

Answer 1:

What are Child Rights?

A right is as an agreement or contract established between the persons who hold a right (often referred to as the "rights-holders") and the persons or institutions which then have obligations and responsibilities in relation to the realization of that right (often referred to as the "duty-bearers".)

Child rights are specialized human rights that apply to all human beings below the age of 18

These four categories cover all civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights of every child.

- **Right to Survival:** A child's right to survival begins before a child is born. According to Government of India, a child life begins after twenty weeks of conception. Hence the right to survival is inclusive of the child rights to be born, right to minimum standards of food, shelter and clothing, and the right to live with dignity.
- **Right to Protection:** A child has the right to be protected from neglect, exploitation and abuse at home, and elsewhere.
- **Right to Participation:** A child has a right to participate in any decision making that involves him/her directly or indirectly. There are varying degrees of participation as per the age and maturity of the child.
- **Right to Development:** Children have the right to all forms of development: Emotional, Mental and Physical. Emotional development is fulfilled by proper care and love of a support system, mental development through education and learning and physical development through recreation, play and nutrition.

What is Child Protection?

Child protection is the prevention of or responding to the incidence of abuse, exploitation, violence and neglect of children. This includes commercial sexual exploitation, trafficking, child labor and harmful traditional practices, such as female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage. Protection also allows children to have access to their other rights of survival, development, growth and participation. UNICEF maintains that when child protection fails or is absent children have a higher risk of death, poor physical and mental health, HIV/AIDS infection, educational problems, displacement, homelessness, vagrancy and poor parenting skills later in life.

Child Protection

- 1) Prevention: Law and policies – Processes and Protocols – Mechanisms and Systems – Monitoring – Sensitization and awareness building.
- 2) Intervention: Law and policies – Access and Assistance – Immediate Relief – Restoration of rights.
- 3) Rehabilitations: Law and Policies – Long Term care until age 18 – Skills and trainings.

It is important to understand the difference between these two concepts. Child rights are a set of principles or ideals. They are entitlements and some of them are justifiable in a court of law, but they are not tangible. Protection is one of these rights. But Child Protection is more than a right. It is a framework or system by which the rights of a child can come to be. The framework consists of various duty bearers such as the departments of the government, police, school, civil society, who all have roles to play to ensure that a child's rights are met, and in the case that a child's rights are violated that the violator be brought to justice and care be provided to the child. Child protection is not only treatment, but should also be preventive. Risk management needs to take place to reduce the risk of violation of child rights in any given circumstance or space.

Understanding the Difference

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Child protection is hence the means through which all other rights of a child can be upheld. For example a child has a right to live a normal childhood in a family environment. The child protection framework need to first take steps to ensure families are able to survive by providing them when health, education, and food for free or at minimal cost. The next step is to address the needs of children who have fallen through the cracks such as destitute, abandoned, and orphan children. The framework includes the mechanisms to relocate these children into caring families either through adoption or foster care and provide these children with access to health and education services. Hence the framework is not a single ministry or single government body it is the interlinking functions of all ministries and sectors.

Answer 2:

First of all we need to do an assessment to collect all the information about this case after that:

What is the type of this child protection case?

- Emotional abuse
- Neglect
- Physical abuse
- Family violence
- Sexual abuse

Risk Management study

Identify risks : to children within your organization. Make sure you involve all personnel in the organization in this process, including children. This is because different people will have different perceptions of what constitutes 'risk'

Group risks: to children that you have identified in Step 1 according to where they might occur in the organization. The following are only suggested areas of risk. You may wish to come up with alternative categories.

- Staff and volunteers (e.g. lack of proper screening in recruitment and supervision, management systems, training on how to handle children)
- Place / physical environment (e.g. fire exits, recreational areas, cooking facilities, sleeping arrangements)
- Activities and programmes (e.g. education, health, community outreach, vocational training, outings, exchange visits)
- Information (e.g. storage of children's personal information, recording of allegations of abuse, dissemination of information on where to get help)
- Organizational culture (e.g. consultation, communication systems, hierarchy, attitudes to organizational learning).

Rank the risks: in terms of low, medium or high risk using the guiding questions:

- What / how bad would the consequences be? (This takes precedence over the second question as a deciding factor)

- What is the likelihood of these consequences occurring?

Decide on next steps:

- Do nothing (no action needed - low risk & benefits outweigh risks)
- Monitor more closely for a set period in order to make a more informed decision (low risk)
- Change activities / policies / plans / procedures to reduce risk (medium to high risk)
- Stop doing the activity or procedure (this may include transferring an activity to another organisation that is better equipped to undertake it, or stopping altogether) (medium to high risk).

Take the Permission (concent):

We should take the permission from the parents to start managing the case (in some cases we can take the permission of the child if he is above 16).

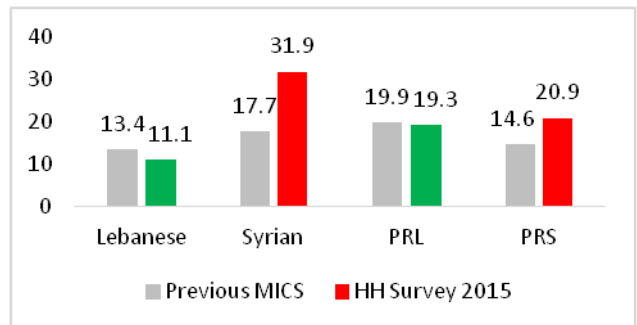
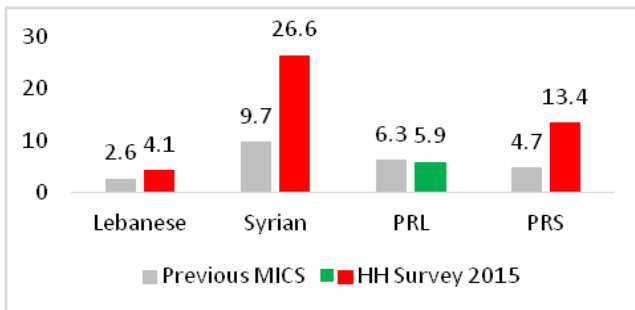
Referrals

Try to make referrals for the other child protection case like the physically disabled boy in this family – Try to give this family a cash for rent for example this can help the child to stop working all day to get 150 USD/Month – Send him to a school and make awareness to the mother about the importance of studying in school in this age ...

Consider a longer term child protection strategy

A child rights-based approach emphasizes the need to strengthen institutional mechanisms for the longer term benefit of children in general. Therefore, your organization might want to consider an advocacy strategy as part of a more holistic programme response to child protection.

Answer 3:



	Previous MICS*	HH Survey 2015	Trend
Lebanese	2.6	4.1	⊗
Syrian	9.7	26.6	⊗
PRL	6.3	5.9	⊙
PRS	4.7	13.4	⊗

	Previous MICS*	HH Survey 2015	Trend
Lebanese	13.4	11.1	⊙
Syrian	17.7	31.9	⊗
PRL	19.9	19.3	⊙
PRS	14.6	20.9	⊗

Ending child marriage requires action at many levels. Existing laws against child marriage should be enforced, especially when girls at risk of child marriage, or who are already married, seek protection and justice. And where it is not yet the case, the legal age of marriage should be raised to 18. But laws only provide the framework for action against child marriage. Practices people deem acceptable are unlikely to disappear through legislation alone.

Governments, civil society and other partners must work together to ensure girls have access to education, health information and services, and life-skills training. Girls who are able to stay in school and remain healthy enjoy a broader range of options, and they are more likely to be able to avoid child marriage.

And, importantly, girls who are already married need to be supported. These girls need reproductive health services to help them avoid early pregnancy. Those who become pregnant need access to appropriate care throughout pregnancy, childbirth and in the post-partum period. They should be supported, if they choose, in returning to formal or non-formal school.

Solutions:

1. Empower girls with information, skills and support networks By bringing girls together to learn basic skills like numeracy and literacy, how to communicate and negotiate with others, how to stay healthy during their reproductive years, how to work together to solve problems, and how to earn and manage money, girls can become more knowledgeable and self-confident in refusing unwanted marriage.

2. Provide economic support and incentives to girls and their families Approaches that enhance the economic security of poor households can aid in curbing child marriage.

Providing a girl or her family with an incentive, such as a loan or an opportunity to learn an income-generating skill, can yield immediate economic relief for struggling families.

Daughters who learn skills that enable them to earn an income in the future may be seen as adding more value to the family.

3. Educate and rally parents and community members Families and community elders are traditionally responsible for deciding when and who a girl marries. Educating them on how child marriage impacts a girl's health and future often sparks powerful change. With new knowledge, adults' attitudes and behaviors about child marriage can shift; they become more likely to challenge, rather than embrace, traditional expectations of girls.

4. Enhance girls' access to a high quality education Girls with no education are three times more likely to marry before 18 than those with secondary and higher education. When girls are in school they are less likely to be seen as ready for marriage by their families and community members.

5. Encourage supportive laws and policies Many countries with high rates of child marriage have passed legislation to prohibit the practice, or have established a legal age for marriage. Advocating for the implementation of these laws and raising awareness among community leaders helps strengthen and better enforce existing initiatives around girls' rights.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Support in-depth assessments across the region to improve the evidence base and enable a greater understanding of the extent and causes of marriage among Syrian children, so that we can collectively improve our prevention and response.
- Identify children at risk, receive reports of child marriage and other child protection incidents, and take action to protect children, including advocacy with parents, especially fathers, to stop child marriages taking place.
- Support survivors of child marriage, such as access to age-appropriate education, case management, psychosocial support, economic and reproductive health services. Fund and support community-based initiatives to change social norms and attitudes towards early marriage. These programmes should focus on the positive effects of marrying after 18, support refugee advocates of change, especially women and girls, and find creative ways to engage men in this dialogue.
- Work with religious and community leaders across the region officiating and authorising child marriages, in order to raise awareness of the harmful nature of child marriage and prevent this practice from occurring.
- Invest in long-term programmes that address the underlying causes of child marriage – programmes such as economic and social empowerment of women and girls, livelihood opportunities and incentives to at-risk families – as this will be critical to reducing the financial pressures that contribute to increased incidence of child marriage among vulnerable households.
- Invest in girl-sensitive education programmes to ensure more refugee girls go to school and stay in school, and to improve refugee girls' access to education by removing economic barriers (through initiatives such as scholarships, free access and transport) and other key push factors, thus reducing the likelihood of early marriage. Programmes and activities developed and implemented for Syrian refugees and host communities should also take into account the needs of both boys and girls.
- Increase support to host governments – including funding, technical support and capacity building – to better enable them to address the issue of child marriage in host communities and refugee camps. This includes strengthening the implementation of legal frameworks and procedures related to early marriage, and involving government actors in prevention campaigns on early marriage.