

Child Protection Funding Proposal, 2011-2012

1. Introduction

The Pacific Island countries are home to some 2 million people of which just over 900,000 are children below 18 years of age. Some 400,000 of these children live in the five countries – Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu – classified by the United Nations as least developed countries.

The overall goal of the UNICEF Pacific 2008-2012 is to support the governments of fourteen Pacific Island countries in progressively realizing children's rights in accordance with National Development Strategies, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and the World Fit For Children (WFFC) goals.

UNICEF's technical and financial support is strategically organized into three tiers based on a combination of social, demographic, and economic indices: tier one (top priority), Kiribati, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands; tier two (second level), Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Fiji Islands, Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI), Samoa and Tuvalu; and tier three, Cook Islands, Niue, Nauru, Palau, Tokelau and Tonga.

1.1 UNICEF Child Protection Programme in the Pacific

The UNICEF Child Protection Programme builds on the experience and strengths of the 'Pacific Children's Programme', introduced in Fiji, Samoa and Vanuatu in 2001 with financial support from AusAID. The PCP 'migrated' to UNICEF in 2006. UNICEF has since continued to support child protection interventions in Fiji and Samoa in addition to the tier one countries, Kiribati, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands. The current UNICEF Child Protection Programme became a full-fledged programme for the first time in the current programme cycle, 2008-2012.

While Fiji and Samoa are more advanced both socially and economically than the other three tier one countries, violence, abuse and exploitation of children remains a concern. Serious violations of children's rights are commonly reported in the media in Fiji and also in Samoa. The child protection baseline research from 2008 concluded that while the formal structures (laws, policies, social welfare systems) in Fiji are somewhat better than in other countries (see brief presentation of baseline findings below), child protection issues remains a concern in relation to behavior and practices towards children. While it might be challenges associated with advancing the legal reform agenda and other structural reforms in the current political environment in Fiji, the UNICEF Child Protection Programme will still be able to advance progress in the area where it is most needed – in relation to societal behavioral change for better protection of children against violence and abuse.

An independent Progress report was undertaken by AusAID in 2009 to review progress of the AusAID/UNICEF Pacific Multi-Country Programme 2005-2010 with focus on the Child Immunization initiative and the Child Protection Programme. The review found that the Child Protection Programme is highly relevant to UNICEF and AusAID's priorities and regional plans and the needs of the ultimate beneficiaries. The review also found the Child Protection Programme to be in line with governments priorities in all the countries. As noted above, the Child Protection Programme became a full-fledged programme only in 2008. The period 2005 to 2008 was therefore a period of programme design and consolidation of partnerships. Therefore, the Independent Review concluded, that while significant progress had been noted in advancing results under the Child Protection Programme, it was too early to make definitive statement on the measure of success. This, it concluded, will only be possible at the end of the current UNICEF Programme cycle, 2012. The Review recommended continued funding to the Child Protection Programme

until the end of the programme cycle to ensure achievement of the planned results. Many of the strategic recommendations from the Independent review have been taken into account in formulating the way forward for the Child Protection Programme, 2011-2012 and are reflected in this proposal.

The Child Protection Programme is designed on the basis of the “Protective Environment Approach” as articulated in the EAPRO Regional Child Protection Strategy and in UNICEF’s Global Child Protection strategy (E/ICEF/2008/5/Rev.1).

Applying the Protective Environment Programmatic Approach in the Pacific, and in line with the UNDAF and national priorities and strategies, the Child Protection Programme aims to institutionalize effective systems and services within Pacific Island governments that respond to child abuse, violence and exploitation. **The ultimate goal of the Child Protection Programme is to contribute to the reduction of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation of children in Pacific Island Countries.** The Pacific Governments /UNICEF Child Protection Programme, 2008-2012, has identified three key Programme Component Results¹ (PCRs) expected to be achieved by the end of 2012. These have been further articulated in country specific Country Programme Action Plans (CPAP) and Results and Resource Frameworks (RRF) for the period 2008-2012

The three regional Programme Component Results expected to be fulfilled by the end of 2012 are:

- 1. *Children are increasingly protected by legislation and are better served by justice systems that protect them as victims, offenders and witnesses.***
- 2. *Children are better served by well informed and coordinated child protection social services which ensure greater protection against and responds to violence, abuse and exploitation.***
- 3. *Families and communities establish home and community environments for children that are increasingly free from violence, abuse and exploitation.***

The programme strategy is therefore threefold – improve laws and regulations and the enforcement of these; improve services; address community practices and behaviour. Inherent is the focus on prevention of violence, abuse and exploitation of children by tapping into communities’ resilience and capacity to care for and protection children from harm.

While in the past, Child Protection Programmes in different countries tended to focus on a few particular issues (i.e trafficking of children, children involved in commercial sexual exploitation etc), contemporary analysis of child protection concerns and current global strategic approach is to rather create a protective environment that will address and prevent ALL forms of violence and abuse of children. As such, the UNICEF Child Protection programme does not articulate one specific strategy to address, for example, trafficking of children. However, through the three-pronged approach outlined above and through the three expected results, trafficking of children will be addressed along with other ‘specific’ child protection issues (child labour, commercial sexual exploitation of children etc).

The Child Protection Programme structure, strategic approach and its clear articulation of what the Programme is seeking to achieve has assisted in bringing partners on-board with a good commitment to be working together for the protection of all children in the Pacific. The Child Protection Programme works with line Ministries of the Pacific Island countries (i.e Ministries of Women, Youth, Children’s Affairs, Community Development etc; Ministries of Justice and the national Police forces; the Judiciary and Social Welfare Departments) as well as with a number of local and international NGOs, Save the Children (SCA) Australia and SCA Fiji for example. New partnerships are being formed with Family

¹ The term “Programme Component Results” was introduced in July 2010 in line with UNICEF’s global shift to a simplified results structure. The PCRs in the Child Protection Programme are what used to be called “Outcomes” in the original design of the Programme.

Planning International New Zealand; International Social Services in Australia and with the Universities in the Pacific region, in particular with the University of South Pacific (USP).

Partnerships with other programmes supporting similar results are also underway. For example, in Vanuatu, the Vanuatu Police force is supported by the New Zealand Police through technical support and financial assistance. UNICEF's efforts to strengthen the Family Protection Unit of the Police therefore involves close coordination with the New Zealand Police to ensure maximum benefit for the local counterparts; to avoid duplication of resources and ensure better results. In Fiji, partnership with ILO is underway in relation to child labour issues and in addressing Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC). In all countries where UNICEF is assisting legal reform, close collaboration is being sought with existing Law and Justice programmes to ensure better results. In Solomon Island, collaboration is underway with RAMSI in relation to legislative reform.

1.2 Increased focus on Results for Children, Sustainability and Focus of Programme

The Country Programme Action Plans (CPAP) and accompanying Results and Resources Frameworks (RRFs) were developed based on principles of Results-based programming. The CPAPs were signed in 2008 as a statement of commitment and intent by Governments of the five focus countries, i.e. Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. As part of the intended expansion of the Child Protection Programme, Exchange of Letters (EoL) with similar Results and Resources Frameworks have been signed with the three Governments of the Northern Pacific, Palau, FSM and RMI.

The CPAP clearly demonstrates the casual relationships between the expected results at different levels (outputs, outcomes, impact). The clear articulation of expected results help to highlight the definite and positive changes in the lives of children and their families expected as a result of UNICEF's programme interventions. The RRFs also help to better monitor progress and – at the end of the programme cycle – demonstrate the real changes that have occurred as a direct or indirect result of the different interventions.

To further strengthen the ability to document and report on specific results and changes, the UNICEF Child Protection Programme undertook in 2008 research to develop four comprehensive baseline reports in Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. The research was undertaken in close partnership with the Governments and contributed to an increased enthusiasm and commitment towards child protection interventions. The completed baseline research reports provide for the first time a comprehensive set of data and information for the three programme components of the Child Protection Programme, i.e legal and regulatory system; social welfare system; and behavioral, practices and attitudes in relation to child protection. In addition, the baseline provides a comprehensive set of recommendations for actions in the next few years, a strategic 'roadmap' to follow in order to achieve the expected results by the end of 2012. Similar research is currently underway in Samoa, expected to be completed before the end of 2010.

A smaller scale child protection research initiative has also commenced in the Northern Pacific countries, Palau, FSM and RMI to provide strategic direction for future interventions and a basis against which results will be measured by the end of 2012.

In all the countries, the baseline research was guided by a Government led 'steering committee' that endorsed its findings and final recommendations. The research and its recommendations have since been endorsed at the highest level, i.e the respective Cabinets in Fiji, Kiribati and in Solomon Islands (Vanuatu Cabinet submission still pending although the recommendations have been endorsed at the Directors level). The process generated a lot of support for the research and the recommendations and on several occasions, the Governments have taken forth the implementation of the recommendations without any further assistance from UNICEF. For example, in Kiribati, the Police has taken the initiative to implement and fund from its own resources activities in schools, after initial support from UNICEF. The commitment from Governments, the high-level support for the implementation of the Programme and the research recommendations and

examples like the one from Kiribati police, are all promising signs in relation to the sustainability of the Programme beyond 2012.

The importance of having a baseline against which progress will be measured cannot be understated. The UNICEF Child Protection Programme plans to conduct an “end-line research” at the end of the current programme cycle, 2012. The baseline research methodology was designed in such a way that through an end-line research, it will be possible to not only to measure progress made but to attribute changes to the UNICEF Child Protection Programme with a level of certainty. In addition, emphasis is continuously being put on improving monitoring of results, better use of baseline findings and measure achievements against agreed targets. The “Most Significant Change” monitoring technique has been introduced to Government and civil society partners in Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu and continues to be used by the Government in Fiji, to capture qualitative changes in the lives of children and their family as a result of the Child Protection Programme. Together, all these measures will guarantee a more robust ability to report on actual and real achievements as a direct result of the Child Protection Programme by the end of 2012.

While the Child Protection Programme appears to be in line with National priorities (as confirmed by the AusAID Independent Review as mentioned above), National Development Plans usually do not put strong emphasis on child protection issues - most likely because of lack of awareness and understanding of the strategic and economic implications of not addressing child protection concerns. The UNICEF Child Protection programme intends to work more closely with Ministries of Planning and Finance in the next few years to ensure a stronger integration of child protection concerns in forthcoming National Development Plans and sectoral plans. It is hoped that this will contribute to an even greater sustainability of the programme interventions beyond 2012.

As part of UNICEF’s Pacific increased emphasis on results in the current programme cycle, sub-national areas - ‘convergence areas’- have been identified by UNICEF and the Governments for programme interventions in the three priority countries, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. The convergence areas were identified based on several criteria, including indicators of social and economic development; and previous programme experience. As a way of maximizing results, all UNICEF programmes support interventions in the convergence areas. For the Child Protection Programme, the convergence approach means that interventions, primarily under Programme Component Result 3, are implemented in the agreed geographic areas while interventions under Programme Component Result 1 and 2 are mainly implemented at national level (as they relate to national systems and structures).

To allow programme strategies and activities to be planned based on evidence, the baseline research was designed in such a way that convergence areas can be compared with ‘non-convergence’ areas. At the end of 2012, the planned end-line research will further confirm differences brought about in the convergence areas vs non-convergence areas as a result of UNICEF Child Protection Programme interventions.

A more in-depth analysis of child protection differences in rural/urban and convergence/non-convergence areas is being planned to be finalized before end of 2010, using the completed data set from the baseline research, allowing the programme to increasingly target the most vulnerable groups/areas.

1.3. Gender considerations

The Child Protection Programme aims to address violence, abuse and exploitation of both girls and boys. From several studies conducted in recent years on gender-based violence in the Pacific, it is commonly known that girls and women are at high risk of experiencing violence and abuse both at home and in their community. While many of the interventions under the Child Protection Programme as outlined in this document will thus focus on girls, gender-based violence cannot be effectively addressed unless boys and men are actively engaged.

The child protection baseline research conducted in the four countries revealed that boys also often become victims of violence and abuse. For example, the proportion of boys who reported that they experience 'inappropriate touching' in schools was in general higher than that of girls. Often, the perpetrator of the touching was reported to be other children, mainly boys. Involving boys in discussions on what is appropriate behavior and what behavior of others should not be tolerated is therefore key and will be pursued in the next few years as part of the Communication for Social Change (CFSC) initiatives in four countries.

While fathers were reported as a 'trusted' figure in relation to individuals children would speak to if they were badly hurt, it is also recognized that fathers are often perpetrators of violence and abuse of children at home. Engaging fathers and community leaders in 'community discussions', for example through 'Kava talks', is therefore a strategy in the Communication for Social Change Plans (CFSC) which will be implemented as part of Child Protection Programme (see below under Programme Component Result 3).

The baseline research findings will be further explored to analyze gender differences in more detail. As reflected above, the final reports provide some gender comparison, but further analysis can be done based on the completed data set. The Child Protection programme plans to complete such rigorous gender analysis of the baseline findings before the end of 2010, allowing more gender specific targets to be set in relation to the expected results (outputs).

It can also be noted that as part of the June 2010 UNICEF Mid-term review, an Independent Review of the Status of Gender Mainstreaming within UNICEF Pacific was undertaken. A number of programmatic and organizational recommendations were presented as a result of this review. The Child Protection Programme, along with other Programmes, is committed to implement these recommendations in the next few years, ensuring a more systematic approach to gender mainstreaming.

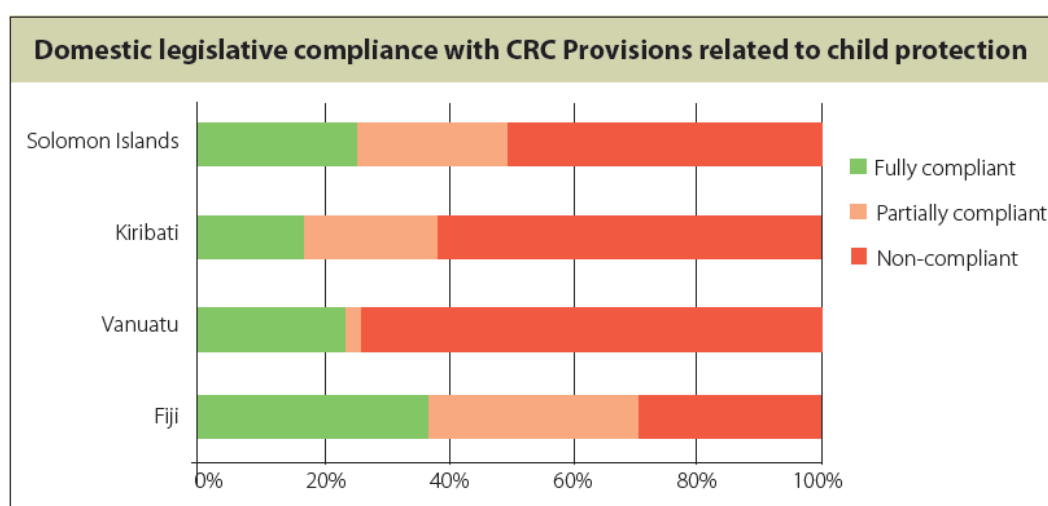
2. Issues – Action: Planned Programme Components, 2011-2012

This section provides an overview of key programmatic interventions that will continue or commence in the countries under each of the expected result components. This section also provides an overview of the 2008 baseline findings to as a background and rationale to the proposed activities.

2.1 Children are increasingly protected by legislation and are better served by justice systems that protect them as victims, offenders and witnesses

2.1.1 Baseline research findings

An adequate legislative framework and its consistent implementation will strengthen the protective environment for children in the Pacific. The legislative review component of the research identified the articles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) relating to child protection standards and assessed the level of compliance in each of the four countries. The graph below gives a comparative illustration of the legislative compliance for each country.



Some common themes across the countries include:

- There is little or no specific legislative provision or policy framework for child welfare/protection specifying rights, powers and responsibilities of government services, the courts, traditional authorities, parents and children (except, to some extent, in Fiji).
- In some cases Bills have been drafted e.g. the Rights of the Child Convention Bill 2004 (Solomon Islands) and the proposed 2008 Police Powers and Responsibilities Bill (Kiribati) but have yet to be passed or draft laws are still inadequate.
- Where legislation exists, stakeholders are unaware of their existence and content, and relevant supervisors do not enforce them. This points to the important fact that while it is important for countries to have good legislation in place, no law is a good law without implementation and strong enforcement. UNICEF will continue to support efforts (training, capacity strengthening and behavioural change initiative) to encourage greater law enforcement overall in tandem with seeking improvements of the formal legal framework. It can be noted that often, changing behavior and ensuring better enforcement of existing laws is not as costly as the actual creation of new laws and regulations. Thus, even in a situation where countries face financial constraints, ensuring law enforcement can continue and be sustained by the Governments themselves.

Despite these constraints the reports could point to some positive developments:

- Some countries have comprehensive provisions for related matters, for instance cases of sexual and assault, minimum marriage age (e.g. Kiribati) domestic violence (e.g. Vanuatu), and regulating child labour (Solomon Islands).

- Existing laws such as Penal Codes (e.g. in the Solomon Islands, Fiji) are currently undergoing comprehensive review and redrafting.

2.1.2 Planned Interventions - achieving expected results by end 2012

In all countries, UNICEF will support legislative reform to ensure greater compliance between national laws/regulations and an 'ideal' child protection legal and regulatory framework. To achieve expected results in relation to legislative reform (see details in the M & E Framework below under 3), UNICEF will provide technical assistance (through individual and institutional partnerships/contracts) and grant funding support to Governments in support of the consultation and community engagement process. Initiatives will be supported through financial assistance and technical support to ensure greater enforcement of laws and regulations by police, judiciary and social welfare.

In **Kiribati**, legal compliance will go from less than 18% to 70% through the enactment of a new Child Protection Bill and a Youth Offenders Bill together with amendments to key laws, including the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code. Similarly, in **Solomon Islands**, a new Child and Family Welfare Bill will be developed. The process for developing new laws has already commenced and the legislative reform plans have been endorsed by Cabinets in both Kiribati and Solomon Islands.

In **Vanuatu**, changes to policies, procedures and regulations guiding the way police, prosecutors, magistrates and judges work in assisting children in contact with the law will be made prior to development of new laws. It is envisaged that before the end of 2012, a new Young Offenders Bill will have been developed, ensuring greater compliance with good international child protection standards, raising full compliance from 23% to 55% (for details, see Monitoring and Evaluation framework under 4).

In all countries, UNICEF will continue to support capacity-strengthening and improvement of the justice system's ability to protect children – be it as victims of crimes, offenders or witnesses to crimes. Changes will be brought about by enhancing practical procedures, such as regulating court hearings involving children (ensuring court is closed, screens are provided to protect the child's privacy etc); organizing tracking of children's cases and enhance inter-agency coordination between police, social welfare and the judiciary by developing operating procedures and inter-departmental MoUs. Capacity and commitment amongst all stakeholders will be enhanced by various training opportunities and exposure to good justice for children practices. In **Samoa**, for example, where there is a new Youth Offenders Act and a Community Justice Act, UNICEF will work in partnership with the Attorney General's office in providing increased capacity to relevant stakeholders to implement the laws. In Fiji, where legislative reform initiatives are hampered by the current political context, support to better law enforcement within the existing legal framework will continue. It should be recognized that often, a lot can be achieved by strengthening law enforcement and application of existing policies, without necessarily creating new or amending existing laws and regulations.

Opportunities for young offenders to be diverted away from the formal justice systems and more readily benefit from alternative sentencing options and programmes in support of their social reintegration will be expanded in all countries. Support will be provided to organizations offering vocational training, counseling and other form of community support to young offenders. Police and judiciary will be trained and encouraged to use these options.

The 2008 baseline research revealed the fact that many criminal cases are currently dealt with through the traditional justice mechanisms, in particular in rural communities. UNICEF will work actively with the traditional leaders involved in these justice processes to ensure that children's rights are not violated in the process.

Further details on expected results, indicators and targets can be noted in the M& E framework below (section 3).

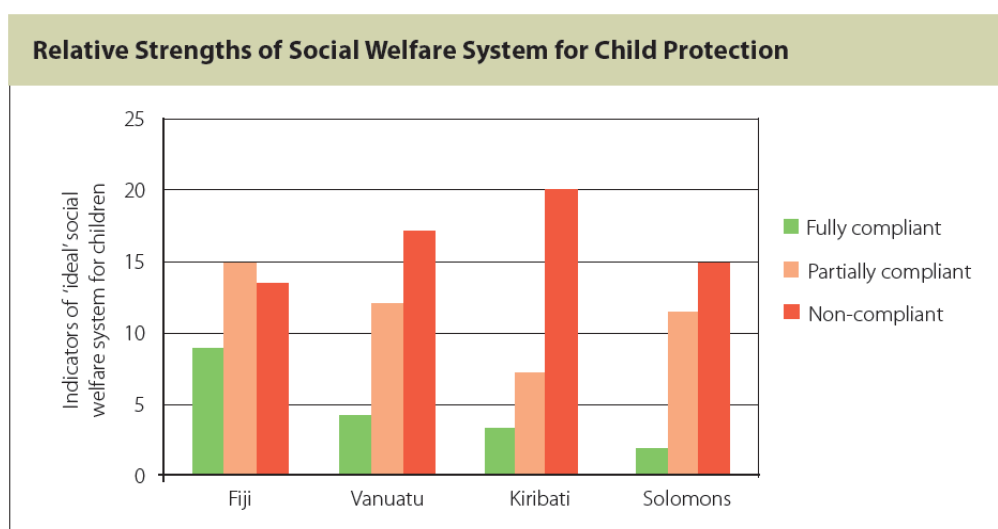
2.2 Children are better served by well informed and coordinated child protection social services which ensure greater protection against and responds to violence, abuse and exploitation

2.2.1 Baseline research findings

Effectively protecting children from violence, abuse and exploitation requires both interventions for *prevention* of child abuse and systems for *responding* to child protection abuses. The social welfare departments, mandated by laws and policies, usually play a key role in both promoting prevention and responding to child protection abuses. The level of consolidation of social welfare child protection-mandated services varies in the Pacific:

- In Vanuatu, the Social Welfare Division of the Ministry of Justice and Social Welfare is in name only;
- The Solomon Island's Social Welfare Division (within the Ministry of Health and Medical Services') is in its infancy with serious resource and capacity constraints;
- Kiribati's Social Welfare Division (based in the Ministry of Internal and Social Affairs), though operational has no finalized policies and procedures based on international provisions; directions on care and protection; inter-agency policy guidance; reporting systems; and referral systems for child protection cases.
- Fiji's Department of Social Welfare (housed in the Ministry of Social Welfare, Women and Poverty Alleviation) leads other nations of the Pacific in service provision, with policies even extending to the regulation of out-of-home care facilities. However, inter-agency collaboration between social welfare, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, police and judiciary is still very weak. Institutionalization of children should always be a matter of last resort. In Fiji, there is no established scheme for providing good alternatives to institutional care of children, through foster care for example. As a result, more children than necessary end up in institutions. Regulations and practices around adoption (both internal and international) are weak which may lead to serious risks for children's well-being and protection.

Constraints on social work include insufficient coverage (in the Solomon Islands social welfare officers are only active in four out of nine provinces); inadequately trained and supervised staff; and lack of uptake, both by referent services such as the police and by victims/families, who instead rely on informal services. This lack of uptake is featured across all formal social welfare services, which the baseline research identified as whole of government; health services; education services; birth registration; youth services, as well as the social welfare division. The research identified and analysed compliance of these services with indicators of good child protection principles. The results are summarised in the following graph:



Birth registration is another area which is severely constrained in many Pacific Island countries. The process of registering a child at birth furthers a child's protection from abuse and exploitation. Birth registration gives a child a legal persona including having a name and nationality and proof of age, it ensures the right to be treated as a child in justice processes, access to school with proof of age, and protection from child trafficking and exploitation under false names or identities.

| Table 3: Birth Registration in the Pacific Islands | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Official statistics | Adults survey respondents stating children in their household under 5 have been registered | Proportion of adult survey respondents who say children have been registered who can show evidence |
| Solomon Islands | Approximately 0.1% of all births in were registered formally in 2007 | 88% | 32% |
| Vanuatu | The Government/UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey data from 2007 indicates that 25.6% of children under 5 were registered | 31% | 58% |
| Kiribati | Approximately 20% of children under 19 were registered as at 2005 | 92% | 35% |

2.2.2 Planned Interventions – achieving expected results by end 2012

Strengthening social welfare departments will require additional investments by the Governments in staffing and other resources. The recently completed costing analysis of the financial cost of child abuse in Vanuatu clearly indicates that investing in stronger child protection system far outweighs the cost of child abuse. While the cost of child abuse is often measured in terms of the psychological costs to the individual, or the social costs to society, it is also possible to make a financial measure of the cost of child abuse. In Vanuatu, child abuse is estimated at an annual cost of up to US 4,25 million (Vt 425.4 million) which is far greater than the cost of investing in child abuse prevention, estimated to be as little as USD 1,56 million (Vt 155.8 million) annually. UNICEF will continue to use these economic arguments to advocate with Governments to make necessary investments in child protection. In addition to arguments for children's protection on the grounds of morality and human rights, preventing child abuse through strong social and protection system simply makes sense for the economy.

While many of the countries in the Pacific region face financial constraints, reduction in Government staff and/or freeze in hiring new staff, there are positive, early indications from Governments that resources will increasingly be made available for children's protection and for implementing baseline research recommendations. While there may be some delays in fully achieving the expected results as a result of the current Governmental financial constraints, UNICEF is hopeful that funds will be made available in future years' budgets for greater investments for children's protection. In the interest of advancing the progress of the Child Protection Programme, arrangements have been made to temporarily find solutions in situations where Governments are not able to hire new staff. However, to ensure sustainability, UNICEF is only putting forth resources if there is a clear and written agreement for the Government to continue funding of such staff after an initial period. For example, the Government of Kiribati has made a commitment to continue the funding of a Child Protection Desk Officer and a 'Communication for Social Change' Coordinator in 2011 and in 2012, positions that were initially funded by UNICEF. Similar commitments are being made by the Government of Vanuatu in relation to the new proposed system for children's protection and associated Government posts.

In Fiji, where the Government is faced with freeze of hiring new staff and budget cuts, discussions are underway with the Department of Social Welfare and with the Ministry of Planning and Finance on how to ensure achievements of all the baseline research recommendations (and thus the expected Programme results/outputs) by revisiting and streamlining job functions and by outsourcing selected tasks. Planned activities will also assist in ensuring greater efficiency. For example, the revised community-based facilitation tool kit which is expected to be finalized before the end

of 2010 will ensure greater efficiency in relation to community outreach activities and thereby progress towards achieving expected Fiji output 2.4 (see M & E framework below). Despite the resource constraints, it is therefore believed that good progress will be made towards achieving the expected results by the end of 2012.

Following the baseline research recommendations, UNICEF will continue to encourage the Governments strengthening of the social welfare departments within the Pacific, in particular in the five focus countries, Fiji, Kiribati, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, ensuring that they can effectively provide a continuum of care and support for children and their families (prevention, promotion and response to child protection abuses). UNICEF will assist Governments develop strategic plans for the social welfare divisions and support the resourcing of such plans.

In **Vanuatu**, UNICEF will continue to provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Justice and Community Development and Community Services in establishing a new national Child Welfare and Protection system. A proposal for the system has already been developed and presented to the Cabinet (in July 2010). The proposal outlines the network of institutions, facilities, programmes and services that need to be provided by the government in cooperation with civil society and church organizations, private business and individuals to support children and their families, to prevent child abuse and respond to child protection concerns. A new Child & Family Welfare and Protection Section is to be established under the Department of Women's Affairs, in partnership with other ministries and NGOs. While the creation of such new, comprehensive system is likely to take several years, UNICEF will support the initial phase of its establishment by providing (technical and financial) assistance to targeted programmes (peer-to-peer education; men's issues programme, child personal safety and resilience-building programmes etc); supporting the provincial and national child and family support services and protective intervention services acting to protect children 'at risk' of or experiencing abuse and exploitation.

Where social welfare departments already exist, i.e **Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Samoa**, UNICEF will support the elaboration of clear mechanisms for improved inter-agency collaboration for prevention and for follow-up on child protection cases. Procedures and guidelines will be developed to better support social workers and social welfare officers. This will be achieved through a mix of technical support and partnership with individuals and institutions in the region as well as financial support to Governments to manage consultation processes etc. UNICEF will also continue to support out-reach activities undertaken by social welfare officers targeting communities and families in improving parenting skills. Ensuring greater coverage of social welfare offices in provinces where there is currently no presence is also part of planned interventions. Strengthening social welfare departments also involves assistance for improving data-base systems for better recording and monitoring of child protection issues. In Fiji, work has already commenced in this area by improving the data base for pending/concluded cases of adoption of children. As a result, Social Welfare has now a much better sense of the number of children who have been adopted and cases still pending. Other specific steps that will be taken in the next couple of years include improvement of the inter-agency recording of cases, following the finalization of the inter-agency protocols. The improvement of the data base system in Fiji will also require coordination with other organizations providing support to strengthening the social welfare schemes and cash transfers.

In the **Solomon Islands**, UNICEF will continue support the Social Welfare Division in leading the initiative of "Community Welfare Volunteers" (CWV). Community Welfare Volunteers work in their own communities, raising awareness through community meetings on child protection issues, promoting good, protective parenting skills and helping communities develop community child protection plans for keeping children safe from harm and abuse.

Most Pacific Island countries have very few trained social workers with tertiary education. While it will not be possible to build up a large professional cadre of social workers in the near future, UNICEF will continue to support efforts to gradually

ensure a greater number of professional social workers across the Pacific. In Solomon Islands, such support has commenced with UNICEF providing assistance to allow 10 individuals (men and women) pursuing tertiary level education in social work through USP. In addition, innovative opportunities for paraprofessional training; distance education and on-site, work-practice training will be supported. Partnership with the University of South Pacific will continue with the aim of strengthening social work as a profession across the Pacific. Engagement with other organizations and academic institutions within and outside of the Pacific region will also continue to ensure UNICEF is able to provide the best possible technical advice and support to the Governments. A 'Regional Reference Group for social work in the Pacific' has been set up for this purpose and will continue to ensure strategic planning and monitoring of UNICEF's support to Governments in strengthening child protection systems. Following recommendations from the AusAID/UNICEF Pacific Independent Progress Report of October 2009, longer-term capacity strengthening will be facilitated through institutional partnership, rather than through individual 'task oriented' consultants.

Birth registration systems will be strengthened in **Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu**. Interventions will include facilitating registration of birth through collaboration between civil registration and the Health sector which usually notify the birth of children at the hospital/clinic. Support will also include civil registration expansion at provincial levels, promotion of "smart" IT solution (linking all outer islands birth records with the central data base in Kiribati for example) and better recording and safe-keeping of birth registration data. UNICEF currently supports the roll-out of "iCount" in Vanuatu. The "iCount" is a new initiative whereby health professionals have been provided a mobile phone for notifying birth of children. By use of sms and a specially designed programme, the vital statistics is immediately sent to the central Civil Registration department in Port Vila for official birth registration. The birth certificate is produced and sent to the parents of the new born baby through the health system. UNICEF will continue to support 'iCount' to sustain its initial success and assist in introducing the system in Solomon Islands.

Further details on expected results, indicators and targets can be noted in the M& E framework below (section 3).

2.3 Families and communities establish home and community environments for children that are increasingly free from violence, abuse and exploitation.

Communities are a source of protection and solidarity for children. Parents and care-givers are the primary 'line of defense' and they often hold the key to whether children will grow up happily and protected from harm and abuse or if they will experience repeated abuse and exploitation. Working at community level directly with parents and with children themselves is an effective way of promoting social change, notably through non-coercive and non-judgmental approaches that emphasize the fulfillment of human rights and empowerment of girls and boys.

2.3.1 Baseline research findings:

The baseline reports reveal a lot of new information on perceptions, behavior and attitudes amongst parents, care-givers, teachers and children themselves about child rearing, parenting practices and issues around abuse and exploitation. Within households the majority of caregivers admit to using physical punishment. In Kiribati this figure is 81%, in Vanuatu 78%, and in Fiji and the Solomon Islands 72%. Child responses indicate that figures are even higher than caregivers claim. These are alarming figures. Studies also confirm a very high level of gender-based violence and sexual abuse of children.

Despite parents apparent 'readiness' to use abusive disciplinary methods, the majority of caregivers display a high level of *awareness* of positive discipline techniques (although this awareness is somewhat tempered by actual practices, such as name calling) and children still list home as the safest place.

Another feature of Pacific Island life for children is the fostering of children away from home - 25% of adult respondents in Kiribati, 17% in the Solomon Islands and 11% in Fiji had biological children living outside their households. It is important to note that while the majority of respondents felt their children are safe, this is based largely on assumptions, rather than information from the children themselves. This indicates a relatively low level of confidence amongst children to 'speak out' and a low level of readiness amongst adults to consult and listen to children about any concerns they may have.

The research confirms this pattern as children appear to speak out more freely in informal spaces (with friends) compared with more formal spaces (at school or in the community). However, even within the home children are somewhat limited in what they can say freely; in the Solomons only 61% of children and adult responses indicate that families create opportunities to raise and discuss problems through family meetings. Further, only 49% of child respondents agreed that they could say what they wanted to their parents without fearing punishment.

The research also found that consistently, across all types of violence, children are experiencing more violence (including 'inappropriate touching') than they are reporting. In the Solomon Islands, only 43% of child respondents who had experienced violence within the past month told someone about it. Although the majority of child respondents (aged 16-17 years) claim to understand appropriate and inappropriate touching; however, some children do not fully understand what constitutes acceptable and unacceptable touching and when they should speak out, which renders them vulnerable to sexual abuse. Both children and adults were apparently the perpetrators of inappropriate touching (e.g. 60/40 split in Vanuatu). In Fiji, 74% of incidents were perpetrated by other children rather than by adults.

The role of teachers is paramount in making children feel safe in schools, but this is also the area least regulated by formal rules. Bullying, poor physical environment, lack of effective policies and understanding about child abuse also feature as things which make children not feel safe in schools. 36% of education key informants in Vanuatu admit teachers administer corporal punishment. At the other end of the scale is the figure of 75% for Fiji. School-going child respondents also report experiencing physical harm and verbal insults from both teachers and other children at school and inappropriate touch by other children and adults, including teachers. Bullying, poor physical environment, fear of teachers and lack of understanding about child abuse also features as things that make children feel unsafe in schools.

2.3.2 Planned Interventions - achieving expected results by end 2012

Based on the findings and recommendations of the child protection baseline research, comprehensive 'Communication for Social Change Plans' (CFSC) have been developed in partnership with the Governments of Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu. The CFSC plans outlines a broad number of activities and interventions for advocacy, social mobilization and community action in support of positive social change for children's protection. The plans are based on careful analysis of the 'drivers' and 'obstacles' for social change in relation to child protection issues and aims at creating a nation-wide movement for 'renewed action' against child protection abuses in the Pacific. Interventions will seek to engage parents, care-givers, teachers, leaders of community groups, women's groups, civil society, faith-based organizations, political decision-makers and media.

Some activities under the CFSC plans have already commenced after the official national and regional launches of the baseline research. Various 'public information' packages are being developed and 'messages' crafted along with IEC materials. Messages encourage actions against violence, abuse and exploitation of children, including child protection abuses of children with disabilities. UNICEF will support the achievements of the expected results by providing financial assistance to local NGOs and CBOs in implementing communication and advocacy initiatives; support the implementation of the CFSC plans through the respective Government by providing

financial assistance to the Governments and by providing funds for community-based processes.

In **Vanuatu**, the drama group Wan Smol Bag is in the process of developing a new drama series on child protection issues. The drama will be rolled out through community theatre along with a group discussion facilitation guides. In **Kiribati**, radio programmes are being broadcasted on a weekly basis on children's rights and protection and in the **Solomon Islands**, parenting 'workshops' are being conducted in Honiara and provinces through faith-based organizations. A new initiative addressing bullying in schools and awareness amongst children of what constitute 'bad touching' and 'good touching' is also being rolled out with support from Family Planning International, using puppet theatre in schools. Specific interventions are also being designed to address issues on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, in particular in Kiribati (in conjunction with the fishing industry and local bars) and in Solomon Islands (in relation to the logging industry).

In all countries, the Child Protection Programme will be working more closely with the Ministry of Education, supporting teachers practicing positive disciplinary methods and in creating peer-support mechanisms and counseling support for students in schools. In **Fiji**, work has progressed with the Ministry developing a new Child Protection Policy for the entire education sector. The Policy is aimed at reducing incidents of violence and abuse in the school environment, including bullying, teachers' use of corporal punishment and lack of follow-up on known cases of child maltreatment in the school.

Accelerating activities planned for in the CFSC plans will be a priority for the Child Protection Programme in 2011-2012. There are opportunities to link and coordinate these child protection initiatives with other programmes addressing violence and abuse, including the UN Joint initiative against Gender-based Violence.

As a result of the planned activities in the CFSC plans, it is expected that less children will experience various forms of violence and abuse. For example, it is expected that the proportion of adults who physically hurt children in their household will be decreased by about 15% (from current level of 81% in Kiribati; 78% in Vanuatu; 72% in Solomon islands and Fiji respectively). Interventions in collaboration with the Ministry of Education are expected to result in a similar decrease of teachers' use of corporal punishment in schools and levels of children's bullying in schools.

To strengthen the monitoring of results and documentation of changes as a result of the Child Protection Programme, the "Most Significant Change" (MSC) monitoring technique was introduced in four countries, Fiji, Kiribati, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu by the end of 2009. The MSC captures qualitative changes experienced by community members, parents and children themselves, using story telling as a mean of collecting information. Processes have been set up in all four countries to regularly collect these stories which will serve as proof of change and also assist in adjusting, improving and strengthening programme interventions in the next two years.

Further details on expected results, indicators and targets can be noted in the M& E framework below (section 3).

3. Expected Impact - Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

| Programme Component Result 1: Children are increasingly protected by legislation and are better served by justice systems that protect them as victims, offenders and witnesses. | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indicator | 2008 Baseline findings | Targets for 2012² | Means of Verification |
| Indicator 1: Degree of alignment between national law/s and relevant child protection CRC/Optional Protocols provisions, based on indicators used in the 2008 baseline research. | <p>2008 baseline Kiribati: Full compliance: 17.6%; Partial compliance: 21.6%; Non-compliance: 60.8%</p> <p>2008 baseline Vanuatu: Full: 23.4%; Partial: 2.6%; Non-compliance: 74%</p> <p>2008 baseline Solomon Islands: Full: 27%; Partial: 22%; Non-compliance: 51%</p> <p>2008 baseline Fiji: Full compliance 37%. Partial compliance 33.3%. Non compliance 30%.</p> | <p>2012 targets Kiribati: 70% compliant, 10 % non-compliant 20% partially compliant</p> <p>2012 targets Vanuatu: 55% laws compliant, 15 % partial compliant. 30% non-compliant</p> <p>2012 targets Solomon Islands: 70% of laws are compliant, 15% partially compliant and 15% non-compliant</p> <p>2012 targets Fiji: 45% of laws are compliant, 35% partially compliant and 20% non-compliant</p> | Government reports; Cabinet endorsements of new laws and regulations |
| Indicator 2: Justice system's relative ability to protect children as victims, offenders and witnesses | <p>2008 baseline line Kiribati: Relative strengths of the justice system to protect children as victims, offenders and witnesses: 0% compliant, 45% partial compliant. 55 % non-compliant</p> <p>2008 baseline line Vanuatu: Relative strengths of the justice system to protect children as victims, offenders and witnesses: : 5% compliant, 20% partial compliant. 75% non-compliant</p> <p>2008 baseline line Solomon Islands: Relative strengths of the justice system to protect children as victims, offenders and witnesses: 0% compliant, 31 % partial compliant. 69 % non-compliant</p> <p>2008 baseline line Fiji: Relative strengths of the justice system to protect children as victims, offenders and witnesses: 25% compliant, 50 % partial compliant. 25% non-compliant</p> | <p>2012 Targets Kiribati: 20% compliant, 55% partial compliant. 25 % non-compliant</p> <p>2012 Targets Vanuatu: 20% compliant, 30% partial compliant. 50% non-compliant</p> <p>2012 Targets Solomon Islands: 20% compliant, 45 % partial compliant. 35 % non-compliant</p> <p>2012 Targets Fiji: 40% compliant, 50 % partial compliant. 10% non-compliant</p> | Progress and results reports on system-building; Cabinet endorsements of new systems and processes; new regulations and policies etc. |
| Outputs (contributing to the achievements of the expected Programme Component Results) | | | |
| Kiribati: | | | |
| Output 1.1: Child Welfare and Protection Laws are aligned with the CRC/ and at least the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography and give authority to mandated agencies to enforce and apply them. | | | |
| Output 1.2: The judiciary, the police and social welfare officers / assistant social welfare officers apply principles of juvenile justice and have support programmes for young offenders, child victims and witnesses to protect their rights throughout the proceedings | | | |
| Output 1.3: More 'Unimanes'/ Islands Councils in three outer islands and on Tarawa practice principles of juvenile justice and child-friendly practices in line with national laws | | | |
| Vanuatu: | | | |
| Output 1.1: Laws and regulations on social protection and justice for children are amended in accordance with the CRC. | | | |
| Output 1.2: Police officers, prosecutors, lawyers, judges and magistrates are well trained and follow operational judicial procedures and practices ensuring immediate and professional handling of cases involving children. | | | |
| Solomon Islands: | | | |

² These targets have been determined based on what is realistic given baseline research findings and in consultation with the respective Government partners.

| |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Output 1.1: Child Protection Bill aligned with the CRC/Optional Protocols is endorsed and implementation initiated. |
| Output 1.2: The judiciary and chiefs (in at least 4 provinces) apply principles of child rights when dealing with cases involving children. |
| Output 1.3: Community-based programmes for restorative justice and diversion is established in at least 4 provinces |
| Fiji: |
| Output 1.1: Magistrates, judges, police officers, probation officers, social welfare officers, lawyers and prosecutors manage cases involving child offenders, witnesses and victims and make decisions in line with principles of justice for children. |
| Output 1.2: Alternative sentence options are increasingly available and are managed at community level with effective inter-agency cooperation and collaboration. |
| Output 1.3: Laws relating to child protection priority areas are harmonized with the CRC, its protocols and international principles ³ |
| Samoa: |
| Output 1.1: Child Protection Laws and regulations are drafted, amended and enforced in accordance and in harmony with CRC and CEDAW International policies. |
| Output 1.2: The NCCRC effectively integrates child protection issues into sector policies and successfully lobby government to recognize these as national priority social issues as part of the current SDS. |
| Output 1.3: Judiciary, police, probation and parole officers, social workers, counselors and village authorities work in close collaboration and in line with established principles of child protection, ensuring consistent and effective handling of all the justice cases concerning children. |
| Output 1.4: Social reintegration programs for children in conflict with the law are effectively managed and supported in accordance with CRC principles and international standards. |
| Output 1.5: A separate court for children is working effectively in providing appropriate treatment of juvenile offenders and child witnesses, recognizing the rights and needs as children. |

| Programme Component Result 2: Children are better served by well informed and coordinated child protection social services which ensure greater protection against and responds to violence, abuse and exploitation. | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indicator | 2008 Baseline findings | Targets for 2012 | Means of Verification |
| Indicator 1: Social Welfare systems relative strengths to prevent, protect and respond to child protection concerns. | Relative strengths of social welfare system, based on 'ideal' system (full/partial/non-compliance with identified indicators) 2008 baseline Kiribati: Full: 10%; Partial: 37%; Non-compliance: 53 % 2008 baseline Vanuatu: Full: 10%; Partial: 24%; Non-compliance: 66% 2008 baseline Solomon Islands: Full: 12%; Partial: 36%; Non-compliance: 52% 2008 baseline Fiji: 25% compliant, 50 % partial compliant. 25% non-compliant | 2012 targets Kiribati: Full: 20%; Partial: 45%; Non-compliance: 35 % 2012 targets Vanuatu: Full: 25%; Partial: 30%; Non-compliance: 45% 2012 targets Solomon Islands: Full: 25%; Partial: 45%; Non-compliance: 30% 2012 Targets Fiji: 40% compliant, 50 % partial compliant. 10% non-compliant | Progress and results reports on system-building; Cabinet endorsements of new systems and processes; new regulations and policies etc. |
| Outputs (contributing to the achievements of the expected Programme Component Results) | | | |
| Kiribati: | | | |
| Output 2.1: Social Welfare Officers (including ASWO); judiciary, police and health professionals at national and provincial level effectively manage and coordinate/refer cases of child abuse, violence, exploitation and children in conflict with the law. | | | |
| Output 2.2: Children on three outer islands have knowledge of social protection services and are accessing them | | | |
| Output 2.3: More children in three outer islands and on Tarawa are registered and have access to correct information on their parentage | | | |
| Vanuatu: | | | |
| Output 2.1: A continuum of support services for children is available with professional social workers within the Ministry of Justice and Social Welfare with clear criteria and procedures for making decisions and linking with provincial level support system. | | | |
| Output 2.2: Social workers, health workers, NGOs, and teachers in Sanma, Shefa, Tafea and Penama possess relevant skills to identify and respond appropriately to child protection problems and issues | | | |
| Output 2.3: An effective and efficient birth registration system is in place, ensuring free registration for all children. | | | |

³ It may not be possible to fully achieve this output due to the current political environment in Fiji. However, efforts to strengthen law enforcement and application of existing policies and regulations will continue.

| |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Solomon Islands: |
| Output 2.1: Social welfare officers are employed in all provinces and there is increased opportunity to in-service and pre-service training in social work. |
| Output 2.2: Social workers, police, health care workers follow operational procedures ensuring immediate and professional handling of cases involving children. |
| Output 2.3: Relevant Annual Work plans, Corporate Plans and Strategies are informed by disaggregated data on child protection. |
| Output 2.4: A consolidated and easily accessible birth registration system is operational in at least 4 provinces.(|
| Fiji: |
| Output 2.1: National Government and other mandated authorities dealing with children's protection have well resourced plans addressing child protection concerns. |
| Output 2.2: DoSW has the capacity to monitor and assist children's homes and institutions to meet minimum standards of care and promote family-based care as alternative to institutionalization of children, including those who are victims of abuse and children with disabilities. |
| Output 2.3: Inter-agency Child Protection systems and processes effectively manage child protection cases in line with established procedures. |
| Output 2.4: Divisional Social Welfare Officers have increased capacity to prevent child abuse, make referrals and follow-up on abuse cases. |
| Samoa: |
| Output 2.1: All victims of child abuse, violence, neglect and exploitation are better served through the effective and coordinated implementation of an interagency response system guided by protocols and referral procedures. Note this must include children with disability. |
| Output 2.2: There are increased formal and mandated social protection services available at national and provincial level for child protection. |
| Output 2.3: More children have access to birth registration. |
| Output 2.4: National budget allocation to social welfare services for children increased and a Social Welfare Division is established and properly staffed under the MWCSO. |
| Output 2.5: An established effective data-system which provide timely and relevant information on child protection needed for planning and coordination. |

Programme Component Result 3: Families and communities establish home and community environments for children that are increasingly free from violence, abuse and exploitation.

| Indicator | 2008 Baseline findings | Targets for 2012 | Means of Verification |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Indicator 1: Reports on most significant change in relation to child protection issues (as a result of child protection communication for social change initiatives). | 2008 baseline: N/A, MSC stories had not yet been collected as of 2008. | 2012 targets: Stories of significant change being collected and analyzed at least on 3 occasions during each year from at least 4 countries, at least 20 stories per country and year. | Most significant change stories, collected in partnership with Government and in line with established processes. |
| Indicator 2: Proportion of adults who accept corporal punishment as means of discipline/means of education. | 2008 baseline Kiribati: 81% of adults admit physically hurting children 2008 baseline Vanuatu: 78% of adults admit physically hurting children 2008 baseline Solomon Islands: 72% of adults admit physically hurting children 2008 baseline Fiji: 72% of adults admit using corporal punishment | 2012 targets Kiribati: 66% of adults admit physically hurting children (15% decrease from baseline) 2012 targets Vanuatu: 63% of adults admit physically hurting children (15% decrease from baseline) 2012 targets Solomon Islands: 57% of adults admit physically hurting children (15% decrease from baseline) 2012 targets Fiji: 60% of adults admit using corporal punishment (12% decrease from baseline) | End of programme cycle research to confirm statistical change in parents' and care-givers' behaviour. |
| Indicator 3: Proportion of teachers who accept corporal punishment as means of discipline/means of education. | 2008 baseline Kiribati: 40% of key informants admit teachers use corporal punishment 2008 baseline Vanuatu: 36% of key informants who report that corporal punishment is used in schools 2008 baseline Solomon Islands: 70% of key informants who report that corporal punishment is used in schools (2008 baseline Fiji: 75% of key informants admit teachers | 2012 targets Kiribati: 15% of key informants admit teachers use corporal punishment (25% decrease from baseline). 2012 targets Vanuatu: 20% of key informants who report that corporal punishment is used in schools (16% decrease from baseline) 2012 targets Solomon Islands: 45% of key | End of programme cycle research to confirm statistical change in teachers' behaviour. |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| | using corporal punishment | informants who report that corporal punishment is used in schools (25% decrease from baseline) 2012 targets Fiji: 60% of key informants admit teachers using corporal punishment (15% decrease from baseline) | |
| Outputs (contributing to the achievements of the expected Programme Component Results) | | | |
| Kiribati: | | | |
| Output 3.1: Parents, care-givers and community members in three outer islands and on Tarawa understand and are able to practice positive behaviour that protects children from violence, abuse and exploitation | | | |
| Output 3.2: Island Councils/Village Communities in three outer islands and in Tarawa incorporate child protection community programmes into their development plans, involving religious leaders, civil society organizations and other community members, including young people. | | | |
| Output 3.3: Teachers on three outer islands and in Tarawa have knowledge of and practice non-violent forms of discipline | | | |
| Output 3.4: Children from three outer islands and in Tarawa are aware of their protection rights, form and express their views at home, in school and amongst peers. | | | |
| Vanuatu: | | | |
| Output 3.1: More families provide quality, sufficient and appropriate supervision and care of their children in selected provinces | | | |
| Output 3.2: Teachers, community and church leaders, chiefs and youth leaders in selected provinces maintain positive values, attitudes and practices in relation to children's protection against violence, abuse and exploitation. | | | |
| Output 3.3: Children in selected provinces have acquired and demonstrate sufficient levels of life skills and knowledge to prevent violence, abuse, exploitation and delinquency. | | | |
| Solomon Islands: | | | |
| Output 3.1: Community welfare volunteers (CWV) in at least four provinces are working effectively for the prevention of child protection abuses and notify relevant authorities as per referral guidelines. | | | |
| Output 3.2: Parents and care-givers in at least four provinces discuss and demonstrate positive child-rearing practices preventing abuse, violence and exploitation of children. | | | |
| Output 3.3: Teachers have knowledge of and practice non-violent forms of discipline | | | |
| Output 3.4: Children in at least 4 provinces are aware of their protection rights and form and express their views at home and in school. | | | |
| Fiji: | | | |
| Output 3.1: Children (boys and girls) are equipped and empowered to make informed choices to protect themselves from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect | | | |
| Output 3.2: Villages, urban neighborhoods and settlements implement child protection plans for the prevention of any form of abuse against children. | | | |
| Output 3.3: Community and religious leaders promote child protection principles at community level. | | | |
| Output 3.4: Schools are increasingly a child-friendly , safe environment for children. | | | |
| Output 3.5: Parents and caregivers are better informed and practice positive parenting in the home environments | | | |
| Samoa: | | | |
| Output 3.1: Village authorities actively promote child protection and the best interest of the child | | | |
| Output 3.2: Parents and care-givers, including teachers, understand and practice positive parenting and child care in line with the CRC. | | | |
| Output 3.3: Government liaison officers and church minister understand, practice and promote positive child rearing practices | | | |
| Output 3.4: Rural villages and communities encourage and plan child protection programs in their regular activities, involving religious leaders, village council, teachers, women's committee, school committees and youth. | | | |
| Output 3.5: Children are better informed and equipped with appropriate skills to make relevant choices to protect them from abuse, violence and exploitation within communities and within families. | | | |

4. Budget summary

| Programme Components | Brief Budget Description | Budget requested 2011-2012 (AUD) | Remarks |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Programme Component Result 1: Children are increasingly protected by legislation and are better served by justice systems that protect them as victims, offenders and witnesses | | | |
| Kiribati | Capacity strengthening of local partners (trainings, workshops) | 50,000 | Support to in-country consultations as part of legal reform process; capacity-strengthening and resources to enforce child rights principles by judiciary and police. Technical assistance through partnership with individuals and organizations (approximately 15% of total budget) at standard UN rates. |
| | Justice system strengthening; policies, protocol development etc | 26,000 | |
| | Consultation and drafting of new laws | 50,000 | |
| | Technical assistance, including travel | 24,000 | |
| | Total | 160,000 | |
| Vanuatu | Capacity strengthening of local partners (trainings, workshops) | 59,500 | |
| | Justice system strengthening; policies, protocol development etc | 50,000 | |
| | Consultation and drafting of new laws | 35,000 | |
| | Technical assistance, including travel | 25,500 | |
| | Total | 170,000 | |
| Solomon Islands | Capacity strengthening of local partners (trainings, workshops) | 29,000 | |
| | Justice system strengthening; policies, protocol development etc | 35,000 | |
| | Consultation and drafting of new laws | 55,000 | |
| | Technical assistance, including travel | 21,000 | |
| | Total | 140,000 | |
| Fiji | Capacity strengthening of local partners (trainings, workshops) | 45,000 | |
| | Justice system strengthening; policies, protocol development etc | 25,000 | |
| | Total | 70,000 | |
| Samoa | Capacity strengthening of local partners (trainings, workshops) | 30,000 | |
| | Justice system strengthening; policies, protocol development etc | 20,000 | |
| | Total | 50,000 | |
| Northern Pacific | Consultation and drafting of new laws , additional activities to be determined based on research | 25,000 | |
| | Technical assistance, including travel | 25,000 | |
| | Total | 50,000 | |
| Total PCR 1 | | 640,000 | |
| Programme Component Result 2: Children are better served by well informed and coordinated child protection social services which ensure greater protection against and responds to violence, abuse and exploitation | | | |
| Kiribati | Capacity strengthening of local partners (trainings, workshops, office improvements, support to tertiary level education and para-professional training) | 60,000 | Support to capacity strengthening of social welfare sector, assistance to child protection service programmes by Government and civil society organizations. Technical assistance through partnership with individuals and organizations |
| | Support to inter-agency collaboration (protocol development etc) and support to local organizations providing child protection services | 56,000 | |
| | Birth registration support – office equipment including IT support, trainings and workshops | 20,000 | |
| | Technical assistance through institutional | 24,000 | |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | partnership | | (approximately 15% of total budget) at standard UN rates. |
| | Total | 160,000 | |
| Vanuatu | Capacity strengthening of local partners (trainings, workshops, office improvements, support to tertiary level education and para-professional training) | 65,000 | |
| | Support to inter-agency collaboration (protocol development etc) and support to local organizations providing child protection services | 60,000 | |
| | Birth registration support – office equipment including IT support, trainings and workshops | 36,500 | |
| | Technical assistance through institutional partnership | 28,500 | |
| | Total | 190,000 | |
| Solomon Islands | Capacity strengthening of local partners (trainings, workshops, office improvements, support to tertiary level education and para-professional training) | 50,000 | |
| | Support to inter-agency collaboration (protocol development etc) and support to local organizations providing child protection services | 50,000 | |
| | Birth registration support – office equipment including IT support, trainings and workshops | 19,000 | |
| | Technical assistance through institutional partnership | 21,000 | |
| | Total | 140,000 | |
| Fiji | Capacity strengthening of local partners (trainings, workshops) | 20,000 | |
| | Support to inter-agency collaboration (protocol development etc) | 30,000 | |
| | Total | 50,000 | |
| Samoa | Capacity strengthening of local partners (trainings, workshops) | 30,000 | |
| | Support to inter-agency collaboration (protocol development etc) | 30,000 | |
| | Total | 60,000 | |
| Northern Pacific | Capacity strengthening of local partners (trainings, workshops), additional activities to be determined based on research | 50,000 | |
| | Total | 50,000 | |
| Total PCR 2 | | 650,000 | |
| Programme Component Result 3: Families and communities establish home and community environments for children that are increasingly free from violence, abuse and exploitation | | | |
| Kiribati | Implementation of CFSC activities through local NGOs and CBOs | 70,000 | Support to community based activities implemented through Government and local NGOs/CBOs, Church based organizations. |
| | Media activities | 20,000 | |
| | Implementation of CFSC through Government structures | 70,000 | |
| | Total | 160,000 | |
| Vanuatu | Implementation of CFSC activities through local NGOs and CBOs | 100,000 | |
| | Media activities | 20,000 | |
| | Implementation of CFSC through Government structures | 60,000 | |
| | Total | 180,000 | |

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Solomon Islands | Implementation of CFSC activities through local NGOs and CBOs | 65,000 | |
| | Media activities | 15,000 | |
| | Implementation of CFSC through Government structures, including support to Community Welfare Volunteers | 70,000 | |
| | Total | 150,000 | |
| Fiji | Implementation of CFSC activities through local NGOs and CBOs | 20,000 | |
| | Media activities | 10,000 | |
| | Implementation of CFSC through Government structures | 30,000 | |
| | Total | 60,000 | |
| Samoa | Community-based activities addressing child protection concerns | 30,000 | |
| | Media activities | 10,000 | |
| | Development of comprehensive Communication for Social Change(CFSC) Plan based on research findings | 10,000 | |
| | Total | 50,000 | |
| Northern Pacific | Community-based activities addressing child protection concerns | 25,000 | |
| | Development of a Communication for Social Change(CFSC) Plan based on research findings | 5,000 | |
| | Total | 30,000 | |
| Total PCR 3 | | 630,000 | |
| Regional and programme support | | | |
| Regional activities, monitoring and evaluation, end of Programme cycle research (end-line) | Child Protection team in support of implementing the Programme (Chief of Programme; two Child Protection Specialists; eight child protection officers (two in each field office and in Suva); one Programme Assistant), partial staffing cost, office equipment | 868,400 | Child Protection staff are working full time to ensure the smooth implementation of the Child Protection Programme through effective partnership with Government and civil society counterparts. The team also ensures effective collaboration with other programmes of UNICEF, and with other UN and regional organizations. Regional meetings are held once/year with key partners in all countries to examine progress of implementation, exchange lessons learnt and experiences. |
| | Cross programme support, including admin and operational support to field offices | 21,600 | |
| | Regional Child Protection meetings with counterparts | 100,000 | |
| | Monitoring of activities, including travel cost | 40,000 | |
| | End-line research (partial contribution) | 50,000 | |
| | Total | 1,080,000 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 3,000,000 | | |