

MTSP 2014-17 Results Framework – Child Protection (Draft – 15th March 2013)

Impact: Children are protected from violence, abuse and exploitation and thrive in supportive families and communities <i>*Protection encompasses prevention and response.</i>	Global Commitments
	a) Halve the proportion of children formally indicted who are placed in detention prior to disposition b) Reduce the overall global prevalence of child labour by 10 % c) Reduce overall global prevalence of girls under 15 who have undergone FGM/C by x% d) Increase by 10% the proportion of children under 5 who have their births registered e) Reduce by 20% the percentage of women 20-24 married by age 18 f) Halve the proportion of children living in formal care who are in residential care g) Reduce by 20% the proportion of children 15-19 who have experienced sexual violence within the last 12 months h) Reduce by 20% the proportion of children aged 2-14 who experience violent disciplinary practices i) Reduce by 20% the percentage of children age 15-19 who have experienced physical violence in the past 12 months

#	Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks/ Assumptions
6.1.	Policies and budgets Policy and legal frameworks ensure an effective child protection system ¹ , have adequate budgets and governance mechanisms, and are in line with international standards.	# of countries in which national legislation is in line with international standards for each child protection issue that is prioritized in the country context (per CPD) ²			COARs, CP Systems mapping and assessments	International standards include but are not limited to: CRC, CEDAW, CRPD, OPs to the CRC, Hague Conventions, ILO Conventions, etc. (For a complete listing of global legislative norms, please see http://intranet.unicef.org/PD/ChildProtectionV2.nsf/Site%20Pages/Page0103)
		# of countries in which a national strategy ³ to strengthen child protection systems, with an M&E framework, is adopted, with government budget allocated ⁴				
		# of countries in which law enforcement units in 80% of programme areas are applying a nationally established protocol for complaints related to violence, exploitation and abuse of children				
		# of countries that collect routine and disaggregated ⁵ data on reports of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect of children, including violent deaths and injuries ⁶				COARs

¹ A child protection system comprises laws, policies, regulations and standards; services and service delivery mechanisms; human resources; coordination and collaboration on child protection; communication and advocacy; and, data and evidence across all social sectors, especially social welfare, security and justice, labour, education and health, and civil registration. Progress against the specific indicators is intended to reflect overall system change and strengthening.

² COs will report on each issue, so this indicator can be disaggregated at global level (e.g. how many countries have national legislation in line with child marriage, with FGM/C, with justice for children, etc.)

³ The national strategy should be intended to reach all populations, including the most marginalized and excluded, and should encompass both prevention and response.

⁴ This does not imply that the government has allocated a budget for the entire strategy, but that some government resources have been allocated

⁵ In the COARs, countries will be asked to report on level of disaggregation, e.g. by type of violence, abuse, neglect, exploitation, age, sex, ethnicity, disability, geographical location, socio-economic status, etc.

⁶ In the COARs, countries will be asked to report on level of disaggregation, e.g. by type of violence, age, sex, ethnicity, disability, geographical location, socio-economic status, etc.

#	Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks/ Assumptions
		# of countries with clearly defined policies and referral pathways and professional accountabilities for reporting violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect for all sectors in touch with children			COARs, CP Systems mapping and assessments	
		% of budget expenditure on child and family welfare services			COARs	
		# of countries with nationally representative and reliable prevalence data on physical, sexual and emotional violence against children			COARs	
		# of countries with holistic ⁷ ECD policies, with specific measures to reach the most marginalized young children, approved and budgeted by the			COARs	
		# of countries with policies and budgetary provisions for parental leave and child care services			COARs	
		Number of countries with legislation allowing children and adolescents to be heard in private/public proceedings affecting their day-to-day lives (adoption, care placements, custody and access, etc)			COARs	
6.2.	Utilization, behaviour and participation Children and families have the information, knowledge and capacities to protect themselves, and socio-cultural norms, practices and beliefs are conducive to children's protection	# of countries in which practicing populations demonstrate measurable progress ⁸ towards reducing harmful practices towards children ⁹			COARs	
		# of countries with available data where there has been x % reduction in a) girls and women who support FGM/C b) caregivers who support corporal punishment ¹⁰ c) girls, boys and men, and women who believe that a husband is justified in beating his wife under certain circumstances			MICS/DHS	This data will be collected through household surveys, including MICS and DHS. It is necessary to include these indicators under Demand, since they are an important measure of changes in attitudes, and data is available for a significant number of countries.
		# of countries in which children and families in 50% of programme areas know about protection services that are available ¹¹			Survey	The list of affected countries will change over time
6.3.	Access and quality of services Ensure an effective child protection system ¹² that	# of countries where child protection systems in all disadvantaged areas offer an integrated set of preventive and response services ¹³ , which are age and gender appropriate, for children who are at risk of or have experienced violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect			COARs, CP system mapping and assessments	

⁷ Holistic refer to policies that include ECD component (i.e. support and promotion of young child development) together with one or several other programmatic components, e.g. health, nutrition, child protection (prevention of violence).

⁸ Progress can be manifested through local measures that the practice has been abandoned public commitments to abandon a harmful practice(s), including public declarations, published pledges, public oaths within communities, in schools or other settings, or through, such as a decrease in reports of harmful practices through community/local government monitoring.

⁹ 'Harmful practices' is to be defined by the country so that disaggregation will be possible.

¹⁰ Disaggregated by sex

¹¹ "Knowing" about protection services, including knowing they exist, their purpose and when and how to access them. COs will specify which 'protection services' are relevant, but would likely include social welfare, health, and justice services.

¹² A child protection system comprises laws, policies, regulations and standards; services and service delivery mechanisms; human resources; coordination and collaboration on child protection; communication and advocacy; and, data and evidence across all social sectors, especially social welfare, security and justice, labour, education and health, and civil registration. Progress against the specific indicators is intended to reflect overall system change and strengthening.

#	Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks/ Assumptions
	prevents and responds to violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, and that strengthens families and communities.	# of countries in which 80% of disadvantaged areas/population have access to a) a sufficient, skilled ¹⁴ social welfare workforce; b) sufficient skilled workforce for justice for children ¹⁵ , as determined nationally (countries to report separately on a and b)	COARs			This includes both prevention and response/reintegration services (e.g. home visiting programmes, child protection services, health, education, ECD, social protection, communication for social and behavioural change, etc.) as well as alternatives to deprivation to liberty.
		# of countries which have family support services ¹⁶ covering 50 per cent of disadvantaged areas/population	COARs			These indicators are meant to capture aspects of aspect of <i>preventing</i> unnecessary family separation.
		# of countries where the number of children being formally separated from their families has reduced in the past 12 months	COARs			These indicators are meant to capture aspects of aspect of <i>preventing</i> unnecessary family separation.
		# of countries in which 100% of programme areas are covered with free and universal birth registration services for children under 5 ¹⁷	COARs			
		# of countries in which procedures and services for children in contact with the law are applied and delivered in line with international norms. ¹⁸	COARs			
6.4.	Humanitarian response Children are protected	Number of countries that meet all child protection CCCs required by the context.			COARs	The list of affected countries will change over time

¹³ The integrated set of services is defined according to nationally identified needs, so this will vary across country contexts. However, broad categories will be determined, which COs will report on, to enable disaggregation by broad types of service.

¹⁴ "Sufficiently skilled" means that the number and quality of social welfare workers is adequate to meet the needs of the population (the required or minimum ratio of social welfare workers to population will vary across countries, depending on need so there is no global standard provided). Background and qualifications of social welfare workers can range from accredited workers to trained community volunteers.

¹⁵ Criteria TBD

¹⁶ "Family support services" can include: Counselling and different forms of therapy and rehabilitation; Day care (incl. for babies and in order to allow parents to work); Outreach (social work) for identification of risk; Independent representation (legal aid); SOS crisis interventions (incl. for example shelters for mother and child)

¹⁷ This refers to birth registration services that are part of a comprehensive civil registration and vital statistics system.

¹⁸ International norms include: Articles 37-40 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; UN Secretary General's Guidance Note on Justice for Children; United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice ("The Beijing Rules") General Assembly resolution 40/33 of 29 November 1985; United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines) General Assembly resolution 45/112 of 14 December 1990; United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty, General Assembly resolution 45/113 of 14 December 1990; Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System, Economic and Social Council resolution 1997/30 of 21 July 1997; Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime, Economic and Social Council resolution 2005/20 of 22 July 2005.

#	Outcomes	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Risks/ Assumptions
	from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect in humanitarian settings.	Number of countries in humanitarian settings in which a child protection and a GBV area of responsibility and Mine/ERW Risk Education coordination mechanism provides guidance to all partners, ensures that gaps are filled and provides information on roles, responsibilities and accountability.			COARs, IASC and interagency reports	The list of affected countries will change over time
		Number of countries in parties to conflict that are listed in the Annex of SG's Report on CAAC enter into action plans to end grave violations.			COARs	
		Number of countries in which an emergency preparedness and response plan has been designed with an explicit strategy to strengthen systems for child protection.			COARs	
	Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. # of social welfare service workforce providers trained in an accredited/certified course 2. # of countries with birth registration services targeting hard-to-reach communities (e.g. migrants, highland areas, remote communities, etc.), associated with the work of UNICEF 3. # of justice officials trained on procedures and services for children in contact with law 4. # of law enforcement officials trained on procedures for dealing with reports on violence against women and children 5. # of countries in which at least 40% of the population in areas of prevalence of FGM/C have committed to ending the practice. 6. # of countries in which at least 40% of the population in areas of prevalence of child marriage have committed to ending the practice. 7. # of countries where areas requiring strengthening in national child protection systems have been identified through mapping of these systems. 8. # of countries where gaps identified through CP systems mapping and assessment have led to governmental change in policies or budgets 9. # of countries taking measures to implement the UN Guidelines on Justice in Matters Involving Child Victims and Witnesses of Crime, with support from UNICEF 10. # of countries with legislation prohibiting physical punishment (disaggregated by setting, e.g. home, school, etc.) 11. % of countries that have child-sensitive social protection schemes at a national level OR # of countries in which at least 50% of identified at-risk families are participating in child-sensitive social protection schemes 12. # of countries in which community based child protection mechanisms¹⁹ are being strengthened, associated with the work of UNICEF 13. # of countries in which UNICEF has contributed to strengthening data collection systems on violence against children²⁰ 14. # of countries with national monitoring systems reporting on disaggregated ECD indicators 15. # of countries with UNICEF-supported parenting programmes that promote comprehensive child rearing practices, with a special focus on the most marginalized families and 16. vulnerable children (Note: comprehensive, as described in Facts for Life, should at minimum contain support to young child development, and at least one other important component (e.g. prevention of violence, support to child' health, nutrition, etc.) 17. No. of countries where at least 80% of personnel from all sectors in direct contact with children is trained in safeguarding children, i.e., clear accountabilities for reporting abuse and neglect 18. # of countries where the budget is planned based on a solid assessment of needs of vulnerable families and children and children at risk 19. <i>Humanitarian</i> 20. # of countries where UNICEF is providing leadership in coordinating CP and GBV areas of responsibility and on Mine/ERW Risk Education 21. # of countries in which the country-level MRM task force is co-chaired by UNICEF and has an active work plan 22. # of child friendly spaces with inter-sectoral programming interventions 				

¹⁹ Definition to be provided