

## FINDINGS

The Juvenile Rehabilitation and Reintegration Policy 2021-2031 and the Minimum Standards for Juvenile Institutions helped the Government of PNG to meet the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child Standards 37 & 40. However, the project made limited contributions toward integrating the principles of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, namely increasing knowledge about the need to support children with disabilities (CWDs) who are in contact with the law.

The project also contributed to policy, multisectoral coordination, skills upgrades, and generated evidence about the child protection system in PNG.

UNICEF's support was intended to lead to improved child protection through the modelling of coordinating mechanisms and the delivery of specialised, efficient, and multisectoral services in **two provinces**.

During implementation, however, there was support to **more than five provinces** with limited evidence that modelling took place. Lack of administrative data undermined project monitoring. Six (out of nine) indicators did not have baseline figures.

Uneven implementation of project components was also linked to not meeting key Theory of Change assumptions. However, there is strong demand for justice services at the Village Courts levels, and UNICEF has the opportunity to support this highly accessible mechanism.

Key bottlenecks impeding the juvenile justice system from extending quality services are linked to:

- (1) a continued need for police diversion services;
- (2) a need for judicial services for juveniles;
- (3) limited rehabilitation and vocational programmes.

A few critical factors inhibiting sustainability of services are:

- (1) coordination issues between district & provincial levels;
- (2) lack of reliable communication and transportation;
- (3) limited range, quality, and accessibility of formal services for children and families.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

**11** Recommendations are separated into two categories: (A) Strategy and (B) Operations. **The main recommendations are:**

### STRATEGY

- Revert to the original coverage of the J4C project and concentrate the new phase on one or, at most, two provinces.
- Prioritise support to improve of the Village Courts to effectively deliver services around juvenile justice.

### OPERATIONS

- Improve the multisectoral response which includes contributions from the: (i) Department of Education; (ii) Department of Health; and (iii) the police (including with future capacity building efforts); and
- Undertake a detailed bottleneck analysis to determine where the reset project province ought to be located.



# EVALUATION OF IMPROVING ACCESS TO JUSTICE SERVICES FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA



## FUNDER

Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade  
DFAT



## TIMELINE

2018 through 2022



## OUTCOME

By 2022 girls and boys have increased access to justice and protection services

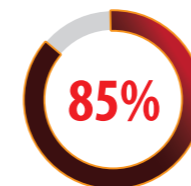
J4C PROJECT



## GOVERNMENT PARTNERS

Justice & Child Protection Sectors

## COUNTRY CONTEXT



85% of the people live in dispersed rural areas, where agriculture provides a subsistence livelihood.



59% Women (aged 15-49) experienced physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime.

MMR 145 per 100,000 live deaths.

## PROGRAMME CONTEXT

**1** Outcome & **4** Outputs

- 1 Improved coordination mechanisms
- 2 Increased delivery of specialised and efficient child friendly justice services for child victims, witnesses, and offenders
- 3 Enabling Environment
- 4 Service provision to strengthen demand for birth registration

*Evaluation Team dedicated time and effort to strengthening evaluation capacity and to making space available for an effective co-creation process.*



## THEORY OF CHANGE

PROGRAMME AREAS	CORRESPONDING IF – THEN STATEMENTS
Development of models for packages of justice services for courts/police/diversion	<b>IF</b> minimum packages of child protection services are developed; modelled in two selected provinces, <i>scaled up and institutionalised</i> ; and
Support for the implementation of laws & acts	<b>IF</b> interagency guidelines, protocols & plans for implementation of LPA & Juvenile Justice Acts are in place and functional <b>through technical assistance and monitoring</b> ;
Support for Coordination	<b>IF</b> multi-sectoral coordination mechanism in the form of Child and Family Service Council ( <b>or and Provincial/District Coordination Structure</b> ) is established and functional; and
Functional Child Protection Information Management System	<b>IF</b> evidence base on child protection is improved to <b>support information sharing and service delivery</b> in child protection...”; and
Capacity Development-Partners	<b>IF</b> partners at <b>national, provincial, &amp; district</b> levels, including non-state actors, have increased capacity through training; and
Justice Services Provision	<b>IF</b> innovative early detection, reporting, and referral mechanism are established;
<b>THEN</b> the children of PNG will benefit from reduced exposure to violence, abuse and exploitation, and improved <b>access to</b> [and utilisation of] protective care, support, and justice services	

The Theory of Change includes a “Minimum package of child protection/justice services” comprised of “models” of justice services for courts/police/diversion. IF the models were implemented jointly in two provinces, THEN the children of PNG would have improved access to justice and protection services [overarching outcome].

## METHODOLOGY

**3** Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's criteria guided the evaluation design and **1** UNICEF criteria.

COMPLIANCE

EFFECTIVENESS

SUSTAINABILITY

EQUITY, HR & GENDER

## DATA COLLECTION

FGDS

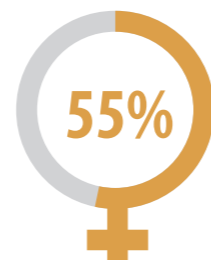
KIIs

DOCUMENT REVIEW

## SAMPLE

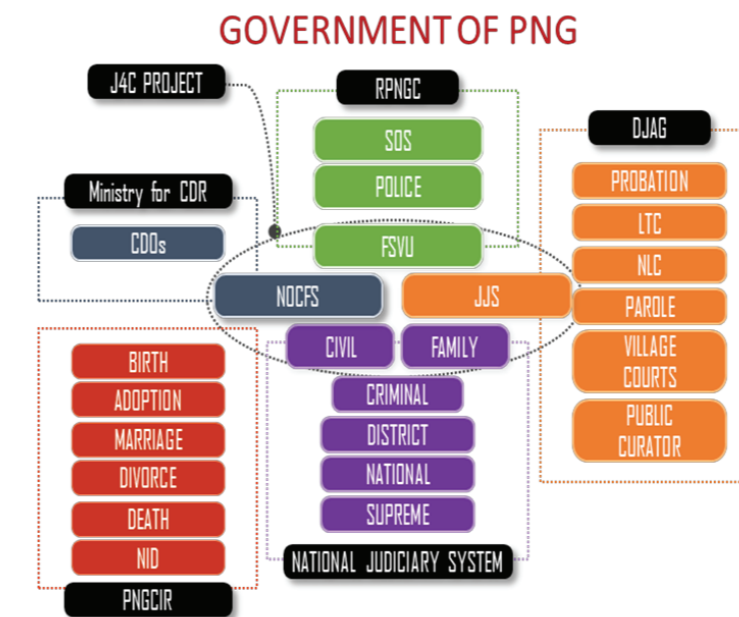


stakeholders interviewed from multiple sectors



females

## STAKEHOLDER GROUPS



Stakeholder groups are complex. The project invested in four departments which are the key justice and child protection actors:

**(1) Department of Justice and Attorney General (DJAG), (2) National Office of Child and Family Services (NOCFS), (3) the National Judiciary System, and (4) Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary (RPNGC).**

The Papua New Guinea Civil and Identity Registry (not shown) was also supported.

## THEORY DRIVEN

- Used to understand if and how project outputs led to the accomplishment of desired outcome(s)
- Assesses contribution of the project

## UTILISATION-FOCUSED EVALUATION (UFE)

- Stakeholders drove the evaluation process

## DEVELOPMENTAL EVALUATION (DE)

- Evaluators work collaboratively with stakeholders to co-create new designs and test new approaches

## EVALUATION APPROACHES USED

## EQUITY-FOCUSED AND EQUITABLE EVALUATION

- Puts affected groups at the center of the evaluation process
- Appreciates the participation of children in evaluation

## PROCESS EVALUATION (PE)

- Use to understand how the project's resources were used
- Helps to identify promising practices & lessons learned

**Developmental Evaluation** is a powerful approach to monitoring and supporting social innovations by working in partnership with decision makers.

This evaluation:

- (1) took place in complex dynamic environments;
- (2) tracked the implications of programmatic decisions;
- (3) ensured that evaluation feedback was immediate; and
- (4) enabled the evaluators to work collaboratively with stakeholders to suggest new designs and test new approaches as an on-going process of adaptation for development.