Recognized that child marriage is a RISK
Recognized that caregivers beating children is a RISK
Recognized that children working under age 15 is a RISK

The biggest challenge is poverty, children are obliged to work and win bread for the family, pick up potatoes from the field, collect twigs and wood for burning...

Without salary or money I held workshops in my village and tried to teach each family about child protection and how we can safeguard our children from risks. I talked specifically about child labour, but the irony was that when a participant asked me why I make my own son work. I had no answer, I had no answer to my poverty either.

The biggest challenge is poverty, children are obliged to work and win bread for the family, pick up potatoes from the field, collect twigs and wood for burning...

Without salary or money I held workshops in my village and tried to teach each family about child protection and how we can safeguard our children from risks. I talked specifically about child labour, but the irony was that when a participant asked me why I make my own son work. I had no answer, I had no answer to my poverty either.

Respondents who Reported Witnessing an Incident of Child Abuse

CPAN with No Outreach 27.7%
CPAN with Outreach 26.1%
Non-CPAN 28.9%

Knowledge of Where to Report Child Abuse

CPAN with No Outreach 51.6%
CPAN with Outreach 23.2%
Non-CPAN 22.3%
If abuse was reported, it was most often reported to:

Community Elders  Mullah  Police

During treatment comparison groups, the most common pathways of identifying and communicating with CPAN appeared to be either through mutual acquaintances or by visiting the DoLSAMD office. There were no target groups who reported knowing about CPAN prior to receiving assistance from them.

A woman in Banyan described how she personally went to DoLSAMD in Banyan and asked for assistance concerning her disabled son. She requested that her son and other children be put in a shelter because she could not care for them. By talking with DoLSAMD she was put in contact with one of the central CPAN staff. Another example from Banyan highlighted how a woman was put in touch with the Banyan TA through a mutual friend they had in their village.

### AWARENESS OF CHILD PROTECTION

#### Respondents Who Reported Hearing Information About Child Protection in the Last Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CPAN with No Outreach</th>
<th>CPAN with Outreach</th>
<th>Non-CPAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26.6%</td>
<td>28.9%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Knowledge of Places or People to go to for Reporting or Discussing Child Protection Issues*

- CPAN with No Outreach: 18.5%
- CPAN with Outreach: 11.1%
- Non-CPAN: 36%

*For those who have received information about child protection in the last year

#### Awareness of CPAN

- CPAN with No Outreach: 8.3%
- CPAN with Outreach: 4.2%
- Non-CPAN: 2.2%

#### Mediums of Communication from which Respondents Heard About Child Protection

- Radio: 49%
- Mosque: 15%
- Family & Friends: 8%
- Brochure: 1%
- Television: 18%
- Community Event: 1%
- Government Officials: 0%
- CPAN Members: 8%

#### Types of Child Protection Information Heard

- Not Beating Children: CPAN with No Outreach: 10%, CPAN with Outreach: 44%, Non-CPAN: 25%
- Rights of Children: CPAN with No Outreach: 0%, CPAN with Outreach: 60%, Non-CPAN: 44%
- What To Do if You Witness Child Abuse: CPAN with No Outreach: 14%, CPAN with Outreach: 2%, Non-CPAN: 9%
- Services Available to Children At Risk: CPAN with No Outreach: 3%, CPAN with Outreach: 2%, Non-CPAN: <1%
- Types of Child Abuse: CPAN with No Outreach: 3%, CPAN with Outreach: <1%, Non-CPAN: <1%

#### 97.5% of respondents in 9 provinces reported that they thought more child protection services were necessary in their communities. Kabul was the exception with only 72.9%.

#### Recommendations

Make outreach programs more sensitive to social context:
- Adjust outreach for men and women and different kinds of communities.
- Expand dialog sessions to community theatre, mosque discussions and regular campaigning.
We just followed up on the case through the community and closed it. Sometimes the community leaders / representatives, because of some ethical or cultural issues, don’t want cases to be officially recorded or documented. As a child protection officer I cooperate with them...

The absence of appropriate female staffing prevents girls from fully participating in decisions regarding their livelihood. Increasing female social workers can ensure culturally appropriate interventions.

*statistics are based on the individuals interviewed

---

### Extent that CPAN Services are Available by Province

- **Badakhshan:** 92%
- **Kandahar:** 74%
- **Bamyan:** 74%
- **Kabul:** 49%
- **Nangarhar:** 49%
- **Kunar:** 49%
- **Khost:** 41%
- **Herat:** 34%
- **HelmMAND:** 28%
- **Mazar-I-Sharif:** 22%
- **Khost:** 19%
- **Wardak:** 13%
- **Kunduz:** 10%
- **Ghor:** 3%

*Figures represent overall perceptions of communities in both comparison and treatment groups

### Awareness of “What Makes Children Vulnerable to Child Abuse”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor Financial Situation</td>
<td>92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illiteracy</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absense of Parents</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed Conflict and Fighting</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmful Traditional Practices</td>
<td>41%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addict Care Givers</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote Geographic Location</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnicity</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of Awareness of Children’s Rights</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Perceptions of Largest Risks Facing Children

- **Working Under Age 15:** 95%
- **Child Marriage:** 80%
- **Physical Violence:** 78%
- **Neglect:** 68%
- **Unaccompanied Children:** 64%
- **Sexual Violence:** 62%
- **Sexual Violence:** 62%

*As identified by CPAN members

### Types of Training Provided to CPAN Members

- **Child Rights:** 84%
- **Case Identification:** 66%
- **Types of CP Risks:** 59%
- **Case Management:** 52%
- **Case Referral:** 49%
- **Community Advocacy & Awareness Raising:** 42%

---

### CPAN Structure

- **National CPAN**
  - **Provincial CPAN**
    - **District CPAN**
      - **Government Departments**
      - **Humanitarian and Developmental Actors**
      - **Law Enforcement**
      - **Community Leaders**
      - **Social Workers**
  - **UNICEF**
  - **MoLSAMD**
  - **Religious Leaders**
  - **Child Protection Officers**
  - **Educational Professionals**
  - **Health Professionals**
  - **Civil Society Organisations**

### Gender of CPAN Members

- **88% of CPAN members were men**

- **12%**

---

### Awareness of Case Planning Committees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NTA</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoLSAMD Staff</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Worker</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP Officer</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Information Reported to have been Discussed in Case Management Meetings

- How to engage with the local community
- Procedures for monitoring and frequency of follow up
- Length of time support should be provided
- Who is responsible for providing support
- Where assistance will take place
- How to involve the voice of the child
- Type of support needed
**Recommendations**

- Better use of NTAs and province-level staff to implement standardized training and case reporting practices as well for district offices.
- Increase social workers as locally knowledgeable on the ground staff to strengthen response to expand case referral, response, and follow up activities.