



REPUBLIC OF SOMALILAND

NATIONAL CHILD PROTECTION POLICY

Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

2015

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ACCRONYM AND ABRREVIATION

MOLSA	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs
CRC	Child Rights Convention
CPCs	Child Protection Committees
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
FGM(C)	Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting
IEC	Information Education Communication
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CESVI	Cooperazione E Sviluppo
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
CERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MORA	Ministry of Religious Affairs
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOYS&C	Ministry of Youth and Sports and Culture
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MRR&R	Ministry of Resettlement, Rehabilitation and Re-integration

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Rationale for the Child Protection Policy

Child protection is defined as protecting children against violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation. It is about taking preventative and protective measures to keep all children safe by building a protective environment around them, in general and for those children who are at risk and require immediate care and protection, in particular.

The Constitution of Somaliland, the Islamic sharia laws, traditional and customary laws and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, and a host of other international and regional standards provide for the protection of children.

The Prophet (PBUH) said: "Treat the children under seven with tenderness and compassion, children from seven to fourteen years of age with care and concern and children older than fourteen years of age with trust and cooperation."

The Constitution of Somaliland addresses child protection in a number of articles. Article 19 of the Constitution guarantees that the State shall be responsible for the health, care, development and education of the mother, the child, the disabled who have no one to care for them, and the mentally handicapped persons who are not able and have no one to care for them.

The UNCRC which is the most comprehensive bill of rights for children provides for the protection of children against violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation, including sexual abuse and exploitation, and worst forms of labour, illegal use of drugs, drugs trafficking, kidnapping, selling and child trafficking and protection during armed conflict.

The Convention recognizes the critical role of the family for the care and protection of children. It has urged that the family should be provided with necessary support and assistance to fulfil its child rearing responsibilities.

The community has also a responsibility for the welfare and protection of children. The wider community of relatives, friends, neighbours are well placed to help and must also be aware of the steps to take if concerns arises.

However, the primary responsibilities to protect children lies with the State. The State shall ensure the protection of all children and guarantee the observance of all rights of all children by means of specific affirmative actions carried out through the State institutions and the public authorities with competence in this field.

The Government of Somaliland in its pursuit to embrace the responsibility as enshrined in the Constitution, the CRC, ACRWC, and other national, regional and international standards, adopts the following policies to protect the children from violence, abuse, exploitation.

1.2. Policy Goal

The Government of Somaliland shall ensure protection of all children from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation. In order to achieve this goal, the Government shall adopt legislative and regulatory measures, develop child protection systems, enhance its administrative and institutional capacities, develop services for children and families and create public awareness at all levels.

1.3 Policy Objectives:

In order to achieve the policy goal, the specific objectives of the policy are to

- 1.3.1 Undertake reform of legal and administrative frameworks from child rights and child protection perspectives to harmonize them with the international and regional standards;
- 1.3.2 Develop a minimum package of child protection services by diversifying the types of services, re-organization of existing services, piloting and extending new services focused on family and the community;
- 1.3.3 Strengthen the institutional capacities of Governmental Authorities in charge of Child Protection Systems at the national, regional, district and community levels while keeping in mind the special protection rights of the children at risk;
- 1.3.4 Strengthen the infrastructure for preventing all forms of child abuse, neglect, discrimination and exploitation at the community level;
- 1.3.5 Establish a comprehensive national monitoring system for child protection, introduce child protection information management system (CPIMS), and undertake relevant research;
- 1.3.6 Undertake public awareness activities and capacity building on child protection for stakeholders, key decision makers, professionals, media specialists, parents, children, and the general public;
- 1.3.7 Establish and strengthen coordination and cooperation among the child protection actors at all levels;

1.4. Scope of the Policy

The National Child Protection Policy shall be applicable to all children within the jurisdiction of Somaliland without any discrimination.

2. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The following principles will be guiding all actions, activities and actors in Somaliland:

Best interest of the Child: In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public authorities, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, or any individual including parents or guardians, the best interest of the child shall be a primary consideration.

Non-discrimination: All children have equal rights to protection from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation. No child shall be discriminated against on the grounds of the child's or his or her parent's or legal guardian's race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.

Participation and Consultation: In all child protection planning, development and implementation of any child protection related policy and programmes, participation all stakeholders, including children and parents shall be ensured and their opinions, particularly of the children shall be given due consideration.

Survival and development: Children’s survival and development issues should be prioritized in all actions and activities by all actors at all level.

Rights-based approach: All child protection programming shall be guided by the human rights based approach to programming as they have been articulated in the international human rights instruments including the CRC and the Constitution of the Somaliland.

Family and community based approach: As far as possible, the children in need and care of protection shall be provided assistance in the broader context of their families and communities. The children without families shall have the opportunity to get cared for in the extended and foster families, while the institutional care shall be considered as measure of last measure and for a minimum appropriate period of time.

3. KEY DEFINITIONS

Child: For the purpose of this Policy ‘child’ means any person below the age of 18 years.

Child abuse: Child abuse constitutes all forms of physical and emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child’s health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship or responsibility, trust or power.

Physical abuse: Physical abuse of a child is that which results in actual or potential physical harm from an interaction or lack of interaction, which is reasonably within the control of a parent or a person in a position of responsibility, power or trust. These may be single or repeated incidents.

Emotional abuse: Emotional abuse includes the failure to provide a developmentally appropriate, supportive environment, including the availability of a primary attachment figure, so that the child can develop a stable and full range of emotional and social competencies commensurate with her or his personal potentials and in the context of the society in which the child dwells. Acts include restriction of movement, patterns of belittling, denigrating, scapegoating, threatening, scaring, discriminating, ridiculing or other non-physical forms of hostile or rejecting treatment.

Neglect: Neglect is the failure to provide for the development of the child in all spheres: health, education, emotional development, nutrition, shelter and safe living conditions, in the context of resources reasonably available to the family or caretakers and causes or has a high probability of causing harm to the child’s health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. This includes the failure to properly supervise and protect children from harm as much as is feasible.

Child sexual abuse: Child sexual abuse is the involvement of the child in sexual activity that he or she does not fully comprehend, is unable to give informed consent to, or for which the child is not developmentally prepared and cannot give consent, or that violate the laws or social taboos of society. Child sexual abuse is evidenced by this activity between a child and an adult or another child who by age or development is in a relationship of responsibility, trust or power, the activity being intended to gratify or satisfy the needs of the other person.

This may include but is not limited to:

- The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity
- The exploitative use of child prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices.
- The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials.

Exploitation: Commercial or other exploitation of a child refers to the use of the child in work or other activities for the benefit of others. This includes, but is not limited to, child labour and child prostitution. These activities are to the detriment of the child's physical or mental health, education, or spiritual, moral or social-emotional development.

4. NATIONAL CHILD PROTECTION SYSTEM

4.1. Comprehensive Legal and Policy Framework

The Government of Somaliland shall undertake a comprehensive legislative reform initiative by reviewing and amending the child protection laws, initiating new laws wherever needed, and bringing laws into conformity with the relevant international standards.

A. The legislative reform will focus as a priority on the following issues:

1. The Government will enact a comprehensive child rights law that will focus among others on banning violence against children as recommended by the UN Study on Violence against Children, all forms of gender based violence (GBV) including FGM/C, child marriage, corporal punishment as a priority;
2. The new law shall include a comprehensive child protection mechanism at national, regional and district level as indicated in this policy;
3. The Government shall amend the Juvenile justice law to make it fully harmonized with the international standards;
4. The Government will strive to assure that all children and families who are in need get free legal aid;
5. The laws will ensure creation of statutory social protection and other child protection services to be provided to the children and families in need;

B. Policies: The Government will adopt policies on alternative care of children, develop minimum standards of care, child protection standards operating procedures, and other required policies and guidelines for the protection of children;

C. The Government shall take initiative to disseminate the laws among the duty bearer including government, NGOs and the right holders, children, families and communities. The relevant ministries of the government shall also take appropriate initiatives to train their personnel on the child laws and policies in the country

D. The Government will establish a mechanism to systematically monitor the implementation of the child related laws including monitoring the implementation of the juvenile justice law in the country;

D. The Government will allocate budget in the respective sectors to the implement child protection legislation.

4.2. National Child Rights Committee

The Government of Somaliland shall continue functioning and strengthen the National Child Protection Systems Task Force (NTF). The objective of the Child Protection Systems Task Force is to oversee and support the development of an integrated and strengthened Somaliland child protection system. The Task Force will lead and coordinate key stakeholders and partners.

The Minister of the Ministry of labour and social affairs shall appoint the national child rights committee

Roles and Responsibilities of the NTF

The Task Force will:

- (1) Coordinate the implementation of recommendations and priority actions of the mapping and assessment of the child protection system;
- (2) Promote and facilitate collaboration, consultation, discussion, and information sharing among key government and non-government stakeholders working on child protection;
- (3) Establish working groups for each identified priority action to administer the recommendations at all levels from national down to community;
- (4) Convene quarterly meetings and other meetings/sessions, as needed;
- (5) Convene annual meeting with all Taskforce Members and representatives from regional, district, and village levels to discuss work plan progress.
- (6) Ensure the government's National Development Plan and any other planning processes/documents include child protection outcomes;
- (7) Hold a yearly planning/review meeting to prepare and adopt the WP in preparation for national planning processes and to participate in the latter.
- (8) Advocacy
- (9) Resource mobilization
- (10) Mainstream child protection in the national development plan
- (11) Coordinate the MGO-run interventions and services in the area child protection through periodic meeting and review and oversight

Composition of the NTF

The Task Force members will include representatives from the:

- Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)
- Ministry of Justice (MoJ)
- Ministry of Interior (MoI)
- Ministry of Planning and Development (MoP)
- Ministry of Religion (MoR)
- Ministry of Health (MoH)
- Ministry of Education (MoE)
- Ministry of resettlement rehabilitation and reconstruction (MRR&R)
- Ministry of Youth Sport and Tourism
- Office of Attorney General
- Somaliland National Human Rights Commission
- UNICEF
- 3 civil society organizations including one international NGO working the protection of the rights of the child nominated by the government
- Establish district child protection committee

4.4. District Child Rights Committee

There shall be a Child Protection Committee established at the district level which will be called District Child Protection Task Force (DTF). The objective Child Protection Systems Task Force will be to facilitate coordination and cooperation among the child protection action and strengthen district child protection systems and structures to prevent and respond violations, abuses and neglect and exploitations against children in Somaliland

Roles and Responsibilities of the DTF

The Task Force will:

1. Coordinate and facilitate the implementation of child protection system mapping assessment outcomes priorities action plans actions
2. Map and assess existing child protection services in the district and ensure children's access;
3. Steer and coordinate child protection case management and service delivery at the district level;
4. Establish information sharing mechanisms among the key government and non-government stakeholders working on child protection in the district
5. Convene monthly meeting and quarter child protection review meetings
6. Facilitate referral and links among the direct service providers
7. Ensure child protection partners link/integrate their plans to the child protection system priorities
8. Establish community child protection committees and link to the district child protection committee
9. Improve knowledge and skills of the child protection stakeholders
- 10.
11. Implementation of the decision and recommendations from the National Taskforce
12. Mainstream CP in the District Development Framework

Composition of the DTF: The local government should chair and MOLSA take the co-chair

The Task Force members will include district representatives from the:

- Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA)
- Ministry of Justice (MoJ)
- Ministry of Interior (MoI)
- Ministry of Planning and Development (MoP)
- Ministry of Religion (MoR)
- Ministry of Health (MoH)
- Ministry of Education (MoE)
- Ministry of resettlement rehabilitation and reconstruction (MRR&R)
- Ministry of Youth Sport and Tourism
- Office of Attorney General
- Most active civil society organization in the district
- Direct service providers
- Village Child Protection Committees' Representative
- Business people representatives
- Social Affairs Department of the District Council

Accountability of the CP actors at the district levelCommunity Child Protection Committee

The Government shall encourage and support establishing/strengthening the community based child protection committees to prevent child protection violation and to respond to the child protection needs of children and the families within the community.

Roles of Community Based Child Protection Committees (CPC)

1. Facilitate mapping and assessment on existing child protection issues
2. Identifying and sensitizing local authorities and other stakeholders on child protection issues
3. Promote collaboration among different community structures on child rights
4. Conduct Community mobilization and disseminating child protection issues among communities
5. Carry out fact based advocacy in child protection issues
6. Providing basic psychosocial support for children with stress related problems
7. Identify children in protection concerns and refer to local service providers
8. Build community resource and ownership for future sustainability
9. Attending child protection coordination meetings at district level by a representative of the committee

Composition of Child Protection Committees

The Child Welfare Committee may compose of approximately 13 or 15 members who will come from religious leaders, teachers, elders, women and youth groups, parents.

The members have to conform to a selection criterion and all the members have to comply with the Child protection Code of Conduct.

5. INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING

5.1 The Government of Somaliland shall establish a professional social work service at national and decentralized level that will include among others, probation services and psycho-social services.

5.2 The Government will develop professional training packages for the social work and other child protection professionals, including basic and professional social services training, child development training;

5.3 The Government shall introduce child protection case management with a defined referral pathways for dealing with child protection cases and providing child protection services through the

5.4 The Government shall introduce and encourage non-government organizations and academic institutions to introduce professional training courses on child protection issues for the current and future child protection professionals

5.5 The existing child/child protection units within various ministries will be supported for the capacity building, and other ministries shall be encouraged to establish child/child protection unit/department within the ministries with clear roles and responsibilities;

5.6 The Ministries that do not have child/child protection unit will be required to appoint child rights focal within the ministry, not below the rank of director for coordination of child rights and child protection issues.

6. DEVELOPMENT OF CHILD PROTECTION SERVICES

The Government of Somaliland shall take all steps including legislative and administrative measures to ensure that all children and families, particularly those who are most vulnerable and marginalized, receive appropriate support and services for their care and protection. Early and immediate interventions and specialist services shall also be organized to meet additional needs of vulnerable families in order to ensure children's safety and wellbeing.

The National Child Protection Taskforce at Hargeisa, district level protection mechanisms and district councils shall be working in close collaboration to create and provide the minimum package of child protection services following an established SOP.

The costing of the Child Protection Services at the national, regional and district levels shall be undertaken by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in coordination with the Ministry of Planning, which can then be used as base for improving the funding of Child Protection Services.

Prevention Services: The preventative services may be categorized as services for primary protection that are targeted to all children and families in the community and the secondary preventive services that are targeted to the boys and girls who are at risk.

Services for primary prevention: The government shall take lead in creating, facilitating and coordinating services for primary prevention at the community level. These services are directed to all boys and girls, the families and the community. The boys and girls as well as adults in the community will be informed about child rights, abuse and exploitation and their consequences. These includes among others, community awareness-raising, partnership with Community based organizations and Local Government Institutions for protection of children. The types of services may include but not limited to information centres in schools, youth centers/clubs, social centres etc.

Services for secondary prevention: These services are directed to children who are at risk such as children living in poor families, children without parental care including children in residential care facilities, children who are not attending school, etc. The services may include social protection measures including cash transfer, in-kind transfer for children and families, day care support, counselling for parents, life skills education for children, integration/ reintegration, counselling for children, child help-line.

Protection and rehabilitative services:

These specialised services organized at community or at district level shall aim at the protection of children in situations of abuse, exploitation, neglect and child abandonment and their rehabilitation in the most appropriate conditions. These are addressed to children identified as being in dangerous situations. Type of protection services include: Crisis shelters for children; Counselling and assistance services, including psychosocial and legal assistance; Day care centres for abused children protected in familial environment (shelter family, extended family or natural family); Shelters for street children, day-care centres, help lines, educational and vocational services.

Continuous CP services:

These specialized services organized at community or at district level shall be directed addressed to the child who is, either temporarily or definitively, deprived of the care of his or her parents, or who, in order to protect his or her interests, cannot be left in their care. The services may include - "Kafala"/Foster care services, as a measure of last resort and for minimum appropriate period of time, residential care services, Child Protection Centres, children's homes, places of safety and re-education facilities.

7. CHILD PROTECTION IN SPECIFIC SITUATION

7.1. Protection of children in contact and conflict with the law;

- The deprivation of liberty of children in pre-trial, trial and as sentence shall be used as a measure of last resort, and more minimum appropriate period of time. The alternative to detention and diversion shall be introduced as far as possible for dealing with children coming in conflict with law, as provided for in the Juvenile Justice Law;
- The Ministry of Interior in coordination with the Commissioner of Police shall appoint/designate at least one police officer per police station to deal with children issues. The Government shall gradually install Child Help Desk at every police stations and arrange separate spaces for children;
- The Supreme Court shall in coordination with the Ministry Justice appoint and train at least one juvenile judge specialised in children per district court and in appeal courts;
- The Ministry of Justice shall in coordination with the Custodial Corps establish separate spaces for children in prisons with adequate services (health, psychosocial, legal, education, recreation, rehabilitation, integration etc.) and standards to enable children to rehabilitate and develop their potential;
- The Attorney General shall appoint and train at least one child specialised prosecutor per court;
- The Ministries of Education, Youth and Sports, and Labour and Social Affairs, shall unite their efforts to provide children in detention with educational and recreational activities.
- VICTIM WITNESSES MISSING
- Training curriculum on child protection (judges, police other stakeholders
- Permanent police/designate police
- The Government will facilitate Independent monitoring of the justice for children activities

7.2. Protection of children without appropriate care;

- The Government shall adopt an Alternative Care Policy regarding children without appropriate care such as orphans, abandoned children, children living and/or working in the street, that shall include a range of alternatives including family and community alternatives such as foster care, adoption, group homes for children who require these support;
- Placing children in institutions shall be used as measure of last resort and for minimum appropriate period of time.
- The Government shall provide the possibility for children whose fathers are unknown who are born and living in Somaliland to acquire Somaliland citizenship while they are still children so that they can enjoy the same rights as children enjoying Somaliland citizenship.
- The Republic of Somaliland shall regulate the residential care facilities welcoming children by introducing minimum standards for care and clear standards operating procedure (SOP). These rules and regulations shall be established in the best interest of the child and shall provide for:
 - o Priority mechanisms to reunify children with their parents, and their extended families where possible.
 - o Standards for in-country adoption and Kafalah so that children don't remain in institutions, but rather grow up in a family environment. These standards shall include criteria for placement, and follow-up after children are placed;
 - o Standardisation, control and supervision of institutions welcoming orphans and abandoned children in order to guarantee their protection; and
 - o Consultations with children to determine options in the best interest of the child.
- The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs shall be responsible for the status and the care of orphans and abandoned children and for the supervision of institutions welcoming children. Other ministries such as the Ministry of Education, Health, Youth and Sports, shall cooperate for the provision of services.
- The Government shall provide adequate quality services or assistance which is consistent with the minimum living standard listed under human rights and humanitarian standards for children in the caring institutions.
- The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, shall establish appropriate mechanisms including: record keeping for children living in a formal care facility or with extended families; monitoring and follow-up mechanisms to ensure children's status and living condition.
- Adoption to be replaced by Kafala (definition)
- Separated and unaccompanied children
- The Govt shall establish mechanism to immediate family tracing and reunification for separate and unaccompanied children
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7.3. Protection of children who are survivors of gender based violence

- The Government shall prohibit and penalise by law perpetrators of rape, domestic violence, sexual abuse, harassment and exploitation, FGM/C, child marriage and other forms of gender based violence against children.
- The Ministry of Religious Affairs and other relevant ministries shall take a strong and unified zero tolerance stances against the practise of FGM/C and child marriage and other forms of gender based violence.
- The Government shall establish a common holistic approach in order to eradicate FGM/C. This approach shall include best practises to change attitudes, and to address the economy of FGM/C.

- Public education and social dialogue shall be embarked on to encourage the abandonment of harmful or un-protective social practices and norms.
- The Government shall provide free legal aid, medical, psycho-social and other required services for the GBV survivors;

7.4 Children with disabilities

- The Government shall take actions to provide an enabling environment for the children with special needs including children with disability within every sphere of the community and provide appropriately designed facilities.
- The Government in collaboration with non-government organizations and the community undertake initiatives to change attitudes and social norms towards adults and children with disabilities and it commits to reinforce its efforts, and put means in order to encourage awareness.
- The Government shall make necessary services – health, education, workplace - available and accessible for persons with disabilities, particularly children, so that they can participate in society and civic affairs (such as voting) and find employment to support themselves and their families.
- The Government shall provide free health care for children with disabilities.
- The Government commits to engage judicial procedures against those who are accused of committing acts of abuse against the persons with disability, and to sanction those who are found guilty of such acts.
- The Government shall give priority to the inclusion of children with disabilities in society. In particular, the Ministry of Education shall develop inclusive education for children with disability who can follow the mainstream education curricula. For children with special disabilities, in particular mental disabilities, special care schemes shall be envisaged jointly by ministries in charge, including the Ministry of Health and Education.
- The Ministries responsible for Youth and Sports and Culture shall provide access to cultural activities and sports to children with disability.
- Relevant ministries shall take preventative measures to eliminate avoidable disabilities. For instance the high incidence of Cerebral Palsy could be reduced with better maternity care and elimination of FGM. Accidents could be reduced with better policing.

7.5 Child Protection in Emergency

- The Government shall develop and adopt a child focused and child friendly emergency preparedness strategy and contingency plan for protection of children during emergencies
- The Government shall take measures to build capacity of emergency management agencies and community actors to implement the contingency plan and emergency preparedness measures
- The Government shall install appropriate mechanism to regularly monitor the situation of children affected by natural disaster and armed conflict
- The Government shall develop a rehabilitation plan for children affected by natural and man-made disaster

8. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE POLICY

8.1 The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs shall assume the convening role for the implementation of the Child Protection Policy and the Child Protection Unit under the Social Affairs Department shall

be focal point for government child protection coordination and act as the secretariat for the national child protection task force.

8.2 The MOLSA under the auspices of the National Task force and in coordination with other relevant government ministries and departments shall develop a comprehensive action plan to implement the Child Protection Policy.

8.3 The Government shall allocate a special Child Protection Fund to carry out specific child protection activities. This funding shall include budget to implement action plans and to deliver child protection services at all levels. Each of the relevant ministries (dealing with justice, children, education, health, social service and culture etc.), as per their plans, shall have access to adequate funding.

8.4 The District Councils shall allocate a separate budget head to carry out child protection related activities, particularly for the service delivery at the local level and supporting the community based child protection mechanisms.

8.5 The NGOs and private sectors including the business community shall be encouraged to fund community level interventions

9. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

9.1 The monitoring and evaluation are essential elements to develop accountability and transparency along with formation of a knowledgebase to improve planning and service delivery. The MOLSA as the focal Ministry shall be responsible for regular monitoring and periodic evaluation of the child protection systems including the services and child protection situation in the country.

9.2 M and E system to be installed within the CP section in the Ministry and periodic monitoring report to be submitted to the national taskforce

9.2 The ministries shall undertake regular monitoring of their own areas of responsibility and evaluate their specific projects.

9.3 The respective ministries shall allocate adequate funds to undertake monitoring and evaluation activities

9.4 A Child Protection Data Collection and Monitoring Information System shall be developed to record the incidence and nature of child abuses and the services being provided. The Child Protection Information Management System shall be based on the case management system, and the respective actors shall use their components in the system to record and report. The MOLSA will coordinate the introduction and functioning of the system with the respective ministries, departments and agencies. The information generated by the Child Protection Information Management System shall be used to report on the situation of rights of children.

9.5 Independent monitoring of the child rights situation and the implementation of the policy on yearly basis

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