

Session 5: Child Rights Due Diligence and Child Protection Systems

WEBINAR - 8th March, 2022



Save the Children

FERRERO

This session is being recorded !!

All the sessions of this capacity building initiative, including this session, will be recorded for record-keeping, quality assurance and training purposes. The recording will include the video and audio recording of the presentations, practical demonstrations, discussions and the chatbox, which may also include your name, photos or videos.

The recordings will be shared with all the training participants for them to access later and revise any or all the sessions if necessary. They will also be shared with other individuals or groups for training and learning purposes.

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Reminder: Ferrero – SC Programmatic Framework – Child Protection

| EXPECTED RESULTS | MAIN ACTIVITIES | CORE KPIs |
|---|---|---|
| <p>A functional Child Labour Monitoring & Remediation system adopted and implemented that encompasses roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders at corporate, community and institutional levels</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the establishment and implementation of CLMRS at cooperative, community and institutional level; (*) • Engage and capacitate key stakeholders on CLMRS (in alignment with ICI); (*) • Community Level: Establish, consolidate and strengthen both formal and community based child protection mechanisms; • Corporate level: Train, sensitize and engage Child labour agents who represent focal points for cooperatives and other economic actors; • Institutional level: Establish / strengthen an observatory on child labor including its worst forms (for example SOSTECI in Cdl) and to provide resources needed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # and % cooperatives with a CLMRS in place • # of cases identified and referred through CPC e CG and cooperatives, including cases of worst forms of child labour, such as forced labour and trafficking |

Reminder: Ferrero – SC Programmatic Framework – Child Protection

| EXPECTED RESULTS | MAIN ACTIVITIES | CORE KPIs |
|---|--|--|
| <p>An integrated child case management system established and strengthened to effectively rehabilitate and prevent child labour and other forms of violence and abuse</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and strengthen community-led child protection mechanisms and platforms, including capacities of service providers; (*) • Prevent, identify, refer and provide assistance to children and adolescents that are victims/at risk of child labour and other forms of violence and abuse; (*) • Assess, profile households with children at risk of child labour and conduct door to door awareness raising activities; • Develop positive parenting training sessions for parents and caregivers; • Improve child participation, engagement, leadership through child led initiatives. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of monitoring and referral mechanisms for cases child labor and other forms of violence and abuse established/strengthened • # and % of children and adolescents in child labour (there including cases of WFCL, such as forced labour and trafficking) who are identified and receive case management services • # of formal and informal service providers trained to prevent and respond to cases of violence and abuse against children, including child labor |

SESSION OBJECTIVES

The overarching objective of **THIS SESSION** is to:

To remind participants of the theory of child rights in human rights due diligence (and definitions and prevalence of child labour), position child labour within a broader child protection lens and provide an overview of SC's approach to child protection systems strengthening (include some examples).

SESSION OBJECTIVES

By the end of this **SESSION**, you will :

- Be reminded of child rights in human rights due diligence is and what it means in terms of child labour monitoring and remediation
- Describe how child labour and other child protection concerns are interlinked
- Explain what child protection systems are and understand the 8 key components of a child protection system
- Reflect on how supply chain mechanisms/HRDD systems can ***contribute to strengthening the overall child protection system?***

Part 1: Child Rights in Human Rights Due Diligence

Key Learning / Objectives:

Be reminded of child rights in human rights due diligence is and what it means in terms of child labour monitoring and remediation

Duration 30 min



THE GLOBAL GOALS
For Sustainable Development

The Vision

**UNITED NATIONS
GUIDING PRINCIPLES
ON BUSINESS
& HUMAN RIGHTS**

**Distribution of duties
and responsibilities**



The Foundation



**Putting Children's Rights in the
context of Business and
Human Rights**

Protect, Respect, Remedy

– The Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights



UNITED NATIONS
GUIDING PRINCIPLES
ON **BUSINESS**
& HUMAN RIGHTS

STATE
duty to
PROTECT



CORPORATE
responsibility to
RESPECT

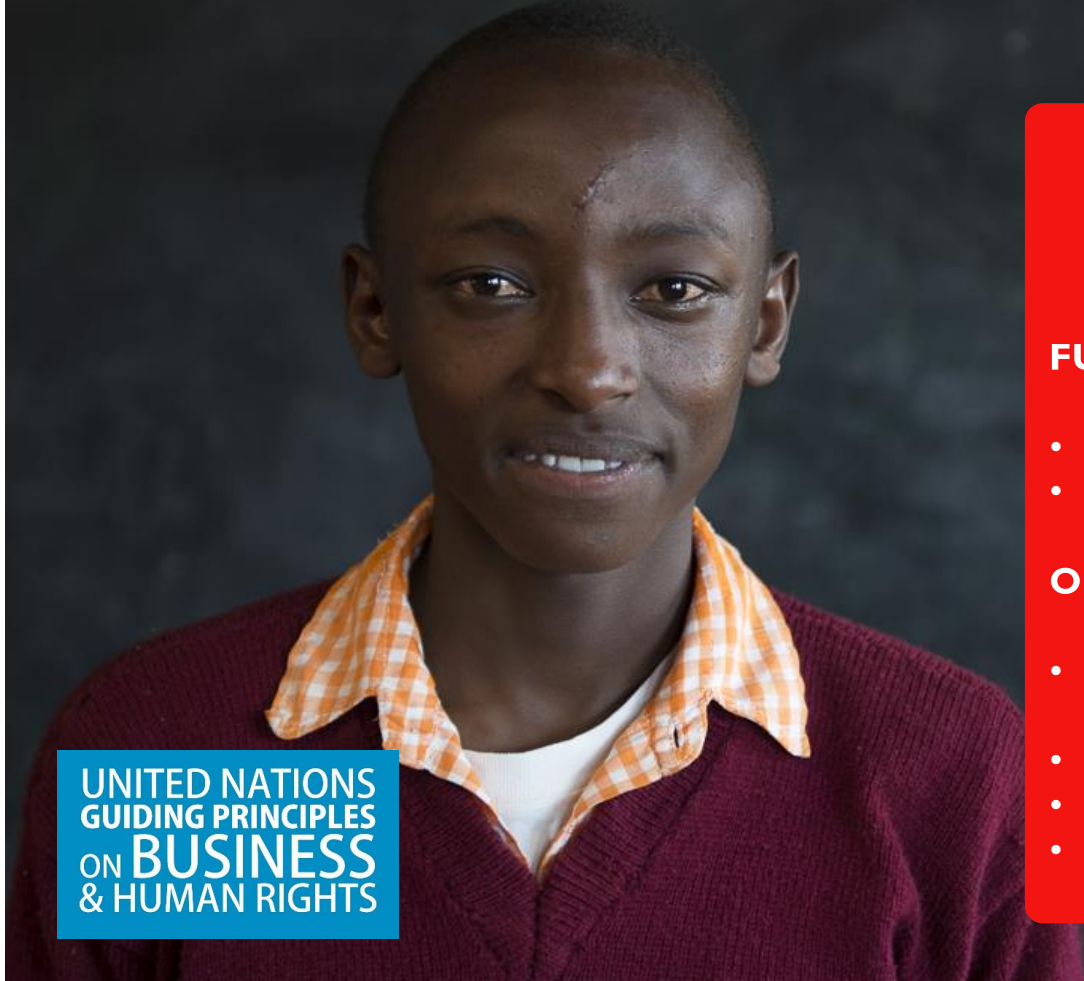


INDIVIDUALS
access to
REMEDY



Protect, Respect, Remedy

– The Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights



UNITED NATIONS
GUIDING PRINCIPLES
ON BUSINESS
& HUMAN RIGHTS

**STATE
duty to
PROTECT**



FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

- States must protect against abuse
- States should set clear expectations

OPERATIONAL PRINCIPLES

- General state regulatory and policy functions
- The State-Business Nexus
- Supporting business in conflict-areas
- Ensuring policy coherence

Protect, Respect, Remedy

– The Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights



UNITED NATIONS
GUIDING PRINCIPLES
ON BUSINESS
& HUMAN RIGHTS

CORPORATE
responsibility to
RESPECT



FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES

- Business enterprises should respect human rights
- The responsibility refers to internationally recognised human rights - as stated in UN and ILO Conventions
- Do no harm and mitigate impact linked directly to operations and through business relationships

Protect, Respect, Remedy

– The Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights



UNITED NATIONS
GUIDING PRINCIPLES
ON BUSINESS
& HUMAN RIGHTS

CORPORATE
responsibility to
RESPECT



OPERATIONAL PRINCIPLES

- Commit to meet their responsibility through policy commitments
- Conduct a human rights due diligence to understand and account for impacts
- Implement processes to enable remediation for any adverse impacts caused or contributed to

Protect, Respect, Remedy

– The Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights



UNITED NATIONS
GUIDING PRINCIPLES
ON BUSINESS
& HUMAN RIGHTS

INDIVIDUALS access to REMEDY



- States must ensure victims of business-related violations have access to effective grievance mechanisms and remedy
- Non-state-based grievance mechanisms should complement state based
- Non-judicial mechanisms should meet certain criteria

Protect, Respect, Remedy

– The Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights



UNITED NATIONS
GUIDING PRINCIPLES
ON BUSINESS
& HUMAN RIGHTS

INDIVIDUALS
access to
REMEDY



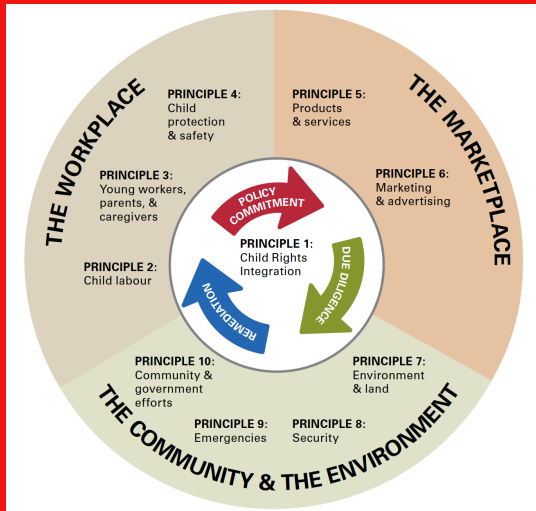
THE STATE AND BUSINESSES ALIKE

- Ensure effective remedy to those affected by violations
- Judicial and non judicial
- Ensuring no barriers in access
- Meet standards of legitimacy, accessibility, predictability, equitability, transparency and be rights-bases

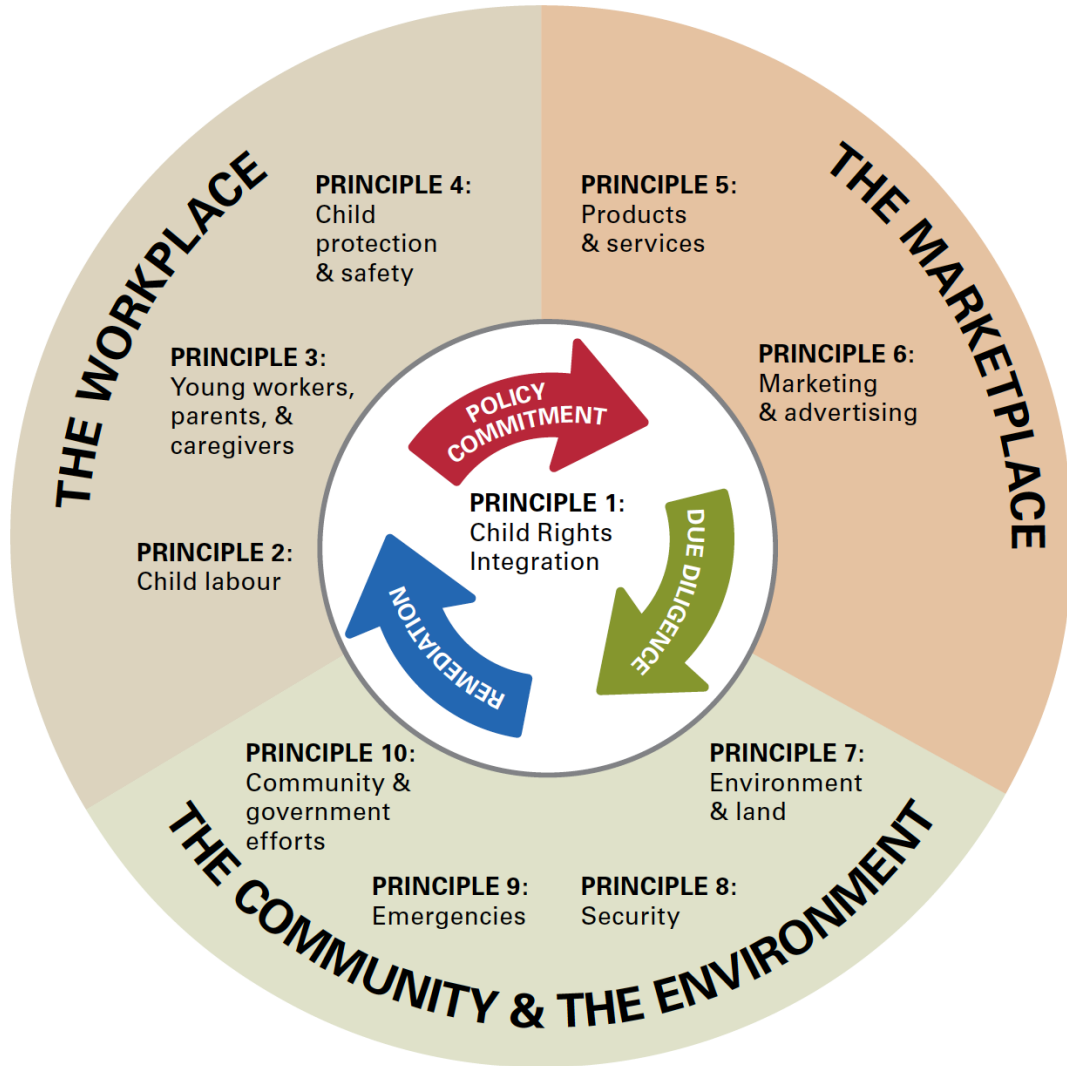
And engage in dialogue with relevant stakeholders.

Putting Children's Rights into B&HR-context

GC no.16 and CRBP

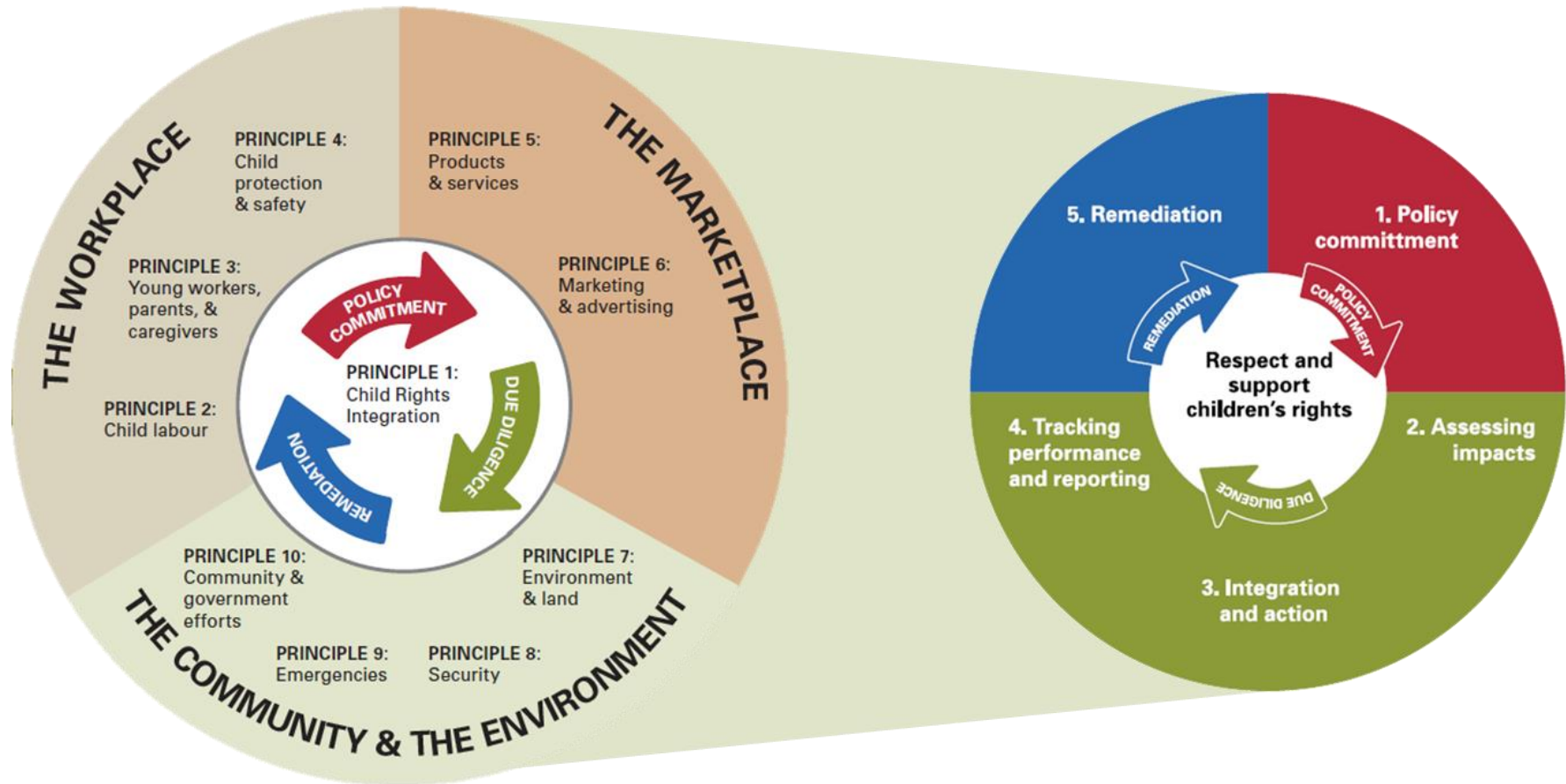


The Children's Rights and Business Principles

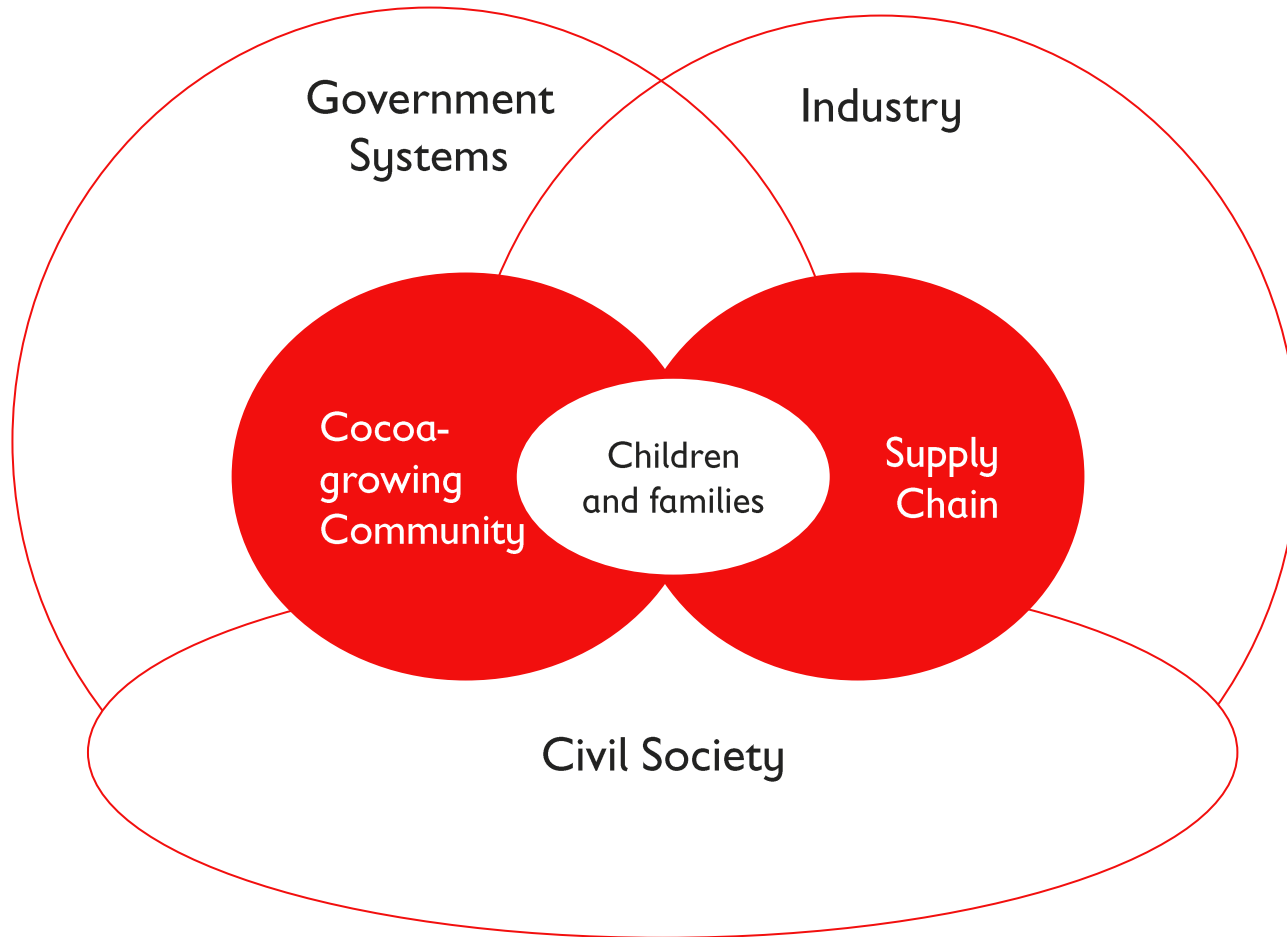


Principle 1 calls on business to *respect* children's rights and commit to *supporting* the human rights of children. This principle is an overarching theme of the Children's Rights and Business Principles, it should be considered for each of the ten principles.

The Children's Rights and Business Principles



Impact Eco-system



Stronger and
Resilient
Communities

Responsibly
managed
supply chain -
mechanisms

Capacitated
and enabling
government
systems



Interlinked, integrated and systemic approaches?



Child Rights and Business Principles

Menti

Go to www.menti.com

And use the code 49 21 42 to join the
quiz

Enter your **NAME** or **NIKNAME** and
respond quickly

Part 2: Child Labour and Child Protection

Key Learning / Objectives:

Participants understand SC's position on child labour and how we see it as linked to other child protection concerns

Duration 30 mins



Child Labour- conventions

- UNCRC article 32
- ILO Conventions no. 138 (minimum age) and 182 (worst forms of CL)
- ILO 1999 Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour no. 182)
- SDG 8.7 (Elimination of Child Labour by 2025)
- SC Position on Child Labour (best interest of the child, and “do no harm”)

Save the children understands child work as.....

Save the Children defines child work as all activities they undertake to contribute to their own and/or their family economy. It includes all kinds of productive or domestic work, paid or unpaid, in their home or in the homes of others as well as informal work and chores conducted by children in both rural and urban contexts.

Child work ranges on a continuum from harmful to decent work, which has led SC to identify three broad categories of work requiring different responses to protect the rights of children.

(source: Save the children position statement, 2013)

Save the children understands child work as a continuum.....

1. Work where harm is extreme and the violation of rights is impossible to prevent which requires the urgent removal of children from work and the provision of assistance to children and their families so that they can transition to sustainable alternatives or urgent harm reduction measures where immediate removal is not possible.

For example, girls facing commercial sexual exploitation or boys working in deep gold mine pits are exposed to extreme harm and rights violations that require to seek for urgent removal as priority intervention.

Save the children understands child work as a continuum.....

2. Work where rights are violated but the prevention of these violations is possible which may require an improvement in working conditions or the provision of assistance to children and their families so as to help them transition to sustainable alternatives.

For example, boys and girls involved in selling produce in the market carrying heavy loads and working long hours can benefit from harm reduction measures that comply with international child labour standards and national law.

Save the children understands child work as a continuum.....

3. Work where rights are not violated and may contribute to the fulfilment of rights which requires the provision of support to children engaged in decent work.

For example a school-enrolled adolescent boy working after class on the field under the supervision of his parents and performing safe tasks that are relevant to his abilities



Save the Children's Position

- Committed to the **best interests** of each child in each situation
- Do NO HARM
- Child Participation
- Holistic approaches to support livelihoods, education and health
- Strengthening child protection systems

Violence Against Children

- 1 in 2 children (approx. 1 billion) experience violence every year
- Every 7 minutes a child/ adolescent dies as a result of violence
- 10 million children are subjected to modern slavery
- 160 million children are engaged in child labour, of which 73 million are in hazardous work (and 112 million in agriculture)
- Nearly 50% of children engaged in child labour are 5-11 years old (the agricultural sector has the largest share – 71% of child labourers)

Part 3: Child Protection Systems

Key Learning / Objectives:

Explain what child protection systems are and understand the 8 key components of a child protection system

Duration: 1 hour

Child Protection Systems Word Cloud

Go to www.menti.com

<https://www.menti.com/bixf7748uq>

And use the code **5048 1515** to join
the quiz

Enter your **NAME** or a **NIKNAME** and
respond quickly

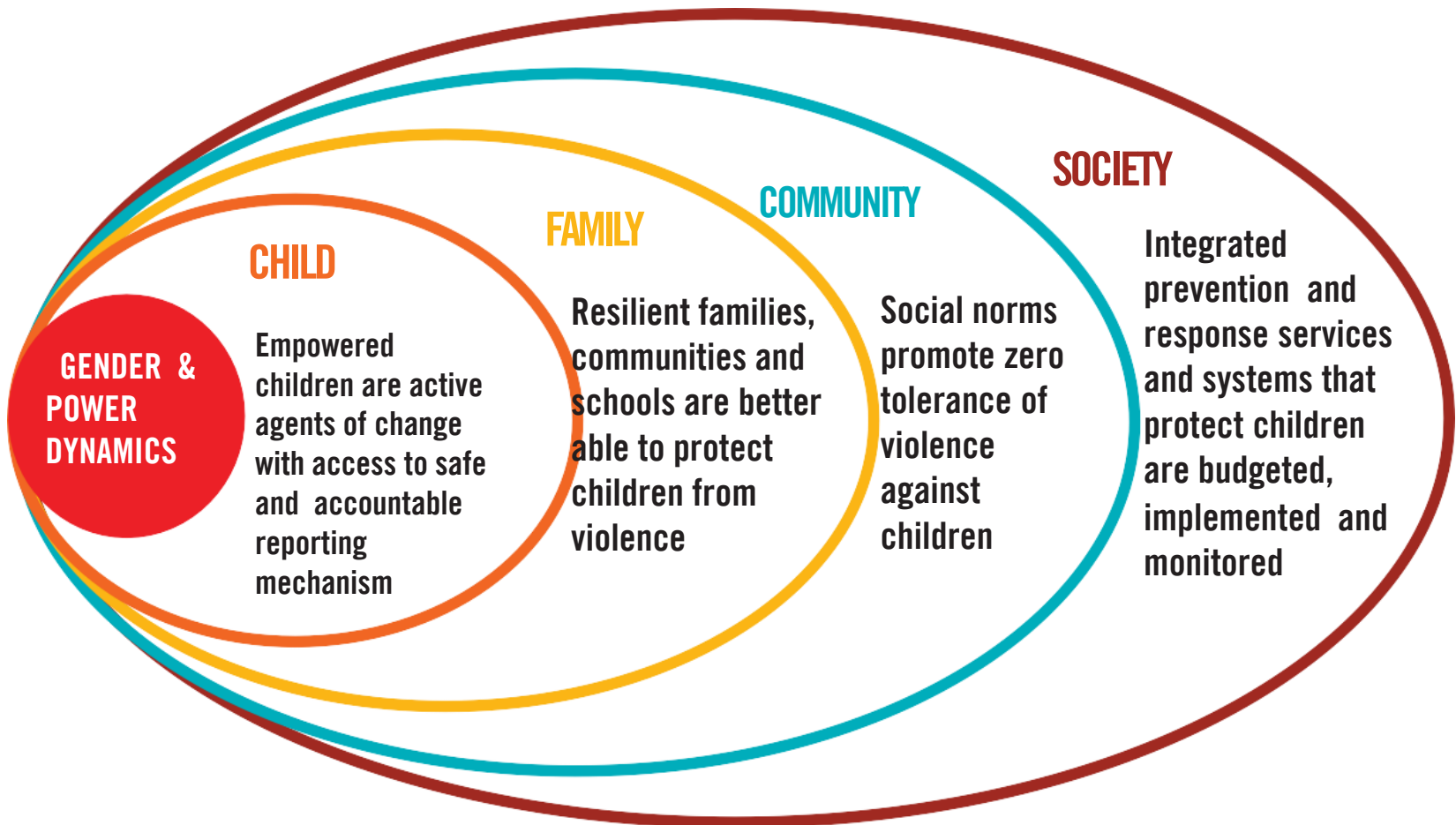


HOW DO WE DEFINE ‘CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM’?

An effective and high performing child protection system is a collection of interlinking components at different levels in society — such as the community, district, and national levels — that are organised around the common goal of preventing, mitigating and responding to abuse neglect, exploitation and violence affecting children.



PATHWAYS TO CHANGE



- Best method to address complex problems and prevent violence against children, including child labour
- CP Systems focus on both prevention and response
- CP systems aim to treat children and their families in a holistic manner.
- Child protection systems serve all children,
- CP systems address multiple vulnerabilities
- Overcome the limitations of a fragmented / project or issue based approach
- A good financial investment!
- More likely to be sustainable.

REASONS TO work with the CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEMS



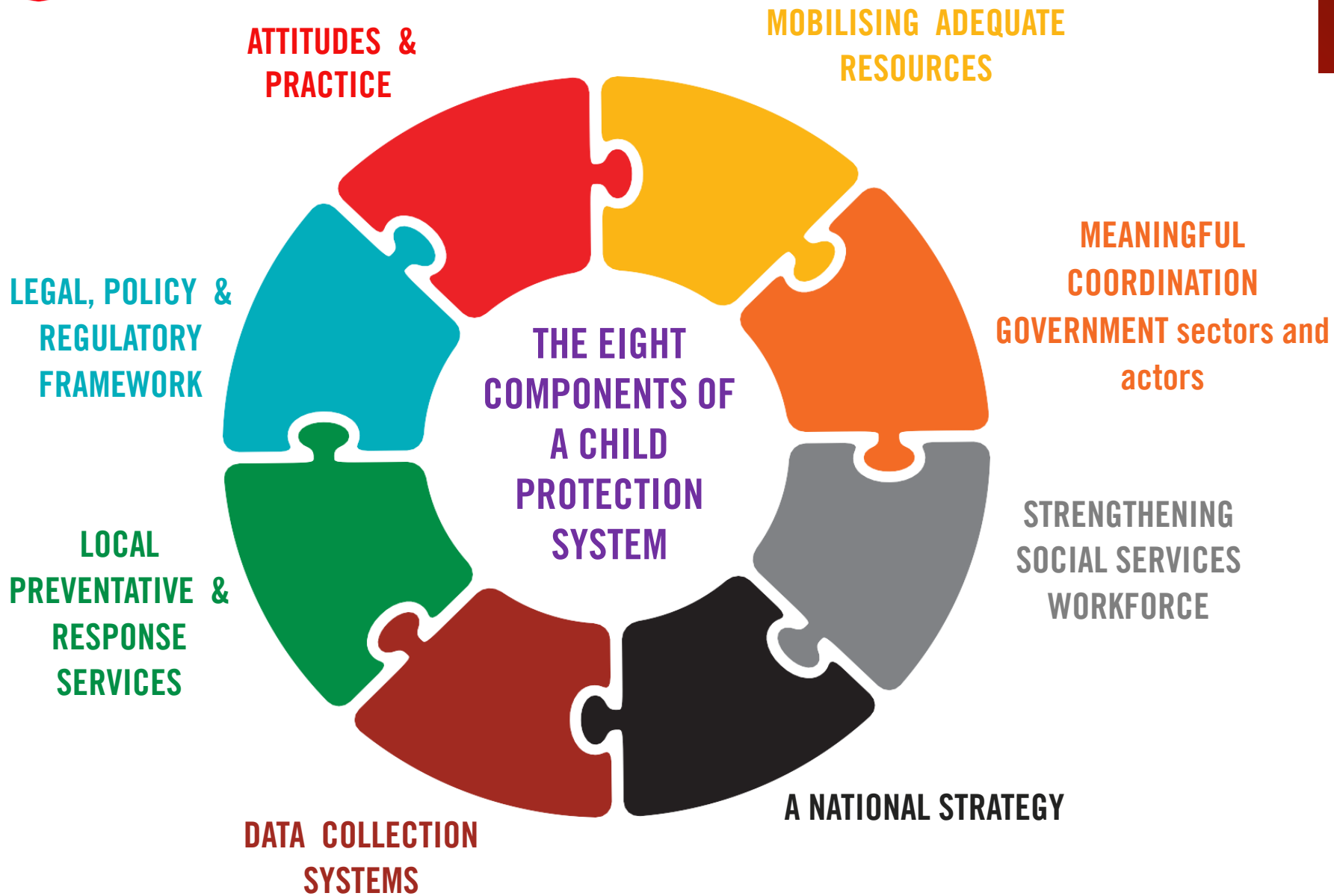
TARGET

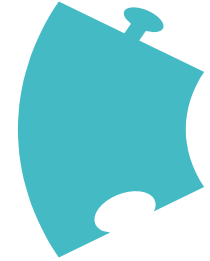
16.2:

To end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children.



Save the Children





LEGAL, POLICY & REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

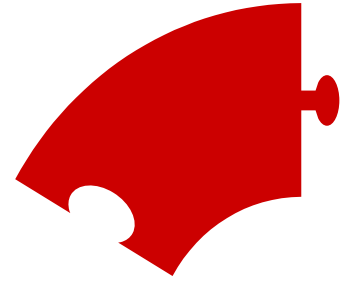
What we have learned:

- Should be **Grounded** in the country context and **Aligned** to the socio-cultural reality of a country;
- Ensure **integration** between the formal and the informal components;
- Primary consideration is the **best interests of the child**;
- Combining efforts on **social norms change** and law reforms;
- Ensure **implementation** and **monitoring**;
- Increased **budget allocations**, efforts to raise awareness, and support for implementation.

WHAT CAN WE DO:

- **Advocate** for legal frameworks and their enforcement
- **Collaborate** with all stakeholders
- Support efforts to **increase harmonisation and linkages** between customary law and legal frameworks- informed by the **best interests of the child** and by **child participation**

ATTITUDES & PRACTICE



- Raising awareness of the damage and long-term harm caused by violence to children;
- Families, the public and relevant government and civil society bodies must all be involved in prevention of harm to girls and boys.
- Harmful social norms and discriminatory gender norms need to be transformed.
- Understand what drives collective behaviour and develop interventions that are effective at influencing drivers.
- Gender equitable child protection systems need to be strengthened;



MOBILISING ADEQUATE RESOURCES



KEY REASONS

- **Reducing the prevalence of violence** correlates with higher lifetime earnings, improved health over the life cycle, and lower social costs.
- **Prevention is far more cost-effective than response**, and **holistic child protection systems are the best means to prevent violence against children**. The EU estimates that every euro invested in prevention produces a social return of €87.
- **Mobilising adequate resources** - government using available human and financial resources to strengthen child protection systems
- **Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals** provides an opportunity! Bring funding and child protection issues to the attention of finance and planning ministries.
- **Recovery and reconstruction processes often provide important funding opportunities** to strengthen child protection systems and to 'build back better'.

WHAT CAN WE DO

- **Advocacy with donors and with governments**
- **Undertake budget analysis in relation to Child Protection**
- **Supporting inter-agency collaboration to cost CP systems**
- **Monitoring budget allocations**



MEANINGFUL COORDINATION GOVERNMENT sectors and actors



MEANINGFUL COORDINATION

- prevention, response and monitoring of child protection
- Encompasses oversight, collaboration, accountability and monitoring of standards and regulations.
- Coordination among both formal and informal actors.
- Responsible for implementing the national strategy .

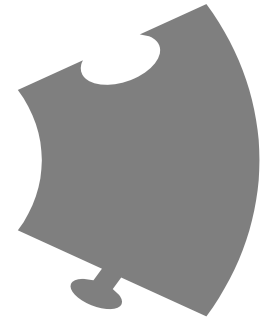
WHAT CAN WE DO

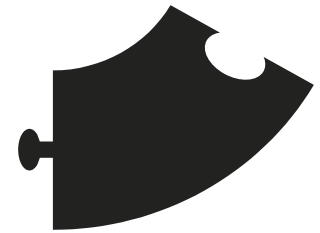
- Support assessments to identify strengths and weakness at different levels;
- Support the government in their leadership and coordination role through capacity building

In Humanitarian Action...

- **Promote links among different actors** and between different levels of the system **Support the government** wherever possible to develop standard operating procedures for coordination

STRENGTHENING SOCIAL SERVICES WORKFORCE





A NATIONAL STRATEGY should:

- be developed together with government, UNICEF and other civil society partners
- have realistic and time-bound targets, and an action plan.
- be comprehensive and address all protection issues, including child labour,
- aim to prevent and respond to all forms of violence affecting all children in all settings

WHAT CAN WE DO:

- **Advocate** together for a national strategy/plan of action on child protection that supports realising SDG 16.2.
- **Provide support/technical advice on child labour or VAC (depending on capacity)** to the government to develop the strategy
- **Support effective and ethical participation of children** in national strategy development – with a particular focus on the most marginalised children, and children with disabilities.

DATA COLLECTION SYSTEMS



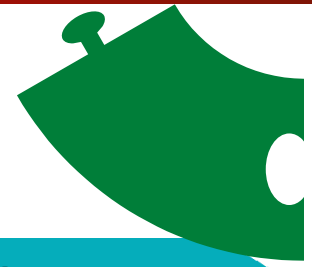
Data collection and the systems that support it:

- Feature strongly in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), SDG 16.2 and other targets related to violence against children.
- Challenges exist in reporting on violence against children exist and a huge gap remains.
- Development of INSPIRE: Seven Strategies to End Violence Technical Resource Pack.

Baseline data is essential:

- Need to place data collection within administrative systems to enable monitoring of VAC
- SDG 16.2 and INSPIRE indicators - incorporated into its Global Result Framework (GRF).
- Data on VAC from the SDG and INSPIRE indicators will progressively become available (collected by governments and Unicef, relevant agencies.)

LOCAL PREVENTATIVE & RESPONSE SERVICES



Prevention

Response

Birth Registration

Case Management (Steps to Protect), including referral pathways

Positive Parenting (Parenting without Violence)

Community level child protection mechanisms (including child groups)

Children's Groups, Awareness on child protection, child rights, life skills and children's resilience

Support for community-led and child-led research, awareness and action initiatives to prevent violence against children

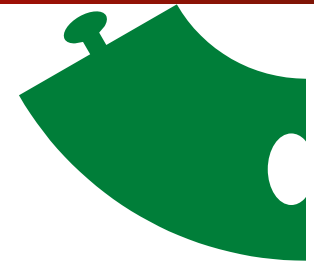
Helplines (Child Helpline, Domestic Violence Helpline)

Community awareness on child protection

Community based drop-in centers, mobile teams & outreach work, child-friendly reporting and complaint mechanisms

One-stop services and/or referrals to: education, legal advice, social protection, and other services

LOCAL PREVENTATIVE & RESPONSE SERVICES



Prevention

Response

Access to formal education, Safe Schools, and life skills education

Access to non-formal education, vocational skill training and transitions to dignified work

Removal from the worst forms of child labour (through case management) and reintegration plans.

Informal Kinship Care Practices

Informal and formal community-based care options, including economic strengthening of families

Temporary emergency shelters, alternative care arrangements for children

Gender sensitive child and adolescent friendly spaces

Gender sensitive and conflict-sensitive emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and climate change initiatives

Family Tracing and Reunification



**SC Child Protection
Systems Strengthening
guidance provides key
questions and approaches
for three steps:**

STEP ONE

Understanding and assessing the Child
Protection System in your context

STEP TWO

Using the findings to develop strategic
options to support strengthening of the
system

STEP THREE

Checking assumptions, biases, and
feasibility to plan for long-term results





SOME GUIDING QUESTIONS TO DETERMINE your ADDED VALUE AND CAPACITY TO STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM AND/ OR TO ADDRESS IDENTIFIED GAPS:

What is needed to better link-up with national systems and a social welfare workforce?

How and where can you work more collectively across industry through your supply chain-mechanisms?

How do you assess the opportunities to work on referrals to national systems?

Contacts

For further queries, you can reach out to:

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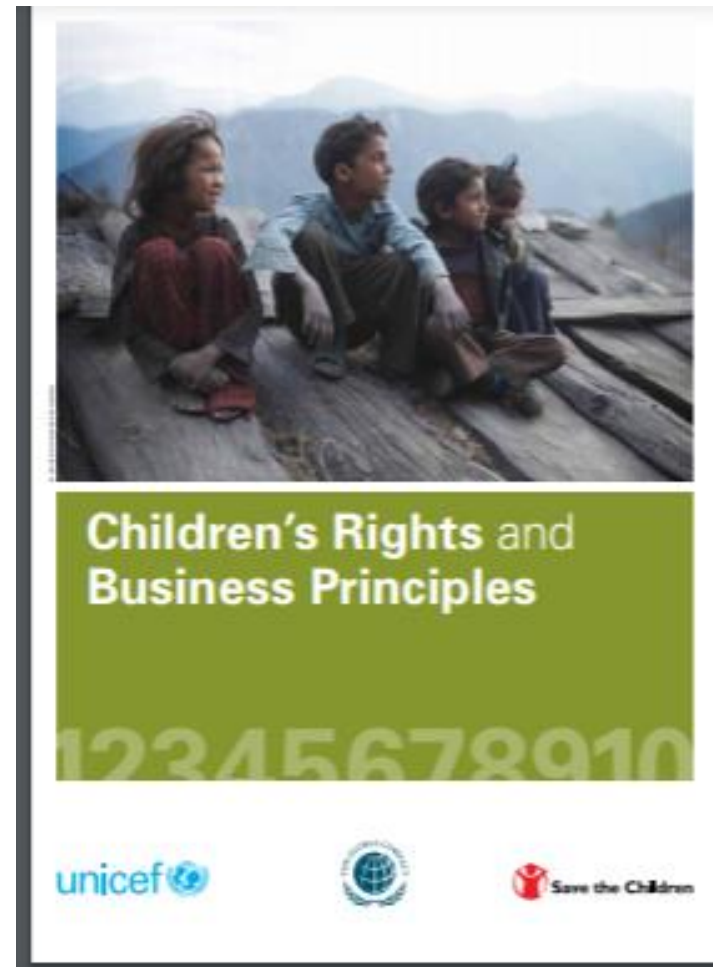
Key Resources / References

We highly recommend that, all participants read:

[Save the Children's Position Paper on Child Labour](#)

[Save the Children's Child Protection Systems Strengthening Guidance](#)

[The Child Rights and Business Principles Guide](#)



Feedback Form

Please don't forget to share your feedback with us using the form accessible at the link below:

[Child Protection \(1\) Session feedback form 08.03.2022 \(English\) & 10.03.2022 \(Francais\)](#)

THANK YOU



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