Thematic Report 2010

CHILD PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE, EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE

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Contents

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Executive Summary

The UNICEF Child Protection Strategy, approved in 2008, contains two main pillars that are applicable in all contexts, including emergencies: 1) strengthening child protection systems – including laws, policies, regulations and services across all social sectors, especially social welfare, education, health, security and justice; and 2) supporting the social changes that strengthen the protection of children from violence, exploitation and abuse. Building on the results reported in 2009, UNICEF achieved concrete results in Child Protection, Focus Area 4 of the Medium-Term Strategic Plan (MTSP), in 2010. UNICEF's renewed focus on equity – launched in 2010 – draws attention to reaching the most disadvantaged and marginalized children and their families. Empirical evidence and programming experience in child protection show that girls and boys who experience and who are at risk of violence, exploitation and abuse are often the most excluded.

Throughout 2010, UNICEF worked across agencies to broker a consensus on the key components of child protection systems: laws, policies and standards; services and service delivery mechanisms; human resources; coordination and collaboration on child protection; communication and advocacy; and, data and evidence to inform interventions. This common framework provided the basis for improved collaboration between UNICEF and partners, who worked together to support national governments in mapping and assessing national child protection systems. Approximately 131 countries strengthened their social welfare and justice systems, with important results reported across the key components of child protection systems. As a global leader on justice for children, UNICEF further facilitated the shift from juvenile justice to include the needs and rights of child victims and witnesses. UNICEF continued to promote a close alignment between child protection policies and the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children.

2010 saw substantial gains in the area of social norms. Specifically, UNICEF made headway in its efforts to strengthen the evidence base and build capacity for strategies that address the various forms of socially sanctioned violence. For example, *Innocenti Insight: The Dynamics of Social Change towards the Abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting in Five African Countries* (2010) presents empirical evidence and analysis on the latest strategies for the abandonment of female genital mutilation/cutting, with programmatic implications for other harmful practices, such as child marriage. With the University of Pennsylvania, UNICEF created a new Course on Advances in Social Norms to bolster staff capacity in this aspect of programming.

In calling attention to the importance of social norms, UNICEF contributed to the expansion of the Together for Girls Initiative, an innovative multi-country partnership established in 2009 to end sexual violence against girls in Africa and East Asia. In 2010, UNICEF broadened the scope of the initiative to focus on data collection and coordinated programme response and advocacy around the prevention of violence against children, particularly sexual violence. These efforts galvanized action for girls and boys at the local level, while stimulating the interest and support of global partners.

Improved collaboration with the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General provided a strong platform for global advocacy in 2010. In May, the UN Secretary-General, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children, the Special Representative for Children and Armed Conflict, UNICEF, and partners launched the global campaign to promote the universal ratification and implementation of the Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) by 2012. The campaign raised awareness on the importance of mechanisms for protection against violence, including adherence to international standards. In the wake of the campaign, six new countries ratified, acceded, or signed the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution,

and Child Pornography. Ten more countries ratified or signed the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict.

All regions reported notable developments and results for children with respect to child labour, sexual abuse and exploitation, violence in schools, and armed violence. A momentous achievement occurred at the United Nations High-Level Plenary Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals (MDG Summit) in September 2010. For the first time, child labour was explicitly acknowledged as an obstacle to the achievement of Goals related to eradicating extreme poverty and hunger. The discussion on the links between child labour, poverty, and hunger builds on an earlier recognition of child labour's role in undermining the attainment of the MDG targets for education.[1]

2010 was also marked by two major emergencies – the earthquake in Haiti and the floods in Pakistan. UNICEF rapidly scaled up emergency programmes to prevent and respond to child protection violations in both countries. UNICEF also responded to other emergencies throughout the year, achieving results for children on the ground while maintaining its lead role in humanitarian coordination and capacity building for staff and partners. Within the humanitarian cluster system, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UNICEF co-led the global effort on gender-based violence. In addition, further clarity was gained around UNICEF's role in relation to Security Council Resolutions (SCR) 1612, 1882, and 1888, resulting in a comprehensive programme of action. UNICEF also continued to support efforts to standardize and strengthen the implementation of the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on children affected by conflict, which was established in 2005 under SCR 1612.

Demonstrating results in protecting children requires robust data and evidence. 2010 was significant in this regard, with an ever-expanding body of research and evidence to inform advocacy, policy-making, legal reforms, and programming in child protection. The establishment of the inter-agency Child Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group (with Save the Children and UNICEF as Co-Chairs and a joint Secretariat), along with a finalized Terms of Reference and work plan, was an achievement that promises to improve data and evidence for the sector.

UNICEF's total expenditure on Child Protection programming in 2010 was US$325.6 million. Thematic contributions provided $53 million to support these programming efforts, amounting to 16 per cent of total Child Protection funding for the year.

Strategic Context

2010 marked the second year of the Child Protection Strategy. Building on the growth and learning that took place in 2009, UNICEF expanded and consolidated strategic approaches to child protection in all contexts, strengthening child protection systems and addressing social norms.

The systems approach to child protection gained considerable momentum in 2010. This approach is characterized by a move away from addressing child protection issues in isolation toward a more holistic approach that deals with the multiple underlying vulnerabilities of children and families. Responsive child protection systems address specific forms of vulnerability, including those related to gender, disability, HIV, and ethnicity, and measure the outcomes for different groups. As the systems approach continues to gain traction, monitoring and evaluating child protection systems will be critical.One noteworthy result in 2010 was the agreement among key child protection actors on a common framework for strong child protection systems.[2] This landmark consensus is paving the way

for global and community-based actors to work together to improve child protection systems so that even the most marginalized children are reached.

Along with strengthening child protection systems, in 2010 UNICEF demonstrated strong global leadership in addressing social norms. Shifts in societal attitudes and behaviours – in any culture or society – are often gradual, but experience shows that rapid gains are possible. For example, work on female genital mutilation/cutting as a social convention provided insights into programmes that have led to the abandonment of the practice in communities with previously high rates of prevalence. UNICEF is applying the lessons from these experiences to programmes that address broader forms of violence against children, including child marriage and corporal punishment. Strategies are informed by empirical evidence and consultations with high level experts in this area, including those from the Global South. Community engagement – through community based organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and civil society partners – is critical to reach the most marginalized children, and remains a core element of UNICEF's work in child protection in all development and humanitarian contexts.

In 2010, the large-scale emergencies in Haiti and Pakistan marked a pivotal moment for the child protection sector. UNICEF was challenged to rapidly scale up emergency programmes for child protection, to prevent and respond to unaccompanied and separated children and gender-based violence, and to provide fast and efficient psychosocial support. The immense needs and efforts to meet these challenges confirmed the importance of strengthening child protection systems as a strategy for improving preparedness, preventing child protection violations, and ensuring a more timely response. Both disasters demonstrated how emergencies can provide strategic entry points for strengthening child protection systems and addressing social norms over the longer term, thereby bridging interventions across the development and humanitarian contexts. Further efforts to strengthen this continuum are vital if results for children are to be sustained.

Throughout 2010, the importance of strengthening staff capacity for child protection was highlighted. Capacity building is especially crucial given the requirement to respond to natural disasters of increasing severity, UNICEF's growing programmatic work in gender-based violence, and the ongoing roll-out of the Child Protection Strategy, which requires specialized technical knowledge and skill sets. To address the difficulty in identifying and deploying experienced child protection specialists with the requisite experience, language skills and managerial capability for large-scale emergency responses, such as those in Haiti and Pakistan, UNICEF expedited a previously planned capacity mapping exercise. The findings will inform capacity building initiatives across the sector and will enable UNICEF to strategically position staff to fill gaps in emergency responses, and to scale up the systems and social change approaches in development and emergency contexts.

In 2010, UNICEF mobilized political support for the moral and legal imperative to eliminate all forms of violence, exploitation, and abuse against children, in accordance with international and regional human rights standards and special mechanisms.[3] Launched in May 2010, the global campaign to promote the universal ratification and implementation of the Optional Protocols to the CRC by 2012 brought renewed attention to issues such as the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography, and the involvement of children in armed conflict. Partnerships with the three Special Representatives of the Secretary-General were vital for raising the profile of issues of violence affecting children in different contexts. The Together for Girls partnership provided an important springboard for evidence-based programming on violence against children. The partnership brings together private sector organizations, four UN agencies, and the US Government to support national efforts to address sexual violence against children, with a focus on girls.

Against a backdrop of increasingly diverse and complex partnerships, UNICEF continues to perform an important convening role in the area of child protection. This leadership role is evidenced by the adoption of a systems approach across a growing number of organizations working on child protection, and increased recognition of the importance of underlying social norms that may result in harmful outcomes for children. It is expected that the demand for UNICEF to play a leadership role in these and other key child protection issues such as trafficking, alternative care, and justice for children will only increase in the coming years.

Advances in child protection are central to progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Under the leadership of the incoming Executive Director, Anthony Lake, UNICEF renewed its global commitment to prioritize the unjust disparities that deny the rights of the world's poorest and most marginalized children. Through research and analysis, UNICEF demonstrated that a deliberate focus on disparities is not only a human rights imperative, but an important strategy for achieving the MDGs with equity. UNICEF's advocacy generated momentum among donors and partners. In September 2010, the United Nations High-level Plenary Meeting on the MDGs took up the call for equity with renewed vigour, mobilizing political support and resources on behalf of children who suffer the worst forms of deprivation. Internally, UNICEF's leadership agenda for equity translated into an organization-wide initiative to sharpen the strategic focus of its global programmes and policies, placing an even greater emphasis on reaching the world's most marginalized children and communities. The renewed focus on equity provided a strategic opportunity in child protection to emphasize the importance of cross-sectoral strategies for addressing the multiple causes of disparities, including gender, ethnicity, socio-economic status, disability, and geographic location, and for protecting children throughout the life cycle. UNICEF's renewed focus on equity also implies an even greater focus on monitoring and evaluating (M&E) interventions.

With only four years remaining until the 2015 deadline for the MDGs, the launch of this thematic report provides a unique opportunity to reflect on the progress and challenges encountered by UNICEF and partners across the child protection sector. While chronicling the many results achieved for children throughout 2010, the report also serves as an important reminder of the work that needs to continue beyond 2015 to ensure that children who are spared from hunger and disease as a result of efforts around the MDGs are able to live lives of dignity – free of violence, exploitation and abuse. Future work will capitalize on the gains made thus far, ensuring that evidence-based interventions in child protection are scaled up and make a positive and sustainable difference to the lives of marginalized children and their families.

Resources

The overall resources for Focus Area 4 (Child Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse) from UNICEF's core budget (Regular Resources) and Other Resources (Regular and Emergency) amounted to US$325.6 million in 2010 (*see also section on Financial Implementation*).

Expenditure by funding source for Child Protection, 2010

Funding type	Expenditure (in US$ millions)	Expenditure (%)
Regular Resources	74.3	22.8
Other Resources–Regular	159.5	49.0
Other Resources–Emergency	91.8	28.2
Total	**325.6**	**100.0**

Within Other Resources, some donors give flexible funding to thematic pooled funds for the five Focus Areas of UNICEF's MTSP or for Humanitarian Response (see box below). In 2010, UNICEF received $53 million in thematic contributions for Child Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse, amounting to 9 per cent of the total thematic contributions received in 2010 ($574 million) for the five Focus Areas and Humanitarian Response.
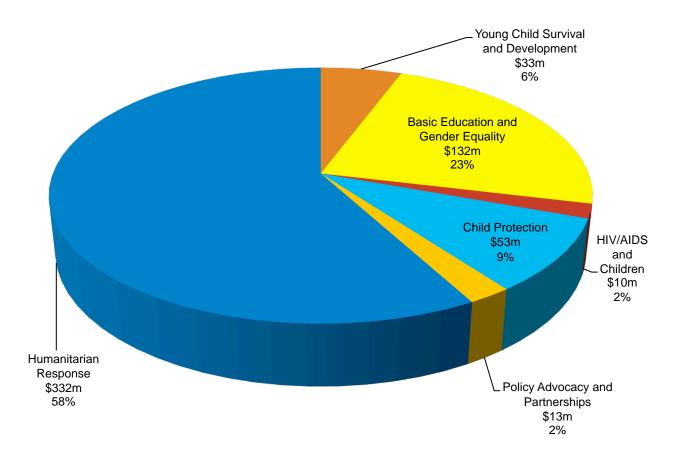
What is thematic funding?

Thematic funding was created after the adoption of UNICEF's MTSP (2001-2005) as an opportunity for donors to support the goals and objectives of the MTSP, and to allow for longer-term planning and sustainability of programmes. While Regular Resources continue to be UNICEF's preferred type of funding, thematic contributions are the next best option, as they have fewer restrictions on their use than traditional Other Resources. Donors can allocate thematic funds to the five MTSP Focus Areas and Humanitarian Response as follows:

Focus Area 1: Young Child Survival and Development
Focus Area 2: Basic Education and Gender Equality
Focus Area 3: HIV/AIDS and Children
Focus Area 4: Child Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse
Focus Area 5: Policy Advocacy and Partnerships for Children's Rights
        Humanitarian Response

Contributions can be provided at the global, regional or country level. Thematic contributions from all donors to the same Focus Area are combined into one pooled fund account with the same duration, which simplifies financial management and reporting for UNICEF offices. As funds are pooled, UNICEF cannot track individual donors' contributions. Thematic donors also agree to accept one annual consolidated narrative and financial report that is the same for all donors. Due to reduced administrative costs, thematic contributions are subject to a lower cost recovery rate of 5 per cent (compared with the standard 7 per cent).

Thematic contributions to MTSP Focus Areas and Humanitarian Response, 2010: $574 million

Young Child Survival
and Development
$33m
6%

Basic Education and
Gender Equality
$132m
23%

Child Protection
$53m
9%

HIV/AIDS
and
Children
$10m
2%

Policy Advocacy and
Partnerships
$13m
2%

Humanitarian
Response
$332m
58%

Total thematic funding received in 2010 was $574 million. Due to the extraordinary response to the funding appeals in Haiti and Pakistan, more than 50 per cent of thematic funding in 2010 was received for humanitarian response. The 2010 thematic funding received for Child Protection of $53 million represents a 4 per cent increase from the 2009 figure of $51 million. In 2010, the Governments of United Kingdom, Spain, Sweden, Germany, and Norway as well as the European Commission continued to provide contributions to Focus Area 4, with Spain, Norway and Sweden contributing at the global level. In 2010, Japan also provided funds to Child Protection. In 2010, the National Committees of Italy, United Kingdom, Greece, Czech Republic and Finland provided thematic support to child protection, among others. The total thematic funds received, by donor in 2010 and for the period of 2006 - 2010, are listed in the following tables.

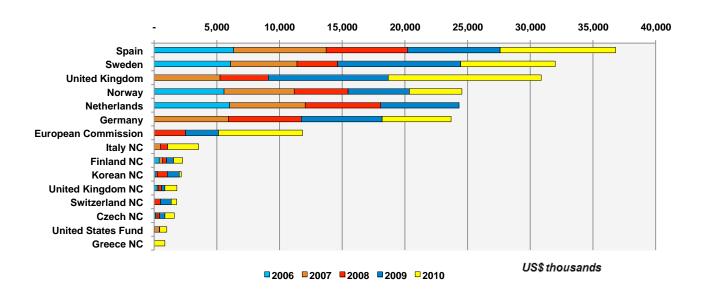**Thematic contributions by donor to Child Protection, 2010**

Donor Type	Donor	Amount (in US$)
Government	United Kingdom	12,201,403
	Spain	9,211,408
	Sweden	7,542,548
	Germany	5,501,289
	Norway	4,193,540
	Japan	8,299
Inter-Governmental Organization	European Commission/EC	6,704,185
National Committee	Italian Committee for UNICEF	2,484,773
	United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF	958,493
	Hellenic Committee for UNICEF	855,466
	Czech Committee for UNICEF	751,831
	Finnish Committee for UNICEF	734,118
	United States Fund for UNICEF	561,166
	Swiss Committee for UNICEF	435,835
	Norwegian Committee for UNICEF	221,104
	Korean Committee for UNICEF	160,283
	Belgian Committee for UNICEF	147,829
	Danish Committee for UNICEF	101,662
	Netherlands Committee for UNICEF	88,419
	Irish Committee for UNICEF	60,000
	French Committee for UNICEF	57,958
	German Committee for UNICEF	49,204
	Swedish Committee for UNICEF	34,564
	Spanish Committee for UNICEF	27,837
	Japan Committee for UNICEF	17,750
	Polish Committee for UNICEF	16,427
	Portuguese Committee for UNICEF	5,347
Total		**53,132,739**

The contribution from Spain in 2010 includes country-level funding from the Regional Government of Catalonia to Morocco. Seventy per cent of contributions to Focus Area 4 in 2010 were provided as country-level thematic funding.

Top 15 donors to Thematic Focus Area 4, Child Protection, 2006-2010

Donor	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total 2006 - 2010
			in US$ thousands			
Spain	6,345	7,375	6,477	7,396	9,211	36,804
Sweden	6,091	5,304	3,233	9,821	7,543	31,991
United Kingdom		5,258	3,844	9,569	12,201	30,873
Norway	5,573	5,597	4,298	4,887	4,194	24,549
Netherlands	6,024	6,024	6,024	6,246		24,318
Germany		5,934	5,803	6,446	5,501	23,684
European Commission			2,493	2,638	6,704	11,834
Italy NC		489	582		2,485	3,555
Finland NC	403	265	311	567	734	2,280
Korean NC	150	100	800	950	160	2,161
United Kingdom NC	243	115	237	261	958	1,814
Switzerland NC			498	867	436	1,801
Czech NC	119	106	213	422	752	1,611
United States Fund	28	399		22	561	1,011
Greece NC					855	855

Top 15 donors to Thematic Focus Area 4, Child Protection, 2006-2010

Results

Key Result Area 1: Better national laws, policies, regulations and services across sectors to improve child protection outcomes, in particular justice for children, social protection systems, and services in place to protect, reach, and serve all children, notably those identified as vulnerable to harm, marginalized, or in contact with the law

Strengthening child protection systems is essential for securing a protective environment for children and their families. Strong child protection systems seek to protect all children and unite all stakeholders behind a common set of protection goals, creating a long-term response that is robust, properly coordinated, and responsive to evolving problems. A strong child protection system also ensures that all children and their families, including the most vulnerable, are reached by interventions that prevent and respond to child protection violations. Strengthening child protection systems is thus one main pillar of the UNICEF Child Protection Strategy (2008) and an integral component of UNICEF's focus on equity. UNICEF's work on systems strengthening provides an important entry point for countries to increase prevention efforts and ensure universal access to services. In 2010, approximately 131 countries strengthened their social welfare and justice systems. Fifteen other countries initiated a comprehensive mapping and assessment of child protection systems.

A notable achievement for UNICEF and partners in 2010 was the identification of a collective starting point for understanding child protection systems. This common frame of reference was articulated in the paper, 'Adapting a Systems Approach to Child Protection: Key Concepts and Considerations', endorsed by UNICEF, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Save the Children, and Chapin Hall. The paper details the functions of a child protection system and provides the basis for mapping and assessment tools, some of which were piloted and rolled-out in sub-Saharan Africa and other regions in early 2010.

Mapping and assessment exercises are essential to systems-strengthening work. They support the utilization of all available resources; promote the connections between all system components; and identify methods by which populations can access and benefit from a system. By including relevant actors within formal and less formal structures, the mapping process builds a political consensus around the goals of the child protection system and the actions that need to be taken to protect children. Countries that have completed the mapping and assessment are already taking action on the findings. For example, in Kenya, the National Council for Children's Services endorsed a summary document of the mapping findings and related recommendations for strengthening the child protection system. An action plan is under development.[4] In Sierra Leone, findings from a mapping exercise resulted in a draft Child Protection Strategy.

Laws, policies and standards
Laws, policies, standards, and regulations define the boundaries of the system and legitimize its work. In 2010, UNICEF worked with legislators and policymakers from at least 99 countries to improve legal and policy frameworks around child protection, demonstrating the agency's technical leadership in this area. Notable examples include the development of the 12th Five Year Plan on Child Welfare in China and the integration of child protection into a draft of the 7th National Social and Economic Development Plan in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child Protection Act and the

Pakistan Administered Kashmir Child Protection Policy were approved in Pakistan. In India, Memorandums of Understanding were signed by 30 states and union territories as part of the roll-out of the country's Integrated Child Protection Scheme.

The shift from juvenile justice to justice for children broadens the focus beyond children in conflict with the law to include child victims and witnesses, and continues to gain ground. At the global level, UNICEF plays a leadership role on justice for children and child trafficking, as mandated through various UN Resolutions and statements.[5] At the field level, the results of UNICEF's efforts are evident. For example, in Côte d'Ivoire, justice for children has been integrated into the Poverty Reduction Strategy, and in Indonesia it has been incorporated into the National Strategy on Access to Justice. In Liberia, UNICEF has led the development of a national common approach to child justice, resulting in the establishment of a child justice forum chaired by the Ministry of Justice. Further policy and legislative work in the area of justice for children is illustrated in Chile, where UNICEF successfully promoted policy changes to ensure that children are tried under the Juvenile Justice Law rather than the Anti-Terrorist Law. In Guyana, a Sexual Offences Act was passed and the Juvenile Offender's Act amended to ban corporal punishment for children in the juvenile justice system. Advances were made across all regions in legislative and policy frameworks to combat child trafficking, setting the stage for more effective and child-friendly regulations and service provision in countries such as Cambodia, Guyana, Nepal, and Viet Nam.

UNICEF made strides in its efforts to align child protection policies with the Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children and the Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on the Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption (Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention).[6] In the Republic of Moldova, UNICEF promoted the Guidelines in Parliament. In Togo and Yemen, regulations for residential care were established, with support from UNICEF. Following sustained policy advocacy efforts by UNICEF and partners in Croatia, the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare prioritized the placement of children under age three who are separated from their parents in foster families and recommended that children under three not be placed in residential care. As a result of this decision, the number of young children living in institutions decreased by 205 in 2010. In India, UNICEF's advocacy contributed to a more family-centred and less institution-focused approach, as evidenced by the development of guidelines for sponsorship and foster care schemes by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The Guidelines were also used by UNICEF and other partners in Haiti to ensure adequate time for tracing the families of children who had been separated in the aftermath of the January earthquake. UNICEF Country Offices, including Ghana, Liberia and Swaziland, worked with government partners to promote the Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention. Kenya and Viet Nam aligned processes for intercountry adoption with the Hague Convention. In Cambodia, UNICEF and the Hague Permanent Bureau supported government-led efforts to develop regulations and processes for intercountry adoption.

Services and service delivery mechanisms
While the normative framework for laws, policies, and regulations demarcates the child protection system's boundaries of care, the framework for services and service delivery mechanisms indicates who the system is meant to support. Services that provide care for children, including the prevention of family separation, alternative care, and domestic adoption, were strengthened across all regions in 2010. In Nepal, UNICEF helped implement an alternative care scheme in two remote rural districts by assisting family preservation, kinship care, foster care, and domestic adoption. In Eritrea 5,407 orphans and vulnerable children were supported through family reunification, foster care, group homes, and domestic adoption. In Sri Lanka, UNICEF assisted 538 community-based structures, such as Children's Clubs and Village Child Rights Monitoring Committees, supporting the reintegration of 42,756 children after close to three decades of conflict in the country. In the Sudan, over 700 children out of 1,500

separated and unaccompanied children were reunified with their birth parents, while 450 children without parental care were placed in emergency families and 880 were placed in permanent families through the *kafala* system.[7]

In 2010, significant achievements were made in extending access to birth registration. In Ghana and Nigeria, the integration of birth registration into public health campaigns improved collaboration between health and child protection , resulting in 100 per cent registration in targeted communities in Ghana, and the registration of 317,859 under-five children in 30 states in Nigeria. Malawi established its first national birth registration systemas a result of the National Registration Bill, a successful outcome of UNICEF's advocacy efforts. In support of children's fundamental right to citizenship and an identity, UNICEF piloted short message service (SMS) technology as a strategy for promoting timely birth registration in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Uganda. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, this resulted in a 5 per cent increase in birth registration within the required deadline of 15 days after birth. UNICEF supported the Government of Bangladesh to establish an online birth registration information system.

Social Protection – the case of Botswana

Social protection is a set of public actions that address poverty, vulnerability, and exclusion throughout the life cycle, providing the means to cope with life's major risks. Child sensitive social protection instruments include social transfers, social insurance, social services, and the corresponding policies, legislation, and regulations that protect and promote a family's access to resources. The principles outlined in the joint statement on Child Sensitive Social Protection (2009) emphasize the need to consider the whole social and economic environment and its impact on children. The joint statement also recognizes that social protection measures that target adults can have impacts on the child. In many countries, UNICEF has supported social protection as a tool to mitigate the risks of violence, abuse, and exploitation that children face. As illustrated by the example of Botswana, UNICEF's strength lies in reviewing and supporting policy and institutional reforms, and in strengthening the capacities of those responsible for service delivery.

Botswana has approximately 118,000 orphans (Botswana AIDS Impact Survey 2008), largely as a result of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. While each orphan can access the Government's Orphan Care programme, only 45,000 avail of this opportunity. Some families feel this is not needed; others do not claim benefits because of the associated stigma. This programme provides a monthly food-basket, now increasingly being replaced by smart-cards. Using smart-cards offers families a choice of what to buy and when, and removes the stigma of wheeling a barrow full of food through the neighbourhood. Smart-cards have the potential to increase the use of benefits. The added advantage of the smart-card, according to a UNICEF study (2010), is that it allows social workers to concentrate on psychosocial support rather than having to tender for food on a monthly basis, thereby increasing the availability of this service for children. In addition, in 2010, UNICEF supported the development of a Social Development Policy Framework which aims to enhance efficiency by integrating all social protection systems. The Policy Framework is expected to be submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

UNICEF also helped to improve services for children in the justice sector. In 2010, 24 countries used child-friendly and gender-appropriate investigations and court procedures, compared to 17 countries in 2008. In the past year, UNICEF scaled up advocacy on the use of diversion and alternative measures to detention. In so doing, UNICEF has raised awareness among governments and other counterparts

on the need to protect the rights of children in conflict with the law, according to international human rights standards. An increasing number of UNICEF Country Offices – 37 in 2010, compared to 20 in 2009 – report results in this area. For instance, as part of a pilot programme in Albania, participating cities used alternatives to detention in more than 40 per cent of juvenile sentences, and police diverted 22 per cent of juvenile offences to victim-offender mediation. In the Republic of Moldova, some 65 per cent of children who committed crimes were diverted from the justice system, and 70 per cent of convicted children were given non-custodial measures. In the Sudan, 1,600 children benefited from diversion schemes. In the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Village Mediation Units staffed by 300 members across five provinces began to apply guidelines for mediation cases involving children.

Human resources
Strong child protection services require competent human resources. In 2010, UNICEF helped 71 countries promote their human capacity through measures such as the development of programmes and standards for social work. The impact of this work was evident in Afghanistan, where the role of social workers was formalized; in Malaysia, where National Competency Standards for Social Workers were adopted; and in Viet Nam, where a National Programme on the Development of Social Work as a Profession was approved. Support for the actual training of social workers has occurred with in-service training in Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, the Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste. Other important examples include the two-tier child-centred professional social work training and practicum for government and NGO social workers in Bangladesh, the supervisory skills training of managers and case workers of Family and Children's Service Centres in Maldives, and the training of government staff for a Child Protection Diploma in Sri Lanka. In-service training also occurred in Zambia, where the capacities of 325 District Childcare and Protection Committee members were strengthened through trainings on minimum standards of care, basic qualifications in childcare, and psychosocial counselling. With the support of International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNICEF, staff from NGOs, the International Organization for Migration, and UNICEF (from seven countries in South Asia) improved their capacity to address trafficking within a systems framework.[8]

Communication and advocacy
The mandate and mechanics of child protection systems are powerfully influenced by the culture and norms of society. Communication and mobilization for social change are therefore integral parts of child protection system strengthening, and are linked to UNICEF's broader work on addressing harmful social norms, as detailed under KRA 2. Through public statements, technical support for relevant aspects of the penal system, and political dialogue, UNICEF advocated against lowering the minimum age of criminal responsibility. UNICEF's advocacy contributed to an increase in the minimum age of criminal responsibility in Bolivia, Georgia, and Kazakhstan in 2010. In Paraguay, a UNICEF-supported study fuelled public debate on intra-family abuse contributed to an increase in the number of formal complaints. In Montenegro, an evaluation of a three-month national awareness raising campaign, 'It's About Ability', revealed positive changes in public attitudes towards the inclusion of children with disabilities in society.[9] Whereas prior to the campaign, 40 per cent of citizens expressed the view that absolutely all children with disabilities should be in special institutions, only 21 per cent of those polled held the same opinion after the campaign. In the Republic of Moldova, an extensive Communication for Development campaign raised awareness among professionals and the general public about community-based services and motivated greater levels of involvement in family-support programmes and family-substitute services. As a result of the campaign, dozens of vulnerable children were placed in newly created foster families in similar types of homes. In addition, the number of children in residential care in the Republic of Moldova decreased by 14 per cent, from 8,130 in 2009 to 6,960 in 2010.

Collaboration and coordination, data, and evidence

A systems approach acknowledges the role of all actors in creating a protective environment, including government and non-government agencies, families, and children. In 2010, UNICEF helped broker improved cooperation, coordination, and collaboration within systems and across national boundaries, including across the Global South. For example, a team of Brazilian experts advised the Government of Angola on alternatives to detention, a relationship that was facilitated by UNICEF. Staff working in youth or family penal justice in Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico participated in the first Regional Course on Judicial Protection, held in Nicaragua. Community-centred cooperation, which, in many circumstances, serves as a bulwark against exploitation and abuse, was strengthened through the establishment of community-based child protection networks in Armenia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and Tajikistan. UNICEF also brokered cross-border collaboration on issues such as safe migration and the repatriation of trafficking victims. Examples include collaboration between Argentina and Bolivia; Bangladesh and India; China and Viet Nam; and, the Yemeni prison authority and the Ethiopian and Nigerian Ministries of Social and Foreign Affairs.

The shift to a systems approach is an evolving process that can only be navigated with the benefit of a solid evidence base. Sound data is essential for child protection systems to remain accountable to their constituents, to monitor progress, and to adjust to emerging trends to prevent, protect, and respond to the violence, abuse, and exploitation of children. (*See Key Result Area 4 for further details on data and examples of studies that have informed interventions.*) While the shift to a systems approach has been documented, improved methodologies are needed to address questions of causality and equity (whether the system is reaching the most disadvantaged children, including those living outside of households), as well as the system's impact on children and families, and the effects of external shocks on the system itself.

Key Result Area 2: Support the development and implementation of social conventions, norms and values that favour the prevention of violence, exploitation, abuse and unnecessary separation for all children, while ensuring respect for their views and building on young people's resilience

In 2010, UNICEF continued to make important progress in understanding the dynamics of social norms and social change to inform programming. The social norms analysis was broadened beyond harmful practices to include other forms of violence against children. New evidence on strategies for changing social norms that sanction discrimination and exclusion contributed to efforts to reach the most marginalized children and families. The number of programme countries implementing gender-sensitive programmes to address social conventions and norms that condemn violence, exploitation, and abuse increased from 66 in 2009 to 70 in 2010.

Major efforts were initiated to meet the increase in country-level requests for technical guidance on the dynamics of social norms and social change. A report on state-of-the-art approaches to social change, *The Dynamics of Social Change towards the Abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting in Five African Countries,* provided important insights into the link between social norms and the various forms of violence, abuse, and exploitation that children experience.[10] Another important contribution that strengthened UNICEF's capacity for addressing social norms was a two-week UNICEF Course on Advances in Social Norms, held in July 2010 with the University of Pennsylvania. The course enrolled 40 UNICEF staff from 20 UNICEF Offices around the globe. Participants translated the course material into capacity building initiatives for governments, NGOs, and other partners. These efforts are helping

to ensure that programmes that address violence and gender inequality incorporate sufficient emphasis on social norms.

Female genital mutilation/cutting
The UNFPA-UNICEF Joint Programme for the Abandonment of Female Genital Mutilation/cutting remains an important vehicle for accelerating the abandonment of female genital mutilation/cutting and other harmful practices. Declarations of commitment to abandon the practice are being made by entire villages and increasingly by entire districts and sub-districts. In 2010, declarations were recorded in Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda. The acceleration of the trend towards abandonment is evident at the community level. For example, in Egypt, UNICEF supported nine large-scale public declarations that saw over 5,000 men and women declare they would no longer engage in female genital mutilation/cutting. In addition, the Egyptian network of families that have abandoned the practice grew by 9,696 families in 2010 to reach a total of 24,573 families. Six large-scale public declarations for the abandonment of female genital mutilation/cutting and child marriage were held in Senegal, with participation from 1,709 villages from six regions, bringing the number of abandoning communities to 4,625 villages (more than 80 per cent of the approximately 5,000 villages that practiced female genital mutilation/cutting in 1997).

Application of social norms to other harmful practices
The improved understanding of social norms and social change, brought about by UNICEF, galvanized country-led efforts to end child marriage. This knowledge also informed a new global initiative to bring an end to child marriage, which was launched in 2010 by the Elders, an independent group of eminent global leaders convened by Nelson Mandela.[11] In India, UNICEF supported four studies on the dynamics of child marriage, and worked with four states (Assam, Bihar, Rajasthan and West Bengal) to develop district and state-level action plans to address child marriage. A communication campaign against child marriage in high prevalence districts in Rajasthan and West Bengal, supported by UNICEF, reached over 110,000 people with messages designed to curb the practice.

Globally, UNICEF challenged social attitudes and traditions that harm children. In so doing, UNICEF helped to create equitable and safe learning environments. For example, in Croatia, the UNICEF-supported 'Network of Violence-Free Schools' was the driving force for social change and the prevention of peer violence in schools. The Network convened teachers, principals, parents, children, and local communities in a forum for dialogue and knowledge sharing. The Network's project, 'For Safe and Enabling School Environments', demonstrated that among 120,000 children (aged 6–15; half boys and half girls) and 12,000 teachers (80 per of them women) in 35 per cent of the schools, there is increased teacher competence and skill, positive change of children's and adults' attitudes towards violence, increased participation of children and teachers, and a change of behaviour in creating a safe school environment. In 2010, 26 new schools adopted the initiative.

In Jordan, the Ma'An campaign helped reverse social norms that condone violence in schools. The campaign incorporates modules on 'perceptions of violence' and classroom management skills within capacity building programmes for teachers. After one year of implementation, survey results showed a significant decrease in the levels and recurrence of physical violence (from 40.3 per cent in 2009 to 29.3 per cent in 2010) and a moderate decrease in verbal violence (from 44.8 per cent in 2009 to 38.2 per cent in 2010) in all schools.[12] This has proven to be one of the strongest partnerships at country level, with the Ministry of Education leading the campaign, with support from other ministries, NGOs, and UN organizations.

In Mexico, 'Construye T', a UN joint programme, reached more than 1.3 million adolescents with initiatives to promote inclusive education and adolescent participation. A 2010 survey on gender violence in schools, published by the Ministry of Education and UNICEF, provided the basis for a special initiative that reached nearly 24,000 high school students and 15 million primary school students in Chihuahua State with information on how to identify gender-based violence and how to access the hotline 'Life without Violence'.

Sexual violence and exploitation of children
In 2010, UNICEF and partners continued to raise awareness on different forms of sexual violence and exploitation of children, as follow-up to World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents. At the global level, UNICEF supported the Human Rights Council general day of discussion on sexual violence against children and the drafting of a resolution on the topic. This is the first time an international resolution defines sexual violence against children. The global campaign to promote universal ratification and implementation of the Optional Protocols to the CRC by 2012 has brought renewed attention to issues such as the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. Since the launch of the campaign, five new countries (Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Malta, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia) have ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography and one more country (Saudi Arabia) has signed it. This brings the number of State Parties to 142 and signatories to 118.

UNICEF worked with several countries around the globe to prevent the sexual exploitation of children. In South Africa the 'Red Card Campaign' launched during the World Cup reached 20 million parents, children, football fans, and tourists with awareness and prevention messages around the sexual exploitation of children. In Colombia, a campaign against the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism in Cartagena led to a protection network consisting of 57 informal tourism service providers. The network's complaints have resulted in legal action. With the support of UNICEF, more than 6,200 tourism service providers and public and private sector staff have been informed of the new legal framework and its mandate to protect children.

Through a partnership with the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism, UNICEF reached not only government authorities and child rights organizations but also key actors in the travel and tourism sector to prevent the sexual exploitation of children. The Code involves almost 1,000 companies working in in 41 countries.

UNICEF headquarters, the UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre, and the Child Protection Partnership helped generate new knowledge and evidence related to sexual exploitation and violence enabled by information and communication technologies (ICTs), including internet and mobile phones.[13] This improved understanding of the protection risks and vulnerabilities children face through using ICTs is helping to strengthen child protection systems to bring about greater protection of children.

The understanding and experience gained on social norms for the protection of children have been crucial for the Together for Girls Initiative to end sexual violence against girls.[14] (Please see the box below).

> **Together for Girls - a Partnership aimed at ending sexual violence**
>
> Starting in 2009, UNICEF joined a unique partnership with private sector organizations, three other UN agencies and the US Government to support national governments and civil society in tackling sexual violence against children. The initiative, called Together for Girls, uses global advocacy to bring attention to the issue and mobilizes technical expertise and resources to support country-driven efforts for change. Together for Girls' founding principle is to generate robust data and evidence on sexual violence against children, with a focus on girls, to catalyze effective responses and foster positive change under the leadership of country governments. The initiative has three pillars:
>
> 1) **Improved data:** Since measuring the magnitude and nature of the problem is the first step, national household surveys on violence were conducted in Kenya, Swaziland and United Republic of Tanzania. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Division of Violence Prevention guided the survey design, which includes data collection on violence against children more broadly (including boys). Capacity building of local partners on conducting the survey is an important part of the programme.
>
> 2) **Support for comprehensive, cross-sectoral programming:** Together for Girls helps in-country partners outline programme action that includes: policy reform; strategies to strengthen child protection systems and address underlying social norms; and, interventions in child protection, legal and judicial areas, health, education, and income generation.
>
> 3) **Communication and advocacy:** Public awareness campaigns are supported to draw attention to the problem and motivate changes in norms and behaviors harmful to children.
>
> In 2010, UNICEF broadened the scope of the partnership to focus on data collection, coordinated programme response, and advocacy around the prevention of violence against children, particularly sexual violence. Having completed data collection in the United Republic of Tanzania the previous year, the focus in 2010 was data analysis and report writing. Kenya undertook a comprehensive data collection exercise, completing it by the end of the 2010. An additional seven countries – five in regions outside Africa – plan to carry out the survey in 2011 and beyond.
>
> The data and evidence generated will continue to contribute to more focused and effective programmatic responses to violence against children, starting in Africa with expansion planned for East Asia. Together for Girls will help track progress and change over time, which is crucial to programme design and resource mobilization. This innovative global initiative will build a robust evidence base on the prevalence and incidence of violence and exploitation of girls and boys and structure an effective programmatic response.

Violence against children

2010 was a key year for developing a common framework for collaboration with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children. Through this partnership, UNICEF helped raise global awareness on the need to address norms and attitudes that are harmful to

children, and to support country-led efforts to implement the recommendations of the UN Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children. In addition to the launch of the global campaign to promote the universal ratification and implementation of the Optional Protocols to the CRC by 2012, collaboration with the Special Representative on the South Asia Initiative to end Violence against Children and the Latin American Chapter of Global Movement for Children mobilized political support among governments and other stakeholders at all levels.

Addressing the harmful impact of armed violence and weapons on children and young people was another priority for UNICEF in 2010. Children are disproportionately affected by armed violence, both directly through death, injury, and psychosocial distress, and indirectly through the disruption of services, such as education and health. UNICEF's prevention and response initiatives aim to reduce the involvement of children and youth in violent activities in conflict-affected countries and increasingly countries that are not in conflict.

In 2010, UNICEF and partners made some progress by strengthening global partnerships and expanding programmes at the country level. Advances were made in Jamaica (through the Armed Violence Prevention Programme), as well as in Bosnia and Herzegovina, El Salvador, Guatemala, Nepal and Thailand.[15] Within the framework of the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development, UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and others developed a set of global goals, targets, and indicators to enhance monitoring and reporting of armed violence and guide programming.

UNICEF is also a key member of the Coordinating Action on Small Arms mechanism that promotes a coordinated UN approach to policy development, technical standards, advocacy, and legal frameworks. A flagship outcome has been the development of International Small Arms Control Standards to which UNICEF has made significant technical and financial contributions including sponsoring two of its key modules that relate to children and youth.[16]

Advocacy for enhanced legal or normative frameworks that will regulate the international flow and transfer of arms has also been a key priority. UNICEF contributed to important global initiatives and processes including the Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development which has been signed by over 100 countries to date and which, in May 2010, adopted the 'Oslo Commitments'. The 'Oslo Commitments' − endorsed by over 60 states − oblige states to implement a number of concrete measures to prevent and reduce armed violence.[17] Another important intergovernmental process supported by UNICEF is the Arms Trade Treaty, which aims to finalize a legally binding treaty by 2012. The treaty focuses on disarmament and security, as well as the broader principles of human rights, gender, and development. A first official meeting of the Preparatory Committee established for this purpose took place in July 2010.

Child labour
Inter-agency collaboration on child labour produced significant results in 2010. In May, governments and other key actors gathered in The Hague for a Global Child Labour Conference that marked the tenth anniversary of ILO Convention 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour. UNICEF played a central role in drafting the first inter-agency report on child labour, which provides evidence of country-specific child labour and trends, and the outcome document from the conference, the 'Roadmap for Achieving the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour by 2016'. The latter will be used to track progress on child labour elimination through 2016. Inter-agency advocacy also saw a significant result in 2010, namely the explicit recognition of child labour as an impediment to achieving progress towards the MDGs in the outcome document of the MDG Summit.

In 2010, all regions made significant efforts to eliminate child labour. Examples include the design of targeted social protection initiatives in Bolivia to address child labour in agriculture; the design of educational initiatives to prevent child labour among migrant children in Mexico; revisions to protective legislation in Nepal; and, research into trafficking and domestic labour in Zambia.

The Syrian Arab Republic conducted a study on child labour among Syrian and refugee populations aged 9–15 years; the study looks at the factors underlying child labour including poverty, school drop-out and social norms. A three-year action plan for eliminating the worst forms of child labour was developed in response. The plan includes the development of a comprehensive national awareness raising campaign, with the goal of changing attitudes, customs and practices. In Turkmenistan, advocacy resulted in government ratification of ILO Convention No. 182. These campaigns and advocacy efforts form part of a broader initiative to address child labour through improving access to quality education, social protection, and legislative reform and implementation.

Corporate social responsibility
In 2010, UNICEF strengthened partnerships with the private sector, an important agent of social change. Results from 2010 included draft standards of care for children in European Football Academies and the Workbook for the Private Sector on Child Rights Impacts, which is designed to support the private sector's efforts to integrate child rights within their due diligence processes. The development of the Workbook will contribute to the formulation of Children's Principles by UNICEF, Save the Children and the UN Global Compact. These will provide concrete guidance to businesses on what they can do to respect and support children's rights.[18]

The capacity of UNICEF's National Committees, which work extensively with private sector entities, was strengthened through training on child labour and corporate social responsibility. This training included key supply chain issues affecting children and their communities. This will enable them to be more responsive around the impact of corporate behavior and provide advice to corporate partners on how to engage communities and how to protect and support children more proactively in their operations. Revision of corporate codes of conduct has involved the removal of corporate key performance indicators which potentially reinforce discrimination or exploitation and their replacement by child-sensitive assessment mechanisms and procedural practices, such as accountability systems at the corporate board level around child rights that both mitigate corporate risk and protect children.

UNICEF has made solid progress in understanding how to address violence against children and shift harmful social norms, but the time and resources required to effect this type of change present a challenge within the development community, which wants to see rapid results. Furthermore, effectively changing social norms related to violence, abuse and exploitation of children requires the intervention of a wide range of actors (e.g., religious leaders, protection professionals, the media and local authorities). Yet addressing social norms is essential for sustained improvements in the lives of children, in their homes and communities and the other institutions with which they interact – schools, health centres, justice entities, and media.

Key Result Area 3: Better protection of children from the immediate and long-term impact of armed conflict and natural disasters

The consequences of Haiti's earthquake and Pakistan's floods were borne most heavily by children and women. These disasters occurred in environments characterized by weak social services for children and created new protection risks. In both Haiti and Pakistan, gender-based violence, and other forms of

violence, exploitation, and abuse were prevalent prior to the onset of emergency. Family separation and a lack of social protection were already present in Haiti, and the earthquake highlighted the nature and extent of these gaps and their effects on children. The experiences in both countries brought a focus to child protection issues, and to UNICEF's efforts to address them, in unprecedented ways. UNICEF rose to a position of leadership in both contexts.

Given the scale of the emergencies in 2010, UNICEF's response, which was implemented in accordance with our Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action (CCC), required specialized human and financial resources to be mobilized from across the organization and other agencies working in the sector. In 2010, 61 child protection specialists were deployed to support UNICEF child protection programmes in emergencies, a 61 per cent increase from 2009. In addition, 21 child protection specialists were deployed to support coordination, a 95 per cent increase over 2009. Eight child protection specialists from UNICEF's New York headquarters were deployed to Haiti and Pakistan in the immediate aftermath of the emergencies. Most UNICEF staff remained on extended mission for approximately two months, providing technical and strategic support. UNICEF also relied on internal re-deployments and standby partners.

Haiti and Pakistan drew global attention to the importance of having strong child protection systems in place before disasters strike. In particular, the response to the earthquake in Haiti was an opportunity for UNICEF to work with government partners to strengthen the child protection system through legal reform, regulation, and capacity building, in line with lessons learned on system strengthening work in the aftermath of the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.[19] Active registration of residential care facilities and the children in them has been a significant positive outcome amid the destruction wrought by the earthquake. Following the disaster, Haiti reported progress in regulating inter-country adoption by taking steps towards signing the Hague Adoption Convention.

Child protection in Haiti: 'Operation Protection Now' and other initiatives

Immediately after the devastating earthquake in Haiti in January 2010, UNICEF launched 'Operation Protection Now', a unique collaboration with the US Fund for UNICEF and DHL. Operation Protection Now collected basic kits containing clothes and practical items such as blankets, towels, hygiene kits, flashlights, and toothbrushes to be used for the most vulnerable children affected by the earthquake. These materials were distributed in to 19,100 separated children in 360 residential care centres, 1,871 children in crèches, and 4,362 children in transit centres.

The following additional examples illustrate the range of UNICEF's accomplishments in the area of child protection in Haiti. UNICEF helped increase the capacity of the police force's Child Protection Brigade to verify the documents of 11,774 children at the country's four border crossings and at the international airport. Because of this, more than 2,500 irregular voyages were registered, of which nearly 460 proved to be trafficking and around 50 were instances of forced labor. UNICEF partner Heartland Alliance, an international NGO, verified over 1,000 additional child travelers and reunited 97 suspected victims of trafficking. Three day-centres were set up and nearly 250 vulnerable children benefited from recreational activities and hot meals. Around 250 social workers were trained in family tracing and reunification. One national and 11 departmental call centers were set up, receiving an average of 59 calls a week. More than 5,000 children were registered as separated at the end of 2010 and 1,303 of these children were reunified with their families or caregivers.

In 2010, UNICEF child protection specialists provided in-country technical guidance and support to 24 countries and remote technical guidance and support to 40 countries to address capacity weaknesses and strengthen programme response in a range of crisis-affected, emergency-prone or otherwise insecure contexts.[20] Child protection considerations were reflected in all country-specific UN Consolidated Appeals, all appeals in UNICEF's 2010 *Humanitarian Action for Children*, and preparations for 'early warning early action' (EWEA) in 45 countries.

Fulfilment of humanitarian cluster responsibilities
Within the context of the cluster system, UNICEF delivered on its commitment to coordinate activities for child protection, identify and fill gaps, and develop common strategies. UNICEF led or co-led child protection coordination in emergencies in 30 countries, and gender-based violence coordination in six countries. With partners, UNICEF implemented the Inter-agency Standing Committee Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Guidelines in over 30 countries.

As lead agency for child protection, UNICEF also undertook capacity building for child protection coordination in emergencies, training over 100 field-based or deployable child protection cluster coordinators or members using the newly produced *Child Protection in Emergencies Coordinator's Handbook*. Other important training tools included the *Handbook for Coordinating Gender-based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Settings*, produced under UNICEF's leadership in collaboration with other UN agencies, and the *Caring for Survivors of Sexual Violence Pack*.[21] Mental health and psychosocial support issues were mainstreamed into the various guidelines and training and assessment tools.[22] Their incorporation contributed to greater understanding and implementation of psychosocial support by a wide range of humanitarian actors.

Building capacity for child protection programming in emergencies
In 2010, UNICEF worked with partners to build the child protection sector's capacity for emergency response. UNICEF trained over 100 staff from UNICEF and partner organizations, representing over 34 countries. In addition to improved staff capacity, the training resulted in specific plans of action for strengthening child protection in emergency responses in individual countries, including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Yemen.

In 2010, UNICEF led the development of an inter-agency rapid assessment tool for child protection in emergencies. The tool can generate robust data about child protection concerns within four weeks, thereby supporting programme decision-making and advocacy in the early stages of rapid onset emergencies. To inform programme strategies, UNICEF and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) collaborated on a research project entitled, 'Strengthening prevention of sexual violence in conflict with parties to armed conflict', which aims to develop a strategy for persuading state and non-state armed groups to respect international law and to stop using rape and other forms of sexual violence in areas under their control. Together with UNFPA and UNHCR, UNICEF strengthened response to gender-based violence by rolling out a capacity building project for government, civil society, international NGOs and UN actors in Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Chad, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Nepal, Pakistan, Occupied Palestinian Territory, and Sudan. In addition, in 2010, UNICEF developed a partnership with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to increase UNICEF and standby-roster capacity related to gender-based violence coordination and to ensure better links between Gender-based Violence and Child Protection Working Groups to promote comprehensive response to child survivors, especially girls. Under this partnership, training resources are also being developed to improve direct services to child survivors of gender-based violence.

While recent Security Council Resolutions and the humanitarian reform agenda have expanded UNICEF's mandate in gender-based violence in emergencies, this accountability for coordination and

programmatic response has not yet been met with the required dedicated staff capacity – particularly at the field level – to fulfil this role.[23] This is being addressed through efforts to strengthen UNICEF's coordinating role; developing clear standard operating procedures to define complementary roles with UNFPA, as co-lead at the field level; and developing clear programmatic guidance on UNICEF's role in gender-based violence programming for children and women. There is also a strong need to raise the profile of gender-based violence within other sectors in UNICEF to ensure that important issues are holistically addressed. Accordingly, cross-sectoral operational guidance is being developed.

Psychosocial support and community-based child protection
Throughout 2010, UNICEF continued to include psychosocial support and community-based child protection as core components of child protection in emergencies. Child-friendly spaces were a key part of most UNICEF child protection emergency responses in Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Haiti, Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, and Yemen. Because previous evaluations had revealed that the quality of these interventions varied significantly, in 2010 UNICEF supported efforts to improve the quality of child-friendly spaces, including inter-agency guidelines for child-friendly spaces, a resource kit of existing tools and trainings, and a two-day training workshop that was pilot-tested in Bangladesh. In 2010, UNICEF also expanded its work with religious actors on child protection in areas affected by conflict, particularly in Kenya, Liberia and the Philippines.

While virtually all emergency responses include some psychosocial support for children, the scope of these efforts varies. In certain countries, including Bangladesh and Pakistan, limited partner capacity for psychosocial support constrained efforts to scale up the response. UNICEF is fortifying efforts to combine community-based child protection responses (e.g., child-friendly spaces) and community messaging on child protection in emergency situations with psychosocial support to ensure an integrated approach at the community level.

In Haiti, UNICEF-supported efforts to coordinate mental health services and psychosocial support within and across the humanitarian clusters resulted in a number of key achievements. These included: an inventory of gaps and duplications in services; the integration of psychosocial support in key sectors (health, child protection, education, and shelter and camp management); the development of mental health and psychosocial support referral; and development of common policies, plans and messages around such support among the more than 100 organizations working in this area.

Release and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups
During 2010, UNICEF supported the rehabilitation and reintegration of approximately 11,400 children (approximately 8,600 boys and 2,800 girls) associated with armed forces and armed groups in 14 conflict-affected countries. UNICEF helped reunite them with their families and provided them with opportunities to return to school, learn a trade, or start an income-generating activity.[24] UNICEF's inclusive and community-oriented approach is consistent with the Paris Principles' emphasis on avoiding the stigmatization of children returning home. In 2010, UNICEF supported 28,000 vulnerable children in conflict-affected countries living alongside children formerly associated with armed forces and groups. In Afghanistan, an Action Plan was finalized to prevent recruitment and ensure the release and reintegration of children associated with the Afghan National Security Forces. At the global level in 2010, an inter-agency technical consultation took place under the aegis of the Paris Principles Steering Group to develop guidance on the economic reintegration of children associated with armed forces and groups.

An example of inter-agency collaboration in reintegration and rehabilitation of children associated with armed forces and groups involved UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, ILO and the UN Mission in Nepal. In early 2010, these organizations worked with the parties to the conflict in Nepal to discharge 4,008 military

personnel from the Maoist army, including 2,973 verified minors. The joint UN Integrated Rehabilitation Programme provided psychosocial support, education, vocational skills, micro-enterprise skills, and community-level peace building activities designed to benefit those who were discharged as well as their communities. UNICEF is continuing to strengthen such inter-agency partnerships by establishing and supporting a network of organizations in Nepal working on children associated with armed forces and armed groups, the CAAFAG Network and Working Group.[25]

Mine-risk education
To contribute to the physical protection of children and their families in environments affected by landmines and other explosive remnants of war (ERW), UNICEF implemented mine action/mine risk education activities in 18 countries affected by armed conflict.[26] This included training and technical support to government partners and NGOs on implementing mine/ERW risk education, collecting and disseminating data on casualties related to landmines and other explosives, advocating for the ban on use of landmines and other indiscriminate weapons, and promoting the rights of the victims and other persons with disabilities. In countries that are post-conflict and more stable, UNICEF is transferring responsibility for these initiatives to national authorities after ensuring successful capacity development. In other countries, including Democratic Republic of the Congo, Pakistan, Sudan and Yemen, UNICEF continues to provide emergency response, in partnership with NGOs. In Iraq, UNICEF worked with the CDC to train the Ministry of Health and mine action organizations on field epidemiology. The training is resulting in improved surveillance of landmine-related injuries and informed programing and prevention strategies. At the global level, International Mine Action Standards on Mine/ERW Risk Reduction – led by UNICEF– were finalized.

Broader partnerships and advocacy
Inter-agency collaboration on technical guidance, tools, and joint advocacy enables UNICEF to promote harmonized standards, practices, and messages across the child protection sector.[27] The benefits of a collaborative approach were evident in advocacy efforts around the Paris Commitments to protect children from unlawful recruitment or use by armed forces or armed groups. One hundred twenty-eight Member States participated in the Third Ministerial Follow-up Forum to the Paris Commitments and Paris Principles on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups (CAAFAG). During the Forum, in September 2010, 11 new countries endorsed the Paris Commitments, raising the total to 95 endorsements.[28] As a result of the universal ratification campaign of the Optional Protocols to the CRC in May 2010 *(mentioned previously under Key Result Area 2)* during the course of 2010, ten additional countries ratified or signed the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict.[29]

South-South cooperation played a major role in child protection efforts in emergencies in 2010. Cross-border collaboration to tackle the issue of cross-border child recruitment occurred in Chad in mid-2010, where the Government of Chad, with the support of UNICEF, hosted a conference involving five neighbouring countries (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Niger, Nigeria and Sudan). The meeting led to the adoption of the 'N'Djaména Declaration', whereby the signatories pledged to stop the use of children in armed conflict and to strive for the release and reintegration of children in their respective countries. Collaboration was also strengthened across countries affected by the Lord's Resistance Army (Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan and Uganda).

Private-sector collaboration can leverage significant results for children, including in emergency situations. UNICEF worked with the private sector and academia on an innovative technology called 'RapidFTR' (Rapid Family Tracing and Reunification) to expedite the registration of vulnerable children separated from their parents and caregivers and facilitate their timely access to care services and

family reunification. RapidFTR showed strong potential to increase efficiency in data collection and storage by eliminating reliance on time-consuming paper-driven processes.

Key Result Area 4: Government decisions influenced by increased awareness of child protection rights and improved monitoring, data and analysis on child protection

Data collection and analysis to broaden the evidence base on child protection and inform programme and policy interventions in the areas of social norms and systems strengthening occurred in all regions in 2010. Fifty-three countries conducted gender analysis of key child protection issues in 2010, up from 43 in 2009; 44 countries reported having institutional or administrative sources of data on child protection indicators, compared to 40 in 2009; and 26 countries included disaggregated data on child protection indicators in their current National Development Plan or equivalent, compared to 23 in 2009.

UNICEF's renewed equity focus requires even more robust evidence on the situation of the most vulnerable. This entails a stronger emphasis on children without family care who are not captured in household surveys, such as children on the streets, children in institutions, and children in detention centers. At the national level, efforts focused on ensuring that data collection captures the situation of these children and their families. In Serbia, a mapping of the child care system informed the design of specialized training to ensure that relevant staff across sectors upgrade their skills to improve quality of care and support new family-based care alternatives. A particular focus is on transforming practices for the care of children with disabilities, who are often marginalized. Field monitoring in Serbia showed that 13 of 22 residential institutions for children started developing community services, fostering of children with disability began modestly, and the health system integrated procedures into national guidelines.

Monitoring, evaluation and research on child protection
In July 2010, Save the Children and UNICEF established the inter-organizational Child Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group (CP MERG), which aims to improve data collection methodologies and monitoring and evaluation of child protection. (Please see the box on the following page).

Progress was made on development of indicators across regions. The capacity of governments, NGOs, and multilateral bodies for the establishment of juvenile justice information systems and integration of core global indicators on juvenile justice was strengthened in Central Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, Middle East and North Africa, and West and Central Africa – through regional workshops and follow up support. In addition, Chile and Uruguay developed indicators to measure the functioning of their respective juvenile justice systems.

Building on achievements in 2009, in 2010 data collection and information management systems were strengthened in a number of countries, including Cambodia, China, India, Maldives, Myanmar and Thailand. Data collection related to specific monitoring purposes, (e.g., children in institutional care, and accidents and injuries) was also expanded. Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela reported progress in the creation of a national baseline on violence against children in 2010. In the Central Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States region, UNICEF supported government data collection for 17 core child protection indicators to enhance evidence-based policy advocacy.

To improve global estimates on child labour and track progress, UNICEF and ILO are working to harmonize child labour measurements, which will include research towards measuring – for the first time – hazardous household chores. This will significantly contribute to the identification and measurement of child labour, particularly by girls at the household level. In addition, an important piece of research by Understanding Children's Work, using data from Paraguay, Uganda and Venezuela, demonstrated how standard household surveys can fill the information gap on the scale of domestic work, the most common – but hidden – form of children's work.

The quality of programme monitoring and evaluation of psychosocial support improved in 2010, due to concentrated technical support, and upgrading of the interagency psychosocial network.[30]

Improving the evidence base on child protection through partnership:
the Child Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are critical for determining the scale of child protection violations, identifying vulnerable groups, ascertaining risk factors and protective assets and mechanisms, informing policy and programming, and ensuring accountability. Yet M&E practices require significant improvement. Based on a recommendation of the UNICEF Child Protection Meta-evaluation (2008) and on discussions held in November 2008 at an inter-agency meeting on M&E of child protection, Save the Children and UNICEF hosted a planning meeting in July 2010 to activate a Child Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group (CP MERG), with participants from UN agencies, NGOs and donor institutions. The purpose of the CP MERG is to improve coordination of M&E initiatives among partners and across thematic areas, and to provide technical guidance on the development of tools and methodologies to improve the evidence base of the sector. In other sectors, such as HIV and AIDS and health, MERGs have strengthened M&E practices through strong partnerships and focused work.

As a result of the meeting, the CP MERG was officially established, a two year work plan agreed, and the Terms of Reference was finalized, building on lessons learned from other MERGs. For the first year, Save the Children and UNICEF are interim Co-Chairs, and UNICEF also acts as the Secretariat (which it co-hosts with Save the Children). In addition to the core group of MERG members, technical working groups (TWGs), composed of experts in M&E, will deliver concrete products needed to improve M&E practice in the sector. An Academic Advisory Body will also be constituted to attend MERG meetings and comment on outputs of the TWGs.

The work plan of the CP MERG includes: 1) Review of data collection methodologies on violence against children and development of methodological and ethical guidelines (led by UNICEF); 2) Review of data collection methodologies on children out of home care and development of guidelines (led by Save the Children); 3) Review of population based data sets, beginning with birth registration, and identification of gaps in child protection data (led by World Vision); and 4) Identification of promising M&E tools that could be completed and validated and their use in the field promoted (led by UNICEF).
Further information can be found at www.cpmerg.org.

UNICEF continued to assist countries in their efforts to compile evidence on child protection through the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and other household surveys, which are generating robust information on child protection issues, including birth registration, child disability, child discipline, child labour, child marriage, domestic violence and female genital mutilation/cutting. In the Islamic Republic of Iran, participation of the Technical Head of the Iran

Demographic and Health Survey Team at a Regional MICS workshop prompted the team to revise their survey instruments to include a range of MICS modules and indicators, hence addressing key data gaps, especially in child protection.

MICS and DHS data were also used to produce the UNICEF report on *Child Disciplinary Practices at Home - Evidence from a Range of Low and Middle-Income Countries*. This provides, for the first time, comparable, cross national data on the topic. Although violent disciplinary practices are widespread, the report finds that the majority of the caregivers in most countries do not think they are necessary for raising a child. This highlights a discrepancy between attitudes and actual behavior, and the importance of developing programmes that support parents in their child rearing role and provide them with alternative, non-violent forms of discipline.

In at least 95 countries compared with 72 in 2009, UNICEF was engaged in studies in the areas of alternative care, birth registration, disability, justice for children, and trafficking and migration. The findings have informed government decisions and interventions related to child protection systems strengthening. Studies on alternative care in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Syrian Arab Republic and Uganda provided evidence to identify gaps in services. The Feasibility Study on Establishment of a Juvenile Court informed efforts to establish such a court in Viet Nam. Research to ensure a strong base for policy advocacy and programming to reduce vulnerability related to migration and trafficking includes: Children on the Move (Afghani children); the experiences of Nicaraguan migrant children living in Las Gradas and La Carpio; and, the Exploitation and Trafficking of Children in Pakistan. In countries with low levels of birth registration, such as Benin, Bolivia, Chad, Congo, Nigeria and Sierra Leone, analytical studies and mapping exercises on the importance of birth registration provided a basis for the national plans of action and policies. In the Syrian Arab Republic, the first comprehensive assessment of Alternative Childcare Institutions that are currently providing services to approximately 4000 children deprived of parental care, including abandoned and homeless children, was conducted and led to greater access to services.

Monitoring and reporting on grave violations
Significant data collection initiatives related to child protection in emergencies continued in 2010 and were further enhanced. The Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict was implemented in 13 countries. A high-level consultation that took place in June among senior management, technical staff and key partners on UNICEF's niche and role in accordance with SCRs 1612, 1882 and 1888, resulted in a comprehensive programme of action. UNICEF is working closely with UN partners to standardize and strengthen MRM implementation especially in light of SCRs 1888 and 1960 related to sexual violence in conflict. Together with partners, the MRM Field Manual was finalized and a Global MRM Training Toolkit was piloted in three regional workshops (in Jordan, Nepal and Senegal) with over 90 UN personnel trained.

In 2010, six armed groups were listed in the Secretary-General's report on Children and Armed Conflict for committing sexual violence against children. A Monitoring and Reporting scheme based on SCR 1888 was established under UNICEF leadership through the UN Action against Sexual Violence in Conflict, and is in the process of being developed. In 2010, UNICEF worked with CDC and Columbia University to complete three pilot studies in Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nepal and Occupied Palestinian Territory to improve monitoring methodologies and analysis of patterns of grave violations against children. The studies helped identify patterns of grave violations and other child rights violations and ways to strengthen the existing monitoring and reporting mechanisms in the respective countries.

UNICEF also initiated the development – together with UN partners – of an information management system model for monitoring and reporting of grave child rights violations. Inter-agency collaboration on case management of vulnerable children was further strengthened through upgrades to the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) that were rolled out in 2010 to all users in a broad range of contexts from preparedness and emergency to early recovery and development.[31] UNICEF was also an active member of the Steering Committee of the gender-based violence information management system.

While efforts to improve monitoring, evaluation and research across the child protection sector increased significantly in 2010, this priority area will be further strengthened in 2011.

Future Workplan

In 2011, UNICEF will continue to promote the child protection systems approach, provide technical inputs, and conduct stocktaking and initial analysis on systems strengthening efforts. Discussion papers on alternative care and informal justice will be produced, contributing to two aspects of the less formal part of the system that require greater understanding. Costing of child protection systems requires further analysis to inform policy, advocacy, and adequate budget allocations. Funding permitting, research will be conducted to fill this critical knowledge gap.

Concerning the latest practice and evidence on child protection system strengthening, UNICEF will organize a conference in Africa in October 2011 and an inter-agency global conference in 2012, in collaboration with Save the Children and UNHCR. A study will also be carried out on alternative care as an entry point for strengthening child protection systems, building on the examples of Cambodia, Guatemala and Liberia. To inform programming, inter-agency field research on community based child protection mechanisms and their interaction with the more formal aspects of child protection systems will continue in Sierra Leone and will begin in Kenya, with the possibility of expansion to an Asian country.

The focus on system strengthening does not eliminate the technical demands of thematic areas. A toolkit on Child Victims and Witnesses will be launched, as will a discussion paper on administrative detention. Addendums to the ILO-UNICEF training on trafficking will be developed, and the issue of safe migration will be clearly articulated from a child protection perspective. UNICEF will continue to play a brokerage role on priority issues, particularly alternative care, justice for children, migration and trafficking.

In 2011, key actions will also be undertaken to strengthen the capacity of UNICEF and counterpart staff to address social norms and prevent violence against children. Preparations are underway for a 2012 evaluation of UNICEF programme interventions in violence prevention and response to assess results to date in this area and inform the development of programme guidance. A mapping of strengths and gaps in programme efforts on violence reduction in schools and communities will inform subsequent interventions. Successful experiences on child protection in early childhood development and parenting programmes will be documented to further efforts in these areas. Building on research conducted by the Innocenti Research Centre, UNICEF will develop guidance on the protection of children online.

Partnerships with academics will be expanded to further apply the theoretical understanding of social norms and social change to programming situations where children are subjected to violence, exploitation and abuse. The investments in shifting attitudes and behaviours will ensure UNICEF's increased effectiveness and leveraging capacity in promoting child protection strategies globally.

Concerning armed violence, in 2011 UNICEF will continue to: build capacity of national and local partners; ensure intersectoral integration of armed violence prevention and reduction measures; strengthen and build partnerships for compliance with legal frameworks; enhance data collection; and, carry out advocacy efforts. Ongoing work in Bosnia and Herzegovina, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Jamaica, Nepal and Thailand will be strengthened and expanded.

Greater focus will be paid to capacity building in emergency preparedness for disasters and conflict, including in the Middle East, Bangladesh and countries in Latin America. In addition to responding to any natural disasters or other humanitarian emergences that arise, in 2011 UNICEF will provide technical support to Afghanistan, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sudan (Northern and Southern), and Yemen. UNICEF will strengthen the ability of child protection systems to protect children affected by disasters.

Country and Regional Offices will assist countries in scaling up innovative, effective models of disaster preparedness for child protection. UNICEF will also develop internal guidance to feed into inter-agency efforts on child protection, gender-based violence and disaster risk reduction. Development will continue of the 'RapidFTR' technology, which has the potential for more broad application beyond the registration of unaccompanied/separated children in emergencies.

Efforts to address the findings of the inter-agency review of the child protection sector's response to Haiti will remain a priority in 2011. They include: setting standards for child protection in emergencies to ensure that good practices are captured in a single set of guidelines; reviewing and revising the rapid assessment toolkit; developing rapid response teams for child protection in emergencies with standby partners to increase the pool of readily deployable mid-level technical experts (with language skills in French, English and Arabic); and, training in inter-agency emergency preparedness.[32] UNICEF will continue to provide leadership in child protection in emergencies by coordinating the global Child Protection Working Group.

UNICEF will seek to effectively link community-based child protection and psychosocial support at the community level and ensure better mobilization of community actors (including civil society and religious actors) to care for and protect children. UNICEF will continue to lead the mental health and psychosocial support Reference Group, and will emphasize its mainstreaming within the cluster system. Capacity of a network of field focal points for mental health and psychosocial support will also be strengthened.

UNICEF will lead the development and roll-out of practical new inter-agency guidance for field practitioners in other specialized areas as well. The themes to be covered in the various tools include economic reintegration of children associated with armed forces and armed groups; child recruitment, release and reintegration; children, youth and disarmament; demobilization and reintegration; and, unaccompanied and separated children. These efforts will translate global standards and principles into practical programmatic guidance that can help staff carry out their responsibilities at the field level.

Together with partners, UNICEF will continue to advocate for the endorsement and implementation of the Paris Commitments and Paris Principles by Member States. Work on the two-year campaign for global ratification and implementation of the CRC Optional Protocols will also continue.

UNICEF will ensure that issues related to children and gender-based violence are better addressed and mainstreamed at all levels. UNICEF's new partnership with IRC will expand to strengthen surge capacity to respond to the needs of child survivors of gender-based violence (and in particular adolescent girls) in emergencies. The partnership will also better equip related coordination mechanisms in emergencies to prevent and respond to the particular issues associated with this form of violence. UNICEF will continue its role as global co-lead of the gender-based violence Area of Responsibility, supporting the presence of a full-time coordinator and expanding the coordination team as needed.

UNICEF will build expertise among its programme staff to address gender-based violence in emergencies by disseminating UNICEF-specific operational guidance covering the area. UNICEF will also develop new tools and resources to support field staff working directly with child survivors in emergency settings. To complement the existing Caring for Survivors Training, a resource pack will be developed and rolled out with specific guidance on case management, support services for children and monitoring. Ongoing work with OCHA will continue to develop a set of tools and approaches for engaging with state and non-state actors in conflict. Two country studies on children born of sexual violence in conflict will be carried out, building on earlier research done in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. To build the evidence base on prevention and to inform programme and policy guidance in this area, UNICEF plans to pilot interventions to address social norms related to sexual violence in conflict and emergency settings. This involves documenting good practices and lessons learned in working with men and boys on gender-based violence.

UNICEF will continue to lead on mine risk education by providing technical support to partners, building national capacity and responding to emergencies as needed. Existing standards and tools will also be enhanced and effective knowledge management will be ensured at the country and global levels.

Three major new developments for the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on Grave Violations against children in situations of armed conflict in 2011 will include: 1) a lessons-learned and good practices exercise for the MRM with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict; 2) ongoing development of the MRM information management system, with pilots in Afghanistan and the Philippines, and; 3) improvement of the CPIMS, to provide the basis for strengthening the GBVIMS, and vice versa.

The technical work of the Child Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group (MERG) will continue to advance in 2011, with UNICEF continuing as Co-Chair and Secretariat for the year. The annual meeting is planned for the last quarter, to discuss and finalize outputs and develop future plans.

Communication on child protection will also be advanced, including re-vamped websites at the global level and improved knowledge management tools. Findings from the human resource capacity-mapping exercise conducted in 2011 with the Division of Human Resources will inform a capacity building strategy for child protection staff. Tools and guidance will be produced to improve capacity of field staff on planning, monitoring and evaluation of child protection interventions.

To support UNICEF's equity work in child protection, quantitative analysis will be conducted of individual, inter- and intra-household and community factors of vulnerability to child protection violations. The analysis will use large-scale data sets across a range of country typology settings, identifying trends and data gaps. This work will include a review of the evidence related to children outside of households (for example, children on the streets, children in institutions, and children in detention centers) who are not captured by household surveys.

As the examples provided in this report show, strong partnerships (including with governments, academic and research institutions, NGOs, civil society, the private sector and UN agencies) are central to significantly improving the evidence base on child protection. In 2011, UNICEF will continue to strengthen these partnerships – at global, regional and country levels – to improve data collection and analysis that will further inform interventions and boost results across the sector. Building on already existing strong collaboration, the partnership with the Innocenti Research Centre and the organization's new Office of Research will further coalesce around understandings of social norms and changing harmful practices, sexual exploitation and violence through ICTs and related topics which will inform the development of programming and policy guidance in the sector.
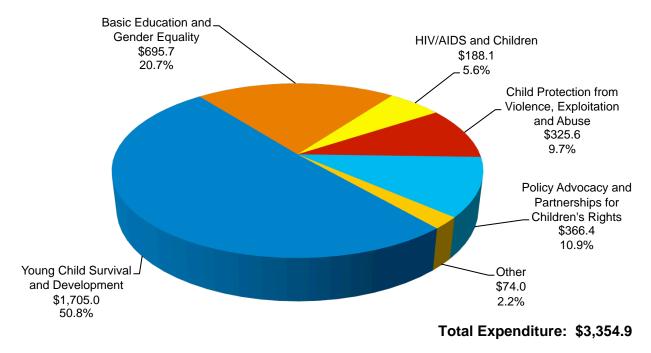
Financial Implementation

UNICEF's expenditure for Focus Area 4 (Child Protection) was US$325.6 million in 2010, representing approximately 9.7 per cent of UNICEF's total programme expenditure.

Total expenditure by MTSP Focus Area, 2010 (all funding sources)

MTSP Focus Area	Total Expenditure (in US$ millions)	% of total MTSP expenditures
Young Child Survival and Development	1,705.0	50.8
Basic Education and Gender Equality	695.7	20.7
HIV/AIDS and Children	188.1	5.6
Child Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse	325.6	9.7
Policy Advocacy and Partnerships for Children's Rights	366.4	10.9
Other	74.0	2.2
Total	**3,354.9**	**100.0**

Total Expenditure by MTSP Focus Area
(in US$ millions)

Basic Education and Gender Equality $695.7 20.7%

HIV/AIDS and Children $188.1 5.6%

Child Protection from Violence, Exploitation and Abuse $325.6 9.7%

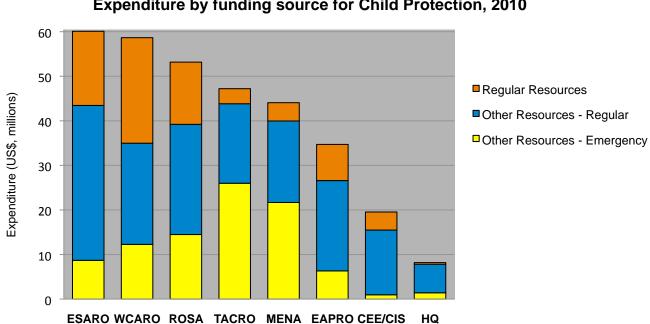Policy Advocacy and Partnerships for Children's Rights $366.4 10.9%

Other $74.0 2.2%

Young Child Survival and Development $1,705.0 50.8%

Total Expenditure: $3,354.9

In 2010, UNICEF's largest expenditure for Child Protection was in the Eastern and Southern Africa region, followed by the West and Central Africa region. Together, this accounted for 36.5 percent of total expenditure for Child Protection.

Expenditure by region and funding source for Child Protection, 2010

Region	(in US$, millions)				Total Expenditure (%)
	Regular Resources	Other Resources - Regular	Other Resources - Emergency	Total Expenditure	
ESARO	16.6	34.8	8.7	60.1	18.5
WCARO	23.7	22.7	12.3	58.7	18.0
ROSA	14.0	24.7	14.5	53.2	16.3
TACRO	3.4	17.8	26.0	47.2	14.5
MENA	4.1	18.3	21.7	44.1	13.5
EAPRO	8.1	20.3	6.3	34.7	10.7
CEE/CIS	4.0	14.5	1.0	19.5	6.0
HQ	.4	6.4	1.4	8.2	2.5
All Regions	**74.3**	**159.5**	**91.8**	**325.6**	**100.0**

Expenditure by funding source for Child Protection, 2010

Within Child Protection, the greatest expenditure in 2010 was on Key Result Area (KRA) 1, accounting for 36.1 per cent of the total (see the table below).

Expenditure by Key Result Area (KRA) for Child Protection, 2010

Key Result Area	Total Expenditure (in US$ millions)	Total Expenditure %
KRA 1 - Better national laws, policies, regulations and services across sectors to improve child protection outcomes, in particular justice for children, social protection systems, and services in place to protect, reach and serve all children, notably those identified as vulnerable to harm, marginalized, or in contact with the law	117.6	36.1
KRA 2 - Support development and implementation of social conventions, norms and values that favour the prevention of violence, exploitation, abuse and unnecessary separation for all children, while ensuring respect for their views and building on young people's resilience	55.5	17.1
KRA 3 - Better protection of children from the immediate and long-term impact of armed conflict and natural disasters	111.4	34.2
KRA 4 - Government decisions influenced by increased awareness of child protection rights and improved monitoring, data and analysis on child protection	25.5	7.8
Cross-cutting*	15.6	4.8
TOTAL	**325.6**	**100.0**

* includes cost recovery and other cross-cutting expenditures

Expression of Thanks

UNICEF expresses its sincere appreciation to all the donors that have supported the work of the organization in the Child Protection thematic area and have made possible the work and results described in this report. In particular we are grateful to the Governments of the United Kingdom, Spain, Sweden, Germany, Norway and Japan who have contributed to the thematic pooled funds for Child Protection programmes. Special thanks also go to the European Commission, and the UNICEF National Committees of Italy, United Kingdom, Greece, Czech Republic and Finland who have contributed generously. Thematic funding is important because it provides greater flexibility and longer-term planning and sustainability of programmes in order to achieve the goals of the Medium-Term Strategic Plan.

ACRONYMS

AVPP	Armed Violence Prevention Programme
CCCs	Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEE/CIS	Central and Eastern Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States
CPIMS	Child Protection Information Management System
DDR	disarmament, demobilization and reintegration
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
EAPRO	East Asia and the Pacific Regional Office
ERW	explosive remnants of war
ESARO	Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office
EWEA	early warning early action
GBV	gender-based violence
GBVIMS	Gender-based Violence Information Management System
HIV/AIDS	human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome
HQ	headquarters
ICT	information and communication technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
IRC	International Rescue Committee
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MERG	Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MENA	Middle East and North Africa Regional Office
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys
MRM	Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism
MTSP	Medium-Term Strategic Plan
NGO	non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
ROSA	Regional Office for South Asia
TACRO	Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office
TWG	Technical Working Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WCARO	West and Central Africa Regional Office
WHO	World Health Organization

ENDNOTES

[1] See for example, UNESCO, *Education for All Global Monitoring Report 2002: Education for All: Is the World on Track?* UNESCO, Paris, 2002. See also MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education at <www.ilo.org/mdg>.

[2] This was laid out in the paper 'Adapting a Systems Approach to Child Protection: Key Concepts and Considerations', led by UNICEF and co-endorsed by UNHCR, Save the Children and Chapin Hall, with collective inputs from a reference group and external reviewers comprising UNICEF programme colleagues, academics and technical experts in INGOs and IFIs in the sector.

[3] For example, the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict; Violence against Children, and; Sexual Violence in Conflict.

[4] National Council for Children's Services, S*ummary of the Outcome of Mapping and Assessing Kenya's Child Protection System: Strengths, Weaknesses and Recommendations*, September 2010.

[5] UNICEF is part of the Rule of Law Coordination and Resource Group (RoLCRG), Decision of Secretary-General 2066/47, and holds the lead among UN agencies on justice for children. It is also on the Steering Committee of the Interagency Panel on Juvenile Justice (IPJJ) (Ecosoc Resolution 1997/30), Better Care Network (BCN), Inter-Agency Task Team on Children and HIV and AIDS Care and Support for Children affected by AIDS (IATT CABA), UNGift (United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking), and Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Persons (ICAT) (UN Resolution 2006/27). In addition, UNICEF assists the chair of GMG, and provided input to the design of UN Trust Fund for Victims of Trafficking as per the Global Plan of Action.

[6] United Nations (2009) *Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children,* A/C.3/64/L.50.

[7] *Kafala* is an Islamic customary practice regarding adoption.

[8] UNICEF and ILO, *Training Manual to Fight Trafficking in Children for Labour, Sexual and other Forms of Exploitation*, 2009.

[9] The campaign involved Government, UN, EU Delegation, Council of Europe, civil society organizations, the private sector, and children and parents.

[10] The five countries are: Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Senegal and Sudan. See <http://www.unicef-irc.org/publications/618>.

[11] The Elders are an independent group of eminent global leaders, brought together by Nelson Mandela, who offer their collective influence and experience to support peace building, help address major causes of human suffering and promote the shared interests of humanity. The Elders amplify the voices of those who work hard to be heard, challenge injustice, stimulate dialogue and debate and help others to work for positive change in their societies.

[12] UNICEF, 'Ma'An…Towards Safe Schools Campaign – Violence Against Children in Schools Survey Report', Ministry of Education, 2011.

[13] The UNICEF Innocenti Research Centre report is forthcoming in 2011 and the evidence from the Child Protection Partnership was published in *Because I am a Girl: The State of the World's Girls 2010, Digital and Urban Frontiers: Girls in a Changing Landscape* (Plan International 2010).

[14] The Together for Girls partnership includes: Becton Dickinson and Company, Nduna Foundation, Grupo ABC, US Government, PEPFAR and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), UNAIDs, UNFPA, UN Women and UNICEF.

[15] Interagency partnership with UNDP, WHO, UNODA, UNHabitat and UNODC.

[16] Module 06.20 - Children, Youth and small arms and light weapons; and Module 04.20 - Designing and implementing community safety programming.

[17] The Geneva Declaration on Armed Violence and Development represents a high-level diplomatic initiative designed to support states and civil society actors to achieve measurable reductions in the global burden of armed violence in conflict and non-conflict settings by 2015 (and beyond). <http://www.genevadeclaration.org>

[18] The UN Global Compact is a strategic policy initiative for businesses that are committed to aligning their operations and strategies with ten universally accepted principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption.

[19] UNICEF, 'Children and the 2004 Indian Ocean Tsunami: Evaluation of UNICEF's Programmes in Aceh, Indonesia', Child Protection Report, New York, 2009.

[20] The 24 countries are: Bangladesh, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Iraq, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Liberia, Myanmar, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Pakistan, Philippines, South Africa (border of Zimbabwe), Sudan, Thailand, Uganda and Zimbabwe. The 40 countries are: Afghanistan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Iraq, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Mexico, Myanmar, Nepal, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Northern Sudan, Southern Sudan, Uganda, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, China, Ethiopia, Fiji, Guinea, Indonesia, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Russia, Rwanda, the Solomon Islands, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand and Yemen.

[21] Rolled out in Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan and Nepal.

[22] SPHERE guidelines and INEE revisions, GBV and Child Protection coordination guides and trainings, and interagency assessment tools.

[23] Security Council Resolutions 1882, 1888, 1960.

[24] The 14 countries are: Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Iraq, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Uganda.

[25] Children Associated with Armed Forces and Armed Groups (CAAFAG).

[26] The 18 countries are: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Chad, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Russian Federation (Chechnya), Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Yemen.

[27] UNICEF is also a leader in the following: UN Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict, the Inter-Agency Working Group on Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (IAWG-DDR), the Paris Principles Steering Group (PPSG), and the Inter-Agency Working Group on Unaccompanied and Separated Children (IAWG-UASC).

[28] The 11 countries are: Cape Verde, Gabon, Georgia, Iceland, Latvia, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Republic of Korea, Togo and Uruguay.

[29] The 10 countries are: Central African Republic, Congo, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Gabon, Georgia, Guyana, Iran, Malawi, and Seychelles. This brings the total number of States Parties to 142 and signatories to 118.

[30] See <www.psychosocialnetwork.net>.

[31] The CP IMS has been used in 17 countries worldwide, mainly (but not exclusively) by IRC, Save the Children and UNICEF, including in Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Myanmar, Nepal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan and Uganda.

[32] One CPiE inter-agency preparedness training was carried out in Bangladesh in December 2010.