Focus Area 4: Child Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse

2011 Global Thematic Report
Decrease violence against children

Strengthen families and communities

- Child protection response rooted in holistic approach, including prevention, overall systems strengthening and social norms change in and out of emergencies
Challenging environment: financial crisis, urbanisation, climate change, changing nature of emergencies

Renewed focus on equity, a ‘poverty plus approach’ in child protection
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding types</th>
<th>Expenditure (in US $ million)</th>
<th>Expenditure (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Regular Resources</td>
<td>89.1</td>
<td>26.2 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Resources–Regular</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>49 %</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Resources–Emergency</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>24.3%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>339.6</td>
<td>100 %</td>
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</table>
Thematic Contributions to MTSP Focus Areas & Humanitarian Response 2011: $373 million

- Humanitarian Response: $187m (50%)
- Young Child Survival and Development: $28m (8%)
- Basic Education and Gender Equality: $128m (34%)
- HIV/AIDS and Children: $7m (2%)
- Child Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse: $19m (5%)
- Policy Advocacy and Partnerships for Children's Rights: $4m (1%)
Key Result Area 1

Protection systems that include national laws, policies and services across sectors, in particular justice and social protection, to protect all children from violence, exploitation, and abuse
• 33 countries undertook comprehensive mapping and assessment exercises of child protection systems in 2010-2011 (total: estimated 108 to date).

Across all regions, progress made on all components of child protection systems:

• Laws, policies and standards
  - In 2011, 14 countries ratified and two countries signed the OPSC. Four countries ratified the OPAC. Five additional countries endorsed the Paris Commitments.
  - Increased implementation of the UN Guidelines on Justice in Matters Involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime.
  - Support to improve national legal and policy frameworks for alternative care, birth registration, the prevention and response to sexual violence, and for the prevention of child trafficking.
Services and service delivery mechanisms
- In 2011, estimated number of children whose births were registered associated with the work of UNICEF: 23,754,913 (in 85 countries).
- UNICEF supported improvement in alternative care in around 32 countries.
- UNICEF worked in at least 17 countries to provide services to victims of trafficking or children negatively affected by migration.

Human resources and capacity building
- UNICEF supported capacity development in child protection, including training of social workers in 29 countries.
- Second ‘Advances in Social Norms’ course at University of Pennsylvania brought together 46 UNICEF colleagues (total number of staff members trained since 2010: 85).
- UNICEF is supporting the development of a Master’s degree in Child Protection.
• Communication and advocacy
  - In at least 61 countries, communication and advocacy to address stigma around disability and prevent armed violence.

• Collaboration & coordination
  - Strengthening global partnerships continue to avoid bifurcation and duplication of efforts.
  - Partnership with the health sector remains an important strategy for increasing birth registration.
  - UNICEF supported active collaboration with government counterparts and NGOs in at least 36 countries on issues relating to migration and trafficking.
  - Increased engagement with the corporate sector for the prevention of child labour.
Dialogue stimulated among social networks and nationally that reinforces social conventions, norms and values that favour the prevention of violence, exploitation, abuse and unnecessary separation for all children.
KRA 2: Results

Changing harmful practices and behaviours to prevent and respond to violence:

• Programming and progress
  - Building on an analysis of social norms, more comprehensive programming to address harmful practices in 22 countries.
  - Efforts to prevent sexual violence through mobilization of key stakeholders and awareness-raising in at least 25 countries.
  - 51 country offices reported addressing child marriage (more than double the amount of countries reporting action in 2010).
  - About 2,000 new communities in countries such as Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Kenya, Senegal and Somalia held celebrations to declare their abandonment of FGM/C in 2011.
• Stakeholders and partners
  - Increased engagement with religious leaders and communities to prevent and respond to violence, including awareness raising as part of efforts to change behaviours.
  - Increasing number of programmes using an inter-sectoral approach to violence prevention with education, early childhood and health sectors.
  - Continued partnership with SRSG on violence against children.
Key Result Area 3

Better protection of children from the immediate and long-term impact of armed conflicts and humanitarian crises
KRA 3: Results

• Humanitarian cluster responsibilities
  -Humanitarian coordination of child protection (CPWG) (approx. 23 countries), gender-based violence (6 countries) and mental health and psychosocial support (2 multi-country crises).

• Capacity building
  -In-country technical guidance and support to 14 countries and remote technical guidance and support to 24 countries provided.
  -Rapid Family Tracing and Reunification (FTR) piloted in Uganda and elements applied in the Horn of Africa crisis.
• Release and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups
  - Action plans signed in Afghanistan and in the Central African Republic.
  - Reintegration efforts, including economic reintegration of affected children with the ILO, scaled up.

• Gender-based violence (GBV)
  - UNICEF, UNFPA and UNHCR: capacity building project in nine countries to promote capacity development across UNICEF and its partners, ensuring stronger support for GBV intervention.
  ➔ Gender-based Violence Community of Practice was initiated to promote knowledge sharing, learning and networking, and includes a global on-line forum and two regional sub-communities for Arabic and French speakers. By late 2011, over 600 members had registered.
• **Psychosocial support and community-based child protection**
  - Engagement with health, protection, WASH, food security, nutrition and Camp Coordination and Camp Management clusters leading to incorporation of mental health and psychosocial support as a topic in various guidelines and training modules being developed.

• **Landmines and explosive remnants of war**
  - Support to *mine risk education* in 19 affected countries, with the addition of a programme in Libya.
  - UNICEF-assisted efforts reached over 150,000 children and community members living in areas with landmines and unexploded ordnance-contamination.
  - UNICEF continued *preventative education efforts* by integrating mine risk education into the broader public health system and in schools. Globally, *no school casualties* from landmines were recorded in 2011.
Key Result Area 4

Improved country level monitoring, research, evaluation and use of data on child protection
KRA 4: Results

- **Organization-wide monitoring framework** to strengthen programming, identify barriers/bottlenecks and better capture and act on findings for strengthened results for the most disadvantaged children.

- **Data collection and analysis** to widen the evidence base on child protection occurred in all regions.

- Support to **25 studies on different forms of violence and exploitation of children** to inform programme and policy response.

- **MRM**: UNICEF, DPKO and the Office of the SRSG for Children and Armed Conflict commenced a global MRM Good Practices study to inform programme and policy response.
• Child Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group (MERG)
  - Outputs of the Technical Working Group on data collection on violence against children.
  - Quarterly newsletter established.

• Meta-analysis of 52 evaluations of UNICEF programming that addresses violence against children in development and transition contexts to strengthen programming, planning, M&E and capacity building.

• The Interagency Child Protection Information Management System has been rolled out to 18 countries.

• 13 countries now using the Gender-based Violence Information Management System (five countries in 2010).
Future Workplan

- Minimum standards for child protection in emergency response will be finalised.

- New tools and resources on caring for child survivors of sexual abuse in humanitarian settings to be piloted.

- CPWG, Kwazulu Natal University, Columbia University and the University of Jakarta to develop a post-graduate diploma in child protection in emergencies.
Future Workplan, Cont.

• Ensuring greater buy-in of mental health and psychosocial support by country offices and governments.

• Consolidating the MRM: enhancing inter-sectoral collaboration especially with the education and health sectors, in light of SCR 1998.

• Strengthening the CP MERG and widening its audience.

• Monitoring and evaluation strategies to measure social norms and impact of social norms change (University of California – San Diego).
• **Evaluations to strengthen programming and advocacy**
  - Final evaluation of the UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme on FGM/C;
  - Global evaluation of UNICEF’s child protection in emergencies work in pre-crisis, crisis and post-crisis to inform on-going and future programming and policy work and capacity building strategies (including in preparedness and response).

• **Systems strengthening for child protection**
  - Two consultations to be held during 2012 that will bring together practitioners and policy makers to share experiences and lessons learned and to inform future directions.

• **Placing child protection on the global agenda post-2015.**
Thank you