and targets and INSPIRE interventions, need to be contextualized while maintaining their respective core elements⁶.

Similarly, both CPMS and INSPIRE stress the need to focus on **prevention** (six out of the seven INSPIRE strategies are preventive⁷), addressing risk factors and strengthening protective factors, in line with the public health approach. The starting point is the strong conviction that violent behavior and its consequences can be prevented. In the 2019 edition of the CPMS, additional emphasis is put on prevention as a cross-cutting issue which needs to be taken into consideration while applying the minimum standards⁸. Preventative actions are promoted both in preparedness and response phases of humanitarian action. This constitutes a shift in the sector as traditionally humanitarian action for child protection has been responsive in nature.

Additionally, to ensure a holistic approach to child well-being and development, both CPMS and INSPIRE advocate for a **multisectoral approach**. Successful delivery of INSPIRE's evidence-based prevention interventions depends on the collaboration between multiple sectors, including education, health, justice, and social welfare. INSPIRE strategies are most effective when implemented as part of a comprehensive, multisectoral plan that harnesses their synergies, as the strategies are intended to work in combination and reinforce each other and no single sector can implement all interventions⁹. Similarly, the CPMS requires working across sectors, recognizing that no single sector operating in a crisis has an exhaustive set of knowledge, skills and resources to fully prevent risks, respond to children's protection needs, and promote their rights, well-being, and healthy development. This is also in line with the Centrality of Protection approach¹⁰.

Finally, both INSPIRE and the CPMS use the **socio-ecological model**¹¹. This model recognizes that violence - as other child protection issues - is rooted in a number of social, economic and cultural factors that impact communities, families, relationships, and the manner in which children experience their daily lives. At each level, there are risks and protective factors that can influence children's protection, development and well-being which needs to be taken into account when developing prevention or Response strategies and interventions. All levels are interconnected and interdependent. As such, being a victim of child maltreatment can increase the risk in later life of becoming a victim or perpetrator of sexual violence, youth violence, self-directed violence and intimate partner violence¹².

⁵INSPIRE Handbook, p. 19, CPMS 2019, pp. 39-48 ⁶INSPIRE Handbook p. 18; CPMS 2019 p. 27

⁷Implementation of Laws, norms and values, safe environments, parents and caregiver support, income and economic strengthening, education and life skills. ⁸CPMS, 2019, page 34 ⁹INSPIRE core document, p. 11 ¹⁰CPMS 2019, Pillar 4, p. 223 ¹¹CPMS 2019, pp.163-172 and INSPIRE core document, p. 16 ¹²INSPIRE core document, p. 17

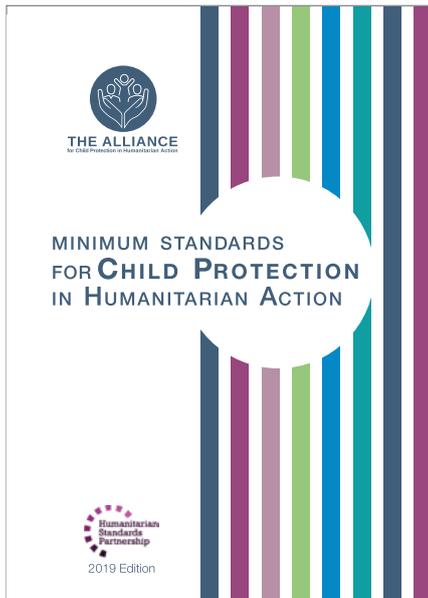




In addition, both promote a **system strengthening approach**, ensuring that all parts of a system are being taken into account in addressing child protection issues. It recognizes the need to look at the range of problems facing children, root causes, and solutions provided at all levels, formally or informally, to build a comprehensive, effective, multisectoral system for prevention and response to violence against children¹³.

Convergence of standards and strategies

The standards contained in the 2019 CPMS represent **universal, agreed, minimum benchmarks** for quality of programming against which child protection interventions can be measured and to which practitioners should adhere in humanitarian action. INSPIRE strategies include a set of **evidence-based interventions**



which have been demonstrated to work to reduce or prevent violence against children and which are mutually reinforcing. The INSPIRE package aims at addressing and preventing violence against children in all societies while the CPMS focuses on the protection of children from abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence in humanitarian settings specifically. The INSPIRE interventions were originally developed, implemented and measured in primarily low or middle income countries (non-humanitarian settings), but some INSPIRE interventions can also be applied in humanitarian contexts and the INSPIRE package includes some of those interventions. INSPIRE strategies can be used to complement the minimum standards, for instance by providing examples of interventions which have proven effective and which can be replicated and contextualized to humanitarian settings. Additionally, the minimum standards can complement INSPIRE strategies by providing standards of quality for interventions in humanitarian settings.



INSPIRE interventions are also measured against a set of globally agreed smart indicators¹⁴ which might be more challenging and less appropriate to collect or access in humanitarian settings. The 2019 CPMS includes a comprehensive, measurable and realistic set of **indicators** tested and used in humanitarian settings.

As crises tend to last longer and become protracted, it creates an opportunity to strengthen the nexus approach and cooperation amongst humanitarian, development and peace actors to reduce vulnerabilities and address risk factors for children to prevent violence. In protracted crises and more stable humanitarian settings, INSPIRE's evidence-based strategies may therefore be feasible options for humanitarian actors to contextualize and implement longer term interventions, linking with existing efforts to prevent and end violence against children. In addition,

recent developments have shown that some INSPIRE interventions can also be implemented in infectious disease outbreak/public health emergency contexts (see examples highlighted below). Similarly, the CPMS includes tailored guidance for such contexts, building on lessons learned in the 2015 West Africa Ebola crisis and other previous infection disease outbreaks.

¹³INSPIRE Handbook, p. 16 and CPMS 2019, Principles p. 46 & Standard 14, p.165-172

¹⁴INSPIRE Indicator Guidance and Results Framework



The table below illustrates some of the convergence and complementarity between the CPMS and INSPIRE:



CPMS Pillar and Standard (2019)	INSPIRE Strategy	Convergence
<p>Pillar 1- Standard 1: Coordination</p> <p>Pillar 4: Standards to work across sectors</p>	<p>Cross-cutting activity- multi-sectoral collaboration</p> <p>All seven strategies</p> 	<p>Coordination is at the core of both INSPIRE and the 2019 CPMS, recognizing that abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence against children are multifaceted issues that cannot be tackled by one sector alone. In both rapid onset emergencies and protracted crises, strengthening collaboration amongst actors from different sectors and from both humanitarian and development spheres is critical to responding effectively to all forms of violence against children. This can be done, for instance, through national platforms or joint coordination mechanisms which include both humanitarian and development actors.</p> <p>INSPIRE advocates for enhanced coordination across sectors, including through the development of comprehensive multisectoral national action plans to end violence against all children¹⁵.</p> <p>Coordination is an essential function of humanitarian action and one of the six Core Humanitarian Standard Commitments essential for the implementation of the 2019 CPMS. Standard 1 outlines the requirements to coordinate child protection services in a timely, effective manner, while Pillar 4 describes standards to work across sectors and the positive outcomes for children when other sector's programming intentionally addresses child protection considerations in their programming.</p>
<p>Pillar 1-Standard 2: Human resources</p>	<p>Implementation consideration for each strategy</p>	<p>Both the 2019 CPMS and INSPIRE describe the human resources necessary to implement the associated strategies/ standards.</p> <p>Each INSPIRE strategy contains a section looking at resources necessary to implement interventions, including human resources¹⁶. It also specifically looks at workforce strengthening under response and support services.</p> <p>While it focuses on specific human resources required to implement each intervention, the 2019 CPMS goes beyond that by defining specific criteria and standards that those delivering child protection programming need to meet. It highlights, for instance, the need for safe, appropriate human resources policies and processes, equitable working arrangements, and measures to protect children from maltreatment by all humanitarian workers. Although focusing on child protection staff, dimensions on safeguarding, staff competencies and trainings are equally applicable to all staff in contact with children and should also be taken into account when implementing INSPIRE interventions.</p>

¹⁵INSPIRE Handbook p. 16-17, 21





Pillar 2 child protection risks-

- Standard 7- **Danger and injuries**
- Standard 8 - **Physical and emotional maltreatment**
- Standard 10- **Mental health and psychosocial distress**

All 7 strategies



Both the 2019 CPMS and INSPIRE recognize the fact that children may face multiple protection concerns or forms of violence at the same time or subsequently and therefore emphasize a holistic approach to mitigate risk factors, prevent and respond to various forms of violence against children.

INSPIRE address all forms of violence against persons under 18 years old, using WHO definition¹⁷. This includes child maltreatment, bullying, youth violence, intimate partner violence, sexual violence and emotional and psychosocial violence¹⁸. As such, CPMS standard 7 and 8 includes risks or forms of violence that can be prevented or addressed by some or all of the seven strategies (e.g. safe environment, response and support services or parenting programs). Standard 10 as a consequence of violence can be addressed using INSPIRE response and support strategy (e.g. cognitive behavioral therapy). INSPIRE also emphasizes the need to address common root causes of violence rather than focusing on different forms of violence through programs and policies in isolation¹⁹. This is particularly relevant for early-recovery or transitioning contexts where more resources might be available for longer term interventions tackling root causes of violence which cannot be addressed at the onset of a crisis.

The **2019 CPMS** highlights specific risks which can make children more vulnerable to experience abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence and provides minimum actions required to mitigate these risks. It also highlights actions that should be taken to prevent and respond to specific forms of violence, such as physical and emotional maltreatment, in conjunction with other standards as part of preparedness. In addition, it provides minimum actions to address possible consequences of violence such as mental health and psychosocial support and as such is complementary to INSPIRE response and support strategy.

Pillar 2 child protection risks-

- Standard 9- **Sexual and Gender based violence (SGBV)**

All 7 strategies



Both the 2019 CPMS and INSPIRE emphasize the need to address SGBV using a multisectoral approach and looking at different dimensions, including social norms and barriers faced by survivors. It also highlights that girls are more vulnerable to this type of violence and need tailored prevention and response interventions while noting the need to also involve men and boys.

¹⁶INSPIRE Handbook, p. 6 and p.200 for workforce strengthening. 'The intentional use of physical force or power, threat or actual, against oneself, another person or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, risky behaviors, educational or occupational underachievement and involvement in crime', INSPIRE core document, p. 16. To note however that INSPIRE does not address self-directed violence or external violence linked to armed conflict.

¹⁷ 'The intentional use of physical force or power, threat or actual, against oneself, another person or against a group or community, which either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, risky behaviors, educational or occupational underachievement and involvement in crime', INSPIRE core document, p. 16. To note however that INSPIRE does not address self-directed violence or external violence linked to armed conflict.

¹⁸INSPIRE core document, p. 14

¹⁹INSPIRE core document, p. 17





Pillar 2 child protection risks-

- Standard 11 - **Children associated with armed forces and groups**
- Standard 12 – **Child Labour**
- Standard 13 - **Unaccompanied and separated children**

Risk factors for VAC

-  Norms and values
-  Parents and caregiver support
-  Income and economic strengthening
-  Response and support services

INSPIRE deals with several forms of violence, including SGBV. It addresses SGBV through addressing unequal social and gender norms and the implementation of appropriate laws for instance. However, all INSPIRE strategies can contribute to reducing or preventing this form of violence. This also complements the child protection multisectoral SGBV risk mitigation approach.

Moreover, INSPIRE also recognizes the inter-relation between intimate partner violence and violence against children. There is growing evidence of the intersections between both types of violence, with shared risks factors, the fact that they often co-occur in families, and the behavior can be passed on through generations²⁰.

The **2019 CPMS** highlights key actions that humanitarian workers should take to mitigate, prevent and respond to SGBV, recognizing that SGBV is widespread and underreported. It also emphasizes the need to work across sectors and with other coordination bodies. Key preventive and response actions are complementary with INSPIRE strategies highlighted above and can be used in conjunction when safe and appropriate to the humanitarian context.

Both the 2019 CPMS and INSPIRE recognize the fact that children may face multiple protection concerns or forms of violence at the same time or subsequently and therefore emphasize a holistic approach to mitigate risk factors, prevent and respond to various forms of violence against children.

INSPIRE does not address specifically violence encountered through child labour, recruitment and use of children by armed groups or armed forces nor the consequences of separation²¹. However, through prevention measures, mitigating risks and strengthening protective factors (e.g. through parenting programs or income and economic strengthening), the risks and impact of those type of violence can be reduced. Some of the INSPIRE interventions related to response services can also be used to address the consequence of those protection issues in complementarity with the CPMS key actions.

The **2019 CPMS** provides minimum key actions and detailed guidance notes on forms of violence which are not explicitly addressed in INSPIRE such as the worst forms of child labor and recruitment and use by armed forces and armed groups. It also sets out key actions to prevent and respond to family separation which can reduce risks for children to be further exposed to other forms of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence.

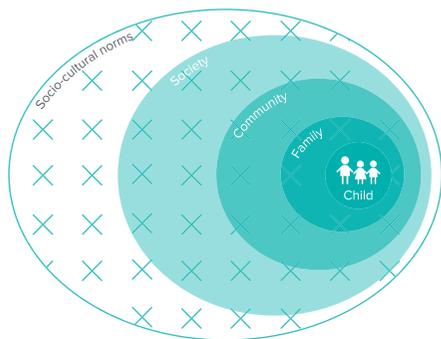
²⁰INSPIRE Handbook, p.16

²¹INSPIRE Handbook, p.8





Pillar 3- Standard 14: Applying a **Socio-ecological approach** to child protection programming



All 7 strategies



The socio-ecological model is at the basis of both INSPIRE and the CPMS and promotes a system approach to reduce risks of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence (see section above p.3).

Pillar 3- Standard 15: **Group Activities for Child Well-being**

-  Education and Life skills
-  Safe environments

Both the 2019 CPMS and INSPIRE are mutually reinforcing to decrease the risk of children being exposed to violence and promote well-being.

INSPIRE strategies on Safe environment and Education and Life skills provide examples of interventions which can be implemented with children as group activities to reduce or prevent violence.

The **2019 CPMS** lists minimum actions for a range of group activities that can support children’s well-being and recovery from humanitarian crises. Group activities can also promote protection by identifying vulnerable children, supporting appropriate referrals. Group activities may also include violence prevention activities, life skills and informal education, which can be used in conjunction with INSPIRE interventions under those strategies.

Pillar 3- Standard 16; **Strengthening family and caregiving environments**

-  Parent and caregiver support
-  Income and economic strengthening

One in two children is likely to experience violence in his/her life, including at home, and this risk is increasing when families are affected by conflict, disasters or infectious disease outbreaks/ public health emergency. Both the 2019 CPMS and INSPIRE focus on supporting the essential role parents and caregivers play in strengthening children’s capacity to cope with stressful situations, particularly in humanitarian contexts. In line with the socio-ecological model, working with families and caregivers is recognized as one of the effective strategies to strengthen protective mechanisms and reduce the risk of and effects of violence.

INSPIRE’s strategy on parent and caregiver support can be implemented across a range of contexts, including humanitarian settings. It provides examples of





Pillar 3- Standard 17: **Community Level Approaches**

-  Safe environments
-  Norms and values

specific evidence-based interventions which can be used in such settings, including group parenting interventions or comprehensive programs which can be combined with economic strengthening or life skills interventions. It also points out to key considerations which need to be taken into account to adapt programs.

The **2019 CPMS** includes key actions to strengthen family and caregiving environments to promote children’s healthy development and protect them from maltreatment. The 2019 CPMS also highlights additional types of interventions, such as support to caregivers’ mental health and psychosocial well-being, which can decrease the risk of children experiencing violence by their parents and caregivers. In some settings, INSPIRE interventions can be used in conjunction with key actions in this standard.

Communities play significant roles in preventing and responding to the risks children face in humanitarian settings. In line with the socio-ecological approach, both the 2019 CPMS and INSPIRE emphasize the need to closely work with communities. Both also stress the need for a comprehensive contextual and stakeholder analysis²².

INSPIRE proposes several evidence-based interventions which have been tested and can be used with communities, including in some humanitarian settings to prevent or reduce violence against children. This includes community mobilization interventions around social and gender norms which had been implemented in refugee settings, community mobilization to interrupt or prevent cycle of violence or to build safer public spaces.

The **2019 CPMS** stresses the need to undertake deep contextual analysis and patient facilitation to support community-designed and community-led processes that contribute to preventing and responding to child protection concerns in humanitarian contexts. Standard 17 prioritises community ownership and capacity development as well as child participation.

Pillar 3- Standard 18: **Case Management**

-  Response and support services

Both the 2019 CPMS and INSPIRE stress the need to work across sectors, including health and justice, when addressing the consequences of violence through individual response services and systemic approach.

INSPIRE emphasized the need to have a timely, child-friendly and gender sensitive system in place for children who have experienced or are at risk of violence. This includes case management²³.

²²See 'works best when....' Considerations in INSPIRE Handbook, p. 101

²³See especially INSPIRE Handbook, p. 210





		<p>INSPIRE provide examples of interventions to ensure that a system is in place, to identify who needs help and to help children immediately and in the longer term. It also emphasizes, as the 2019 CPMS, the opportunity provided by crisis to strengthen existing systems with new resources and capacities coming in.</p> <p>The 2019 CPMS Standard 18 provides detailed guidance on developing or strengthening a case management system in humanitarian crises, while responses to specific child protection risks are included in Pillar 3. Case management is mainstreamed across pillar 3.</p>
<p>Pillar 3- Standard 19: Alternative Care</p>	<p> Parent and caregiver support</p> <p> Response and support services</p>	<p>As a preventive measure, both the 2019 CPMS and INSPIRE emphasize the need to work with parents and caregivers in order to reduce the number of children who require alternative care. While this might not always be feasible in the onset of an emergency, this can be addressed at a later stage.</p> <p>INSPIRE highlights four evidence-supported approaches to a response and support strategy which includes foster care interventions involving social welfare service. All aim at minimizing potential harm and additional trauma for children victim of violence. Evidence shows that foster care supported by social services has better outcomes for children and reduces their risks of experiencing violence compared to other types of alternative care²⁴.</p> <p>The 2019 CPMS standard 19 also prioritises family-based and stable care arrangements for children without protective or suitable care. It highlights key actions that should be taken to ensure appropriate care arrangements are chosen, children are safe and supported, and family reunification is prioritised when possible and in the child's best interests.</p>
<p>Pillar 3- Standard 20: Justice for Children</p>	<p> Implementation and enforcement of laws</p> <p> Response and support services</p>	<p>Children in humanitarian settings might be at higher risk of coming into conflict with the law and face detention. Both INSPIRE and the 2019 CPMS emphasize the need to build child-friendly justice systems to ensure the safety, rights, rehabilitation and reintegration of children in contact with the law in line with international standards. This also includes working with different sectors to enact and enforce appropriate legislation.</p> <p>INSPIRE focuses on children in conflict with the law to interrupt the cycle of violence²⁵ while the 2019 CPMS looks at all children in contact with the law, including witnesses and victims, and emphasizes that the justice system can be a protective intervention.</p>

²⁴INSPIRE Handbook, p. 216

²⁵INSPIRE Handbook, p. 220





Linkages with other standards

As highlighted above, INSPIRE complements the CPMS which are themselves complementary to several humanitarian standards, including those which include aspects of preventing and responding to violence against children²⁶. CPMS is a member of the [Humanitarian Standards Partnership](#) and also links to the Core Humanitarian Standard, the humanitarian charter and protection principles. All share the common goal of enhancing coordination, accountability and quality of response in humanitarian action.

How to use both tools

Since INSPIRE and the CPMS are complementary, they can be applied jointly in many settings. They are interlinked, support and reinforce each other. For instance, one of the life-skills interventions mentioned under INSPIRE strategy 'Education and life skills' could be implemented in a humanitarian setting, using CPMS Standard 15 as a starting point. This could contribute to more evidence-based interventions, as well as enhanced quality. The implementation and documentation of such interventions could in turn be used to support resource mobilization efforts as well as contribute to strengthening linkages between humanitarian and development actors.

Six things you can do to integrate CPMS and INSPIRE

1. Facilitate a joint in-person or remote/online training on CPMS and INSPIRE to ensure a common understanding and to highlight how they complement each other.
2. Use the CPMS to guide and strengthen preparedness activities in development and fragile contexts, while also considering appropriate links to INSPIRE strategies, including response plans led by other sectors.
3. Work with coordination groups in identifying, documenting, and disseminating evidence-based interventions implemented in humanitarian settings, including working with local university and research centers where feasible.
4. Share with the [Alliance CPMS Working Group](#) or the [global INSPIRE Working Group](#) experiences, challenges and knowledge.
5. Work with coordination groups to strengthen prevention activities by ensuring that they are evidence-based and evaluated in terms of reducing violence against children or add them whenever possible.
6. Ensure linkages and responses with other sectors and development actors working on prevention of abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence against children through existing national or local coordination mechanisms, including violence against children platform/coordination groups and/or infectious disease outbreak/emergency coordination structure led by other sectors.

Key interventions endorsed by both INSPIRE & the CPMS

Evidence-based interventions mentioned in INSPIRE which have been implemented in humanitarian, fragile contexts and refugee settings and have been documented, include:

²⁶For instance, the Sphere standards, the minimum standards for Education, the minimum standards for preventing and responding to Gender-Based Violence in Emergencies, UNICEF Core Commitment for Children in humanitarian action and the Core Humanitarian Standards. See CPMS Introduction, p.23.





- **Social norms change:** e.g. **SASA adaptation in Haiti**, South Sudan, Kenya and Ethiopia in refugee contexts.
- Safe environment: e.g. **Cure Violence** in West Bank and pilot program in Lebanon and Turkey in refugee contexts.
- **Parenting programs in post-conflict Colombia** and parenting programs in Palestine, **Afghanistan** and Lebanon (UNODC).
- **Income and economic strengthening in Burkina Faso** through a combination of household economic strengthening and caregiver support (i.e. sensitization and coaching on child well-being) for extremely poor households implemented before the humanitarian crisis.
- Response and support services: e.g. **Trauma-focused Cognitive Behaviour Therapy** approach adapted in DRC, Kenya and Tanzania.
- Education and life-skills: e.g. **Good School toolkit program in refugee setting in Uganda**.

The 2019 CPMS provides critical actions to keep children safe and support children and families' well-being in infectious disease settings like the current COVID-19 pandemic. During infectious disease outbreak/public health emergency, the following INSPIRE interventions/strategies have proven effective and have been adapted in various contexts, both humanitarian and non-humanitarian:

- **Positive Parenting** tips during COVID-19 based on INSPIRE **Parenting for Lifelong Health intervention**—those have been adapted in almost every country and translated in 90 languages.
- Response and support services have been adapted to operate remotely, including case management, for instance in Lebanon or through strengthening the operation of child helplines, for instance in Ukraine.
- Safe environment: strengthening of online prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation²⁷.
- Education and life skills: ensuring safe and enabling school environment through distant learning programs, including through radio and online platforms, including messages on where to seek help when victim of violence and sensitizing teachers on remotely identifying signs of violence and referrals available, for instance in Mozambique and DRC²⁸.

Buidling from the key actions and guidance in the 2019 CPMS, a number of technical notes have been produced to support practitioners adapting the minimum standard to a variety of contexts hit by the COVID-19 pandemic. These technical notes also incorporates INSPIRE interventions, including the 'COVID-19: protecting children from violence, abuse and neglect in the home'²⁹.

In practice, implementing INSPIRE in humanitarian settings means adapting it to the context and taking into consideration some specific considerations related to such settings, including around necessary resources. As with the CPMS, not all INSPIRE interventions would necessarily need to be implemented at once or together, depending on the context, identified needs, based on data and who is implementing it.

Each of the intervention featured in the INSPIRE Handbook contains core elements, including the theory of change which need to be maintained to ensure desired impact and an evidence-based intervention. It also includes estimated costs and links to existing resources and tools. Except the theory of change and core elements, all other elements would need to be adapted to the participants, the culture and the context to contribute to the success of the intervention. Implementers need to find the right balance between fidelity to original evidence-based programmes and adaptation to new circumstances whether it is a humanitarian or non-humanitarian context.

²⁷See 'COVID-19 and its implication for protecting children online, April 2020' available here: https://www.end-violence.org/sites/default/files/paragraphs/download/COVID-19%20and%20its%20implications%20for%20protecting%20children%20online_Final%20%28003%29_0.pdf ²⁸See also Recommendations to prevent and respond to violence against children in all learning environments during COVID-19, available here: <https://www.end-violence.org/sites/default/files/paragraphs/download/STL%20FINAL.pdf> ²⁹This technical note which is an annex to the 'Technical Note: Protection of Children during the Coronavirus Pandemic' can be found here: <https://alliancecpha.org/en/child-protection-online-library/covid-19-protecting-children-violence-abuse-and-neglect-home>.





What kind of support is available?

As part of a joint humanitarian strategy, the CP AoR, UNICEF, UNHCR, the Alliance for CPHA and the Global Partnership to End Violence against children are working together to accelerate ending violence against children in humanitarian settings. It includes supporting field coordinators to identify their needs and address them as far as possible through complementary and strategic use of both INSPIRE and CPMS. It also includes a **joint commitment to ensure that any training/roll-out of the 2019 CPMS edition reference linkages to the INSPIRE framework and that similarly, any INSPIRE capacity-building reference the CPMS where relevant.**

In this respect specifically, two kind of complementary support are provided:

- 1. On CPMS:** support by the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action's CPMS Working Group to country-level coordination groups, humanitarian agencies and governments on the implementation of the CPMS, including provision of resources, technical tools, and expert advice to support contextualization and use at country level. The CPMS Working Group channels support through the CP AoR field support team including Helpdesks for humanitarians and UNHCR for refugee settings, working closely with the CP AoR and UNHCR to promote the use of the CPMS across all humanitarian settings and especially prioritizes support to national actors who wish to implement and institutionalize the CPMS. On the Alliance website you will find the [CPMS video series](#), [recordings of recent webinars](#) (e.g. multi-lingual introductions to the 2019 edition, Strengthening Family & Caregiving Environments), and information on how to register for the [free CPMS e-course](#). Inquiries and requests for support can be directed to the CPMS WG³⁰.
- 2. On INSPIRE:** Dedicated support is provided to coordination groups and governments on the implementation of the seven INSPIRE strategies to end violence against children through remote or in-country support. This can include linking coordinators/coordination groups with relevant experts, organizations and resources on ending violence and providing technical remote support and/or in-country capacity building on INSPIRE and related issues upon request. It may also include ensuring that the different humanitarian and end violence coordination mechanisms are better linked in country. Specific enquiries can be directed at the respective CP AoR Helpdesks³¹ and [UNHCR](#) for refugee settings (including mixed movements and situations), which will relay as appropriate. Additional information can also be found in the INSPIRE in [humanitarian settings FAQ](#) (to be updated).

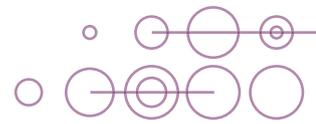
Conclusion

Both INSPIRE and CPMS promote similar approaches and principles to deliver better for children and ensure that every child can grow up safe and secure. In many contexts, the CPMS and INSPIRE may be used in conjunction to mutually reinforce each other and deliver better results for children affected by humanitarian crises. Some interventions mentioned in INSPIRE can be used to support the implementation of key actions in the CPMS, while key actions can sometimes provide more detailed guidance for implementing INSPIRE interventions components as well as guidance on minimum quality standards. As more evidence-based interventions are developed and tested in humanitarian settings, it is anticipated that these will be evaluated and documented for inclusion in both INSPIRE and future editions of the CPMS.

³⁰cpms.wg@alliancecpa.org

³¹CPAOR_SpanishHelpDesk@unicef.org; CPAOR_ArabicHelpDesk@unicef.org; CPAOR_EnglishHelpDesk@unicef.org; CPAOR_FrenchHelpDesk@unicef.org





Annexes: additional references

- Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action's MOOC on COVID-19 & Child Protection
- CPMS & COVID-19: alliancecpha.org/en/child-protection-online-library/2019-cpms-covid-19-brief
- CPMS e-course (with references to INSPIRE): learning.alliancecpha.org/
- CPMS What's New? (2019): alliancecpha.org/en/CPMS_home
- INSPIRE Webinar: youtube.com/watch?v=BPhza8ED2Qk&feature=youtu.be
- INSPIRE in humanitarian context FAQ (2019) in English, French and Spanish: dropbox.com/sh/c7hvosg63e8xtae/AAC4BFeHxVM34N8PgiNg8IGba?dl=0
- INSPIRE MOOC: upcoming (2021)
- Technical note: protection of children during the Coronavirus pandemic (V.2) May 2020 and annexes: alliancecpha.org/en/COVID19

