1. Introduction
Conflict and political instability over recent decades have diminished governmental authority and weakened rule of law institutions. Mechanisms for child protection are extremely limited and will be further stretched with the increase in Federal Member States. The absence of a framework for law and order places children in exploitative and abusive environments and government is yet to define an effective child protection system to ensure regulation of child protection actors and services for the most vulnerable children.

Security challenges, conflict and widespread poverty have led to the breakdown of family protective mechanisms, hence damaging the lives of children. The lack of livelihood opportunities is fuelling the recruitment of young men and boys into armed forces, as well as the sexual exploitation of girls and women. At household level, male members of the family have authority over the lives of girls and women are controlled in every aspect. Older children, (both boys and girls) are seen as a resource instead of being protected and nurtured for effective growth and development.

The current drought affecting Somalia since the last quarter of 2016 led to the movement of about 600,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) according to UN OCHA. Population displacement due to chronic conflict, droughts and famines has resulted in the separation of children from their families, which exposes them to exploitation, violence and abuse children of IDPs and minorities are particularly vulnerable. In addition, Adolescents make 14 per cent of the total population of Somalia and they face various protection challenges: the average age of children recruited and used by armed forced and groups is 13.5 years, and about 1 in 10 adolescent girl is married before celebrating her 15th birth anniversary. With regards to child marriage and other gender-based violence issues, societal acceptance of such practices often stands between child victims and justice. Somali children, in particular adolescents, are under pressure to become economically productive at an early age. It is estimated that “half of the Somali children aged between 5 and 14 are engaged in child labour; the rate is higher for rural than fir urban children, and somewhat higher for girls than for boys". This negatively affects their right to health and education.

In Somalia, the child’s right to a name and identify is constraint by a lack of demands for birth certificates as well as ineffective supply of birth registration services by state institutions. As a result, only three per cent of births are registered. Moreover there is no legal or policy framework for birth registration or Civil Registration of Vital Statics (CVRS) in any of the State entities of Somalia, despite the Ministry of Interior in Somaliland implementing a practical system of birth registration (supported by UNICEF) and Puntland’s interest in a similar approach.

Impunity is widespread resulting in grave child rights violations including the recruitment, arbitrary arrest and detention of children. During the first half of 2016, the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) has already verified and documented a total of 988 incidents of grave violations, which is two-thirds of what was documented in 2015 altogether. Accountability systems are weak and in some places non-existent.

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1 Somalia Situation Analysis, 2016
The ratification of the Convention on the Rights (CRC) of the Child in 2015 provides an opportunity to streamline existing child related legislation with international standards. It paves the way for the framing of protective policies and legislation and the establishment of State owned mechanisms and structures that will enable service provision. The Joint UN Rule of Law (RoL) Plan and the Justice Section within the National Development Plan (NDP) will be the vehicle through which the policy and legislative framework for children is advanced.

Eliminating harmful practices such as Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting (FGM/C) and early marriage as well as GBV requires linkages with health, education, RoL and religious stakeholders. UNICEF will collaborate with other UN agencies, civil society organizations (CSOs), religious leaders and, most importantly, relevant state institutions at both the federal and regional administration levels. Through these partnerships, UNICEF will support effective approaches that involve communication for development (C4D), communications, gender and research to build a comprehensive preventive-responsive framework.

To achieve real change at the household and community level, UNICEF will strengthen its work on changing social norms harmful to the safety and development of children. A social norms change strategy which recognises the role of men and boys in changing harmful practices, will be developed and implemented in support of government efforts and in partnership with civil society organizations as well as UN agencies such as, UNWOMEN, and UNFPA. UNWOMEN and UNFPA are involved in promoting legal reform on sexual offences related issues, while UNICEF focusses on brother child protection legislation. At the community level, these agencies and other local NGOs are involved in social mobilization on general women’s rights.

The social norms strategy will be informed by evidence collected through the UNICEF supported social norms study of 2016 in Somalia, as well evidence from regional and global levels on promoting the adoption of positive social norms. Further research will be carried to out to document impact of community-based mechanisms and the work on social norms. A joint implementation strategy will be developed with the Health section to establish structured linkages between the immunization and birth registration campaigns which will include joint planning and implementation with the Ministries of Health, Education and Interior.

While the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) and its allies work to restore RoL and end the protracted war in the country. UNDP is leading on security sector reform and UN peace and security agenda. UNSOM is taking the lead on adult DDR. UNICEF will continue to invest in the protection of children affected by armed conflict (CAAC). In this regard, UNICEF will continue to co-lead the Country Task Force on Monitoring and Reporting Grave Child Rights Violations with UNSOM, while enhancing real-time information collection, and taking action to respond to these violations. UNICEF will partner with UNSOM, FGS, UN agencies and CSOs to deliver services to children, in accordance with its Core Commitments to Children in emergencies (CCC).

In summary, the Child Protection Programme will focus on supporting the Government to deliver on its commitments vis-a-vis child protection through promoting social norms change, strengthening the formal child protection system including establishing relevant laws and policies, as well as community-based child protection systems and, finally, by ensuring children affected by emergency have access to protection services. In the new Country Programmer, UNICEF will focus on ensuring the capacity of child protection actors – both Government and Non-Government – are strengthened to protect children in Somalia,
particularly those socially excluded and in conflict areas. We will do this through advocacy at the highest levels including the rights of CAAC, implementation of effective preventive-responsive programmes and strengthening communities’ resilience to shocks and emergencies.

2. Prioritised issues and areas

Consultations were held with child protection actors across the country to determine where UNICEF’s focus should be. These consultations focussed on identifying child protection issues, the various stakeholders and their comparative advantages. Key child protection issues identified were CAAC, GBV including FGM, access to justice for children, birth registration systems, child labour, child trafficking and protection issues pertaining to migration as well as youth protection programmes. Based on lessons learned from the review of the 2017 “Review of the reintegration and social rehabilitation programme for children associated with armed forced and groups in Somalia, taking into account the division of roles between various UN agencies, and the contribution of civil society organizations, UNICEF concluded during consultations with partners that its comparative advantage lays in addressing issues related to CAAC, GBV and FGM, justice for children and establishing child protection systems including birth registration.2

In fulfilling UNICEF’s mandate to protect children in armed conflict, monitor, report and respond to grave rights violations against children, UNICEF, through its partners, provides a variety of services to children affected by these violations. Children in Somalia live in a complex environment with scant protection mechanisms. Recruitment or use of children by armed groups, the Somalia National Army (SNA) and allied militias, and others – places an estimated 5,000 children at great risk. In some areas families feel obliged to send their children to serve in clan militias. Some parents, and even children themselves, consider recruitment as a source of income and a means of escaping poverty. Some of these armed groups detain, kill, maim, rape and sexually abuse children. In addition, Mines and Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) remains a serious threats to children in Somalia, the first country in the world with the highest percentage of child casualties (80%) in 20153.

Rape and sexual assault are widespread problems which, because of the strong stigma attached to rape in Somali culture, frequently go unreported. Prosecutions and convictions for rape and other forms of sexual violence are extremely rare, and there is a climate of impunity. When parents become aware of rape, fear of stigma and safety concerns often inhibit their willingness to initiate legal action. As a consequence, customary law is the general means of recourse which further undermines the power and voice of girls and women.

Available MICS data indicate 98 per cent4 of Somali women aged between 15 and 49 have undergone some form of FGM/C. In the past, the vast majority of women underwent the most extreme form of FGM (infibulation) but, at least for Somaliland and Puntland, the proportion undergoing this most extreme form of the practice appears to be dropping. That said, there is only anecdotal evidence for this and the exact form of cutting that may be growing in popularity is not at all clear. Across all state entities of Somalia, governments have declared a position of ‘zero tolerance’ for FGM/C, though legislation has yet to be enacted. Nonetheless, there

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2 Consultations also concluded that ILO, IOM and UNHCR have resources to address issues pertaining to child labour, migration and trafficking and, therefore, UNICEF will not prioritise these areas. However, UNICEF’s contribution to addressing the migrant issues will be through its ongoing programme that could address the “Push factors” such as increasing children access to services.


4 Draft (unpublished) GBV Survey data indicates a reduction in FGM practice in Somalia with 77% of respondents having undergone FGM in Puntland; 66% in Somaliland; and 53% in Central South Somalia.
remains a big gap between policy enactment and people’s understanding and acceptance of FGM as a heinous form of violence. Many societies, including women, still see FGM as a form of social passage that is necessary to attain adulthood.

About 1 in 10 girls marry before the age of 15, and about half before the age of 18. Rates of child marriage tend to be high where poverty, birth and death rates are also high; where civil conflict is commonplace; and where there are lower overall levels of development, including schooling, healthcare and employment. Neither political nor religious leaders see protecting girls from child marriage as a priority.

About 1 per cent of Somali children are ‘double orphans’ but the incidence of children living in households without a biological parent has been rising over recent decades and is higher the older the child is. In Somaliland and Puntland, most children separated from their parents are in kinship care with only a small proportion of these receiving help – usually from relatives. Street children tend to be from displaced families or of Somali ethnicity from Ethiopia, with boys more visible than girls. In Central South regions, loss of livelihoods and food insecurity due to conflict or drought result in parents either going away to earn a living elsewhere or sending children away to live with others. About half of the child population aged between 5 and 14 engages in child labour. The rate is higher for rural than for urban children, and somewhat higher for girls than for boys.

Bottlenecks hampering effective protection of children include from the supply side (i) weak capacities of social welfare and justice sector ministries to deliver child protection services; (ii) limited numbers of social workers in the country; (iii) limited financial resources allocated to child protection issues (iii) birth registration services are only at the pilot stage in Somaliland, and access to the existing services is constrained by cost and the distance, while the rest of Somalia does not have birth registration services; iv) only few districts provide comprehensive and quality GBV related services to survivors. On the Demand side, (i) very few parents, community members and children report violent acts against children, and if they do so, most probably they resort to clan system or traditional authorities, without much linkages with formal institutions; (ii) where birth registration services exist, few parents go to register their children; (iii) lack of knowledge about the importance of birth certificates affects universal registration in Somaliland. Regarding the enabling environment, (i) the South Central Zone of Somalia lags behind on child protection legislation and policies in the justice and social welfare sectors, while in Somaliland and Puntland implementation of adopted laws and policies is limited; (ii) social norms promoting harmful traditional practices sustain child marriage and FGM/C; (iii) the ongoing armed conflict in the South and the current drought affecting the country makes children vulnerable to family separation, child recruitment by armed forces/groups and sexual violence; (iv) social norms also affect child recruitment as association with Al-Shabaab is seen by some parents/children as a coping mechanism and perceived as a religious obligation.

The development of the new country programme comes at an opportune time when UNICEF’s Strategic Plan 2018-2021 is being articulated. The Child Protection programme will contribute to all result areas under Goal Area 3 of the draft Strategic Plan: All children protected from violence and exploitation. These in turn will contribute to Goal 5: Gender Equality, Goal 8: decent work and economic growth and Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, of the Sustainable Development Agenda.
The Somalia Joint Rule of Law (RoL) Programme provides an opportunity to legislate and establish mechanisms and structures that will ensure children’s rights as enshrined in the Federal Constitution of Somalia and the CRC are protected. The Joint RoL programme is the framework that has been agreed by the FGS, the UN and the international community, as the basis for restoring and strengthening RoL and Security in Somalia. The components of this framework are aligned with the priorities of the Justice and Security chapters of the NDP. UNICEF successfully advocated for children’s access to justice and other social services to be included as a priority area. It provides a framework whereby UNICEF can apply its comparative advantage to facilitate children’s access to justice. This work will ensure due process and rights for children in contact with the law (victims, witnesses and offenders), children in detention and child survivors of violence.

UNICEF’s future upstream work with the ministries at the federal and regional administration level will focus on the development of child protection laws, policies and systems, as well as strengthening their capacity to provide services. The establishment of a social-welfare workforce has been included in the National Development Plan and this will provide the bridge between service provision for children in the social services sector and the justice, health, education and community sectors.

In the last five years UNICEF has led the provision of response services to survivors of GBV and in partnership with UN Women, UNFPA and UNSOM UNICEF has supported the FGS to develop the National Action Plan (NAP) on Ending Sexual Violence. UNICEF’s evidence generation in changing social norms is also recognised as a source of knowledge-building around the issue and UNICEF’s global leadership will help strengthen the social norms programmes in Somalia.

Since the early 1990’s, Somalia has not had a functioning civil registration or birth registration system. The current birth registration data shows only three to six per cent of births are registered. In 2014, UNICEF with the Government of Somaliland piloted the first birth registration system in two districts. This has now expanded to include ten districts of Somaliland. In Puntland, UNICEF is supporting the Government of Puntland to develop policy and legislation for institutionalizing birth registration and will roll out birth registration services. No other agency or actor in Somalia is currently working on birth registration and UNICEF is well placed to continue taking this work forward in Somalia.

UNICEF is the recognised lead in the National RoL Plan for children’s access to justice, and has been supporting the authorities across Somalia to develop legislation for children’s access to justice and to strengthen capacity to deliver justice services. UNICEF will build on this experience and leadership to strengthen children’s access to justice through support to drafting laws in line with the CRC, and support to service provision.

In summary, the focus of the Child Protection programme will be on four central themes:\n\1. Promoting social norms change, including establishing effective community based protection mechanisms and eliminating the root causes of GBV (including FGM).
\2. Establishing and enhancing formal child protection systems in Somalia (including birth registration).
\3. Ensuring children have access to justice.
\4. Protecting children affected by armed conflict and in humanitarian need.

\footnote{Areas 2 & 3 are merged into one programmatic pillar in the theory of change due to the inter-relatedness and need to ensure that Child Protection systems flow from (and are aligned to) child justice reforms.}
3. Theory of Change

In line with SDGs, UNICEF Strategic Plan, the UN Strategic Assessment report and the NDP, and taking into account the protection risks that children in Somalia are facing with, the vision of change for Somalia is that Children are safer and the cycle of violence, exploitation and abuse stops.

Building on the above and lessons learnt from the implementation of the previous CPD the overall outcome is to ensure Children are protected from all forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation by ensuring that:

- A protective environment is created through social norms change and upstream work on policy and legislative frameworks with improved accountability/coordination mechanisms. The increased number of communities that made public declarations to abandon FGM over the last five years is a clear evidence that investigating in social norms change improves the protective environment for children
- Child protection services are accessible to vulnerable children and are enhanced through the development of effective partnerships with government and CSOs. Services will be supported to ensure they are adequately staffed, that they offer child friendly facilities and information;
- Demand for child protection services will be created through changing individual and community socio-cultural beliefs and practices, and children’s and families’ awareness of available services increases;
- Quality of child protection services and systems is maintained through adherence to required national or international standards.

Fundamentally, the UNICEF Child Protection theory of change is founded on the following hypotheses:

- If social norms are changed, men and boys change their expectations on FGM and early marriages of girls, the protective environment of the home and community will be enhanced and less children will be vulnerable to harmful practices (including child marriage and FGM). Children will, therefore, be exposed to less violence in the home and be less vulnerable to human rights violations. Their childhood will be protected including rights to education, play, health care, friendships, etc. Children will be safer and more able to live a full, healthy and productive life.
- If legislation and laws can be brought in line with the CRC and capacities of the institutions charged with implementing national laws and legislation (including the police, magistrates, government ministries, religious and community leaders) are built, then children in contact with the law, children who have been violated, children without parents or guardians and other vulnerable children, will receive rights based services through an accountable system; and children’s birth will be registered in line with other vital statistics in the country.
- If effective delivery of services are provided to children including during humanitarian crises, then children will be less susceptible to threats and violations including recruitment into armed forces, sexual exploitation and abuse, separation from parents and guardians. For those children who do become separated, abused or lose the protection of loved ones, there will be effective services in place for their rehabilitation and support resulting in a quicker transition back to a normal and safe childhood and the realization of rights. Quality monitoring and reporting of abuses against children
will also increase the potential of the UN, government and its partners to effectively respond to issues and deliver high quality services to children in need.

During this Country Programme UNICEF will place a greater emphasis on working with the communities to strengthen community-based child protection systems, and enable them to promote social norms change. The focus will also be on strengthening government systems recognising the improved capacity of government to deliver child protection services following the ratification of the CRC. One key area in ensuring children have access to justice and appropriate services is to ensure that they are recognised as children. To this end, the programme will support the Government in establishing and strengthening birth registration services while contributing to the current CRVS system in Somaliland. The programme will work with other sectors such as Health, Nutrition, Education, WASH and C4D to ensure provision of services through a continuum of care in its response to birth registration, justice services and violence against children, as well mobilising change at the community level. Capacity to ensure that children and families withstand shocks will be strengthened through family and community structures, which will require the continued focus on building resilience of communities. The programme will scale up actions to strengthen cross sectoral and inter-agency linkages.

The main strategies to be used in order to achieve the desire change include 1. ADVOCACY: (a) Policy advocacy to influence policy and decision makers to change legislation and adopt policies, as well as allocated resources to improve child protection environment; (b) community advocacy with men and boys, in particular Muslim scholars, Clan elders, women, and girls, to promote positive social norms, and demand policy, social and infrastructural change the environment; (c) media advocacy and the use of new technologies to mobilise young people to participate in the desired change; 2. SERVICE DELIVERY: In partnership with the Ministries in charge of Social Affairs, Interior, Justice and Health, provide a variety of child friendly /sensitive services to boys and girls exploited and abused, including during emergencies. 3. CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT: provide technical support to community-based organizations including community child protection networks, civil society organizations as well as line ministries to improve their capacity to prevent and respond to child protection risks. 4. EVIDENCE GENERATION: work with the health sector to monitor the age of first-time mothers as well as the evolution of FGM in the community; document the change in the targeted communities preventing FGM/C, and carry out studies on the current birth registration pilot interventions in Somaliland, before taking it to scale to other regions of Somalia.
4. Results Structure and Framework

OUTCOME
By 2020, children are protected from all forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation

1. COMMUNITIES, FAMILY, AND BOYS AND GIRLS THEMSELVES HAVE STRENGTHENED CAPACITY TO PROTECT CHILDREN AND WOMEN FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION AND TO ELIMINATE HARMFUL PRACTICES (CHANGING SOCIAL NORMS) IN 70% OF UNICEF TARGETED DISTRICTS.

2. GOVERNMENT WELFARE AND JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS IN SOMALILAND, SOMALIA AND PUNTLAND ADOPT LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK TO PROTECT BOYS AND GIRLS FROM ALL FORMS OF ABUSE, NEGLECT AND EXPLOITATION.

3. GOVERNMENT WELFARE INSTITUTIONS AND CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS HAVE THE CAPACITY TO DELIVER PROTECTION SERVICES TO CHILDREN (BOYS AND GIRLS) INCLUDING DURING HUMANITARIAN SITUATIONS (IN 70% OF UNICEF TARGETED DISTRICTS).

ACTIVITIES & INPUTS:

Invest in evidence-based methodologies to change social norms and increase communities’ resilience to shocks & violence.

Critical activity areas:
1.1 GBV, FGM & gender norms
1.2 Community Based Child Protection and referrals

Support government to increase capacity and professionalism of workforce & strengthen service provision (preventive & response) of CSOs and govt.

Critical activity areas:
2.1 CP laws and policies & justice sector capacity
2.2 Birth Registration
2.3 Social Welfare sector capacity support (workforce strengthening)
2.4 Government regulation of CP & GBV service provision

Advocacy and partnership with government and CSOs to meet the Child protection benchmarks of the UNICEF Core Commitments to Children (CCCs) in emergencies.

Critical activity areas:
3.1 CP & GBV coordination in emergencies
3.2 MRM
3.3 CAAFAG reintegration
3.4 IDTR services for UASC
3.5 GBV services for survivors and GBV risks mitigated
3.6 Mine Risk Education

KEY CHALLENGES: The Protective environment for children in Somalis is weak and unable to protect children from violence, exploitation and abuse.

HARMFUL SOCIAL NORMS & BELIEFS, LOW RESILIENCE OF
WEAK LEGISLATION, LIMITED NATIONAL Capacity & POOR &
FREQUENT NATURAL DISASTERS AND ONGOING WAR AND
The Child Protection programme outcome is aligned to UNICEF’s Strategic Plan and the relevant pillars in the Somalia NDP. The outcome result will be achieved through three output areas.

**Outcome: By 2020, children are protected from all forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation.**

**Output 1:** Communities, families and boys and girls themselves have strengthened capacity to protect children and women from violence and exploitation and to eliminate harmful practices (Changing Social Norms) in 70% of UNICEF targeted districts.

Certain social norms undermine the rights of children and promote harmful practices. Through this pillar, UNICEF will work with government, CSO and community partners to change negative social norms and activate effective Community Based Child Protection systems as a vehicle to addressing social norms. UNICEF will roll-out evidence-based innovative solutions including the piloted Communities Cares programme and Safe Schools programme and contract academic partners to strengthen UNICEF’s ability to measure the impact of social norm interventions. These interventions will be targeted to areas and communities in line with UNICEF’s equity lens in order to change social norms where prevalence rates are highest. The interventions will be inclusive and participatory involving children, parents, community members, religious leaders and schools to ensure communities adopt effective protective strategies to nurture children through childhood; and to ensure that they are able to refer vulnerable or abused children into the formal child protection system where necessary. This output will be critical in strengthening the resilience of communities to external shocks and ensure they are able to seek and access care and support during times of war, natural disasters and internal community based conflict. Key indicators include decreasing rates of FGM, Child Marriage and pregnancy related school dropout as well as increased referrals of children from community structures into the formal child protection system. This strategy will be complemented through advocacy with other agencies to support reproductive health programme for young women and to ensure that young girls at risk of under-age marriage access schools as a preventive measure.

**Output 2:** Government welfare and justice institutions in Somaliland, Somalia and Puntland adopt legislative and policy frameworks to protect boys and girls from all forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation.

Currently Somalia does not have an adequate legal framework or public service to respond to the violence, exploitation and abuse of children. However, the Government has made significant strides in establishing effective Child Protection systems through the ratification of the CRC, presentation to parliaments of key Child Protection bills including the Sexual Offences Bill, Juvenile Justice Bill, FGM Bill and the development of important government
policies such as the Alternative Care Policy. These achievements are important milestones in the development of an effective, accountable and scalable Child Protection system that is able to prevent abuses as well as identify, refer and rehabilitate child survivors of neglect, exploitation and abuse of all kinds. This pillar of work is intended to strengthen the government’s position as the key duty bearer in oversight and provision of Child Protection services which fundamentally includes ensuring multi-sectoral services (justice, policing, healthcare and psychosocial support) are available for children. This is a significant shift away from a CSO-driven response to child protection services which is highly vulnerable to external shocks, funding shortfalls and the divergent priorities of non-governmental actors. Through strengthening the capacity of a government social welfare workforce with appropriate legislation, UNICEF aims to minimise family and child vulnerability to stresses such as war, natural disasters and impact of conflict. A well-resourced and accountable government system working in accordance with international standards provides the best safety net for children, families and communities.

UNICEF is strategically positioned to continue to influence the development of child focused and child friendly juvenile justice systems through the implementation of the joint ROL. UNICEF will build on the ongoing advocacy with Government as well as regional state governments to speedily enact Juvenile Justice Laws and other appropriate laws that will protect children from abuse, violence and exploitation. Scaling up of the capacities of the justice and correction service providers to improve access to justice for children and creation of juvenile justice services at national and regional levels will be the focus of the programme. The focus will be to ensure improved quality and coverage of services, and ensure that those socially excluded like migrant children, refugee children, child survivors of violence have access to justice and child protection services.

Output 3: Government welfare institutions and civil society organizations have the capacity to deliver protection services to children (boys and girls) including during humanitarian situations (in 70% of UNICEF targeted districts).

The two decades of conflict in Somalia and the absence of a common political formula has led to the breakdown of State structures and institutions, the social fabric, increased levels of impunity and weak or non-existent accountability frameworks which undermine the human rights and protection systems. Conflict and natural disasters continue to lead to displacement of large numbers of people, with some experiencing multiple displacements. Despite the Government’s commitment to address these issues, demonstrated through the ratification of the CRC, the signing of two Action Plans regarding children associated with the SNAF/Armed Groups and to eliminate killing and maiming of children as well as the establishment of structures within the Government Security sector to prevent human rights violations and address impunity, these violations still continue. While these achievements are significant, the existence of different legal frameworks within the country contravenes the CRC and in certain cases international law as well. Limited government capacity at Federal and regional levels continue to undermine these gains.

UNICEF will continue to work with the FGS and within the framework of the United Nations Strategic Framework to increase Government capacity, set up systems and structures at all levels to prevent human rights violations, respond to the reintegration needs of children who have suffered violations and ensure accountability. The implementation of the two Action Plans within the framework of the UN Country Taskforce will be strengthened and
accountability enhanced through the timely collection and reporting on grave child rights violations in line with the United Security Council resolution 1612.

Somalia is 1 of 12 countries in ESAR classified as a fragile State primarily due to the multiple emergencies – conflict, seasonal floods and droughts. This continues to affect children in different ways including separation from families, sexual violence associated with displacement, risks of Mines and other Explosive remnants of War and psychosocial distress for families, including children. UNICEF as the lead of the Child Protection area of responsibility within the cluster approach has continued to coordinate the actors and organises appropriate preventive and response interventions. In line with UNICEF’s commitments to achieve the benchmarks in the CCC, UNICEF will scale up its response capacity by strengthening its analyses of the context of each emergency and it’s specific impact on children, strengthen the capacity of partners, support the creation and strengthening of government systems to prevent and respond to emergencies, develop appropriate tools and standards to improve the quality of the response and ensure appropriate Child Protection Coordination at Federal and Regional levels.

5. Resource Requirements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme budget</th>
<th>(In thousands of United States dollars)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Regular resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection</td>
<td>6 750</td>
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6. Monitoring outputs and demonstrating UNICEF’s contribution to outcomes

UNICEF holds overall responsibility for programme monitoring and oversight of its interventions, carried out using a combination of methods in light of the prevailing challenging context. In accessible areas, UNICEF uses reports by implementing partners (IP) as a primary source of information and triangulates with supplementary sources, such as joint UNICEF/IP supervision visits, child protection sub-cluster reports and third party monitoring reports.

UNICEF also supports the continued application of the GBVIMS, which is currently implemented through the GBV working groups. This system, developed through the global GBV Area of Responsibility is supported through UNICEF support and global technical oversight and allows for ‘real time’ monitoring of sensitive and confidential data. The GBVIMS in Somalia has been implemented for three years and is now a strong source of data for trends and analysis in GBV in Somalia.

In inaccessible or partly accessible areas, UNICEF deploys third-party monitoring and verification teams whose processes and tools are closely managed to support a more systematised approach. These teams are independent entities with locally recruited field monitors thus guaranteeing access.
UNICEF’s risk management processes and systems are also continuously reviewed and strengthened. Outputs of these programme assurance and risk management systems, coupled with increased communication and information sharing with stakeholders have improved partner selection and management practices.

During the implementation, outputs will be reviewed twice a year, during the Mid-Year and Annual review, as well as at the MTR under the leadership of the Ministry in charge of Social Affairs in each of the three regions of Somalia. Participants to such reviews include, members of CSO, other government ministries, Universities and UN agencies such as UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNMAS, and UNSOM.
Annex 1: Results Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key results</th>
<th>Progress indicators</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Means of verification</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustainable development goals</strong>: The child protection programme will contribute to the following SDGs: #3,4,5,10,16 &amp; 17</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Programme Outcome</strong>: By 2020, increased numbers of children in Somalia are protected from all forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. % of children under 5 whose birth is registered (an increase from 3% to 15%)</td>
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<td>2. % girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone FGM/C, by age group (a reduction from 98% to 90 %)</td>
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<td>3. % of reported cases of violence against boys and girls (a reduction by 50%)</td>
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<td>4. Existence and operationalization of regulatory/policy frameworks addressing identified child protection priorities</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Output 1</strong>: Communities, families and boys and girls themselves have strengthened capacity to protect children and women from violence and exploitation and to eliminate harmful practices (changing social norms)</td>
<td>No. of districts with functional community-Based Child Protection Committees.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Partner reports; CPWG reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of communities mobilised on FGM/C and child marriages abandonment and participating in public declarations for FGM/C abandonment</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Partner reports; CPWG reports</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Programme Outputs</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Output 2</strong>: Government welfare and justice institutions in Somaliland,</td>
<td>Number of social service workers in the country</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Partner reports; line ministry reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key results</td>
<td>Progress indicators</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Means of verification</td>
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<tr>
<td>Somalia and Puntland adopt legislative and policy frameworks to protect boys and girls from all forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation.</td>
<td>No. of child protection related legislative/policy /regulatory initiatives completed in priority child protection areas (identified based on the assessment)</td>
<td>As of 2016: In Somaliland 1 (Juvenile Justice Act) In Puntland: 2 (The alternative care policy, the Juvenile Justice Bill) In Somalia (Central South Regions) : 0</td>
<td>2 new legislation (Child Act, Birth and Death Act) (Anti-FGM Bill) 1 new legislation: Justice for Children Bill</td>
<td>Line ministry reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key results</td>
<td>Progress indicators</td>
<td>Baseline</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Means of verification</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of districts with Birth registration system</td>
<td></td>
<td>16 (in Somaliland)</td>
<td>30 (in all three zones of Somalia)</td>
<td>Reports from Ministry of Interior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 3:</strong> Government welfare institutions and civil society organizations have the capacity to deliver protection services to children (boys and girls) including during humanitarian situations.</td>
<td>% UNICEF-targeted children and women who experienced or at risk of experiencing sexual violence and received at least one kind of multi-sectoral support services in humanitarian situations</td>
<td>75 %</td>
<td>90 %</td>
<td>GBVIMS reports; partner reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of UNICEF-targeted children in humanitarian situations who were reunified with families/caregivers</td>
<td></td>
<td>60 %</td>
<td>80 %</td>
<td>Partner reports; CPWG reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF-targeted children released from armed forces and groups, and other children at risk who access reintegration services</td>
<td></td>
<td>973</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>CTFMR reports, partner reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Existence of functioning government-led child protection coordination mechanisms at the state level</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cluster reports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Advocacy and influencing strategies with political and religious leaders to build consensus on child rights legislation and policy frameworks.

Technical and financial cooperation with government ministries to ensure buy-in and quality legislation/policy frameworks.

Communities, families and boys and girls themselves have strengthened capacity to protect children and women from violence and exploitation and to eliminate harmful practices (Changing Social Norms) in 70% of UNICEF targeted districts.

If social norms are changed, men and boys change their expectations on FGM and early marriages of girls; the protective environment of the home and community will be enhanced and less children will be vulnerable to harmful practices (including child marriage and FGM). Children will, therefore, be exposed to less violence in the home and be less vulnerable to human rights violations. Their childhood will be protected including rights to education, play, health care, friendships, etc. Children will be safer and more able to live a full, healthy and happy life.

Inadequate financial and human resources for human and social services in Somalia.

If legislation and laws can be brought in line with the CRC and capacities of the institutions charged with implementing national laws and legislation (including the police, magistrates, government ministries, religious and community leaders) are built, then children in contact with the law, children who have been violated, children without parents or guardians and other vulnerable children, will receive rights-based services through an accountable system; and children’s birth will be registered.

Government welfare institutions and civil society organizations have the capacity to deliver protection services to children (boys and girls) including during humanitarian situations (in 70% of UNICEF targeted districts)

Governance and civil society engagement and accountability of government and civil society institutions.

Government welfare and justice institutions in Somaliland, Somalia and Puntland adopt legislative and policy frameworks to protect boys and girls from all forms of abuse, neglect and exploitation.

Evidence based programming to change social norms and end harmful practices. Including proven community change programmes and empowering youth and adolescent programmes.

Research of social norms programmes to ensure best practice, innovation, learning and constant improvements in approaches.

Advocacy and participatory engagement with religious leaders (as thought leaders), children in schools to ensure adolescent leadership in ending violence and holistic community change programmes.

Communication for Development interventions to modify social norms and raise awareness on child protection issues.

Implementation of Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism for grave child rights violations.

Introduction of an effective case management system with specified roles and responsibilities for govt and non-govt actors at federal and zonal levels.

Multi-sectoral capacity building of key service providers to respond to GBV and Child Protection violations.

Training of service providers (health, justice, police, psychosocial, WASH, nutrition, etc) to mitigate against CP and GBV issues in regular and emergency programmes.

Development of Social Welfare workforce through support for social work qualifications.

Partnership with Non-Government partners for service delivery.