

# GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

CSO Consultation  
Unabridged Report

April 2016

## Introduction

This report compiles the full responses received from the civil society organisation (CSO) consultation. This consultation was part of a second round of consultations on the Zero Draft Strategy of the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children held between 4 January and 15 March 2016. Key findings for this round are discussed in an accompanying *synthesis* report.

A separate online consultation for civil society organisations was developed and implemented by ChildFund Alliance, Plan International, Save the Children, SOS Children's Villages International and World Vision. The survey (available in English, French, and Spanish) was distributed to a group of CSOs that were engaged in joint advocacy on violence against children in the lead up to the launch of Agenda 2030.

The survey collected input on the scope and objectives of the Partnership, the role of CSOs and children in the Partnership, and the priorities for the proposed Fund.

The questionnaire included both quantitative and qualitative responses, with the latter framed either i) in support of a previous quantitative question, where participants were able to optionally comment; or ii) as a standalone open question. Responses to open questions were broadly categorised to develop a sense of themes and suggestions.

In total, 125 individuals from 50 countries (see Figure 1) participated. This *unabridged* report includes the responses in the same order and format as the survey, with graphs for each quantitative question, and responses for the qualitative questions.

Each question below lists the number of people who responded - please note that all questions with \* against them are multiple answer questions. All qualitative question responses have been included verbatim (minimally edited for spelling and formatting) in their native language, and have only been redacted to exclude personal references. Similarly, any answers to questions involving personal details have not been included as these remain confidential. Where responses were identical, they have been listed only once, with the total number of responses shown in brackets.



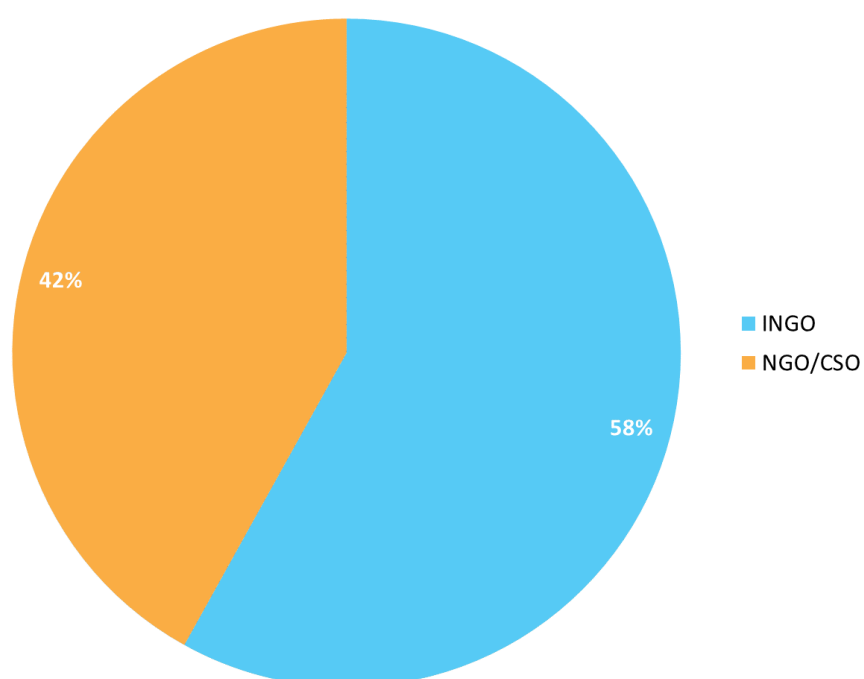


# CSO Questionnaire

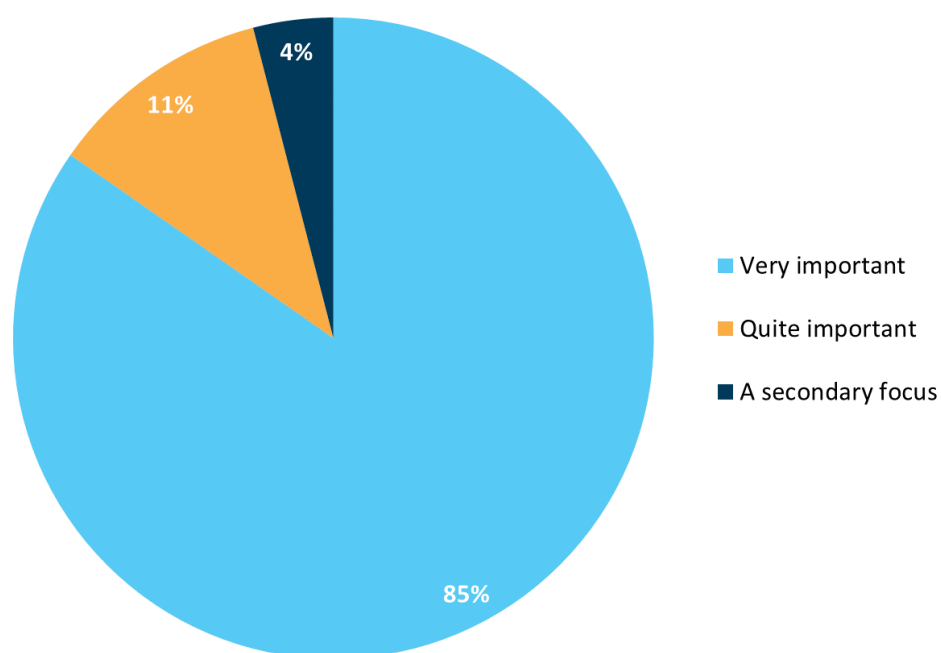
**Q1. In which country do you live? (n=119)**

Country	#	Country	#
Albania	1	Italy	1
Armenia	6	Jordan	1
Australia	2	Kenya	1
Austria	2	Lithuania	1
Azerbaijan	1	Mexico	12
Belarus	3	Nepal	1
Bulgaria	1	Netherlands	2
Cameroon	1	Nicaragua	2
Chile	1	Pakistan	3
Cyprus	1	Panama	1
Dominican Republic	1	Paraguay	2
Ecuador	2	Peru	1
El Salvador	1	Philippines	2
Ethiopia	2	Russian Federation	2
Finland	1	Senegal	2
Georgia	2	Somalia	2
Germany	2	South Africa	1
Ghana	1	South Sudan	2
Haiti	1	Spain	4
Honduras	1	Switzerland	2
Hungary	1	Uganda	4
India	1	United Kingdom	4
Indonesia	10	United Republic of Tanzania	1
Ireland	1	United States of America	9
Israel	2	Zimbabwe	8

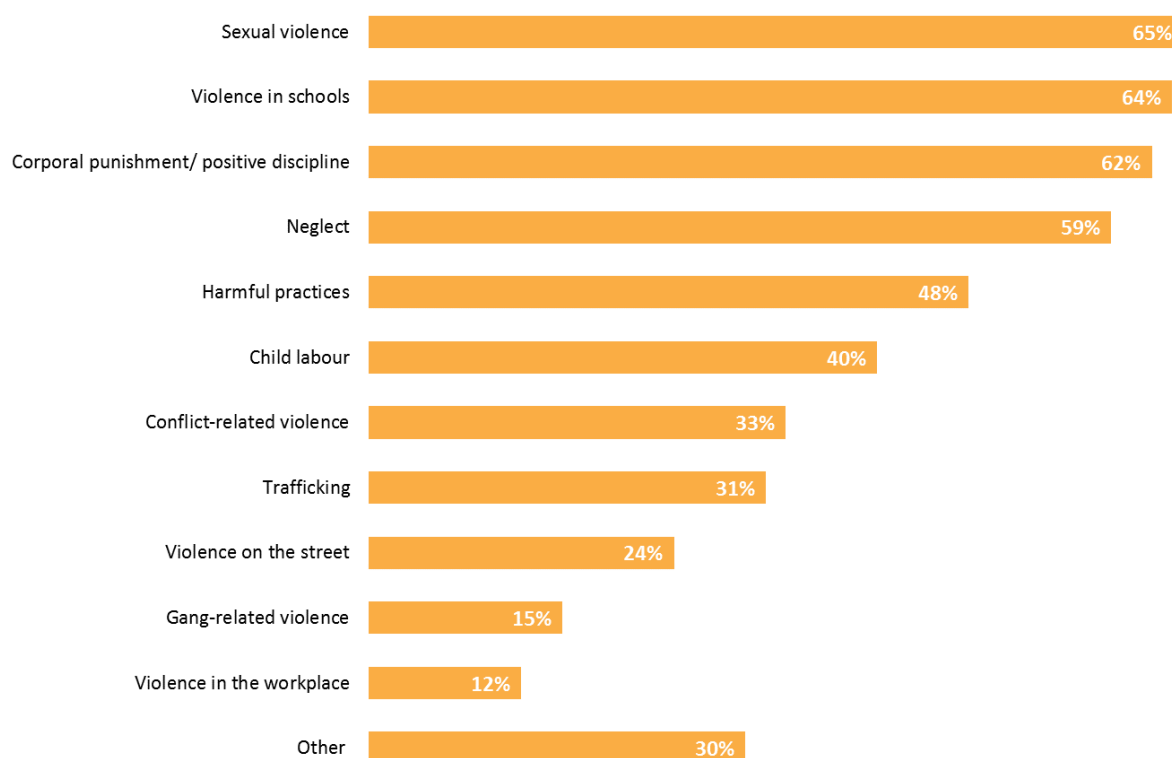
**Q2. Would you describe your organisation as a: (n=124)**



**Q3. How significant is the prevention of and response to violence against children within your overall programme of work? (n=124)**



**Q4. What is the main focus of your work on violence against children?\*** (n=124)



*Other, please specify:*

- Training of care professionals (working with children in alternative care) in embedding a child-rights based approach into their work

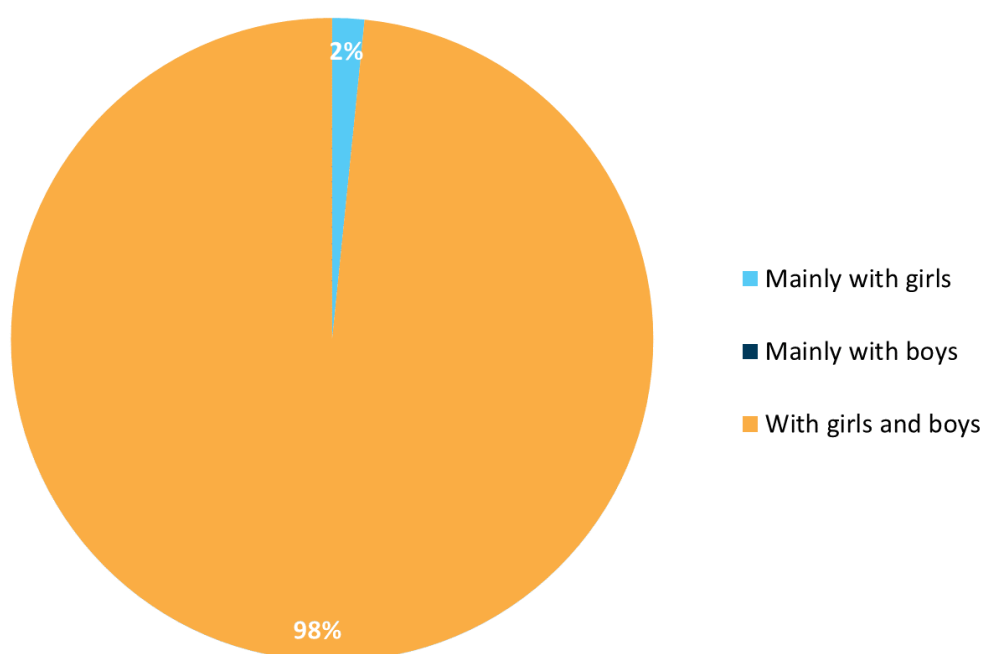
- Commercial sexual exploitation/ child prostitution, violence in schools with emphasis on bullying
- Neonatal care
- The quality of care in child care institutions and family-based care
- Violence in family
- While our primary focus is violent punishment, we collaborate to work for the prohibition and elimination of all forms of VAC
- Child protection systems strengthening
- Violence in Detention
- "The terms child protection, violence against children, and even child well-being can sound technical, even elusive. It is important to name the actual harms that we are trying to address, for ourselves as World Vision as well as for our partners, our target audiences, the hearts and minds we need to change. What are the real issues at stake? What are some of the issues and their scope that we will be addressing through this campaign?
  - Physical abuse. Around 6 in 10 children between the ages of 2 and 14 worldwide are subject to physical punishment by their caregivers on a regular basis.
  - Corporal punishment. Just 10% of the world's children live in states where the law recognizes their right to protection from all violent punishment and to equal protection from assault.
  - Sexual abuse. About 1 in 10 girls have been subjected to forced sexual intercourse or other forced sexual acts at some point in their lives.
  - Commercial sexual exploitation. About 2 million children are exploited every year in the global commercial sex trade.
  - Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting: More than 130 million girls and women aged 15–49 have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C), usually by the onset of puberty
  - Domestic abuse. 1 in 3 adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 worldwide (84 million) have been the victims of any emotional, physical or sexual violence committed by their husbands or partners at some point in their lives.
  - Child labour. 168 million children are victims of child labour, with more than half, 85 million involved in hazardous work. Hazardous work is often treated as a proxy for the Worst Forms of Child Labour, since children in hazardous work account for the overwhelming majority of those in the worst forms.
  - Homicide. In 2012, 1 in 5 of all homicide victims were children; Latin America and the Caribbean has the highest proportion globally.
  - Child marriage. More than 700 million women alive today were married before their 18th birthday
  - Bullying. Slightly more than 1 in 3 students between the ages of 13 and 15 worldwide experience bullying on a regular basis.
  - Migration. In 2015, there were over 25.3 million child and adolescent migrants 14 years of age and younger, increasingly these young migrants are fleeing contexts of violence and conflict.
  - Trafficking. Some 1.2 million children are trafficked worldwide every year. In 2014, children comprised nearly one third of all detected trafficking victims. Out of every three child victims, two are girls and one is a boy.
  - Child soldiers. It is estimated that are 250,000 child soldiers in the world today; some as young as 8 years old – are involved in 15 armed conflicts around the world.
  - Gang Violence.
  - Emotional abuse, negligence and abandonment. These kinds of violence and others greatly damage individual children in many ways. Early marriage and pregnancies is a major cause of maternal and child mortality and morbidity. Violence at home and in school reduces learning outcomes. Add a para on how child protection is critical to achieve ALL child well-being outcomes – health, education, nutrition programming, livelihoods etc. that fails to address child protection issues will be less effective, and even fail. This para needs to be broader than physical abuse in the most literal sense to

show how important it is in all areas of our work Spell out impact on health and education outcomes to draw attention to contribution of other sectors – lost investment in health and education as well as outcomes especially for girls Violence or exploitation can undermine any other child well-being outcome, just as a safe environment provides children with the opportunity to develop across all the outcomes. Also, adverse childhood experiences (such as abuse, exploitation and neglect) are shown to have long-term consequences on well-being and behaviour. The consequences often include difficulties in school/learning, poor health and problems in gaining employment and interacting socially, frequently for their whole lives. "" (WVI Child Protection Action Framework) Physical abuse from an early age often leads to long term cognitive impairment, ongoing exposure to violence reduces children's coping and resilience skills. Any number of the issues listed above can greatly diminish children's potential in the long-term, including their earning potential. Globally, violence against children worldwide may cost governments up to US\$7 trillion per year (8% of global GDP), affecting over a billion children. The issues should be and are alarming. World Vision's research demonstrates that the public believes violence against children is a growing problem and are concerned about it. In a global study conducted by Ipsos Reid, WV found that globally, more than three quarters (76%) of people know of a child victim of violence, and nearly one third (30%) know one personally. The majority of people (62%) believe the problem has increased in their country over the past five years, and nearly half (45%) feel that not enough is being done to punish those who commit violence against children."

- Implications of violence from organized crime
- Prohibition and elimination of all forms of violence
- Empowering children as change makers in the process of realising children's rights (various children's rights themes)
- Child Protection System Strengthening, Family Violence ECCD, Intensive Family Support
- Really - a very broad approach encompassing all forms of violence against children.
- Children in conflict with the law
- Cyber abuse
- Violence in the home from underage/ single / alcohol and substance abusing parents with limited or lack of parenting skills
- Child Migration
- HIV/AIDS
- Physical abuse, Emotional abuse, Neglect and negligent treatment, Violation of children's privacy, abuse of children in residential care
- Violence against children affected by armed conflict
- Child protection policy development
- Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, Alternative care of child deprived of parental care
- The main focus of our work aims at influencing public and government to allocate certain percentage of budget for children in 3 sectors e.g. Education, Health and social welfare

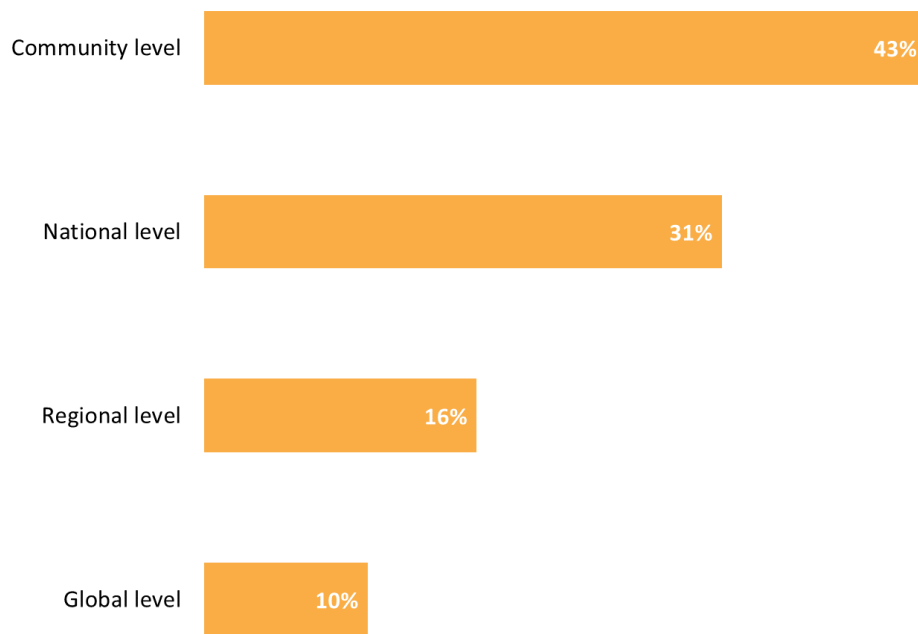
- Child Marriages
- Violence, abuse and neglect in the family; poor and harmful care provision
- Domestic violence
- Violencia estructural y cultural
- El abandono y la falta de restitucion del derecho a la familia
- Investigacion
- Perdida de cuidados familiares
- Combate al racismo
- Explotación y cualquier tipo de abuso
- Diagnostico temprano y oportuno para niñas y niños con discapacidad
- Explotación de la niñez como manifestación de la violencia.
- Prevenir todo tipo de abuso hacia la niñez y promoción de una cultura de buen trato. Formar redes comunitaria de protección y promoción de los derechos de la niñez y la adolescencia.
- Mon organisation travaille sur toutes les formes de violence sus-citées. Il n'a pas été possible de cocher plusieurs réponses;
- Violence domestic

**Q5. Do you work:** (n=124)

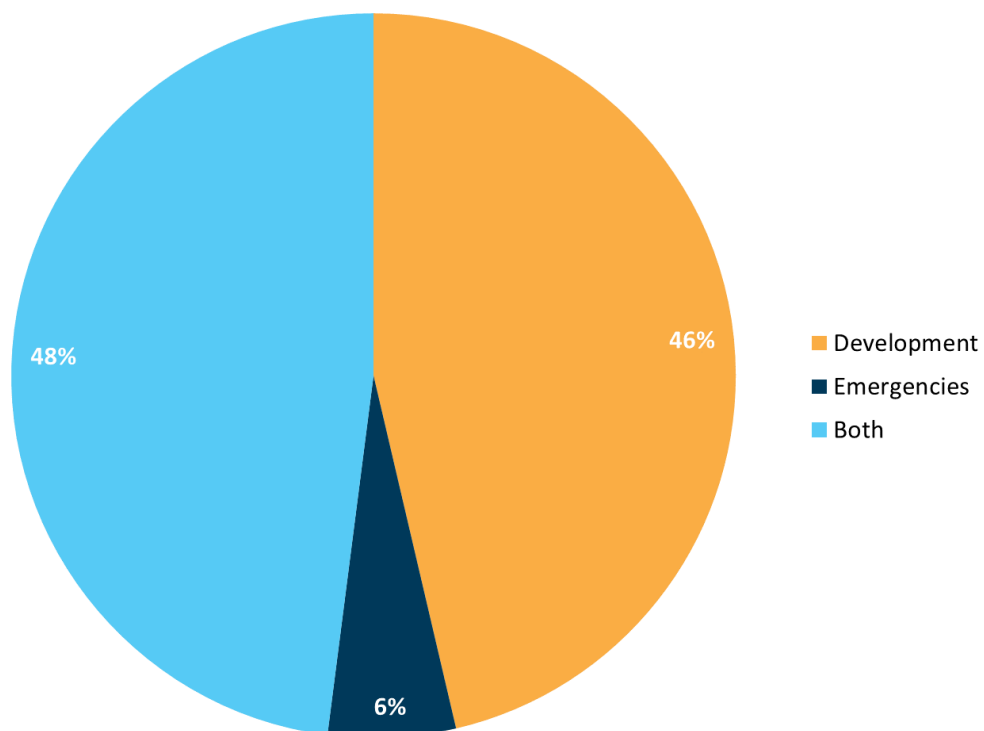




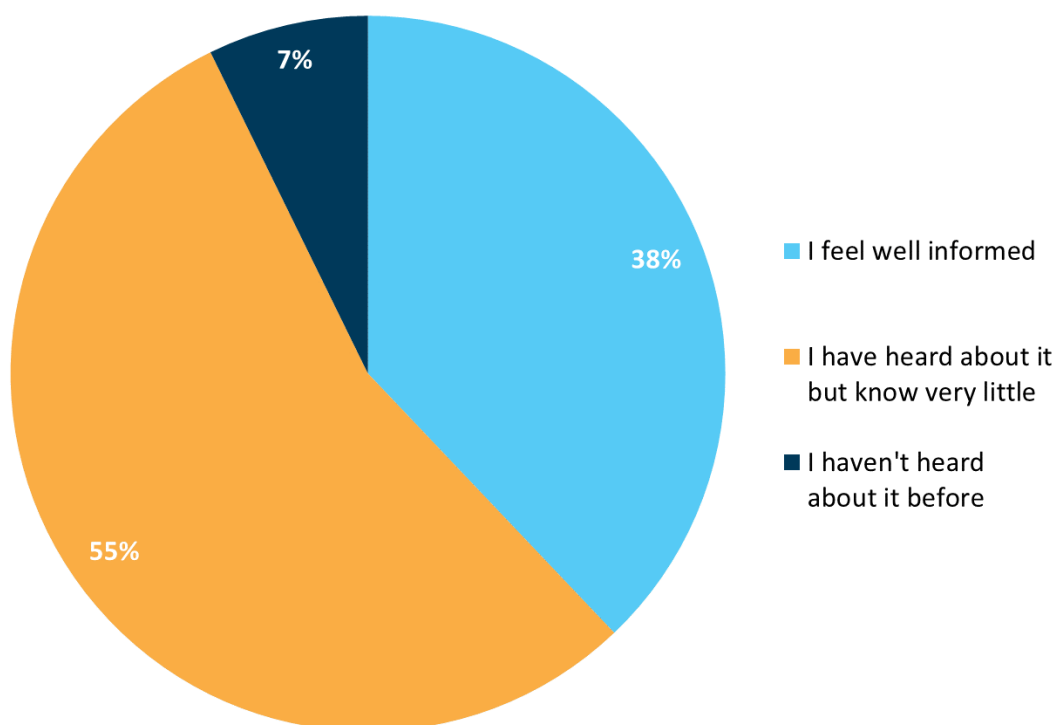
**Q6. Would you describe the main focus of your work as being concentrated on: (n=123)**



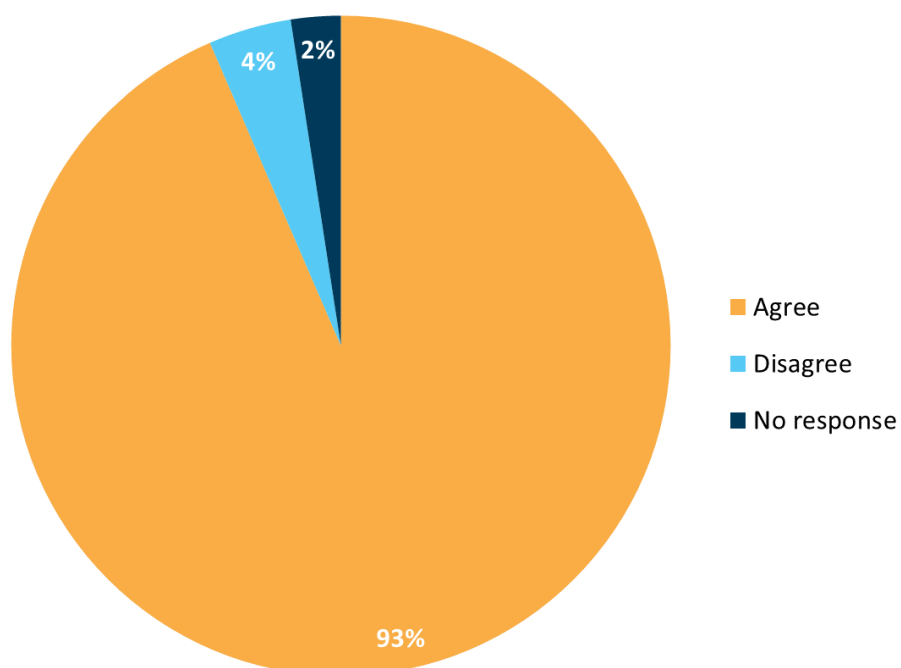
**Q7. Would you describe the main focus of your work as being concentrated on: (n=123)**



**Q8. How would you describe your level of awareness of the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children? (n=123)**



**Q9. Are you in agreement with the Partnership's proposed vision, mission, principles and ways of working? (n=123)**



*Disagree/No response:*

- See the GI's comments on the Global Partnership Draft Strategy, sent separately

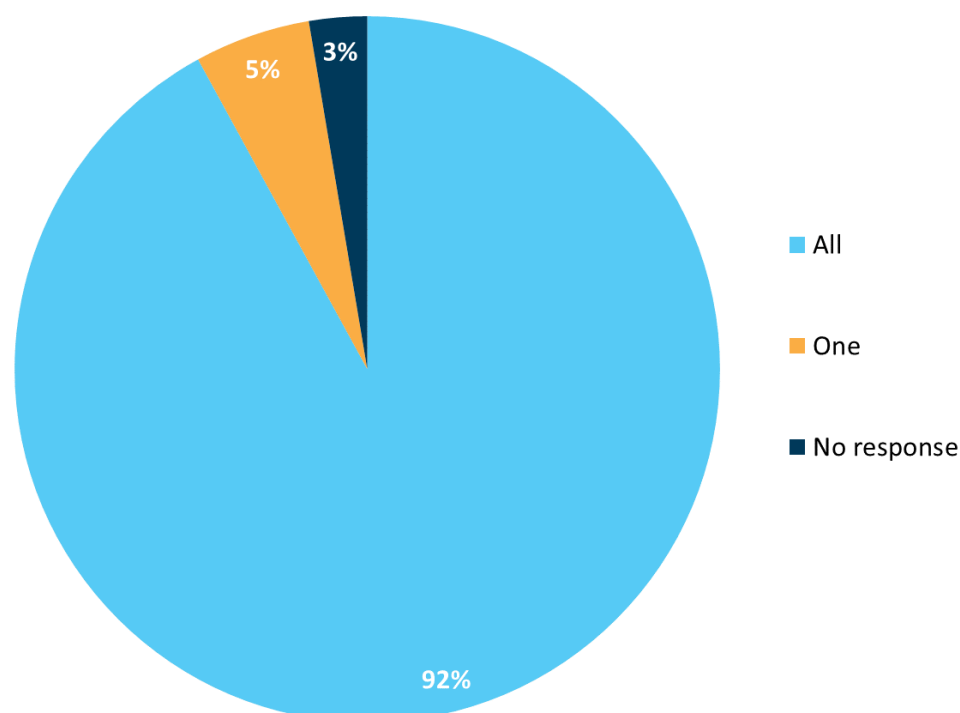
- Neither yes or no: have significant concerns: see attached separately our response to GP consultation
- Cyber abuse needs to be called out in the zero draft- and addressed in the campaign doing forward - the Dark Net is a major threat in this century
- I'm not familiar with them and just because I couldn't answer on it
- Because they are unable to report on the activities given to them much as we are holding them accountable. secondly they need capacity building or working together with the SCI staffs for numbers of years before they can be independent
- I do not informed and engaged enough in the Partnership.
- Though I am not sure I have ample knowledge of "ways of working"
- No los conozco
- Los desconozco y no encuentre donde leerlos

**Q10. The Global Partnership has currently set itself 3 main objectives. Please rank these in the priority order that is most important to you. (n=123)**

Statement	Average Score*	Rank
Build political will to end violence against children: Make violence prevention a global policy priority	2.51	1
Work with countries to accelerate action to tackle the dangers children face: Support 'pathfinder countries' to prevent and respond to violence	1.90	2
Help countries to work together to tackle violence against children: Tackle transnational threats to children and create a platform for sharing knowledge	1.67	3

*\* A weighted average of all ranking scores. For each participant, statements were allocated a score of 3, 2 or 1 point(s) according to their chosen rank (1st – 3rd). The scores for each particular statement were then added together, and averaged using the number of responses.*

**Q11. Do you think that the Partnership should carry out all three of these objectives or focus on only one? (n=113)**



*Other, please specify:*

- See GI's response to Global Partnership draft strategy Consultation; the three are all important but poorly drafted and we have serious reservations about aspects of the "Partnership States" concept
- See attached for detailed critique of objectives
- I am not very well familiar with the objectives
- Evidence base and knowledge sharing
- Ranked with number 1 of its priority
- Definición e incorporación de Políticas Públicas para prevenir y eliminar toda violencia contra los niños, niñas y adolescentes.
- De lo general a lo particular en el orden de prelación indicado
- Depende de la capacidad de la alianza
- Creo que debe enfocarse en los temas de incidencia en política pública y advocacy para de esa manera exigirle a los gobiernos el desarrollo de propuestas para erradicar cualquier forma de violencia hacia niños y niñas, así como que destinen presupuesto para ello.
- Gneerrar la voluntad politica para poner fin a la violencia
- Perhaps at longer

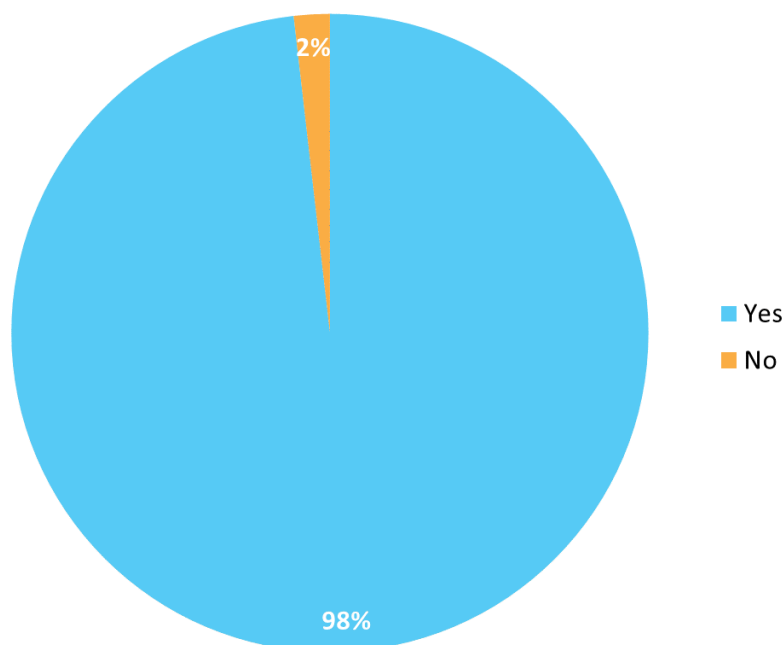
**Q12. Are there any other important objectives that you think the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children should undertake?**

- A particular focus on advancing the agenda or ensuring pathfinder countries include countries considered conflict-affected and in a fragile state would ensure the most marginalized and vulnerable are reached.
- Add Cyber abuse to physical/sexual/domestic abuse, sexual exploitation and corporal punishment
- Address the sexual abuse of children by UN Peacekeepers
- Approaches to understand indigenous knowledge systems in-order to change harmful belief systems like child marriages
- As a Partnership, civil society engagement in ending VAC could be elevated to an objective level.
- Brindar una guía de mecanismos básicos de trabajo, sistema control y ejecución de programas nacionales para poner fin a la violencia contra la niñez.
- Build strong international working network
- Child Marriages
- Child protection system based approach
- Children and Young Peoples Participation
- Creo que cuando hablamos de niñez, no podemos limitarnos a un solo objetivo, puesto que para lograr el bienestar debemos considerar tema holístico e integral.
- Criterios de inclusión
- Cultivate and support domestic, home-grown best practices such as Romania's United Child Protection Model aiming to scale up this Model on global level, primarily in low- and middle-income countries.
- Develop ways for measuring prevention of violence
- Empowerment of children to take active leadership roles in their countries to contribute to ending violence against children
- En general están bien planteados los que hay
- Ensuring child survival
- Erradicar el matrimonio infantil.
- Estructurar la alianza a nivel regional, coaliciones de países, y nacional
- Fomentar en la opinión pública la conciencia sobre los efectos nocivos de todo tipo de violencia hacia la niñez, incluyendo el castigo físico. Al mismo tiempo, promover la disciplina positiva.
- Global exchange program to learn what others are doing to replicate from one to another.
- Governance
- Hacer el seguimiento a las recomendaciones del Comité de los Derechos del Niño relacionado a la violencia.

- Hacer incidencia a nivel de países desarrollados que regulan, o son los principales orígenes o consumidores de la mayoría de acciones que provocan violencia en países "en desarrollo", por ejemplo en el consumo de drogas, en la producción de armas, en el fin del tráfico de personas y migrantes Etc.
- Have a strong gender focus
- Help influence the donor landscape for increased funding for VAC programmes
- I think children living and working in the streets especially from my country have no attention at all. Little has been done to ensure these children are with child sensitive activities for sustainable development.
- I think the document covered all of the most important objectives
- Implement violence information systems in the governments
- Implementation of international human rights standards
- Impliquer les enfants pour mettre fin aux violences dont ils sont victimes
- Include children participation/working together with children.
- Information campaigns about violence
- La evaluación de los programas regionales que existen hasta la fecha para poder partir de un diagnóstico.
- Las causas de expulsión de la niñez migrante
- Law enforcement
- Los señalados hasta el momento son un buen punto general de partida.
- More focus on positive child care rather than just abolition
- More systematic law enforcement and strategy for massive community mobilization and awareness to end violence against children
- N/A (2)
- No (7)
- Not really
- Outreach to the general public
- Participación infantil
- Que los gobiernos destinen presupuestos fijos para programas de erradicación de cualquier forma de violencia hacia niños y niñas.
- Resource Mobilisation is definitely essential which I know is an aim
- Resourcing for ending violence against children
- REVISAR LOS PROTOCOLOS DE ATENCION EN CASO DE VIOLENCIA HACIA LOS NIÑOS.
- Risky migration
- See GI's response to the Global Partnership draft strategy.

- Leading or ensuring with other partners the detailed mapping of the legality and as far as possible prevalence of all major forms of VAC
- Seguimiento sistemático a la acción (internacional, regional), con publicación de informes de avances y desafíos cada 5 años o el periodo que se defina
- Sí, conocer más profundamente la dinámica de las violencias para proponer políticas, reformas legales y programas y proyectos
- Support local communities to hold their governments accountable for Ending Violence Against Children
- Sustainable support for victims of violence
- Tackle violence at family level through work with CSOs
- The three are sufficient and cater for all the deliverables
- Todos los objetivos están bien, quizás solo destacar mas el rol protagonista de los niños, niñas y adolescentes en la promoción y defensa del derecho a vivir libre de violencia. Por lo cual se debe apoyar a los países para que alienten la participación significativa de la niñez en la solución del problema de violencia.
- Work with key multinational internet service/social media companies. Support to the journalism which uncovers violence exercised but not recognized by the rest of world.
- Work with regional mechanisms (IACHR, ACERWC; etc.) & networks (REDLAMYC; ACPF; etc.)
- Working with the children themselves to end violence against them

**Q13. In addition to countries that wish to become ‘pathfinders’ in leading the work to end violence against children, do you agree that other countries should have alternative ways they can join and contribute to the Partnership? (n=110)**



**Q14. What do you think should be the key measures of success for the Partnership's work over the next five years?**

- Improved protection of children from violence - in legislation and in practice; heightened awareness on the topic
- Increase in funding, decrease of prevalence of VAC in pathfinder's countries, increased commitment to end VAC in ODA countries
- % of countries having clear national policies and laws prohibiting all forms of violence in all settings; % of countries have well established data collection and monitoring mechanism on violence against children
- A reduction in reports of violence against children at the community level
- 1. Policy development and adoption for all countries that do not have clear policy on prevention of violence against children; 2. globally - % increase in child survivors of violence assisted through multi-sectoral approach
- The number of countries that take concrete policy actions to prevent violence; less number of children experiencing violence around the world; Families involvement in safeguarding their children.
- International agreements to end violence against children that lead to amendments in local legislation
- Political will of countries demonstrated by legislative change -Level of policy implementation by state parties -Changes in practices and behaviour towards children, measured through cohort studies' findings
- # National governments publicly committing to multi-disciplinary response to VAC # governments increasing public funding allocation to address VAC (domestic budget and international assistance) Evidence of successful reduction in VAC prevalence in pathfinder countries (via CDC VACS measurement or similar)
- Implementation of the law and regulation for child protection including against violence.
- Increased global education rates Less Global reports on incidence on child violation.
- National strategy will be in place data and evidence finance and resources
- Developed recommendation for legislative frameworks. Created working platform for best practice exchange and empowerment Joined efforts in field of advocacy
- Increased political will evidenced through strengthened frameworks and funding at global, regional, and national level; fluid collaboration amongst key government, UN, and civil society organizations.
- Reduction of violence against children in practice (evidence based results)
- "external research outside of WV, outline SEVEN successful, evidence based, cost effective solutions: 1.
- National Plans in Place % Decrease VAC evidence with data
- Exchange of information and experiences on what works based on evidence



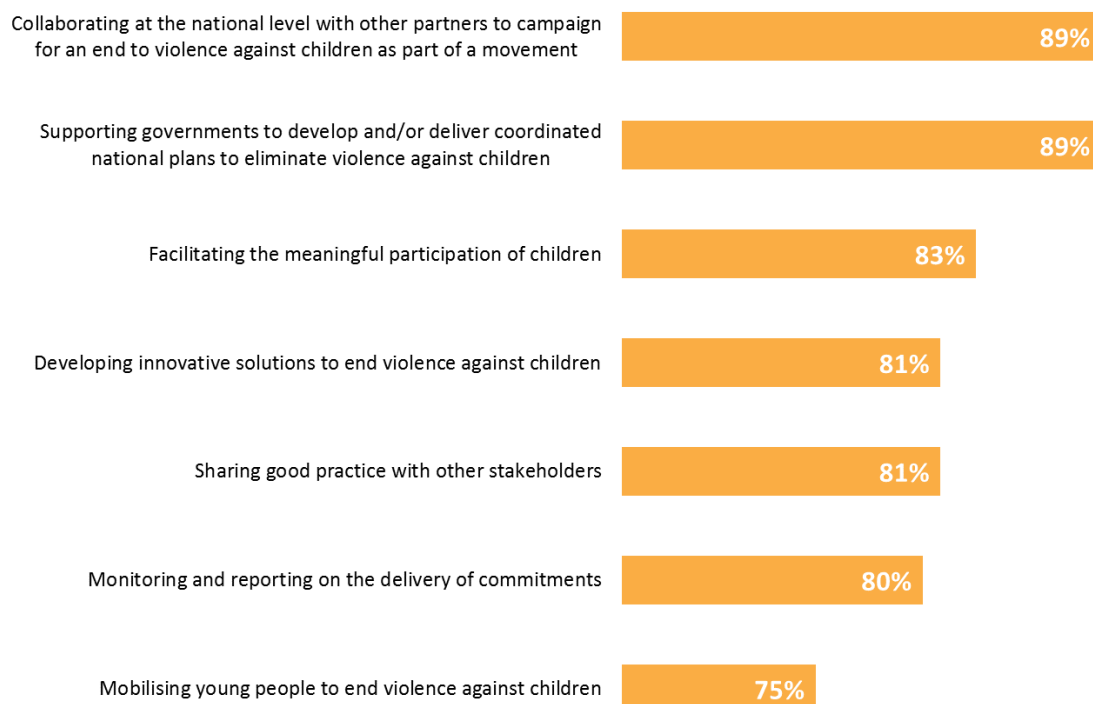
- More states achieving genuine prohibition of all forms of violence and able to demonstrate genuine progress towards its elimination
- Real and measurable progress towards the prohibition and elimination of forms of VAC and reduction in prevalence of them
- Delivery of commitments at national level/- Measurable progress/decline in VAC in Pathfinder countries and beyond - Positive assessments of change by target population - Strengthened national policy frameworks and budgets in Pathfinder countries and beyond - Increased political will national/global - Enhanced unity of work of CSOs/ Governments/ Children and Youth (on all levels) - A supportive grassroots/multi-disciplinary movement (everyone contributes) - Strengthened institutionalised ways of engagement for children and youth at local/national/international levels
- Governments Commitment Funds mobilised Private Public Partnerships and Commitments to EVAC
- No more child labour in Indonesia children abused no more tolerated
- Stable and coordinated bottom up system from local level to national on VAC within the country with clear policies and increased investment on VAC.
- Significant reduction of adverse childhood experiences - positive parenting programs promoted widely at global level - creation of a culture of dialogue, emotions management and development of communication skills for conflict resolution - development of sports, arts and recreations opportunities for children at global level
- Parents, teachers, caregivers understand that violence is preventable and that by raising a child without violence the whole society will benefit
- 1. passing legislation that criminalises ALL forms of violence against children 2. Public awareness and education 3. developing programmes that promote broad positive child care interactions 4. child participation in all of the above processes
- Involving child abuse prevention strategies in political decisions
- Through reports from Government and CSO and join Monitoring projects
- Country engagement models of success funds raised better connection across sectors
- The zero draft calls out 4 impact objectives. Set realistic, measurable outcomes against each objective at the outset, including incremental objectives to track progress and measure success
- Pathfinder countries align national development strategies and policies with Target 16.2; child protection should be visible in national plans and budgets.
- Impact
- Good national policies that are being enforced. reduced instances of GBV.
- The more important question is who is in the partnership and what role does each partner play in terms of accomplishing the overall goal, because we understand that we couldn't to do something by our self - there should be as representatives from NGOs as the representatives from the government who can do changes in the Countries

- Legal reform -Evidence of established/strengthened systems that prevent and respond to child rights; have 1 or 2 functional examples that show the change from pre and post the intervention  
-Evidence of progress in child wellbeing
- Violence reduction projects are funded and a priority for donors
- Political will Legal regulations. Regulated inter agency mechanisms (activities, tools etc.)  
Monitoring policy, tools and responsible body established
- Attitude change; policy implementation
- A generic set of indicators can be developed and this can be contextualised to systematically track progress over the 5years
- Define vision & mission
- Commitment of governments expressed and signed at high level conference. Quantities and quality of initiatives supported by the Global Partnership. Innovative cases of preventive measures implemented in the national border areas.
- Community at large could feasibly stand together to end violence against children
- \* Adoption of protective laws and effective implementation \* Access of children to the judiciary; identification and sanction of perpetrators and due reparation to victims
- Community participation, don't impose transparency government involvement
- Establish Effective Coordination Sharing knowledge and resources Formation of adequate policies and guideline Effective response system
- Strategic group formation and joint strategy
- Completed actions with tangible impact and changes.
- Available evidence that campaign made a difference in children's lives, increased number of countries joined to campaign, increased number of NGOs, CSOs, FBOs, government structures, private sector, children/youth groups, etc engaged in campaign in each joined country, government put money on prevention of abuse, exploitation and violence, etc.
- The funding going to initiatives tackling violence against children. - Number of countries that have developed and are implementing a (chosen) number of initiatives tackling violence against children. - Number of communities across the world who have developed and are implementing a (chosen) number of accountability initiatives to hold their governments accountable on tackling violence against children. - (Chosen) number of cross-countries initiatives tackling violence against children. In all of these, focus should be on IMPACT
- Changes in legislation, measurable reduction of violence in schools, number of communities in which NGOs are taking a common approach to ending violence
- Providing more information on the purpose and objectives of the partnership
- Zero violence against children
- 1. Increased political will to end violence evidenced in increased budget, social services and monitoring and documentation of changes
- To be united and coordinated in the politics of work

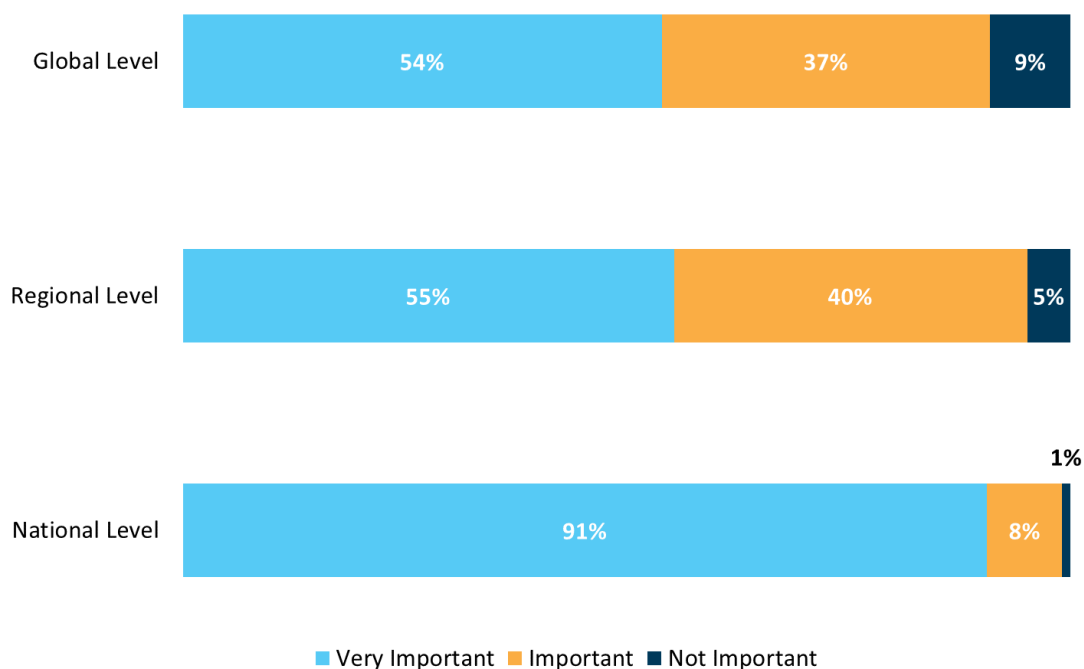
- Legislation developed on violence against children on a National level. Share best practices globally.
- Reduced incidents of violence against children; increased understanding and awareness of effective ways of reducing violence against children;
- Fully developed and sustainable for long-term 3-5 home-grown Models on country level, ready to be scaled up on Global level.
- To reduce the phenomenon. To increase reporting. To increase awareness.
- I need to have more information in order to respond to this question.
- A decrease in cases of violence against children and increased awareness of child protection.
- Number of countries having in place political will/policies in place to tackle violence against children
- The Global Partnership and related Fund are established and their membership and governance include representatives of Civil Society Organizations and children A NGO Forum for the Global Partnership (name to be discussed) is established to secure representative and accountable representation and engagement of NGOs in the establishment of the partnership and fund and in their governance A global movement is emerging, comprising of civil society organizations (with a strong representation of SC), children, opinion leaders, faith based leaders, fathers and caregivers, women's groups and others to demand zero tolerance on violence against children Path-finders countries include at least one country from fragile/conflict affected areas
- Reduced violence rates Increased response to violence and follow up on cases Policy changes and their implementation
- Discuss cases, law, opportunities, share experiences...
- Joint statement; annually joint report and action; policy changed, reduced case of VAC
- Governments' awareness to the problem, strict legislation, sanctions and law enforcement + budgets for all that.
- 1. Influence of the partnerships at policy level 2. Countries participating achieving the MDGs 3. Violence against children cases cascading towards total eradication.
- Involucrar activamente a los mismos niños, niñas y adolescentes. Promover reformas legislativas que muestren con nitidez los límites que no se pueden transgredir.
- 1. Fortalecer el funcionamiento de la Alianza 2. Promover y fortalecer el compromiso y las acciones nacionales y locales 3. Priorizar la prevención en los programas y acciones
- Estrategia de comunicación compartida y consensuada a nivel nacional, evitar agendas institucionales únicas y desarticuladas de un esfuerzo conjunto.
- Posicionarse, comunicar de su existencia y razón de ser y cómo contribuye a prevenir y enfrentar las violencias
- Un plan de acción construido con los aportes de las organizaciones y de la niñez de los países donde la violencia contra la niñez está exacerbada.

- Principalmente el mantener una comunicación activa de sus acciones y el involucramiento de lo que sucede en los distintos países participantes.
- Evaluar los esfuerzos existentes, clasificar los programas y políticas nacionales y regionales. Conformer una red de organismos que fortalezca la alianza e incidir en las políticas públicas así como iniciativas de ley en cada país, particularmente los de foco rojo.
- Planes Nacionales Movilización social
- Trabajo en red, fortalecimiento de capacidades locales, intercambio de experiencias.
- Una buena programación basada en objetivos de corto y mediano alcance.
- Trabajo articulado entre las organizaciones que participen en la alianza con objetivos y metas claras y estratégicas. Conciliar el trabajo de las organizaciones de la sociedad civil, son muy diversas y aprovechar esta oportunidad de diversidad para fortalecer.
- Trabajo constante y compromiso en las acciones (no aplazamiento de estas)
- Un plan de acción con metas claras y bien definidas así como una buena articulación con las organizaciones para el trabajo coordinado.
- Eliminar la violencia en las escuelas
- Coordinación con los actores, una agenda inclusiva y buena comunicación
- Establecer consenso entre los miembros de la alianza en virtud de las acciones prioritarias o planes de acción a ser desarrollados. Definición de tácticas y estrategias que contribuyan al logro de las metas propuestas. Monitoreo y base de evidencia en cuanto a su gestión entre otros aspectos.
- Organizaciones persiguiendo un objetivo común y que se vincule con los objetivos de cada organización.
- Trabajar en la incidencia en los gobiernos y organismos regionales como MERCOSUR, CARICOM y SICA - Realizar un mapeo de Organizaciones, Gobiernos y programas desarrollados en la región que apuntan a la erradicación de la violencia contra la niñez. - Desarrollar una estrategia de comunicación para la incidencia y publicaciones de materiales multimedios en todos los países de la región. - Buscar aliados claves como organizaciones con base de fe y grupos de niños organizados, que se escuchen sus valiosas voces y sean protagonistas de este logro.
- Foros, campañas, seminarios internacionales que mantengan visible la alianza y a través de la fortaleza de sus miembros, la alianza sea la "palabra mayor", el referente importante en el tema. Integrar a las organizaciones pero fortalecerse como "Alianza"; tomar la posta para todo lo relacionado al tema
- Identificar las evidencias de la violencia contra la niñez y adolescencia de los países.
- Coordinación y Comunicación/difusión
- Incidencia política
- Buen nivel de incidencia política con los gobiernos e instancias regionales
- Sensilisation Plaidoyer Développement des mécanismes pertinents
- # individuals receiving services

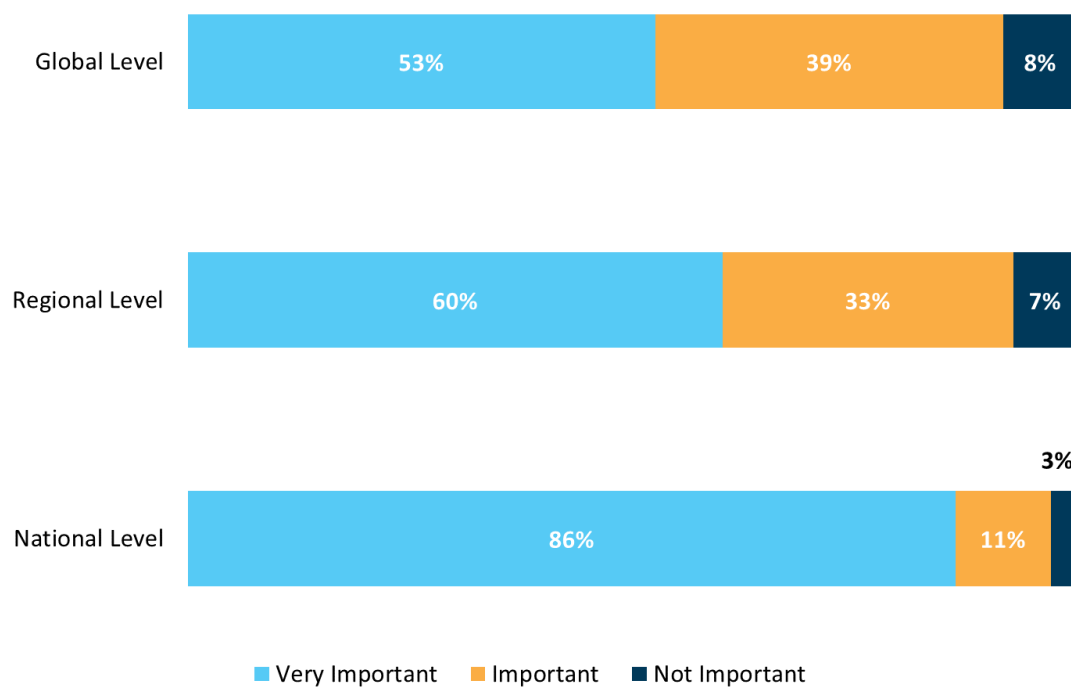
**Q15. What do you think could be the main contribution that NGOs and CSOs could make within the Partnership?\*** (n=111)



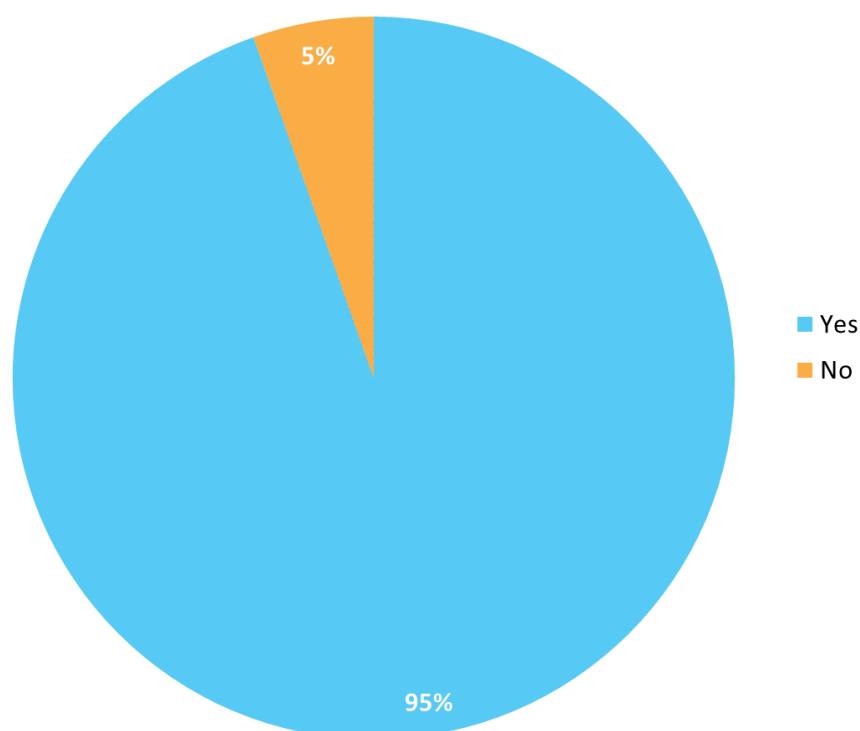
**Q16. How important do you think it is that NGOs and CSOs participate actively in shaping and directing the Partnership at the national, regional and global levels?** (n=111)



**Q17. How important do you think it is that children themselves participate actively in shaping and directing the Partnership at the national, regional and global levels? (n=109)**



**18. Do you believe that NGOs should be represented in the global governance of the Partnership? (n=111)**



*Please comment:*

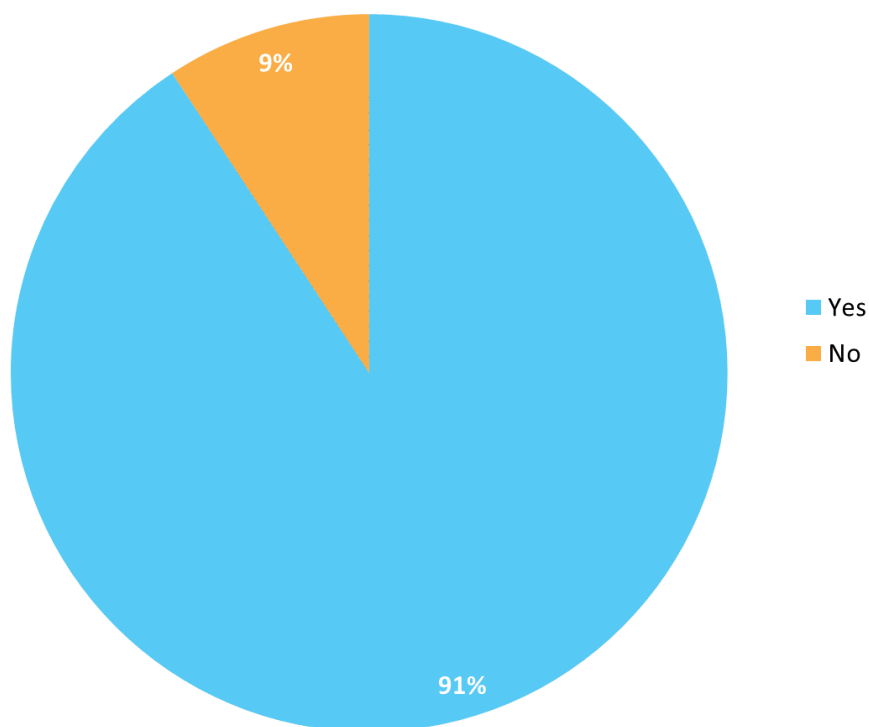
- CSOs will bring their voice to the discussion and serve as a force for change
- Although a broader representation is important, I believe this would add more to the complexity of the partnership; nevertheless, in countries with little representation of INGOs, I would surely consider representation of NGOs
- NGOs will help in putting pressure on primary duty bearers to deliver on their promise. In the absence of NGOs, it might take forever for plans to be actioned.
- More effective at country level rather than global level since the government in each country may change quite often.
- The new generation looks up to CSOs for effective implementations than the Government itself due to politics
- This is not only about participation but also about accountability
- More flexibility, other possible view to the problem
- Yes, but maintaining independence. NB: It is frustrating that this survey does not allow open answers to other questions: e.g. 17; of course child participation is not just important but a right, but must also be voluntary. It is not children's responsibility to end VAC.
- As I understand it, the Partnership includes civil society, therefore this group must be represented in the governance structure
- Cross-regional representation; different thematic priorities represented.
- It is important to have as many voices as possible to keep on building a new culture
- 17: children's participation is a right but must be voluntary; it is states' and adults' obligation to prohibit and eliminate violence
- Yes, but maintaining independence. NB: It is frustrating that this survey does not allow open answers to other questions: eg 17; of course child participation is not just important but a right, but must also be voluntary. It is not children's responsibility to end VAC.
- For this partnership to be effective in terms of delivery of SDG commitments, key stakeholders from government/CSO and children and youth themselves should be actively engaged in shaping and guiding the partnership at all levels
- Absolutely, we are the main service providers
- The Partnership needs the experience and the knowledge of NGOs to function well. UN Agencies alone do not have the same outreach at national and grassroots level of NGOs
- They are partners
- NGOs should be represented because they are complementing Governments efforts towards ending violence against children
- NGOs should be adequately represented in the governance bodies of both the partnership and fund. Governance must be representative of all stakeholders working to end violence against children to ensure strong accountability.
- However, this is difficult logistically in areas where internet is not available, nor electricity

- NGOs should participate because they put pressure on the state parties to fulfil their commitments to end violence
- To provide oversight and advocacy
- Yes (and CSOs) ... There needs to be some ownership in terms of NGOs/CSOs as one of the main stakeholders working to tackle violence against children
- Since NGO are the implementers, they should be represented
- It will also improve the NGOs governance itself
- NGOs bring a field perspective that is often missing in UN agencies
- The view of NGOs can give more perspectives
- Preferably NGOs - national or regional platforms - not INGOs
- It should be NGO of different level - not only "monster" NGO launched the partnership. Its obligatory to secure voice of children, small grassroots NGOs, national, and regional, both with wide memberships and "digging deep" in small but important topic. Wide variety and representativeness is key for fair partnership.
- Representation must be from the top to the bottom, and from the bottom to the top for success
- For stronger voice in lobbying and advocating for donor funds to supporting realisation of children's rights.
- NGOs are entities working with children and they can positively represent children and share children's issues in such forums.
- Porque aporta una visión complementaria a la que entregan los Estados y permite un acceso más directo a las familias, las comunidades y los mismos niños. Además, facilita la innovación estratégica.
- La sociedad civil es actor clave para contribuir con los programas y acciones a desarrollar para prevenir y eliminar la violencia contra los niños. las ONG tienen un rol de veeduría y vigilancia para que se definan y desarrollen las políticas públicas.
- Por su conocimiento de las realidades en el campo y en cada contexto
- Si promovemos la participación ciudadana en instancias públicas, deberíamos ser consecuentes y abrirla en las instancias privadas
- Por lo menos en Mexico son las que viven y monitorean dia a dia la problematica
- Representadas a partir de las redes locales, regionales y nacionales que se conformen y así lograr consensos
- Por su aporte en la sustentabilidad
- Por su conocimiento con causas específicas de violencia
- Porque es una forma de visibilizar las problemáticas de cada país o región en la que se encuentre.
- Porque representan una parte necesaria e importante de la sociedad
- Es una forma de trascender en los objetivos y participación de lo regional al nivel mundial



- Para articular esfuerzos y aportar experiencias y herramientas que garanticen la participación significativa de la niñez y adolescencia.
- Porque es el trabajo puntual y concreto que se realiza en cada territorio, es llevar a la practica la propuesta mundial.
- Si, porque realizan una fundamental labor en los países y son aliados claves para los gobiernos.
- Porque representa las voces informadas desde la práctica de la violencia contra la niñez y adolescencia.
- Por medio de alguna plataforma que las represente. Sería una presencia unificada de las ONG dentro de la unidad de gobernanza de la alianza
- Les ONG ont une meilleure connaissance des violences que subissent les enfants et il est plus aisé pour elles de travailler en partenariat

**Q19. Do you believe that children should be represented in the global governance of the Partnership? (n=108)**



*Please comment:*

- Yes, but how will their participation be meaningful and how will they be represented?
- I strongly believe the voice of children should be heard; I would only be wary that they not be utilized just for image purposes
- Child representation could begin at national level and feed into higher levels, from regional to global. However, the highest representation should be at country level as this the level that mostly determines protection of children

- More significant is at country level since culture, education and socioeconomic background may influence each country children
- Victims especially, when on a global Campaign promotes and stirs the will of world leaders to act
- It's important to see the problem by child's eyes
- Where effective networks of children, adolescents, and youth exist and VAC is a priority, they should be involved in decision making at all levels, but at this stage it would be premature to formally include them in the governance structure
- Children voices must be heard directly
- Depends if meaningful and voluntary participation can be assured
- Only if children devise and believe in a meaningful way of achieving it.
- Children and youth should be engaged at the heart of the partnership, on all levels and in all stages to ensure the partnership benefits children and youth in the most effective ways possible.
- With appropriate training, empowerment and protection - not tokenistic
- But through meaningful participation, not tokenism or manipulation
- If the GP is truly serious about ending VAC, then children's voices and opinion must be taken into account. Otherwise, it will yet another grown up initiative.
- But we need to be careful of exploiting children to further the aims of the global partnership. there are risks involved - travel, disruption of education etc.
- Children should be represented because they are the ones who is affected with some decision applied to them without their voices heard
- Worth experimenting with this
- The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child provides children with the right to participate in public affairs. Including children and youth in the global governance of the partnership will not only fulfil a legal obligation but will ensure that policies, progress and resources are allocated more effectively with the voice of children/youth represented.
- Same comment as above
- It's their right to participation
- Not necessarily participating in meetings themselves but clear, inclusive and meaningful consultation and representation mechanisms would be important.
- It's apparent that children can present their issues better and this will make the commitments well-tailored to the problems
- But how to and who set the selection criteria of who should represent the children of diverse conditions and background could be a question.
- Anything for them without them is against them
- But I can't imagine well how they will be involved.
- They are essential to this process. Ultimately, this is about tackling violence against them and they need to be fully part of the process. Their voices are the most important thing in all of this!

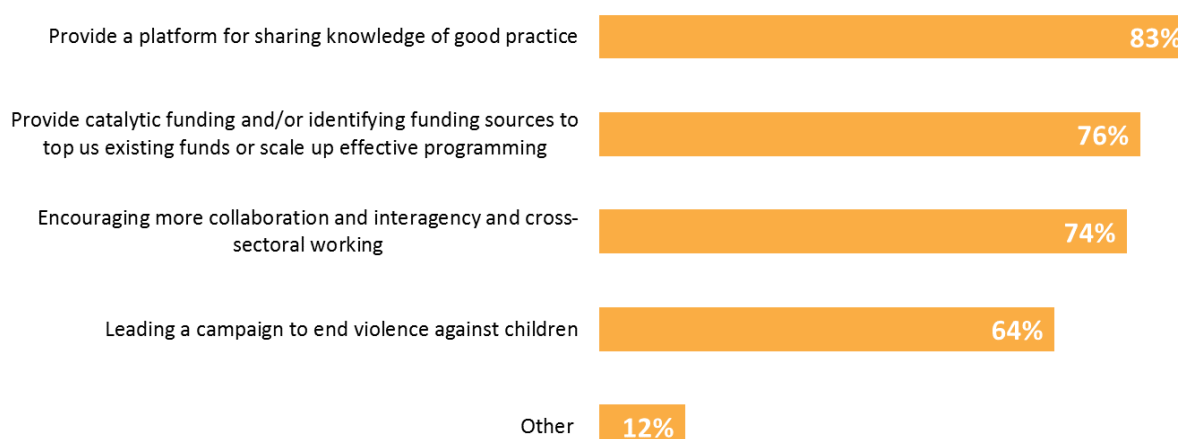
- They are the victim, their voice need to be heard
- This will enable to 'walk' the 'talk' when it comes meaningful child participation
- Yes, youth aged 12-18 who are well informed and have the capacity to engage at all levels should be involved
- It is important children to be involved in some way in order to encourage their initiative and sensibility towards the problem
- In theory yes, but in practice this is hard to achieve and ends up being tokenistic or onerous representation
- Kids shall to be represented directly at the partnership via delegation them through NGO - NO ANY GOVERNMENT involved, especially of "not easy countries" with lack of democracy and so on.
- Children know what they want and should be represented at all levels
- Children voices represent the actual issues affecting children, with all their feelings within their abilities.
- Up to a certain extent, but involving any affected persons in decision making is key to successful decisions, plans and programmes. If we can come up with an innovative way to involve children it would be great
- Children understand their situations better hence they can clearly share their matters.
- Es la condición mínima para que esta propuesta sea coherente con el enfoque de derechos, respetando el principio de participación.
- Para ser coherentes con la misión de apoyo a que se escuche la voz de los niños y niñas
- Pero sin maltratarles en reuniones de adultos; hay que desarrollar técnicas y metodologías para promover el diálogo intergeneracional
- Porque es importante darles voz, aunque debe hacerse con una estrategia adecuada que garantice su auténtica participación.
- Su voz... no es posible hablar de procesos de representación. Son de participación
- Su capacidad de agencia puede ser brindar algunas directrices para trazar rutas de trabajo con y para ellas y ellos.
- Porque es su derecho participar en todos los procesos donde el tema de la infancia sea una prioridad.
- Porque son la voz necesaria
- Si porque este tipo de acuerdos motiva a los niños a ser escuchados
- Por que tienen mucho que aportar al proceso desde sus propias expectativas, sueños y demandas, por que su voz debe ser escuchada y tenida en cuenta.
- Por que ellos mismos saben su propia realidad, lo que les afecta y son capaces de proponer soluciones innovadoras a situaciones, a las que nosotros como adultos no les hemos podido dar respuestas.

- En todo proceso a favor de la niñez, ellos deben estar presentes y ser protagonistas si es posible.
- Las niñas y niños pueden sensibilizar con las experiencias de sufrimiento de vivir en violencia que conocen de otros
- Consejos de participación infantil
- De igual forma, por medio de una representación de los mismos. La participación infantil es necesaria tanto que les implica en las soluciones de los problemas y cuestiones que les afectan
- Ce sont eux les premières victimes et de ce fait, peuvent mieux parler de leurs problèmes

**Q20. What could your organisation contribute to the work of the Partnership?\*** (n=108)



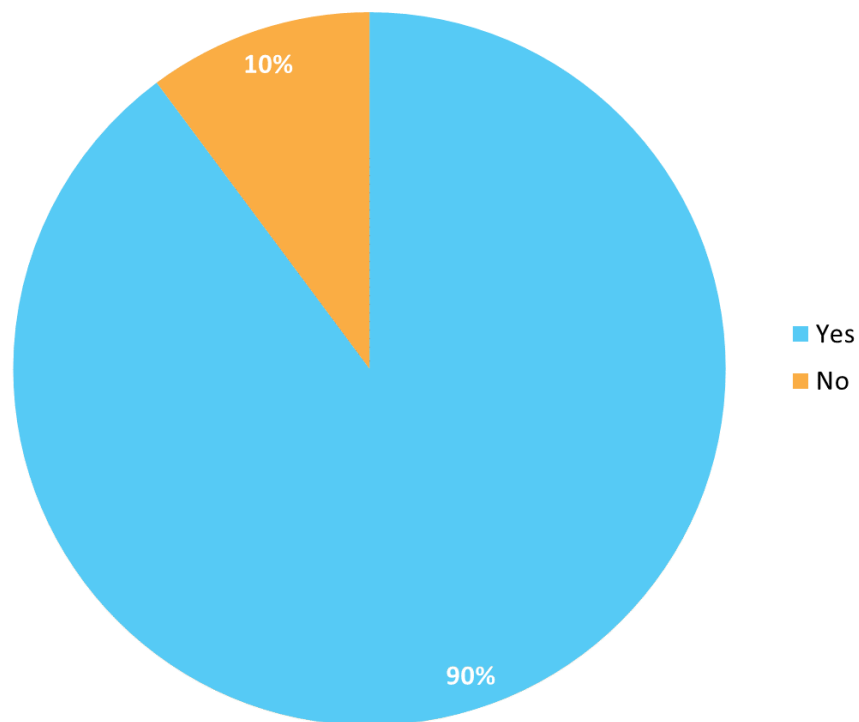
**Q21. In what ways could the Partnership help you in your work?\*** (n=108)



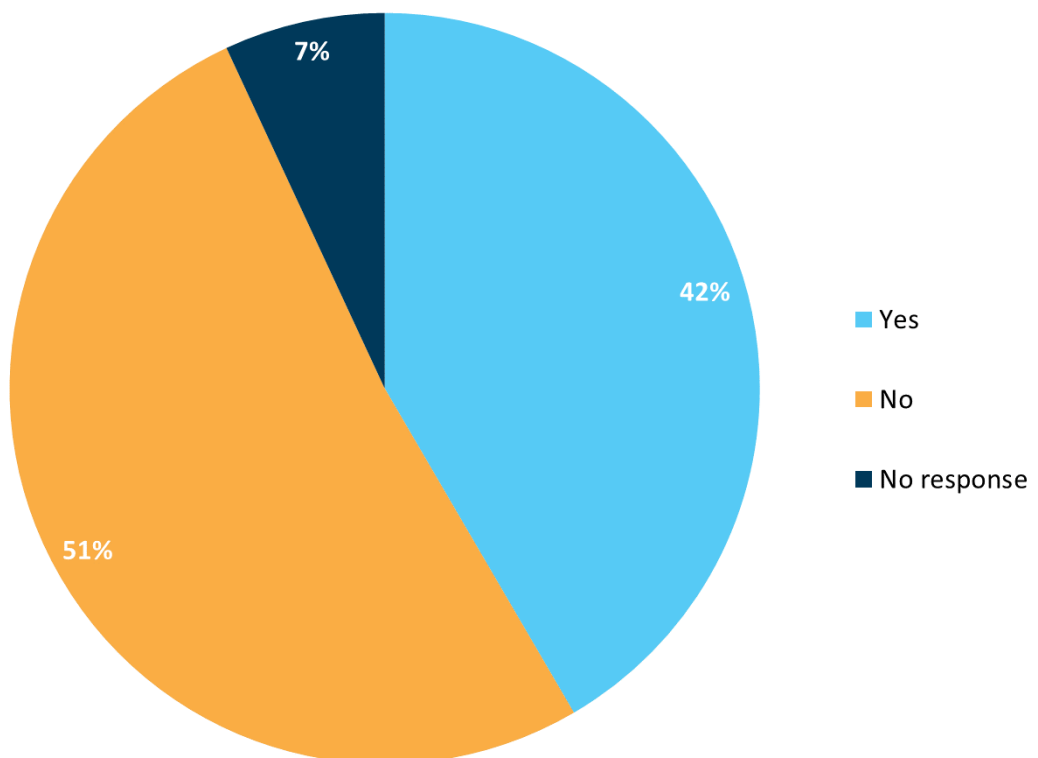
*Other, please specify:*

- Q20: add expertise and a good model of mapping and advocating for the prohibition of all forms of VAC
- On 20: demonstrating rights-based advocacy strategies for accelerating prohibition and elimination of all forms of VAC, including by detailed mapping and building human rights consensus
- The LAC region has a strong regional alliance focused on VAC, so there is less need for support in sharing knowledge, collaboration, and campaigning at least regionally. Although it may be useful to help connect with other regional networks.
- Generating evidence on what works to feed local, national and global data bases
- Promoting and developing positive child care strategies
- Giving a good data and statistics
- Gathering a global evidence base of effective practices and facilitate learning to adapt and apply effective practices
- Working with the children
- Coaligando iniciativas de diagnóstico y reforma legal nacional, regional y mundial
- Siendo un catalizador para la creacion de mecanismos de monitoreo y exigencia a las autotirdades
- Contribuyendo al fortalecimiento de competencias del personal de las organizaciones y socializando herramientas de trabajo identificadas como buenas prácticas.
- Ayudando a posicionar programas de las ONG pertinentes y eficientes en los Gobiernos locales
- Proporcionando informes técnicos y académicos sobre el tema, con los avances y desafíos del 16.2 y afines
- We need regular and bold reminders to governments who are at the forefront for the elimination of violence against children to realize that civil society is committed to producing results in collaboration with governments.

**Q22. Do you believe these are the right set of priorities? (n=108)**



**Q23. Are there other priorities for the fund that you want to suggest? (n=101)**



*Other, please specify:*

- Support regional (cross-countries) initiative and actions to end of violence against children
- See GI submission to GP strategy consultation: we believe there are some foundational activities, including the sustainable mapping of the legality of all forms of violence against children in every state and territory, which the GP and F should either facilitate, fund or collaborate to ensure they happen very soon.
- Of course these are necessary activities, but achieving genuine commitment to both prohibition and elimination of all forms of violence, including the most difficult and controversial, should be a high priority. We have serious concerns about the current "Pathfinder" approach - see attached.
- I think the first priority is too specific; the other three are relevant but I would focus more on advocating for the implementation of existing plans. In the LAC region, there are great advanced in frameworks, roadmaps, even legislation, but implementation is lagging and requires greater pressure.
- Modern Slavery
- Create a conceptual framework based on a holistic perspective that allow us to deepen our understanding about violence as something structural in our culture
- Supporting children and youth directly, through youth led initiatives, to be active contributors to end violence against children (capacity & skill building, advocacy, campaigning, direct delivery)
- Interfamilial VAC is a bigger issue than Transnational online issues in my opinion and should be tackled in a primary preventative way
- Capacity building to local CSOs and NGOs as well as INGOs to collect their views and help in shaping the community and increase advocacy for VAC awareness
- Building the frame of non-violent countries/ learning from best practices and experience. Have we managed to build a nonviolent country towards children and if we did, how does that look? If non-violence is a reality somewhere, it may be a reality everywhere. Priorities should emphasize the instruments/HOW to create better societies for children....
- The Fund should not highlight one specific violence. Children are subjected to unspeakable forms of violence, ALL over the world. The Fund should represent that. Too easy to show case online sexual exploitation to appeal to Western governments' consciences... ALL forms of violence in ALL settings, in ALL countries
- A broader prevention focus.
- The of ending child marriage I think is the key items of ending violence against children
- Focus on Sexual Exploitation, not just online, as well as unaccompanied migrant children
- Identifying and sharing best practices that could feed reflection and action
- In many cases, conflict against children is a symptom of effects of climate change, poverty, hunger, conflicts etc... strategies to address these problems should be prioritised
- Child Protection in Humanitarian crisis

- Funds for evidence building, but it might be part of suggested priorities
- One of the focus of transnational threats should be around trafficking, but even around migration for work (for children)
- Mobilise the communities around ending violence against children at home
- Ending violence in all schools, as a catalyst for community change and avenue for role modelling alternatives to violence.
- More knowledge building & research on the drivers of violence in each context/country
- Building children and youth capacity to protect themselves and other peers 2. building the capacity of boys and men to protect their children from abuse and violence
- Children involvement through trainings in schools on the topic of violence, participation in information campaigns among the society
- Developing policies on child protection and raise awareness of the punishment and fines associated with it
- Gathering a global evidence base on effective practices
- The Partnership, from its start, makes typical systemic mistake in prioritizing and planning action. It's easy to spend a lot of money in ads and other empty talks...fighting child abuse worldwide known professor Dr. Bonner says that "its secondary to ring the bell of public awareness, and primary you have to create adequate infrastructure to provide children with help, and only then - inform people about the issue and ways to solve that. And you will be capable to offer people right solutions because you are ready with your buildings, knowledge, and technology". Primary role of the partnership, I believe, shall be concentrated in real, not fake, building capacity of championing NGOs, small, but with enormous potential of growth, possessing unique technologies, Models, or approaches. Then, prepare them to sale up their Models on Global level.
- Advocate for new policies that talk to emerging threats against children at national, regional and global level.
- Parenting of new parents/parents to be
- End violence against children in the home/ corporal punishment
- Providing more emergency centres for abused children who need immediate help
- Children living and working in the streets should be prioritised.
- Violencia de genero por practicas culturales socialmente aceptadas incluido el trabajo de masculinidades
- Investigación y diagnóstico sobre las violencias para proponer las acciones descritas
- Confrontar las amenazas transnacionales y nacionales sobre la violencia a la que se enfrentan los niños que tienen su origen en las instituciones y en la forma en que se configuran los sistemas nacionales de protección.
- Favorecer la cohesión en las instituciones a partir de la generación de redes.



- La creación de mecanismos para cuidar los contenidos de los medios masivos de comunicación violentos y que promueven la violencia
- Inclusión de niños, niñas y adolescentes con discapacidad
- Respaldo e incentivar la participación significativa de los niños, niñas y adolescentes en las iniciativas nacionales, regionales o globales para la erradicación de la violencia, así como el rol de estos grupos etáreos en el monitoreo y la rendición de cuentas sobre la implementación de los ODS especialmente de lo relacionado a protección.
- Explotación sexual producto de las migraciones.
- Castigo Físico humillante, violencia sexual intrafamiliar
- We need regular and bold reminders to governments who are at the forefront for the elimination of violence against children to realize that civil society is committed to producing results in collaboration with governments.