ANNEX 2: SUGGESTED ACTIONS TO INTEGRATE THE PREVENTION PRINCIPLES INTO THE PROGRAM CYCLE

	Preparedness	Assessment and Situation analysis	Design and Planning	Implementation and Monitoring	Evaluation and Learning
Be Context Specific	Identify pre- crisis, context- specific protective and risk factors and existing prevention services and supports.	Identify and prioritize context-specific protective and risk factors with children, families, communities and other local stakeholders.	Develop theories of change that describe how the risk and protective factors identified in the context are associated with different types of harmful outcomes. Target the main risk and protective factors identified, prioritizing those factors associated with multiple harmful outcomes for children or those that are most impactful and feasible to address in context. Agree on mechanisms to regularly monitor changes in risk and protective factors throughout the implementation period.	Implement mechanisms to regularly monitor changes in risk and protective factors. This can include regularly collecting and analyzing feedback from intervention service providers and users.	

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Address Multiple Levels of the Socio-ecology	Identify and address the pre-crisis protective and risk factors and existing prevention services and supports across socio-ecological levels.	Identify the protective and risk factors across the socio-ecological levels.	Coordinate and plan with a range of groups and agencies to address the risk and protective factors at all socio-ecological levels. No one project can target all levels.	Address both risk and protective factors and strengthen prevention services and supports across the socio-ecological levels.	
Use a Holistic, Multi-sectoral Approach	Include multi-sector analysis and actions around prevention of harmful outcomes to children in preparedness plans.	Compile and analyze existing data on child wellbeing and harmful outcomes from a multi-sectoral perspective. Conduct multi-sectoral assessments and joint analysis on child protection harmful outcomes and risk and protective factors.	Ensure that preventing harm to children is a central aim within humanitarian response plans. Determine which sectors are involved in a prevention program based on the risk and protective factors that were identified and prioritized. Identify shared child protection prevention outcomes and indicators and clarify roles among sectors.	Conduct regular, joint monitoring data analysis between sectors throughout implementation.	Conduct joint evaluations and lessons learned documentation on prevention of harmful outcomes among the range of groups and agencies addressing the risk and protective factors.

	Preparedness	Assessment and Situation analysis	Design and Planning	Implementation and Monitoring	Evaluation and Learning
Measure Outcomes	Compile existing documentation on harmful outcomes for children pre-crisis and associated risk and protective factors. This can be used as baseline information.	Identify and prioritize risk and protective factors in context. Disaggregate assessment data to understand the key factors specific to age, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability groups or other vulnerability factors.	Develop theories of change on which risk and protective factors are associated with harmful outcomes with children. Include both prevention outcome indicators (reduction in harmful outcomes) and results outcomes indicators (change in presence of risk and protective factor) in the project design.	Ensure multi-sectoral monitoring efforts and regular joint analysis of monitoring data and feedback from service providers and users.	Evaluate changes in prevention outcomes, as well as result-level outcomes. Disaggregate evaluation data to understand the intervention impacts specific to age, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability groups or other vulnerability factors. Share the results on the effectiveness of prevention interventions with humanitarian actors locally and globally.
Use a Strengths-based Approach	Invest in pre-crisis child protection systems that strengthen child well-being in the population and community.	Ensure protective factors and existing prevention services and supports are identified in assessments.	Include program objectives that aim to strengthen child well-being in the population or community in addition to reducing risks.	Implement interventions to strengthen protective factors. Build on the existing abilities of children, families, communities, and societies to prevent harmful outcomes.	Evaluate outcome objectives that aim to strengthen child well-being.

	Preparedness	Assessment and Situation analysis	Design and Planning	Implementation and Monitoring	Evaluation and Learning
	Identify potential adaptations that will be needed to child protection systems to function during a humanitarian crisis.	Work with communities, families and children to contextualize what child-well being looks like in context.			
Facilitate Community Ownership	Provide resources to local actors to strengthen community preparedness to mitigate harm to children in a crisis.	Identify harmful outcomes and the associated protective and risk factors with children, families, communities and other local stakeholders. Prioritize risk and protective factors together with communities.	Design interventions that are led by communities. This may include building in flexibility to identify and adjust actions to allow for a participatory approach. Plan for monitoring systems in which data is collected and analyzed by community members.	Prioritize community-led approaches.	Prioritize community-led evaluation approaches.
Be Child-Centered and Inclusive	Support children to participate in preparedness efforts, such as in developing family or school safety plans.	Ensure assessments are inclusive of all children represented at the population or sub-population level.	Ensure the design of prevention services and support interventions are developmentally appropriate.	Support children within the population to be knowledgeable and skilled on prevention of harm to themselves and their peers through school curricula or media messaging.	Include children's voices in the evaluation of prevention and results outcomes.

	Preparedness	Assessment and Situation analysis	Design and Planning	Implementation and Monitoring	Evaluation and Learning
		Disaggregate data to understand the key factors specific to age, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability groups or other vulnerability factors which may make children more vulnerable to a specific harmful outcome and impact the barrier they encounter. Age should be disaggregated at a minimum by early childhood, primary school age and adolescence.	Target the main risk and protective factors identified, prioritizing those risk and protective factors associated with multiple harmful outcomes for children or those that are most impactful and feasible to address in context.		Analyze evaluation outcomes based on age, gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, disability to understand impact and gaps for future programming.
Bridge Development-Humanitarian Systems	Ensure preparedness measures to prevent harm are implemented pre-crisis.	Collaborate with Government, development actors, peacebuilding actors and academics to plan, implement and measure impact and cost-effectiveness of primary prevention interventions.			

Annex 2: Suggested actions to integrate the prevention principles into the program cycle. *Primary Prevention Framework for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action,* the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, 2021.