ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

PRACTICE AND CHALLENGES OF CHILD PROTECTION   BY NGOs: THE CASE OF SAVE THE CHILDREN AT JEWI REFUGEE CAMP

BY

WUBALEM SOLOMON KEBEDE

ID NO. SGS/0686/2008A

June, 2019

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ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AU	**African Union**
ACRWC	**African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child**
ARRA	**Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs**
BF	**Breast Feeding**
CAPTA	**Child Abuse Prevention Act**
CBOs	**Community Based Organizations**
CFS	**Child Friendly Space**
CP	**Child Protection**
CPWG	**Child Protection Working Group**
CRC	**Convention on the Rights of the Child**
CSOs	**Civil Society Organizations**
EC	**Excluded Children**
ECD	**Early Childhood Development**
FGD	**Focus Group Discussion**
HRM	**Human Resource Management**
IMS	**Information Management System**
IOM	**International Organization for Migration**
IYCF	**Infant and Young Child Feeding**
NGOs	**Non-Government Organizations**
OAU	**Organization of African Union**
SC	**Save the Children**
UASC	**Unaccompanied and Separated Children**
UN	**United Nations**

UNFPA   **United Nations Fund for Population Activities**

UNHCR   **United Nations High Commission for Refugee**

UNICF   **United Nations Children's Fund**

UNCRC   **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child**

UNICEF   **United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund**

WASH   **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

WHO   **World Health Organization**

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ABSTRACT

Child Protection is an important component of broader protection activities. Protecting children from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect is essential for children to enjoy their rights to survival, development and participation. This study aims to assess the child protection practice and to identify challenges which are hindering effective and efficient implementation of child protection in Jewi refugee camp by Save the children. In order to assess the child protection implementation and to identify the challenges, the researcher adopted descriptive research design. The required data were collected from selected Save the Children staff based in Gambella Field Office and Addis Ababa Office through purposive sampling; and from randomly selected Parents Committee member, Social worker and Child committee members through probability sampling technique. the researcher developed structured questionnaire and open ended questions. Structured questionnaire was used to gate the primary data from SC staff. Moreover, FGD were conducted with the parents and child committee members and with social workers into separate four groups. Mixed approach were employed to analyze and interpret the finding of the study data. Quantitative data were analyzed by using STATA software and the open ended questions were analyzed through narration. Findings of the study revealed that SC did not perform well on working across sectors, on mainstreaming CP in other sectors, identifying and working with pre-existing forums, including IYCF in CP, on awareness raising and protecting children from sexual violence. The main challenges identified include shortage of resource, absence of conducive organizational structure, absence of conducive organizational culture, inadequate staffing, high staff turnover, and budget constraint. The researcher recommended Save the Children to scale up CP mainstreaming, strengthen protection partnership, work hard on fundraising, do awareness raising in a better way, prioritize activities, check HRM system and periodic assessment.

Key Words*: Children, Refugee, Refugee Camp, Child Abuse, Child protection, Minimum Standards, Child Protection Challenges*

Words: *24,729*

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Currently throughout the world due to various pushing factors huge number of persons from different corner of the world are joining refugee camps at an increasing rate. According to UNHCR (2015), global forced displacement has increased in 2015, with record-high numbers. By the end of the year, 65.3 million individuals were forcibly displaced worldwide as a result of persecution, conflict, generalized violence, or human rights violations. This figure is more by 5.8 million than the previous year (59.5 million). On average 24 people worldwide were displaced from their homes every minute of every day during 2015 – some 34,000 people per day. This compares to 30 per minute in 2014 and 6 per minute in 2015 (UNHCR, 2015). By the end of 2016, 65.6 million individuals were forcibly displaced worldwide. That was an increase of 300,000 people over the previous year, and the world's forcibly displaced population remained at a record high (UNHCR, 2015).

Majority of the refugees have been displaced from developing countries and at the same time developing countries host the highest number of refugees even if they are not getting enough fund to provide basic necessities for the refugees. The vast majority of refugees are hosted in low and middle-income countries, with one quarter (about 4.2 million people) living in least developed countries (AMNESTY International, 2017).

As of the end of 2015 Jordan hosted the largest number of refugees in the world (2.1 million Palestinian refugees who have lived in the country for decades, and 664,100 refugees under the mandate of the UN refugee agency. Turkey hosted the second largest refugee population, 2.5 million, including the highest number of refugees from Syria. The number of refugees entering Turkey continued to grow in 2016 and according to government sources reached 3 million in June (around 2.7 million are from Syria). Both Pakistan (1.6 million) and Lebanon (1.5 million) were home to more than 1 million refugees while Iran (979,400), Ethiopia (736,100), and Kenya (553,900) all hosted more than half a million each. In Lebanon, nearly one in five individuals is a refugee (AMNESTY International, 2016).

As per UNHCR fact sheet, Ethiopia has hosted to the second largest refugee population in Africa, sheltering 883,543 registered refugees and asylum seekers as of 30 September 2017. Since January 2017, 100,034 refugees arrived in Ethiopia, mainly from South Sudan (over 73,000), Eritrea (over 18,00) and Somali (over 6,500) (UNHCR, 2017).

Since children are highly vulnerable to various pushing factors of displacement and it is not easy for them to protect themselves, they forced to flee/move to other areas. Children below 18 years of age constituted about half of the refugee population in 2015, up from 41 per cent in 2009 (UNHCR, 2015). Currently in Ethiopia 58 percent of refugees are below the age of 18 (UNHCR Ethiopia, 2017). Some of the children are displaced with their parents and guardian but some of them are flee alone. Even if the separated children are highly vulnerable to various types of abuse in refugee camps, the rest of children those are migrated with their parents and guardians are also deprived of their rights. Without the protection of family or kin, unaccompanied and separated children are particularly at risk of exploitation and abuse (UNHCR, 2016).

Jewi refugee camp is one of the eight refugee camps which are found in Gambella regional state. According to UNHCR report, currently, the camp hosts 61,759 number of refugees; it is 15 percent of all refugees found in Gambella. Among the total camp population 64 percent are children under the age of 18. 26,121 children are separated from their parents (UNHCR/Ethiopia, 2018).

Providing support for the most vulnerable refugees specifically children those are deprived of almost all of their rights is the responsibility of hosting country government. However, without the support of humanitarian organization the response will not be practical. Emergency response is a multi-dimensional activity. Child protection is the main component of emergency response which helps to assure for proper provision of basic needs, psychosocial treatment and protection from mistreatment, abuse, violence and neglect.

Save the Children (SC) is one of the humanitarian organization established with a vision of a world in which every child attains the right to survival, protection, development and participation. Save the Children first worked in Ethiopia in the 1930s and set up its permanent offices through Save the Children Sweden in 1965 and Save the Children UK in 1974. Its earliest work in the 60's focused more on humanitarian and emergency assistance, and now has evolved

into a range of longer-term development initiatives for the most vulnerable children. On October 1, 2012, seven Save the Children member organizations, which had all been working in Ethiopia (Canada, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, UK and USA) came together to form a single organization

Having a large geographic footprint in Ethiopia, working nearly in all the regions, Save the Children works towards giving children a healthy start in life, the opportunity to learn and protection from harm. The organization promise says "we do whatever it takes to save children". The organization try to keep its promise through strong engagement in both humanitarian and development fronts.   Through refugee response in Gambella and Somali regions, the organization provided protection and education support close to 175,000 people including 167,936 refugee children (Save the Children, 2018). Jewi refugee camp is one of the target of SC to contribute for the achievement of its vision.

Therefore, considering the number of children in Jewi camp and vulnerability of children in refugee camps to various types of risks, it is hard to overemphasize the importance of child protection. This research work will study how child protection is practicing in Jewi refugee camp and will investigate the major challenges which are hindering effective and efficient CP practices of Save the Children in the camp.

1.2.   Statement of the Problem

Child Protection is an important component of broader protection activities. Protecting children from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect is essential for children to enjoy their rights to survival, development and participation. Every failure to protect children has negative effects that continue into their adult life – and also holds back a country's national development. By contrast, where children are protected, their health, education and well-being are improved as well as their ability to contribute to society as future citizens (Save the Children, 2013).

Since refugee children were abounded from their home and also some of them were separated from their parents and relatives, they were the main targets of abuses in refugee camps by individuals who has no kind heart. Refugee girls and boys continued to be subject to psychological morbidities, displacement, distress, gender-based violence and other forms of violence, abuse and exploitation. The high number of Unaccompanied and Separated Children

(UASC) and other vulnerable children (24,667) in Gambella refugee camps testified the magnitude of suffering that children were facing because of displacement from their home country and living in the refugee camps (Save the Children, 2017).

Working on children is a multi-dimensional activity which requires active participation of government, humanitarian actors, community, parents, CSOs including CBOs. Even if humanitarian actors were playing a great role in refugee camps, sometimes in the past, they failed to accomplish child protection activities properly and with full required package. Based on the assessment done on Gambella refugee camps; Terkidi, Pungido and Jewi, some of the barriers which were hindering to address child protection concerns in the camps are deep-rooted sociocultural norms, high number of unaccompanied and separated children, limited capacity of case workers and child protection committees, budget constraints, staff turnover, underreporting of child protection concerns, weak coordination mechanisms, limited number of female case workers, unmet capacity building needs and weak culture of sharing data and information (Save the Children, 2018).

Even if huge number of children were found in refugee camps located in Ethiopia and government and various humanitarian actors were struggling to protect children, the refugee children protection issue was not getting attention by scholars. The researcher of this study tried to refer researches done specifically on refugee children protection practices in Ethiopia, but it was hard to get such specific researches. Rather, some scholars have done researches on Child protection and child rights but not specific for refugee children. To mention some of the thesis as an illustrator; Factors Affecting Child Protection Systems Response to Addressing Child Maltreatment in Arada Sub City of Addis Ababa City Administration (Zeru, 2016), Sexual Abuse Among Female Street Children (Yilma, 2007) and Child Rights Protection in Ethiopia and Kenya (Birhan, 2015). The major finding of the first study revealed that:

> "Still thousands of children in Arada sub city who need various services are unattended by both formal and informal systems due to poor coordination and collaboration between them. In addition to these, the study showed that there is a clear disconnect between the formal and informal systems that are believed to contributing positively for the protection of children. The research concluded that the major factors for dys-functioning of the existing systems both in governmental and non-governmental organizations including CBOs are lack of common

platforms that could bring together all child protection actors to collectively act against challenges and maximizing their good practices to benefit children (Zeru, 2016)."

According to the research done by Yilma (2007), "female street children are victims of various forms of sexual abuse. The findings further revealed that sexual abuses of female street children have a long lasting damaging effect on children's life in terms of physical and mental health." When we see the comparative study done by Birhanu:

"Both Ethiopia and Kenya are taking legislative as well as administrative and other measures in order facilitated the implementation of CRC. However, Kenya is taking considerable measure that let the country to go at least a step ahead than Ethiopia in terms of protecting the rights of children effectively. In light of Kenya's experience, the prospects for effective child rights protection in Ethiopia are the very existence of laws. Moreover, absence of domestic legislation, self-monitoring mechanism, budget and human resource, CSOs cooperation, and also the absence of institutions with the necessary services and facilities are challenging effective child rights protection in Ethiopia (Birhan, 2015)."

Moreover, since the researcher is the employee of Save the Children, get a chance to visit Jewi refugee camp. While visiting the camp, refugee children were not protected well. Especially unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and excluded children were exposed to various types of abuse. In addition, the researcher observed the physical environment of the camp and it was easy to see unsafe places which were not child friendly.

In general, from the three of the researches and from the researcher observation we understood how children were exposed to violence, abuse, maltreatments and how child rights were poorly practiced in Ethiopia and specifically in Jewi refugee camp. Nonetheless, three of the researches never revealed the worst cases of refugee children in the country. From this we could easily observe how the child protection issue in refugee camps was ignored by scholars.

Having all the above in mind, the researcher of this study found that conducting a research on Practice and Challenges of Child Protection(CP) by NGOs in Jewi refugee camp is very useful and compulsory. This study, therefore, tried to fill the contextual knowledge gap in the specific

sector by accessing Save the Children implementation in Jewi refugee camp in comparison with minimum child protection standards set by global protection cluster, and contributed for betterment of the living situation of children in refugee camps.

1.3. Research Questions

1. How does Save the Children implement child protection in Jewi refugee camp?
2. What are the challenges which have hindered effective implementation of child protection by Save the Children in Jewi refugee camp?

1.4. Research Objectives

1.4.1. General objective

The overall objective of the research is to assess child protection practice and challenges of Save the Children Ethiopia, in Jewi refugee camp.

1.4.2. Specific objectives

1. To assess the child protection practice of Save the children in Jewi refugee camp
2. To identify the major challenges of Save the Children which are hindering effective and efficient implementation of child protection in Jewi refugee camp.

1.5. Significance of the Study

This study will help Save the Children to see clearly how their CP practice looks like in Jewi refugee camp and to identify the major challenges which were have hindering effective on efficient implementation of CP with in the camp. So that, based on the research findings, the organization will keep working on good practice, and also may revise its refugee response strategies in line with of challenges related with CP.

Moreover, other similar NGOs working on refugee camps will apply the best CP practices of Save the children projects and mitigate related challenges in advance.

Besides, this research helped the researcher to gain practical knowledge on child protection aspect through observing the practice and identifying the challenges of CP while planning, implementing and monitoring projects.

In addition, conducting this research also tried to fill the information gap that exists in relation with CP implementation. Moreover, findings of this study is expected to light the shade on the importance of mainstreaming CP in other sectors to the success and failure of project.

Last but not list, this paper may help for those who will conduct further detail study on the area by being a stepping stone or base.

1.6. Scope and limitations of the Study

This study intended to assess the practices and challenges of Child Protection in Jewi refugee camp. Even if various actors are actively responded to the needs of children in the selected refugee camp, the researcher assessed only the practices and challenges of Save the children. In addition, even if all the camp activities have been coordinated by UNHCR in close collaboration with Administration for Refugee and Returnees Affairs (ARRA), the researcher didn't incorporate the view of UNHCR and ARRA in this research. Because, the research only focuses on assessing specifically what SC is doing.

The issue of CP in refugee camps from the international refugee law perspective is very complex that couldn't be sufficiently addressed in this thesis. Hence, the researcher adopted standards set by global protection cluster on a book with a title of Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action as a bench mark to measure the quality of CP implementation by SC in the refugee camp. While adopting the standards, among the total 26 standards the scholar selected only 16 standards which could be applicable in Ethiopian context.
Moreover, the researcher mainly relied on online available documents rather than printed books and other materials.

1.7. Organization of the Research Proposal

This research report paper organized in five chapters. The first chapter covered a brief introduction of the research project. It gave an overview of the main bottleneck issues in planning, implementing and monitoring of projects from CP perspective. The second chapter focused on the related literature reviews concerning the child protection practices and challenges of various projects with in refugee camps. The third chapter forwarded a set of parameters on methods and methodological procedures were employed. The fourth chapter dealt with data

analysis and interpretations. Based on the analysis, the last chapter presented findings, conclusion and recommendations of the overall assessment.

CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Conceptual and Theoretical Literature Review

2.1.1. Defining the Child

Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia, defines a child based on biological concept says a child (plural: children) is a human being between the stages of birth and puberty. On the same page the encyclopedia gives legal definition for the term child saying a minor, otherwise known as a person younger than the age of majority.

Even if very few countries gave different age limitation for the term child, majority of the countries and child right protection agents have a common understanding on who has to be called a child. Australia is one of the very few countries who defined the term child differently than other so many countries. According to Australia a child means a person who is under 12 years old (Children and Young People Act, 2008). Libya and Malawi also set an age limit of under 16 years old for the term child (The African Child right Policy Forum, 2013). Whereas, many other countries agree on a definition which says a child means every human being below the age of 18 years. (Convention on the Rights of the Child,1989; The African Child right Policy Forum, 2013; African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, UNICF, et al).

Ethiopia didn't give direct definition for the term child on the country family code proclamation. However, the country defined the word minor which is the dictionary meaning of a child. The definition says;

> "A minor is a person of either sex who has not attained the full age of eighteen years." (The Revised Family Code Proclamation No. 213/2000)

2.1.2. Child Abuse and Neglect

Child abuse has for a long time been recorded in literature, art and science in many parts of the world. Reports of infanticide, mutilation, abandonment and other forms of violence against children dated back to ancient civilizations. The historical record was also filled with reports of unkempt, weak and malnourished children cast out by families to fend for themselves and of children who have been sexually abused (WHO, 2012). Various humanitarian organizations were also working on protecting children from abuse and neglect for a long period of time.

Many countries defined child abuse and neglect based on their culture. Some characters were acceptable in one society but could be considered as abuse or harmful practice in other society. So based on the society socially acceptable and non-acceptable trends, various countries gave contextual definition for the term. The International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect recently compared definitions of abuse from 58 countries and found some commonality in what was considered abusive. In 1999, the WHO Consultation on Child Abuse Prevention drafted the following definition:

> ''Child abuse or maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power.'' (World Health Organization, 2002)

Even if we saw on the above definition as the writer gave one definition for child abuse and neglect, however few writers gave different meanings for child abuse and child neglect. They stated as child abuse is any deliberate action intended to harm a child; and child neglect is a way of overlooking child rights. On child protection toolkit two different definitions were given for the two terms; Child abuse is any deliberate behavior or action that endangers a child's health, survival, well-being and development. Neglect is the persistent failure of a parent or adult caregiver to provide appropriate care to a child, *despite being able to do so*. (FHI 360, 2012)

However, it was very common of reading one definition for child abuse and neglect in a one sentence. The Federal Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA), as amended by the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003, defines child abuse and neglect as, at minimum:

> "Any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation; or an act or failure to act which presents an imminent risk of serious harm."

Whereas some writers used the two terms interchangeable or used one of the term to define the other. A Diagnostic Accuracy Study, online published journal, defined child abuse by saying 'non-accidental physical, mental, emotional or sexual abuse, or neglect of children under 18

years of age, which endangers the child's health, comfort, and education, is defined as child abuse' (Dinpanah and Pasha, 2017).

2.1.3. Major Types of Child Abuse

On different books, different writers mentioned various types of child abuse. Some mentioned as they are six in type; physical abuse, neglect, sexual abuse, and emotional abuse. parental substance abuses and abandonment. (Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2012). On a resource sheet with a title of Effects of child abuse and neglect for children and adolescents, child abuse is divided in to five main types; physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional maltreatment, neglect, and witnessing domestic violence. (Allister, 2010). The American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry also mentioned ten types of child abuse and neglect. Those are Physical Abuse, Sexual Abuse, Failure to Thrive, Intentional Drugging or Poisoning, Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy, Health (Medical) Care Neglect, Dental Neglect, Safety Neglect, Emotional Abuse and Neglect, and Physical Neglect (Barton, 1986).

Nonetheless, many scholars divided the major types of child abuse and neglect into four. The common types of child abuse are physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse and neglect (WHO, 2012 & Anna Stone, 2006).

WHO on its report on violence and health mentioned four types of child abuse with their definition as stated under;

> *Physical abuse of a child* is defined as those acts of commission by a caregiver that cause actual physical harm or have the potential for harm.
> *Sexual abuse* is defined as those acts where a caregiver uses a child for sexual gratification.
> *Emotional abuse* includes the failure of a caregiver to provide an appropriate and supportive environment, and includes acts that have an adverse effect on the emotional health and development of a child. Such acts include restricting a child's movements, denigration, ridicule, threats and intimidation, discrimination, rejection and other nonphysical forms of hostile treatment.
> *Neglect* refers to the failure of a parent to provide for the development of the child – where the parent is in a position to do so – in one or more of the following areas: health, education, emotional development, nutrition, shelter and safe living conditions. Neglect is

thus distinguished from circumstances of poverty in that neglect can occur only in cases where reasonable resources are available to the family or caregiver. (WHO, 2012)

2.1.4. Child Protection

Child protection is a very broad and sensitive concept. It is becoming one major component for humanitarian organizations. Majority of the organizations had similar concern on the area. Even they tried to work on it jointly through establishing a working group. However, they used their own implementation mechanisms, policies and procedures to put it on to practice. For this reasons organizations gave their own definition for the term. World Vision defined child protection and their ways of practicing it by saying;

> "Child protection means taking all measures to prevent and respond to exploitation, neglect, abuse and all other forms of violence affecting children. Child protection is a matter of the heart (facing fears or biases and awakening a commitment to confront child protection issues), head (critically thinking and reflecting on opportunities to address vulnerability, abuse and exploitation) and hands (implementing methods to protect children). Protecting children is an expression of our Christian commitment, and is one of the most fundamental expressions of justice for children because it provides children with the security to grow spiritually and pursue their dreams." (World Vision company profile)

Save the Children defined child protection as measures and structures to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence affecting children. Child protection means safeguarding children from harm. Harm includes violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect. The goal of child protection is to promote, protect and fulfil children's rights to protection from abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence as expressed in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and other human rights, humanitarian and refugee treaties and conventions, as well as national laws. (Save the children, 2007).

UNICEF on its Child protection information sheet stated as it used the term 'child protection' to refer to preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse against children – including commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labor and harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage (UNICEF, 2012).

Andrew Hall, Specialist Safeguarding Consultant, has stated the term child protection has no legal definition. But he defined the term and gave explanation saying services aim to identify those children who are at risk of serious harm. Child protection aims to keep children safe where there is serious risk of harm. Serious risk of harm may arise from a single event or a serious of concerns over time. (Andrew, 2013).

Some scholars defined the term narrowly by stating how children are protected from any kind of physical harm. Some writers used the term to explain how children were protected from neglecting or deprive of their rights. In contrary, some other authors used the term to broadly and clearly explain how children should be protected from any type of harm and neglect.

It was common to see using child protection and child safeguarding interchangeably. However, the two phrases have different meaning and also have a difference on scope. Often the phrases 'Child Protection' and 'Safeguarding' were used synonymously, but they are quite distinct. Safeguarding refers to all children, whilst Child Protection refers distinctly to children at risk of harm. (Andrew, 2013).

2.1.5. Children in Refugee Camps

Refugees are people who have had to flee their country because of armed conflict, serious human rights abuse or persecution. Just over 21 million people – or 0.3% of the world's population – are refugees right now. (Amnesty International, 2016). Even if life in refugee camps was harshly challenging for children, due to various pushing factors, children were forced to join refugee camps. The number of children who were joining refugee camps was very high. According to UNHCR, the UN refugee agency, global trend report children below 18 years of age constituted about half of the refugee population in 2016, as in recent years. (UNHCR, 2016)

In emergency situation children were highly vulnerable for abuse and neglect. In this situation child protection issue also fail under question mark.

2.2. Policies, Laws and Standards

Children have all human rights too. Not because they are the "adults of tomorrow" or "the future", but because they are human beings today. Children can also be made more vulnerable than other people because of their young age and dependence on adults, so they have specific

rights to protect them. Refugee children are especially vulnerable to violations of their rights because of an aspect of their identity or circumstances, such as having a disability or because they have no family. These children are more likely to experience violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation and denial of their civil and political rights. Due to the above reasons various international, continental and national policies and laws have been declared to protect children from any kind of abuse and neglect. Almost all laws, treaties and policies has specific article which clearly states about refugee children's rights. Here under are some of the convention and laws which are applicable in Ethiopia.

➢ UN Convention on the Rights of the Child(CRC)

The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child(CRC) is the international treaty that enshrines children's rights – groups children's rights by issue, making it an excellent guide for reforming societies into ones which promote and protect children's right. Refugee children (particularly those who are alone) and children in conflict with the law are afforded special protection under the Convention of the Rights of the Child and other international human rights instruments.

Article 22 of CRC clearly stated the rights and protections required for refugee children. Article 22 sub article 1 stated as any refugee child should get appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance. It directly said "States Parties shall take appropriate measures to ensure that a child who is seeking refugee status or who is considered a refugee in accordance with applicable international or domestic law and procedures shall, whether unaccompanied or accompanied by his or her parents or by any other person, receive appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance in the enjoyment of applicable rights set forth in the present Convention and in other international human rights or humanitarian instruments to which the said States are Parties."

For the above purpose, Article 22 sub article 2 mentioned as the state parties are responsible to work in collaboration with UN and other competent intergovernmental organizations or non-governmental organizations to protect and assist such a child and to trace the parents or other members of the family of any refugee child in order to obtain information necessary for reunification with his or her family. For refugee children where no member of the family can be found, the article stated as the child shall be accorded the same protection as any other child permanently or temporarily deprived of his or her family environment for any reason, as set forth in the convention.

➢ African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC)

Like the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Children's Charter is a comprehensive instrument that sets out rights and defines universal principles and norms for the status of children. The ACRWC and the CRC are the only international and regional human rights treaties that cover the whole spectrum of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.

The charter clearly indicated the issue of child protection against child abuse and torture. Article 16 sub article 1 stated the responsibility of the state parties on the protection. It said "State Parties to the present Charter shall take specific legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of torture, inhuman or degrading treatment and especially physical or mental injury or abuse, neglect or maltreatment including sexual abuse, while in the care of the child." The second sub article specified as proper procedure of monitoring has to be in place to implement the protection appropriately and as intended.

➢ Children Rights According to Ethiopian Laws

The current Constitution of Ethiopia, which is the supreme law of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, came into force on 21 August 1995. The constitution was drawn up by the Constituent Assembly that was elected in June 1994. It was adopted by the Transitional Government of Ethiopia in December 1994 and came into force following the general election held in May–June 1995. (Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia)

The constitution consists of 106 articles in 11 chapters. In its part two under the title of democratic rights, article 36 clearly detailed rights of children and protections required for children. Article 36 sub article 1 stated the rights of every child. It stated as every child has the right to life; To a name and nationality; To known and be cared for by his or her parents or legal guardians; Not to be subject to exploitative practices, neither to be required nor permitted to perform work which may be hazardous or harmful to his or her education, health or well-being; To be free of corporal punishment or cruel and inhumane treatment in schools and other institutions reasonable for the care of children.

As we see on the above three documents, all have protective rules which helps to protect children from any type of abuse and neglect. The questions here were how these rules have been practical in the refugee camps.

➢ Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action

Child protection working group was the global level forum for coordination on child protection in humanitarian settings. The group brings together NGOs, UN agencies, academics and others under the shared objective of ensuring more predictable, accountable and effective child protection responses in emergencies. In the humanitarian system, the CPWG constitutes an "area of responsibility" within the Global Protection Cluster.

In 2010 the member of the global child protection working group agreed on the need for child protection standards in humanitarian settings, to tackle what was seen as a critical gap. CPWG take a lead on the development of the minimum standards. Twenty-two organizations had participated on the drafting process. Over 400 individual reviewers from all over the world had commented on the earlier versions of these standards. Save the Children and Terre des Hommes contributed a senior staff member to coordinator and manage the drafting process.

The minimum standards for child protection in humanitarian action contains 26 standards and have been developed to support child protection work in humanitarian settings. In such context, the standards are intended to:

- Establish common principles amongst those working in child protection, and to strengthen coordination between them
- Improve the quality of child protection programming, and its impact for children
- Improve accountability within child protection work
- Further define the professional field of child protection
- Provide a synthesis of good practice and learning to date
- Enable better advocacy and communication on child protection risks, needs and responses. (CPWG, 2012)

The standards set out a common agreement on what needs to be achieved in order for child protection in humanitarian settings to be of adequate quality. Those planning and budgeting for child protection in humanitarian settings should therefore use the entire set of standards as a

starting point when determining the scope and quality of action to be taken. These standards were intended for use by those working on child protection or related areas of humanitarian action.

The researcher used these standards to measure the quality of child protection practice of Save the Children in Jewi refugee camp. However, even if the total number of the standards were 26, the researcher selected only 16 standards which could be applicable in Ethiopia refugee context and which could measure the specific implementation of child protection rather than administration related standards.

2.3. Empirical Literature Review

2.3.1. Child Protection Practices

As a county, Ethiopia has signed various conventions to protect children from different kinds of abuse and to enable them to use their rights properly. But due to so many reasons the reality of protecting children from harm was putting under question mark. The researcher's empirical evidence for the above statement was a research done by Birhan Teka in 2015. The title of the study was "Child Rights Protection in Ethiopia and Kenya: A Comparative Analysis". The main objective of this study was to explore the experience of Kenya and analyze the challenges and prospects for effective child rights protection in Ethiopia. Qualitative and comparative research approaches were employed. The researcher used purposive sampling technique to select the sample from the target.

The result of the study showed, in light of Kenya's experience the prospects for effective child rights protection in Ethiopia were the very existence of laws as well as their continuous revision and also institutions as well as their efforts like taking part in the law making process via conducting impact assessment and impact evaluation, installing IMS, organizing children parliament and giving training in order to protect the rights of children. However, there were also challenges for effective child rights protection in Ethiopia due to the absence of certain components that created more enabling or protective environment. These were the absence of domestic legislation that entail the mechanism, procedure and remedies for implementing the whole provisions of the Convention, self-monitoring mechanism with adequate backing in terms of authority, budget and human resource, CSOs cooperation with independent monitoring

mechanisms let alone to function independently in effective manner, continuous assessment of the effectiveness of training in practice, and also the absence of institutions with the necessary services and facilities in order to host children in conflict with law the necessary.

The analysis of the data implied as measures should be taken in order to solve the challenges indicated above and enhance the protection of children's rights in Ethiopia.

On the above empirical review, it clearly showed as Ethiopia was facing various challenges on successful implementation of child right protection. Since the major reason of this thesis was to assess child protection practices of the Jewi refugee camp, in this review, the researcher saw the specific practices child protection in one specific refugee camp. One of the thesis which was reviewed was "Child protection systems in Sweden; gaps and challenges in services to asylum-seeking and returning children in families". The author of the thesis was Joanna Ericson and conducted in 2017. This research aimed at examining the existing Swedish child protection systems, with focus on children in migration and more specifically asylum-seeking and returning children in families. It was intended to answer two questions; 1/ How did child protection systems in Sweden address child protection concerns brought on by the influx of asylum-seekers? And 2/ What gaps exist in services to asylum-seeking and returning families with children to ensure children's safety and protection in Sweden? The study is a qualitative study and fourteen semi-structured interviews with twenty individuals belonging to various stakeholder groups such as staff at asylum accommodations, social workers, parents and, volunteer and staff from civil society organizations were conducted. The data was analyzed using thematic analysis.

The result of the study revealed as significant gaps existed in the services provided to children migrating with their families. As it is stated there were large disparities between where one stayed and the findings point out the failure of many accommodations to provide gender separated sanitation facilities, child friendly environments and places for children to play. Other gaps in preventive measures were limited psychosocial support, limited access to school for returning children in reception centers, lack of positive parenting efforts to reduce the use of violence against children and lastly, lack of information on the asylum process and transfers on a short notice which creates instability and insecurity. Moreover, the findings identified a taboo and stigma to talk about abuses. Thus, there was a need for a more open discussion. Identified gaps in responsive services were lack of properly trained staff and volunteers to respond to and

identify early signs of maltreatment, lack of knowledge of referral ways and routines among the actors and the social services felt that their protective measures were hampered by deportations.

Furthermore, the results pointed out the importance of increasing competence of child protection among actors, and to increase preventive measure directed towards the parents in order to ensure a protective and safe environment for children.

At the end, the researcher suggested as more research is needed from the target group's perspective to explore how they feel about the services provided and their needs.

2.3.2. Challenges of Child Protection Implementation

It was common to see things or different reasons obstacle the accomplishment of one thing. Practicing child protection is also hindered by various reasons. In this empirical review the researcher tried to revise one journal article and one research paper. The research was done in Addis Ababa by Zeru Fantaw in 2016 with a title of "Factors Affecting Child Protection Systems Response to Addressing Child Maltreatment in Arada Sub City of Addis Ababa City Administration". The objective of the research was to understand child protection systems opportunities and challenges in Arada sub city of Addis Ababa Ethiopia.

As per the findings of this study various shortcomings have been found in collaboration and coordination of the child protection systems both vertically and horizontally. This means there were no clear platforms or forums that bind together the systems to holistically serve children living in Arada Sub City. Even the collaboration between the government offices those were responsible providing different services for children like the Police and the court were not fitting with in addressing the case of abused children in timely basis. Hence, children whose cases were under court were suffering a lot until getting justice. In addition to these when abuse occurs on children, the community was not active in reporting the cases rather they tried to settle the issue without the involvement of legal procedures. Due to these facts cases of many children were behind justice. Paradoxically, many of the respondents from school community and law enforcement bodies (Police) were well aware about the right of children and the country commitment at least by signing and ratifying the different human rights instruments mainly the UNCRC and also stated the right of children in Article 36 of the country constitution which was considered as the supreme law of the country, but many of the respondent are highly discouraged reporting cases of children to the police thinking that the lengthy process of finding justice.

Moreover, in Arada sub city many children were dropping from schools due to not having the minimum provision of scholastic materials and food.

The journal with a title of "Problems in Implementing Children's Rights for Children Without Parental Care and Children at Risk of Losing Parental Care in Lithuania" wrote by two scholars; Vida Česnuitytė & Dr. Laima Okunevičiūtė-Neverauskienė. It was accepted to be published on 18 of November 2009. The objective of this article is to review the results of a children's rights study of children without parental care or at risk of losing parental in Lithuania. In view of the objective, qualitative research methods were applied. Expert interview and focus group methods were used.

According to the study the most violated right of children without parental care in Lithuania was the right to grow up in a family. Whereas most frequent violations of children's rights at risk of losing parental care were the right to education, the right to qualified health care, the right to life and growing up, and the right to state support and assistance. Analysis of the situation showed that the main problems and obstacles preventing institutions from effectively implementing the rights of children from target groups were as such lack of qualified specialists, insufficiently developed infrastructure, value judgements in society.

As we saw on the above two studies the major challenges which were hindering proper implementation of child protection were lack of collaboration and coordination of the child protection systems both vertically and horizontally, not having the minimum provision of scholastic materials and food, lack of qualified specialists, insufficiently developed infrastructure, and value judgements in society.

2.4. Synthesis of Literature Review

On the above review, the researcher deeply looked at documents which were relevant to get information on the topic planned to be studied. The literature review had two parts; theoretical literature review and empirical literature review. Under the theoretical literature review part, the researcher started the review by defining the term child, child abuse and neglect and child protection. Following this major types of child abuse has been revised. To know which laws were protecting children from abuse, international, regional and national laws were reviewed. Moreover, the scholar went through minimum standards of child protection in humanitarian

action. Also, Save the Children's child protection priority areas and programming priorities in emergencies have been revised.

Under the Empirical literature review part, three thesis papers and one journal article which were done in Addis Ababa, Kenya, Sweden, and Lithuania were reviewed. The studies focused on child protection practices/system, child right protection, factors affecting child protection system and problems in implementing child rights. With the above reviewed documents, the researcher clearly showed what was the reality on the ground about child right protection practices of Ethiopia in comparison with Kenya, what were the gaps on CP system for refugees in Sweden, which factors were hindering CP system in Arada subcity, Addis Ababa and common problems in implementing child right for separated children in Lithuania. All the reviewed research papers have direct relation with the topic the researcher studied and reported with this paper and they gave a clear guide for the researcher to know what is on the ground. Moreover, all the reviewed researches have showed as the children were facing various types of abuse, the system of studied countries more or less needs improvement and various challenges were hampering effective implementation of CP.

Hence, with all above, the researcher gained detail information about the topic studied and also assured the importance of doing this research.

2.5. Conceptual Framework

Based on the research topic, objective and reviewed literatures, the researcher investigated child protection practice based on the minimum standards developed by the Child Protection Working Group. Moreover, the researcher tried to show which challenges (external and internal) were hindering successful implementation of CP.

Here under is the figure which showed the framework of the study.
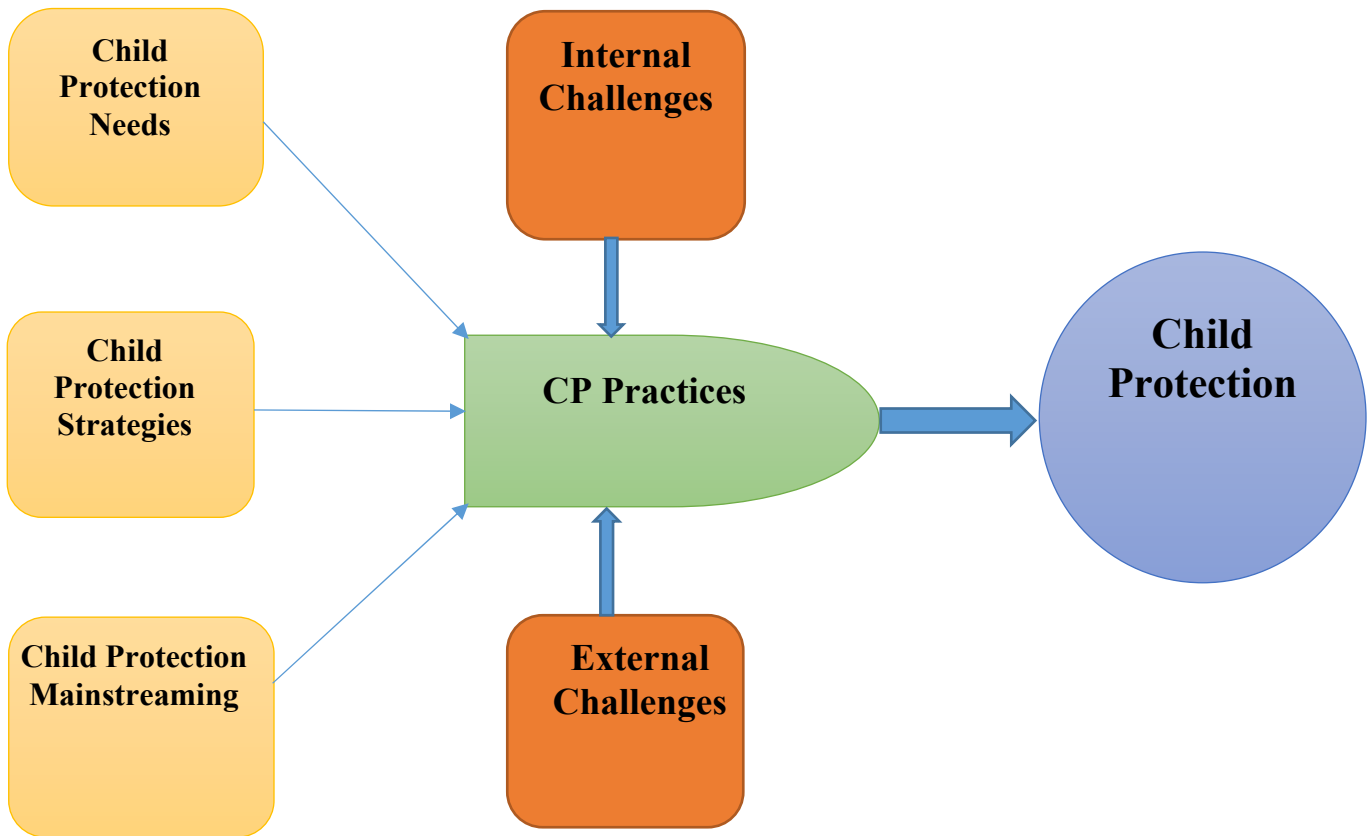
Figure 2-1: Practice and Challenges of Child Protection

Source: *Own Concept*

CHAPTER III: THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of the Study Area

Number of refugee camps in Ethiopia which are actively hosting refugees are twenty-eight. Among the twenty-eight, eight of the camps are found in Gambella region. Jewi camp is one of the eight refugee camps. It was established on 15 March 2015 and hosts refugee relocated from Leitchuor and Nip Nip following floods that left refugees in both locations homeless. This led to establishment of the camp which offered home for refugees to settle and live in safety and dignity. Leitchuor was established in late January in 2014 and received refugees relocated from Ethiopian border entry points of Akobo, Pagak, Burbiey, Pochalla. Currently Jewi camp population comprises of refugees mainly from South Sudan's Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei states. The refugees are predominantly ethnic Luo-Nuer with other few minorities. Main Occupations of the refugees were Primarily farmers and pastoralists. (UNHCR/Ethiopia, 2018)

Currently, the camp hosts 61,759 number of refugees; it is 15 percent of the refugees found in Gambella at all. Among the total camp population 64 percent are children under the age of 18. 26,121 children are separated from their parents. (UNHCR/Ethiopia, 2018)

UNHCR ensures Coordination in close collaboration with Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), provides International Protection and multi-sector assistance. Camp Management and the implementation of distribution of Food and Core Relief Items, Demarcation and Provision of plots for Shelters, Refugee Screening / Registration is conducted by ARRA with support from UNHCR. UN Agencies comprised of WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA and Partners work together with ARRA and UNHCR in the provision of various essential services. All refugees residing in Jewi camp are Level 2 registered. New born babies are registered on monthly basis. Camp coordination meeting is cochaired by ARRA and UNHCR on monthly basis. Other bi-lateral meetings with the Refugee Central committee, Women and youth groups are conducted regularly (UNHCR/Ethiopia and ARRA, 2017).

SC provides recreation activities to children, adolescents and youths in the Child Friendly Spaces located in all zones. Un-accompanied minors and Separated children are supported with psychosocial services, material support, counselling, home visits, and family re-unifications. Save the children is implementing three projects in the camp jointly with ARRA and UNHCR.

3.2. The Research Approach

There are two basic approaches to research, viz., quantitative approach and the qualitative approach. The former involves the generation of data in quantitative form which can be subjected to rigorous quantitative analysis in a formal and rigid fashion. Whereas, qualitative approach to research is concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behavior. Research in such a situation is a function of researcher's insights and impressions. Qualitative approach to research generates results either in non-quantitative form or in the form which are not subjected to rigorous quantitative analysis (Kothari, 2004). However, based on the process of the study planned to be conducted, this study combined both quantitative and qualitative research methods. Hence, the mixed approach helped the researcher to triangulate the data that was identified, collected, and analyzed. In addition, this approach minimized bias and maximized the reliability of the evidence collected.

3.3. The Research Design

Research design is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted; it constitutes the blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data (Kothari, 2004). Based on the research objective and other relevant criteria, research design is classified into different types. Among different types of research designs, descriptive research design was the best matched to conduct this study as intended. The reason for choosing this research design was the object of descriptive research was to portray an accurate profile of persons, events or situations (Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill, 2009). So that, with this objective, the researcher used this kind of research design that helped to assess and describe the practice and existing challenges of child protection in Jewi refugee camp.

3.4. The Research Methods

3.4.1. Sampling techniques and Sample Size

The target population of the research included, the staff of Save the Children those are Child Protection Specialists, Child Protection Coordinators, Child Protection Officers, MEAL Manager, Refugee Manager and Field Office Manager based in Gambella and Addis Ababa office (22 person), all social workers who have been working in the camp (50 persons), all Child

Committee members (40 children) and parent committee members (40 persons) from Jewi refugee camp. Therefore, the total number of targeted population for this research was 152.

The researcher used census to nominate respondents of the study for the structured questionnaire. The reason for taking all the targeted Save the Children Staff was as all the staff targeted are well aware of the studied topic and those were directly or indirectly engaged on child protection activities of Save the Children in Jewi refugee camp. So that to get the input from the all concerned, the researcher employed census survey. According to Kothari (2004), Census can be presumed that in such an inquiry, when all items are covered, no element of chance is left and highest accuracy is obtained. Hence, based on the above ration, 16 staff from Gambella and 6 staff from AA Office are considered as a respondent for the study.

Meanwhile The researcher carried out four FGDs. To further qualify the composition of the FGD members, the researcher used simple random sampling technique. Simple random sampling ensures the law of Statistical Regularity which states that if on an average the sample chosen is a random one, the sample will have the same composition and characteristics as the universe (Kothari, 2004). The researcher used this method to take a sample from social workers, child committees and parent committees to draw a sample which can be easily manageable while conducting FGD. The reason why the researcher preferred to use this sampling technique was to treat all committees' members equally and not to be biased. With this method 10 social workers among the total 50, 14 child committee member among the 40 child committee members and 10 parent committee among 40 parent committee members were selected based on the available attendance sheet. To specifically select the sample, the researcher was set appropriate interval number. Hence, 3 and 4 were the appropriate intervals to take sample from child committee and parent's committee members respectively. Similar 5 was the right interval to take 10 sample from the social workers. In addition, to assure equal participation of girls and boys, the researcher made sex composition equal through passing to the next list stated on the attendance if the sample taken became unbalance. The samples selected based on this method participated on focus group discussion which was held into four separated groups (parents' committee group, child committee group – girls only, child committee group – boys only, and social workers group).

Therefore, using two different sampling techniques (census & simple random sampling), 22 staff were nominated to respond for the structured questionnaire, 10 sample from social workers, 10 sample from parent committee members and 14 sample from child committee members drawn to attend on FGDs. In general, 56 persons selected to give their inputs for this research.

3.4.2. Data Sources and Data Collection Procedures

The main source of data for the study was primary data. Secondary data was also collected to complement the primary data.

In collecting the primary data, the instruments of the data collection included questionnaire and semi-structured interview. While secondary data collection tool was document review/desk review in which various archives, reports and related literature were consulted.

Questionnaire: it was the primary tool selected for the study. The researcher prepared and used the questionnaire to collect primary data relevant to answer the research questions from Save the Children staffs. The questionnaire was developed based on the minimum child protection standards in humanitarian actions set by global protection cluster. This was very useful to assess how professionally SC was implementing CP in the camp. In addition, the questionnaire helped to assess the major challenges which were hindering effective CP implementation.

Likert items were used to measure respondents' attitudes to a particular question or statement. One must recall that Likert-type data is ordinal data, i.e. it can only be said that one score is higher than another, not the distance between the points. The questionnaire for this research, therefore, has been designed in such a way that respondents to give their response in the form of Likert-Scale measurement as below;

      1 = Strongly disagree

      2 = Disagree

      3 = Neutral

      4 = Agree

      5 = Strongly agree

Semi-Structured interview: The open-ended guiding questions were prepared and used to open rooms for discussion. It helped to get the qualitative data from the discussion with the interviewees/key informants/ who were selected from child committee, parents' committee and

social workers. The purpose was to strengthen and triangulate data of the study through the quantitative method.

Document Review: - The researcher reviewed relevant publications, thesis reports, other research papers, internet sources, periodic reports and Save the Children policies and procedures documents in order to enrich the study with secondary data.

Questionnaire and semi- structured interview were developed, tested and reviewed based on the findings expected after the test. The final questionnaire was distributed with lists of sampled respondents and was collected from the respondents. At the same time focus group discussion was conducted with four groups (selected parents' committee members, selected child committee members- girls, selected child committee members-boys, and selected social workers).

Both the quantitative and qualitative data that were acquired from the questionnaires and through FGD was compiled, categorized, systematically analyzed and interpreted.

3.4.3. Data Analysis Techniques

The data collected from the respondents was analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative methods. The quantitative data that was collected from the questionnaire was checked for completeness, be edited and coded before starting the analysis. Range also specified to interpreted the mean result. Accordingly, if the mean result is less than 2, the performance tends to be poor, if it is between 2 and 2.9, it is poor, if the mean is 3, it is average(good), if it is between 3.1 to 4, the performance tends to be very good and if it is above 4, the performance tends to be excellent. Then, the data was analyzed using Stata Software and summery tables, frequency, percentage, charts and cross tabulations of respondents were reported/produced using Stata commands.

The qualitative data which was acquired through FGD was narrated and used to triangulate the findings of quantitative analysis.

Based on the data collected and analyzed, the study provided solid information which was useful to achieve the study objective.

3.5. Pilot Testing

Before the questionnaire was used for the purpose of collecting the actual data, it was piloted/tested. Researcher's observation coupled with feedback which was obtained from respondents, corrective measures were taken on the questionnaire by addressing the comments. Key changes were resentencing the questions raised under part two and open ended questions also added to the third part of the questionnaire. Lastly, final version of the questionnaire was printed, duplicated in enough copies and distributed to respondents to collect the actual data.

Moreover, the data reliability was tested using Cronbach's alpha. Cronbach's alpha is a measure of internal consistency, that is, how closely related a set of items are as a group. It is considered to be a measure of scale reliability. Here under is the result.

```
Test scale = mean(unstandardized items)
Reversed items:  code structureie resourceie cultureie

Average interitem covariance:       .371282
Number of items in the scale:            98
Scale reliability coefficient:       0.9636
```

The average interitem covariance and scale reliablity coefficient indicates variables tend to move in the same direction and the questionnairee is reliable.

3.6. Ethical Considerations

The researcher ensured respecting the respondents' rights to participate or withdraw from the research being undertaken; the benefits participants of the study could obtain at the end of the research; confidentiality of data; the rights of informants to access the research report; etc. would be some of the important considerations. This study was therefore, consistent with these ethical considerations and respondents who were not want to participate in the research were allowed to withdraw from the entire process. In addition, the works of others relevant to this study were properly cited while the efforts of all actors were duly acknowledged.

The research proposal was genuine and used appropriate sources of data based on properly articulated and reviewed tools of data collection. The research report will not be disclosed to any party without the approval and willingness of Save the Children.

CHAPTER IV: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the primary data obtained from respondents through questionnaire are encoded, analyzed and interpreted. Respondents profile, child protection practices, and internal and external child protection challenges of Save the Children are illustrated using various tools. Moreover, qualitative data acquired through focus group discussion is analyzed and narrated to triangulate the information gained from the quantitative study. Accordingly, 22 questionnaires were distributed for the staff and all the 22 questionnaires were collected.

4.1. Characteristics of the Respondents

Table 4-1: Summary of characteristics of respondents

	Characteristic	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1. Sex Distribution	Male	16	72.7%	72.7%
	Female	6	27.3%	100%
	Total	22	100%	
2. Academic Achievement	Diploma	8	36%	36%
	Degree	11	50%	86%
	Masters	3	14%	100%
	PHD	0	0%	100%
	Total	22	100%	
3. Child protection experience	Less than 1 year	3	14%	14%
	1-3 years	5	23%	37%
	4 – 6 years	12	54%	91%
	7-10 years	0	0%	91%
	More than 10 years	2	9%	100%
	Total	22	100%	
4. Employment in Save the Children	Less than 1 year	3	14%	14%
	1-3 years	6	27%	41%
	4 – 6 years	11	50%	91%
	7-10 years	2	9%	100%
	More than 10 years	0	0%	100%
	Total	22	100%	
5. Current Position	Officer	12	54%	54%
	Coordinator	1	5%	59%
	Specialist	2	9%	68%
	Manager	4	18%	86%
	Office/unit head	3	14%	100%
	Total	22	100%	
6. Duty Station	Addis Ababa (County Office)	6	27%	27%
	Gambella (Field Office)	16	73%	100%
	Total	22	100%	

Source: Own survey result (2019)

As one could observe from the above table 100% of the respondents are educated and have minimum of diploma. From this the researcher could assure as all the respondents could understand the questions raised on the questionnaire properly.

Concerning the respondents experience on child protection, 63% of the respondents had more than three years work experience on child protection sector. And also 59% of the respondents had more than three years work experience in Save the Children. Based on the above data the researcher confirmed as the respondents were well aware of the studied topic and their long year experience in the two areas is very helpful to gain valuable information from the respondents.

Moreover, the respondents' compositions included staff at different positions and roles. This was a good opportunity to gain the insight of SC staff at all level. In regards to respondents' duty station, 73% of the respondents were based in Gambella. This was very supportive to gain very useful data from the employees who observed the day to day implementation and child protection practices of Save the Children in Jewi camp. Further, this helped to know the real challenges of SC which were hindering effective implementation of CP in the camp.

4.2. Child Protection Practices

This research had two specific objectives. One of the objective was "to assess the child protection practice of Save the Children in Jewi refugee camp". To attain the research objective and to collect basic information from the selected respondents, the researcher designed a questionnaire based on minimum standards for child protection in humanitarian action manual compiled by global protection cluster. According to the above manual, the standards categorized in to four groups. However, for this research the researcher selected the three groups and sixteen standards which were assumed to be highly applicable in Ethiopia context. Hence, the first group included standards to address child protection needs, the second group covered standards to develop adequate child protection strategies and the third one incorporated standards to mainstream child protection in other humanitarian sectors. The data collected from the research respondents on CP practices of Save the Children in the camp from the three groups of standards were presented below.

4.2.1. Child Protection Needs

Standards in this section covered the core areas of work and critical issues in child protection. Hence, the researcher assessed child protection practices of save the children in Jewi refugee camp based on the selected six standards.

➢ **Protection from Dangers and Injuries**

According to minimum standards for child protection in humanitarian action manual, children have to be protected from any kind of danger and injuries. To check Save the Children performance on this area the respondents asked four questions. One of the question was about creating safe community spaces, playgrounds and recreation areas for children. 68% of the respondents agreed as SC has performed very well to create safe spaces for children. 14% of the respondents also stated as Save the children has worked few jobs on this area. However, the rest of the respondents mentioned as Save the Children did nothing to make the community spaces safe for children. On the discussion with Parents Committee and Social workers, the participants have supported the idea of the majority of the respondents of this study, i.e. SC has performed very well to create safe spaces for children.

The second question raised was concerning the inclusion of risk-reduction and risk-education messages in formal and non-formal education. Majority of the respondents plus social workers those attended on focus group discussion appreciated what SC was doing to include risk-reduction and risk-education messages in education. Only 9% of the respondents disagreed on this.

For the third question, 20 of the respondents (91%) agreed as SC has performed a good job on case management and also as SC had a good case referral system in place. Only 2 respondents (9%) disagreed on this. For the question requested about SC child-related risk consideration while designing and constructing camps, 17 respondents (77.3%) agreed as SC is effectively working on this, 3 of the respondents (13.6%) mentioned as SC considers child-related risk only in some of the construction activities. But the rest 2 respondents (9%) stated as Save the Children did not consider such risks while designing and constructing camps.

In general, the mean result of the respondents for the above raised four questions to assess the performance of SC on child protection was summarized as shown in the below figure. The figure

revealed, as Save the Children has done a very good job to protect children from dangers and injuries. Total result for the four questions as shown on the below figure 4.1 SC has performed more than average on protecting children from dangers and injuries.
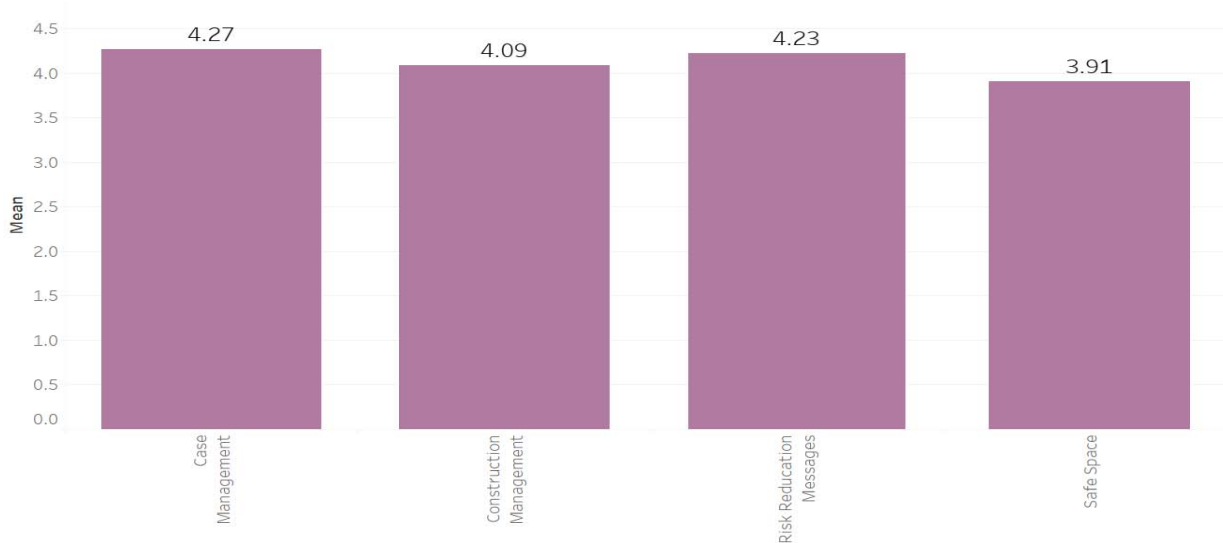
Figure 4-1: Summary of respondents rating SC performance to protect children from dangers and injuries

➢ **Protection from Physical Violence and other harmful practices**

This standard states as all children have to be protected from physical violence and other harmful practices. To assess how Save the Children was performing to protect children from physical violence and other harmful practices, four questions were raised. Respondents rate the organization performance as seen on the below table.

Table 4-2: Protection from Physical Violence and other harmful practices

Questions	Mean
Raise awareness on the symptom of psychosocial distress	4.1
Provide age, sex and gender sensitive multisectoral care for children	4
Identify and refer children affected by physical violence	4.2
Those coming into contact with children have signed codes of conduct	4.1
Composite	**4.1**

Source: Own survey result (2019)

The above data indicates as Save the Children is doing a very good job on raising awareness on the symptoms of psychosocial distress (4.1) and provide age, sex and gender sensitive multisectoral care for children (4), on identifying and refer children affected by physical violence (4.2) and on making those coming into contact with children have signed codes of conduct (4.1). In general, the composite mean (4.1) indicates as SC is doing an excellent job to protect children from physical violence and other harmful practices. Similarly, in all FGDs the participant states as Save the Children is doing a good job on protecting children from physical abuse. Conversely, children attended on FGD stated as SC don't provide age, sex and gender sensitive care.

At all the data result indicates as Save the Children is performing a very good job to meet this standard. However, even if SC is doing well, the data indicates as there is a gap on the organization performance. Protecting children is not a partial job. Every child has to be protected fully from physical abuse and harmful practices. Especially, signing of CP codes of conduct has to be attained 100%. Since making those don't sign the code of conduct let to work with and for children has a bad consequence on the child, the mean result implies as SC has a gap on this.

➢ **Protection from Sexual Violence**

The third standard selected to assess SC CP practice at Jewi refugee camp is protection of children from sexual abuse. It is very necessary to be addressed by all humanitarian agencies and each and every individual. Ignorance of working on this, will result to vary bad consequences which could not be treated easily. To do this properly, the first step has to be prevention. Hence, to assess SC performance, the scholar raised a question which asked whether key sexual violence messages were disseminated or not while working with children, families and communities. For this question, 82% of the respondents agreed as SC has worked to disseminate key sexual violence messages which was in agreement with the views of the FGD partisans. Even 50% of the respondents strongly acknowledged what SC was working to transfer the messages. Similarly, 13% of the respondent stated as SC was sometimes (not always) work on this. In contrast, only 5% of the respondents mentioned as Save the Children was not working on disseminating of sexual violence messages.

The second question raised under this standard is intended to check the message quality. Message quality is very crucial to be easily understood and to transfer the intended messages correctly. Accordingly, 11 respondents (50%) agreed as SC was using messages and information

sharing materials that were appropriate to age, sex, culture and context. However, 4 of the respondents (18%)strongly mentioned as SC was not using appropriate messages and information sharing tools. On other hand, 7 of the respondents (32%) rated SC performance as average. Based on the above data, it is possible to say SC was using appropriate messages which contributed for protecting children from sexual violence.

The next question raised was about assisting adolescent girls on how to addressing their specific safety concern. Adolescent girls are highly vulnerable for sexual abuse. So that, it is believed that, supporting them to know how to keep themselves safe is very mandatory. Hence, while assessing SC practice on this area, 73% of the respondents agreed as SC was working a very good job on assisting adolescent girls on how to address their specific safety concern. 18% of the respondents mentioned as SC only sometimes assisted adolescent girls. However, the rest of the respondents (9%) stated as SC was working nothing on this issue. For this questions, girls who has attended on FGD stated as Save the children organized participatory forums, training and workshops to make them aware of the possible risks and also on how they can protect themselves. However, as they stated, SC didn't do that periodically.

The fourth question was focused on boys and girls who may need extra attention, such as children with disabilities and separated children. Since children with disabilities can't protect themselves and also nobody can protect separated children from violence, both of them need special attention and support. Hence, according to the data collected 81% of the respondents stated as SC was providing non-stigmatized support for children who need special attention which was in agreement with the views of the children who attended on FGD. However, two of the respondents (9%) mentioned as SC was doing nothing on it. The analysis of the collected data indicated as SC has a good practice on caring of children with disabilities and separated children. However, to make sure children who may need extra attention are protected, the percentage has to be 100%. Because, sexual violence is not acceptable at any percent (zero tolerance).

From all the above data, we can easily observe as SC is doing different activities to protect children from sexual violence. However, the organization has a gap on making persistent job to assist adolescent girls on how to addressing their specific safety concern. Similarly, the gap also feasible on protecting children who need extra attention.

Psychosocial distress and mental disorder

Most children who have experienced stressful situations will initially show changes in social relations, behavior, physical reactions, emotions and spirituality. Reactions such as sleeping problems, nightmares, withdrawal, problems concentrating and guild are normal, and can be overcome with time. The added problems caused by rumors and lack of credible and accurate information tend to be major sources of anxiety for those affected by an emergency, and can create confusion and insecurity (CPWG, 2012). Hence, children have to get appropriate support to hill from psychosocial distress and mental disorder. To assess Save the Children performance on this, five questions have been requested and the respondents' response is summarized as seen on the below table.

Table 4-3: summary of respondents replies on SC performance on psychosocial distress and mental disorder

	Psychosocial Support children	*Detection & referral for care givers*	*Easily available psychosocial first aid*	*Support for caregivers*	*Training for CP staff*	*Composite*
Mean	3.8	4	3.3	3.5	4	3.72

Source: Own survey result (2019)

As it is seen on the table 4.3, the maximum average score given by the respondents is four out of five for the questions raised about CP staff training on mental health and psychosocial support; and for the system set up by SC to detect and refer children and caregivers who need mental health services. It indicates as SC was giving due attention on making CP staff aware of the issue. In contrast, the minimum score i.e. 3.32 was given for the question raised on making psychological first aid easily available. Psychological first aid is helpful to give solution for such problem at early stage. However, even if the result indicated as it was above average, SC has to work more on it.

The mean result score (3.82) also showed as SC was performing good on providing psychosocial support for children who have been affected by emergency cases. Similarly, with few point difference, SC was working well on providing support for caregivers to improve care for their children, to deal with their own distress and to link them to basic services was provided (3.5).

On the FGD conducted with parents' committee, they clearly stated as SC is trying its best to provide psychosocial support for children. However, as the parents mentioned, the support was not well organized and also SC couldn't reach all children.

In general, based on the composite mean result i.e. 3.72, it is easy to say as SC was doing a very good job on treating psychosocial distress and mental disorders.

➤ **Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC)**

Children separated from their parents and families because of conflict, disaster or population displacement, or because of economic or social reasons, are at increased risk of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect in an emergency. These children have lost the care and protection of their families at the moment when they need them the most (CPWG, 2012). Humanitarian actors who are in implementing refugee camps have responsibility to give special protection for UASC.

To assess what Save the Children was doing to protect UASC in Jewi refugee camps, the researcher raised four questions. The answer collected from the respondents has been summarized as seen in table 4.4 below.

Table 4-4:Summary of SC performance to protect UASC based on the respondents work station

Station	*Prevent family separation*	*Strategy to identify UASC*	*Set up place for registration, information and services*	*UASC have access*
Addis Ababa Office	2.8	3.3	2.8	3
Gambella Field office	3.9	4	4	4.6

Source: Own survey result (2019)

To see the perception difference between staff based in Gambella Field Office and in Addis Ababa Country Office towards Save the Children performance on protecting UASC, the data collected has been summarized based on the station area. To determine whether the mean of the two station areas is significantly differing, t-test has been done.

Accordingly, the t-value indicate as the two data has a significant difference. Here under is the t-value.

Based on the difference observed among the two groups of respondents, the researcher cross checked the result through FGD with parents' committee members and social workers. The result supported the data collected from Gambella based staff. Hence, the researcher learns from these result as SC was doing a very good job on protecting UASC as the actual task is done at the field level/community level, i.e. Gambella and the role of Addis based staff is coordination and then doing the actual practices.

➢ **Justice for Children**

Emergency situation often increase the possibility of children coming into contact with the justice system as alleged offenders, victims or witnesses, or in a combination of these roles (CPWG, 2012). Hence, one of the major activity of any agencies who are working in refugee camps have to be assisting children to get justice and establish a justice system which is competent to deal with all children who come into contact with it. Accordingly, to assess SC implementation practice on this area, the researcher raised three questions. one of the question was about violation case management. To give accurate solution for any cases, and to learn also from the past case, all the information has to be documented and analyzed properly. Moreover, giving on time solution is also highly mandatory.
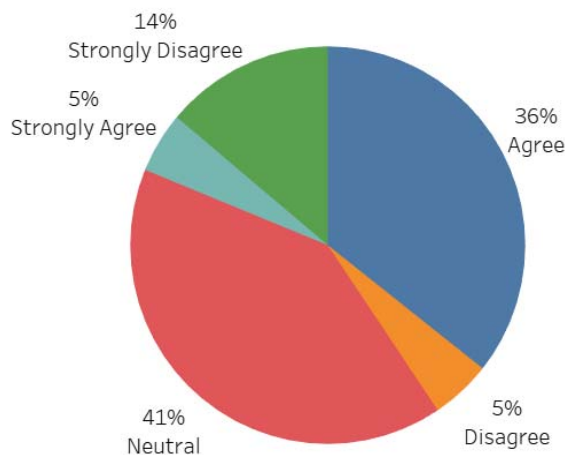

Figure 4-2:Respondents evaluation of SC performance on children violation management.

The above Figure conveyed majority of the respondents agreed as SC was working a good job on documenting, analyzing and took action in urgent cases for patterns of violations against children's rights that occur within the justice system. In contract, some staff mentioned as SC was doing nothing on this area.

Working on justice system and issue is not a one organization job. It needs the unity and collaboration of other organizations who are working with and for children. Moreover, to monitor and respond to identified cases, inter-disciplinary team who consists of a team member who can contribute their own part is highly crucial.

Table 4-5: Respondents assessment of SC performance on organizations mapping and setting up of inter-disciplinary team.

	Identify/map organizations that can deliver justice for children	*Set up inter-disciplinary team*
Mean	3.4	3.3

Source: Own survey result (2019)

Table 4.5 revealed as SC was working very good job on identifying and mapping of different organizations and peoples involved in programs that could deliver justice for children and also on setting up of inter-disciplinary team of human rights, psychosocial, medical and legal front-line workers to monitor and respond to identified cases.

4.2.2. Child Protection Strategies

A strategy is an integrated and coordinated set of commitments and actions designed to exploit core competencies and gain a competitive advantage (Michael A.Hitt, R.Duane Ireland, and Robert E.Hoskisson, 2007). Child protection strategies are also commitments and actions designed to properly implement child protection in various sectors. The main child protection strategies can serve different child protection needs.

➢ **Case Management**

Case management is the process of helping individual children and families through direct social-work-type support and managing information well. Managing cases in this way is a

necessary and central function within any child protection or social-welfare system, whether in emergency or non-emergency settings (CPWG, 2012). Integrated support in responses to key child protection risks is highly mandatory. For assessing Save the Children practice on case management, the first question raised is about the strengthening of systematic links between the social-welfare, education, health, livelihoods, law-enforcement and judicial systems. This helps to make sure that children receive coordinated and multi-disciplinary support.
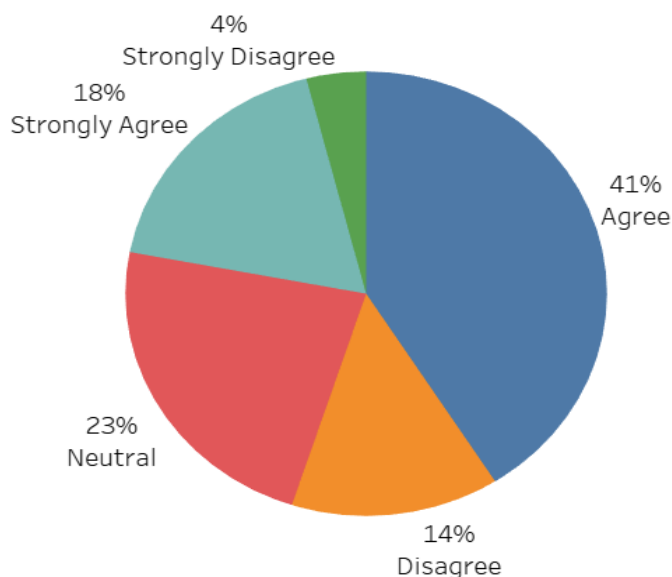
Figure 4-3: Respondents rating of SC performance on strengthening of systematic links.

As shown in figure 4.3 above, 41% of the respondents agreed as SC was performing a very good job on strengthening system links between social-welfare, education, health, livelihoods, law-enforcement and judicial systems. However, the figures showed, few respondents (18%) mentioned as SC was not working on strengthening a systematic links among the above mentioned sectors.

Meanwhile, to assess the timing of the care plan on case management, a question about timescale consideration while developing care plan was raised.

Table 4-6: Respondents rating of SC performance on time scale consideration.

Timescale	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
Strongly disagree	*1*	*4.55*	*4.55*
Disagree	*3*	*13.64*	*18.18*
Neutral	*4*	*18.18*	*36.36*
Agree	*7*	*31.82*	*68.18*
Strongly Agree	*7*	*31.82*	*100*
Total	*22*	*100*	

Source: Own survey result (2019)

64% of the respondents mentioned as SC was doing a good job on considering the four timescales; immediate (i.e. one month), short term (up to three months), medium term (3month – 9 month/1 year), and long term (one year or more) while developing care plans. Among the 64% of the respondents, half of them (32%) highly appreciated what SC was doing on this. 18% of respondents rated average for SC's timescale consideration. However, the rest of the respondents (18%), disagreed on the above issues.

To accomplish the case management appropriately and as planned, case workers have to be capable of doing it. SC also expected to empower the case workers to manage cases effectively and efficiently. For this reason, the researcher presented a question about trainings organized for case workers. For this question, 86% of the respondents reply as Save the Children was doing a good job on facilitating trainings for case workers to ensure responses are child-appropriate, and provided in a transparent way. Nevertheless, the rest of the respondents as SC was doing nothing on this topic.

The above three data reveals as Save the Children is working a lot on case management. however, there is still a few gaps on strengthening of system links between links and on considering the four time scales while developing case plans. In addition, the organization needs additional effort on empowering the case workers through trainings.

➢ Child Friendly Spaces

Making refugee camps child friendly is very vital to make kids feels at home. According to CPWG, child-friendly spaces means safe spaces where community create nurturing environments in which children can access free and structured play, recreation, leisure and learning activities (CPWG, 2012). To assess Save the Children practice based on this standard, five questions were raised by the researcher.

Table 4-7: Respondents rating of SC performance about creating CFS.

	Activities set up based on children's needs	*Coordinate with other agencies*	*Safety elements are assessed*	*WASH facilities are available*	*Ongoing training and follow-up support for children*	*Composite*
Mean	4	3.9	3.86	3.81	4.2	3.95

Source: Own survey result (2019)

As we see on the above table, the respondents gave the biggest point i.e. 4.2 out of 5 for SC performance for giving ongoing training and follow-up support for volunteers including coaching on child friendly community communication methods. In a similar way, the respondents gave an average of 4 points for setting up of program activities based on the needs of children. The mean result on the above table also shows as SC was performing a very good job on coordination with other agencies and sectors to provide various support. Similarly, the respondents' response envoys as SC was doing a very good jot to assess safety elements and respond to these as relevant, to maintain WASH facilities, to provide drinking water as well as for hygiene purpose.

The composite mean i.e. 3.95 indicates as Save the Children was performing a very good jobs to create child friendly spaces. This is an appreciated performance of the organization.

➢ Protected Excluded Children

Even if all children have to be protected, excluded children needs special attention and protection. CPWG states as exclusion fundamentally affects the development of a child's full potential, by blocking his or her access to rights, opportunities and resources. Excluded children are more vulnerable to violence, abuse exploitation and neglect. Humanitarian crises and

responses can make cycles of exclusion worse and create new layers of exclusion, or can offer opportunities for change (CPWG, 2012). Refugee children are highly vulnerable for different types of exclusion. Hence, to examine how SC is working to protect the excluded children in Jewi refugee camp, the scholar raised ten questions. the respondents' answers for these questions were summarized and on the below graph.
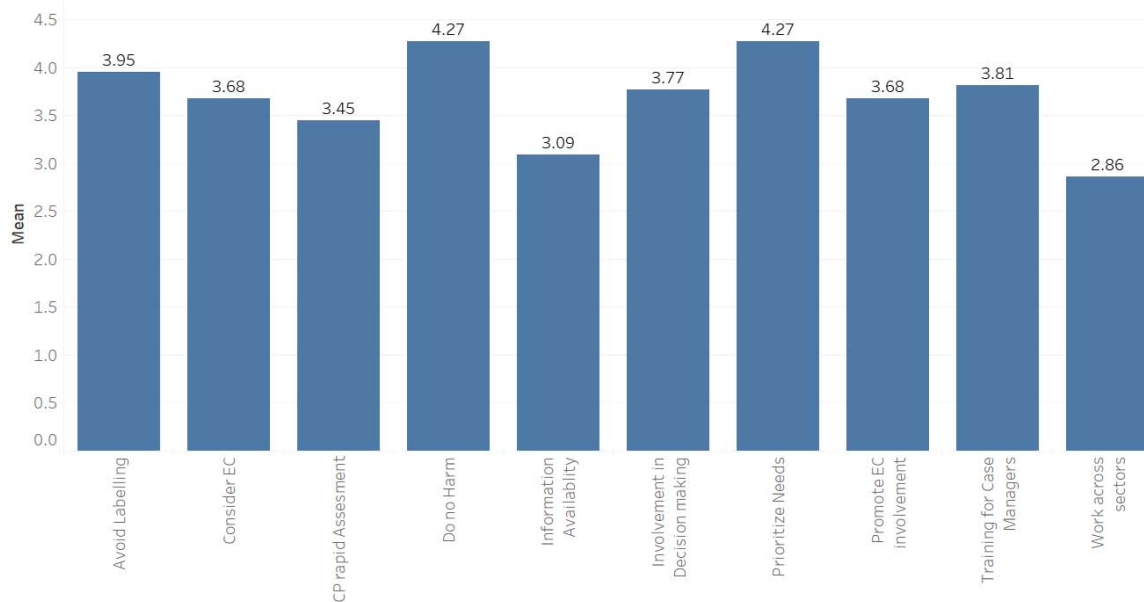
Figure 4-4: Respondents response summary of SC Practice on Protecting Excluding Children.

As it is seen on the above graph, SC was doing an excellent job on considering "do no harm" principles in all activities concerning excluded groups of children and on prioritizing the specific needs of vulnerable and excluded groups of children.

At the second level, the table indicates as Save the Children is performing very good on avoiding labelling of children while working for their inclusion, on providing of trainings for case managers on different strategies to improve access and inclusion for such children, on involvement of excluded groups of children on decisions making, on promoting of the involvement of excluded children in social activities their access to social resources, on considering of EC within case management system, on applying child protection rapid assessment which is very helpful to identify particular vulnerable and excluded groups of children. With a bit difference, Save the Children performance an average job on making information accessible for excluded children and their families about the available services and

support. At worsening situation, SC performance on working across sectors as indicated on the table is poor.

In general, Save the Children performance excellent and very good jobs to protect excluded children. However, the gap clearly observed on working across different which is very helpful to ensure that basic services such as health, education and livelihoods are accessible to excluded children. This is a big gap which hinder the wholeness of the response.

4.2.3. Child Protection Mainstreaming

All humanitarian sectors have an important contribution to make the effective rehabilitation and reintegration of child survivors. Mainstreaming child protection, or ensuring that child protection consideration inform all aspects of humanitarian action, helps to maximize the child protection impacts of the work that all humanitarians do. It also helps to minimize the instances in which the risks to children are inadvertently exacerbated by programmers designed without proper consideration of children's safety or wellbeing (CPWG, 2012). The researcher examine Save the Children child protection mainstreaming practice based on seven standards set by CPWC. The selected sectors are education, health, nutrition, WASH, shelter, camp management and distribution.

➢ **Education and Child protection**

Children spend most of their time in school and they learn so many things from formal education and from their peers. Education is one of the major rights all children should have to access. It contributes a lot for child development. Hence, humanitarian actors have to give serious attention to enable all children at all ages can access safe, high-quality, child-friendly, flexible relevant and protective learning opportunities in a protective environment.

To assess what Save the children was doing on mainstreaming CP in Education, the researcher raised seven questions. The respondents' response for the question was summarized on the below table.

Table 4-8: Summary of responses on mainstreaming of CP in Education.

	Temporary learning space	Education facilities away threats	Contribute to do design education curriculum	Properly consider CP matters	Train teachers on gender sensitive approaches	Train teaches to end punishment	CP workers trained on ECD	Composite
Mean	4.09	3.9	3.5	3.8	3.73	4.13	3	3.74

Source: Own survey result (2019)

The above table shows as Save the Children was performing an excellent job on providing trainings for teachers to end immediately all corporal punishment and all other cruel or degrading punishments (4.13) and on rapidly organizing temporarily learning spaces (4.09). Temporarily learning spaces are highly mandatory for children in emergency not to drop out from their education.

On the second level, the respondents reply mean indicates as SC was doing a very good job on protecting education facilities from threats (3.9) and on properly considering child protection matters while planning the education responses (3.8). Some of the CP matters are access, non-violence in school, quality of teaching and learning, code of conducts, separate toilets and equal access to services for both genders. Similarly, as seen on the above table, Save the Children is implementing a very good task on providing trainings for teachers about gender sensitive approaches to teaching (3.73) and on contributing to design education curriculum which doesn't discriminate in any way (3.5).

The smallest mean score (i.e. 3 out of 5) which was given by the respondents for SC is for its implementation on giving training for child protection workers about early child development (ECCD) in emergency. The score indicates as SC was doing an average job on this.

At all, the composite mean (3.74) prevails as Save the Children is performing very good to mainstreaming child protection in education in Jewi refugee camp.

In general, the above information indicates as SC is performing various fantastic activities very well to mainstream child protection in education. However, the organization has a basic gap on

making child protection workers aware of early child development. This is highly mandatory to contribute for the children development and at the same time to follow the children development.

➤ **Health and child protection**

Health intervention is a central part of an overall approach to support services in response to major child protection risks in emergencies. Health related risks can include those posed to child survivors or violence, abuse and exploitation, and survivors of explosive remnants of war and landmines (CPWG, 2012). Including health message is community-based child protection activities is a good means to minimize health related risks which is happening on children due to lack of awareness and knowledge. The researcher assessed SC's performance on disseminating health messages.

Table 4-9: Respondents response on disseminating health messages.

Health Message	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative
Strongly disagree	*2*	*9.09*	*9.09*
Disagree	*3*	*13.64*	*22.73*
Neutral	*10*	*45.45*	*68.18*
Agree	*7*	*31.82*	*100*
Total	*22*	*100*	

Source: Own survey result (2019)

As the table shows only 32% of the respondents fully agreed as Save the children includes relevant health messages in community-based child protection activities. 45% of the respondents mentioned as SC performance was not bad and not that much appreciated. In contrast, the rest of the respondent states as Save the children was not working on disseminating relevant health messages.

The second questions raised was about the availability of appropriate systems to identify and refer illness and injury cases.
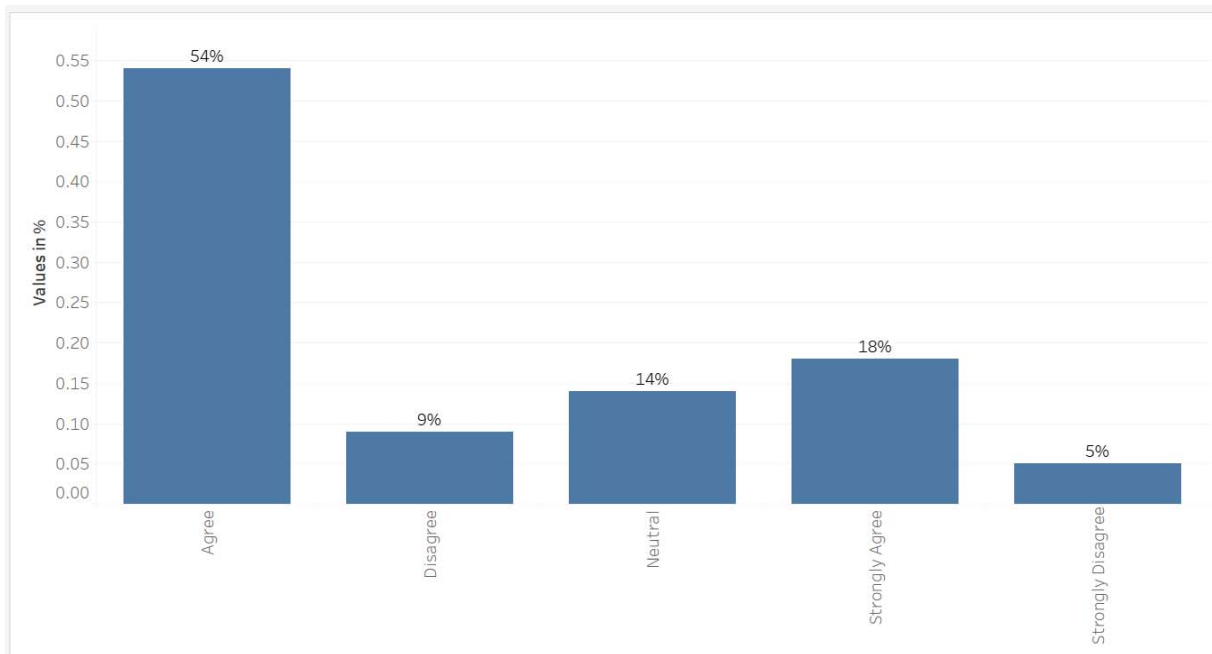
Figure 4-5:Summary of response on system of identifying and referral.

As it is seen on the above figure, 72% of the respondents fully agree (18% strongly agree) and (54% agreed) as SC has a good system which enable to identify illness and injury cases and referral to appropriate health services safely and confidentially. 14% of the respondents remain neutral. In contrast, 14% of the respondents disagreed about SC has such a system.

To assess whether care givers stay with children in case of medical evacuation and hospital admission, the researcher raised a question. Majority of the respondents fully agreed as caregivers stay with children in such cases. This is a great quality of the organization which enables to protect children from different child abuse and violation. However, only two of the respondents mentioned as the caregivers don't stay with children in case of medical treatments. Even if the number of respondents who disagreed on this issue is very small, the result indicates as few children are not getting good protection from their care givers.

The fourth question was raised to assess the identification of pre-existing forums. The researcher summarized the respondents reply for this question based on their work station as seen on the below table 4.10.

Table 4-10: Summary of response about identifying pre-exiting forums.

Forums	Addis Ababa Office	Gambella Office
Strongly disagree	*1*	*2*
Disagree	*1*	
Neutral	*3*	*1*
Agree	*1*	*4*
Strongly Agree		*9*

Source: Own survey result (2019)

The reason why the researcher wants to see the responses of the two station separately is thinking that different forums are available at field office level and at county office level. The table indicates, only 17staff based in Addis Ababa based office agreed as pre-existing forums which are most useful for regular reviews of information on child protection and health are identified. In contrast, 13 staff based in Gambella field office agreed as the pre-existing forums are identified. The two results indicate, pre-existing forums are identified in Gambella and more information are reviewed there than Addis Ababa. This is very crucial to learn from each other and to use resources efficiently.

➢ **Nutrition and child protection**

Children are particularly vulnerable to all forms of under-nutrition in times of instability and crisis, as they are dependent on others, and are often physically fragile. The first 1000 days of life are critical for child development (physical, mental and cognitive), and it is important to make sure that children's growth is not compromised during times of stress (CPWG, 2012). Hence, giving serious attention for child nutrition is one way of protecting a child from malnutrition and from diseases caused by lack of balanced diet.

To assess what Save the children was doing in Jewi refugee camp to protect children from poor nutrition related cases, the researcher raised six questions.
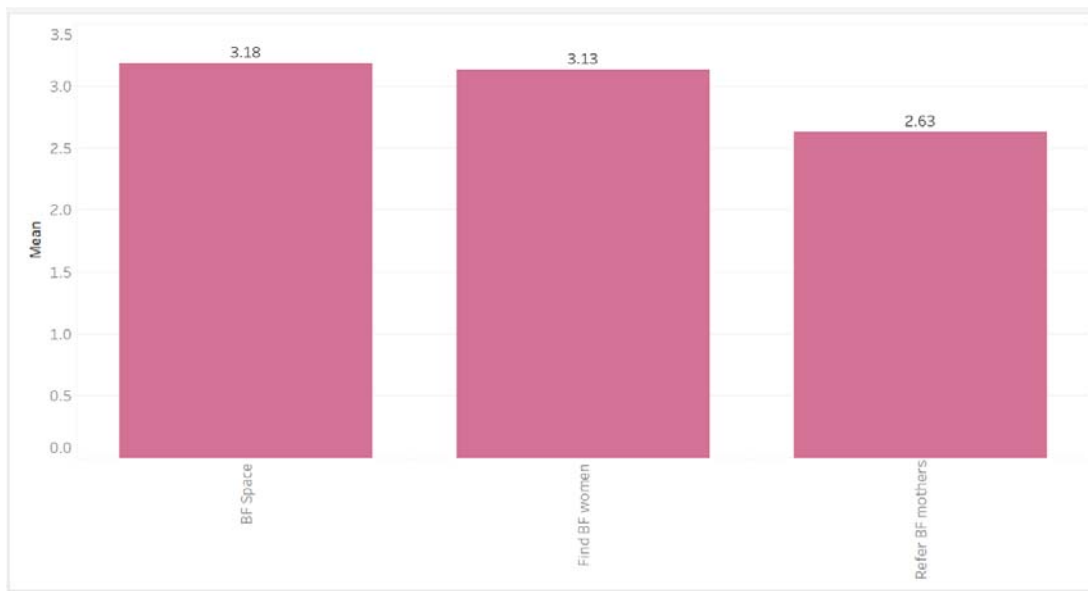
Figure 4-6: Summary of response about breastfeeding women, space for breastfeeding and referral system.

As it is seen on the above table, the respondents mentioned as Save the children was performing a very good job on jointly working with nutrition staff in finding breastfeeding women and/or wet nurses or as a last resort, appropriate replacement feeding for babies with no mother. The data shows a gap on feeding of children and it is easy to say some children are not getting replacement feedings. Similarly, for the question raised about the availability of space for breastfeeding, the graph indicates as SC was doing a bit better job than the above issue. In contrast, the third bar on the graph indicates as Save the children was doing a very poor job on referring of breastfeeding mothers who are facing difficulties to produce milk. This is a big gap ignored by Save the children.

The fourth question raised was about including infant and young child feeding or supplementary feeding in child protection activities.
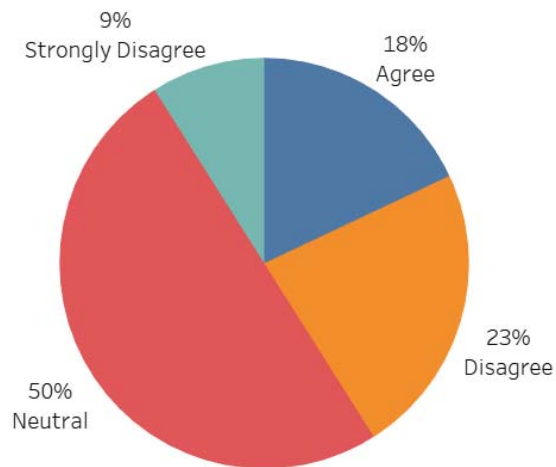
Figure 4-7: Summary of response about breastfeeding women, space for breastfeeding and referral system.

Amazingly, as seen on figure 4-7, only 18% of the respondents agreed as Save the Children was doing a good job in Jewi refugee camp on including infant and young child feeding or supplementary feeding for at risk children in child protection activities. Nearly half of the respondents mentioned as SC was doing some jobs on this. However, the graph reveals 32% of the respondents explain as Save the Children was doing nothing for feeding of infant and young children. The data exhibits, as SC ignored the basic components which enable human being alive.

Moreover, a question about the availability of referral system to therapeutic feeding services was raised. 8 of the staff out of the 22 respondents, fully agreed as SC is a doing a good job on working with nutrition staff to make sure that there is a system for referring people to therapeutic feeding services. 11 respondents mentioned as SC was doing a fair job on this. On the other way, 3 of the respondents mentioned as Save the Children is not working with nutrition staff for referring children to therapeutic feeding services.

For the question raised about identifying of pre-existing forums, 88% of the respondents agreed as Save the children was doing a good job to identify pre-existing forums which are most useful for regular reviews of information on child protection and nutrition. Nevertheless, the rest of respondents (12%) mentioned as SC is not working on identifying forums.

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➤ **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Child protection**

Water, sanitation and hygiene(WASH) sector is designed with an objective of provision of potable water and promoting of sanitary and hygiene with in the target group. Refugee camps are the main areas which requires WASH interventions The researcher assessed what SC was doing on WASH in relation with child protection in Jewi refugee camp.

Table 4-11: Summary of response SC WASH intervention in relation with CP.

	CP workers trained on hygiene behaviors	*WASH personnel included in CP training*	*WASH services provided at child care centers*	*Pre-existing forums identified*	*Composite*
Mean	*2.7*	*2.4*	*3.2*	*2.6*	*2.73*

Source: Own survey result (2019)

Table 4.11 reveals as Save the Children was performing very good only on providing of WASH services at child care centers (3.2). This is very crucial to protect children from water born diseases and from other bacteria which can be transmitted from one person to another due to poor hygiene and sanitation. Conversely, the table clearly shows as SC performance on facilitating training for CP workers on promoting appropriate healthy hygiene behavior (2.7) is poor. This shows a big gap, because CP workers have an important role to play in making sure that child protection activities contribute to and maintain safe and appropriate WASH practices for and by children (CPWG, 2012).

Similarly, the table reveals, as Save the children ignore to include WASH personnel in child protection training (2.4) & also the organization is not good on identifying pre-existing WaSH forums. The child protection training is intended to make the participants aware of CP and also to guide them on how to accomplish their job without putting children at risk. Hence, the data shows as SC ignore the main component of WASH and due to lack of awareness, the WASH intervention may not be child-friendly and safe for children.

At all, the composite mean (2.73) prevails Save the Children perform poor job on mainstreaming child protection in WaSH. Water, Sanitation and hygiene are very critical for child development, ignorance on this sector has a serious health consequence.

> **Shelter and Child protection**

Shelter is place intended to provide physical protection. However, to use the place for intended purpose, it needs proper management. otherwise, it will be one of the worst place which makes children highly vulnerable for physical, mental and emotional abuses. Under this standard, the scholar tried to examine what Save the children was doing to protect children while doing shelter management in Jewi refugee camp.

The first question raised was about informing of child protection workers from where children and caregivers can find shelter related information and where to report any concerns about shelter and settlement. 10 of the respondents out of the total 22, fully agreed as SC was doing a very good job on making CP workers well informed. 6 of the respondents remains neutral. The rest of the respondent state as Save the children was not doing on making CP workers informed about shelter related information.

Assessing whether Save the children is supporting shelter and settlement organizations or not is one of the issue raised. Only 23% of the respondents fully agreed as SC is supporting shelter and settlement organizations in putting child protection actions into shelter and settlement services. Conversely, 32% of the respondent states as SC was doing nothing in putting child protection actions into shelter and settlement services. Meanwhile, 10 of the respondents out of the 22 state as SC was performing very few things on this.

Since shelter personnel contact with children during on their day to day activities, they have to be well aware of child protection. To assess how shelter personnel are aware of CP, a question about the inclusion of shelter personnel in CP training is raised. The below figure shows the summary of respondents for this question.

As the figure conveys, 50% of the questionnaire respondents remains neutral. Amazingly 36% of the respondents stated as SC don't include shelter personnel on CP training. However, only 14% of the respondents strongly acknowledged as Save the children has done a good job on making the shelter personnel aware of child protection. The overall data reveals as the organization has a gap on making shelter staff aware of child protection. the researcher, believes that 100% of the shelter personnel have to be take a training of CP. If not, the untrained personnel who are not aware of child protection may expose children to risks intentionally or unintentionally.

The fourth question was about referral mechanisms for UASC and other survivors of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect. For this question, majority of the respondents (11 out of the 22) replies as SC was doing a fair job on making shelter sector workers are aware of and can use the referral mechanisms in Jewi refugee camp. 5 of the respondents highly appreciated what Save the children is doing to make the shelter sector workers aware of the referral mechanism. In contrast, 6 of the respondents mentioned as SC was doing nothing on this topic.

At fifth, a question about identifying pre-existing forums on CP and shelter is raised. The mean of respondents replies for this question i.e. 2.86 indicates SC was not actively working on identifying pre-existing forums which are most useful for regular reviews of information on child

protection and shelter. The result indicated as SC missed an opportunity of learning from others, sharing resources and lack a chance of getting information about funding, etc.

At all the above data indicates as Save the Children was not doing as expected to mainstream child protection in Shelter management.

➤ **Camp management and Child protection**

Camp management is a very wide issue. It includes managing of all activities implemented in the camp. The aim of camp management is to create a safe environment for the camp community at all including children. Therefore, camp management team has a responsibility to make sure that as the camp is child friendly and free from threats. Accordingly, to assess Save the children child protection practice while managing Jewi refugee camp, the researcher raised seven questions.

Table 4-12: Summary of response about securing of accommodation and spaces.

	Secure accomm odation	*Child focal person in camp mgmt*	*CP training for camp mgmt personnel*	*Promote involvement of children in decision*	*Work with camp registration*	*Support camp mgmt in advocating fair distribution*	*Raise awarene ss on CP*	*Composite*
Mean	2.8	3.4	3.8	3.1	3.6	3	3.3	3.3

Source: Own survey result (2019)

As the above table 4-12 reveals, Save the Children is doing a very good job on promoting the involvement of girls and boys in decision-making processes (3.1). But the children who attended on the FGD mentioned as they don't encourage to participate on decision making process in the camp. Similarly, as seen on the above table, Save the Children perform a very good job on creating activities which enable to create awareness among camp management as well as the community and parents on CP (3.3), on assigning a children's focal person in the camp management (3.4), closely work with camp management team on registration to make sure that children are profiled (3.6) and on creating an opportunity for the camp personnel on child protection training (3.8).

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With a bit difference, the table reveals as SC performance on supporting the camp management in advocating for fair distribution of services and resources for children (3) is rated good.

The other question raises on the questionnaire was about securing of accommodation and other spaces for separated children, child-headed households and children at risk (2.8). However, the mean result revealed, Save the Children performance on practicing this is poor.

Even if the organization is doing very good job on many of the activities, however, the data indicates as SC gives less attention on securing accommodation and other spaces for highly vulnerable. Ignoring highly vulnerable children is just like letting them exposed for additional violence and abuse. This is a big gap especially for child focused organization.

In general, the composite mean (3.3) indicates as Save the Children is doing a very good job to mainstream child protection in camp management.

➤ **Distribution and child protection**

Distribution of immediate, life-saving assistance is one of the most urgent actions to be taken in an emergency response, and one that can significantly improve the safety and wellbeing of children. Furthermore, the way in which that food and other relief items are distributed has s significant effect on the threats experienced by women and children (CPWG, 2012). Hence, any distribution which is intended to be implemented in the studied refugee camp has to be conducted with full attention of the implementing organization.

To assess Save the Children practice and participation on distribution in Jewi refugee camp from child protection point of view, the researcher raised seven questions and the respondents answer for the questions is summarized on the below graph.
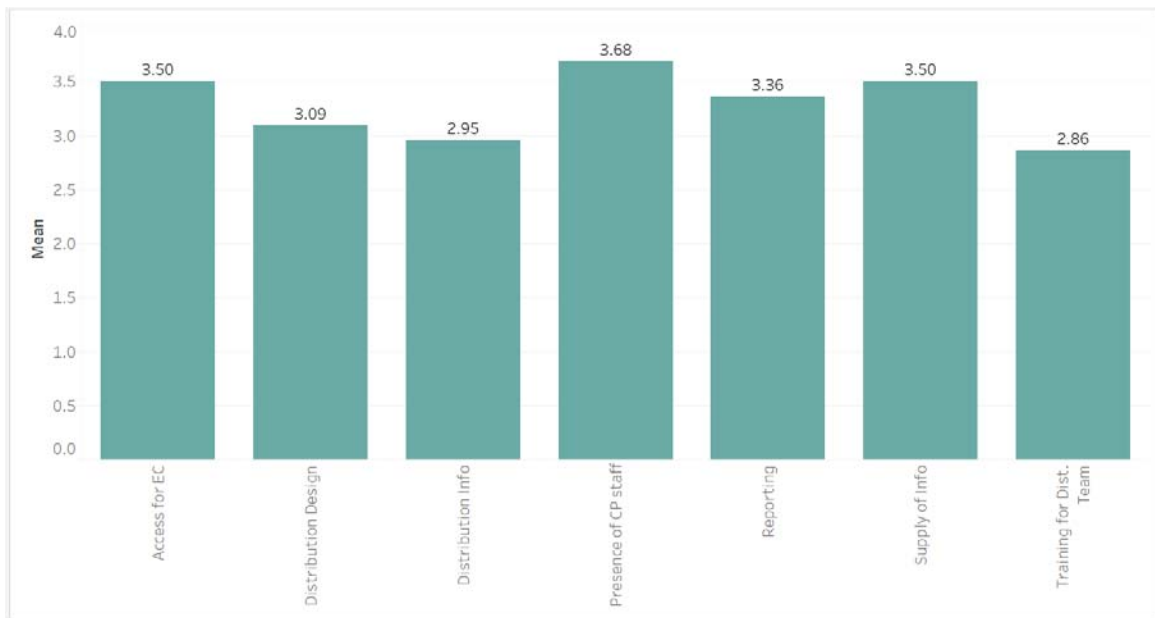
Figure 4-9:Summary of response about distribution and child protection.

The above figure 4.9 conveys as Save the children was doing a very good job on making child protection staff be available at distributions to ensure minimum standards are met. Meanwhile, SC was performing very good on supporting of distribution team through provision of information needed to issue ration cards for unaccompanied and separated children. At the same performance scale, SC exerts an effort to support excluded children to access distribution points.

The reporting bar showed a little decline on Save the Children performance on making reporting mechanism accessible and confidential for violations and abuse surrounding distribution. The distribution design bar reveals as SC was working a very good work with distribution teams and agencies to ensure that the distribution design does not put children at risk. This included making of distribution location safe and clear, making the distribution itself safe and well organized, and making of shade and water are available in distribution points. The rate given for SC performance for this activity was nearly average.

In the meantime, the graph conveys as Save the Children was not doing a satisfactory job on making distribution information easily accessible for children, using different media such as banners. To make the distribution transparent and free from bias, it is advisable to post the ration size and other required information on a visible area. Lack of transparence will also result to violation of child right.

At the worst, Save the Children performance was very weak on organizing training for distribution teams on crowd control and how to interact with children. The result indicated as SC miss the basic part of distribution which enabled to protect children from violations which could be caused by poor crowd management. Moreover, distribution team members have to know how to contact with children to minimize unexpected child abuses.

Overall, as the composite mean indicates i.e. 3.28, Save the Children perforce very good activities on making the distribution centers free from child abuse, neglect and violation. However, on some areas, the result conveyed a gap.

4.3. Challenges of Child Protection

Identifying the major challenges which are hindering effective and efficient implementation of child protection in Jewi refugee camp is the second objective of this study. To identify the major challenges, the researcher categorized the expected results into two categories; challenges related with internal environment and challenges related with external environment.

4.3.1. Internal Environment

Internal environment is under the control of implementing agencies. In this case, Save the children can control the internal environment in which it is implementing CP in Jewi refugee camps. Hence, the scholar assessed challenges associated with internal environment.

Table 4-13: Summary of response about challenges associated with internal Environment.

	Organizational Structure	*Organizational Resource*	*Organizational Culture*
Mean	*3*	*3*	*3*

Source: Own survey result (2019)

The above table prevailed all the three conditions; lack of proper organization structure, shortage of organizational resources such as asset, skill, competencies and knowledge, and absence of appropriate organizational culture (beliefs, expectations, values, policies, procedures) were somehow equally hindering proper implementation of child protection in Jewi refugee camp by Save the Children.

Moreover, the researcher gave a chance for the respondents to mention any other internal challenges. Accordingly, one of the respondents mentioned as high staff turnover is challenging SC. As the respondent states, it results in losing of well trained and experienced staff on Child protection. One of the respondents specifically mentioned as social workers are few and also high turnover rate of social workers was negatively affecting SC performance. The other respondent explains as inadequate staffing was the other challenge. As the respondents explains, due to inadequate staffing, over work load was becoming common in SC. The other challenge mentioned was absence of recognition for high performing staff. On other hand, poor procurement procedure followed by procuring of poor quality materials for CFS and for schools (such as indoor and outdoor playing materials) is the challenge mentioned by the respondent. The above respondents also mentioned very poor maintenance service was also the other obstacle. Lack of responsibility to take care of the organization property was also the challenge mentioned. In addition, one of the respondent explains absence of training for newly joined social workers is the other constraint.

To sum up, various internal factors which are highly challenging the successful implementation of Save the Children on child protection in Jewi refugee camp were mentioned by the research respondents.

4.3.2. External Environment

External environment is not under the control of Save the Children. Rather knowing the challenges associated with the external environment will help SC to adjust its implementation accordingly. To identify the challenges associated with the external environment, the scholar raised five questions.
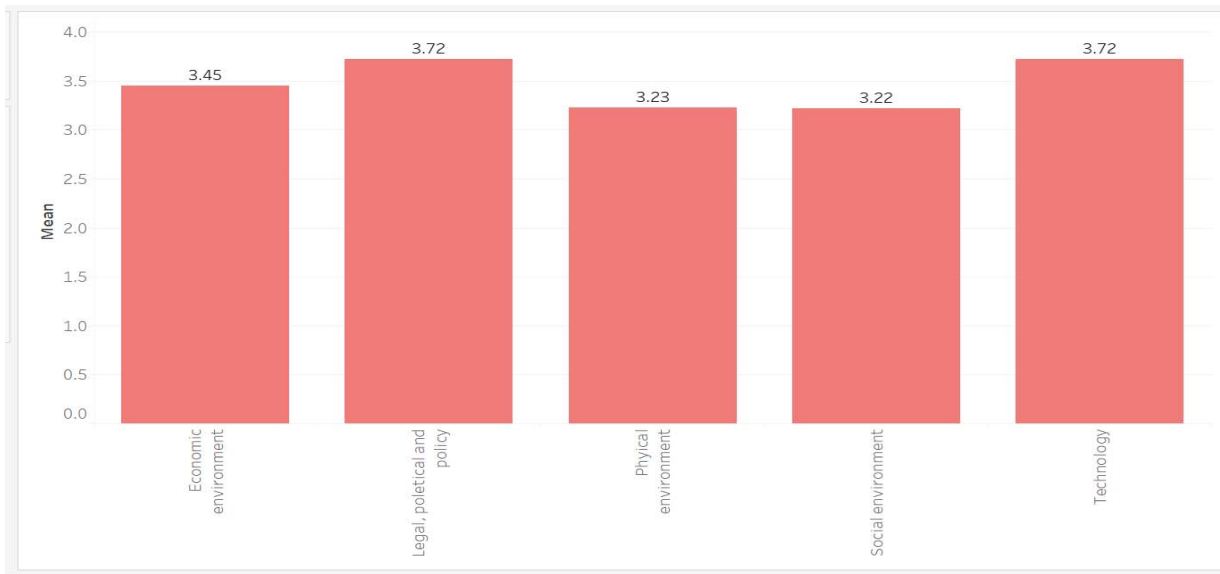
Figure 4-10: Summary of external challenges.

Figure 4.10 clearly conveyed the lack of conducive environment to apply up-to-date technology was the major obstacle which hinders effective child protection implementation in Jewi refugee camp. At the next level, lack of conducive economic environment was also the other challenge. The economic environment includes the availability of funding and donors interest to fund only few specific sectors. On the third rank, the collected response indicates as the legal and political situation and the applicable policies were not conducive to implement child protection as intended. Moreover, the result indicates lack of conducive physical environment (location of the refugee camp) and social environment (the refugee community attitudes, beliefs and culture including the host community) were negatively affecting Save the Children implementation of Child protection in Jewi refugee camp at equal level.

In addition, to get additional information on this area, the scholar added opened question which requests to mention any other external challenge. One of the respondent mentioned shortage of funding is becoming a challenge to meet minimum standards. The other respondent also gave high emphasize for budget constraints. In conjunction, the above respondent mentioned as reduction in budget allocation by donors for child protection activities was a major challenge which hinders efficient implementation of SC on protecting refugee children. Some of the respondents mentioned due to shortage of budget, the services provided by save the children were not satisfactory, provision of non-food items (NFIs) and playing materials are not adequate

and also staff did not get a chance to attend on capacity building trainings. Moreover, one of the respondents mentioned as the refugee environment is very harsh.

At all, the research result revealed as a lot of external issues and situations are negatively affecting effective and efficient implantation of child protection by Save the Children in Jewi refugee camp.

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1. Conclusion

The researcher has started this study with the aim of assessing child protection practice and challenges of Save the Children in Jewi refugee camp, Gambella. This research has made a great effort and assessed the child protection practice of Save the Children in Jewi refugee camp. Moreover, the study identified the major challenges which have hindered effective and efficient implementation of CP in the camp by SC. Hence, based on the study finding, the researcher reaches to the below conclusions.

- ➤ Save the Children is performing satisfactory and above satisfactory job while directly implementing the core area of child protection activities. Some of the areas in which SC performing a very good job are protecting refugee children from danger and injuries; protecting children from physical violence and other harmful practices; and protecting children from sexual violence. Moreover, Save the children perform a satisfactory work on treating children to heal from psychosocial distress and mental disorder; on assisting children to get justice and on providing special attention and care for unaccompanied and separated children. Besides, the collected data prevails, Save the children design and use strategies which enable child protection activities an easy job.

- ➤ Even if the study result conveys as majority of the respondents agreed as code of conduct is signed by all staff/persons who have contacts with children, but some of the respondents stated as SC has a gap on this. Allowing to contact with children for staff/persons who do not signed code of conduct is a very risky job. In addition, according to Save the Children human right policy, each and every staff and individual who has contact with children have to sign code of conduct before starting their job.

- ➤ Even if, according to the data collected through the questionnaire and FGD, the study reveals as SC is doing a good job to protect children from sexual violence through providing non-stigmatized support for children who need special attention, however, some respondents mentioned as SC has ignored to do on this. According to ACRWC, state parties to the present charter shall take specific legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from sexual abuse and other maltreatments.

Hence, this is the right of each and every child not only for the majority. Therefore, sexual violence is not acceptable at any degree.

➤ Save the children is not performing well on working across sectors and on identifying and working with pre-existing forums. This conclusion is somehow similar with a research finding done by Zeru (2016) which found there was no clear platforms or forums that bind together the systems to holistically serve children.

➤ Save the children performance on mainstreaming of CP in education activities, in health sector in camp management, in shelter and in distribution activities is encouraging. However, performance gaps also observed on the above sectors. On the other hand, SC perform a very poor quality job on mainstreaming CP in nutrition and in WASH activities. The overall performance of SC on mainstreaming CP in different sectors has various constraints and quality issues.

➤ SC is not doing a satisfactory job to include infant and young child feeding (IYCF) or supplementary feeding for at risk children in child protection activities. Food is one of the three basic needs each person has to get. Not giving enough attention for IYCF or not properly feed children in refugee camp means violating the children right.

➤ SC do not perform well on facilitating training for CP workers to promote appropriate health and hygiene behavior and also most of the time WASH personnel are not included in CP training. Likewise, SC do not perform a satisfactory job on organize training for distribution teams on crowd control and how to interact with children. From the above three findings the researcher conclude as SC is not working well on awareness creation. Making persons aware is very basic which enable to gain the support of others on the required sector. Awareness also can help to minimize faults which are committed due to lack of knowledge on the area.

➤ According to the analysis made to identify CP challenges, shortage of resources (asset, skill, competencies & knowledge), lack of proper organizational structure and absence of convenient organization culture are the internal challenges which are hindering efficient and effective implementation of CP.

➤ Inadequate staffing, high staff turnover and absence of recognition for high performing staff are also the other challenges. From this information the researcher concludes as SC has a gap on human resource management.

➢ According to the PESTL analysis conducted, lack of conducive physical environment, economic environment, social environment, technological environment, and legal, political and policy environment are negatively affecting the CP activities of Save the Children in Jewi refugee camp.

➢ Budget constraint is the major challenge which disable SC to meet minimum standard. This conclusion is analogous with a finding of the comparative research done by Birhan (2015). According to Birhan, budget shortage is one of the challenges for effective child right protection in Ethiopia,

5.2. Recommendation for Action

In view of the research findings, this paper attempt to suggest the following recommendations based on the study objective and its significance. The recommendations are intended to be considered by Save the children, donors, government and any other agencies which are working in refugee camps and also agencies those are working on child protection in and out of refugee camps. The recommendations are deigned to contribute for the improvement of child protection activities in Jewi refugee camp.

Hence, the researcher forward the below recommendations.

➢ *Scale up, improve and strength child protection mainstreaming in various sectors:* child protection is not a one activity implemented by one party or department. It requires ensuring of children rights, their access for basic needs and protection from risks. Each and every activity which is implemented with and for children has to be for the best interest of the children and free from risks. Ignorance of CP mainstreaming in one of the sector, will have a big impact on the child development and safety. It also can affect other sectors intervention. Hence, Save the children has to work a lot to deliver multi-sectoral child protection activities which can contribute for healthy development of children.

➢ *Work for excellence:* most of the research results reveal as Save the children is doing a good job to protect the children from risks in Jewi refugee camp. In contrast, the information gained from FGD indicates as SC performance lack consistence and as it is not holistic. The data indicate as children are not fully protected or some children don't have access for some of their rights, or some children are not getting what they deserve,

or it also possible to say few children are vulnerable for risks. Child protection not have to be a partial work which is planned to protect majority and ignore the minority; or child protection is not intended to protect children from many risks and let them exposed for some/few violations, abuse, neglect, etc. Hence, Save the Children has to give a serious attention to work for excellence in all dimension.

➢ **Strengthen protection partnership:** as the study result conveys Save the children is not doing well on identifying and working with pre-existing forums which create a good opportunity to share information and ideas on various issues and sectors among different organizations. Partnership is very crucial to create synergy which enable to draw unique strength, expertise, contributions and resources that each organization bring for maximizing the intervention impact. Therefore, SC has to look its surrounding carefully and plan to work with others.

➢ **Work hard on fundraising:** most of the internal challenges mentioned on the study are drawn from lack of budget. Moreover, under the external challenges list economic problem is also mention at second place. The respondents mentioned as shortage of funding is hindering SC performance to meet minimum standards. It indicates as the budge constraint is pushing Save the children to compromise the quality of child protection. So that, SC has to give attention for fund raising and have to work hard to win projects.

➢ **Awareness raising:** awareness raising on Child protection is not an ordinary job. Many persons committed various mistakes/fault due to lack of awareness. Similarly, child protection is a discipline which has its own procedure, system, techniques, tools, etc. which enable to protect children from risks. Being not be aware of such procedures, systems, techniques, tools, etc, can adversely affect CP implementation. Similarly, the research data conveys as few staff (those are working on shelter, WASH, camp management, and distribution) don't attend on child protection training. Since the above mentioned sectors highly demand SC staff to contact with children, letting untrained staff to work with and for children will lead to a very negative consequence which can affect the current and future situation of a child. Hence, Save the Children has to be sure of all staff/persons working with children are aware of child protection and sign code of conduct.

- ➢ *Prioritize activities:* even if all the activities of child protection are mandatory, feeding of infant and young child is a basic necessity which is obligatory to make the child alive. Even if the organization face budget shortage, it is better to give high priority for feeding of children than other activities. Similar prioritizations also have to apply on other activities.

- ➢ *Check human resource management:* the study result reveals as Save the Children is not properly managing the staff. To make the staff pleased and to get the best out of them, the organization has to manage their human power properly. Hence, the researcher recommends Save the children to chick its human resource management system.

- ➢ *Periodic assessment:* as seen from the study result, most of the challenges mentioned under internal environment are easily controllable by Save the Children. Conversely, due to not giving timely solution for the issues, the challenges remain as they are and also they become a cause for creating of other related problems. Moreover, they hinder SC not to meet minimum standards. Therefore, to protect the organization from unwanted consequences, Save the Children has to do a periodic assessment which enable to identify the major challenges which are hindering its performance and to act on it timely.

5.3. Recommendation for further study

Even if many organizations are actively engaged in Jewi refugee camp, do to so many reasons, the scholar specifically assess how Save the Children is implementing to protect children from risks. The scholar highly recommends to do a further study of child protection which can assess the performance of all agencies/organization which are implementing in the camp.

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APPENDIXES

Research Questionnaire

Introduction

This research questionnaire is designed to conduct a research on "Practice and Challenges of Child Protection by NGOs: The Case of Save the Children at Jewi Refugee Camp". The study will be conducted for partial fulfillment of master degree in Project Management at St. Mary's University. Hence, you are kindly requested to provide thoughtful and honest responses that will give the most valuable information for the research. The researcher wants to assure you that this research is intended fully for academic purpose and all information that you will provide will be kept confidential and cannot be shared without the willingness and consent of the sources of information. Your honest and complete responses are so vital for the successful completion of the study. The researcher would like to thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

This questionnaire has three (3) parts. Part-I is the respondents' basic information, Part-II is about the child protection practice of Save the Children in Jewi refugee camp and Part III is about the major challenges faced by Save the Children while implementing child protection within the camp.

Part I: Basic Information of the Respondent

1. Sex   1/ Male ☐   2/Female ☐

2. Age   1/ 18-29 years ☐   2/ 30 - 40 years ☐

           3/40 -50 years ☐   4/ above 50 years ☐

3. What is your highest Academic achievement?

1/ Diploma ☐   2/Degree ☐   3/Masters ☐   4/PHD ☐

4. How many years have you worked on child protection related projects?

1/ less than 1 year ☐   2/1 to 3 years ☐   3/ 4 to 6 years ☐

4/ 7 to 10 years ☐   5/more than 10 years ☐

5. For how long have you working in SC?

          1/ less than 1 year ☐   2/1 to 3 years ☐   3/ 4 to 6 years ☐

4/ 7 to 10 years ☐   5/more than 10 years ☐

6. What is your current position?

          1/ Officer☐   2/ Coordinator ☐   3/Specialist ☐

4/ Manager ☐   5/office/unit head ☐

7. Where are you based in?

1/ Addis Ababa County Office ☐

2/ Gambella Field office ☐

Part II: Child Protection Practice of Save the Children in Jewi Refugee Camp

Kindly rate using the alternatives given and put check mark (√) in the box or cell provided within the table for your choice (s) for questions and sub-questions under 1 to 4.

Using a rating of 1 to 5 please indicate your view towards <u>child protection practice of Save the Children in Jewi refugee camp</u>, where 5= strongly agree; 4= agree; 3 = neutral; 2= disagree; 1= strongly disagree

1. Standards to address child protection needs	Rate				
	1	2	3	4	5
1.1 **Dangers and Injuries**					
1.1.1 Safe community spaces, playgrounds, and recreation areas for children are created					
1.1.2 Risk-reduction and risk-education messages are included in formal and non-formal education					
1.1.3 Case management procedures and referrals are in place					
1.1.4 Child-related risks are taken into account in camp design/construction/management					
1.2 **Physical violence and other harmful practices**					
1.2.1 Raise awareness of the symptoms of psychosocial distress in both children and adults,					
1.2.2 Provide age, sex and gender-sensitive multisectoral care for children who have been subjected to physical violence					
1.2.3 Affected children by physical violence are identified and refered					
1.2.4 Those coming into contact with children have signed codes of conduct prohibiting violence against children, and are trained on positive discipline					
1.3 **Sexual Violence**					
1.3.1 Disseminate key sexual violence prevention messages, while working with children, families and communities					
1.3.2 Use messages and information materials that are appropriate to age, sex, culture and context					
1.3.3 Adolescent girls are assisted on how to addressing their specific safety concern					
1.3.4 Non-stigmatizing support is provided to girls and boys who may need extra attention, such as children with disabilities, separated children,…					
1.4 **Psychosocial Distress and Mental Disorders**					

1.4.1	Psychosocial support for children who have been affected by emergency is in place					
1.4.2	Detection and referral system for children or caregivers who need mental health services is set up.					
1.4.3	Psychological first aid is easily available to those who may want the support					
1.4.4	A support for caregivers to improve care for their children, to deal with their own distress and to link them to basic services is provided					
1.4.5	Child protection staff are trained on mental health and psychosocial support					
1.5	**Unaccompanied and Separated Children(UASC)**					
1.5.1	Family separation in reception and arrival areas, at hospitals, etc is prevented.					
1.5.2	Proactive and systematic strategy to identify unaccompanied and separated children at registration point, during distribution, at hospitals, … is developed.					
1.5.3	Places where separated children and parents of missing children can register, receive information and access services are rapidly set up					
1.5.4	UASC have access to services and that they can be prioritized for assistance and protection procedures, and that have equal access to schools					
1.6	**Justice for Children**					
1.6.1	Patterns of violations against children's rights that occur within the justice system are documented, analyzed, and take action in urgent cases					
1.6.2	Different organizations and people involved in programs that can deliver justice for children in a child-friendly way are identified/mapped					
1.6.3	Inter-disciplinary team of human rights, psychosocial, medical and legal front-line workers is set up to monitor and respond to identified cases					
	2. Standards to develop adequate child protection strategies					
2.1	**Case Management**					
2.1.1	systematic links between the social-welfare, education, health, livelihoods, law-enforcement and judicial systems is					

	strengthened to make sure that children receive coordinated and multi-disciplinary support					
2.1.2	When developing care plans the four timescales are considered; immediate (i.e. one month); short term(up to three month); medium term(3months -9 months/1 year); and long term (one year or more)					
2.1.3	Case workers are trained and equipped to ensure responses are child-appropriate, and provided in a transparent way					
2.2	**Child Friendly Spaces**					
2.2.1	Program of activities are set up based on the needs of children					
2.2.2	Coordinate with other agencies and sectors to provide support such as health and hygiene education, breastfeeding groups and spaces, supplemental feeding, information on humanitarian help, etc.					
2.2.3	Safety elements (fence, first aid, toilets etc.) are assessed and respond to these as relevant					
2.2.4	Properly maintained WASH facilities, and water for drinking as well as for hygiene purposes are available					
2.2.5	Ongoing training and follow-up support are given for volunteers including coaching on child friendly communication methods					
2.3	**Protected Excluded Children**					
2.3.1	The best interests of children and the "do no harm" principles are considered in all activities concerning excluded groups of children and those suffering possible discrimination,					
2.3.2	Avoid labelling children while working for their inclusion					
2.3.3	Child protection rapid assessment process is applied to identify particularly vulnerable and excluded groups of children					
2.3.4	The specific needs of vulnerable and excluded groups of children are prioritized					
2.3.5	Excluded groups of children are considered within case-management systems,					
2.3.6	Training provided for case managers on different strategies to improve access and inclusion for such children					
2.3.7	The involvement of excluded children in social activities and their access to social resources is promoted					

2.3.8	The involvement of excluded children in decision-making forums is promoted and supported					
2.3.9	Excluded children and their families know about available services and support					
2.3.10	Work across sectors to ensure that basic services such as health, education and livelihoods are accessible to excluded children					
3.	**Standards to mainstream child protection in other humanitarian sectors**					
3.1	**Education and Child Protection**					
3.1.1	Temporary learning spaces are organized rapidly					
3.1.2	Educational facilities are away from protection threats					
3.1.3	Contribute to make the content of the education curriculum does not discriminate in any way					
3.1.4	When planning the education response, child protection matters are properly considered (access, non-violence in school, quality of teaching and learning, code of conduct, separate toilets, equal access to services for both genders)					
3.1.5	Teachers are trained on gender sensitive approaches to teaching					
3.1.6	Teachers are trained to end immediately all corporal punishment and all other cruel or degrading punishments					
3.1.7	Child protection workers are trained on early childhood development (ECCD) in emergency					
3.2	**Health and Child Protection**					
3.2.1	Relevant health messages are included in community-based child protection activities					
3.2.2	System of identifying illness and injury cases and referral to appropriate health services safely and confidentially is in place					
3.2.3	Caregivers stay with children in case of medical evacuation and hospital admission					
3.2.4	Pre-existing forums which are most useful for regular reviews of information on child protection and health are identified					
3.3	**Nutrition and Child Protection**					

3.3.1	Work with nutrition staff in finding breastfeeding women and/or wet nurses (or, as a last resort, appropriate replacement feeding) for babies with no mother					
3.3.2	Appropriate space for women and girls to breastfeed are provided within or near centers where child protection and caregiver outreach programs are carried out					
3.3.3	breastfeeding mothers who are facing difficulties producing milk are referred					
3.3.4	Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) or supplementary feeding for at risk children is included in child protection activities					
3.3.5	Work with nutrition staff to make sure that there is a system for referring people to therapeutic feeding services					
3.3.6	Pre-existing forums which are most useful for regular reviews of information on child protection and nutrition are identified					
3.4	**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Child Protection**					
3.4.1	Child protection workers are trained on promoting appropriate healthy hygiene behaviors					
3.4.2	WASH personnel is included in child protection training					
3.4.3	WASH services are provided at childcare centers					
3.4.4	Pre-existing forums which are most useful for regular reviews of information on child protection and nutrition are identified					
3.5	**Shelter and Child Protection**					
3.5.1	Child protection workers are informed about where children and caregivers can find out information and report any concern about shelter and settlements.					
3.5.2	Support shelter and settlement organizations in putting child protection actions into shelter and settlement services					
3.5.3	Shelter personnel is included on child protection training					
3.5.4	Shelter sector workers are briefed on and can use referral mechanisms for unaccompanied and separated children and other child survivors of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect					
3.5.5	Pre-existing forums which are most useful for regular reviews of information on child protection and shelter are identified					

3.6	**Camp Management and Child Protection**					
3.6.1	Accommodation and other spaces for separated children, child-headed households and children at risk and caregivers are secured					
3.6.2	There is a children's focal person in the camp management structure					
3.6.3	Camp management personnel is include on child protection training					
3.6.4	Involvement of girls and boys in decision-making processes within the camp is promoted					
3.6.5	Work with camp registration and camp management to make sure that children are profiled, and children at risk are identified					
3.6.6	Support camp management in advocating for fair distribution of services and resources for children					
3.6.7	There are activities to raise awareness among camp management as well as the community and parents, of child protection issues					
3.7	**Distribution and Child Protection**					
3.7.1	Support and supply distribution teams with the information needed to issue ration cards to unaccompanied and separated children					
3.7.2	Distribution information are easily accessible for children, using different media such as print, etc					
3.7.3	Work with distribution teams and agencies to ensure that the distribution design does not put children at risk (location of the distribution is safe and clear, the distribution itself is safe and well organized, and that shade and water are available)					
3.7.4	Excluded children are supported to access distribution points					
3.7.5	Accessible and confidential reporting mechanism for violations and abuses surrounding distributions is in place					
3.7.6	Distribution teams are trained on crowd control and how to interact with children					
3.7.7	Child protection staff present at distributions to ensure minimum standards are met					

Part III: Major challenges faced by Save the Children while implementing child protection in Jewi refugee camp

Kindly rate using the alternatives given and put check mark (√) in the box or cell provided within the table for your choice (s) for questions and sub-questions under 5.

Using a rating of 1 to 5 please indicate your view towards <u>major challenges faced by Save the Children while implementing child protection in Jewi refugee camp</u>, where 5= strongly agree; 4= agree; 3 = neutral; 2= disagree; 1= strongly disagree

4	Major challenges while implementing child protection in Jewi refugee camp	Rate				
		1	2	3	4	5
4.1	**Lack of conducive Internal Environment**					
4.1.1	Lack of Proper/conducive Organizational Structure (Chain of Command)					
4.1.2	Shortage of Organizational Resources (Assets, Skills Competencies, Knowledge)					
4.1.3	Absence of conducive Organizational Culture (Beliefs, Expectations, Values, policies, procedures)					
4.2	**Lack of conducive External Environment**					
4.2.1	Lack of Conducive Physical environment					
4.2.2	Lack of Conducive Economic environment					
4.2.3	Lack of Conducive Social environment					
4.2.4	Lack of Conducive Technological environment					
4.2.5	Lack of Conducive Legal, political, & policy environment					

4. Any other challenges

4.1. Internal_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

4.2. External _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Thank you!

FGD Interview Questions/Checklist

I. For Social Workers
1. Does Save the Children work to create safe community spaces, playgrounds and recreational areas for children?
2. Are risk-reduction and risk-education messages are included in formal and non-formal education?
3. Does SC work on awareness raising on symptoms of psychosocial distress in both children and adults?
4. Does SC identify affected children and refer them?
5. Does Save the Children disseminate sexual violence preventive messages which are age, sex, culture and context appropriate
6. Does Save the Children prevent family separation?
7. Do UASC have access to services and prioritized for assistant?
8. Is psychosocial support available and accessible for children with psychological problem?
9. Are the distribution centers, health posts, schools and the camp at all are free from risks or child friendly?
10. Do care givers stay with children in case of medical evacuation?
11. Do you attend on CP related trainings?
12. Do you sign Save the Children code of conduct on child protection and safeguarding?

II. For Parent committee members
1. Does Save the Children work to create safe community spaces, playgrounds and recreational areas for children?
2. Does SC work on awareness raising on symptoms of psychosocial distress in both children and adults?
3. Does SC work on awareness raising on symptoms of psychosocial distress in both children and adults?
4. Does SC identify affected children and refer them?
5. Is psychosocial support available and accessible for children with psychological problem?
6. Do you attend trainings on child protection?

III. For Child committee members
1. Do you have periodic meeting with child protection staff of Save the Children?
2. If yes, what are the major topics discussed on the meetings?
3. Do you discuss on issues related with case management, education, health, nutrition, WASH, shelter, camp management and distribution with CP staff of Save the children others sector representatives?
4. Does Save the Children provide multisectoral care for children subjected to violence?
5. Does Save the Children assist adolescent girls on how to addressing their specific safety concern?
6. Does SC provide non-stigmatizing support for those who needs extra attention (such as disabilities, separated children,…)?

7. Do you participate on child protection trainings? If not, what are the trainings?
8. Do you participate on decision making for cases which has direct relation with children and child abuse cases?
9. Do the schools in the camp has separate latrines for girls and boys?
10. Do you asked to give comment and suggestions on the services provided in the camp?

T-test Calculation

Addis Ababa (*X*)	Diff (*X* - *M*)	Sq. Diff (*X* - *M*)^2
2.8,3.3,2.8,3	-0.17	0.03
	0.33	0.11
	-0.17	0.03
	0.03	0.00
	M: 2.97	SS: 0.17

Gambella (*X*)	Diff (*X* - *M*)	Sq. Diff (*X* - *M*)^2
3.9,4,4,4.6	-0.23	0.05
	-0.12	0.02
	-0.12	0.02
	0.47	0.23
	M: 4.12	SS: 0.31

Difference Scores Calculations

Addis Ababa

N_1: 4

$df_1 = N - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$

M_1: 2.97

SS_1: 0.17

$s^2_1 = SS_1/(N - 1) = 0.17/(4-1) = 0.06$

Gambella

N_2: 4

$df_2 = N - 1 = 4 - 1 = 3$

M_2: 4.12

SS_2: 0.31

$s^2_2 = SS_2/(N - 1) = 0.31/(4-1) = 0.1$

T-value Calculation

$s^2_p = ((df_1/(df_1 + df_2)) * s^2_1) + ((df_2/(df_2 + df_2)) * s^2_2) = ((3/6) * 0.06) + ((3/6) * 0.1) = 0.08$

$s^2_{M1} = s^2_p/N_1 = 0.08/4 = 0.02$

$s^2_{M2} = s^2_p/N_2 = 0.08/4 = 0.02$

$t = (M_1 - M_2)/\sqrt{(s^2_{M1} + s^2_{M2})} = -1.15/\sqrt{0.04} = -5.78$

The *t*-value is -5.78018. The *p*-value is .000586. The result is significant at *p* < .05.

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DECLARATION

I, Wubalem Solomon, declare that this thesis is my original work, prepared under the guidance of Dr. Chalachew Getahun. All the sources of materials used for the thesis have been dully acknowledged. I further confirm that the thesis has not been submitted to any other higher learning institution for the purpose of earning any degree.

Signature _____

Date_____

St. Mary University, Addis Ababa

ENDORSEMENT

This thesis has been submitted to St. Mary's University Collage, School of Graduate Studies for examination with my approval as university advisor.

_____**_Chalachew Getahun (PhD.)_**_____   _____

Advisor   Signature

St. Mary's University Collage, Addis Ababa   June, 2019