

Building on the current programme, and responding to the new UNICEF Strategic Plan 2018-2022, the new Child Protection programme further pursues a vision of realizing that every child in PNG grow free from violence. The Outcome for child protection describes two sets of changes for the protection of girls, boys and women. These are (a) increased access to essential packages of both preventive and responsive service and (b) increased demand for and use of essential packages of preventive and responsive protection services including justice and birth registration. UNICEF is currently in the process of helping government develop essential packages of protection services. This will be followed by development of service standards. The essential packages will be harmonized with the Article 19 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child that promotes the importance of both prevention and response.

The child protection Outcome represents child protection priority issues, bottlenecks and barriers identified through situation analysis, which if achieved, will significantly contribute to the realization of PNG's Child Protection Policy principal outcomes i.e. (a) that all children in PNG are children are safe from all forms of violence, abuse and exploitation and (b) children who have been abused receive services that enhance their recovery and well-being and that their family and community connections are preserved. The programme will also contribute to the realization of Papua New Guinea's Strategy to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence (2016-2025).

These policies and strategies are envisaged to be implemented by several government Departments as well as national and international development partners who are working in protection sector including DFAT, EU, and USAID; Save the Children, Child Fund, World Vision, Caritas, FBOs, Oil Search Foundation; UN agencies etc. DFAT is currently the main source of funding for child protection and gender based violence in PNG. In its Aid investment plan (2017-2018) for PNG, DFAT aims to enhance its focus on child protection issues through supporting the PNG Government in the implementation of the *Lukautim Pikinini (Child Protection) Act (2015)*. The Australia Government also implements its flagship Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development, programme focusing on increasing women's leadership and influence in decision-making, increasing economic opportunities for women, and strengthening the national response to violence against women. Australia's renewed investments in the law and justice sector also continue to focus on strengthening access to justice and local conflict resolution mechanisms to promote community safety and security and address family and sexual violence. Furthermore, UNWOMEN, UNFPA, UNDP and WHO play key roles in addressing Family and Sexual Violence in PNG through Capacity Building, supporting preventive and responsive intervention as well as building evidence base for advocacy.

The UNICEF child protection programme complements the contribution of these development partners and is focused in areas of UNICEF's comparative advantage. This Theory of Change outlines how UNICEF's strategic interventions will lead to specific outputs and contribute to changes at outcome and impact levels. It also provides key assumptions, risks and mitigation measures.

At impact level the UNICEF child protection programme states that: **If** children benefit from reduced exposure to violence, abuse and exploitation and improved utilisation of protective care, support and justice services including birth registration, **then** it is also more likely that **SDG-5.2** on eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls including sexual and other types of exploitation; **SDG-16.2** on ending abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children; **SDG-16.3** Promote the rule of law and ensure equal access to justice for all and **SDG 16.9.1** Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, will be progressively achieved in PNG.

UNICEF PNG's theory of changes for child protection states that:

- **If** legislations that prohibit corporal punishment in all settings is enacted; and
- **If** interagency guidelines, protocols & plans for implementation of LPA & Juvenile Justice Acts are in place; and
- **If** multi-sectoral coordination mechanism in the form of Child and Family Service Council is established and functional at national and sub-national level; and
- **If** evidence base on child protection is improved to support advocacy for public and private sector investment in child protection; and
- **If** partners at national and sub-national level, including non-state actors, have increased capacity through in-service training, pre-service training and south-south cooperation; and

- **If** minimum packages of child protection services are developed; modelled in selected provinces, scaled up and institutionalized, and girls, boys and women are empowered to demand for and use these services and
- **if** innovative early detection, reporting and referral mechanism are established, and
- **if** caregivers, family members, communities and institutions have increased knowledge and skills to practice appropriate and positive child discipline strategies; and
- **If** young people understand gender-equitable practices and respectful relationships and are empowered with skills to manage risks of exposure to and involvement in violence and crime in all settings including online
- **If** national capacity for decentralised birth registration and certification is increased and birth registration services are integrated with health and education services and parents are empowered to use Birth Registration services where they are available and demand them where they are not;

Then the children of PNG will benefit from reduced exposure to violence, abuse and exploitation and improved utilisation of protective care, support and justice services.

The child protection theory of change envisions that the programme Outcome will result from delivering on the three key Outputs specified below, which are the necessary conditions and changes required during the country programme cycle to achieve the outcome.

- **National government has increased capacity to effectively plan, budget, coordinate and monitor implementation of key family and child protection laws and policies by 2022.**
- **Mandated government departments and civil society organizations in selected provinces have increased capacity to plan, budget and deliver essential packages of preventive and responsive protection services across health, welfare, education and justices sector by 2022.**
- **Communities, parents, caregivers, and adolescent girls and boys have increased awareness of the consequences of violence and have skills to protect children and women by 2022.**

These outputs will address bottlenecks and determinants related to the *enabling environment, supply and demand*. UNICEF is recognized as a global, regional and local leader on violence against children, access to justice for children and birth registration and can source technical experts for upstream policy advocacy and for downstream communications and development. Various NGOs, FBOs and sectoral government departments provide some preventive and responsive services but UNICEF's access to Government and systems puts the organization at an advantage for policy advocacy. The UNICEF child protection programme complements the contribution of other development partners, but is focused on areas of UNICEF comparative advantage. The programme will deploy the following strategies to achieve the planned outputs and outcome.

- **Evidence generation, Policy Dialogue and Advocacy:** UNICEF will work in partnership with child protection stakeholders and development partners to support evidence generation on violence against girls, boys and women, through deploying innovative electronic platforms for administrative data collection such as Child Protection Information System; GBV Information System. UNICEF will also support assessments, surveys, public expenditure reviews and formative researches focusing on understanding the scale of violence and underlying causes and use evidence for advocacy to generate public and private sector investment in child protection. Evidence generation and advocacy will also involve evaluation and dissemination of information on promising UNICEF and other partners' supported interventions such as parenting and family support interventions, decentralized health facilities based birth registration system, and juvenile crime prevention and diversion, for scale up and institutionalization. Advocacy for resources mobilization will also target leveraging of resources for child protection from District Service Improvement Plan budgets in selected provinces. Whilst the legal and policy framework for child protection is already strong, there are still some work remaining in the area of finalization of costed multi-sectoral implementation plan for child protection; development of sectoral protocols and guidelines and consequential reviews related to Lukautim Pikinini (child protection) Act (2015). UNICEF will also advocate for the full implementation of recommendations from the 2016 Universal Periodic Review, including the explicit prohibition of corporal punishment.
- **Capacity Development:** The child protection programme will build on and strengthen existing capacities at central and decentralized level while advocating with national authorities to address major human resources shortage particularly in Department for Development at national and sub-national levels. A three-pronged capacity building strategy will be adopted. First, UNICEF will support government-led capacity building initiatives to integrate child protection in pre-service training curriculum for police and magistrates

and establish a child protection social work practice certificate course either in the University of PNG or with institution of Public Administration. Second, technical advisory support will be provided to the Department for Community Development, in the form of secondment of an expert, to enhance the Capacity of the office of Child and Family Services to be able to lead, coordinate and facilitate the implementation of the Lukautim Pikinini, Civil Registration, and Family Protection Acts. Third, capacity building, in-service training and mentoring will be provided to government partners and civil society organizations, particularly in the 5 selected provinces, to support the modelling of the implementation of the Child Protection Policy and costed implementation plan for child protection. This training will focus on building critical mass of workforce at service delivery level. Systems for monitoring and evaluation of capacity development interventions will be developed during the first year of the programme. Capacity building will also focus on establishing a multi-sectoral national and sub-national child and family services council, as well as strengthening the capacity of the proposed parliamentary committee on child protection. UNICEF will also work with protection cluster partners to build the capacity of government, civil society organizations and communities to protect girls, boys and women in emergencies.

- **Partnerships:** During the current country programme, UNICEF worked with different partners, including the Department for Community Development; Department of Health; Department of Justice and Attorney General; PNG Royal Constabulary; Magisterial Services; Constitution and Law Reform Commission; Faith Based Organizations; UN and other development partners. The programme will build on and expand existing partnerships with Faith Based Organizations; National and International Non-Governmental Organizations, the UN system, other development partners; academia; social work professional association, as well as private sector, to build a coalition for advocacy; to support and expand services delivery and to leverage resources.
- **Innovation:** UNICEF-PNG will work with national partners, private sector and the UNICEF global innovation office to support the development or deployment of innovative technologies and approaches for the dissemination of child protection information to public and front-line child protection workers and volunteers. The programme will also support the deployment of innovative platforms such as Rapid-pro and mobile child protection information system for evidence generation and advocacy and social media innovations for prevention of on line abuse and exploitation. UNICEF will also advocate for and support the use of innovative mobile technology-based platform for increasing access to civil registration.
- **Services delivery:** UNICEF PNG will work with the Department for Community Development; other mandated government departments and civil society organizations to develop evidence-based standard minimum packages of essential services for child protection and gender based violence for PNG. UNICEF-PNG will then work with national, provincial and district authorities and, faith based and civil society organizations in selected provinces and build their capacity to model and institutionalize essential protection services. This will include (a) advocacy for investment in implementation of essential packages of protection services (b) implementation of prevention services such as parenting and family support programmes for adults and life skills training for adolescent boys and girls (c) establishing a mechanism for early detection; referral and case management across welfare, health, education and justice sectors; (d) strengthening the capacity of institutions providing core responsive services such as family support centres in the health sector; police family and sexual violence units; family courts; emergency accommodations or safe homes with faith based organizations and Department for community Development and family based alternative care services; diversion and alternative services for children in conflict with the law; (e) response to children affected by emergencies; and (f) supporting modelling of health and education facilities-based birth registration.
- **Communication for development:** In collaboration with the Communication for Development (C4D) specialist, the child protection programme will support key government and civil society partners in targeted provinces to explore new approaches in reaching families and communities and promoting evidence based prevention programme and create demand for protection services including birth registration. Creative communication techniques, from the development of relevant and appropriate messages to effective communication interventions, will be used to reach families and communities to promote and influence attitudes, practices and behaviors on positive discipline, while engaging children and adolescents to have a 'voice' on prevention of violence but also developing skills on how to protect themselves and their peers.

Child Protection and Communications will also aim at promoting utilization of existing responsive services and enabling communities to demand for the establishment of services to protect girls, boys and women.

- **Integration and cross sectoral linkages:** The child protection programme will strengthen linkages with Health in the areas of strengthening health sector capacity to respond to violence against children and women and improving survival and recovery, and facilitate the registration of children at birth; education sector in addressing school based violence, corporal punishment and bullying and promoting parenting programme; WASH programme in promote safe water and sanitation facility or structures particularly for girls.
- **South- South Triangular Cooperation:** To facilitate exchanges of information, best practice and learning and influence policies and programmes, UNICEF PNG will support South-South and Triangular Cooperation using existing networks in the Asia pacific in the area of violence prevention and response including improving access to justice for children, as well as continued involvement of PNG with the Brisbane Accord Group (BAG)²⁷ and other initiatives²⁸ to promote improved Civil Registration and Vital Statistics.

²⁷ <http://www.pacific-crvs.org/>

²⁸ <http://www.getinthepicture.org/>

PNG 2018-2022 Programme Strategy Notes – Child Protection

Impact

Girls and boys in PNG grow up free from violence

Outcome

Outcome: By 2022, girls, boys and women in PNG have increased access to and utilize essential packages of preventive and responsive protection services that promote their safety, well-being and access to justice.

Risks

- Natural disasters; economic shocks & shrinking fiscal space; political instability and tribal violence may impact government priorities, limit household capacity to access & utilize services, and lead to stress which can result in family separation and violence
- Entrenched social norms could mean that policy makers and parliamentarians may not prohibit corporal punishment at home

Assumptions

- Peace and stability in the country is maintained
- Relevant sectors recognize the benefits of violence prevention and support services and adopt multi-sectoral approach to child protection
- Effort to change social & cultural norms on violence against children receive broad public support, and utilization of services will be high

Intermediate outcome-level changes

The national child protection system is functional and effectively protects children from violence by 2022

Sub-national government authorities and civil society organizations deliver coordinated health, welfare, education and justices' services

Parents and care givers adopt non-violent disciplinary practice by 2022

UNICEF Outputs

National government have increased capacity to effectively plan, budget, coordinate and monitor implementation of key family and child protection laws and policies by

Mandated government departments and civil society organizations in 5 provinces have increased capacity to plan, budget and deliver essential packages of preventive and responsive protection services across health, welfare, and education and justices sectors by

Communities, parents, caregivers and girls and boys have increased awareness of the consequences of violence and have skills to protect children and women by 2022

Risks

- Political crises, tribal conflicts may affect UNICEF's program implementation and delivery of results
- Changing aid environment may affect UNICEF's capacity for resources mobilization. Quality programming, good resource management, and proactive resource mobilisation is required

Assumptions

- Peace and stability in the country is maintained
- Relevant sectors recognize the benefits of violence prevention and support services and adopt multi-sectoral approach to child protection
- Effort to change social & cultural norms on violence against children receive broad public support, and utilization of services will be high

Interventions Strategies

- Advocate** for & assist review of legislation to prohibit corporal punishment in all settings
- Technical support** to put in place interagency guidelines, protocols & plans for implementation of LPA & JJ Acts
- Strengthen multi-sectoral coordination** through the establishment and capacity building of Child and Family Services Council
- Strengthen evidence base** through establishment of **innovative** information system and research on drivers of violence
- Evidence-based advocacy** for increasing government and private sector funding for Child Protection

- Workforce capacity building** in health, education, community development & justice sectors through pre-service and in-service training to deliver specialized services
- Support modelling & institutionalization** of coordinated protective services (early detection, case management, post violence medical and psychosocial care, justice services, diversion, and alternative care services), including through **SS cooperation** to exchange technical knowledge/ resources on good models and promising practices.
- Build education-sector capacity to prevent and respond to violence** against and by children in schools, including corporal punishment, sexual violence, bullying, and inter-school fights.
- Partnership & capacity building** of CSOs and FBOs to undertake preventive and responsive services
- Support **innovation** to strengthen violence reporting and monitoring compliance with minimum standards of care and protection for children.
- Support capacity building and modelling of decentralized health and education systems based birth registration services

- Communication for development strategy**, including advocacy through **innovation**:
 - to support implementation and institutionalization of **positive parenting** education for mothers, fathers and care givers; and
 - to promote **gender equitable practices** and respectful relationships within households
 - to strengthen **life skills and empower girls and boys** on how to manage risks of exposure to and involvement in violence and crime.
 - to increase use of responsive protection services and birth registration service
- Support **innovation** to prevent and strengthen reporting of **online abuse** and exploitation of children.

Determinants

- Corporal punishment not prohibited in homes and schools
- Laws and polices not implemented.
- Lack of inter-agency protocols, guidelines; bench books for implementation of LPA and JJ Acts
- Lack of specific sectoral strategies i.e. health sector response to violence
- Low level of funding for child protection
- Lack of coordination mechanism
- Lack of evidence base to effectively influence policy, budget & program
- Inadequate financial resources

- Limited & delayed access to post violence medical, psychosocial and legal support and reintegration services
- Lack of alternative care services leading to re-victimization
- Lack of social protection program to provide early intervention for vulnerable boys and girls and their families
- Lack of systems and capacities for early detection, referral and case management system
- Limited skilled workforce in child protection at all level
- Lack of options for diversion & alternatives to detention
- Centralized and weak civil registration system

- Lack of appropriate parenting practice
- Lack of understanding of child development
- Attitude that support violent discipline
- Exposure to high levels of family violence and crime
- Care givers difficulty coping with anger and stressful event
- Family socio-economic stressors
- Gender inequality in the family
- Compensation practice hindering access to justice
- Low utilization of service
- Alcohol & substance abuse
- lack of understanding of importance of Birth Certificates

Deprivation

Girls and boys in PNG are exposed to high levels of violence and exploitation at home, in institutions, in public space and online and those who experienced violence have little access to care, support and justice services for their physical, mental and social wellbeing

[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

- | | |
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| • 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 |

