ANNEX 1: EXAMPLES OF COMMON RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

List of Common Protective Factors

Examples to commonly identified protective and risk factors related to child protection outcomes.[1]
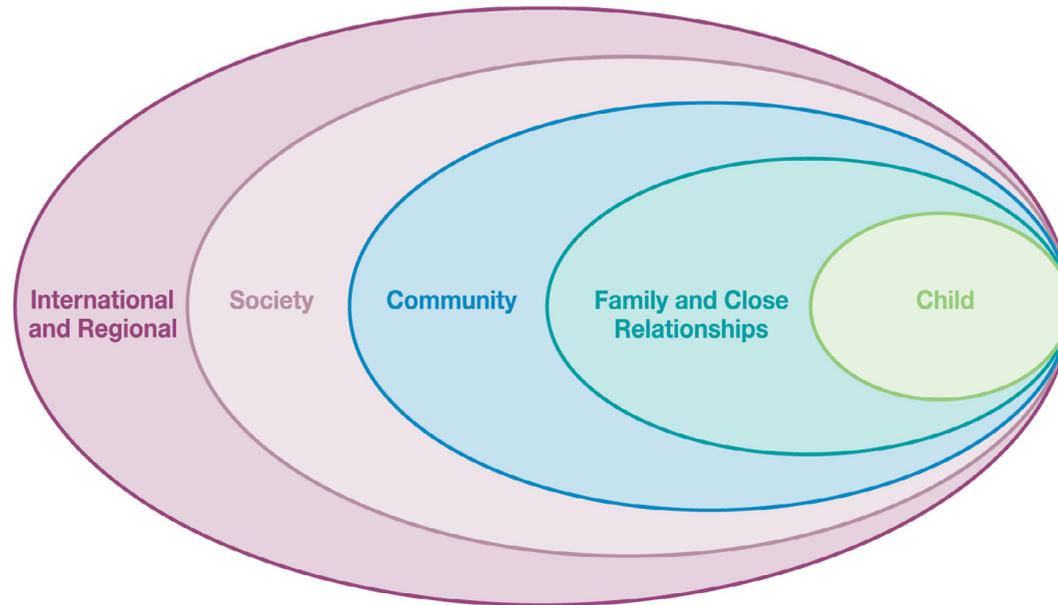
International and Regional

- Enforcement of legal and normative frameworks that protect children from abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence

Society

- Access to effective formal and non-formal education
- Access to quality basic services (shelter, water and sanitation, medical care)
- Health, economic, educational and social policies that promote economic, gender and social equality
- Adequate social protection for all

Community

- Opportunities to acquire skills and knowledge according to the requirements of culture
- Access to effective formal and non-formal education
- Age-appropriate opportunities to contribute to community well-being
- Opportunities to exercise a growing capacity for agency and judgment in the cultural context
- Participation in culture, ritual, and communal systems of belief, leading to a sense of belonging

Family and Close Relationships

- Caregiving in early life by at least one consistent and responsive caregiver
- Opportunities to develop problem solving, learning and adaptation capacities
- Age-appropriate opportunities to contribute to family well-being
- Trust and support from peer

Child

- Ability to form and sustain meaningful connections to at least one other person throughout life
- Ability to regulate emotions
- A sense of self-esteem and self-efficacy
- Ability to make/find meaning in life
- Hope, faith and optimism

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[1] The Annex for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action (2021). Identifying and Ranking Risk and Protective Factors: A Brief Guide.

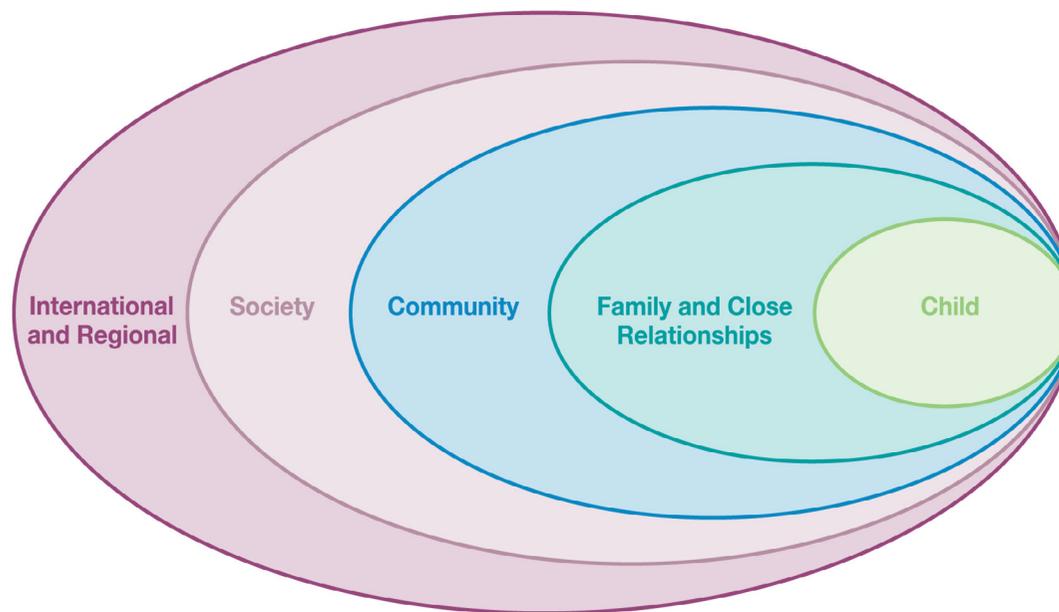# List of Common Risk Factors

International and Regional

• Absence or non-enforcement of legal and normative frameworks to protect children from abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence
• Displacement resulting from forced migration or loss of home in case of international conflict

Society

• Lack or loss of access to effective formal and non-formal education
• Lack of access to quality basic services (shelter, water and sanitation, medical care)
• Discriminatory health, economic, educational and social policies that promote inequality
• Lack of social protection systems

Community

• Lack or loss of access to effective formal and non-formal education
• Unmet basic needs (such as limited access to adequate nutrition, shelter, clean drinking water, and medical care)
• Exposure to structural, social, or interpersonal violence (including racism, caste or ethnic discrimination and marginalization, gender or sexual orientation discrimination, community violence, or physical, sexual or emotional abuse)
• Loss of community connections
• Unsafe physical environments
• High community crime rates
• Harmful social or gender norms
• Non-enforcement of legal and normative frameworks to protect children from abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence

International and Regional | Society | Community | Family and Close Relationships | Child

Family and Close Relationships

• Lack of caregiving by consistent and responsive caregivers during early life
• Loss or lack of opportunities to develop problem solving, learning and adaptation capacities
• Family separation, temporary or permanent
• Exposure to interpersonal violence (including gender or sexual orientation discrimination, family or intimate partner violence, or physical, sexual or emotional abuse)
• Harmful social or gender norms
• Unmet basic needs or neglect
• Early or forced marriage
• Bullying or harmful relationships with peers

Child

• Premature birth, birth anomalies or low birth weight
• Disability, impaired brain and cognitive development or psychological disorder
• Harmful use of alcohol or drug abuse