

Annex 5: Summary of evidence-based CPHA prevention approaches

Description of the intervention	Types of risk factors the approach has been used to address	Linkages with existing framework	Harmful outcomes addressed
Level of the intervention: Child	Intervention: Access to quality education and life skills		
Interventions to improve quality of education, including activities that make school environments safe and promote inclusive learning-friendly environments, such as: • training teachers, • ensuring use of appropriate curricula, • providing teaching and learning materials and • conducting sports, play and creative activities. This can also include age-appropriate life skills for children on: • communication, • problem-solving, • empathy, • emotional regulation, ◦ conflict management, • specific information applicable to the emergency or local context, such as risk reduction, environmental protection, health promotion, HIV prevention, prevention of violence or peacebuilding.	• Lack of access to education • Sexual orientation, gender identify and disability status • History of disease or mental health problems • Previous experience of harm • Lack of employment (for adolescents) • Displacement • Separation from family • Previous experience with substance abuse • Reintegration of a former combatant into the household	CPMS Standard 15: Group activities for child well-being	Physical and emotional maltreatment
			Mental health & psychosocial distress
			Gender-based violence
		CPMS Standard 23: Education and child protection	Dangers and injuries
			Children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG)
			Child labor
		INSPIRE strategy on education and life skills, which includes five approaches	Family separation
			Children in contact with the justice system

Level: Family & relationships	Intervention: Family-based interventions		
Interventions proven to be effective include: • supporting parents/caregivers to understand positive discipline and effective communication, • supporting the development of parent-child responsiveness, • family awareness raising on child protection, • home visits, and • parent/caregiver support groups.	• History of substance abuse • History of mental health problems • Increased household economic stress • Unequal decision making in the household • Marital discord or inequality • Reintegration of a former combatant into the household	CPMS Standard 16: Strengthening family and caregiving environments	Physical and emotional maltreatment
			Gender-based violence
			Dangers and injuries
			Mental health & psychosocial distress
			CAAFAG
			Family separation
			Child labor
			Children in contact with the justice system
INSPIRE strategy on parent and caregiver support			
Level: Family & relationships	Intervention: Income and economic strengthening		
Income and economic strengthening approaches refers to the provision of income, economic opportunities and/or material resources to families/households struggling to meet their basic needs like food, shelter and medical services. Specific interventions include: • cash transfers, • savings and loans groups, • micro-finance support, and • material support (food and non-food items).	• Caregiver unemployment • Large family size • Caregiver history of substance abuse • History of mental health problems • Household economic stress • Unequal decision making in the household • Marital discord or inequality	CPMS Standard 21: Food security and child protection	Physical and emotional maltreatment
			Gender-based violence
			Family separation
			Mental health & psychosocial distress
			CAAFAG
			Child labor
			Children in contact with the justice system
CPMS Standard 22: Livelihoods and child protection			

	• Reintegration of a former combatant into the household • Displacement • Family separation • Elderly caregivers • Early and forced marriage • Caregiver illness or disability	INSPIRE strategy in income and economic strengthening	
Level of the approach: Community	Intervention: Community-level interventions		
A community-level approach can be defined as an approach “that seeks to ensure that community members are able to protect children and ensure their right to healthy development.” Interventions include: • supporting communities to continue protective supports and services, • community mobilization, • awareness-raising, • community risk and service mappings, and • capacity building.	• Ongoing community violence • Gender-based violence • Community level gender discrimination • Lack of economic opportunities due to instability • Stigmatization of former combatants or abductees • Increased number of female head of households	CPMS Standard 17: Community-level approaches	Gender-based violence
			Mental health & psychosocial distress
			Physical & emotional maltreatment
		INSPIRE strategy on safe environments	Dangers and injuries
			CAAFAG
		INSPIRE strategy on response and support services	Child labor
			Family separation
			Children in contact with the justice systems

Level of the approach: Community	Intervention: Social norms changing		
Studies have found that successful interventions to change social norms and values include: - community- and small group-level activities, - law enforcement, and - life skills interventions.	- Harmful social norms and values - Harmful behaviors and practices - Social and cultural acceptance of harmful child labor - Community level gender discrimination - Lack of economic opportunities due to instability - Stigmatization of former combatants or abductees - Increased number of female head of households - Ongoing community violence - Gender-based violence	CPMS Standard 3: Communications and advocacy INSPIRE strategy on norms and values	Physical and emotional maltreatment
			Gender-based violence
			Child labor
			Dangers and injuries
			Mental health & psychosocial distress
			CAAFAG
			Family separation
			Children in contact with the justice system
Level of the approach: Society	Intervention: Situation monitoring		
Systematic data collection is done to better understand specific issues and then develop, implement and evaluate interventions.	Weak state and institutions due to conflict/post conflict and/or natural hazard	CPMS Standard 6: Child protection monitoring	Physical and emotional maltreatment
			Gender-based violence
			Mental health & psychosocial distress

Successful monitoring approaches have included: • monitoring the impact of child protection policies and their effectiveness, • setting up systems to collect data on early marriage, • developing early warning systems to prevent family separation, and • research on the causes of children living outside of family care.	• Lack of governance and rule of law • Policies that increase inequality and poverty	CPMS Standard 14: Applying a socio-ecological approach to child protection programming	Dangers and injuries
			Family separation
			CAAFAG
			Child labor
			Children in contact with the justice system
Level of the approach: Society	Intervention: Systems strengthening		
Child protection systems include “the people, processes, laws, institutions, capacities and behaviors that normally protect children.” Examples of interventions identified as effective include: • the setup and resourcing of specialized police stations for girls and women, • adopting national laws against corporal punishment, and • building mental health care systems that support both response and preventative services.	• Gender discrimination • Culture of impunity and lack of rule of law • Poverty • Gender-based violence • Weak state and institutions due to conflict/post conflict and/or natural hazard • Lack of governance and rule of law • Policies that increase inequalities	CPMS Standard 14: Applying a socio-ecological approach to child protection programming INSPIRE Strategy on implementation and enforcement of laws and on response and support services	Gender-based violence
			Physical and emotional maltreatment
			Mental health & psychosocial distress
			Dangers and injuries
			CAFAAG
			Child labor
			Family separation
			Children in contact with the justice system

Level: Regional and international	Intervention: Implementation and enforcement of regional and international law		
Interventions that use advocacy actions, as well as monitoring and reporting mechanisms (e.g., the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on grave violations against children during armed conflict) to encourage state parties to comply with their legal obligations and enforce signed conventions and treaties aiming at preventing harm to children.	Lack of international and regional laws enforcement	CPMS Standard 3: Communications and advocacy INSPIRE Strategy on implementation and enforcement of laws	Dangers and injuries
			Physical and emotional maltreatment
			Gender-based violence
			Mental health & psychosocial distress
			CAFAAG
			Family separation
			Child labor
			Children in contact with the justice system