

Education actors are reluctant to support NPopC in ensuring that school-age children have birth certificates and neither appreciates nor sees the child's birth certificate as a mandatory requirement for admission of school age children into early child care development classes. The Nigeria Immigration Services does not make the submission of birth certificates issued by the NPopC mandatory for issuing passports to children. Furthermore, most government institutions require the presentation of a sworn age affidavit (which is subject to manipulation) as evidence of date of birth as opposed to birth certificates issued by NPopC. To compound matters, it has become difficult to engage the traditional/religious leaders – who are trusted members of their communities, have a moral voice and platform to influence and inspire their followers – to become vanguards for birth registration.

In addition, the national public health programming focusing on health care delivery points (for newborn and under-5 children) includes more than 25,000 health care centres as well as many groups of community health workers. In contrast, there are approximately 3,500 birth registration centres within the health care delivery points where birth registration is taking place. Millions of under-5 children encountering the formal health system to receive vaccines are unregistered, due to inadequate birth registrars. Thus, birth registration process struggles to achieve 100 per cent coverage as a standalone system.

Lessons learned

The recently launched National Strategic Plan to End Child Marriage, the National Campaign to End Violence Against Children, the Joint Programme to end FGM/C, and the Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) National Strategic Plan of Action, along with the Child Protection System Strengthening modelling programme in nine states have elevated critical child protection issues to key national priorities at the highest political level. The multisectoral nature of the support for the implementation of these plans, by multiple agencies and development partners, provides UNICEF a strategic opportunity for continued and strengthened partnership with USAID, PEPFAR partners, UN-Women, UNFPA, UNODC, World Bank, among others. Expansion of current partnerships is indispensable for scaling-up of interventions. These national plans provide equal opportunities to intensify and expand partnerships with religious and traditional organizations. Furthermore, the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, for which Nigeria has been recognized as a global pathfinding country, provides an opportunity for leveraging funds to expand interventions to new states.

3. Theory of change

The programme aims to address child protection issues by strengthening the state system to deliver effectively on prevention and response for the full range of child protection vulnerabilities and violations that children may face including in humanitarian settings. The programme has one overarching outcome which focuses on strengthening the child protection system to provide services to affected children or at risk as well as on humanitarian response particularly in the north east of Nigeria.

Outcome: By 2022, children who are victims or at significant risk of violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation, including those in humanitarian settings, receive quality preventive and responsive services by a functioning child protection system at the Federal level and in targeted states.

Output 1. Capacity of key institutions is strengthened to plan, allocate sufficient resources, coordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate child protection interventions around a common vision and legal mandate to End VAC.

The vision of change is that government institutions at federal, state and LGA levels effectively plan, allocate sufficient resources, coordinate, monitor and evaluate child protection interventions around a common vision and legal mandate to End Violence Against Children in targeted states.

UNICEF will employ the following strategies to achieve this output and to contribute to the establishment of an **enabling environment**:

Advocacy and technical support. UNICEF will support the Federal Government to adopt and implement a National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Children by 2030, set national targets for achieving SDG target 16.2 and establish monitoring mechanisms to enable reporting against the SDG.

The child protection system strengthening model will be rolled out and implemented in selected LGAs of nine states. In coordination with key development partners, a replication guide will be developed for non-focus states, which are yet to be selected, to ensure the widest possible reach. State governments and other development partners will be supported to develop CPSS (Child Protection System Strengthening) State Action Plans and priority actions, and to adopt and implement monitoring and evaluation frameworks to End Violence Against Children. Further to this, UNICEF will work in conjunction with development partners to undertake advocacy efforts towards domesticating the Child Rights Act (CRA) in the states that have yet to do so, in line with international standards. Governments in targeted states will receive support to adopt secondary legislation for full implementation of the CRA.

The economic cost of violence against children, as well as the resources required to address violence against children vis-à-vis current expenditure levels on child protection, will be analysed and the results widely disseminated as part of advocacy for increased budgetary allocation for child protection services.

Efforts will also support the development of a multisectoral child protection information management systems in targeted states, including the establishment and regular monitoring of baseline data on service provision.

Capacity-building will focus on ensuring that state and LGA governments have the human, managerial and financial capacities to deliver a package of child protection services, including case management; and that federal, state and LGA governments adequately budget for child protection services and establish and run information management systems for child protection.

Catholic Relief Services and Save the Children International, through implementation of USAID/PEPFAR funds and programmes including SMILE, STEER and 4Children, are supporting the CPSS programme and End Violence Against Children agenda in Nigeria. UNICEF provides overall technical support to these partners to define the system strengthening modelling in the nine targeted states (Kano, Kaduna, Edo, Benue, FCT, Gombe, Plateau, Lagos and Cross River) and contributes technically and financially in four of them (Gombe, Plateau, Cross River and Lagos). Possibly, two more states will be added to this group during the country programme period. SMILE provides technical and financial support to the modelling programme in Benue, FCT and Edo states, whilst STEER supports Kano and Kaduna. UNICEF governmental partners support similar components of the programme, in their respective target states.

The Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development (FMWASD) leads the development of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Children by 2030. State Ministries of Women Affairs and Social Development lead the implementation of the child protection modelling programme. State Ministries of Justice lead the development of secondary legislation and domestication of the Child Rights Act. State House of Assembly have the authority to domesticate the Child Rights Act. State Ministries of Planning and Budgeting allocate funding for child protection services.

Output 2. Key institutions staffed by sufficient and skilled workforce to provide comprehensive and quality Child Sensitive Social Welfare & Justice Services to prevent and respond to all forms of VAC at the Federal level and in targeted states.

The vision of change is that institutions for the child welfare and justice sector at the federal, state and LGA levels are staffed with an adequate and skilled workforce that is able to **provide comprehensive and quality, child sensitive, preventive and responsive Social Welfare & Justice Services** to child victims of violence, child offenders and those at risk of VAC.

UNICEF will employ the following strategies to achieve this output:

Advocacy, technical assistance and capacity-building. At the Federal level and in targeted states, UNICEF will work with the key institutions that provide child sensitive social welfare services and key justice sector institutions.

Social welfare services: UNICEF will support the state Ministries of Women Affairs and Social Development to successfully advocate, plan and pilot specialized social welfare units for child protection at the LGA level, with plans to have a phased roll-out of the same across the focus states and LGAs. The leading state ministries (Social Welfare; Health; Education; the Police and the Judiciary and Justice) will develop a minimum package of child protection services to be piloted in targeted LGAs with sufficient funds allocated and the pilot rolled out across the LGAs, accordingly. Pre-service and in-service training packages will be developed and cascaded in all LGAs. The leading state ministries will develop and implement inter-agency working protocols and adopt standardized procedures for child protection social workers. LGA social welfare units will be trained to use the procedures. States will adopt comprehensive alternative care guidelines and secure funds to set up standard emergency shelters across LGAs. States will adopt and implement mandatory reporting policies and reporting mechanisms in schools and health facilities in order to mainstream child protection prevention and response into their respective sectoral programmes. School and health personnel will be trained to identify and report child protection concerns.

Partnerships are the same as described under output 1 above. The state Ministries of Women's Affairs and Social Development will lead the implementation of the specialized social welfare units at LGA level. State Ministries of Education and Health will lead in the development of mandatory reporting policies, reporting mechanisms and mainstream child protection prevention and response into their respective programmes. Child protection networks and child protection committees will provide first line support and coordinate reporting to the specialized social welfare units. State Ministries of Planning and Budgeting will allocate funding for child protection services.

Justice Sector institutions: UNICEF will support the establishment of Family Courts, specialized police units, prosecution and legal aid departments, the designation of personnel and allocation of sufficient state

budget for their respective functioning. Specialized units will be modelled and piloted in selected LGAs for replication across the targeted states and personnel within the family courts and specialized units will receive training. Advocacy will promote the development and adoption of specialised standard operating procedures for the handling of children's cases (victims and/or offenders).

State Police, State Chief Justices and Commissioners of Justice will lead the establishment of specialized desks and pilot of model units. Simultaneously, UNICEF will focus on strengthening the capacity of key justice institutions to provide child sensitive justice services; whilst UNODC will support justice sector reform focusing on adults in the justice system.

Supply assistance for increased demand for child sensitive social welfare and justice services. UNICEF will support the provision of sufficient materials including the procurement of relevant facilities and/or equipment.

Output 3. Birth Registration, as part of the CRVS system, is strengthened to register children under 5 years, with focus on children under 1 year of age.

The vision of change is that: (a) Nigeria's birth registration regulatory frameworks are strengthened and harmonized between the NPopC and LGAs; (b) registration services are widely accessible to parents and caregivers through a myriad of registration points including mobile services, primary health care centres and schools; (c) that communities increasingly demand and utilize birth registration services and, at the same time, civil registration authorities, parents, caregivers and communities understand the importance of obtaining a birth certificate; and (d) that CRVS information management is enhanced through innovative techniques which will be deployed for statistical analyses (collecting, compiling and producing) in order to maximize the value of available data, enhance data quality and take into account missing data.

Birth registration services will be made available through the established registration centre by the NPopC and via routine immunization visits, growth monitoring programmes and other primary health services leading to increased institutionalized registration of children under age 1, especially in rural, marginalized and remote areas. Catch-up registration will be available for school children through integration of birth registration and school enrolment.

UNICEF will employ the following strategies to achieve this output:

Advocacy and technical support: UNICEF will support the drafting of required laws and secondary legislation, policy, guidelines and strategies. Government institutions will publicize and create needed awareness of laws and policies regarding birth registration. Also, UNICEF will support the NPopC in coordinating legal and policy development efforts in close collaboration with state governments and LGA authorities. UNICEF will support the development of a minimum package of registration services ensuring that such services are offered at a wider distribution of centres, including the promotion of mobile registration activities.

UNICEF will advocate with NPopC to expand its workforce by deploying full-time registrars at LGA registration centres with high catchment areas; support the development of innovative strategies to reach marginalized groups; and further advocate for the establishment of registration points in primary health centres and schools.

Additionally, UNICEF will provide technical support to enable efficient and effective monitoring of birth registration services, in order to ensure that information and birth registration data is posted to the RapidSMS dashboard in real time and which can be accessed, at any point, by both the management/local/state and national staff/users, monitors and officers. Civil registration data generated will feed into and/or interface with Identity Management/Registration systems and other sectors such as, but not limited to, Internal Affairs Ministry/Home Affairs, Health, Education, Bureau of Statistics, Immigration Services, Security Services and Electoral Commission. NPopC and the National Identity Management Commission and other partners will define an institutional arrangement and framework to enable both Commissions to benefit from each other's registration activities and to determine operational compatibility and inter-agency collaboration.

The technical support provided by UNICEF will promote evidence-generation that shows geographic (size, terrain), demographic (total population, population density, birth rates), economic (poverty, urban vs. rural), and social factors limiting universal coverage of birth registration. NPopC management at the Federal, state and LGA levels will establish an efficient and effective monitoring and evaluation unit. The Geo-Portal Database Management Services (DBMS) will be reactivated to house meta-data including civil registration and migration data, enabling real-time registration of all civil events.

Communication for development and social mobilization. Social and cultural factors that facilitate or obstruct birth registration will be addressed. Incentives and disincentives to birth registration will be assessed and their impact on demand determined. Demand and supply among different population groups, especially among the marginalized and deprived groups, will be examined. Strategies to encourage and incentivize communities to register births will be developed and implemented accordingly. Alliances will be created with media, community leaders, religious and traditional groups, teachers and others influential community members to create awareness on the importance of civil registration amongst parents, caregivers and community members. Advocacy tools will be developed to improve public awareness on birth registration.

Capacity development. Investments will be made in training education and health care actors (including community health workers) to register all births and stillbirths of children in homes, health care facilities and schools in order to ensure that hard-to-reach and marginalized populations benefit from registration under the CRVS systems. Birth registrars will be trained to record and report birth registration using hand-held/digital devices to register births and deaths of children via RapidSMS. RapidSMS data will continue to be deployed to track and monitor routine birth registration services, and inform the development of child survival programmes, especially in planning for health interventions and accurate timing of health events including vaccination.

Supply assistance for increased demand for registration services. UNICEF will support the provision of sufficient materials including the procurement of hand-held digitized equipment and support efficient supply chain management.

Output 4. Key state and non-state actors deliver preventive and responsive child protection in emergency services including protection from grave child rights violations.

The vision of change is that state and non-state actors at the federal, state and LGA levels are strengthened to provide a minimum package of child protection in emergency services based on rapid assessments and the various child protection issues caused by the crisis. Currently, the following minimum package of services is being provided offered in in the areas affected by the conflict in the North East and entails the: (a) identification of child victims/survivors of violence, including sexual violence; (b) identification of unaccompanied/separated children; (c) case management and referral to services; (d) reintegration of children associated with armed groups; (e) mental health and psychosocial support services; (f) mediation services to enable that children who were associated with Boko Haram are likely to be accepted by communities; and (g) mine-risk education. Local communities, government and civil society organizations in conflict-affected areas are increasingly aware of and, currently, have an infusion of the capacities needed to prevent, monitor and report grave violations against children in this crisis. It is envisioned that the capacities of state and non-state actors will be strengthened to expand and transform existing and/or recently established community-based child protection mechanisms and services into a permanent and sustainable child protection system to protect children from violence, abuse and exploitation beyond the current emergency. UNICEF provides leadership in inter-agency cluster coordination.

Emergency child protection response is currently focused on the on-going armed conflict in the North East. Nigeria also has other hotspots, for example Niger Delta and Southern Kaduna, which are are vulnerable to both man-made and natural disasters including inter-ethnic tensions, political unrest and criminality. Preparedness levels among state and non-state actors in these areas need to be strengthened to prevent and respond to child protection issues in the event of an emergency. Concerned states also need to allocate technical, human and financial resources for child protection emergency preparedness through the strengthening of their respective child protection systems. Furthermore, =information collected on vulnerability of children and likely scenarios in emergency-prone areas will aide in developing future emergency preparedness plans.

UNICEF will employ the following strategies to achieve this output:

Advocacy. UNICEF will advocate with the Federal Government to endorse the Paris Commitments to protect children from unlawful recruitment and/or use by armed forces or armed groups as well as the Paris Principles and guidelines on children associated with armed forces or armed groups. The Government of Nigeria will endorse a policy or an action plan to operationalize the Safe Schools Declaration in order to protect schools from attacks, and the Army will be engaged to desist their use schools for military purposes. UNICEF will advocate with the Federal Government to establish a high-level inter-ministerial committee on children involved in armed conflict to address grave violations against children. This will form the basis for coordination, sharing of information and responding to grave violations of children’s rights. Agreement will be sought with the Nigerian Military on the protocol for the handing over of children to civilian authorities when affected children are encountered during military operations. All parties to conflict will be actively engaged to end grave violations against children. In particular, an action plan to end the recruitment and/or use of children in armed conflict will be adopted and implemented with the support of the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF).

Technical assistance. UNICEF will support the definition and provision of a core package of child protection in emergency services that will be defined and rolled out to LGAs affected by conflict and/or other emergencies. Case management standard operating procedures will be developed and rolled out to ensure a holistic approach in the management of child protection cases, including case management of unaccompanied and separated children. Improved psychosocial support services will be extended to children (and their parents) as well as the timely identification and referral of children (and parents) requiring professional mental health and psychosocial support services. Sustained community engagement will be required to address negative community perceptions that affect reintegration of children associated with armed forces and/or armed groups, and to counter practices that pre-dispose children to the risk of abuse and exploitation.

Capacity development. UNICEF will invest in building the capacity of government, international and local NGOs on the: (1) case management of unaccompanied and separated children; (2) provision of reintegration support to children associated with armed forces and/or armed groups; (3) training of social workers on provision of mental health and psychosocial support services; and (4) the development, delivery and monitoring of the minimum package of child protection services in emergency. Investments will also be made in the training and provision of briefings to members of the Country Task Force, children and armed conflict working group and partners, Child Protection partners and service providers, on how to monitor, report and respond to grave child rights violations through the monitoring and reporting mechanism (MRM).

Partnerships with the State Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development will be strengthened as they consolidate emergency child protection data and endorse tools currently being used. Partnerships with international and/or local non-state actors and NGOs will be sustained and developed, including but not limited to the British Council, CHAD International, COOPI, DRC/DDG, EYN, International Alert, Institute for Peace and Conflict Resolution, State Ministry of Local Government and Emirates Affairs (Borno), State SMYSSCD (Yobe), NEEM Foundation, Plan International, WINN, and SCI. Further partnerships will be forged with the Commissioner of Local Government Areas and Emirates, Commissioner of Justice, Commissioner of Health, Commissioner of Education. Also, the state emergency management agencies will be further strengthened to continue leading essential components of the system strengthening work. Partnerships and collaborations with the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Human Rights Commission, Nigerian Army, CJTF, NGO partners and state authorities will be continued and strengthened, accordingly.

Supply assistance will include reintegration kits for children formerly associated with Boko Haram and other children at risk as well as the provision of materials for child-friendly spaces and the procurement of supplies and equipment to facilitate implementation of the Action Plan with CJTF once it is adopted.

Coordination of the child protection sub-cluster by UNICEF will be sustained and strengthened in the North East. The Sub-cluster will receive continued support for the timely deployment of dedicated coordinators and information management experts during future emergencies.

Output 5. Key institutions, civil society and communities promote Social Norms that protect children from violence and harmful practices including Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) and Child Marriage.

The vision of change is that key institutions, civil society and communities in targeted states promote Social Norms that protect children from harmful practices and behaviours with a focus on violence against children including Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C). With regards to Child Marriage; the vision of change is that communities with the highest prevalence are mobilized to progressively abandon child marriage through social norms change interventions based on evidence on the harmful effects of the practice.

UNICEF will employ the following strategies to **protect children from violence and harmful practices such as FGM/C:**

Technical assistance, advocacy and capacity-building. The Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Development and state leading ministries will receive support to develop and coordinate the implementation of an inter-sectoral National Social Norms Change Strategy to End Violence Against Children including FGM/C and Child Marriage and other harmful practices by 2030. This social norms strategy will address the negative social norms which condone violence against children including gender norms. Research on the drivers behind violence against children and barriers to reporting will inform strategies and programming in targeted states. Advocacy with communities will focus on their declaring abandonment of harmful practices such as FGM/C. A package of messages and communication materials designed to address FGM/C and Child Marriage will be translated into local languages will be developed for use by religious and traditional organizations, social and traditional media (TV, radio), schools, health facilities, non-state actors and community-based organizations. Prevention campaigns will be launched by key actors who will implement the social norms change strategy. The state ministries of women affairs and social development and other sectors will monitor the impact on community perceptions, religious leaders' commitment, attitudes in targeted communities and levels of awareness.

State Ministries of Women Affairs and Social Development will lead the coordination of the implementation of the Social Norms Change Strategy. The Christian Council of Nigeria under Christian Association of Nigeria, XXXXX (NASFAT), XXXX (JNI) and other religious national umbrella organizations will develop packages of messages and disseminate them widely among their congregations and religious schools. Messages will also be disseminated through TV and radio stations, social media platforms and traditional leaders' organizations in targeted states.

UNICEF will employ the following strategies to support efforts to end Child Marriage:

Collaboration with UNFPA, UN Women, development actors and donors will be strengthened to coordinate interventions. Partnerships will be sought with the Federal Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Development, corresponding state ministries and child protection networks.

There is a risk that these measures will not be effective if they are not implemented in tandem with other interventions by UNICEF or others to address the socio-economic causes of child marriage. UNICEF will work towards geographic convergence in areas where other partners are implementing related social protection programmes to end the practice as part of the national plan.

Key assumptions and risks

- The Federal Government remains committed to implement a National Plan to End Violence Against Children by 2030.
- It is expected that additional states will commit to its implementation, as the End Violence against Children Campaign has been launched by the President and the Child Protection System Strengthening modelling programme gains reputation among participant states.
- The Child Protection System Strengthening modelling states demonstrate commitment to the allocation and expenditure of budget for the provision of a minimum package of services and deploy additional social workers.
- The Child Protection System Strengthening modelling states roll out the pilot from the focus LGAs to be replicated in all state LGAs.
- Additional Child Protection System Strengthening modelling states commit to the implementation of the programme.
- By mid-cycle, the North East conflict will enter a rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, to support the government with Child Protection System Strengthening in at least one selected state in the North East.
- Northern states domesticate the Child Rights Act.
- Strong partnerships are developed with religious and traditional leaders and organizations are established to end violence against children, FGM/C and child marriage.
- Clear contributions are agreed between different concerned agencies to support the National Plan to End Child Marriage to avoid duplications or gaps.
- Government remains committed to implement the CRVS national plan for a successful collaboration with the education and health sectors.

Mitigation strategies

- To ensure highest commitment in view of the international exposure for Nigeria, UNICEF will continue to support Nigeria as pathfinding country under the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children. UNICEF will also support a study on the economic burden of VAC as a fundamental advocacy tool.
- To increase government of Nigeria's ownership of the CPSS modelling and CPiE services, UNICEF will provide critical funding for at least the first half of the cycle and states will progressively increase their allocations to child protection services. UNICEF will also develop budgetary guidelines and provide technical support for the modelling states to prepare realistic budget increase for child protection. Additionally, UNICEF is conducting a costing exercise of the child protection services to give modelling states options between different models that suit their own circumstances.
- In the event that the conflict in the North East continues under the current intensity, beyond mid cycle of the CPD, the programme budget can return to emergency services instead of system strengthening.
- To address challenges of domesticating the Child Rights Act 2003, UNICEF is closely working with partners to create an alliance in support of joint advocacy for the domestication of the Child Rights Act in the remaining states. Alliances with religious and traditional leaders are being established to facilitate discussions and agreement on the best possible version of the Act that is

expected to be accepted by the target key stakeholders. Additionally, partnerships with other agencies and groups will be created to strengthen the National Plan to End Child Marriage beyond the legal framework.

4. Results structure and framework

Reference attached Annex

5. Aligning results, strategies and required resources

Table below. Estimating Output Level Resource Requirements

6. Monitoring Achievement of Outputs and UNICEF's Contribution to Outcomes

The child protection section will undertake programme monitoring visits centred on an implementing partner. The focus of these visits will be on answering the following questions: (1) Has implementation been in line with the agreed work plan details?; (2) Have the activities taken place as planned, in terms of quantity and quality?; (3) Are there any deviations which pose a risk to achievement of expected results?; (4) Are there any bottlenecks or barriers noticed in the implementation of activities?; (5) Is the implementing partner providing its own contribution in cash and/or in kind as agreed in the workplan?; and (6) Is the pace of implementation as per the agreed workplan?

The section will monitor the achievement of the outcomes based on several data collection approaches. In regards to prevalence of violence and abuse and exploitation including FGM/C and child marriage, national data is available. Data collection approaches to monitor and track progress towards changing social norms to reduce prevalence include household based surveys such as MICS and DHS. In relation to monitoring of service delivery data and coverage, UNICEF is supporting focus states to determine a state focus baseline for targeted LGAs. For this purpose, an administrative system which is being established in UNICEF focus states, Child Protection Management Information System (CPMIS), will be used to track, monitor and report results at outcome levels on a quarterly basis. In relation to birth registration service coverage, the CVRS information management system will be used to track progress towards achieving outcome results on a quarterly basis. Service delivery data originates from LGA level and is consolidated by leading ministry, department and agency with UNICEF support. Quarterly scorecards will be generated in child protection system strengthening focus states. UNICEF will provide technical support to the state leading ministries including through trainings and consultants to ensure data is systematically and routinely collected. UNICEF will provide support to analyse it.

The child protection section will support focus state governments to develop and implement a monitoring system and reporting mechanism as they adopt state action plans for child protection system strengthening. The action plans include a monitoring and evaluation framework that defines the indicators, periodicity, responsible institution and reporting periodicity. This framework has been developed by the nine states modelling the approach. This support will continue with a focus on improving government capacities to generate timely and accurate data to support evidence-based planning. UNICEF will also support the Federal Government in developing a robust monitoring and reporting framework for the implementation of the National Strategic Plan to End Child Marriage and FGM/C.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Note for the Record

Subject: **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)**

As part of the development of the [REDACTED] and in accordance with recommended practice, the UNICEF Country Office [REDACTED] has undertaken an initial screening of all proposed activities within each draft programme component to assess their potential impact on the environment.

The Country Office applied the recommended assessment methodology as described in the PPP Manual, Chapter 6, Section 3 (the Manual's 2011 version), namely Checklist 1 "Initial Screening". The completed checklist attached to this note reflects that the Country Office considers that the programme components contemplated in the draft Country Programme Document, submitted to the UNICEF [REDACTED], should have no impact on the environment.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]

Attachment 1 – Checklist 1 "*Initial Screening*"

[REDACTED]

Checklist 1- Initial Screening

Does the proposed programme or project contain activities that fall under one or more of the following categories? If the answer is **NO**, and EIA is not required, and the process is complete

- Extraction of water (e.g., groundwater, surface water, and rain water) NO
- Disposal of solid or liquid wastes (e.g., human faeces, animal wastes, used supplies from a health centre or health campaign) NO
- Use of chemical (e.g., pesticides, insecticides, paint and water disinfectant) NO
- Use of energy (e.g., coal, gas, oil, wood and hydro, solar or wind power) NO
- Exploitation of natural resources (e.g., trees, plants, minerals, rocks, soil) NO
- Construction work above household level (e.g., hospital or school) NO
- Changing land use (deforestation, forestation, and developing industrial housing or recreational centres) NO
- Agricultural production (e.g., growing crops, fish farming) NO
- Industrial production (e.g., small scale town/village workshops) NO

