

Child Protection Systems

Eastern and Southern Africa



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A Global Mismatch/ESAR Legacy

The Numbers

- Violence: 1.5 billion
- FGM/C: 70 million
- W/o perm parents: 163 million
- Child marriage: 64 million
- Birth reg.: 51 million
- Domestic violence: 58%
- Many #s not available

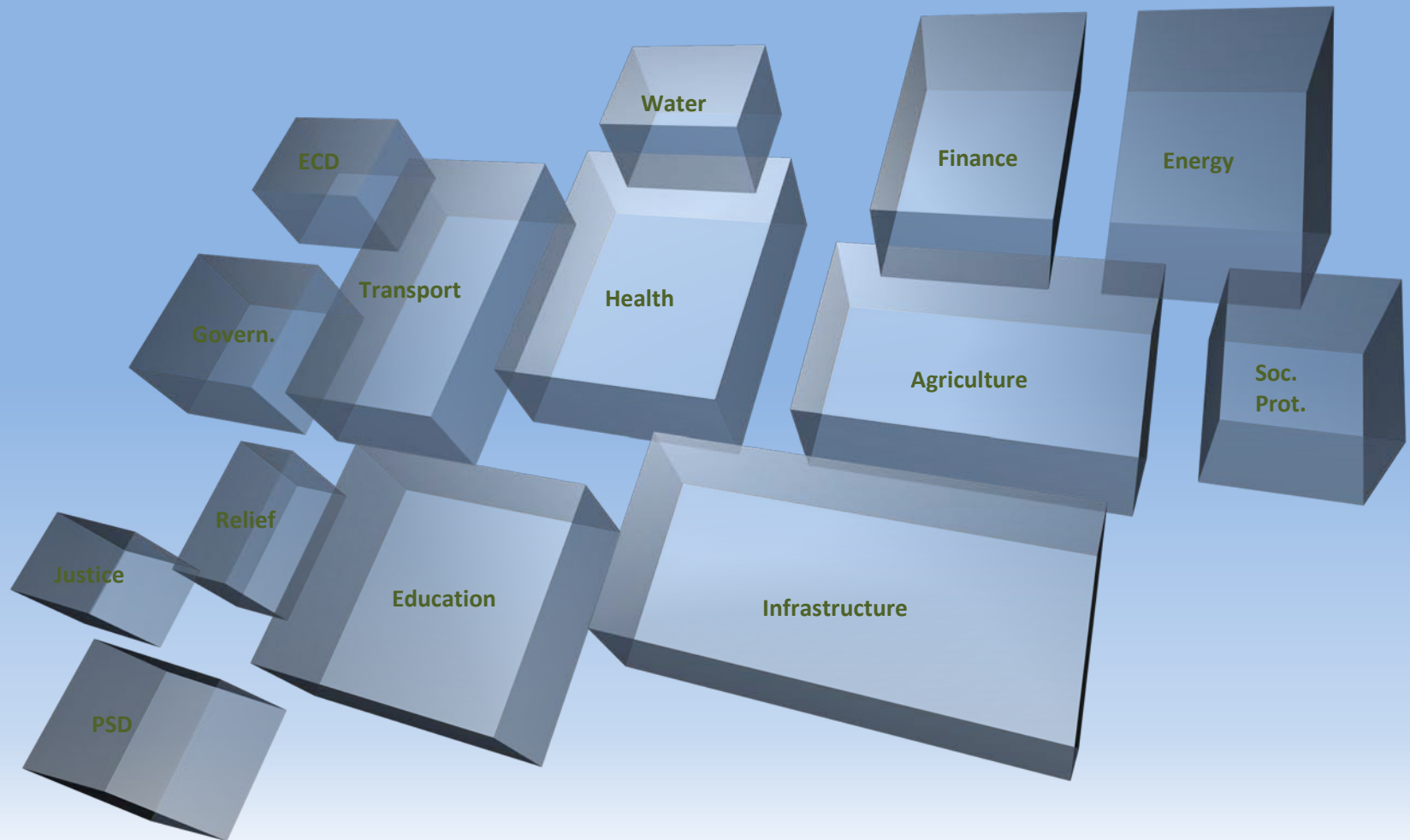
(Source: UNICEF, SWC '10, '11; Leiden)

The CP Response

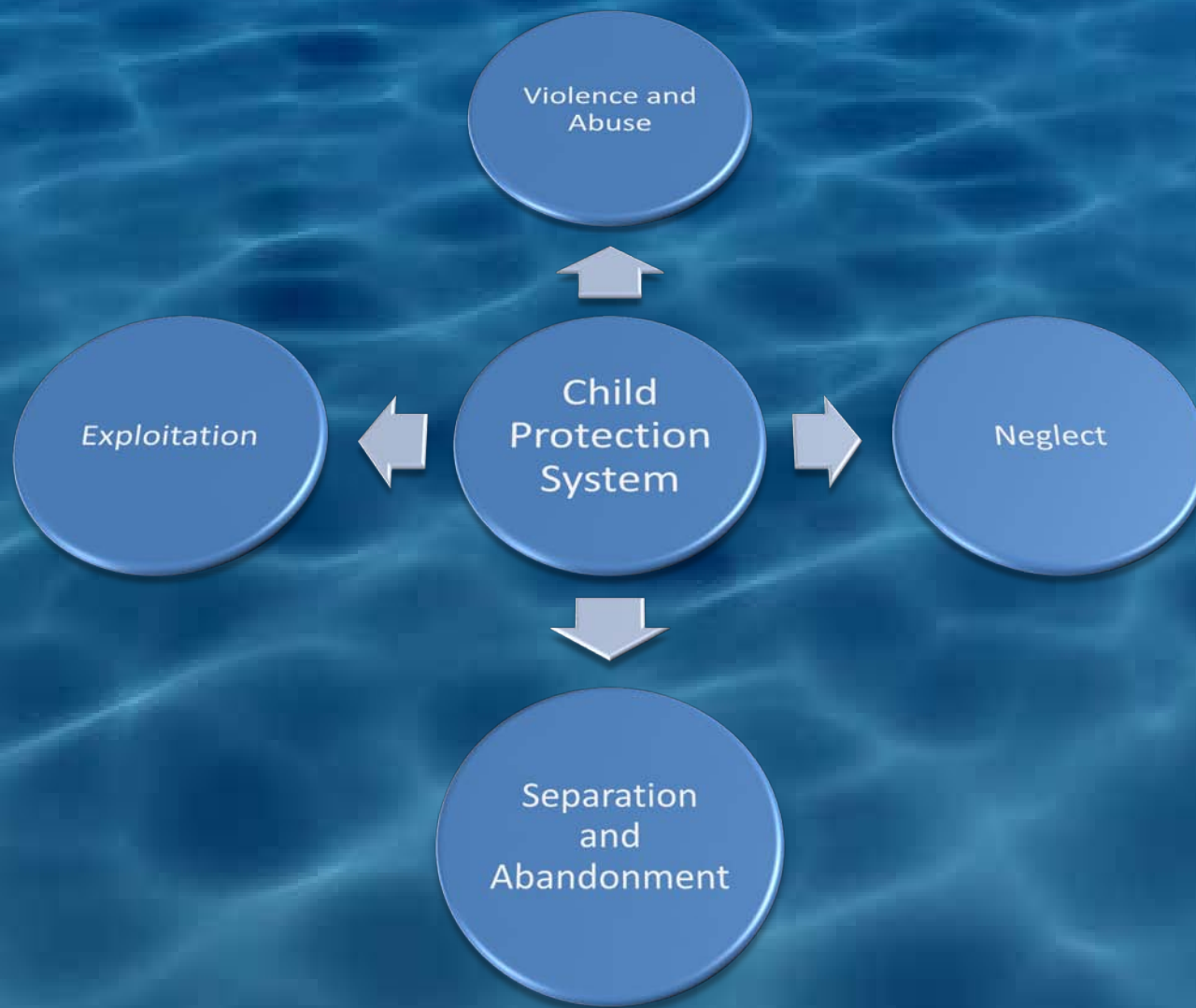
- UNICEF CP: \$325M (o/w \$91.8 emergencies)
- INGOs: Something equivalent to that
- Civil society/community
- Bilateral/other multilateral
- Government resources
- Private donors

Total OECD foreign aid in 2010: \$129 billion

Where in ESAR is...?



Up from the murky depths.....





The ESAR approach

- Articulate the ‘what’ and the ‘why’ of CP systems
- Build stakeholder consensus to move forward
- Nationally owned mapping and assessment:
 - Formal and informal
 - From community to national level
 - Broad consultation, child participation, verification
- Identify strengths, weaknesses, gaps
- Highlight priorities, strategize, cost
- Implement, learn and adapt

TOOLKIT STRUCTURE

General Country Information

Terminology

Policy Context

Basic Information and
Risk Profile

Data for
Decisionmaking

Global Context

Summary Charts and
Tables

Continuum of Care (community)

Resource Mobiliz./Fiscal Accountab.

System Overview

Structures, Functions
and Capacities

Specific Ministries
(Secondary)

Specific Ministries
(Core)

Ministry Strategy and
Priorities

Community Structures,
Functions, Capacities

Children and Justice

Justice Process

Civil Society

Summary and Strategy Development

Summary of Priorities

Sector Costing Tool

Moving Forward

Annexes

Capacity Costing

Bibliography

Process



● Articulate and engage on the systems agenda

● Stakeholder and community engagement and coordination

● Initiate Mapping

● Work vertically and horizontally

● Describe and assess

● Consultations on priorities and strategy

● Finalize and cost strategy

● Mobilize government, donors to support



System Strategies

- System description
- Situation analysis/diagnosis
- Vision/objectives
- Strategy
- Implementation plan/responsible parties
- Costs/monitoring

COSTING

DEVELOPMENT OF KENYA'S CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM: PROGRAM AND COSTING

TOTAL PROGRAM COSTS

	2011/2012			2012/2013			2013/2014			TOTAL
	MTEF/budget request	Current MTEF Gap	Donor Request	MTEF/budget request	Current MTEF Gap	Donor Request	MTEF/budget request	Current MTEF Gap	Donor Request	
Component 1: Strengthening the Legal Framework for Child Protection	-		1,500	1,000		950	-		19,580	23,030
Component 2: Improving the Organization, Management and Administration of Child Protection	534,800	105,000	29,000	510,000	105,000	22,850	510,000	105,000	19,775	1,941,425
Component 3: Enhancing the Quality and Access of Child Protection Services and Benefits	775,725	703,725	10,725	540,200	468,200	-	540,200	468,200	-	3,506,975
Component 4: Strengthening the Capacity of the Justice System to Respond to Children's Needs	49,050		9,550	49,050		3,400	49,050		3,400	163,500
TOTAL	1,359,575	808,725	50,775	1,100,250	573,200	27,200	1,099,250	573,200	42,755	5,634,930
TOTAL PROGRAM	5,634,930	NOTE: OVC-CT IS IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE FIGURES.								
DONOR REQUEST	120,730									

Country Status: Mapping and Assessment

Kenya, Namibia, Tanzania: **Complete**

Burundi, Malawi, Somaliland, Zambia:
End in Sight

Angola, Ethiopia, Rwanda: **Underway**

Botswana, Eritrea, Mozambique,
South Sudan, Swaziland, Zimbabwe:
Launching



Putting the Pieces Together '11-12



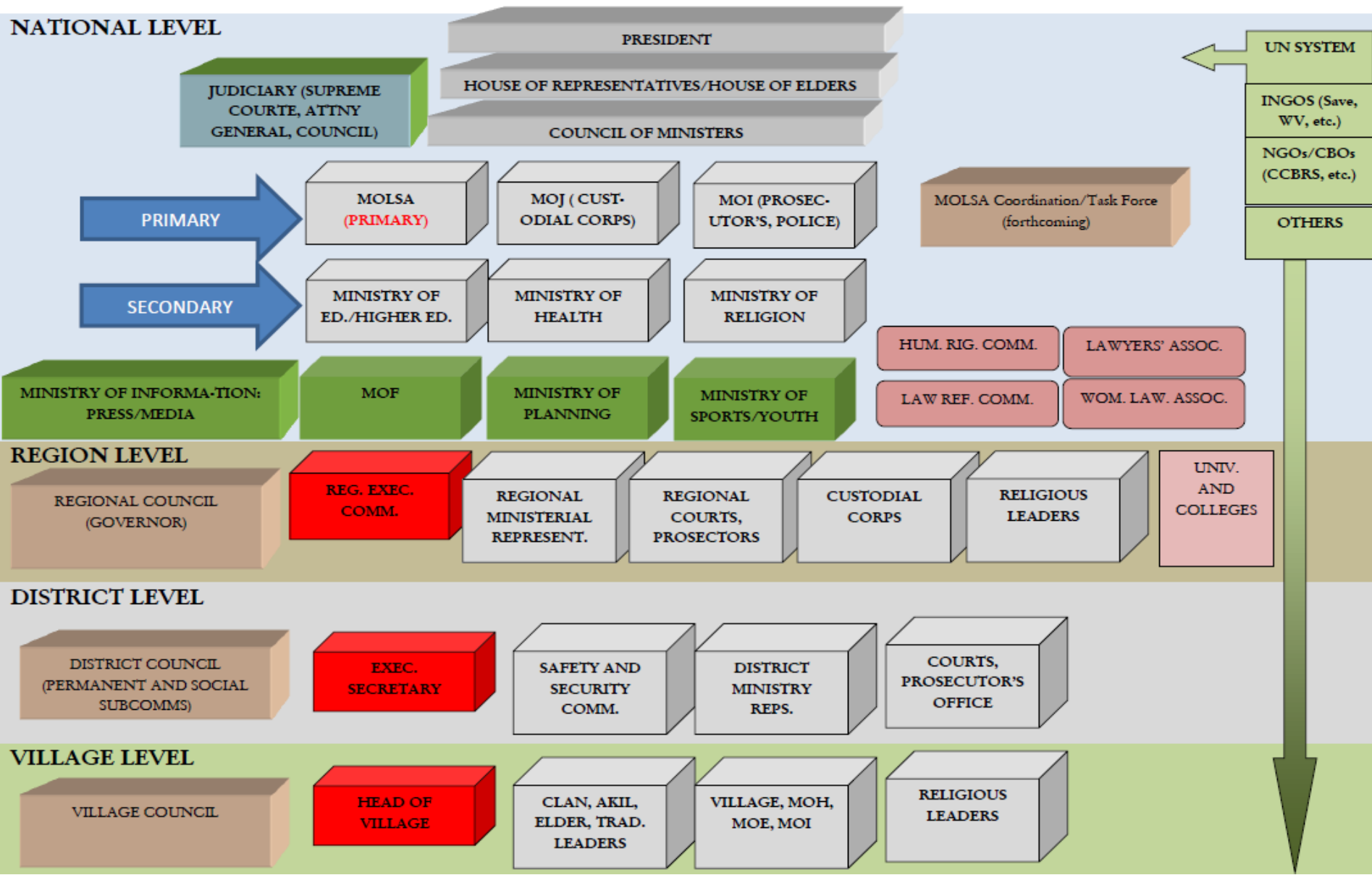
- Intensive cross country dialogue (network meetings, convenings)
- Integration of VAC, M&E
- Orientations/webinars
- Conceptual framework and investment case

Somaliland



- Intensive community dialogue
- One (!) CP task force
- Central to local coordination
- Policy agenda
- KAP key at all levels
- NPA
- CP pooled funding?

SOMALILAND'S CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM: CORE STRUCTURES



Investment case elements

- Missing piece of poverty reduction/equity agenda
- Not a fiscal issue (cur exp. <0.1% GDP in Kenya)
- Public sector service gaps/ratios
- Redeployment of donor/NGO resources to better use
- Cost comparison studies (very limited)
- Reduced demand for health services over life cycle (violence/abuse)
- Improved educational performance (violence/abuse)
- Reduced incarceration levels (if successful)
- Possibly higher earnings (life cycle)?
- Social and community harmony





Indicators and evidence

- Major gaps in available, reliable and timely indicators
- Limited guidance on what an appropriate CP monitoring agenda should look like
- No life cycle research showing investment case for CP (very limited health/education)
- Heavy reliance on qualitative studies the reality
- Controlled VAC studies a major opportunity
- Young Lives project (2002+) in Ethiopia, India, Vietnam and Peru yielding longitudinal data

Some early wins

- Clearly articulated approach to CP systems
- Strategy and methodology developed and launched
- New coordination mechanisms emerging
- CP strategies linked to MTEF/NPA
- Donor engagement and interest
- Review of data/information collection systems/prioritization
- Significant amounts of information
- Sector teams are energized!





System observations...





Other observations



Legislative gaps, coordination, implementation



Policy matters in sometimes surprising ways



Issue invisibility and information hunger



Focusing on local knowledge/training systems



“Prevention to response” a struggle for all

Three Discussion Items

One

How to strengthen the capacity of Africa and Africans to own and support the overall systems agenda (in the context of declining external support)?

Two

What strategies are available to provide incentives to communities to strengthen CP mechanisms?

Three

How does this link to the broader social sector, governance, and fiscal programs supported by the WB, regional banks, IMF?



Where in ESAR is....?

