1. Introduction


The biggest challenge facing the Child Protection Programme is violence against children, particularly against girls, that is widespread and tolerated throughout Cameroonian society. The humanitarian crises in the Far Northern region (where Boko Haram operates) and in the East (where refugees from Central African Republic flood in) leave children exposed to the most severe rights violations, including abduction, family separation, rape, and arbitrary detention.

Compounding these challenges, Cameroon has seen a dramatic decline in civil registrations during the past 10 years.

The UNICEF Child Protection Programme for 2018-2020 will prioritise strengthening the child protection system against violence and exploitation, with a particular focus on sexual violence against girls, and promoting changes in social norms around child marriage. It will also promote birth registration within Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) sectoral reform. The child protection response to the humanitarian crisis in the far northern region will continue to be a priority.

During the last country programme, progress was made in CRVS reform, a national policy on child protection was initiated, and work to eliminate child marriage gained momentum. However, child protection services are still weak, and more needs to be done to support community-level work in these areas.

Building on the lessons learnt from the previous programme, the next programme will concentrate on putting into practice two new government strategies: the National Child Protection Policy (under finalisation) and the national action plan for CRVS. In addition, the programme will support the recently launched government campaign to eliminate child marriage and will build on the success of the child protection work in the humanitarian response.

2. Prioritised Issues and Areas

Across Cameroon, thousands of children are the victims of violence and harmful practices rooted in social norms, gender discrimination, or tradition, such as child marriage and sexual violence against girls. These practices have irreversible consequences and negative effects on the life, development, health, nutrition, education and protection of a child.

Yet Cameroon’s child protection system is weak and needs support to adequately address these challenges. As documented in the National Study on Child Protection Systems Mapping, most cases of violence and abuse occur within families or communities. There is a limited understanding by
duty-bearers of the impact of violence and abuse on children or of the strategies needed to prevent or respond to it.¹ There is unequal access to social welfare services and limited quality child protection service delivery on the ground. Because of the poor state of the child justice system, children can’t access adequate legal protection, and the prosecution of perpetrators of violations against children is extremely rare. There is no mechanism for systematic data collection on violence from the local to the national level, and data generally comes from large surveys, such as MICS and DHS.

According to the MICS 2014, 65% of children are victims of physical violence in their homes and 80% of them experience emotional violence as a form of discipline². The prevalence of these kinds of violence cuts across gender, household economic situation or geographical disparities. But girls also experience high rates of sexual violence: 22% of girls aged 15-19 reported experiencing sexual violence or rape at least once in their life, and, in 60% of the cases, the perpetrator was their husband or partner³. Data also show that 70% of them have never requested assistance or ever shared their experience with someone else. The magnitude of violence against children raises great concern and is exacerbated by social tolerance of violence, exclusion and discrimination.

Adolescent girls are at particular risk. A quarter of them have been victims of violence, and, as teenagers, their risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, is high. Their significant participation in unions (24% report being members) and the high rate of teenage pregnancy (30% of girls give birth before 18) make them more vulnerable to violence, abuse and other violations or deprivations. In the northern and eastern parts of the country, the proportion of girls married before 18 can reach 56%. The consequences of child marriage are known, and data show that the maternal mortality rate among adolescent girls is 28%.

Registering children at birth is a critical step in providing them with lifelong protection. Only through registration can children be recognised as legal citizens, and this, in turn, ensures them access to basic social and health care services. But birth registrations for children under 5 have declined over the past 20 years, and currently 44% of children under 5 do not have a birth certificate, depriving them of their first basic right to identity. The lowest rates of birth registrations are in the Far Northern and Eastern regions. During the past three years, UNICEF has played a critical role in advocating for, producing evidence on, and mobilising key donor interests around civil registration, including with the European Union, the World Bank, Canada, and Germany.

UNICEF has a special comparative advantage in the prevention of and response to violence against girls and boys. At the global level, UNICEF adopted the SDG Goals, targets and indicators addressing violence (16.2, 5.2 and 5.3). UNICEF is also a founding member of the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children, and this will be a great opportunity for Cameroon to contribute by generating evidence on violence against children. UNICEF has also developed, together with WHO and other international partners, the technical package INSPIRE, which includes seven strategies to end violence against children. Cameroon can use those guidelines as it develops standards and tools

² MICS 2014
³ DHS/MICS 2011
for violence prevention and response. UNICEF also has a leading role in the area of social norms research and programming, specifically around Female Genital Mutilation and Cutting (FGM/C) and child marriage. Though Cameroon is not yet part of the global joint UNICEF/UNFPA programme to end child marriage, the current child protection programme has generated evidence on this issue through a study of social norms that will serve as the basis for the C4D strategy for the new programme.

The child protection system mapping conducted in 2012 revealed a series of bottlenecks in Cameroon. The most significant is that there is a disconnect between the formal systems for child protection and the beliefs and practices of communities. Most families and communities prioritise community harmony and consensus over individual children’s rights. Based on the lessons learnt, the new programme will pay attention to the role of families and communities in the prevention of violence. UNICEF’s Child Protection Programme in Cameroon is already playing a critical role in promoting and supporting the government in gathering evidence and providing technical capacity to build a functioning child protection system, both by supporting the development of the National Child Protection Policy and by promoting positive social changes in the communities. The new country programme will be an opportunity to model a decentralised system in three districts (arrondissements) in the Centre, Far Northern and Eastern regions.

Child protection in humanitarian crises is also a major concern in Cameroon. Boko Haram’s incursions along the Nigeria-Cameroon border have increased the number internally displaced people within the Far North region to almost 200,000; about 60% of those are children in need of psychosocial support and protection from sexual violence and other abuse. Security problems in the neighbouring countries are also leading to an influx of refugees, further straining the already insufficient access to basic and social services. In 2016, child protection actors identified 3,400 unaccompanied and separated children in the Far North region alone. After numerous suicide bombings carried out by young children, including young girls, there is growing distrust in the region of all children and adolescents. In an effort to strengthen security in the region, security forces have undertaken several raids to dismantle some Koranic schools. Many displaced children, children associated with the street and from broken homes, have been arrested and detained without legal justification and without proper social support. Dozens of children are being held on suspicion of association with Boko Haram, including some at a military base. While it is challenging to understand the level of association of these children with Boko Harm, they should be treated as victims, but the response of and coordination between the welfare and justice sector actors are still too weak to adequately handle cases involving children as victims, witnesses to crimes or alleged offenders.

### 3. Theory of Change for the Child Protection Programme

The long-term vision of the Child Protection Programme is better protection for children from sexual and physical violence, the progressive elimination of child marriage, and the universal registration of children at birth. Attention will particularly be paid to those children who are at higher risk of violence because of their vulnerabilities, such as girls, unaccompanied and separated children, children deprived of their liberty, children in extreme poverty, children placed in alternative care, children affected by humanitarian crises, and orphaned children.
At the upstream level, UNICEF will focus on strengthening partnerships with the African Initiative APAI/CRVS, the European Union, the World Bank, UNFPA, Canada, and Members of Parliament. In downstream work, C4D approaches will be at the centre of the strategy along with the use of innovation for modelling outreach service delivery.

Partnerships will also be strengthened with all ministries with a child protection mandate, and collaboration with other UN agencies will continue on child marriage and violence against girls.

**Outcome: By 2020, children, especially adolescent girls, are better protected from violence, abuse exploitation and harmful practices, including in humanitarian emergencies.**

The programme will strengthen the child protection system to allow a more effective identification of and response to violations of children’s right, including in emergency situations. In addition, efforts will focus on changing community beliefs and attitudes towards harmful practices, including child marriage and sexual violence that will eventually lead to positive changes for the well-being of children.

Changes in violence prevention and response will happen when a combination of strategies are put into place. For example, UNICEF efforts to push the parliament to pass a law to harmonise the age for marriage to 18 for both girls and boys will be most effective if combined with changes in social norms and social mobilisation efforts.

**Output 1: Child protection service providers and community-based actors are able to prevent, identify, refer and respond to child rights violation, including in humanitarian emergencies.**

The focus for achieving this output will be on implementing interventions in select test areas (arrondissements) in order to model a child protection prevention, referral and response system that engages decentralised services, civil society, communities, and traditional leaders. The system modelled will create linkages between the decentralised services (welfare, social centres, justice, civil registration, health, and education), community-based organisations and traditional structures, including religious and youth-based ones.

A child protection information management system will monitor the model’s effectiveness. The system will serve to improve the ability of services to respond to children, particularly girls, who are victims of violence and, at the same time, it will feed the development of a national system. The three model districts (arrondissements) will be Yaounde 2 (Central region), Mokolo (Far Northern region) and one in the Eastern region. These districts were chosen either based on poor performance on indicators, the population’s demand for and the availability of services, or for the district’s vicinity to the national government. A special focus will be placed on violence against girls, including child marriage.

Regarding CRVS, in line with the objectives of the strategic plan, UNICEF will support and facilitate interoperability between civil registration and the health system to increase coverage of both institutional and non-institutional birth registration. UNICEF will help to strengthen the capacities of all concerned actors in birth registration, particularly medical personnel, and to promote service
mobility towards the population. To strengthen the capacity of all actors, UNICEF will ensure that civil registrars, medical personnel and community health volunteers are effectively trained on the new procedure and tool and that this effort is continuous. UNICEF will also work to improve the availability and mobility of the civil registration service, including support for birth registration in the most marginalised areas.

The child protection emergency response will be strengthened and expanded to provide essential child protection services to refugees, IDPs and affected host communities. As lead of the Child Protection Working Group with the ministry of social affairs, UNICEF will ensure that an integrated package of activities is implemented, focusing on: i) increasing community participation and empowerment in building child protection community-based mechanisms (CPCBM), ii) preventing and responding to family separation by scaling-up tracing and family reunification, iii) supporting the government, local authorities and NGOs in the provision of quality community-based psychosocial support as well as monitoring and supervision at regional and community levels, iv) preventing and responding to sexual violence against girls, v) supporting the release and social reintegration of children in arbitrary detention and allegedly associated with armed groups, and vi) raising awareness on monitoring and reporting mechanisms of six grave violations.

By investing in local capacity to address humanitarian needs in child protection, UNICEF, along with its strategic partnerships in the government other UN agencies, NGOs and other partners, will optimise the linkages between the emergency response and the child protection system’s interventions. The programme will build on UNICEF’s multi-sector integrated approach developed in 2016-17 with Child Protection, Education and C4D - Social Mobilisation to create safer environments for children, youth and adolescents.

In all of this work, the government is committed to providing logistical support and staff to CP services to ensure service delivery.

Output 2: Adolescent girls and boys, parents and community leaders have increased knowledge of and capacity to prevent and respond to child rights violations, including child marriage.

The persistence of child marriage in Cameroon is the result of a combination of structural factors and sociocultural norms. These include: poverty; lack of educational and economic opportunities; social expectations of behaviour; discrimination against girls and women and restrictive gender roles; beliefs about the protection of girls; and a low awareness of and access to alternatives. Like in many other African countries, in some contexts, child marriage is viewed as a way to release families from the financial burden of a girl while preserving honour and protecting girls. Evidence suggests that when such structural and sociocultural causes are eliminated, the practice declines and ultimately ends. Equally, a failure to engage with families and the broader community on child marriage will undermine success.

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5. idem
Violence against children, especially girls, in families, communities and educational institutions is pervasive and rooted in gender discrimination and the different role that girls and women have in the society.

UNICEF’s efforts to generate evidence on the causes of violence and child marriage, mentioned above, will be crucial for achieving this output. Quantitative and qualitative research will be conducted to better understand the social dynamics, magnitude, risks and protective factors around violence against girls. This will be the foundation of developing a C4D strategy.

Additionally, UNICEF will support and work closely with the Ministry of Women and Families, civil society, international NGOs and other UN agencies to provide technical support to the national campaign on ending child marriage, which is part of African Union Campaign to End Child Marriage. UNICEF will support the elaboration of a national costed strategy and tools for social and behaviour change.

Furthermore, UNICEF will use innovative strategies, such as U-report, to encourage young people and communities to express their opinions and eventually to bring about positive change on child marriage. Partnership with UNFPA, UNWOMEN, and key donors, such as Canada, will be strengthened.

Effective CRVS reform requires innovative communication strategies to ensure the population knows to ask for birth registry. To that end, UNICEF will provide financial and technical assistance to BUNEC for the development of a community sensitisation strategy in collaboration with all the stakeholders (MINSANTE, MINJUSTICE, MINDUB, MINPROFF, etc.) that takes into consideration the newly developed procedure, innovations and both urban and rural contexts. Through a combination of these strategies, UNICEF is expecting the birth registration rate of children under 5 in health facilities to increase by 90% by 2021, which is the target of the national strategic plan.

Output 3: Government and key stakeholders (national and decentralised) have an increased capacity to coordinate, plan and monitor interventions in a legal framework to protect children.

Interventions will focus on advocacy and technical support to the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Family and Women, the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation, BUNEC (National Office of Civil Registration) and the Ministry of Justice.

In particular, our advocacy will focus on calling for: the implementation of laws and policies to prevent and respond to violence and other harmful practices, including child marriage; increased budget allocations to child protection services; and an improved monitoring system of violence against children. This output also builds on the recently developed five-year, multi-sectoral costed strategic plan for the CRVS, for which UNICEF advocacy was critical. Over the next three years, UNICEF will continue to provide technical and financial assistance to the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation (MINATD) and BUNEC to continue CRVS reform.

A special emphasis will be placed on generating cross-sectoral evidence on violence in order to spur policy dialogue and engagement on the issue. UNICEF Cameroon will conduct quantitative and qualitative research to strengthen the evidence on and understand the causes and social dynamics
around the issue of child marriage. UNICEF will continue to lead advocacy to encourage parliamentarians to revise the national law on the minimum age for marriage from 15 to 18 and to raise awareness among the public and policymakers of the consequences of child marriage.

The ongoing development of the National Policy on Child Protection (under finalisation) represents a significant step for the protection of children from violence. Once it is finalised, efforts will focus on coordination mechanisms among ministries to implement the policy.

Advocacy efforts will continue with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of the Family and Women, the Ministry of Justice, the Parliament and lawmakers’ networks to reflect these changes in either a new Family Code or in the “Family Book” of the draft Civil Code.

UNICEF will build the new programme on the lessons learnt from the CRVS comprehensive assessment and costed action plan process. UNICEF’s strategy will focus on i) policy dialogue and expanded partnerships, ii) national interventions to support coordination, planning, monitoring and evidence generation, iii) and decentralised interventions in targeted districts in the North and East to stimulate demand for birth registration. UNICEF will continue to help coordinate the work of donors and relevant ministries to ensure they are engaged in the same vision and leverage their resources for the implementation of the costed plan. The programme will support the implementation, coordination and monitoring of the costed strategic action plan on CRVS. This will include advocating for legal reforms in line with UN standards, promoting interoperability with other sectors, and strengthening BUNEC’s capacity. Specifically, UNICEF will support BUNEC in developing a national standard operating procedure in collaboration with the health sector.

This programme will also work to bring national laws in line with international standards as far as humanitarian emergencies are concerned. The programme will continue to raise awareness and train relevant stakeholders on internationally ratified laws. UNICEF will continue to promote the implementation of international agreements ratified by Cameroon, specifically resolution 16/12 of 2005, the Paris Commitments to Protect Children from Unlawful Recruitment or Use by Armed Forces or Armed Groups, and the N’Djamena Declaration of June 2010 on the Protection of Women and Children in Times of Armed Conflict. Furthermore, we propose an amendment of law No. 2014/228 of 23 December 2014 to clarify that its provisions do not apply to minors.

Within UNICEF, the Child Protection section will collaborate with the Partnership Advocacy and Communication section to strengthen advocacy work with the government to encourage the passage of laws that move forward the national agendas on child marriage and violence against children. We envision using the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children to generate stronger evidence to stimulate political engagement.

The programme’s theory of change is presented in the annex.

4. Results Structure

The programme’s results structure is presented visually in Table 1.
5. Monitoring Outputs and Demonstrating UNICEF’s Contribution to Outcomes

Progress towards achieving outputs and their contribution to the outcome will be measured by i) the M&E plan, ii) the RAM, iii) the indicator-tracking sheets, iv) the work plans, v) the budgets, and iv) HACT monitoring.

The M&E plan will be developed and updated on a regular basis. The programme will ensure the measurement of output indicators through the national routine data collection system – once established – as well as through specific surveys to provide baselines and the mid-term situation. The programme will use MICS 2014 indicators, SDGs, the study on social norms around child marriage, and the VAC survey (2018) for baseline indicators on violence incidence and dynamics and access of victims to services.

The RAM will be used to monitor the status of results and related indicators. Work plans and expenditure reports will also be used to monitor the outputs in relation to the level of expenditure. The programme will specifically work at the decentralised level – in the three targeted zones – to develop and test an information management system whereby indicators will be defined and monitored throughout the programme cycle.

Indicators will touch on social welfare services, child justice, security, education and health, and they will help to monitor progress towards child protection service delivery and referral mechanisms between the formal and informal systems. These indicators will be part of indicator-tracking sheets. This work will be done in close collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs and its Statistical Unit and decentralised services, with the ministry coordinating. As far as humanitarian interventions are concerned, the programme M&E plan will be aligned with the previously agreed HAC/HPM indicators.

To track progress in birth registrations, the programme will use the MICS 2014 indicators, the M&E system of the strategic plan and baseline indicators. The programme will also use a baseline and end-of-project indicator to measure the availability of birth registration services to the most vulnerable populations, as well as innovative strategies, including the use of ITC and interoperability with health.

Throughout the country programme, Child Protection and core ministry staff will be trained on monitoring and HACT to ensure programme impact and effective use of financial and material resources and of technical assistance provided.

6. Resource Requirements

7. Eventual Risks and Planned Responses
Children, especially adolescent girls, are better protected from violence, abuse exploitation and harmful practices, including in humanitarian emergencies.

**Output**

- A referral system is in place and coordination among CP formal services, civil societies, communities and other sectors is functional
- Social and Judicial services adopt minimum quality standards
- Health worker and civil registrars declare and register births in line with the newly developed SOP
- Limited financial resources, absence of political will
- Demand: Adolescent girls and boys, parents and community leaders have increased knowledge of and capacity to prevent and respond to child rights violations, including child marriage.
- Communities are exposed to messages about rights of girls and boys to live free of violence and child marriage.
- Peer groups are able to provide support, life skills and information to adolescents, especially girls
- Communities and traditional leaders are informed about the law and sensitised to the harmful consequences of child marriage and violence against children
- Parents, communities, traditional and religious leaders are informed about the importance and procedure of birth registration
- Services with CP mandates are trained and equipped with CP coordination frameworks, standards and tools to ensure quality services delivery
- Community-based actors have clear ToRs regarding their CP responsibilities and action plans to protect children
- Training of trainers at central level
- Build capacity of government, civil society and community-based organisations to deliver child protection services and monitor violations committed against children in humanitarian crises
- Pilot approaches on a limited scale to assess and document results and potential for future replication on a larger scale

**Assumption**

- Families’ and communities’ perceptions and attitudes are more conducive to prevent violence, child marriage and to register children at birth
- Families and communities are increasingly willing to prevent and refer cases of child marriage and violence against children
- Supply: Child Protection service providers and community-based actors are able to prevent, identify, refer and respond to child rights violations, including in humanitarian crises
- Enabling environment: Government and key stakeholders (national and decentralised) have an increased capacity to coordinate, plan and monitor interventions in a legal framework to protect children.
- Monitoring system from decentralised level is producing data on violence
- National standards and tools for social workforce are developed
- National standard operating procedure for civil registration is in place
- MOU between MINSANTE and MINATD/BUNEC is developed

**Risk**

- Lack of community engagement
- Security constraints in Far North and eastern regions
- Limited financial resources, absence of political will
- Model an integrated outreach service delivery system, promoting coordination between formal and informal mechanisms
- Integration and cross-sectoral linkages to establish a referral pathway among welfare, health, justice and education
- Implementation of decentralised data collection system on violence
- Build capacity of key service providers (social welfare, civil registration, justice, security, health and education) on new standards and tools
- Develop and implement CAD integrated strategy to stimulate positive changes
- Community mobilisation around child marriage and birth registration
- Mass media awareness campaign on child marriage and birth registration
- Promote information-sharing on legal instruments among traditional and religious leaders
- Engage youth and communities by using innovative strategies, such as U-report
- Build capacity of key ministries in multi-sector planning, coordinating, and budgeting
- Invest in generating evidence and research on the magnitude of violence and child marriage
- Policy dialogue and advocacy for the revision of national laws and efforts to strengthen the legal and political framework
- Technical support to the key ministries for the development of standards for social workers and para-social workers for MINAS and national standard operating procedure for BUNEC
- Support to the national registry office (BUNEC) in coordinating, implementing and monitoring the national strategic plan for civil registry reform
- Advocate for resource mobilisation among the PTFs for implementation of national strategic plan CRVS, and national campaign to end child marriage
### Table 1: Results Structure

#### CHILD PROTECTION RESULTS STRUCTURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Means of verification</th>
<th>Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome:</strong> By 2020, children, especially adolescent girls, are better protected from violence, abuse exploitation and harmful practices, including in humanitarian emergencies.</td>
<td>Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>DHS/MICS</td>
<td>MINAS, INS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by age group and place of occurrence</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18</td>
<td>Before age 15: 10%</td>
<td>Before age 18: 31%</td>
<td>MICS 2014</td>
<td>MINPROFF, INS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Law on the minimum legal age for marriage harmonised with international conventions</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Official Bulletin</td>
<td>MINJUSTICE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 1:</td>
<td>Child protection service providers and community-based actors are able to prevent, identify, refer and respond to child rights violations, including in humanitarian emergencies.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>MICS 2014</td>
<td>MINATD/BUNEC, MINSANTE, INS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of decentralised services (social services, justice, police) with at least one person trained in the application of case management standards and data collection</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>Monitoring visit reports</td>
<td>MINAS, DRAS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of reported cases of violence</td>
<td>TbD</td>
<td>Administrative data</td>
<td>MINAS (Statistical Unit)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of facilities with health workers trained in the birth registration process in targeted areas</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>Administrative data</td>
<td>MINATD/BUNEC and MINSANTE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of civil registration offices with trained civil registrars</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>Administrative data</td>
<td>MINATD/BUNEC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of villages with community-based mechanisms to monitor birth registration</td>
<td>TbD</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Administrative data and reports</td>
<td>DRAS, CBOs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of targeted of children who received psychosocial support in the humanitarian areas</td>
<td>TbD</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>HAC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 2:</td>
<td>By 2020, Adolescent girls and boys, parents and community leaders have increased knowledge and capacity to prevent and respond to child rights violations, including</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of households with at least one member (among girls/boys/women/men) who regularly participates in dialogues promoting gender</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>Baseline and final survey</td>
<td>CBOs, MINPROFF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 3: By 2020, Government and key stakeholders (national and decentralised) have an increased capacity to coordinate, plan and monitor interventions in a legal framework to protect children.</td>
<td>Costed operational plan to implement the national child protection policy implemented with sectoral commitments from concerned ministries</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Plan approved and officially launched</td>
<td>MINAS, MINPROFF, MINJUSTICE, MINATD/BUNEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Standard Operating Procedure regarding birth registration approved</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>SOP document approved</td>
<td>MINATD/BUNEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOU between MINATD/BUNEC and MINSANTE</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>MOU approved MINATD/BUNEC and MINSANTE</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National standard for social workforce published and applied</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>The approved standard MINAS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of functional multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms at national and decentralised levels in place</td>
<td>2 (national platform on child protection; national platform on child marriage)</td>
<td>5 (inter-ministerial CRVS coordination committee; regional coordination group on child protection; district child protection coordination mechanism)</td>
<td>Coordination meeting reports MINAS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>