

## Case Management

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[Steps to Protect bronze training course on kayaconnect.org](#): This link takes you to the Bronze Common Approaches Hub on Kayaconnect.org where you can find all Save the Children's Bronze level common approaches.

[Module 1 – Why Steps to Protect is Important](#): This module focuses on the course's first learning outcome by providing the global context for why Steps to Protect is a critically important Common Approach that provides children in need of care and protection with a step-by-step process to manage each case.

[Module 2 – How Steps to Protect Works](#): This module focuses on the course's second learning outcome by sharing more about HOW Steps to Protect works. This includes This includes how case management relates to a country's child protection system, the steps involved in managing an individual case, and examples from Save the Children's programming.

[Module 3 – Integrating Steps to Protect into your work](#): This module identifies concrete ways in which you and your colleagues can integrate Steps to Protect into your work.

### [Case Management Supervision and Coaching Package: \(also available in French\)](#)

The Case Management Task Force (CMTF) of the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action created the Case Management Supervision and Coaching Training Package to increase case management supervisors' confidence, capacity and support to caseworkers to provide safe, ethical and competent case management services to vulnerable children and their families. This training package is the result of two years of work led by the International Rescue Committee on behalf of the CMTF. The package was developed through researching and consolidating good practices globally. The curriculum and materials were developed through a lengthy and iterative process with feedback provided by members of the CMTF as well as pilots in Northern Syria/cross-border Turkey, Nigeria and Myanmar. In 2017, Trainings of Trainers were convened to disseminate the content to humanitarian responses in eight countries.

### [CPMS Video Series: Standard 15, Case management \(also available in French\)](#)

Case Management, Standard 15, is a part of the Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (CPMS). During humanitarian emergencies, children face violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation. Case management is a core response to address individual children's situations. It is a process that includes working closely with vulnerable girls and boys in a specific humanitarian crisis. Case Management is the process of helping individual children and families through direct social-work type support, and information management.

[Handout - Communicating with Children – Principles \(also available in French\) – see attached](#)

[Handout - Communicating with Children – Do's and Don'ts \(also available in French\) – see attached](#)

## Parenting without violence

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**[Parenting without Violence Key Messages:](#)** Save the Children has developed these key messages, on Parenting without Violence, which can be adapted to a particular context. It was produced as part of the child protection COVID-19 response to protect children in their homes.

**[Parenting without Violence bronze training course on \[kayaconnect.org\]\(https://kayaconnect.org\):](#)** This course is aimed at helping participants understand why Parenting without Violence is important in improving the lives of the most marginalized children, know how Parenting without Violence works, to be confident to talk and engage on Parenting without Violence with other staff, partners, donors, to be able to identify ways to integrate Parenting without Violence into your work.

## MHPSS

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**[Save the Children's Policy Statement on Mental Health and Psychosocial support:](#)** Worldwide, 10-20% of children and adolescents have a mental health condition, 50% of which begin by age 14 and 75% by one's mid-20s. Currently, mental health conditions account for 16% of the global burden of disease and injury among 10 to 19 years-olds, while those with more severe cases die 10 to 20 years earlier than the general population. For children in crises, the situation is even starker: of the 420 million children affected by conflict, 35 million by displacement and 35 million by natural disasters, 22% of children are assumed to at some point develop a mental disorder. On top of this, more than 80% of children and caregivers reported an increase in negative feelings due to COVID-19. Although all children naturally demonstrate resilience in the face of distress, their age, developmental stage, and disability status, sources of support, and access to basic and survival needs can influence their ability to successfully cope with adversity. A key factor in their resilience is adequate social and emotional support and responsive care from a constant caregiver (i.e., parent or other caregiving figure). Save the Children urges policy and decision-makers at a global, national, and local level across governments, donor agencies, international actors, and civil society organizations (CSO) to join us in our commitment to increase long-term, flexible funding to MHPSS, mainstream, integrate, and coordinate inclusive and accessible MHPSS across sectors, act early and across the life course, increase access to evidence-based and community-grounded MHPSS and invest in workforce mental health capacity and wellbeing

### **[Guide to Violence Prevention and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support](#)**

**[Resources:](#)** This guide will help you identify key resources for violence prevention and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and put the protection and wellbeing of children at the forefront of Safe Back to School work.

**[IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergencies:](#)** The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) issues these Guidelines to enable humanitarian actors to plan, establish and coordinate a set of minimum multi-sectoral responses to protect and improve people's mental health and psychosocial well-being in the midst of an emergency. Populations affected by emergencies frequently experience enormous suffering. Humanitarian actors are increasingly active to protect and improve people's mental health and psychosocial well-being during and after emergencies. A significant gap, however, has been the absence of a multi-sectoral, inter-agency framework that enables effective coordination, identifies useful practices, flags potentially harmful practices and clarifies how different approaches to mental health and psychosocial support complement one another. The Guidelines offer essential advice on how to facilitate an integrated approach to address the most urgent mental health and psychosocial issues in emergency situations.

**[Psychological First Aid for Children – Online Course \(Save the Children\)](#)** (90 mins)

Psychological First Aid (PFA) for Children course will introduce you to the concepts and steps involved in providing support to children following a distressing event. It includes activities that focus on the core elements of PFA and how to apply them in a humanitarian context.

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**[Online training of trainers in Psychological First Aid \(PFA\)](#)** (International Federation of the Red Cross): The On-line Training of Trainers in Psychological First Aid during COVID-19 is for National Societies as who will train using the IFRC PS Centre's PFA training Module 2: Basic PFA. Online psychological first aid training must ensure that participants learn the needed cognitive, social, and emotional skills and tools. Participants must combine knowledge, understanding, and reflection on psychological first aid throughout the training to ensure they have integrated the skills and can use them no matter which type of response they are involved in.

The online psychological first aid training of trainers is for Red Cross Red Crescent staff and volunteers as well as other humanitarians who are already well trained in psychological first aid and preferably also experienced trainers.

**[Remote Psychological First Aid during Covid-19](#)** (International Federation of the Red Cross): Remote PFA during the COVID-19 outbreak is intended for Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies to guide them in setting up remote services for adults during a COVID-19 response. Working remotely, National Societies can stay connected with those needing help, using a variety of platforms including phone or internet calls, various apps and other social media. Psychological first aid (PFA) is a method of helping people in distress so they feel calm and supported to cope better with their challenges. It is a way of assisting someone to manage their situation and make informed decisions. The basis of psychological first aid is caring about the person in distress and showing empathy. It involves paying attention to reactions, active listening and, if needed, practical assistance, such as problem solving, help to access basic needs or referring to further options for assistance. PFA helps normalize worry and other emotions, PFA also promotes healthy coping and provides feelings of safety, calming, and hope. These guidelines can be used by Red Cross Red Crescent National Societies to set up and run different kind of remote services for the public during the time of a COVID-19 response. It should be noted that the target group for the guidelines are adults.

## Alternative Care

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**[UN Guidelines for the alternative care of children](#)**: The present Guidelines are intended to enhance the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and of relevant provisions of other international instruments regarding the protection and well-being of children who are deprived of parental care or who are at risk of being so. The Guidelines seek to ensure that, firstly, children do not find themselves in out-of-home care unnecessarily and, secondly, that the type and quality of out-of-home care provided is appropriate to the rights and specific needs of the child concerned.

**[SC's Policy Brief on the UN Guidelines for the alternative care of children](#)**: This policy brief by Save the Children introduces the background, goals, and guiding principles set forth in the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children. It also explains why family-based care is a

preferred care arrangement over institutions. It suggests policy and practice recommendations to further protect children without appropriate care and strengthen families and communities. The Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children was endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 2009, in honour of the 20th anniversary of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). They are designed to promote, facilitate and guide the progressive implementation of the UNCRC in this particular area of concern. Save the Children has been involved at the international level in the development of the Guidelines and at the country level in efforts to ensure use of the Guidelines as a framework for reform. This policy brief calls attention to the need to implement policies and practices regarding children in alternative care, and urges governments and organizations to make use of the Guidelines to focus on family environments for children without appropriate care, strengthening and empowering children, families and communities

**SC's Intercountry Adoption Policy Brief:** Globally, tens of thousands of children are adopted from one country to another every year, with the vast majority of them being adopted from developing to developed countries. While the number of international adoptions in the last several years has declined, there were still approximately 24,000 children internationally adopted in 2011. Research has shown that growing up in a supportive family environment is crucial to the successful development of a child and, where other family-based options are not possible, intercountry adoption has allowed for abandoned, orphaned or children with disabilities to be raised within a loving family from another country. Effective regulation of intercountry adoption, however, is essential to ensure the best possible solution for each and every child. It is also critical that commercial or criminal gain, fraud, child trafficking, and the deception of the birth parents do not play any part in the adoption process. The brief presents a set of specific recommendations in relation to intercountry adoption, with particular attention being paid to the principle of the best interests of the individual child – a paramount consideration in making a decision regarding the adoption.

**Strategies for delivering safe and effective foster care: a review of the evidence for those designing and delivering foster care programmes:** Research, knowledge, and understanding on how to deliver effective, safe foster care programmes in low and middle income countries is lacking. This report attempts to fill the gap in understanding by providing an analysis of the available literature and interviews with experts. By providing examples from around the world, it aims to assist those designing and delivering their own foster care programmes.

**Minimum Standards: Placement in Foster Care:** This document contains the minimum standards for placing child in foster care including service specifications, instruments for monitoring compliance with standards, and guidelines for use of the minimum standards for day centers for children with developmental disabilities. The standards were finalized September 2009 in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. There may not be an international blueprint for successful foster care programmes, yet this report has identified those core elements that are necessary to ensure that each program is safe and effective in meeting children's needs.

## **Sexual and Gender Based Violence**

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**Minimum standards for child protection in Humanitarian Action – Standard 9 (Sexual Violence):** This video provides an overview of Standard 19: Sexual Violence of the CPMS (Child Protection Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Action). When using these videos,

we strongly recommend you refer to the attached Facilitator's Notes. For more languages, see the View and Download field.

**Child Protection Issue Brief: Sexual Violence Against Children:** This is UNHCR's 2014 Child Protection Issue Brief on sexual violence against children. Refugee and displaced women, girls, and boys are disproportionately at risk of sexual violence, used as a weapon of war. In addition, emergency and poor living conditions can push girls and boys can engage in sexual activities ('survival sex') in exchange for material goods, aid, or food. This issue brief reveals a continual need for policy changes, interventions, prevention and response tools, etc. to mitigate the still tangible threat of sexual violence and gender-based violence against children. UNHCR campaigns for sexual gender-based violence (SGBV) to be a topic of concern in child protection systems. Both UNHCR partners, agencies, and national legal frameworks need to coordinate in order to work towards a more cohesive system to protect children at risk from SGBV.

**Action Against Sexual and Gender Based Violence – An updated strategy (also available in French):** Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) threatens displaced women and girls, as well as men and boys, in all regions of the world. Creating safe environments and mitigating the risk of SGBV can only be achieved by addressing gender inequality and discrimination. While the scourge of SGBV is receiving much more attention internationally – as illustrated by Security Council Resolutions 1820, 1888 and 1960 – preventing SGBV is a complex challenge. To assist operations in addressing this core protection concern, UNHCR is presenting the Action Against Sexual- and Gender-Based Violence: An Updated Strategy. This strategy provides a structure to assist UNHCR operations in dealing with SGBV on the basis of a multi-sectoral and interagency approach. Building on successful SGBV intervention models in various operations, this Action Against SGBV provides instructions for UNHCR operations to build their own multi-year, operation-specific SGBV strategies at country level. Developed on the basis of a suggested matrix, these strategies will reflect the needs of different at-risk populations and be adaptable to either stable or emergency contexts, camp or rural/urban settings. The Action against SGBV underscores that the responsibility and accountability for SGBV programme development and implementation rest at the highest levels of management.

## Gestion De Cas

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**Gestion de Cas Supervision et Coaching Programme:** Le Task Force de Gestion de Cas de l'Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action a créé le Gestion de Cas Supervision et Coaching Programme pour accroître la confiance, la capacité et le soutien des superviseurs de la gestion des cas aux travailleurs sociaux pour fournir des services de gestion de cas sûrs, éthiques et compétents aux enfants vulnérables et à leurs familles. Ce dossier de formation est le fruit de deux années de travail mené par le Comité International de Secours pour le compte du Task Force. Le programme a été développé grâce à la recherche et à la consolidation des bonnes pratiques à l'échelle mondiale. Le programme et le matériel ont été élaborés au cours d'un processus long et itératif avec des commentaires fournis par les membres du Task Force ainsi que par des pilotes dans le nord de la Syrie/la Turquie transfrontalière, le Nigéria et le Myanmar. En 2017, des formations de formateurs ont été organisées pour diffuser le contenu des réponses humanitaires dans huit pays.

### **CPMS Video Series: Standard 15, Gestion de Cas**

La gestion de cas, norme 15, fait partie des normes minimales pour la protection de l'enfance dans l'action humanitaire (CPMS). Pendant les urgences humanitaires, les enfants sont confrontés à la violence, aux abus, à la négligence et à l'exploitation. La gestion de cas est une réponse essentielle pour répondre aux situations individuelles des enfants. C'est un processus qui implique de travailler en étroite collaboration avec des filles et des garçons vulnérables dans une crise humanitaire spécifique. La gestion de cas est le processus d'aide aux enfants et aux familles par le biais d'un soutien direct de type travail social et de la gestion de l'information.

### **Polycopié - Communiquer avec les enfants - Principes - voir ci-joint**

### **Polycopié - Communiquer avec les enfants - À faire et à ne pas faire - voir ci-joint**

## MHPSS

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**ARC - Module contenant un sujet fondamental 7: Soutien psychosocial:** Ce module fournit des informations pratiques, des lignes directrices, des exemples et des outils pour soutenir les organisations et les acteurs clés à entreprendre du soutien psychosocial pour apporter un changement positif pour les enfants dans les contextes humanitaires. Des conseils pratiques vous permettront d'analyser le type de soutien qui correspond le mieux à un contexte particulier et, également, à identifier des cibles et des messages appropriés, ainsi qu'à développer des stratégies de soutien.

Dans les situations d'urgence, le soutien psychosocial comporte des défis et des risques spécifiques, mais a également le potentiel d'attirer l'attention sur les urgences négligées et d'apporter un réel changement dans la réalisation des droits de l'enfant. Si le soutien psychosocial peut contribuer à des changements sur le court terme, il peut également traiter les causes sous-jacentes, ce qui fait de lui une composante essentielle d'une approche basée sur les droits.

## Prise en Charge Alternative

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**Les lignes directrices relatives à la protection de remplacement pour les enfants:** Le 20 Novembre 2009, après des années de consultation inter-gouvernementales et de négociations, une résolution sur les lignes directrices pour la prise en charge alternative des enfants a été adoptée par l'Assemblée Générale des Nations Unies, dans le sillage de la commémoration du 20e anniversaire de la Convention des Nations Unies relative aux droits de l'enfant. Ces lignes directrices fournissent un cadre d'orientation pour les gouvernements et autres parties prenantes afin de prévenir les séparations familiales et l'usage inapproprié de mécanismes alternatifs de prise en charge des enfants.

## Violence Sexuelle et basé sur le genre

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**Action Against Sexual and Gender Based Violence – An updated strategy (also available in French):** La violence sexuelle et sexiste (SGBV) menace les femmes et les filles déplacées, ainsi que les hommes et les garçons, dans toutes les régions du monde. Seules des mesures de lutte contre l'inégalité et la discrimination entre les genres peuvent permettre de créer des environnements sûrs et d'atténuer le risque de SGBV. Si ce fléau fait l'objet d'une attention beaucoup plus grande de la communauté internationale, comme le montrent les résolutions 1820, 1888 et 1960 du Conseil de sécurité, empêcher qu'il ne se produise n'en constitue pas moins un défi complexe. Pour aider les opérations à tenter de résoudre ce problème de protection majeur, le HCR présente Action contre la violence sexuelle et sexiste : stratégie actualisée