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BUILDING THE INVESTMENT CASE FOR ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

AN OVERVIEW, CASE STUDY EXAMPLES, AND INTRODUCTION TO TWO NEW TOOLS

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BUILDING THE INVESTMENT CASE FOR ENDING VAC

AGENDA



What is an investment case?

Understanding what an investment case is, the purpose it serves, the core questions it seeks to answer, and the typical framework for developing one

1



Why an investment case for VAC?

Outlining the need for an investment case to end VAC, based on the prevalence data and the associated human and economic costs

2



What goes into an investment case?

Reviewing the approach to develop an investment case for ending VAC, looking at key questions, possible answers and tools of the trade

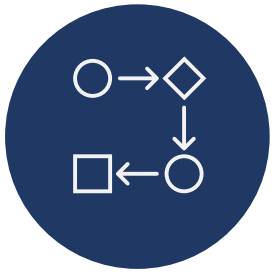
3



How are investment cases used?

Illustrating how investment cases are used mobilize funding for ending VAC with various illustrative country case study examples

4



Introducing investment case tools

Introducing the Investment Case Toolkit, developed for the SRSG-VAC, and two new introductory tools developed for ISPCAN

5



WHAT IS AN INVESTMENT CASE?

WHAT IS AN INVESTMENT CASE?

ADVOCACY FOR SPENDING ON SOCIAL SERVICES

- Different types of advocacy for increased expenditure on social services – and especially those for child protection
  - Foundation: Rights, dignity, equality and protection
    - Every child has a claim to safety and protection. These rights, and government obligations, do not depend on whether protecting that child produces a positive economic return.
  - Supporting lens: Economic evidence
    - Economic arguments can help make selected consequences of violence and benefits of action legible to finance and planning systems, strengthening arguments about prioritisation, affordability and financing.

- Rights-based arguments for child protection are ubiquitous and incontrovertible
  - Almost all state Constitutions contain specific laws relating to child protection, and most states have dedicated Child Laws
  - However, these mandates often remain under-funded – of 155 countries surveyed in the Global Status Report on Ending VAC, 80% had at least one national action plan to end VAC, but less than 25% of those had funded their plans

- Evidence-based economic arguments for child protection are far less clear
  - Governments must justify spending priorities in an environment of increasing demand for social services coupled with heightened fiscal pressures
  - Child protection expenditures are typically a very small part of government budgets and often under-prioritized
  - This is largely due to the economics of child protection expenditures – the costs of violence against children (VAC) and the benefits of expenditure to end VAC are not easily observed, nor are they easily quantified in economic terms

WHAT IS AN INVESTMENT CASE?
A DEFINITION

Investment cases use economic evidence to strengthen financing and implementation decisions by examining the costs of inaction, the resources required for a response, and the benefits that action may generate

They provide an additional lens on the case for action, rather than the ethical basis for action

WHAT IS AN INVESTMENT CASE?

THE COMPONENTS OF AN INVESTMENT CASE

There is a PROBLEM

There is an associated ECONOMIC LOSS

VS

There is a proposed SOLUTION

There is a FINANCIAL COST of implementation

There is a BENEFIT that accrues

The INVESTMENT CASE



WHY AN INVESTMENT CASE FOR ENDING VAC?

WHY AN INVESTMENT CASE FOR ENDING VAC?

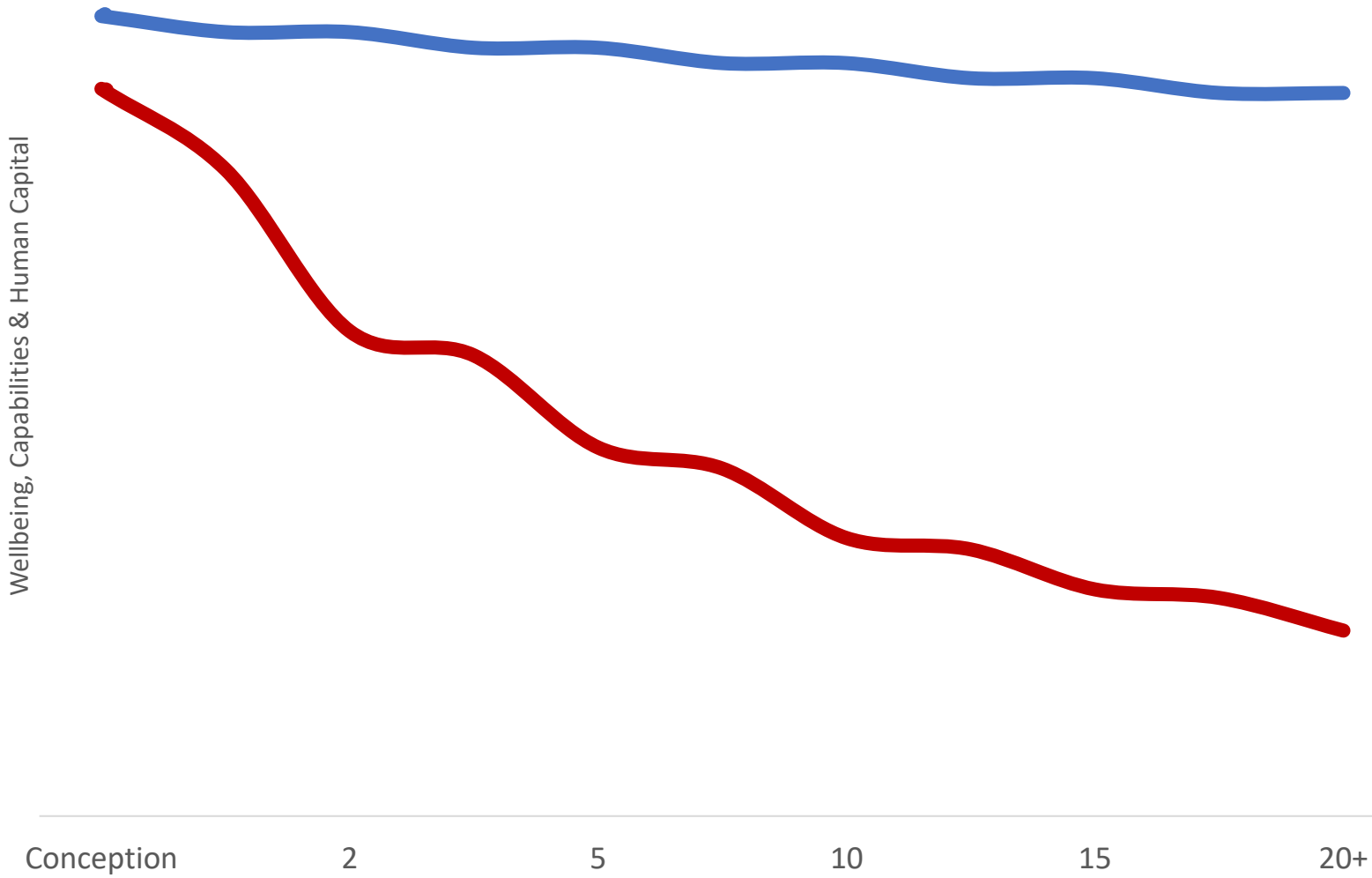
THE HIGH PREVALENCE OF VAC

246 million children experience violence in and around schools	**160 million children** are engaged in child labour	At least **230 million girls and women** alive today have undergone FGM
Suicide is the fourth leading cause of death among adolescents aged 15 to 19, and **almost 46,000 adolescents** aged 10 to 19 end their own lives each year – about 1 every 11 minutes	**1.6 billion children** regularly face violent punishment at home; and more than two thirds of these children are subjected to both physical punishment and psychological aggression	**More than 30% of children** living with disability in 25 countries have experienced violence, and they are twice as likely to face neglect and/ or sexual, physical or mental abuse as children living without disability
Children account for 38% of all identified victims of trafficking	**15% of children** have reported cyberbullying victimization	Around **12 million girls** each year are married during childhood
Around **1 in 8 women and girls**, and **1 in 11 men and boys**, experienced rape or sexual assault before the age of 18	More than **300 million children** per year are victims of online sexual exploitation and abuse	**1 in 6 children** live in areas affected by armed conflict

- Violence against children is widespread
- More than half of the world's children are exposed to some form of violence every year
- Children's vulnerability to violence is exacerbated by diverse and often interlinked drivers, including poverty, social inequalities, gender discrimination, conflict, climate change, forced displacement, food insecurity, and harmful social norms

WHY AN INVESTMENT CASE FOR ENDING VAC?

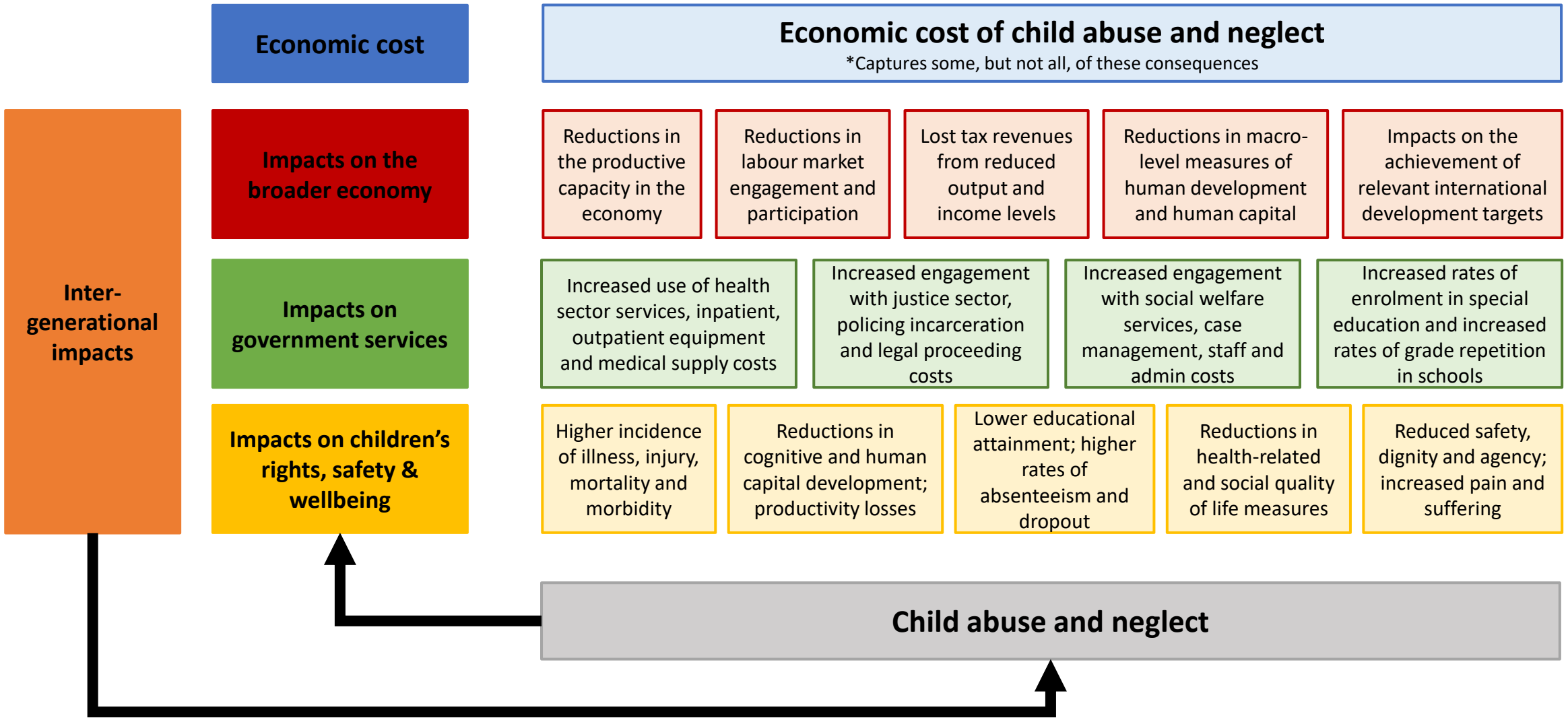
VAC HARMS WELLBEING ACROSS THE LIFE-COURSE



	Child 1	Child 2
Conception	Conceived by healthy mother	Conceived by mother experiencing IPV
Birth	Born into healthy environment	Low birthweight at birth
2 years	Attends ECCE; on track (ECDI)	Experiences sexual abuse; toxic stress
5 years	Enters primary school	Lower cognitive development; delayed entry
10 years	Full attendance & transition	Absenteeism; poor outcomes; repetition
15 years	Full educational attainment	School dropout; risky behaviours
20+ years	Agency, good health & participation	Reduced productivity; NCDs; STIs

WHY AN INVESTMENT CASE FOR ENDING VAC?

VAC EXACTS A SIGNIFICANT SOCIETAL TOLL



WHY AN INVESTMENT CASE FOR ENDING VAC?

VAC HAS A SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC COST

Country	Total Cost of VAC Estimate	
	% GDP	% Government Health Budget
Australia	1.94%	25.32%
Cambodia	1.10%	77.64%
Canada	1.67%	23.66%
China	1.70%	76.23%
Germany	1.17%	15.17%
Ghana	0.79%	49.31%
Italy	0.81%	11.58%
Japan	1.00%	11.21%
Malawi	2.85%	170.08%
Nigeria	2.65%	599.72%
South Africa	5.39%	126.36%
Turkey	7.00%	199.07%
USA	10.96%	129.36%
Vanuatu	0.67%	33.57%
Global	**8.91%**	**155.50%**

- The total economic cost of VAC is significant – estimated at over USD 7 trillion in 2014, equivalent to nearly 9% of global GDP and more than combined total government expenditure on health, primary and secondary education globally that year

- Data from country-level studies of the economic cost of VAC are similarly substantial, with national-level estimates of the cost of VAC as high as 11% of GDP and annual costs of VAC significantly exceeding annual government expenditure on health in several countries

- This highlights the pervasive nature of VAC and its associated costs and the need for global attention to be given to prevention

WHY AN INVESTMENT CASE FOR ENDING VAC?

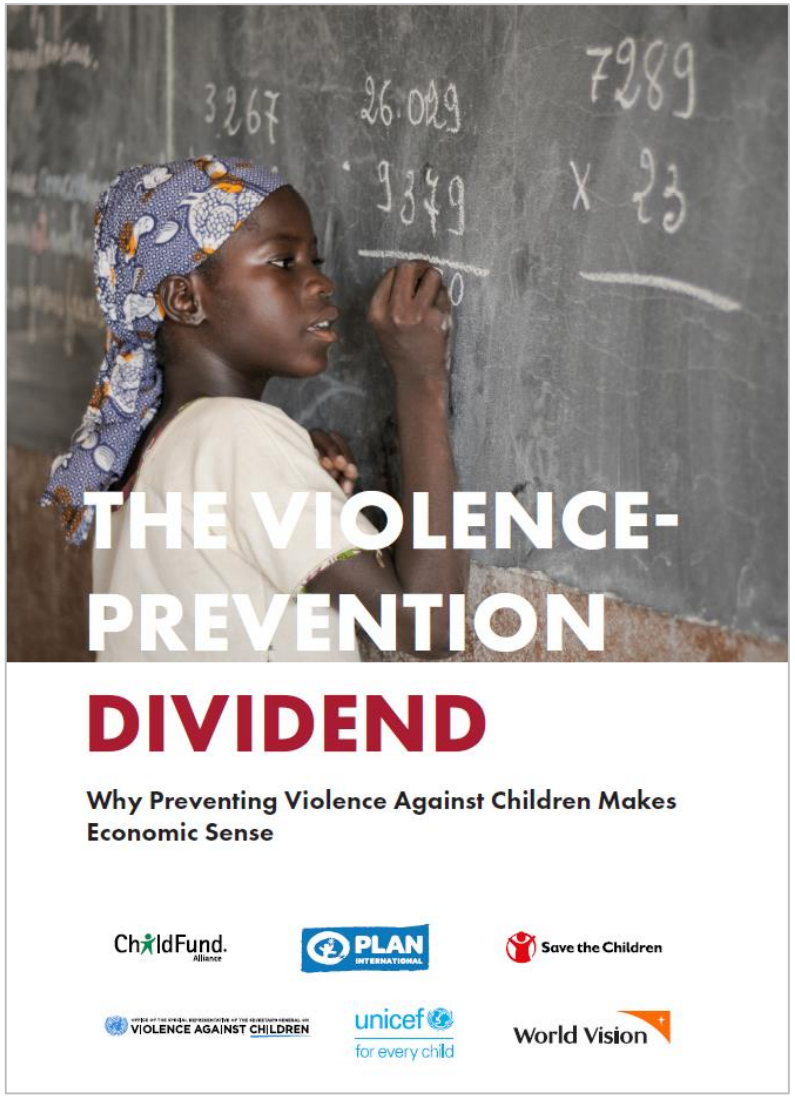
PREVENTING VAC CAN GENERATE SUBSTANTIAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Country	Programme	Outcome
New Zealand	Incredible Years Parenting Programme	BCR 3.75
USA	SafeCare	BCR 14.65
Sweden	Four separate programmes	BCR 5.46 - 16.13
Turkey	Mother Child Education Program	BCR 5.91-8.14
Kenya	Msingi Bora Parenting Intervention	BCR 10.6 -15.5
India	Life Skills Education and Youth Information Centres programmes	BCR 21
USA	Communities that Care	BCR 5.30
Netherlands	KiVa	BCR 4.04 - 6.72
UK	Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programme	BCR 2.05
USA	Promoting First Relationships	BCR 4.13-5.19
USA	Child-Parent Centers and Nurse-Family Partnership	BCR 1.73-6.37

- There is significant evidence in the literature that interventions designed to prevent VAC can yield benefits that significantly exceed the initial costs of implementation
- These positive returns on investment can strengthen the fiscal case alongside existing rights, need, equity, effectiveness and feasibility arguments
- The implementation costs of many such interventions are also often small relative to national and departmental budgets, and so therefore require minimal increases to or reallocation of domestic spending in order to implement

WHY AN INVESTMENT CASE FOR ENDING VAC?

THE VIOLENCE PREVENTION DIVIDEND



- Investment in proven, evidence-based violence prevention and response programmes can improve child wellbeing, and remove critical barriers to children achieving their health, educational and developmental potential

- The economic benefits flowing from such investments accrue through multiple mechanisms:
  - All children will reach their full potential, expanding the supply of productive labour market participants to the economy, boosting per capita incomes and increasing domestic demand
  - Existing health, education and social protection spending will be more effective, as children's development will not be hindered by the impact of violence
  - Costs associated with the consequences of VAC on health, education, child protection and criminal justice systems will be reduced, allowing governments to use funds more productively
  - The vicious intergenerational cycle of violence, and its links to poverty, will be broken, improving the economic trajectories of children and their parents and communities

- The sum of these benefits represents a social and economic dividend that will accrue to society, if governments invest in programmes to prevent and respond to VAC



WHAT GOES INTO AN INVESTMENT CASE?

WHAT GOES INTO AN INVESTMENT CASE?

THE INVESTMENT CASE FOR ENDING VAC

There is a PROBLEM

There is an associated ECONOMIC LOSS

VS

There is a proposed SOLUTION

There is a FINANCIAL COST of implementation

There is a BENEFIT that accrues

The

INVESTMENT CASE

for preventing and responding to VAC

WHAT GOES INTO AN INVESTMENT CASE?

THE PROBLEM

There is an associated ECONOMIC LOSS

VS

There is a proposed SOLUTION

There is a FINANCIAL COST of implementation

There is a BENEFIT that accrues

There is a PROBLEM

Key Question

What is the problem?

Possible Answers

- Nature, scale and distribution of VAC
- Children most affected
- Gaps in prevention and response services
- Current government and partner spending
- Key system bottlenecks

Tools of the Trade

- Situation analysis
- Prevalence analysis using survey data
- Service mapping
- Child protection systems assessment
- Budget/public expenditure analysis
- Stakeholder consultations

WHAT GOES INTO AN INVESTMENT CASE?

THE ECONOMIC COST OF VAC

There is a PROBLEM

VS

There is a proposed SOLUTION

There is a FINANCIAL COST of implementation

There is a BENEFIT that accrues

There is an associated ECONOMIC LOSS

Key Question

What wider harms and societal consequences does the problem generate?

Possible Answers

- The toll of VAC on victims, families, communities and society
- The financial cost of VAC to governments
- The economic cost of VAC to society and the broader economy
- The intergenerational impacts of VAC

Tools of the Trade

- Rights-based analysis
- Evidence review
- VAC impact studies
- Burden-of-disease analysis
- Cost-of-inaction modelling
- **ISPCAN's Cost of VAC tool**

WHAT GOES INTO AN INVESTMENT CASE?

THE PROPOSED SOLUTION

There is a PROBLEM

There is an associated ECONOMIC LOSS

VS

There is a FINANCIAL COST of implementation

There is a BENEFIT that accrues

There is a proposed SOLUTION

Key Question

How could the problem be addressed?

Possible Answers

- Integrated prevention and response strategies
- Evidence-informed intervention packages
- Strengthened child protection systems
- Stronger social service workforce
- Improved referral, case management and survivor-centred services

Tools of the Trade

- Regional/local pilot studies
- INSPIRE framework
- National Action Plans
- Intervention prioritization
- Workforce planning
- Bottleneck analysis

WHAT GOES INTO AN INVESTMENT CASE?

THE FINANCIAL COST OF IMPLEMENTATION

There is a PROBLEM

There is an associated ECONOMIC LOSS

VS

There is a proposed SOLUTION

There is a BENEFIT that accrues

There is a FINANCIAL COST of implementation

Key Question

What is the cost of the proposed solution?

Possible Answers

- Phased costed implementation plan
- Costed implementation scenarios
- Estimated cost of each intervention and system-strengthening component
- Key cost drivers
- Affordability and financing gaps

Tools of the Trade

- Ingredients-based costing
- Activity-based costing
- Unit cost analysis
- Scenario modelling
- Budget impact analysis
- Financial gap analysis

WHAT GOES INTO AN INVESTMENT CASE?

THE BENEFITS OF IMPLEMENTATION

There is a PROBLEM

There is an associated ECONOMIC LOSS

VS

There is a proposed SOLUTION

There is a FINANCIAL COST of implementation

There is a BENEFIT that accrues

Key Question

What are the benefits of implementing the solution?

Possible Answers

- VAC cases prevented or better managed
- Improved health, learning and wellbeing
- Avoided service costs
- Human capital and productivity gains
- Positive spillovers across government systems

Tools of the Trade

- Coverage modelling
- Impact modelling
- Cost-benefit analysis
- Cost-effectiveness analysis
- Return-on-investment analysis
- **ISPCAN's ROI Tool**



HOW ARE INVESTMENT CASES USED?

HOW INVESTMENT CASES ARE USED

CASE STUDY – ZAMBIA

PROBLEM

ECONOMIC LOSS

VS

SOLUTION

FINANCIAL COST

BENEFIT

HOW INVESTMENT CASES ARE USED

CASE STUDY – ZAMBIA

ECONOMIC LOSS VS SOLUTION FINANCIAL COST BENEFIT

PROBLEM

Experience of childhood violence among males, by type



Experience of childhood violence among females, by type



- **50.3% of males and 49.0% of females** in Zambia experienced some form of **violence prior to the age of 18 years**
- Prevalence of **sexual violence in childhood** was **higher for girls** (23.1%) than for boys (11.7%), while prevalence of **physical and emotional violence** was **higher for boys** (38.8% and 19.7%) than for girls (31.4% and 14.8%)
- Rates of **polyvictimization** were high for **both boys and girls**, with around **1 in 6 children** experiencing **multiple forms of violence**

HOW INVESTMENT CASES ARE USED

CASE STUDY – ZAMBIA

PROBLEM VS SOLUTION FINANCIAL COST BENEFIT

ECONOMIC LOSS

Summary of the economic and social costs of VAC

Cost of inaction	Total Cost of VAC The total cost of VAC in Zambia in 2021 amounts to **ZMK40 362.9 million**, equivalent to **9.12% of Zambia's GDP**.			
Impacts on the broader economy	Reduction in productive capacity in the economy Productivity loss attributable to VAC in Zambia in 2021 amounted to **ZMK5 398.2 million**	Reductions in labour market engagement VAC-attributable education-related income loss in Zambia in 2021 amounted to **ZMK1 280.9 million**	Reductions in macro-level measures of human development In the absence of VAC, Zambia's HDI would **increase to 0.591**, an **increase of 3.63%**	Impacts on the achievement of development targets VAC negatively impacts on Zambia's potential achievement of **7 of the 17 SDGS**
Impacts on government services	Increased use of health sector services; inpatient, outpatient, equipment & medical supply costs The total health sector costs of VAC in Zambia in 2021 amount to **ZMK3 185.7 million**	Increased engagement with justice sector; policing, incarceration & legal proceeding costs The justice sector costs associated with VAC in Zambia in 2021 amount to **ZMK136.1 million**	Increased engagement with social welfare services; case management, staff & admin cost The VAC-related costs in the child protection sector in Zambia in 2021 amounted to **ZMK51.4 million**	
Impacts on the individual	Higher incidence and underreporting of violence, abuse and neglect **50.3% of males** and **49.0% females** in Zambia experience violence **prior to the age of 18 years**	Higher incidence of illness, injury, mortality and morbidity In 2021, a total of **7 166 deaths** and **72 948 years of healthy life lost** in Zambia were attributable to VAC	Lower educational attainment In Zambia in 2021, **30 829 adult women** had **not completed secondary education** due to VAC	Reductions in human capital development VAC was responsible for the loss of **378 524 years of productive life** among adults in Zambia in 2021	Reductions in health-related quality of life measures The quality-of-life costs attributable to VAC in Zambia in 2021 amounts to **ZMK30 310.5 million**

- These high rates of VAC have significant impacts in Zambia – on the **individual child victims** and their families; on **government services** in the social sectors; and on the **broader economy**
- It is estimated that, across these various pathways, the **total economic cost of VAC in Zambia** amounts to **ZMK 40 362.9 million, equivalent to 9.12% of GDP annually**

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HOW INVESTMENT CASES ARE USED

CASE STUDY – ZAMBIA

PROBLEM

ECONOMIC LOSS

VS

FINANCIAL COST

BENEFIT

SOLUTION

Rollout of staff in the systematic strengthening scenario

Total personnel numbers		Current	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8
Provincial offices	Provincial social welfare officer	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	Senior social welfare officer	21	21	46	70	123	176	230	283	340
District offices	District social welfare officer	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
	Social welfare officer	81	81	116	232	499	766	1 033	1 300	1 569
	Assistant social welfare officer	249	249	464	696	1 230	1 764	2 298	2 832	3 370
	Community development assistants	960	960	960	960	1 169	1 378	1 587	1 796	2 007
	Social protection administrators	-	116	232	348	464	580	696	812	948
	Staff with operating costs	**1 437**	**1 553**	**1 944**	**2 432**	**3 611**	**4 790**	**5 970**	**7 149**	**8 360**
New positions		**Current**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year 3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**	**Year 6**	**Year 7**	**Year 8**
Provincial offices	Provincial social welfare officer	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Senior social welfare officer	21	-	25	23	53	53	53	53	57
District offices	District social welfare officer	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Social welfare officer	81	-	35	116	267	267	267	267	269
	Assistant social welfare officer	249	-	215	232	534	534	534	534	538
	Community Development Assistants	960	-	-	-	209	209	209	209	211
	Social protection administrators	-	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	136
	Staff with operating costs	**1 437**	**116**	**391**	**487**	**1 179**	**1 179**	**1 179**	**1 179**	**1 211**

- The proposed solution to the preceding problems involves **strengthening the social service workforce**, ensuring its **structure is fit for purpose**, and **increasing its size**
- The table to the left presents the envisaged **roll-out plan** for the **systematic strengthening of the social service workforce**

HOW INVESTMENT CASES ARE USED

CASE STUDY – ZAMBIA

PROBLEM | ECONOMIC LOSS | VS | SOLUTION | BENEFIT

FINANCIAL COST

Cost of the systematic strengthening scenario

Zambian Kwacha (000s)		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Total cost over eight years
Total operational costs		**260 744**	**356 839**	**473 356**	**722 552**	**956 125**	**1 189 451**	**1 423 024**	**1 663 435**	**7 045 526**
Province & district operating costs	Current salaries	260 744	356 839	473 356	722 552	956 125	1 189 451	1 423 024	1 663 435	7 045 526
Salaries - Provincial	*6 586*	*6 586*	*11 620*	*16 218*	*26 802*	*37 386*	*47 970*	*58 554*	*69 811*	*274 947*
Salaries - Districts	*91 626*	*107 471*	*158 826*	*226 719*	*367 381*	*508 042*	*648 703*	*789 365*	*933 703*	*3 740 211*
Training		*21 056*	*38 656*	*55 263*	*86 913*	*102 941*	*118 722*	*134 750*	*151 462*	*709 763*
Operational costs		*122 248*	*143 239*	*169 284*	*232 509*	*295 734*	*358 959*	*422 185*	*487 123*	*2 231 282*
Ongoing capital costs		*3 383*	*4 498*	*5 872*	*8 947*	*12 022*	*15 096*	*18 171*	*21 335*	*89 324*
Total setup costs		**33 831**	**11 145**	**13 746**	**30 747**	**30 747**	**30 747**	**30 747**	**31 638**	**213 349**
Provincial / district setup costs		33 831	11 145	13 746	30 747	30 747	30 747	30 747	31 638	213 349

Total new funding required each year to implement the systematic strengthening scenario

Zambian Kwacha (000s)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8
Operational costs	260 744	356 839	473 356	723 617	958 256	1 192 894	1 427 323	1 662 988
Setup costs	33 831	11 145	13 746	30 900	30 900	30 900	30 900	31 028
Total cost (setup and operational)	**294 575**	**367 984**	**487 102**	**754 517**	**989 156**	**1 223 794**	**1 458 223**	**1 694 015**
Existing funding in 2023 plus annual increments	98 211	294 575	367 984	487 102	754 517	989 156	1 223 794	1 458 223
Total new funding required each year	**196 364**	**73 409**	**119 118**	**267 415**	**234 639**	**234 639**	**234 429**	**235 792**
% annual growth in funding required	100%	25%	32%	55%	31%	24%	19%	16%

- The **total new funding required** is around **ZMK 200 million per year** which is within the bounds of what is **fiscally affordable**
- The **annual operating cost** at full rollout is **ZMK1.7 billion per year** which is only **0.98% of the total government budget**

HOW INVESTMENT CASES ARE USED

CASE STUDY – ZAMBIA

PROBLEM | ECONOMIC LOSS | VS | SOLUTION | FINANCIAL COST

BENEFIT

Modelled impact of 90-90-90 VAC service targets on VAC prevalence

Type of VAC	Baseline	Intervention	Difference
Males			
Sexual	11.70%	7.57%	-4.13%
Physical	38.79%	23.47%	-15.32%
Emotional	19.64%	11.93%	-7.72%
Females			
Sexual	23.07%	15.63%	-7.43%
Physical	31.36%	18.11%	-13.25%
Emotional	14.75%	8.75%	-6.00%

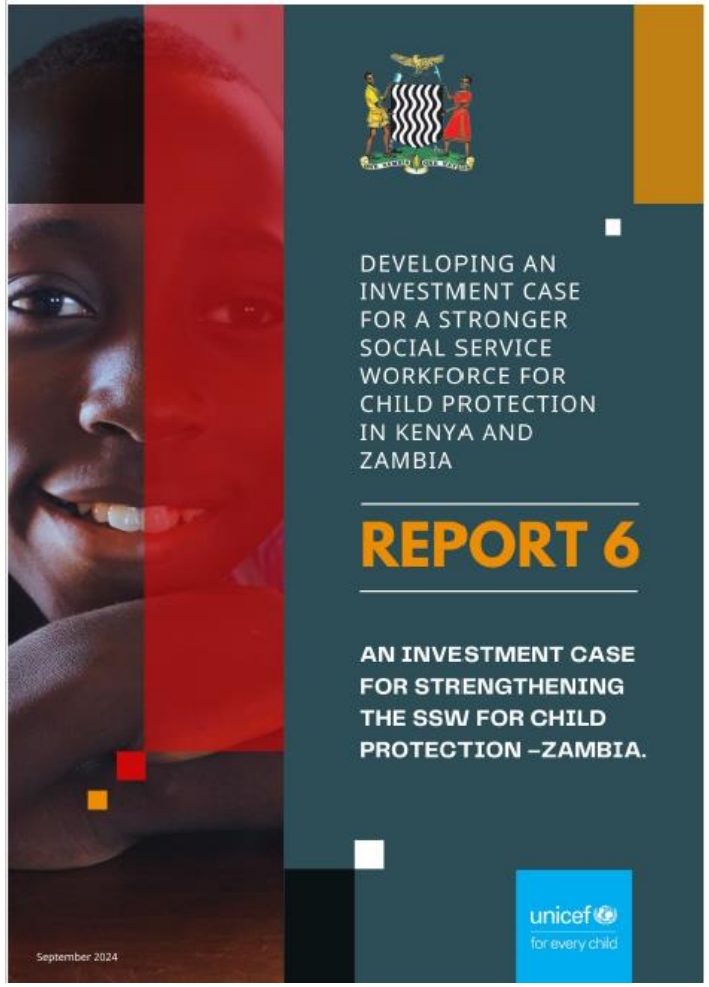
Summarised modelled impact of 90-90-90 VAC service targets on the total cost of VAC

Cost category (ZMK millions)		Initial Cost		Revised Cost		Cost Reduction	
Category	Type	Total	% of GDP	Total	% of GDP	Total	% of GDP
Direct	Medical	3 185.7	0.72	1 334.7	0.30	*1 851.0*	*0.42*
	Non-medical	187.5	0.04	112.4	0.03	*75.1*	*0.02*
Indirect	Tangible	6 679.1	1.51	3 109.7	0.70	*3 569.4*	*0.81*
	Intangible	30 310.5	6.85	13 141.3	2.97	*17 169.2*	*3.88*
Total cost of VAC		**40 362.9**	**9.12**	**17 698.1**	**4.00**	***22 664.8***	***5.12***

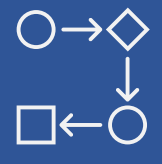
- The **potential impact** of historical achievement of improved coverage of **child protection services on VAC outcomes** was modelled
- Under this model, the total economic cost of VAC **drops** from **ZMK40.4 billion, or 9.12% of GDP**, to **ZMK17.7 billion, or 4.00% of GDP** – a **total cost reduction of 56.2%,** or **ZMK22.7 billion, equivalent to 5.12% of GDP**

HOW INVESTMENT CASES ARE USED

CASE STUDY – ZAMBIA







INVESTMENT CASE TOOLS

INVESTMENT CASE TOOLS

DEVELOPING A FULL CASE – THE INVESTMENT CASE TOOLKIT



- To enable countries to **generate their own full investment case evidence** in support of increased financing for **integrated services for child protection** OSRSG-VAC has developed a **toolkit titled *Building the Investment Case for Ending Violence Against Children – Toolkit***

- Using this Toolkit to **develop their own country-led investment cases** will **enable States** to **support existing rights-based arguments** with a clear, country-context specific evidence-based **economic argument for investing in children**, support prioritization of **key interventions**, identify areas of fragmentation, and ultimately demonstrate **spending on child protection** as not only a **moral imperative** for protecting the fundamental rights of every child, but also a **sound economic investment**

INVESTMENT CASE TOOLS

STARTING THE CONVERSATION – TWO NEW TOOLS

PROBLEM

ECONOMIC LOSS

VS

SOLUTION

FINANCIAL COST

BENEFIT

INVESTMENT CASE TOOLS

STARTING THE CONVERSATION – TWO NEW TOOLS

PROBLEM + **ECONOMIC LOSS** **VS** **SOLUTION** + **FINANCIAL COST** + **BENEFIT**

COST OF VAC TOOL

What might VAC be costing the country?



ESTIMATES:

- Health-related impacts of VAC
- Economic losses associated with VAC
- Overall cost and % of GDP
- Contributions by VAC type and outcome pathway

QUANTIFYING THE COST OF INACTION

RETURN ON INVESTMENT TOOL

What might society gain from preventing VAC?



ESTIMATES:

- Cost of a hypothetical investment
- Potential economic benefits of implementation
- Benefit-cost ratio and returns on investment

QUANTIFYING THE BENEFIT OF ACTION

Both tools – still under ongoing development – generate indicative, high-level, order-of-magnitude estimates of selected, monetizable impacts, based on available data and explicit assumptions. They support initial analyses, advocacy and investment case discussions, but do not replace dedicated country-level studies, nor do they capture all relevant rights-based impacts, costs and benefits.



TURNING EVIDENCE INTO FINANCED ACTION

TURNING EVIDENCE INTO FINANCED ACTION

KEY AGENTS OF CHANGE & THEIR ROLES

Child protection is inherently multisectoral, so securing greater investment requires action from actors across government and beyond. Their roles are complementary, and engagement should occur throughout the development of the investment case:

- **Government leaders:** Establish the mandate, appoint an accountable lead and champion an integrated response.
- **Finance, planning and budget ministries:** Assess affordability and financing needs, and connect the investment case to plans and budgets.
- **Sector ministries and local authorities:** Translate the proposed response into services, activities, staffing requirements and performance targets.
- **Civil society, survivors and oversight bodies:** Bring lived experience into the process, safeguard rights and equity, build demand and strengthen accountability.
- **Researchers and development partners:** Strengthen the evidence base, analytical capacity and implementation support, while aligning assistance with national priorities.

TURNING EVIDENCE INTO FINANCED ACTION

INTEGRATE THE INVESTMENT CASE INTO PUBLIC FINANCE MANAGEMENT

Advocacy shouldn't merely target a once-off increase in funding, but rather seek to embed prevention and response within the routine systems through which governments set priorities, allocate resources, manage personnel and monitor performance:

- **National planning:** Make prevention a national and sector priority
- **Economic growth strategy:** Frame prevention as an investment in human capital and economic growth
- **Departmental planning:** Include clear activities, outputs and performance targets
- **Budget reforms:** Make prevention spending and results visible in programme budgets
- **Budget formulation:** Translate costed plans into programmes, budget lines and medium-term needs
- **Budget approval:** Use investment case evidence to secure adequate allocations
- **Budget execution:** Track releases, spending and implementation bottlenecks
- **Budget tagging:** Identify and track prevention expenditure across government
- **Human resource management:** Establish workforce requirements and sufficient funded posts

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THANK YOU



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