

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

Open Consultation
Unabridged Report

April 2016

OPEN CONSULTATION



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Introduction

This report compiles the full responses received from the open 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.

Professionals and organisations could contribute to the open consultation in one of two ways; through an online survey, or, by leading or participating in a constituency-led consultation. A toolkit was designed by the Partnership team to help guide the latter. Feedback for the constituency-led consultations could either be uploaded through an online survey, or emailed directly to the team.

Both options included the same set of questions and focused on collecting strategic input. The aim was to focus on solutions – to understand how partners can help implement the Partnership principles, deliver on the strategic objectives, and contribute to building the global movement. Available in English, French, and Spanish, most of the questions were optional and open-ended, with the exception of a selection of background questions in the online survey.

To analyse the recommendations, responses were cleaned, collated and broadly categorised.* Using an inductive, bottom-up approach, all responses were reviewed once to develop a sense of themes and suggestions. Responses were then reviewed again and a selection of quotes were chosen to support the identified themes and included in the synthesis report.

In total, 161 open consultation responses were received. Four group contributions were received by email, while 157 individuals and organisations responded through the online survey. 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 quantitative 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.

* Only responses with one or more answers to the questions on the Zero Draft Strategy were included.

Respondent Identification

Q1. Please provide your name (answers not included to ensure anonymity)

Q2. Which organisation most closely reflects your primary affiliation? (n=157)

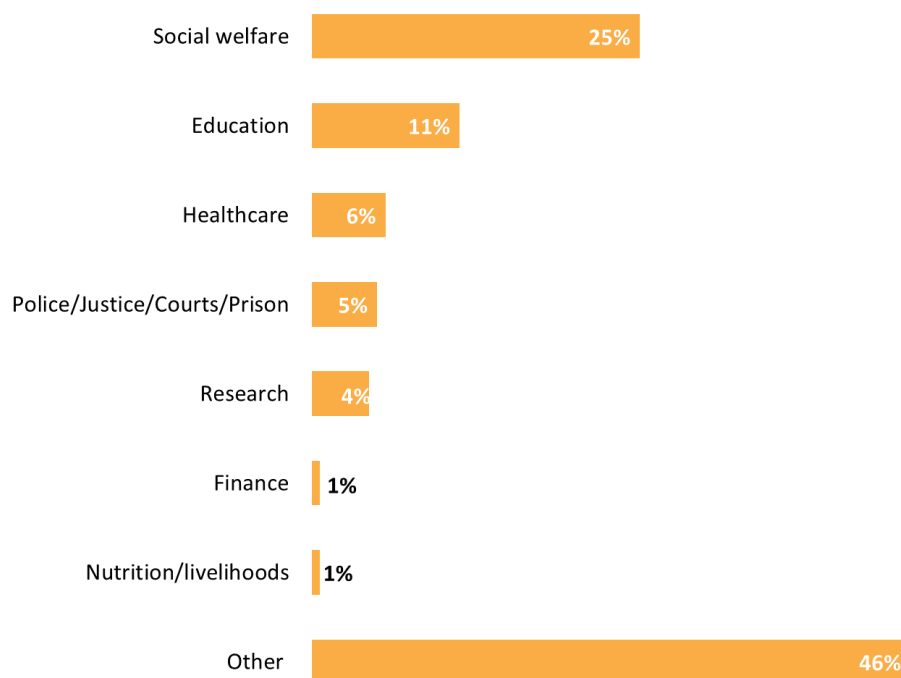


Other, please specify:

- Child protection consultant (2)
- Consultant
- Formerly with INGO, and previously UN agency
- Human rights & development adviser (to UN)
- Independent consultant (mainly for UNICEF)
- Independent consultant on child rights
- International Child Rights Consultant (working with both UN & NGOs)
- International consultancy firm
- Network (BCN)
- Regional inter-governmental organisation
- USG, UN, INGO
- Activiste
- Organisme sans but lucratif / éducation médiatique
- Asociación Civil Local
- Asociación Civil tipo ONG

- Educación

Q3. What sector are you currently working in? (n=157)



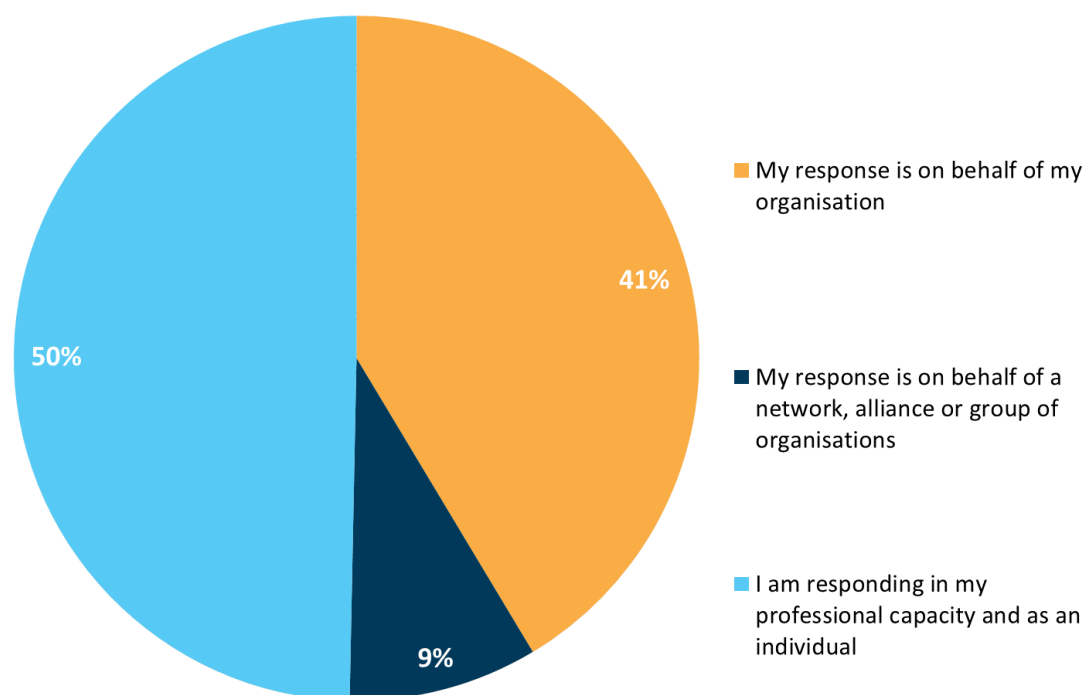
Other, please specify:

- Advocacy
- Advocacy and rights for women and girls with disability
- Advocacy for prohibiting corporal punishment in the home
- Advocacy on the rights of children in Uganda
- Agriculture
- All kinds of issues that affect children and adolescents
- Child Protection (4)
- Child protection amidst serious conflicts ravaging Africa
- Child Protection and Child Care
- Child Protection and Education in Emergency
- Child Protection in Emergencies
- Child protection issues and the challenges of conflict in Africa
- Child protection systems (2)
- Child rights - cross-cutting (e.g. education, justice, child protection...)
- Child rights governance
- Child Rights Programming

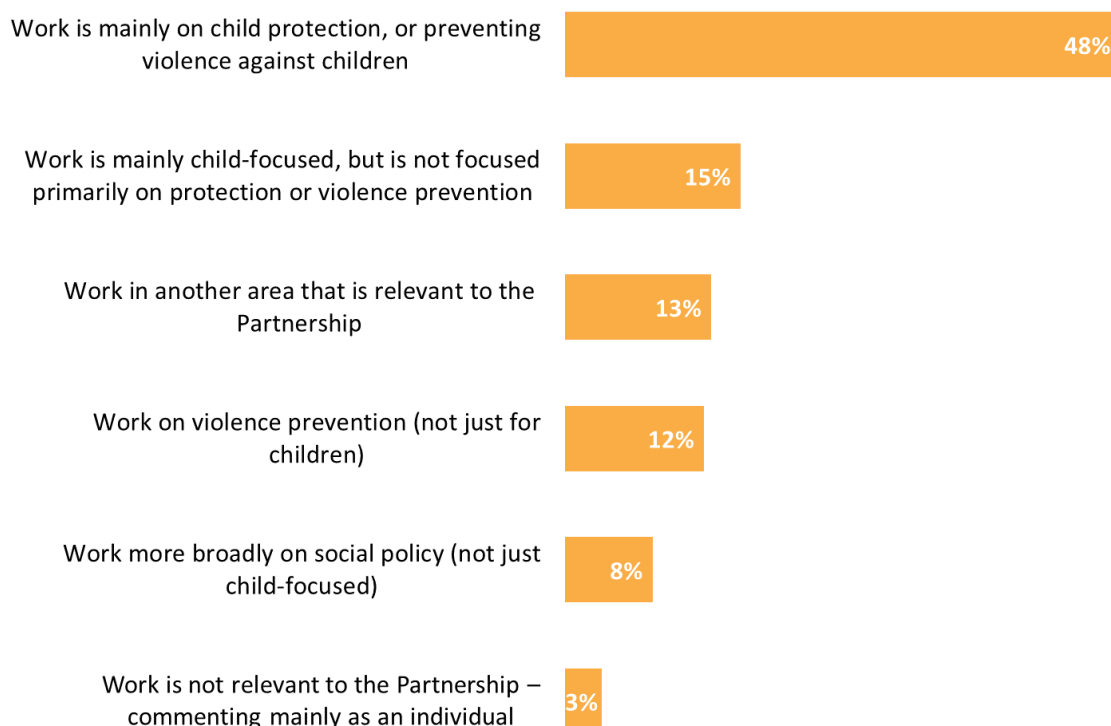
- Child rights/protection unit
- Child safeguarding
- Child welfare and substance abuse
- Child Welfare/Protection
- Child- youth focused programs advancing rights of children & youth (2)
- Children Rights
- Children's human rights
- Children's rights
- Children's rights advocacy
- Children's rights and protection
- Competent Authority for Fish and Fishery Products
- Cross-sector: health, child welfare, academia
- Disability and inclusive development
- Disability Rights
- Education, Health, Justice, and Socioeconomic integration.
- Human Rights
- Human rights and development planning (country-level)
- Humanitarian
- Humanitarian Action
- Human rights, children's rights
- Management
- Peacebuilding, conflict transformation, violence prevention
- Policy Advocacy and Capacity Building
- Protection
- Protection (Refugees, Stateless Persons and IDPs)
- Research into sexual violence against children
- Several of the above mentioned as the work is cross sectoral
- Sexual abuse prevention
- Social entrepreneurship to solve community challenges especially VAC, GBV
- Social welfare, education, health, nutrition, global development
- Trafficking in Persons & Child Protection
- UN Agency
- We are an international inter-sectoral and interdisciplinary international NGO

- Défense des droits de personnes handicapées
- Droit de l'Enfant
- Employabilité des jeunes
- Gestion generale de programme
- Plaidoyer pour l'éducation des enfants réfugiés avec handicap
- Plaidoyer sur la protection des droits de l'Enfants
- Protection
- Sans profession
- Sensibilisation
- Cooperación al desarrollo
- Derechos de personas con discapacidad y sus familias
- Derechos Humanos
- Desarrollo personal, familia y comunitario
- Género, Desarrollo Sostenible, Juventud, Salud, Educación, Cultura
- Laboro en PIZZERIA ODALYS negocio de mi madre.
- Ministerio Publico
- Niñez, adolescencia y juventud
- Prevencion de violencia
- Promoción de derechos, investigaciones y prevención del maltrato infantil
- Protección de la niñez
- Protección de Niñez
- Salud y nutrición, educación, protección, medio ambiente, desarrollo comunitario
- Servicio Exterior

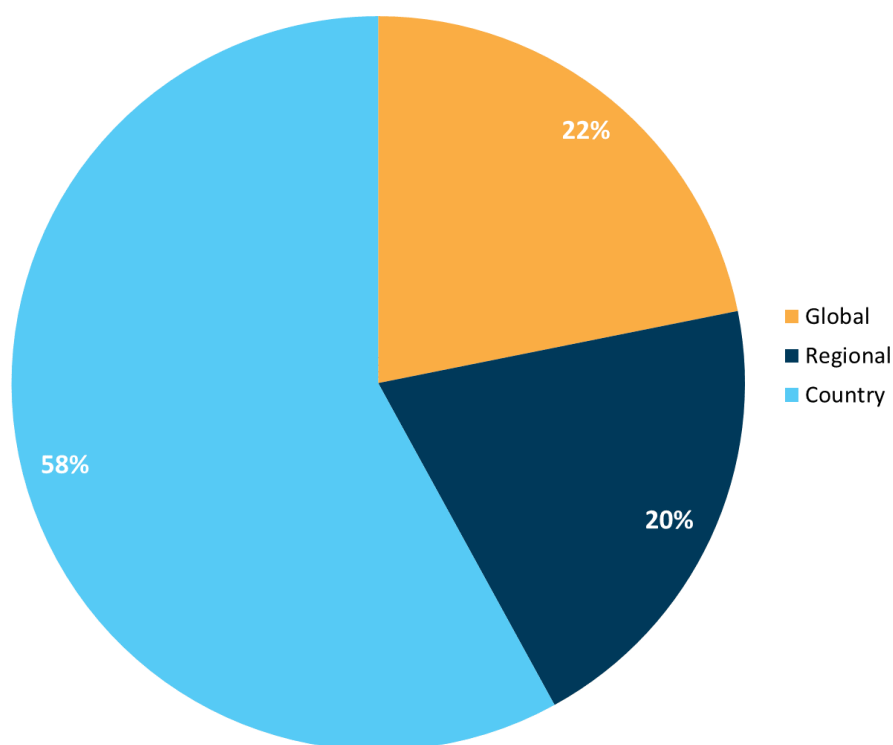
Q4. Tell us on whose behalf you are replying (n=157)



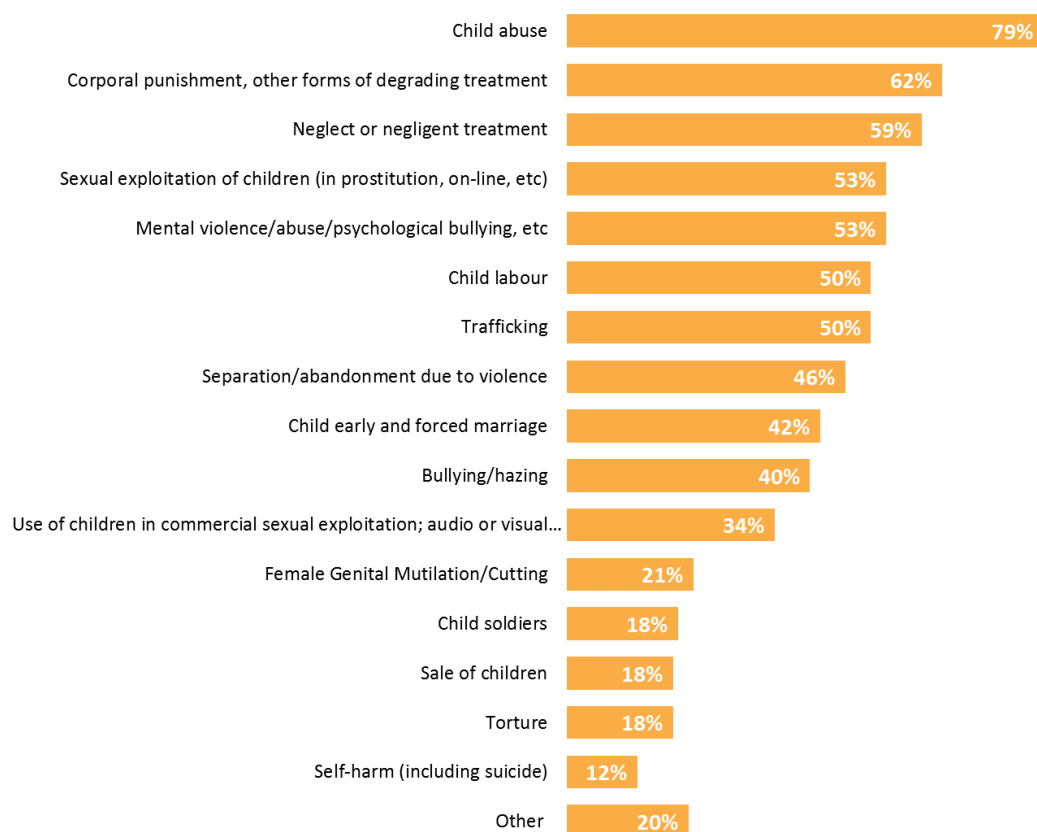
Q5. How would you describe your or your organisation/network/alliances' current role in working to prevent violence or protect children? (n=157)



Q6. Over the past three years, has your or your organisation/network/alliances' engagement with preventing violence or protecting children been primarily global, regional, or with respect to a particular country? (n=119)



Q7. What types of violence or abuse have you worked on within the past three years? (n=119)



Other, please specify:

- Alternative care, migration, early intervention,
- Child protection in emergencies, physical dangers and injuries,
- Child sacrifice
- Children exposed to domestic violence, Children in conflict with the law, children caught up in partner disputes over custody, care, maintenance, impact of terrorism and war on children, organised armed violence.
- Children in alternative care (who are separated from their parents)
- Community violence
- Cyberbullying
- Detention in general and life imprisonment
- I would not include child marriage and child labour in this list and trafficking and sexual exploitation also deserve to be treated separately from violence. With the SDGs and What Works we need to have a unified definition of violence - also with violence against women
- Institutionalisation (2)
- It is all of the above and more, since child helplines invite children to talk about any issues they are concerned with and this is what they do. VAC is predominant though since 1 out of 3 contacts deal with issues related to violence and 1 out of 3 contacts deals with topics resulting from violence such as psych-social mental health issues.
- Land conflicts, child custody and property rights (inheritances)
- Landmines/Explosive weapons, justice for children and birth registrations
- Physical, emotional and sexual violence
- Rights of child victims of crime, legislation on child rights, children's access to justice, rights of juvenile offenders, detainees, prisoners, indicators on children and justice
- Terrorists' attacks in northern Nigeria, Kenya; Congo DRC; Central Africa; South Sudan, etc
- To protect and prevent children from becoming deviants/delinquents - Police Boys Clubs
- Wide ranging abuses but primarily those caused by the series of devastating conflicts ravaging Africa
- Discrimination peuples autochtones
- Enfants travaillant dans les mines
- La violence éducative ordinaire
- Publicité ciblant les enfants+addiction des ados aux écrans
- Instituciones Familiares
- Niños varones en pandillas

Q8. Please can you describe how your own work relates to preventing violence or protecting children

- + Supporting Children and youth led research on the topic. + enabling young people to act in ways they can also address and better manage and mitigate violence against them + engage young people as peacebuilders
- 1) Focus is on preventing violence and protecting children from abuse and neglect particularly in the early childhood care and education sector (0-4 years) 2) Work in partnership with Unicef, other CSOs and corporate sector for Stop It Now! EndViolence Against Children Conferences Spearheading implementation of a Child Protection Policy for all childcare centers 3) Member of Working Committees /Taskforce with Ministry of WomenFamily and Community Dev and Min of Health on quality childcare and injury and violence prevention 4) Engaging and Empowering with children and young people as Child Advocates for child protection via outreach workshops 5) Initiated a national child helpline as a mechanism for children to report all forms of abuse 6) Working with corporate sector to dev a ChildSAFE mobile web portal and app for child and protection services for public inc children to assess help, intervention and to report abuse.
- 1. interdisciplinary training and education 2. organisational consultation 3. data collection 4. the organisation of international conferences and congresses to share and dissemination 5. Professional support to individuals, professional networks and country partners 6. the development of regional resource centres 7. special projects - eg research on work with boys and men to prevent sexual violence 8. the development of tool kits for training. 9. publications on international issues - the International Journal on child abuse and neglect, the Link, World Perspectives 10. joint projects and partnerships with other international bodies such as WHO, ECPAT, IPA, Plan International, CHI, UNICEF 11. Other
- 1. Policy (e.g. currently drafting General Comment on Children in Street Situations for Committee on the Rights of the Child, drafting a manual on Child Friendly Cities for UNICEF and mapping detailed links between SDGs and CRC articles for UNICEF; input into global good practice document on juvenile justice in relation to counterterrorism; input into 2015 World Congress on Juvenile Justice; wrote UNICEF Child Rights Education Toolkit; [+3 years ago] drafted CRC General Comment No.13 on freedom from violence; member of NGO Panel for UN VAC Study etc.; drafted UNICEF Toolkit on Diversion & Alternatives to Detention); 2. Research (e.g. designed / analysed / wrote reports for national child protection research for UNICEF Nepal, UNICEF Ghana, UNICEF Pacific; research on discriminatory social norms impacting on violence against girls in Bangladesh) 3. Training / training manuals (e.g. child rights training for police, probation officers, social workers, governments, NGOs; wrote training manuals on child rights and police training, how to develop child protection policies for organisations, how to work with children in street situations)
- 1. Providing technical support on development of programme tools on capacity building to strengthen armed violence and weapons prevention programme, across all contexts including humanitarian situations. 2. Developing field support strategies for evidence-based programming, monitoring and evaluation on multi country projects on mine action and arm violence prevention. 3. Providing technical inputs into Child Protection global, regional and country reports, including briefing notes, country office reports, studies, Board documents and other division level working groups. 4. Providing strategic coordination and direction on related programme interventions on mine action, armed violence and small arms prevention at the

global, regional and national levels. 5. Strengthening strategic global, regional, bi- and multi-lateral partnerships including advocacy and technical support to leverage results and resources for Child Protection. 6. Supporting inter-agency initiatives for monitoring the rules and procedures for the Mine Ban Treaty, Arms Trade Treaty, Convention on Cluster Munitions and related protocols. 7. Contributing to the development of knowledge through evidence building products, operational research, data collection, documentation of innovations, human interest stories and lessons learned from the field.

- A strong social service workforce is a key element of preventing and addressing violence against children. Children, families, caregivers, community members, para professionals and professional social service workers need to be supported in order to ensure the protection of children.
- Advising State institutions on shaping law, policy and strategy to prevent violence and to improve protection of children victims of violence.
- Already done - see above
- Am student who is studying social work and community development, with my experience and also being a victim of child violence I found it more calling that should be one of people who will fight against child abuse in the world.
- Applying the UNCRC and relevant other international and regional conventions to highlight protection issues. The representatives from Ministries dealing with children's issues in the 11 member countries define urgent priority areas of cooperation
- As coordinator to our CP program, I support the set-up and implementation of the program which involves prevention against and response to violence against children, provide technical guidance and ensure that projects are planned, implemented and evaluated in accordance with minimum standards of CP
- As per my experience in ANPPCAN, we focus on preventive by raising awareness, building capacity of partners and support structures, Researching on key issues like early marriages and corporal punishments and advocating to government for either policy formulation or law enforcement. We also respond by case work documentation, counseling, meditations and dialogues, networking, sharing information, experiences and referrals with partner agencies offering the service
- At a professional level, my organization does not deal directly or indirectly with mitigating and preventing violence against children but individually, I strongly believe that this is an issue that needs to be addressed given my experience in primary and secondary education here in Kiribati, where bullying was a norm back in 1990's and early 2000's but hopefully this is not the case these days
- At present my work is focused on achieving prohibition of corporal punishment in the home in South Africa, and moving from prohibition to elimination of all forms of corporal punishment
- ATSA prevents sexual abuse by preventing evidence based strategies that are effective in reducing sexual reoffending recidivism for individuals (adults and juveniles) who have sexually harmed others. Strategies include providing treatment, risk reduction and management strategies in the community and the development of effective policy. Preventing sexual reoffending is a key component of protecting children both from being harmed and from

perpetrating further harm if they have harmed others when they were young children or adolescents.

- Briefly, I work mainly on the prevention of violence against children suspected or accused of offending, and proper treatment of child victims of crime. Specifically, needs assessments, evaluations of programmes, training, law reform, development of indicators.
- By providing employment opportunities
- Child Helpline International's (CHI) Strategy 2016-2020 is grounded in the values and mission that we share with all of our child helpline members. Children's right to be heard, to express themselves and to be listened to with empathy, is at the core of our work. Through listening to and helping children and young people, child helplines play a crucial role in protecting children, in preventing violence and other forms of harm against children, and in empowering children to help themselves. CHI has supports the creation and strengthening of child helplines, and has positioned child helplines as crucial drivers of system transformation, in both countries where child protection systems are non-existent or weak, and those with stronger and more sophisticated systems. Child helplines give children and young people a voice. CHI activates, analyses and amplifies these voices and uses them to advocate for children worldwide and by doing this directly implements and monitors the implementation of UNCRC Article 12, the Right to be Heard. No other collective adds such evidence-based value to its members, partners, governments and policy makers.
- Child protection is one of the main pillars of my work (via birth registration, early childhood programmes, etc).
- Children in care or at risk of care are in many ways facing violation of their rights and direct, indirect violence, at home, in the community, schools, by the system obliged to protect them
- CRIN has co-chaired the International NGO Council on Violence against Children for 3 years more about this, and has been a member since its inception. Prior to that CRIN was involved very closely with the UN Study on Violence against Children. In addition, in our work as CRIN we advocate on all children's rights issues, including violence prevention, to push for uncompromising, rights-based positions which mean children's rights are not violated in the first place. This work has focused on the prevention of state-sanctioned violence and legal reform. Examples include pressing for an end to inhuman sentencing and detention of children as well as pushing for respect for children's bodily integrity, among others.
- Currently in this position I strive to strengthen the coordination of actors and actions in humanitarian settings.
- DeafKidz International works to empower Deaf, hard of hearing, deafened and DeafBlind (D/deaf) children to say 'No!' to abuse; it works with Child Helplines, criminal justice agencies and other stakeholders to ensure an appropriate response to the needs of D/deaf children and young people who are being abused or are victims / survivors of abuse. It also works with INGOS such as ChildHope and Marie Stopes International to ensure their provision for those affected by sexual violence is accessible to D/deaf children.
- Developing and implementing large-scale strategies and initiatives to prevent violence against children in India

- Developing tools using ICT to collect data on children's views on violence. Conducting literature reviews on impact assessment on youth violence prevention in LAC. Developing data systems to better generate and manage data on children in alternative care in Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- Disabled children are 1.7 times more likely to suffer from violence than other children (UNICEF). I work in Burkina Faso with amongst others Community Based Rehabilitation partner organisations who are often confronted with this. Frustrations, anxiousness, despair, fear of evil spirits that possess disabled children in a poor family can all lead to violence as no solution is in sight. In case of extreme violence, there is little one can do but counsel parents and the community. There are no safe houses that can accept disabled children and moreover it is not advisable to take the children away from home as they might never be accepted again.
- Edmund Rice Advocacy Network works to creating awareness on children's rights and responsibilities in schools in Kenya, Tanzania and South Sudan. This enables children to report inappropriate behaviour and or communication towards them by other children or adults, so they can get help in dealing with the issues. Also, we educate them on basic life skills such as communication and negotiation to help them get out of a situation should they need to. In areas where we work, there has been tremendous shift in awareness of rights and responsibilities that abuse and violation cases are reported and or referred to relevant offices for support.
- Empowering Deaf children to recognise and say 'No' to abuse; communication & parenting work with parents; Deaf awareness work with criminal justice agencies; work with Child Helplines to make their provision accessible
- Foundation Karibu Tanzania...is a non-governmental organisation with the vision to enable a society where every child is safe at home and enjoys their fundamental rights. Our mission is to eradicate Child Domestic Violence and advocate for children's rights in Tanzania by creating awareness in communities, to advocate for a change of policies and laws that are promoting child domestic violence by directly working with the local government, and rescuing domestically abused children until they have recovered both physically and psychologically.
- Global health policy and accountability includes child health as a key theme
- Here at Creative, much of our work focuses on education in conflict countries, keeping youth out of gangs and in school, and helping to counter violent extremism around the world or other efforts to stabilize communities in transition. My own work in these areas is to support the technical experts in education and these other areas through law and policy efforts.
- Helps set global priorities
- I am a professional trainer on Child Protection issues for youth sector in Ireland. I work as well as coordinator of Don Bosco Network global network of NGOs supporting education and work with children at risk in 130 countries
- I am a senior technical advisor on child protection and trafficking in persons. Have advised on advocacy, programming and M&E for INGO and UN agencies focusing on both prevention and protection.
- I am an Addictions Counselor.

- I am head of a UNICEF office and we support policy and programmes across child protection, communication and education to try to end violence against children in three provinces
- I am managing World Vision policy and advocacy work on ending VAC
- I am the IFRC advisor for violence prevention & response, with a focus on child protection. This includes supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies working in emergencies, protracted crisis and in health and development programs.
- I am working in a refugee camp with refugee children who are victim child abuse, early marriage, neglect and separated and unaccompanied minors.
- I apply participatory research in the day care centre for Roma children and families aimed at preventing as the removal of child as domestic violence
- I handle Child slavery, child labour, street children, urban children at-risk projects across India. We try to reduce violence in families, schools and communities
- I have organized a statewide home visiting program for at-risk families, conducted parental surveys, and developed the ICAST tools.
- I have supported Unicefs advocacy and policy advise to governments in various countries, mobilized resources for civil society organizations to deliver community services for children and led a number of childhood violence research efforts
- I have worked as a project manager for EU Safer Internet programme (Helpline) - matters such as prevention of cyber-bullying and online sexual exploitation. Also being part of the development of Child Helpline and Missing Children Hotline, planning awareness campaigns and educating phone-counsellors. Working on the development of child abuse diagnostics teams, organizing lectures about child abuse to different specialists. Also improving co-work between different parts of network, such as theraphysts, local child welfare specialists, representatives of schools and kindergartens, doctors, police officers etc. Developing services such as psychological counselling to child victims.
- I lead a team of child protection specialists and officers to support government to better protect children from violence and to support NGOs to provide quality prevention and response services
- I provide technical assistance to government in developing child protection legislation and policies
- I try to gather as much as information available and take actions accordingly
- I was for two years a child protection specialist focusing on Unaccompanied and Separated children fleeing Syria and since few months, i am a regional child protection advisor for my organization in the Middle-East
- I work for International Children's Center as head of child rights running overseeing projects for child victims of violence corporal punishment etc, also I manage coordination of the Partnership Network for Prevention of VAC in Turkey.
- I work on child maltreatment prevention (both in its own right, and as a route to preventing youth violence).

- I work on Mental health and psychosocial support globally. This field has an important role to play in providing children with a protective environment. MHPSS is critical both in preventing violence against children and in responding to issues of violence.
- I work with children orphaned and made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS and with refugee populations.
- I worked for 10 years with an INGO responding to child protection concerns in emergencies, many of which came from inter-personal or collective violence. Setting up programmes and working with communities to prevent and respond to various issues. For the last 3 years I have been consulting for the CPWG developing tools and learning and training practitioners on addressing the WFCL in emergencies and physical dangers and injuries in emergencies (including indiscriminate weapons of war).
- I'm advocating with government to taking action to end Violence Against Children. I'm also creating sensitization among community people so that they can prevent VAC by their self. I'm also working with media, faith leaders and children to end Violence against Children
- Identification, prevention and response to violence, exploitation and abuse of children (asylum-seekers/refugees, stateless and IDPs), coordination of working groups related to child protection in humanitarian settings
- If we want to prevent violence against children as well as protecting the we have to start with our homes. we have organised seminars in our local communities about the rights of children, the effect of Child violence, the importance of protecting children. we have partnered with the local community, the police, the local leaders to teach out communities how important it is to end and prevent violence against children. when it comes to the african communities the situation becomes even worse because we have culture which take children as properties of the father in the home. the more children the head of the house has especially girls the more weathy they seem to think. we have also found it important to teach our children their rights though this is still a proble because most of them live in fear.
- I'm suporting members of the federation to develop projects in areas of protecting children from violence
- It was through an empirical study the contributions of Police Boys Clubs in delinquency prevention in urban slums. The boys' clubs are like an intervention programs to prevent the boys from serious deviance or delinquency.
- Keeping Children Safe is a dynamic and growing global network. It represents a commitment by organisations worldwide to protect children by developing and promoting a set of robust and comprehensive safeguarding standards that all organisations can and should follow.
- Lead a national (Canadian) knowledge mobilization initiative on physical punishment of children (www.cheo.on.ca/en/physicalpunishment; www.cheo.on.ca/fr/punitioncorporelle)
- Leicestershire Police Link Officers for Deaf people (PLOD) which is a team based in the UK who are trained in sign language and deaf awareness. We deliver informaton on child abuse & exploitaion, preventing violent extemism and domestic abuse too. We are also involved in many of these crime investigations involving people who are Deaf, deafened, deafblind, Hard of Hearing or a sign language user. Our PLOD officers are also specialist detecitves in these crime types.

- Looking for ways of strengthening child protection mechanisms in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Lumos is an international NGO focused on protecting children. Lumos was founded by author J.K. Rowling and works to end the institutionalisation of children around the world by 2050. We support governments and communities to transform education, health and social care systems for children and their families and help children move from institutions to family-based care. We are a founding member of the European Expert Group on the Transition from Institutional to Community-based Care. We chair the Child Protection Task Force of the Global Partnership on Children with Disabilities. Lumos also sits on the Leaders' Council of the Global Alliance for Children, a coalition of US government departments, the World Bank, the Canadian government and major foundations. The institutionalisation of children is a child protection concern. An estimated eight million children worldwide live in residential institutions and so called orphanages that deny them their rights and that cannot meet their needs. It is estimated that more than 80% of these children are not orphans and have at least one living parent. Around the world, children are placed in institutionalised care: because their parents face extreme poverty; because the children have physical and intellectual disabilities or; because they are from socially excluded groups. Many institutions are established with the best of intentions but more than 80 years of research from across the world has demonstrated the significant harm caused to children in institutions, who are deprived of loving parental care and who suffer life-long physical and psychological harm as a consequence. 'Institutional care' should be understood to be any residential care where an institutional culture prevails. The size of the institution matters, but is not the only defining feature. These children do not have sufficient control over their lives and over decisions which affect them. The requirements of the organisation itself tend to take precedence over the children's individual needs. This usually includes large residential units (more than 10 children) but also smaller units with strict regimes, units for children who have committed minor offences, residential health facilities, orphanages and residential special schools. People with disabilities including children are over-represented in long-term institutional care; in some countries as many as 40% of children in institutions are reported to have a disability. Growing up in institutions, these children lack access to community based services, including education, consistent with their right to: family life; community living; freedom of association; protection from violence; health; access to justice and protection from inhumane and degrading treatment, protection from violence, abuse, and neglect. The harm caused to children by institutionalisation and the increased risk of abuse is significant and this is magnified for children with disabilities. Many children with disabilities require close, sustained, additional adult engagement to help them thrive, for example assistance in feeding or in learning to feed themselves – which busy staff in institutions are often not able to provide. Impairments and health problems may be exacerbated or even caused by the institutional setting. We welcome that the Zero Draft Strategy of the Global Partnership recognises the importance of its work reaching children in institutions and given the stated aim to focus on prevention of violence we would encourage the Partnership to specifically showcase measures and processes which seek to replace institutional care with family-based care and support – both in the work of pathfinder countries and in its international advocacy.
- Mainly building awareness in the community and all statutory bodies in child protection.
- MDAC works to secure the rights of persons with mental disabilities, including children, who are often the most vulnerable to violence and discrimination. MDAC is currently running a specific

transnational project on identifying and preventing abuse against children with mental disabilities which is amongst other things preparing a monitoring toolkit for professionals in the child protection field to recognise violence against such children. MDAC is also conducting trainings of legal professionals who represent children to address such violations.

- My position...is of Child protection advisor, I support country programmes and the organization to address safeguarding, mainstreaming and in their programmes designed for child protection and empowerment.
- My work is ensuring both prevention and response mechanisms are in place and strengthened to enhance protection of children from all forms of abuses, through working with community members, CP structures and other government agencies
- My work relates to child protection systems in general, and specifically to children in alternative care. This latter group seems to have been missed out of the work of the partnership - which is a missed opportunity
- Orchid Project works to end female genital cutting worldwide.
- Our organization normally focuses on advocacy for persons with disability, including children with disability, hence prevention of violence against children reduction.
- Our organization participates in speeches in schools about violence against children, inform the public in general about issues of violence against children, operates a 24 hours chat line where citizens can report incidents of child abuse, will operate in the near future a shelter to accommodate children that are victims of domestic violence.
- Our work focuses on promoting primary prevention of child sexual abuse and exploitation
- Our work prevents Violence and protecting children believing that children should not be married early, no FGM, no torture that will affect their well being as children
- Over the last decade, my work as a consultant has focused mainly on juvenile justice. As part of this work, I've visited juvenile prisons and detention centers in some 15 countries. I also coordinated a regional UNICEF project on torture in the context of juvenile justice, and a regional UNICEF project on children's access to justice (both in the CEE-CIS region.) I have participated in law reform concerning child rights and juvenile justice, most recently in Georgia, Armenia and Kosovo, and have a broad knowledge of comparative law on child rights. One dimension of my work has been analysis of existing data on child rights (including of course violence against children), and...prepared indicators on crime against children and children and justice for the Ministry of Justice of Armenia. The process of implementation is just beginning, but should be relevant experience, whether successful or not.
- Policy advocacy and development of prevention strategies
- PRI works to prevent all forms of violence, ill-treatment and torture against children in justice systems or deprived of their liberty. We do advocacy at the international and national level, capacity building of key stakeholders and working with local partners (governmental and non-governmental) to get legislative, policy and practical change at the national level to make an impact on children in these circumstances.

- Promote and advocate for strengthening the child protection system that could provide a comprehensive services address the risks and vulnerabilities resulting to child abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence
- Promoting and ensuring schools and classrooms are a protective environment; and that teachers are familiar with the signs of abuse, distress and neglect, as well as knowledgeable about appropriate response.
- Provide prevention and response to VAC across the Juvenile Justice System in Kenya by promoting policy and structural reforms
- Research, development of prevention programme
- Research, prevention course, child social project as academic extension activity in a poor community in Maputo, capital of Mozambique, due a research made in the area.
- Research, teaching, advocacy
- Strengthening focus within and as instrumental to national development planning (government & UN Country Teams); keeping treaty-reporting process and outcomes prominent within planning process.
- Support the government of Cambodia to conduct baseline studies and releasing the findings. Provide technical support to government to develop Action Plan to prevent and respond to violence against children. Support the development of the related strategies such as positive parenting, positive discipline for teachers, clinical handbook for health workers, etc.
- Support to government and CSO stakeholders to develop child protection systems, approaches and tools
- Support, training, mediate
- Supporting Save the Children Country Offices, CSOs and Childrens organisations, we strongly link Child protection to CRGovernance and the right to participate and accountability to Children.
- The Global Working Group to end School-Related Gender-Based Violence is hosted by UNGEI and UNESCO and is a partnership of donor governments, international NGOs, research institutions, UN agencies and civil society. Its aim is to promote knowledge, evidence and good practice to address SRGBV, global advocacy and making available current tools and resources.
- The network brings together service providers and advocacy agencies that provide response and prevention services to children affected by violence
- The work around mental health and psychosocial support encompasses reducing harm, providing safety and work at community level
- Through our projects, we aim at strengthening Governments to be accountable to the children through increased investment in children by training Local Governments to be more child responsive in planning and budgeting at all levels
- UNICEF Sri Lanka is supporting Gov of Sri Lanka in ensuring legislative framework covers prevention of violence and protection to children. Sri Lanka is also one of the pilot countries in the Study on online sexual exploitation of children. This research will help formulating and shaping response mechanisms that are needed in Sri Lanka.

- Violence is both a driver of child labour and its worst forms, as well as an aggravating factor for children trapped in child labour.
- We aim to work as a catalyst to promote universal prohibition and elimination of violent punishment of children, the most common form of VAC
- We aim to work as a catalyst to promote universal prohibition and elimination of violent punishment of children, the most common form of violence against children (VAC), and contribute by working collaboratively with others to the prohibition and elimination of all forms of violence, through rights-based advocacy.
- We are trying to get the 19 states that still allow corporal punishment of children in schools to ban the practice. Also educating parents about the problems linked to spanking.
- We engage with applied research, with affected children where appropriate and possible, following strict ethical frameworks, to produce evidence based outputs on initiatives to prevent sexual violence against children. We often work in partnership with NGOs to ensure service provision for those children we do work with. See www.beds.ac.uk/intcent
- We focus on 4 strategies, Prevention, promotion, participation and prosecution
- We focus our work on children's right to protection throughout their lives, tailoring our efforts to the distinct needs of each age group. Examples of our work: We help children to understand the law and their rights and responsibilities, and help them become agents of change, advocating for themselves and for others. We work to strengthen families' abilities to promote their children's well-being within safe environments. We educate members of the community and help raise awareness in communities by creating and strengthening mechanisms that support children's well-being and protection. We advocate for policy change at all levels, calling upon leaders to make protecting children a global priority.
- We have been working in the area of convening CSO consultations for affected States in order to come out with far-reaching recommendations on how to strengthen existing child protection mechanisms.
- We rescue, rehabilitate, and reintegrate children from slavery, trafficking and bonded and exploitative labour
- We work at the intersection of child abuse and substance abuse, where overlapping risk factors often lead to violence.
- We work with local organizations that provide education and professional training skills to at-risk youth and former child soldiers. We also work with organizations that provide access to justice for girl survivors of sexual violence.
- Women with Disabilities Australia (WWDA) has maintained a sustained focus for over 20 years on systemic advocacy work to prevent violence and improve service system responses for women and girls with disability experiencing or at risk of experiencing violence. This specifically includes sustained systemic advocacy to prevent sterilisation of girls with disability.
- Work with governments and non-governmental partners at a strategic, operational and practice level

- Working at UNICEF as child protection specialist we provide technical and financial support to Government institutions such as Ministry of Interior (specialized unit for victims of violence), Police Academy and Basic Training School, Ministry of Health (forensic medicine and mental health department) Ministry of Justice (Legal Aid Institute, Magistrates Training Centre), CSO's working in human rights field as well as human rights commission. We do actively provide support for the universal periodic review process and other submissions of the implementation reports of international instruments submission. Often provide support and advocate for the ratification of the international covenants. Most vulnerable and marginalized people such as children, people with disabilities, women's, refugees are the one's who we aim to achieve. Before I joined the current job, I was a human rights activist, providing legal assistance for vulnerable groups in Mozambican women lawyers association; human rights lawyer at human rights development association and war victim program manager in USAID for support people with disabilities.
- World Vision works on preventing and responding to VAC on different levels: 1. Implementing interventions that are strengthening system for child protection at local and national level such; 2. advocacy and policy influencing to end VAC at national, regional and global; 3. research and evidence building
- Au plan professionnel pas de lien. mais prédemment nous avons travaillé sur la protection de l'enfant, le plaidoyer et lutte contre le travail de l'enfant. Nous continuons à titre privé à prodiguer des conseils aux organisations
- En tant qu'organisme travaillant dans le domaine de la protection et la promotion des droits de l'enfant, notre travail se base surtout les aspect relatif a l'Enfant. au sein de l'association nous essayons de conjuguer tous nos efforts a combattre toutes les formes de violences a l'egard des enfants.
- Entre autres mes responsabilites, il y a: - les activites de prevention a travers les formations et la sensibilisation de la population locale, - Mise en place du reseau interagence pour la protection contre les Exploitations et abus sexuels(PSEA)
- Etant donné que nous luttons pour la jouissance de tous les droits de l'homme par toutes les personnes handicapées, notre lutte se base sur la convention internationale relative aux droits des personnes handicapées qui, en son article 16 interdit l'exploitation, la violence et la maltraitance des personnes handicapées.
- Etudes, plaidoyer, renforcement cadre juridique, formation partenaires, financement, sensibilisation
- Je suis activiste et encadreur bénévole d'un club d'éducation aux droits et du bien-être des enfants au Sénégal. Depuis 2005 je milite pour l'intérêt supérieur de l'enfant à l'occurrence la lutte contre les violence faites en l'endroit de ces derniers
- Je suis directeur exécutif d'une organisation haitienne travaillant avec les enfants: Je suis éducateur en droits de l'Homme, particulièrement droits des enfants.
- Je suis environnementaliste de formation. Mais mon Organisation travaille dans les domaines variés ayant trait à la vie sociale et la protection des plus vulnérables. Je suis de GOLD ONG mais aussi de la Communauté de Sant'Egidio qui oeuvre aussi pour la protection des enfants.

- Je travaille en ludothèque dans une cité parisienne. Le jeu est un outil de lien entre les générations, les personnes d'origine socio culturelle diverses, et permet beaucoup de choses.
- Je travaille pour une organisation dont la vision est celui d'un monde où tous les enfants réalisent leur potentiel dans des sociétés qui respectent le droit et la dignité des peuples. Nous mettons en œuvre des actions de protection de l'enfant et nous lions des partenariats pour la réalisation des droits de l'enfant. Enfin nous faisons le plaidoyer auprès des décideurs pour respecter les engagements pris par leur pays de par le monde.
- Le rapport entre notre travail et la prévention de la violence ou la protection de l'enfance se manifeste dans le sens de plaidoyer auprès de la communauté et les autorités locales car nous travaillons avec les personnes réfugiées qui sont souvent victimes de la violence dans le pays d'accueil.
- Les industries du divertissement et du marketing utilisent des stratégies sophistiquées pour augmenter le temps-écrans des enfants et adolescents, entraînant divers fléaux: violence, désensibilisation, victimisation, sédentarité et obésité, déficit d'attention, baisse des résultats scolaires, abandon prématuré des études, obsession de l'apparence, diffamation sur réseaux sociaux, fragilité émotionnelles, dépendance et addiction.
- Mise en place de formation permettant l'accueil et la prise en charge d'enfants maltraités et/ ou abusés par des équipes psychosociales, renforcement des réseaux permettant le référencement; écrire de proposition de programme intégrant la notion de protection
- Notre travail consiste à sensibiliser et éduquer d'abord les communautés et les enfants sur les droits des enfants et les violences envers les enfants. En plus de la sensibilisation, nous faisons le monitoring et la documentation des cas des violences envers les enfants. Ces activités sont suivies par une assistance juridique en faveur des enfants victimes d'abus et violences. Autre chose, nous faisons le plaidoyer auprès des autorités sur la protection et la prévention des violences envers les enfants
- Nous menons des campagnes de sensibilisation sur plusieurs domaines. Ceci étant nous travaillons aussi avec l'UNICEF Burkina Faso et la Croix-Rouge Burkina Faso et le Samusocial Burkina Faso sur la protection des enfants. Ainsi, nous avons réalisé des films de sensibilisation, des projections de films et des formations sur la protection des enfants, la scolarisation des jeunes filles, le mariage des enfants. A cet effet, je compte jouer ma partition pour un monde meilleur où les enfants ont une importante place et contribuent au développement humain durable.
- Nous nous consacrons aux problèmes de l'enfant dans le but de promouvoir et de protéger ses droits, de prévenir les abus, la négligence.
- Nous travaillons dans le système éducatif en offrant des formations de toutes sortes en vue d'éliminer tous les mauvais traitements des enfants.
- Pour moi les deux vont de pair puisque l'on remarque avec indignation et tristesse que les enfants subissent des violences assez conséquentes dont aucune organisation sociale ne peut ne pas en faire cas alors il est important de prendre au sérieux cette problématique afin de trouver des solutions adéquates face aux violences vis-à-vis des enfants
- Prise en charge scolaire de 10 filles à l'Ecole Primaire publique de Gbokou-Kpakpassa

- Visite des prisons et recensement des cas d'enfants torturés en prison
- A nivel investigativo y procurando la enseñanza de los objetivos y métodos a mis estudiantes, lo que coadyuva a eliminar ese problema
- A través de la unidad social, que poseen las fiscalías Municipales, que cuenta con trabajadores sociales, hemos tratado de luchar contra el acoso escolar; realizando labores de prevención como charlas, talleres, actividades recreativas y deportivas de trabajo en equipo.
- Abogacía de política pública favorable a la niñez
- Actualmente coordino un Proyecto Regional a nivel de los Países de Centroamerica sobre prevención de violencia que afecta a niños, adolescentes y juvenes.
- Defensa de los derechos de niños y adolescentes con discapacidad, en general. En particular, su derecho a la educación inclusiva.
- Desarrollamos proyectos para protección especial
- Desarrollo de actividades con organizaciones juveniles, agencias del sistema de Naciones Unidas acreditadas en Cuba, Asociaciones de profesionales para elevar la conciencia sobre la necesidad de la protección a la infancia y prevenir todas las formas de violencia. Participación en el Grupo de Trabajo Nacional interinstitucional para la elaboración de los informes del gobierno cubano ante el Comité de los Derechos del Niño, relativo a los Protocolos I y II de la Convención con presentación de un Panel de CSO cubanas durante la presentación de dichos Informes en Ginebra. Actualmente se trabaja desde la sociedad civil para contribuir a la presentación del Informe Nacional de la Convención de los Derechos del Niño.
- Dirijo la División de Protección de Niños, Niñas, Adolescentes y la Mujer de la Alcaldía de Baruta, y tengo a mi cargo el Consejo de Protección de Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes y las Defensorías tanto del Niño, Niña y Adolescente como la Mujer.
- El trabajo de la OC, es prevención de maltrato infantil en los diferentes sistemas del niño. Trabajamos con talleres informativos a padres de familia, talleres informativos con los niños de 6 a 12 años y hablamos sobre derechos de los jóvenes, con niños de 13 años en adelante.
- El trabajo que venimos realizando está buscando incidir en diferentes niveles del país: Trabajando directamente con niños, niñas y adolescentes para proveerles información y formación para auto protegerse de diferentes formas de violencia, pero también para no actuar de manera violenta contra otros pares. Trabajo con las familias, para brindar herramientas en pautas de crianza. Con la sociedad en general a través de campañas de generación de conciencia pública, a través de la campaña "País libre de violencia contra la niñez" y por ultimo trabajo con tomadores de decisiones en los temas de implementación del código de infancia y adolescencia y de los procesos de restablecimiento de derechos de la niñez en el país
- Hacemos análisis de entorno y en función de ello financiamos proyectos de prevención de violencia. además formamos e inspeccionamos Defensorías de Derechos de NNA. Consejos de Protección.
- Influencia a nivel de los Estados para que el tema de violencia sea incluido. Analisis de información sobre violencia contra niñez. Elaboración de modelos para prevenir y proteger a los niños y niñas de la violencia, con especial énfasis en el fortalecimiento de los sistemas de protección. Implementación de los modelos.

- Intervenir en los factores de protección para disminuir los factores de riesgo a través de la colaboración en construcción de rutas de atención en abuso sexual, divulgación de resultados y capacitación
- La información mediante de los materiales que hemos elaborado sobre los derechos de la infancia y trata de personas, que utilizamos en los talleres con los niños, niñas y adolescentes y adultos a su cargo permite una reflexionar de forma colectiva las diversas formas de violencia que se ejercen hacia la infancia. Es así que se inicia un proceso de análisis y modificación de las construcciones sociales que subyacen en la violencia hacia la infancia generando espacios de prevención y protección
- La investigación de los imaginarios que legitiman la violencia, la incorporación de niños y jóvenes a las pandillas en cuanto grupos que ejercen violencia, los contextos comunitarios que favorecen la resiliencia y la resistencia de los niños y jóvenes, especialmente los varones, a la violencia. Esta investigación se hace de manera simultánea a los procesos educativos de prevención y educación para la paz, educación ética.
- Lograr consenso entre los Estados Miembros para identificar mejores prácticas y vías de colaboración para eliminar la violencia contra la niñez, respetar sus derechos humanos y hacer cumplir la Agenda 2030.
- Mi anhelo es poder servir a niños y adolescentes para encausarlos a su interés por sus derechos y que puedan ver en mí una persona fiable para poder ayudar a su superación personal como individuo y ser un canal en alguna empresa donde me brinde la oportunidad de dar charlas motivacionales y poder realizar eventos para que estos sean en beneficio de su vida y desarrollo.
- Mi propio trabajo está relacionada en que tengo que enseñarlos sobre sus recursos
- Mi trabajo no está directamente relacionado con la prevención de la violencia o protección de la infancia. Mi trabajo es complementario a lo de otras compañeras que sí elaboran proyectos en prevención de la violencia o protección de la infancia.
- Nos enfocamos a realizar proyectos para la prevención de la violencia mediante talleres y asesorías psicológicas con los niños y papás en las escuelas primarias de la región.
- Nuestro trabajo tiene que ver con la promoción de los derechos de los niños, niñas y jóvenes con discapacidad intelectual en el País, quienes son rechazados de los entornos sociales y en su vida adulta son víctimas también de explotación laboral
- Previo a mi ingreso a Unicef, donde actualmente abordo la temática de responsabilidad penal juvenil, estuve a cargo del área de trabajo infantil, explotación laboral y sexual y trata con ambos fines
- Relación entre el embarazo en adolescentes, educación y trato a la descendencia
- Se realizó un diagnóstico comunitario, y de ahí arrojó resultados en los cuales había violencia, lo cual nos da la oportunidad de crear un proyecto dedicado a prevenir y detectar la violencia familiar, y poder canalizarlos a instituciones especializadas en el tema,
- Se trabaja directamente con los niños y niñas en escuelas y en las comunidades, se capacita a las madres y se fortalece la adecuada convivencia familiar y comunitaria, se planifica prevención de la mano con los docentes, maestros, madres cuidadoras.

- Si bien soy parte del equipo fundador de este programa, mi función a lo largo de estos 17 años fue variando, al igual que la modalidad de abordaje e intervención del programa con la temática de la violencia contra los niños, niñas y adolescentes (en adelante niños) y su protección. he dirigido los diferentes dispositivos que se han ido desarrollando para el fortalecimiento familiar y la protección y/o restitución de los derechos a las niñas, niños y adolescentes y sus contextos familiares. actualmente dirijo el área de Área de Promoción de derechos, investigaciones y prevención del maltrato infantil, desarrollando programas de sensibilización, espacios de reflexión para los diversos actores que se desempeñan con contextos familiares a cargo de niñas, niños y adolescentes para que puedan adecuar sus practicas a enfoque de derecho y asumir la corresponsabilidad en la promoción de derechos y prevención de la violencia. al mismo tiempo elaboramos herramientas de promoción de vínculos tempranos saludables para fortalecer a las familias en su función de cuidado y crianza. (mas adelante explicitaré mas los proyectos)
- Soy actualmente gerente de una Asociación Civil que enfoca su trabajo a contribuir en el desarrollo integral de infantes, niños y adolescentes, por ende nuestro trabajo tiene como eje transversal la prevención de violencia, hemos sido capacitados para hacer trabajo de prevención en este tema y atención primaria en casos especiales, de manera concreta en la parte emocional mas que legal.
- Soy Fiscal del Ministerio Público con competencia en Protección Integral de la Infancia y la Adolescencia. En el marco de mis atribuciones se encuentra la protección y la prevención
- Trabajamos por los derechos de los niños con discapacidad
- Trabajo como asesora de Educacion Inclusiva y el desarrollo inclusivo basada en la comunidad. La educacion inclusiva busca establecer un ambiente de bienvenida, diversidad y inclusividad en las escuelas. la comunidad debe participar para prevenir la violencia y proteger a las niñas, niños, adolescentes y sobre todo la poblacion que esta mas ariesgada: las personas con discapacidad
- Trabajo en la realización de Políticas públicas dirigidas a la Protección de niños, Niñas y Adolescentes, así como en la creación de programas y proyectos dirigidos a lo smismos, de igual forma emitimos lineamientos de actuación en áreas de protección de la Infanci ane el ambito municipal.

Principles

Q9. What does the Partnership need to do to live up to its principles in practice?

- 1. Build the capacity of parents and community members to ensure protection of children in communities 2. Influence states, private sector and non governmental entities to allocate sufficient budget to realize the above mentioned partnership principles 3. Increase children's participation to make them active actors in child protection and to fight to their rights
- 1. Clear MOU's that set out respective roles, responsibilities and the use of resources. 2. All publications, policy documents, public statements, products, MOU's and contractual arrangements, actions need to be underpinned by and reflect these three principles. 3. All partners must commit to doing the above - and have clear policies on children's rights and safeguarding children.
- 1. Empower children to recognise their own experience and tell about it, related to the experience of violence and coping with it. Child friendly approach should cover feelings, thoughts, attitudes and behaviour of children 2. Recognise those who are at risk to commit violence or who avoid preventing it even it would be possible, try to empower these potential stakeholders of preventing the violence 3. Pay attention to secondary violence when the services and professionals who try to help to children aggravate the situation - because of various shortcomings in decision-making procedures
- 1. Heads of State should not only sign to it but developed practical steps to mainstream such principles into our educational system 2. In Africa, Parents in both formal and informal sectors should be targeted through a conscious initiative 3. Ensure that there are structures and mechanisms in place to enforce compliance and for children to seek redress or report.
- 1. Progressively strengthen national ownership through transfer of knowledge. 2. Use the treaty bodies concluding observations and Special rapporteurs reports as advocacy tools to lobby for the desired change across the target countries. 3. Adopt a holistic child centered approach to behavior change
- A consultative approach, as the one the Partnership, has adopted will help to remain responsive to emerging needs, issues and challenges ending VAC. The Partnership needs to be multi-sectoral in its approach to implementing its plan particularly as priorities and actions in country will be different. It needs to remain open to adapting and creating space for diverse actors to take leadership as appropriate based on context and what is needed at the national level. Being child-centered means that the voices of young people are truly heard and issues confronting young people are prioritized. This also means that the Partnership's role is to be the voice for young people at high level events and meetings where donor priorities are determined and financing decisions made.
- A focus primarily on local actors especially community actors would be crucial. A greater appreciation of local norms and practices and tapping into those resources would also be critical.
- Advocate for law reform Monitor implementation of prohibition where it has been achieved Holding state parties accountable for not adequately protecting children from all forms of violence whether from public or private sources
- As all organizations do

- Be known globally, on national level and local level. Come up with a world report on violence against children, state of affairs in 2016 and repeat every five years. Organize a yearly 'global peace week for children' (similar to global week for education) and have one international committee that develops the global theme which is translated at national level to cultural context. Promote and support a particular focus on certain vulnerable groups such as disabled children in policy and action plans. The policy must allow actions plans that cover specific problems that exist for certain children. Often policies are far too general and the group of 'vulnerable' children consists of all those for whom we do not know what to do. Create room and commitment for multidisciplinary action helping the parents, the community and the child. Healthcare, Justice, Social Work and Education ministries etc MUST learn to effectively work together for the sake of our children. Promote and support actions research / scientific research, collect evidence. Accuse governments who do not do enough to prevent their children from being abused. Help them at the same time to improve. It is good to have pathfinders but there are also 'straying' countries.
- Campaigns Legal reform and enforcement Services for the survivors of violence
- Charge effectively a response from the instances of government; establishment of different forms of sanctions against governments that do not meet the principles; social programs nearest communities; supervision of social programs supported with the possibility of suspension of support if they do not meet the goals accorded.
- Commitment and engaging more stakeholder is the key to live these principles. Community participation in all levels of decision is very vital.
- Coordination, coordination, coordination (to avoid duplication of work and most importantly, to have a stronger impact with shared resources, following UN strategy to do more with less) Would also be crucial for Partnership to be known of its role in all circles and settings relevant to the work behind each principle (so a bit of PR)
- Engage a broad and diverse range of voices to form an effective, collaborative coalition that works together to achieve collective impact by agreeing to and abiding by these principles. Bring new voices together to create stronger country- and global-level advocacy. Create and fund actionable programs that embrace these principles.
- Engage a global state and cross-sector (health, education, sport, business) coalition of influential organizations and individuals committed to eliminating violence against children
- Engage Governments and get their commitments in public investments in children at all levels. make policies that are implemented
- Engage in knowledge mobilization and stay focused on outcomes
- Engage with relevant a broad range of partners working on violence against children and women - agree on common definition of "violence" in the context of the SDGs - agree on common indicators to measure violence (beyond the main SDG indicator) - contribute to evidence generation and dissemination
- Ensure Children are not treated as victims or passive in this process. Ensure young people are also engaged as agents for mitigating and addressing violence issues

- Ensure children's voices and participation, including those who are most socially excluded
Support local, culturally-appropriate, sustainable action, be cautious of too many global recipes
Develop/support a rigorous evidence base Include a focus on children in hard-to-reach, insecure, or complex emergency settings
- Ensure that child rights infuse all aspects of the strategy and approach in practice, not just limited to occasional assurances that the work is 'rights-focused'. For example, there is no mention in the draft strategy of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child - around which a huge number of actors and partners mobilise internationally (and which has near-universal legal coverage and universal coverage in terms of customary law); as to 'why' we need to act, there is no mention of the rights imperative (i.e. we need to act because VAC is a fundamental violation of children's rights - not just that it has negative developmental and economic consequences etc.). A rights approach requires emphasis on building the capacity of rights-holders and duty-bearers on each side. This should be strengthened in the strategy in order to have a lasting impact which is distinct from power-imbalanced 'development' or 'welfare' approaches. See General Comment No.13 of the Committee on the Rights of the Child for comprehensive steps of what needs to be done at all stages (from prevention through to rehabilitation) across all sectors (legal, educational, social etc.). There is a huge amount of practical information in the General Comment, based on widespread international consultation, as well as a strong policy framework for a child rights approach to child protection. The General Comment already corresponds to your 3 principles of being rights-focused, child-centred and universal. The General Comment is also fully aligned with the 8 elements of the UNICEF Protective Environment Framework which, for me, are stronger and more comprehensive building blocks than those suggested in the draft strategy: i.e. simultaneous action is needed across all 8 areas which are interdependent: 1. Governmental commitment to fulfilling protection rights (including appropriate policies and budgets); 2. Legislation and enforcement; 3. Attitudes, traditions, customs, behavior and practices; 4. Open discussion, including the engagement of media and civil society; 5. Children's life skills, knowledge and participation; 6. Capacity of those in contact with the child; 7. Basic and targeted services; 8. Monitoring and oversight. Finally, in terms of the 'universal' principle, the Partnership needs to address discrimination and violence based on children's sexual orientation and gender identity (an area not covered in the current strategy, although it's a huge issue for VAC)."
- Ensure that it includes and focuses on humanitarian settings. Millions of children all over the world are affected by emergencies and by violence at the same time - either as part of the emergency e.g. conflict or - because they were experiencing it prior to the emergency or the emergency has worsened it. No global strategy can ignore the impact of emergencies in today's world. Ensure that the word/language of 'violence' doesn't detract from the complex array of protection and other issues which contribute to the experiences of children who suffer from child protection concerns. e.g. from violence but also exploitation, neglect and separation etc etc. Ensure that a multi-sector approach is taken, after 15 years experience I am truly convinced many issues are related to complex array of inequalities in income, health care, education e.t.c. as child protection practitioners we can't hope to address to many forms of violence that are for instance directly related to a family's income.
- Ensure that the focus of work and recipient of support/ time/ effort is at community level; with change agents among communities and agencies active among children on a daily basis.

- Ensure that these three principles are wide spread and understood by every one involves. Assist the Government and key civil society organizations to develop and implement programmes to disseminate and make sure that all parts of society understand and are willing to get involved in implementing these three principles.
- Ensuring that implementation of these principles are guaranteed, there are responsible and accountable actors, state agencies, persons. All kind of resources are provided and allocated properly, there are efficient monitoring, evaluation and follow up mechanisms in place. This needs stronger advocacy capacities, technical assistance provided to the stakeholders. Breakdown of roles, responsibilities, possible impact for all and the need for co-operation, better coordination more clear and practical. Making the interrelation between the well-being of children and the interest of the community, state more visible and quantifiable.
- EVERY activity of the Partnership and document must ensure these groups are specifically included and EVERY action must ensure these groups are included. While there may be additional specific measures targeted to address the needs of children in this group, the main general measures to assist children to live free from violence must be inclusive of children in these groups. Children need also to be educated about what violence is, their right to be free from violence and what to do if they experience violence or feel unsafe. Children also need to be included in the design and development of solutions. While the Zero Draft Strategy articulates this, there needs to be an emphasis that children from discriminated and disadvantaged groups must also be included, including children with disability who are always denied this right on the basis of myths and inaccurate assumptions about ability. Additionally, there needs to be a stronger focus on raising public awareness and public education in relation to children who are discriminated against or disadvantaged as a result of gender, disability, income, class, ethnicity or religion. Information needs to be available in Easy English (and other language) formats for children with low literacy and intellectual disability.
- First, it needs a true inventory of resources, since one cannot coordinate what one can't count. Second, global indicators of progress are needed so that there is a scorecard of progress that goes beyond the annual UNICEF reports--which are excellent--in holding governments and private agencies more accountable for results over time.
- For a start, it will be good for the Partnership to engage with local organizations or networks that are available in each country and to conduct a review or gap analysis on the strengths and weaknesses of such orgs or networks in the work towards VAC so as to enable them to provide the much required technical assistance and support. A direct engagement with the educational bodies in the country can also be a good way of moving forward where VAC can be included in the curriculum for primary level learners.
- For the Partnership to succeed in implementing its principles, it needs to ensure that it is consistent in promoting measures that will end violence against all children, including the most vulnerable and marginalised children. It is essential that governments track and implement projects to reduce violence against displaced and stateless children, who are often not counted in national programmes.
- Funding Political will (internationally and with governments) Leadership beyond the United nations

- Ground its work in LDCs; Have indicators to measure impact and reach in the most disadvantaged of communities; Talk both girls and boys; inspire national governments to do better and hold them accountable when they fail to act.
- Have a real impact and concrete repercussion on policy and legal frameworks at the country level - Intervene at the long-term level with communities to impact social norms - Take into consideration inter-related sectors that negatively impact violence against children: livelihood, health, education.
- High level commitment Greater visibility and awareness among the general population Inter-sectoral collaboration
- High-level commitment from governments, civil society, private sector, media, donors, faith-based organizations, sports associations.
- Human Rights Based Approach should be introduced to all education and development programmes; this aspect is lacking in SDG language. The Partnership should strongly campaign/advocate to include Human Rights/Children Rights education in schools, youth work curriculum on global/regional/national levels.
- I think communication is key. The principles sound very good but mean very little if one can't understand how the partnership and the individual members of it can break it down to create change. With so many partnerships, alliances and movements lobbying for the implementation of the various targets, the most successful ones will be those with a crystal clear communication strategy. Clear communication will build trust with those stakeholders we need to engage with and give them a clear understanding what how mainstream and integrate them into their work and businesses.
- I think there is a need to raise awareness not only at state level but as well at population level about the importance of the UNCRC and the fact that it has been ratified by almost all countries. This should be done not only in countries where we do have emergencies but in every country for the people to understand that children have a set of rights. It is important to ensure that everyone understands the definition of a child as being universal and start from there.
- Identification of the categories of vulnerable children. Create or Develop the Mechanism to address the problems. Evaluate the working of the strategies that are in place. Periodical monitoring and feed back for improvement.
- In line with the SDG principle of inclusivity and 'leave no one behind', the Partnership should ensure that all children, in all situations, are able to be caught within the actions of the Partnership. The 2006 World Report on VAC stated that children deprived of their liberty are at a high risk of violence - including legal corporal punishment, either as a sentence or as punishment while detained. Global Initiative to End Corporal Punishment noted in 2015 that 38 states which include 40% of the world's children still allow violence as a legal sentence for children. This state-sanctioned and administered violence is unique to the justice system, and widely ignored. There is a lack of public concern about brutality towards these children in correctional institutions, which the Partnership could address under its building block 1 "social norms" to address societies' rejection of children who do not conform to conventional social behaviour. The Partnership should also address accountability for perpetrators of violence, including those

who are members of the State. State bodies or officials are rarely held accountable for violence or torture against children, allowing high rates of violence to continue unchecked.

- In practice, the Partnership needs to take a broad focus on the rights of all children - but at first instance prioritise the rights of the most vulnerable children (i.e those that are at particular high risk of being abused, neglected, or experiencing exploitation or other forms of violence or those that are already subjected to exploitation, abuse or neglect). The Partnership needs to remain committed to focusing on the rights and needs of children and remaining focused on priority forums where issues related to children can be leveraged most effectively. As there are so many related issues when it comes to VAC - remaining focused on the most influential forums is key. Lastly, the Partnership needs to underpin all its work with a multi-sectoral lens - approaching each each solution through a holistic lens - and continually working to enrol all relevant and responsible stakeholders.
- Increase child participation by ensuring we programme around children.
- Involve all relevant actors at all levels and develop appropriate messages to develop awareness about everyone's responsibility.
- It is important to evaluate the specific reasons, in a specific countries or even regions that lead to the child violence and to takle them. It is nessesary to establish a universal mechanism for reporting and responding that countries should follow. This will make the monitoring easier.
- It needs to ensure that it's work is accessible to the hard to reach group of Deaf children and young people. Good communicaiton practice is essential if Deaf children are to access and benefit from the work / activity of the partnership. The partnership's programme design, implementation, monitoring & evaluation activity needs to take account the 2 in 10 children in low resource settings that experience Deafness in some form; from profound Deafness to slight hearing loss. Some of the greatest perpetrators of abuse against Deaf children are other Deaf people - the partnership must be robust in tackling the issue of violence against children and disability.
- It will not be feasible to give a comprehensive reply to such a broad question, but below please find one suggestion for each principle. First, while it is obvious that law reform alone cannot eliminate VAC, law reform is key to recognition of the right of every child to be protected against all forms of violence in all contexts (in the home, in schools, in the streets, in prisons, child-care facilities, etc.) Law reform is a complicated process that has several levels: constitutional law; comprehensive child rights/child protection laws; other legislation (e.g. family law, criminal codes, criminal procedure, laws on education, etc.), and regulations adopted by relevant ministries. Then there are a plethora of activities needed to help ensure that the law is implemented in practice, such as administrative reforms, training and awareness activities, support for legal aid programmes, social mobilization, and monitoring. Second, surveys of children's experiences with violence can be a valuable tool for promoting a focus on their rights, in my experience. For example, I recently designed a questionnaire on children's access to justice that indicated that most children - not only children from 'vulnerable groups' - have very negative views of the police. Most of the violence reported was psychological, rather than physical but, apart from the direct negative consequences of this kind of violence for the victims, another consequence is to weaken the police's ability to perform their role in protect children from crime and help to ensure accountability and deterrence. Surveys of children's experiences

also can help to identify the areas and contexts where VAC is most common, which can vary from one country to another. (For example, in one country where a survey of children's experiences with juvenile justice was carried out, we found that violence was much more common in police facilities than in the correctional system.) Third, efforts should be made to reach out to all professional groups that work with children, including educators, social workers, health workers, and justice professionals (police, prosecutors, judges and correctional workers). It is sometimes – perhaps often – possible to approach professionals in a given area in parallel to approaches to the pertinent ministries and institutions. Sometimes this can be done through large professional associations (e.g. teacher's unions or bar associations), sometimes through smaller NGOs for professional (e.g. physicians for human rights), and sometimes it needs to be done by approaching influential members of a given profession on an individual basis.

- Keep a strong CR based focus is imperative, as well support to Child led organisations and children's own initiatives, to hear the first hand recommendations fr Children and Young people about protection needs and rights, and recommnedations for best practices. Link to and liasie with the global goals 16:2, and also promote what Children are saying in rel to Child protection. We have too Little and weak info fr Children, they need to be Heard and seen and also to influence desision making at all levels. The partnership should set up mechanisms so that Children can be prominent and influencing, in country, at regional and global level through f ex African Union, ASEAN, Arab League OAS and UN/EU.
- Language on displaced children in Objective 1 of the proposed strategy on transnational threats (which Partnership needs to strengthen language on displaced children in Objective 1 of the proposed strategy on transnational threats (which currently focuses on online sexual exploitation exclusively for an initial period) and in Objective 3 on conflict-affected States (which does not specifically include refugees living in adjacent States); and for the inclusion of displaced and stateless children in Objective 2 on national action to end violence against children. Partnership needs to ensure that Pathfinder countries include conflict-affected countries and countries receiving refugees, including perhaps a 'situation' approach; Partnership needs to ensure that Pathfinder countries are not able to selectively identify their projects so as to exclude work for / improvements for groups of displaced persons.
- Leverage increased funding for child protection, and advocate for and fund the generation of evidence for child protection
- Listen to all voices, from those who work with policy to grass roots organisations and ensure that children have a voice and role. The space needs to be created to ensure that all voices are being heard. However, this is expensive and requires serious thought in countries where children are not often subjects.
- Listen to children and families. Support cities and towns to ensure that their girls finish secondary school. Support delayed childbearing by facilitating access to long-acting reversible contraceptives.
- More education and awareness at the grassroot level
- Not sure.
- Of course, primarily work on preventing VAC! and to do so in a way that involves all relevant sectors.

- Partnership need to do to live up to these principles in practice because mostly i see in the past few years we make lot of discussions but actions are few. As NGOs working in a country we usually didn't get any support from anyone mostly we need outside support at some point of time due to some local issues and that time if partnership can join hands then it will be successful implementation of things.
- Partnership needs to be inclusive of many stakeholders at all levels who are engaged in the prevention of and response to violence against children - partnership needs to be considerate in how it engages children in the process - partnership needs to be adaptable to changing context or realities
- Present concrete and evidence-based interventions to show how this can be achieved Ensure that all countries, including humanitarian settings, are included Leverage existing actors and networks that are already doing great work in the different countries
- Promote child participation and leadership in the initiative at all levels as a sine qua non for the Partnership to be "accountable to itself".
- Promote participation by involving children right at the beginning of every child centered programme - SHARE all relevant information, case studies and experiences - Spread through all Member states and recruit new states to join the partnership - Make all children's programmes be child centred
- Promote the protection of all children alongside the specific protection of especially vulnerable groups Be very explicit about children's rights to be protected as one of their core entitlements
- Provide national and local CSOs with practical advocacy, communication, lobbying, legal, medical, etc tools and replicable good practices to help end VAC at the local level provide children and families with practical tools that can be used in daily life to (1) share the message of the partnership, (2) understand how to lead a violence free life (3) protect themselves from sexual and other forms of violence
- Rapidly scale up capacity building across sectors and from top down and bottom up.
- Research training
- See that not only are the children protected but the families involved as well.
- Sharing, transparency, promote best practices among all members and respect
- Strengthen coordination, dissemination of good practices, lobby central - local governments and empower civil society
- Support and strengthen national-level practice -- law reform, inter-agency linkages, performance monitoring, etc -- complemented by Partnership engagement with key local agents (who may often themselves be viewed as 'part of the problem'), including religious leaders, local governance and customary chiefs, FGC practitioners, etc, to open space for refocusing such a coalition as 'part of the solution'. Abandon the urge to stigmatise customary practices across potential donors and their communities (in 'western' settings) in terms of value-based cultural relativism/imperialism; this carries wider opportunity costs and has, arguably, contributed to current prejudices and misperceptions across many western countries in such areas as cross-cultural relations, religious and customary intolerance, and harm-causing attitudes to asylum-seekers and refugees.

- Support countries to conduct action-oriented studies and researches that provide rigorous evidence about childhood violence. Engage political leaders and decision makers in the study and support actions that prioritise violence against children prevention. Empower children, parents and care takers and the communities including religious leaders to engage in preventing and protecting children.
- Support Share of knowledge and scale up workable prevention measures at country level
- The key premise is accelerating progress, by ensuring the scalability of documented results achieved so far, making sure that VAC is mainstreamed as a governance issue, and integrating the delivery of services to reduce vulnerability to VAC in government delivery and development schemes.
- The partnership helps on the establishment/strengthen systems in a holistic manner to prevent and respond to violence against children; VAC survey that will be conducted during this year will help evidenced based to generate more knowledge on the spectrum and incidence of violence against children. South to South collaboration, knowledge management platforms and forums and social mobilization for behavior change through communication for development are some key elements for live up these principles Rights-focused, Child-centred and Universal. This allows to tackle systemic barriers and vulnerabilities to reach the most marginalized, excluded and discriminated children and women's
- The partnership must take concrete, on-point action to emphasise the import and urgency of these principles. Specifically, it should: -raise public awareness in all countries to show how big the problem is; -change attitudes and beliefs that tolerate violence against children; -build political will to end violence against children; and -inform children victims themselves of their rights and how they can get help.
- The partnership needs to adopt a new global child protection agenda
- The Partnership needs to provide guidance on how a rights-based approach can be practically implemented. Sadly, childrens' rights are often ignored, including the right to be free from all forms of violence. The Partnership should spell out what that right really means, and how it can be honored. Specifically, the Partnership should associate a rights-based approach with a checklist of what governments must have in place to protect children and prevent violence. These checklist items should cover, for example, identifying and coordination of the responsible departments and agencies at all levels of government; a comprehensive review of all legislation, policy and practice that is compatible, or at odds with, the right to be free of violence; a national plan or strategy; budgetary analysis and allocation of resources; and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation. The Partnership needs the ability to gather data on the scope of the problem, as well as to track progress against that data. If possible, there should be some way to know if the Partnership's efforts are having an impact. The Partnership needs to identify and support the most promising solutions to ending violence against children. These solutions should be contextualized to and empower key stakeholders (parents, community leaders, teachers, policymakers, etc.). The solutions should also directly confront the political, cultural and socioeconomic conditions, and complex societal ills, which directly contribute to violence against children. In this latter regard, the Partnership must be equipped to absorb and adapt to the politics, customs, traditions and power relationships in each country or region. The Partnership needs to embed its work within the larger frame of human development. In other words,

because violence against children enters into the global development work so many of us are doing in education, health, peacebuilding, democracy and governance, women's empowerment, etc., all of those sectors need to adapt the Partnership's recommendations to their own programs and interventions. The Partnership needs to coordinate and mobilize groups that are already focused on issues of child protection and violence. There are many NGOs and development partners that are already working to end the many types of violence and abuse which children face globally, ranging from physical or mental violence, injury, corporal punishment, genital cutting, trafficking, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation. The Partnership should synthesize effective policy recommendations from those leading groups which are already having an impact. Finally, progress on system strengthening within countries should be accompanied by a relentless global advocacy and social media campaign that can move public opinion on the issue. As with any successful such campaign, it must offer a positive path forward rather than dwell only on the gravity of the situation, and empower those who can be change agents, including both the victims and the perpetrators of violence.

- The partnership needs to support laudable initiatives by networks to end violence against children
- The partnership needs to work with the existing UNCRC processes and reporting mechanisms. It should leverage the existing strengths of established international, national and local children's rights organisations. All organisations involved in the partnership should have a child protection/safeguarding policy and monitored implementation procedures. All stakeholders involved in the partnership need to be role models of best practice to keep children safe.
- The partnership needs to: - involve children in all matters concerning them - based on age appropriateness, - focus on upholding and addressing rights issues in every situation (all matters must be addressed to the best interests of the child) and - work towards regional integration of children's rights programming. This will ensure similar legislation in matters concerning violations of children's rights.
- The Partnership offers a tremendous opportunity to put the issue of violence against children on the public agenda. It can steer support within the pathfinder countries at the highest levels of government-legislative-judicial systems and help mobilize the necessary resources (both domestic and international) to strengthen policies and programmes to prevent violence against children.
- The partnership should be multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary
- The Partnership should be: reflective strategic show strong leadership promote good practice ensure evidence based practice raise the profile access significant funds
- The partnership should ensure that all parties are involved, policy wise the Government and the local leadership should design policies that will protect these principles, if policies are already in place then they should be implemented. Ensure that parents and the Guardian are well involved, they should know when at what to do what? The communities in which we live should not be left behind, involve the communities so that they know that children have rights. Spread the three principles the partnership believes in to all the concerned parties, don't leave them in papers and on discussion forums.

- The partnership should ensure that member countries domesticate laws and policies in accordance with the the above mention principles while adhering to the internationally acceptable standards in providing protection to children as enshrined in the UN Convention on the rights of the child and the African Charter on the rights and welfare of the child. The multilateral agencies and other development partners should ensure that the above principles are a requirement in supporting development initiatives and internationals that focus on the protection and welfare of children. The partnerships should make it obligatory for member states to mainstream the rights and protection of children across every development initiative. All these programs should be child rights sensitive as this will go along way in protecting children. For any development interventions, the environmental Impact Assessment study should have a child rights and welfare component. The Partnership should should make it a requirement for child participation to be an integral part of the development processes so as to enable their needs to be captured in the planning, implementation and evaluation.
- The partnership's work needs to be inclusive - not pay lip service to disability - but rather to properly consult with disabled people's organisations at grass roots level to understand how violence affects disabled, and of course D/deaf children, and how it can be mitigated. The big disability NGOS are not disability led... Able bodied professionals further their careers in these organisations. All disabled children have the right to be protected from violence; consult with THEM in the communities in which they live, to ascertain how best to proceed.
- The work on child protection and violence against children need to do a lot more to move away from social work model to one based on community ownership- work around community mobilization and social mobilization needs to be reinforced.
- There are many countries that have already put children's rights first and are working hard to keep children safe from violence. If Partnership has goals to develop all countries and all parts of society, we should help to improve the countries that haven't done that much yet. Some countries could mentor others, how to improve child welfare policies. But what matters the most in the end is the political will of the countries that need mentoring. If there isn't a political will, there should be at least strong organisations supporting children in need and work upon the government. Other countries might also find ways to influence these countries and governments, f.e. by policies or as role-models.
- There is a huge under-reporting of abuse in general against D/deaf children and young people (including historical abuse in educational establishments). The Partnership needs to make each agency accessible to the D/deaf CYP so that they are able to report crimes against them, indepently and in their own language which is often sign language. It then needs to ensure the appropriate mechanisms and criminal justice processes are in place with independant qualified interpreters rather than relying on family members or indeed the abusers; D/eaf awareness training to all its staff and diversion/education/rehabilitation programmes suitable for D/deaf people.
- To get on board this Partnership key country govt agencies responsible for children to work with CSOs and children to develop national strategies and plan of action for prevention of VAC. To provide resources for advocacy, legislative reforms and to share best practices that have reduced VAC in other countries. To identify and connect Pathfinders in key Regional (ASEAN) Region for cross border issues related to prevrntion of VAC

- To not only focus on violence, but also on other child protection issues, such as children separated from their parents - if they enter poor quality alternative care, they may be more vulnerable to violence. Not all child protection issues relate to violence.
- To restore and say no to child violence.
- To truly live out these rights-focused and child-centred principles, the partnership should prioritise meaningful child participation at the different levels it will be operating (local, national, international). World Vision and wider civil society can support this. • Connected to this, the partnership and its members (including WV) must promote and ensure we all live out ourselves child protection/safeguarding and safety principles. Both in involving children and youth – but also in how they are presented in our communications and messaging.
- To work closely, share best practices and engage community at all levels of intervention.
- Translate policy and good slogans into actions and results which can be measured
- We focus on Right based approach
- We take in consideration any report that is related with child abuse, we do everything in our power so the needs of the children are met, we inform all parts of society about child abuse and we cooperate with government officials
- We work with children directly as advisors or co researchers, we publish materials and outputs such as films and booklets that are accessible to children giving examples of how other children have taken steps to prevent sexual violence We co present at high level conferences with children affected by sexual violence where appropriate and covered by ethical frameworks We ensure that the young people we research and work with are directly impacted upon by sexual violence and that they come from as representative a selection of vulnerabilities (ethnicity and disability) as possible and appropriate
- While of course all parts of society have a role to play responsibility, it is essential to also be clear about State's obligations, including under all international human rights treaties and standards. If we are not specific, then how can anyone be held accountable. The underlying framework should be the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, further strengthened by other treaties, conventions and the SDGs.
- Work by priorities, starting with the type of violence/ abuse which, because of the age, the type of harm... has the biggest consensus among the population/ countries. From there move on, tackling violence and abuse that are the most rooted in social standards last. By putting all forms of violence against children (legal definition) together, there is a high risk that people accepting "small" acts of abuse will want to defend them and become hermetic to the arguments defended by the partnership, as a whole. They may in that regard also protect and enable "bigger" crimes to happen without raising concern. In that regard, the 0 violence objective is to be achieved by accepting that to reach it there are intermediate steps to be taken and negotiation to be done to avoid having un-lived policies. Change of behaviour takes time.
- Work with peace keeping partners to remove children quickly from harmful situations, eg children starving in isolated communities in Syria. Form more partnerships that can enable quick protective action in urgent situations.

- Working with other existing alliances in order to move towards a common goal to end violence against children.
- A rights-focused approach should have an interdisciplinary focus and leverage the existing strengths of established international, nation and local children's rights communities and advocates. All organizations should follow principles and practice, and recognize sport safeguards. It will be important to stress the role of children's meaningful participation and explicit connection to Article 12 of the UNCRC; The Global Partnership and its members should ensure and help facilitate the meaningful participation and child-voice perspective across all levels of the mandate and work of the Partnership – as central stakeholders of the multi-stakeholder model. A key challenge will be in how to best operationalize and support the systematic inclusion of meaningful participation opportunities at all levels (including at the local/national level). It is recommended that the Partnership strive to ensure that more developed practical definitions and tools (e.g. Implementation Guidebook, Child Rights Impact Assessments) are in place to support pathfinder and non-pathfinder states to effectively implement the principles;
- Rights-focused: A rights-focused approach should have an interdisciplinary focus and leverage the existing strengths of established international, nation and local children's rights communities and advocates. Central to principled rights-focused approach is the concept of the 'best interest of the child,' and the acknowledgement of the tensions that exist between realising rights (such as rights to protection, education and health, for example). Understanding the intersection between these rights must thus be underpinned by this 'best interest' approach. It will be important to stress the interdependence of children's rights and avoid a focus upon one right to the exclusion of others. Furthermore, it is recommended that Partnership members work to ensure the right tools are in place to help practitioners evaluate and implement a 'best interest' approach in practice. There is a need for Partnership and members to tackle assumptions that children's rights as human rights are understood as instruments of international law only. There is a need to support children's right from a pragmatic application lens – and support improved recognition that children's rights are involved in everything that we do as child protection practitioners in our work and interaction with children – and that the acknowledgement, respect for and promotion of the realisation of children's rights is central to our interactions and relationships with children and young people. A specific recommendation for the Global Partnership is supporting communication to ensure that all actors understand rights in the context of relationships.

Child-centred: The Global Partnership and its members should ensure and help facilitate the meaningful participation and child-voice perspective across all levels of the mandate and work of the Partnership – as central stakeholders of the multi-stakeholder model. A key challenge will be in how to best operationalize and support the systematic inclusion of meaningful participation opportunities at all levels (including at the local/national level). The child-centred principle and principle of 'the best interest of the child' must be a core focus mainstreamed across all interventions and services, monitoring and evaluation. Child-centred approaches cannot be divorced from rights-centred approaches. The second central principle at the heart of a child-centred approach is the principle to 'do no harm.' The Partnership should seek to ensure that the protection sector does not cause direct or indirect harm to children and young people. A

recommendation to the Partnership is to consider existing child safeguarding policies as tested best practices to be adopted.

Universal: Universality must be understood as a central principle both in terms of the universality of application of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and targets, mandate and reach of the partnership across geographies, low-, middle- and high-income countries; but also in terms of universality of children's rights. Participants conceptualized this principle as applicable to both the universality of accountability of governments, communities, the private sector and other relevant actors and decision-makers in protecting children from violence and the universality of the rights of children to protection from violence and access to remedy. The concept and principle of universality should also be understood as universality within populations and communities – and explicitly linked to equity and universal access to services and interventions within populations, including the role of the Partnership members in reaching vulnerable and marginalized children.

An additional suggestion for consideration put forward by participants, is that the Global Partnership include the additional Gender as an additional stand alone principle – and/or expand on the mandate of the Partnership in addressing gender-based violence.

- In the "principles", children's rights needs to be the foundation, not simply a focus; states' human rights obligations and primary responsibility for legal and other measures needs to be highlighted. Saying everyone is responsible tends to weaken the pressure on states to fulfil their immediate obligation to achieve an effective foundation of laws prohibiting all forms of violence against children and then to lead sustained activities to eliminate violence from children's lives.
- Renforcer le cadre legale des pays en matière de la protection des droits de l'enfants. Articuler les besoins des enfants en fonction de leurs pays et leurs communauté en s'appuyant sur les données de l'Etat et la société civile. S'en servir de la société civile et de l'Etat pour apporter des réponses immédiates à la compréhension du reste de la population sur leur responsabilité.
- Ce partenariat doit nous permettre de renforcer notre capacité d'action dans ce domaine de protection des enfants sur le plan de la logistique
- Continuer à oeuvrer pour que les enfants de tous les pays soient protégés par une loi contre les châtiments corporels, porte ouverte à la maltraitance avérée.
- Créer et co-financer les structures de promotion et défense des droits de l'enfant. faire de plaidoyer au niveau de chaque pays adhérent ou signataire de la CDE de renforcer les mesures de protection de l'enfant
- Exiger la redevabilite de chaque partenaire par rapport a mettre fin a la violence Faire un suivi periodique sur le niveau de respect et de mise en oeuvre des engagements du partenariat et publier les resultats regulierement.
- Le partenaire doit mener des actions concrètes sur le terrain a travers des projets de développement. Se rendre dans les villages les plus inaccessibles pour toucher du doigt les réalités que vivent les enfants.
- Le partenariat devrait se fonder sur les valeurs fondamentales des NU, Le suivi-evaluation regulier a fin de combler les lacunes constatees,' Le renforcement des capacites peut aussi contribuer au des principes,

- Le partenariat doit établir les règles de fonctionnement ainsi que les lignes directrices et les cahiers de charge de chaque partie.
- Le partenariat doit être porter vers les actions concrètes ou les résultats doivent être visibles et papables. Moins de parole et plus d'actions
- Le suivi de leurs actions et activités est le maitre mot.
- Mettre en place des dispositifs afin de combattre les violences. inciter l'Etat a prendre ces responsabilite au regard de la convention relative aux droits de l'Enfant.
- Mettre en place des mécanismes préventif et répressif pour assurer le respect de ses principes dans la pratique.
- Nous attendons du partenariat des assistances techniques et économiques pour mieux defendre cette cause.
- Parler et ecrire aux presidents des etats et leurs premieres dames avec des evidences sur les pays respectifs
- Pour assurer le respect de ses principes dans la pratique, le partenariat doit défendre les droits de l'enfant en impliquant tout le monde pendant les années d'efforts communs(enfant=priorité).
- Pour assurer le respect de ses principes dans la pratique, le partenariat doit travailler beaucoup dans le cadre des plaidoyers au niveau national et international au sujet, il doit rechercher des fonds et des financements pour la mise en place des activités dans le cadre de ses principe et s'assurer que tous les membres réalisent réellement les actions et activités prévues. A part cela, il doit organiser des activités de suivi et d'évaluation pour être rassuré que tout a été mis en oeuvre pour la réussite des actions sur terrain.
- Pour faire respecter ces principes dans la pratique, il faut une effective mise en œuvre des textes protégeant les droits de tous les enfants. Le partenariat doit s'assurer que tous les pays et tous les segments de la société connaissent et appliquent effectivement ces textes; ce qui demande une constante sensibilisation de la société dans sa totalité. Il faut par ailleurs la présence des délégués/comités élus du partenariat, qui auront pour mission: le suivi des actions menées par tous les acteurs du pays (État et ses services, société civile, ONG) pour mettre fin à la violence; de dénoncer tout acte de violence ou de maltraitance et de faire des recommandations.
- Promouvoir l'interdiction de la publicité aux enfants. Partager les bienfaits de cette interdiction constatés dans les pays où on l'a implantée. Promouvoir une consommation éclairée, modérée, responsable. Partager et diffuser les bienfaits de telle consommation. Promouvoir l'encadrement parental et partager les bienfaits de tel encadrement. Promouvoir l'éducation médiatique des enfants et des adolescents.
- Realizar investigaciones sobre la magnitud y características de este fenómeno por regiones y países - Divulgar la importancia y el impacto social de la violencia contra la niñez y la violación de derechos humanos fundamentales
- 1. Consider las ideas y propuestas de los niños y niñas y sus familias. 2. Trabajar en la integración de los secotres, no se trata de crear una instancia global más que luego tenga expresiones regionales o nacionales, sino como las instancias regionales y nacionales existentes trabajan conjuntanmente en este tema. 3. Generar información y datos actualizados.

- 1. Contar con una serie de indicadores modelo para el Objetivo 16.2 2. Tener un mecanismo transparente e incluyente de consultas 3. Fomentar diálogo institucional entre gobiernos, sociedad civil y los propios niños para identificar áreas de oportunidad 4. Asistir, a través del Fondo, a países que requieren cambios en su tratamiento al tema de violencia contra la niñez.
- Articular esfuerzos entre las distintas organizaciones públicas y privadas q trabajn con la niñez y adolescencia, para no replicar las tareas. Utilizar los recursos con criterios. bien aprovechados para que realmente sirvan en pro del bienestar de la población infantil.
- Aumentar la conciencia de los estados sobre la importancia de este tema y ofrecer herramientas para control y seguimiento del cumplimiento de las leyes al respecto
- Básico y es el tema en el que nos estamos enfrentando con dificultades: Trabajo y estrategias y que nos contribuyan a permear en la creación de políticas publicas al respecto y de protocolos de intervención, pues no basta con la promoción y prevención que hacemos, a la hora de que las personas se topan con el sistema gubernamental jurídico, no reciben respuesta alguna y es donde todo nuestro trabajo se viene abajo, mientras las acs que trabajamos en este tema no tengamos presencia en estas politicas publicas, nos seguimos quedando muy limitadas al respecto.
- Buscar a los niños que aun no han sido encontrados con cada historia de su vida y de esa forma ser portador de su reconocimiento y seguimiento ala protección. Las necesidades mas importantes es sanar su cuerpo y mente con apoyo espiritual porque cada persona nace con un propósito y las violencias no dejan y evitan se desenvuelvan en áreas especificas a lo largo de su vida. Por otro lado comprometer y dar la bienvenida a personas que desean apoyar a la niñez capacitándolas y realizando jornadas emprendedoras para cautivar una persona mas y se suma a esta interesante causa.
- Buscar el reconocimiento pleno por parte de las familias, de la sociedad, de los medios de comunicación y de los gobiernos de que la violencia que se ejerce hacia la infancia la perpetua. Por lo cual garantizar el plenamente de los derechos de la infancia permitirá que sean sujetos reconocidos y no objetos propiedad de los adultos (adultocentrismo). Que la discriminación hacia las niñas, niños y adolescentes es producto de una visión patriarcal y de estereotipos de genero que generan violencia hacia este grupo de personas.
- Buscar la integracion familiar desde las escuelas primarias, ya que es una gran alianza juntamente con las OCS así se puede tomar gran parte de la poblacion.
- Buscar mecanismos para que los niños y adolescentes sean una prioridad en la política pública y las acciones del Estado. Promover la co-responsabilidad en la práctica. Contribuir al cambio de pautas culturales y creencias que promueven la violencia contra los niños. Comprometer a los Estados en una agenda global en la cual el nivel de violencia contra la niñez influya en el indice de desarrollo humano al que aspiran.
- Celebrar acuerdos con gobiernos nacionales y locales. - Relevamientos por medio de líneas de base de los programas y proyectos que abordan esta temática. - Supervisar y controlar dichos programas. - Capacitar al personal de los mismos. - Entre otros.
- Creo que puede materializarse esos objetivos procurando educar a las comunidades educativas, tanto profesores, estudiantes y padres, quienes en muchas ocasiones desconocen los límites de sus actos, es decir, no identifican sus actos como violentos, en el caso de los padres al

"sancionar" a sus hijos, los jóvenes a través del acoso y los profesores similarmente como los padres. Así mismo existe en muchas ocasiones desconocimiento de los operadores de justicia de su labor preventiva y si en su quehacer diario, tal como se indicó precedentemente, no identifican su propia violencia familiar, igualmente pasará desapercibido a su criterio tales circunstancias de violencia. Así mismo deberían formarse redes de apoyo para todo lo relativo a los casos de violencia, que en muchos casos no se realiza, al menos en mi país por temor a las represalias de parte del agresor, por lo que debería haber posibilidad de canalizar institucionalmente las denuncias y que sea el órgano respectivo el que asuma la responsabilidad, una vez se realice la averiguación pertinente.

- Dar a conocer la estrategia a todo nivel, socializar los compromisos adquiridos por los miembros de la alianza
- Debe realizar seguimiento a los casos en cada una de las instituciones, solicitar mensual o trimestral mente información sobre "que se ha hecho" y cuáles han sido los resultados obtenidos.
- Debemos instruir a los padres sobre la crianza respetuosa de los niños, se debe imponer disciplina sin tiranía, así como también que los niños, niñas y adolescentes conozcan sus derechos pero también sus deberes. Igualmente debemos publicar las funciones de los órganos adscritos al sistema de protección ya que hay mucho desconocimiento sobre a dónde y con quién recurrir; y llevar a las instituciones educativas, talleres relacionados con la escuela para padres, así como también instruir al personal docente sobre manejo de conflictos.
- Deben profundizar en su relación con los Estados y los entes ejecutores de las políticas públicas, debido a que de ahí parte la esencia de la protección integral y las directrices que se giran a las instituciones del Estado nacional. No basta con declaraciones de buena fe, no basta con proclamas de la sociedad, se requiere compromiso y obligatoriedad en el respeto a los derechos de niños, niñas y adolescentes. Deben promover capacitación y asistencia técnica a los entes del Estado encargados de aplicar programas para la infancia en los países
- Desarrollar capacitaciones con materiales accesibles que sirven para poder sensibilizar y concientizar a las personas en las comunidades: familiares, niño/as, líderes comunitarios y religiosos, políticos, etc. para lograr una base para la multiplicación de los conocimientos. Capacitaciones prácticas para: conocer los riesgos y peligros (con materiales accesibles para estudiantes con discapacidad visual, auditiva, intelectual y psicosocial), saber defenderse, poner una demanda.
- Generar acuerdos vinculantes regionales
- Instar a reforzar las alianzas entre los actores de la sociedad civil y los gobiernos nacionales, por la protección a la infancia y la garantía de sus derechos fundamentales, a la educación, la salud, la protección social, la lucha contra todas las formas de discriminaciones y formas de violencia de que pueden ser víctimas los niños y niñas. Apoyar las acciones positivas y políticas nacionales, las actividades que emprende la sociedad civil para colaborar y apoyar una infancia libre de violencia. La Alianza debe denunciar las numerosas formas de violencia que sufren millones de niños y niñas en el mundo, que limitan un desarrollo pleno de la infancia, además de que limita de forma importante el cumplimiento del ODS16.2 y de las metas relacionadas.

- La Alianza debe comunicar con todos tipos de compañías y organizaciones sobre los peligrosos, signos, y más relacionado con la violencia de los niños. Es importante que niños tienen una voz dentro de nosotros cuando no pueden, o no quieren decir nada. Sólo podemos ser una voz para ellos si tenemos la educación práctica y real
- "Luego de 17 años de intervención, asistencia y acompañamiento a niñas, niños y adolescentes niños y contextos familiares con entramados vinculares violentos, hemos arribado a algunas conclusiones basadas en la casuística, que han motivado la puesta en marcha de un área de promoción de derechos, centrada en el niño y universal. La experiencia de estos años nos demostró que es necesario trabajar arduamente en la sensibilización de todos los actores de la sociedad en relación a las diferentes formas de violencia contra los niños porque es primordial implicar a todos en la prevención y erradicación de la misma. En tal sentido, celebramos la conformación de la Alianza global. Estamos convencidos que si se aúnan esfuerzos, se comparten experiencias y lecciones aprendidas estaremos más cerca de cumplir el objetivo de erradicar la violencia contra los niños, niñas y adolescentes. Consideramos que la Alianza debería asumir el compromiso de liderar dicho proceso definiendo en primer lugar lineamiento de sensibilización sobre los derechos del niño y sobre el efecto que la violencia produce en la estructura psicofísica de quien la padece, que dé lugar a la realización de campañas adecuadas a las costumbres y pautas de cada país o región y utilizando aquellos medios que faciliten la mejor recepción de la sociedad. La Alianza podrá apoyar a los países que aún no hayan logrado adecuar su marco jurídico de protección de derechos a los principios de la Convención Sobre los Derechos del Niño, incluyendo en el mismo la prohibición del castigo físico y humillante. Socializar los distintos procesos que dieron lugar a la constitución de marcos jurídicos adecuados, permitirá y animará al resto a iniciar el proceso de adecuación. Un relevamiento de las distintas leyes de protección de derechos sería un buen punto de partida. Apoyar el desarrollo de programas sociales dirigidos a las familias y la infancia que garantice el acceso de todos los niños y los adultos a cargo de su crianza a los servicios básicos en los países que no los tengan debería ser otro de los ejes de trabajo de la Alianza. Queremos remarcar la necesidad de tener en cuenta a los adultos a cargo cuando se diseñan políticas centradas en el niño, ya que no nos resulta posible pensar al niño por fuera de su contexto social, familiar y comunitario. Esta nueva mirada de la infancia que, surgida de la Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño, nos interpela a los adultos con relación al modo en que nos relacionamos con la niñez y su contexto y nos convierte a todos los que ejercemos nuestras prácticas relacionadas con niños en co-responsables en la protección de dichos derechos. Por eso, consideramos indispensable trabajar articuladamente entre todos los actores que integran la Alianza en la elaboración de un marco de intervención que proponga pautas de actuación, dirigidas a equipos profesionales y técnicos de salud, de la educación y protección de la infancia, facilitando herramientas de actuación y valoración que les permitan conocer y distinguir los factores y los contextos de riesgo asociados a la violencia contra los niños y potenciar factores de protección que protejan a los mismos. Consideremos que estos profesionales se encuentran en una situación privilegiada para promover vínculos saludables, acompañando y fortaleciendo a los adultos en la adquisición de pautas adecuadas crianza basadas en el respeto por los derechos del niño y facilitando herramientas a los cuidadores desde el período de gestación. Las leyes y campañas son condición necesaria pero no suficiente para prevenir y erradicar la violencia, si no se construyen redes que apoyen y complementen la función de los cuidadores de niños pequeños. Otro desafío que la Alianza debe abordar es el de volver a poner al niño en el centro de la escena,

promoviendo que los países que la componen garanticen el lugar del niño como sujeto de derecho y la participación activa de los mismos en el diseño de políticas públicas destinadas a la infancia. Si bien se plasma como un objetivo central de la Alianza, nuestra experiencia da cuenta que muchos niños y jóvenes aún no conocen sus derechos y no cuentan con ámbitos de sensibilización sobre los mismos y espacios donde ejercer el derecho a la participación. En tal sentido no son tenidos en cuenta como sujetos de derechos y se diseñan políticas de promoción de derechos y de prevención de la violencia destinadas a ellos pero que no cuentan con sus aportes y su experiencia. Durante el último año hemos desarrollado una investigación entre pares sobre derechos con adolescentes de entre 15 y 17 años que provienen de distintas modalidades de cuidado, que comenzó con la elaboración conjunta de una encuesta para conocer el estado del arte en relación a que saben los adolescentes sobre sus derechos y que acceso tienen a los mismos y finalizó con la elaboración de un material de sensibilización sobre los derechos elaborado por los mismos adolescentes para sus pares. La misma tuvo una duración de tres meses durante los cuales, los jóvenes, de manera voluntaria, participaron de espacios de sensibilización, reflexión, debate y producción de contenido dirigido a sus pares en relación s sus derechos. Fue una experiencia muy valiosa que consideremos que podemos compartir con los actores de la Alianza. Al mismo tiempo nos sería de gran utilidad conocer otras experiencias. A modo de síntesis, la alianza debe garantizar: Sanción de Leyes de protección de derechos de infancia adecuadas a los principios que se desprenden de la Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño Diseño de Políticas públicas adecuadas a la Convención sobre los Derechos del Niño, consensuadas a través de mesas de trabajo para el aporte, reflexión conjunta y debate entre representantes de los diferentes ámbitos de protección de derechos y representantes de las familias y los niños. Inversión en programas, recursos humanos y recursos para garantizar el acceso a derecho de todas las familias a cargo de niños pequeños (salud, educación, vivienda digna etc) Campañas de sensibilización sobre los derechos del niño y sobre los efectos de la violencia adecuadas a las diferentes culturas. Programas sociales de apoyo y fortalecimiento de las capacidades de crianza con enfoque de derechos del niño articulados entre Estado y organizaciones de la sociedad civil, accesibles a los contextos donde se encuentran las familias al cuidado de niños pequeños, para que puedan diseñar las estrategias conjuntamente con las familias como actores activos, teniendo en cuenta su singularidad, creencias y costumbres. Pautas de actuación para los profesionales que actúan con familias a cargo de niños pequeños.

- Ponerlo en practica y que este escrito en un documento
- Promover que el Estado genere las políticas públicas que por ley le competen para la atención de la infancia y participar en la formulación de las mismas.
- Que unamos esfuerzos caminando hacia el mismo horizonte, que los hallazgos exitosos se multipliquen en todos los niveles del entorno que favorece el adecuado desarrollo del niño y la niña.
- Recabar evidencias de proyectos ya en marcha para luego darlas a conocer al gran público y luego entrevistarse con los políticos o con personas que puedan tener una influencia en las reglas. También sería interesante medir los progresos de los estados, denunciándolos frente a la opinión pública mundial si no cumplen y organizar marchas mundiales reclamando el cumplimiento de los principios.
- Reconocer todas las formas de violencia, por ejemplo contra los niños y niñas con discapacidad en nuestro país hay muchas formas de violencia empezando por la discriminación que enfrentan

desde pequeños para poder acceder al sistema educativo y también porque muchas veces por falta de orientación y oportunidades, las familias terminan rechazando a los pequeños quienes terminan en sitios del Estado en situación de abandono, donde sus vidas son demasiado tristes y el maltrato es lo que impera.

- Son principios realmente importantes, que recuerdan la importancia de buscar influir en todos los actores sociales, incluyendo a los niños, niñas y adolescentes, sus familias, sociedad, tomadores de decisiones en general.
- Tener en cuenta los niños y niñas con discapacidad
- Tener una difusión permanente de los derechos para la protección de la violencia infantil, Capacitar a las personas que colaboran en las OC's para detectar casos de violencia y tener espacios responsables de canalización de casos de violencia

Q10. How do you currently implement these principles in your work and what can we learn from that?

- 1) Via two CSOs I am working on integration of the quality of care services and child protection instead of viewing them as separate entities as is currently practised. By improving the quality of childcare services (if children are in high quality care then there is less need for resources and public funds to be channelled to child protection 2) Empowering all organisations in early years whose services or products impact on children by providing training on the CRC and Child Protection Policies Once they understand rights of children their programmes can be more childcentres and child safe 3) Starting to look at how new technologies can help get data and info directly from children on their views n solutions to prevent VAC
- 1. Awareness creation to the larger community and community leader telling that children are right holders and they need to be protected from any form abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation 2. Allocate some budget for these awareness creation efforts and to support the children attend regularly their education 3. Create coordination forums to support need children and to jointly on awareness creation activities 4. Referral path ways are established to provide focused case management services to vulnerable children 5. Establishing child protection committees and child led clubs to work on awareness creation and incidents reporting
- 1. I apply critical psychology in my practice in order to understand the children, their families and communities where they live - I try to understand their needs and how do they understand the positive changes. I analyse the shortcomings in the strategies of services towards protecting children, especially regarding the crisis intervention and further placement of the children into institution. 2. In my daily routine with families and children, I use each moment for practitioner negotiation and mediation instead any authoritarian style - and I observe and collect the relevant experience of parents and children. 3. I explain to those who are responsible for secondary violence, why does the service operate in this way, and what would be done for positive changes - I do not blame on professionals, but try to differentiate the background of violate practices and the pathways for its reforming.
- 1. Strengthened the existing structures and reactivating structures. 2. Enhancing Community participation. 3. Working closely with government 4. Mainstreaming CP in other sectors.

- 1. These principles are embedded in our mission and vision, policy documents, publications, training materials, etc. 2. ISPCAN attempts to embed these principles in our congress and conference organisations. 3. ISPCAN works in partnership with other organisations that have similar mission and vision iro work with children to ensure that children are protected, their rights are protected. 4. ISPCAN attempts to maximize available resources in order to implement these principles. 5. ISPCAN attempts to continuous review its activities in the light of these principles. 6. ISPCAN attempts to be responsive to local needs and to new emergent risks to children. 7. ISPCAN encourages data collection and research with children to abide by these principles.
- 1. We target both parents in our outreach and Campaigns 2. We use the Men, women and youth groups in the churches and mosques, and also chiefs in our educational Campaigns 3. we use focus group discussions over a period of time 4. We also educate thew children on their rights 5. In African, most culture believe that children must be seen but not heard. This principle encourages violence against children and its accepted as correctional. We need to devise a way to over this believe.
- A child's right to be protected from violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect is the very foundation of child protection work and underpins everything I advocate for and advise upon during emergency response and the programme cycle, starting with children's participation in emergency response to identify their needs and rights. By taking a systems building and strengthening approach to my work which builds capacity across key duty bearers to address CP issues. By taking a mainstreaming approach to much of my work. Both having worked on the WFCL and dangers and injuries - I have worked closely on the role of economic strengthening/livelihoods, education and health in relation to key child protection concerns.
- Advocating for the 3 principles in work with national governments and CSO stakeholders
- All children have the rights to be protected from Violence: The first question is by who? the children them selves? no, thats why we begin with the family. father, mother, brothers and sisters they should know that their siblings need protection from the family members. i have seen it before and it still will happen tha violence begins at home, we make the families aware before we embark on other stake holders. Children's rights and needs are a primary focus for every one: This is when we involve the community in which we live every one should work as a watch dog to protect children. we let the commnity know the importance of children to them, they feel the need for children and once they get to know that, the protect children. All countries and all parts of society must take responsibility and be accountable for ending violence against children: Here we involve the policy makers to draft policies that will protect children, if the policies are their and the are domant we involve the parliament to wake up
- All three principles are part of our mandate. Perhaps because we work closely both, with children (as victims of violence and as rights-holder in general) and with Government counterparts, we are able to build that bridge between rights-holders and duty-bearers in practical action. Everyone agrees on the three principles; it is putting it into action that becomes challenging for some reason or the other.
- As an organisation advancing the rights of adults and children with mental health impairments, MDAC stresses the importance of combatting violence against all children, including children with disabilities. MDAC uses an international approach to raise awareness of the responsibility of

each country and stresses the importance of collaborations of different stakeholders on the national and international levels. Specifically, MDAC utilises advocacy to raise awareness of national accountability and to spur policy and legal changes and strategic litigation to address violations and also influence change. This narrow, strategic approach has proven very effective in our work.

- As of now, I am working on developing an Operational guidance on community based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS). We have a comprehensive package of interventions that would be quite critical for work around ending violence.
- At organizational level, we are currently working in strengthening the child safeguarding policy among staff. We do run child protection response with awareness raising to stakeholders and communities. We actively participate in child protection foras to discuss concerns and ways forwards
- Awareness raising and training on (disabled) childrens' rights. Work with government on policy making, help with data collection Promote disability mainstreaming in national child protection policy and in INGO and institutional programs and projects on child protection. We have a child protection policy at international level of the NGO that each member of personnel in all countries has to sign. Make child protection a crosscutting issue in our disability intervention axes, train our own personnel. Support partnerorganisations in doing the same as well as writing their own policy on child protection Be member of national network on child protection (academics, governments and donors) for promotion of scientific research
- By having a PLOD team trained in all aspects of D/deaf awareness, sign language and specialist investigators of these crime types. We are able to support D/deaf people as well as CYP from the initial reporting right through to an outcome. We are constantly reviewing our processes and making improvments; making information accessible to D/deaf people so that we to reduce and prevent such crimes; achieve evidence by video recording witnesses as well as suspects and only use independant, qualified and registered interpreters to conduct the interviews. Our community engagement events encouraging raising confidence thereby increased reporting and provide a way of consulting and sharing information, consequently solving crime.
- By pursuing uncompromising, rights-based advocacy and generating strong human rights pressure, the Global Initiative is recognised (including through independent evaluation) to have contributed to the accelerating progress towards universal prohibition of all corporal punishment (now more than half UN member states have either prohibited or committed to do so - unthinkable a decade ago). Our detailed mapping of the legality and prevalence of corporal punishment in every state and territory is essential and it is extraordinary that such a map does not yet exist for the other forms of VAC. We aim to work with others to build a sustainable map relating to all forms of VAC, and have begun to develop "model" analyses of national legislation. From the beginning, the partnership needs to get beyond the general "end violence", which everyone agrees with, and engage in the detail while giving special attention to the controversial issues that states and individuals still find challenging. All states will easily commit to "ending violence against children", but the hesitation and delay begins when they are pressured to prohibit in legislation all corporal punishment, some other harmful traditional practices, to challenge sexual abuse within the home, etc.

- Cambodia has released findings of two key studies about childhood violence that provide a first time national estimates of the childhood violence and the economic costs of health consequences of childhood violence. Under the leadership of an Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee, it is now moving from research to action - an Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to violence against children is being developed. Moreover, sectoral strategies and guidelines in education, health, positive parenting are being developed to contribute to the prevention of violence against children.
- CHI is an organisation grounded in children's rights as enshrined in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child with particular reference to Articles 12 and 19. ARTICLE 12 (Respect for the views of the child) Every child has the right to say what they think in all matters affecting them, and to have their views taken seriously. ARTICLE 19 (Protection from all forms of violence) Governments must do all they can to ensure that children are protected from all forms of violence, abuse, neglect and bad treatment by their parents or anyone else who looks after them. The Key Principles guiding our work are: - Children and young people are the best placed to make decisions about their own lives if given the proper tools. - Child and Youth Participation included in CHI's own governance structure. - CHI is committed to gender equality. - Child helpline data is an evidence base for child friendly programming and policy making. - Communication between children and Child helplines should be free of cost. - CHI will always be a network of child helplines, a bottom-up organisation with a child helpline membership representative governance structure to ensure that the child helpline membership's interest comes first. - CHI's operating model is a network. It is not a donor organisation and does not provide funds to its child helpline members. - CHI raises funds to implement its strategic objectives and to advocate for the recognition of child helplines as a crucial element of child protection systems.
- Child rights education (CRE) / primary prevention: I am working with UNICEF towards achieving the following vision: "a world where all adults and children are engaged and empowered to advocate for and apply the provisions and principles of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the child rights approach at the family, school, community, national and global levels." Rights cannot be implemented if people don't know and understand them, or if they misunderstand them. CRE is not just learning about rights, but learning through rights (as an everyday lived experience) and learning for rights (taking action for the rights of oneself and others). We're working particularly in the context of formal education systems at the moment to fundamentally transform learning environments to become rights-respecting: children and adults understand their own rights and how to respect the rights of others. Within the school context, common sense dictates that children who witness and experience respect for their rights on a daily basis will better understand and act on these rights than children who simply hear about child rights as part of a one-off lesson plan or an isolated, short-term campaign on, e.g., bullying or trafficking. UNICEF is therefore promoting a move towards 'whole school approaches' to child rights education. Whole school approaches aim to bring about a fundamental transformation in the school environment by embedding child rights into the everyday management, functioning and atmosphere of the school, particularly regarding relationships amongst adults, amongst children, and between adults and children. We're seeing some really great results with the Rights Respecting Schools model. The draft strategy reference to Target 4.7 should strongly emphasise the language on human rights education, as well as that on 'peace and non-violence'. Human/child rights education - done properly - should not be

underestimated. See UNICEF CRE Toolkit for more details, including guiding questions on how to apply the child rights approach in practice (through the easily communicable/memorable 'arch and table leg test') http://www.unicef.org/crc/index_30184.html, and a video explanation here: <http://www.advancingchildrensrights.com/ConferenceSeries2014/> (scroll to the video at the bottom). The principles and approaches apply much more widely - not just to formal school settings. In general it's important to have a positive vision to motivate people and tap into common/universal humanity- i.e. less focus on 'stop hurting children' (crudely put) and more focus on 'we want the very best for every single child, to have the chance to develop to their fullest possible potential, and to achieve this we understand that "recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world" (CRC Preamble)' - not just 'let's work towards achieving Target 16.2'. Be creative and poetic. Tell positive stories that tap into people's imagination. Move people to tears of joy by showing what is possible (above and beyond the statistics).

- Considering child's rights and needs. Involvement of children in research and development of programme as stakeholders rather than participants.
- DeafKidz International is D/deaf led - it's staff act as role models and champions for the D/deaf community; it is essential the Partnership develops a network of community level disability champions so that the information secured in respect of types, levels, incidences of violence etc. is evidence led and empirical.
- Discuss issues related to violence against children; support organizations that promote child rights and well-being; distribute and invite endorsements of the (Canadian) Joint Statement on Physical Punishment of Children and Youth (www.cheo.on.ca/en/physicalpunishment)
- ERAN: - runs Child Rights Clubs in schools, with the schools, tasked to provide education on rights and responsibilities for the rest of the students. - carries out rights-based programming in managing all child rights activities focusing on the best interests of the child. - offers child protection policy formulation for schools and institutions working with children to enable them uphold and address rights issues in the right way with no bias. - works with Tanzania and South Sudan on child rights programming with the hope of growing to more countries.
- Have various thematic programmes that are integrated: Child Labour, trafficking, commercial sexual exploitation, SRHR/Child Abuse
- I always followed those principles when I manage partnership. Now I'm coordinating three coalitions and four partners successfully.
- I currently work for UNHCR, whose mandate is to support States to provide protection and assistance to refugees and find durable solutions - this extends to stateless persons and IDPs (in certain situations). UNHCR has a long history of working in displaced situations and has issued a number of policy/guidance documents, including certain legal opinions before national and regional courts.
- I facilitate Child Protection training to youth workers and volunteers in Ireland. On global level our network facilitates Human Rights Based Approach Training to Education and Development for NGOs and education professionals. We support great number of projects focused on children rights, work with ex-combatant children, refugees, children on street, children accused of

witchcraft, children experience domestic violence, young people in conflict with the law...etc. - mainly in developing countries. We provide emergency response in natural disasters and conflict situation, concentrating at assistance to affected young people. We provide capacity building to our partners in developing countries. Our main methodology is preventive system of education introduced by John Bosco very effective in practical work with young people at risk.

- I focus on implementing the Guidelines on the alternative care of children, which look both at preventing the need of family separation (including, for example, violence) and at responding appropriately, should such a need occur. The Guidelines take a holistic approach, more so that, as I perceive it, the Partnership which seems to focus only on violence.
- I have a lot of battered women.
- Identify and readily acknowledge positive steps taken by key players (especially host-country governments) as a prerequisite to building consensus and cooperation around the next steps. Articulate evidence-based positioning of child rights' compliance and elimination of violence against children (and women) as instrumentally critical to sustainable national development priorities. Ensure a rights-based approach (not just rhetorically!) in planning and programming. (This was the problem with the MDGs, rather than -- as the current strategy document claims -- the omission of violence elimination targets; many MDG targets and indicators enabled smart planning at country level to incorporate interventions to tackle violence against children.)
- Implementing agency Code of Conduct Sharing technical tools and providing trainings on issues related to the principles Guiding and supporting the drafting of strategies, proposals and monitoring processes to practically take into account actions that promote the principles.
- In Estonia we have great role models from Scandinavian countries. For example, Iceland Barnahus-system and Norwegian Bufetat-system for organizing child-welfare have influenced child welfare politics and developing child abuse diagnostics teams in Estonia. Working together for one goal closes specialists and countries. We have done study-visits, trainings. Estonian specialists have also done co-work with Moldavia, Belarus and Georgia, helping to develop some parts of their social systems. Learning from another also helps developing countries preclude other country's mistakes done in past. So this kind of mentor-system I really support. If possible, we are really glad to share our experiences to countries that ask for assistance as we have done in the past.
- In my daily life and through the research I realize, by the social project I have been implementing at Mabutine community for two years with students from social worker university course.
- Influencing high level decision making and advocacy for attitudinal change
- Inter-sectoral collaboration - my current work as a School Health and Nutrition Technical Advisor attempts to incorporate the issue of violence (within and outside school) as a broader public health issue to be dealt with through the education and health sectors (as well as social protection and others).
- I've just finished a book...It assesses the fragmentation and the prospects for child protection work throughout the world, reviewing US, UN, and other countries efforts as well as philanthropy. This book is based on interview with US, UN, and other officials and travel to China, Turkey, and Mexico, as well as an extensive literature review. We hope to be able to link

our work in the US, which is funded by three federal agencies and a major foundation, with additional work on an international level.

- Keeping Children Safe advocates for the universal adoption and monitoring of international standards on safeguarding, build the capacity of organisations to safeguard children, and work to advance a global movement of organisations committed to ensure that their staff, operations, and programmes do no harm. We have a simple self audit for organistaions to check they have measures in place and easy to use guidelines to improve practices - these are freely available for all the partnership to use.
- Law reform is a big part of the work I do. As an international consultant, I usually focus mainly on ordinary legislation rather than constitutions or regulations. I'm usually called in after the government has already made a broad commitment to improving protection of child rights, and work in a team with national experts. Teamwork between national and international experts is very important in my experience. The international expert brings a knowledge of international legal commitments the country has made, and knowledge of good practices in other countries. (National authorities often are very interested in good practices.) The national experts ensure that the international expert has an accurate understanding of the national legislation, as well as problems affecting implementation that cannot be appreciated from an analysis of legal texts alone. In addition, the national experts help to identify solutions that will be most appropriate for the social, cultural, legal and political context. Although my work usually begins once the government has made a commitment, there are usually some ministries or institutions that favour the project, and others that are reluctant partners, and create obstacles. Some of the lessons that can be learned are: 1. It is important to identify the counterparts that are committed to the aims of the project, and those that are opposed, or uncommitted. 2. It is important to have a dialog with ministries or institutions whose participation is important but have reservations, to seek to understand their position, and to develop a strategy for coming to terms with it. 3. International obligations are often a good entry point, but excessive reliance on them as reasons for taking action should be avoided. It is equally important to give convincing reasons why compliance with international norms will have positive consequences for the persons affected, and society in general. 4. Incorporating national professional groups or respected professionals who share the aims of the project should be part of a strategy for overcoming the resistance, reservations or apathy of counterparts who could potentially slow or derail implementation.
- Lobbying decision-makers in South Africa ahead of a proposed amendment to the Children's Act UNCROC, UPR, ACERWC and other appropriate treaty-body reporting
- Making all children's programmes be child centred - creating society awareness on rights and welfare of children - celebrates children and women's days since the two are inter-twinned
- Not Applicable
- Offer our grantees training on principles - support safe guarding work
- Often times when children have sexually harmed others, society, law enforcement and the criminal justice system automatically stop treating them as children and apply adult treatment, sanctions and punishments regardless of the impact on the child and society in the long term i.e. whether the adult sanctions inflict harm that leads to future violence. My organization focuses on educating professionals on the evidence based practices and policies that can help hold

children who have sexually harmed others accountable for their behavior in manners that do not risk inflicting further harm. I think the partnership can learn that protecting children from violence means protecting "all" children from violence, including those who have harmed others-- and there should be specific strategies and policies pertaining to this group of children.

- Organise children and adult group in the village to discuss about the protection issues and take action
- Our organisation implements global child protection paper which is mandatory for 120 members.
- Our organisation tries to implement these principles in the Mwanza region in Tanzania by working on three different programme areas. Child protection and participation programme area: Our intention is to rescue abused children and to provide them with the necessary medical and psychological support (temporary shelter). In cases of willing abusers, we simultaneously provide counselling for the parents/ guardians and the recovering children, during which we enlighten them about the fundamental rights the child has, in order to ultimately reintegrate the child within his/ her reformed family which has, by then, become conducive for the child's development. In order to ensure that the child continues to grow up in a safe environment after they have been reintegrated into their home, we implement regular follow ups in the communities. Awareness raising and education programme area: We aim to extend our work with the community for we believe awareness raising activities are part of the preventive measures that have to be taken to eradicate child domestic violence. Foundation Karibu Tanzania works towards the goal of eliminating child domestic violence to a great extent by creating more awareness in communities. It is our belief that child domestic violence will end due to awareness raising programs and not solely by admitting children to the centre. We thus intend to expand our work with the media including making our own adverts on radio to inform the community about FKT and its goals. For the purpose of preventing child domestic violence FKT intends to arrange monthly parents' classes for potentially violent parents and caregivers. The planned publication of various communication materials on child domestic violence also aids in spreading information about domestic violence against children and children's rights. FKT also plans to introduce Child Domestic Violence clubs in primary schools in 6 districts of Mwanza and to conduct awareness meetings in communities, institutions and primary and secondary schools. Child rights governance and advocacy programme area: We strive to directly work with the local government/social welfare department to strengthen and raise awareness about children's rights. In order to further prevent child domestic violence from occurring it is our goal to advocate for a change of policies and laws that are promoting child domestic violence and to conduct stakeholder consultative meetings to review the laws perpetuating child domestic violence. Moreover, FKT plans to implement awareness raising seminars for child right governance institutions on children's rights and child domestic violence and to conduct a baseline survey and organizational capacity assessment for child rights governance institutions. We believe that one can learn from our work, that in order to fight and end violence against children (and especially domestic violence against children) it is important to work on different programme areas. We are convinced that we can no longer only wait for child abuse cases to occur for us to respond to. Rescuing abused children and providing them with the necessary psychological and medical care until they have recovered is important. Nevertheless, to prevent more cases of domestic violence against children it is crucial to take preventive measures such as creating awareness about the fundamental rights of children in communities and working

with the local government. Hence working on a regional level can also be an effective way to combat domestic violence against children.

- PRI focuses on preventing violence against children. A lot of the Partnership's approach reflects our style of working, which includes: - Advocacy at the international level - raising awareness of the issue of violence against children and contributing to relevant reports, e.g. by the SRSV VAC - Advocacy and technical assistance to national governments - PRI works closely with national governments to persuade and assist them to change their legislation and regulations in line with child rights. For example, in Jordan over the last 10 years it has supported the development of the new Juvenile Justice Law, pushing it to meet international child rights standards. It has also been assisting the Working Groups of the Parliament in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, arguing for the removal of solitary confinement for children in legislation, among other reforms to protect children from violence. - Practical programmes - for example, building capacity of stakeholders working directly with children, establishing a child helpline for children in detention that is run by the Ombudsmans office (Kyrgyzstan) - Research - for example, allowing children to discuss their own experiences of violence in the justice system (see our 'voice of the child' report from Central Asia) and using this to advocate for change - Monitoring - PRI supports, promotes and establishes monitoring bodies that can focus on the specialised work of monitoring places where children are deprived of liberty to prevent violence occurring (through regular visits) and to highlight where abuse has taken place to initiate investigations and aid accountability. The Partnership, as is seen throughout its strategy, could take away from this that addressing the issue of violence against children in any setting involves working at multiple levels and with multiple stakeholders simultaneously. Working solely at the government level or solely at grassroots will never be as effective as a whole systems approach.
- Psycho social support for survivors Positive Parenting skills training for parents Positive disciplining techniques training for teachers Rehabilitation of run-away children Capacity building of law enforcement Life Skills Education for children Equipping children to do advocacy Community based child protection mechanism to monitor children
- SC is doing work at all levels and promoting children's Active participation, from Local to Global. A good model to work with Children at local level and lift up the results and ways of working at the Global level advocacy.
- SDG 8.7 requires accelerated reduction levels in child labour in order to meet the goal of ending child labour by 2025. Efforts in key programme countries are currently aiming at scaling up results by moving from limited project interventions to mainstreamed policy interventions.
- Staff and associated personnel is trained on how to engage with children appropriately. We have response mechanisms in place in all countries in which we work. Our program principles include a focus on children's rights and engaging and inspiring children as agents of change.
- Support to UNICEF COs, advocacy through regional platforms, including Global Movement for Children
- Supporting research based strategies for addressing this. Supporting Children and Youth led initiatives Young people led media initiatives to amplify ways young people can better manage these issues.

- The Global Working Group to End SRGBV is an open group, whose members are involved both as individuals who are committed to the topic as well as fulfill an organizational mandate to forward the agenda. We have been able to keep members engaged by regularly updating, consulting and having task teams organized around specific outputs that members can be engaged with. These activities are determined via a consultative process and is based on member identified priorities.
- The three principles are being implemented in our current strategic approach to organized gang violence and use of illicit fire arms. Integration into the child environment, education and policy enforcement has been very crucial in our focus on Latin America and the Caribbean. A good example is Nicaragua.
- There are many people working on these issues currently, but they are not always connected to one another. We help to bring together universities, professional associations, NGOs, donors, UN, governments to advance knowledge and advocate for a strong social service workforce to help address child protection issues.
- These principles are implemented through current use of the 7 building blocks represented in the partnership document and consistent with THRIVES acronym.
- These three principles are indeed reflected in our work across several development sectors. Sustainable human development requires an understanding for the root causes of violence in a society, and the ability to tailor approaches around an understanding of political, religious, cultural and ethnic factors at play. For example, a key aspect of Creative's work is to improve citizen security in communities threatened by epidemic levels of violence, extremism and transnational crime. From Central America to the Middle East and beyond, vulnerable youth growing up in these at-risk communities and volatile environments often encounter difficult choices—gangs or extremists' groups may seem like viable alternatives to a life of voiceless alienation and social exclusion. The majority of youth living in marginalized communities will benefit from group activities such as outreach centers, after school programs and recreational initiatives. These primary prevention interventions have been the staple of Creative's youth work globally for more than 20 years. However, within the same marginalized communities there are youth at higher risk of joining groups with a propensity for violence. Creative has pioneered cutting edge strategies to reach those most at risk of joining these groups by providing individualized services, engaging families and deterring those youth from joining destructive groups. These secondary prevention programs have yielded measurable results in some of the most violent communities in Honduras. The lesson here for the Partnership is that mitigating violence and protecting children or youth from harm requires a deep understanding of the actors and factors that create the conditions for violence, and tailoring solutions to those specific circumstances. What works in one country, or for one target group, may be ill-advised in another.
- Through a research work like an empirical study, we will be able to identify the vulnerability of children who are facing harassment and abuse. We can study the protective mechanism, if any available to prevent violence against children. Also, whether the abused children are aware of such mechanism etc.
- Through a Violence against children project in the Kenya Juvenile Justice system funded by EU. The project partners with government major JJ agencies. We started with a national survey on

VAC in the JJS. Quite a number of good practices have been locally established. We are preparing to disseminate them through a publication.

- Through Child participation in processes of development of programs, evidence generated by situation analysis reports; policy and budget briefs on State budget allocations; advocacy for increasing the fiscal space are some of the strategies Girls and young women's agency and capacities strengthened to make informed decisions.
- Through CSO driven national consultations and well researched recommendations that would influence state policies
- Through studies and analysis, we try to ensure a spectrum of actions and work that will address attitudes to violence against children, bringing in those voices which do not feel that violence, in moderation, is problematic.
- Through the Civil society coalitions engage with Governments and have children's national platforms that are engaging with duty bearers in putting children's issues on political agenda
- Through understanding prevalence of VAC and effective, evidence-based ways to prevent it - the evidence base for effective interventions must be a key principle of the Partnership's work.
- Through working in a participatory manner with the community to: 1) ensure that all messaging on children's rights are contextual and relevant and 2) empower the community to partake in the responsibility for ending violence - through parallel and compatible interventions between children and their caregivers to strengthen the core of the protection environment of children starting with the family network - Through long-term interventions that recognize that any real impact on violence against children requires long-term commitment from different stakeholders.
- UCRNN advocates for rights of children based on the principle of non discrimination in responding to Violence against children recognizing the fact that all children are equal. In programming, UCRNN involves the participation of children in legislative advocacy and lobbying for law reforms. A case in point was when we pushed for the Amendment of the children Act 2015 with the children at fore front of the entire process. The Amended Law that has just been passed March 2016 by Ugandan Parliament has provisions that prohibit the use of corporal punishment as a means of disciplining children and also protect children from all forms of violence in all settings. UCRNN established a 116 national helpline services which is now a confidential reporting mechanism through which children can freely report any cases of violence and abuse.
- UNHCR delivers protection to children of its concern by responding to their specific needs and the risks they face. This includes: protecting and advocating against all forms of discrimination; preventing and responding to abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation; ensuring immediate access to appropriate services; and ensuring durable solutions in the child's best interests. UNHCR works to support States in promoting the establishment and implementation of child protection systems, in accordance with international obligations, and to which children under their jurisdiction - including refugee, internally displaced and stateless children - should have non-discriminatory access. UNHCR aims in its work to supplement and strengthen the national child protection system in areas where gaps exist, and be delivered in a spirit of partnership by building on each actor's comparative advantages to reinforce the beneficial impact on the protection of children.

- UNICEF carries a strong and ethical voice.
- UNICEF has a long history of providing support to the government and other counterparts on this issue (legislative support, birth registration, protection on line, etc).
- We agree with and support those three principles.
- We are currently working on an operational framework on community based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS). This would provide a strong foundation for actual programming, involving community at all levels.
- We are in the process of writing leaflets towards parents to help their children to understand armed conflict, how to cope with violence etc
- We cannot say that a specific thing we had learned but we learn lot of things as one case may be different one another.
- We ensure broad partnerships with civil society in everything we do. This means active engagement in brainstorming strategies, leveraging resources and forming coalitions for advocacy. We also nurture partnerships with youth networks and adolescent forums to better listen and respond to their ideas. This goes beyond once off workshops or speaking roles in public seminars and really aims to sustain their participation in policy work (eg asking young people to lead consultations on a national vac strategy, creating small pilot fund grants for innovative programme ideas etc).
- We focus on physical/corporal punishment of children, the most common form of violence against children, which generates broad and enduring harm at the personal and societal levels and burdens states with huge economic costs
- We have always carried out our activities in line with the rights of children and in the best interest of the African child
- We have an online chat communication line where citizens report child abuse incidents, we inform the public with speeches in schools, children, teachers, and parents, we inform the public with campaigns, and we have an efficient cooperation with public services
- We have been advocating and providing technical assistance to ensure that all government sectors understand and include in their programmes activities related to prevention and response to violence against children
- We have developed strong accountability institutions internationally and in some countries,
- We have encouraged children to participate in our international meetings. We have testified to local legislatures about LARC access.
- We have made the above issues the priority in the Children's Unit and as the Unit is placed in an organization which also work with other issues - and in governments often prioritizing other issues - we emphasize advocacy internally as well as externally. It is important to point to child rights/protection readiness being important for the sustainability and prosperity of societies. In addition, we work with projects to highlight certain urgent issues and lastly, we point to the importance of regional cooperation as a useful way of sharing information, good practices and solve challenges such as with child trafficking and cross-border custody cases.
- We have policy against child labour

- We have started the piloting of integrated child and family welfare. one important component of the exercise is influencing social protection programme to address child and family vulnerabilities.
- We have strict ethical frame works that ensure children's safety and we keep as research recipients and as advocates Materials on our website can show case how children who have specific vulnerabilities and are affected by sexual violence can engage in research with their best interests in mind We have examples of where children and young people affected by sexual violence have been supported to present safely at conferences alongside researchers We have examples of child centred outputs created with young people affected by sexual violence We are an example of where a university has committed to engaging with this topic area and work to advance applied research to improve the evidence base for interventions to prevent sexual violence against children.
- We profess a 'total' communication approach using sign language, sign supported spoken language, community ethnic sign, aural method and DeafBlind manual. We work to foster Deaf / Hearing partnership and integration - skilling partners in the intricacies of communication, linguistics and Deaf culture. We work with our local and INGO partners to develop their understanding of how to deliver, quality assure and evaluate child protection and violence mitigation work within a Deaf setting; use of accessible language, sign language interpreters, role models, Deaf / Hearing champions etc.
- We speak out about and act on all children's rights issues - however controversial. We believe that the Global Partnership is in a position to provide crucial leadership in this area of children's rights and must therefore have the courage to challenge all forms of violence, including those which are not widely recognised as such. In keeping with our rights approach we consistently call for justice, accountability and redress for children where their rights are violated and prevent their recurrence (and stronger legal systems to prevent these in the first place). We hope the Global Partnership will also emphasise the importance of children's access to justice - the strongest response - rather than simply more training.
- We try in many areas to ensure child participation and leadership but I still think we have some ways to go in areas particularly related to violence and protection. Part of the problem is that victims, in order to be protected, are rarely asked to lead and be seen.
- We try to provide all the necessary knowledge, experiences, exchange of promising practices, adaptation needs available. We are facilitating the exchange of ideas, experiences, models etc. Encouraging the cooperation between all actors at all levels, enhancing the dialogue between them and working together. According to our definition of our work: "BCN is an international network of organizations committed to supporting children without adequate family care around the world. BCN works by fostering collaboration, research and information sharing on family strengthening and alternative care, and advocating for changes to national and global policies to improve children's care situations."
- We work at 4 levels: - Safeguarding for all staff, partners. Following the standards of keeping Children safe, informing the staff and, through trainings and conversations, lowering the risks of abuse existing. Working from the understanding and social standards of the teams. - Mainstreaming: making sure that children are included/ participating in our programmes (design, implementation and evaluation), Also using family visits/ community gatherings to

discuss about topics related to education (raising children), health, positive parenting... - Empowerment and partnership. Whenever possible develop protection interventions through partners. Adapt to the context and environment and prefer a practical, grounded approach from an ideal approach. - direct intervention, when necessary, directly implement child empowerment and protection projects. Starting from the strengths, reality and experiences of the children/ caregivers/ communities. Looking at resilience factors, behaviour divergences, and working from there. Preferring an approach that can be carried by the community (ex. lowering immediate risks related to child labour, as identified by the children, supporting protection systems for child mobility)

- We work hand in hand with civil society partners, based on a trusted relationship We try to ensure the creation and dissemination of evidence behind our interventions We work through existing child protection systems, and try not to set up new ones
- We work with children, often the most vulnerable, in hard-to-reach, insecure and emergency settings (small, medium and large-scale). Volunteers also work to develop sustainable approaches as part of development, health and emergency preparedness programs that aim to find local solutions before violence occurs. This is done through local volunteers who know, come from, and are part of local communities. An assortment of approaches are used in ways appropriate to local circumstances ranging from support and outreach to parents, children and community leaders to identify local solutions, working in schools in partnership with local governments, implementing child friendly spaces, restoring family links / family reunification, first aid, psychosocial support to children and families, supporting local initiatives, etc.
- We work with local organizations that provide education and professional training skills to at-risk youth and former child soldiers. We also work with organizations that provide access to justice for girl survivors of sexual violence.
- We work with partners in a number of different ways including development and implementation of policy and practice to ensure they uphold their responsibilities in terms of children's rights and particularly their protection.
- Women With Disabilities Australia WWDA strongly advocates for these principles in all of our advocacy work to prevent violence against girls with disability and demand for improved service system responses. In particular, we advocate for the adoption of definitions of violence that include the forms of violence experienced by girls with disability and settings where girls with disability reside or receive services. We in particular support women and girls to be active and effective participants on working groups and panel discussions, including women and girls with intellectual disability.
- World Vision advocates to secure protection for children and respect for their rights. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is a tool that has provided a clear framework for ensuring children are protected and able to achieve their full potential. World Vision endorses the principles and articles of the CRC and its two Optional Protocols. World Vision believes the CRC states the minimum standards relating to survival, development, protection, non-discrimination and participation of all children, as well as the obligation to keep the best interests of children in mind. The CRC and its Optional Protocols are consistent with World Vision policy on the rights and protection of children, and the organisation's Core Values and Mission Statement. World Vision recognises that the CRC and its Optional Protocols are

complemented by additional human rights treaties, which also promote the well-being of boys and girls. World Vision acknowledges and supports the important protection provided to children by such instruments. We integrate protection outcomes in measurement of our success as an organisation and collect data from children to assess how well we are doing. World Vision has special responsibility for the children who participate in our programs, and our innovative work on child protection is a critical part of our approach to children's rights. Our commitment to building a child-safe organisation includes mandatory training for all staff on principles of child protection, with special in-depth training and assessment for those working directly with children. We take this responsibility seriously and each office has to report periodically on how the policy is implemented. World Vision invests in ensuring its own accountability to commitments we made. Existence of these compliance mechanisms is important to ensure that we stay on track. Partnership may consider developing set of criteria that will monitor adherence to key principles and publish periodic internal reports.

- Working with a wide range of constituencies: health sector, education sector, parliamentarians, young people; women's empowerment/gender equality organisations - sharing data on violence prevalence, trends and patterns; exploring ways to gather additional data on violence against children -
- Yes - I take a holistic and systems approach to finding solutions for violence against children. I do not see the differing forms of violence as being siloed - and try to see the intersections between them. As well I believe important to always look at related issues to find solutions (ie. is it lack of social safety nets in certain countries that would provide the biggest risk to families being at risk) - It is discriminatory birth registration policies which put ethnic minority children at increased risk. By looking at problems from different angles and being open to seeing various causal factors - decreases the risk of taking a simplistic view to solving the complex issues around VAC. Actively listening to stakeholders (especially children but even offenders) ensures we have the right information and evidence to develop the most effective responses.
- Yes, we implement these principles, first to all of our staffs. have to obey these principles and every our our activity we make sure that stakeholders like community know about these principles. In our advocating materials, in our website and we have a special day for advocating these principles by wearing t shirts on VAC and child protection.
- Rights-focused: Together's work is underpinned by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). To protect and promote children's rights in Scotland, Together supports its membership to apply a child rights-based approach to their work with/for children and young people. The Partnership could learn from the ways in which we do this, such as the workshops we deliver and the resources we promote in our fortnightly e-newsletter. Together uses domestic law, international guidelines and UN mechanisms to create a rights framework from which to undertake its Strategic priorities. The Partnership could learn from the ways in which Together is involved in informing rights-focused UN treaty and charter based mechanisms and using these as a tool through which to take forward our advocacy at Scottish and UK levels. The Partnership could gather from Together an understanding of the extent to which current national law and policy refers to children's rights and the good practice/gaps in practice in terms of ensuring that decision-making is rights focused.

Child-centred: Together is primarily guided by the UNCRC, its General Comments and Optional Protocols. Together works closely with its members who work directly with children and young

people, to ensure that the work we do is informed by the views of children themselves. In relation to the above, Together supports its members to ensure participatory activities are rights-focused, specifically by applying the basic requirements outlined in General Comment 12 to the UNCRC on listening to children's views.

Universal: Together has advocated for and supported the Scottish Government in the development of a Child Rights and Wellbeing Impact Assessment (CRWIA) toolkit, as a means through which to mainstream children's rights across all decision-making. This is to support Part 1 of the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014 which places a duty on Scottish Ministers to consider children's rights in their decision making. The Partnership could learn from the ways in which Together has advocated for an impact assessment toolkit and the ways in which we work with the Scottish Government to help ensure that the promotion and protection of children's rights is mainstreamed across all government departments.

Together works to raise awareness and understanding of children's rights amongst civil society and engages with its membership to encourage a greater rights-focused and child-centred culture. The Partnership could learn from the ways in which Together consults with and supports its members and wider civil society to be involved in this culture change.

- By pursuing uncompromising, rights-based advocacy and generating strong human rights pressure, the Global Initiative is recognised (including through independent evaluation) to have contributed to the accelerating progress towards universal prohibition of all corporal punishment (now more than half UN member states have either prohibited or committed to do so - unthinkable a decade ago). Our detailed mapping of the legality and prevalence of corporal punishment in every state and territory is essential and it is extraordinary that such a map does not yet exist for the other forms of VAC. We aim to work with others to build a sustainable map relating to all forms of VAC, and have begun to develop "model" analyses of national legislation relevant to this. From the beginning, the partnership needs to get beyond the general "end violence", which everyone agrees with, and engage in the detail while giving special attention to the controversial issues that states and individuals still find challenging. All states will easily commit to "ending violence against children", but the hesitation and delay begins when they are pressured to prohibit in legislation all corporal punishment, some other harmful traditional practices, to challenge sexual abuse within the home, etc.
- La prise en compte de ses mesures se sont mise en oeuvre en se servant des cadres internationaux relatifs à la protection des enfants ratifiés par Haiti.
- Au niveau de notre organisation nous pensons que tous ces principes sont très nécessaires pour la protection des enfants et leur développement intégral. Cependant, ils ne sont pas tous mis en oeuvre au sein de notre organisation. Ceci à cause de la modicité des moyens avec lesquels nous travaillons dans un pays vaste comme un continent et qui vient de sortir des conflits et dont les besoins sont très immenses. Les leçons que nous pouvons en tirer sont que nous ne faisons pas assez pour protéger et promouvoir les enfants. Nous devons nous battre pour avoir des moyens afin d'apporter un appui plus holistique aux enfants qui en ont le plus besoin.
- Ces principes sont mis en oeuvre à travers les visites régulières et inopinées dans les prisons. ces visites permettent de s'enquérir des conditions de détention des mineurs.
- C'est de travailler en coalition avec d'autres organisations.

- Dans le cadre de ma mise en oeuvre de ces principes, nous procédons par des investigations sur le terrain et cherchons la source de la problématique
- Dans le cadre de mon travail, la mise en oeuvre demande le concours de tout un chacun et le travail en réseau avec les partenaires intervenant sur le sujet.
- Dans le cadre de mon travail, les enfants élaborent leur propre plan d'action où les différents problèmes sont identifiés. Chaque année d'après la demande des enfants, j'attribue des lots de fournitures scolaires aux enfants. On mène des actions de visite à domicile pour inciter certaines familles à inscrire leurs enfants à l'école. Plus, les enfants de la rue sont intégrés dans nos activités afin qu'ils ne soient pas discriminés ou stigmatisés. Les enfants porteurs d'handicap sont aussi inclus dans nos programmes en leur allouant des matériels disponibles et nécessaires pour leur déplacement sur demande de ces derniers.
- Dans le cadre de nos activités, nous avons identifiés 10 filles que nous accompagnons au plan scolaire financièrement et matériellement en plus d'un suivi sanitaire du Directrice de l'Ecole. Des améliorations ont été observées au niveau des filles, et notre Centre pourrait faire mieux s'il était doté des moyens.
- Dans le cadre de notre travail, nous mettons ces principes à la promotion de la protection active de l'intérêt de l'enfant surtout l'enfant réfugié handicapé. Les enseignements qu'on peut en tirer sont les suivants: -Engagement sur la politique de l'enfant; -Sensibilisation: parents, enseignants, leaders communautaires, -Pladoyer auprès des autorités locales et les acteurs clés travaillant avec les réfugiés -Reportage des cas de violence envers les enfants réfugiés.
- La protection des enfants est l'un des batailles fortes que je mène dans ma vie depuis 11 ans. Ceci se traduit par mon amitié et ma proximité aux côtés des enfants chaque semaine.
- Notre organisme a expérimenté dans 100 écoles du Canada et 200 en France un projet d'éducation médiatique axé sur la réduction du temps-écrans: le «Défi (éducatif) 10 jours sans écrans». Diminution de la violence, du harcèlement et de l'intimidation de 50%. Diminution de l'adiposité, de la sédentarité et de l'obésité. Un programme similaire a obtenu des résultats similaires en Californie: «Student Media Awareness to Reduce Television». Mêmes bienfaits constatés scientifiquement au Michigan avec «Take the Challenge, Take Charge».
- Nous mettons en oeuvre ces principes à travers la sensibilisation des personnes qui posent des actes de violence et la défense de nos membres quand ils en sont victimes. On peut tirer comme conclusion que la mise en oeuvre de ces principes passe par une sensibilisation.
- Nous travaillons avec les enfants, les parents et les décideurs et nous demandons un engagement à chacun et une obligation de résultat par rapport aux engagements. Nous encourageons la transparence et la communication au sein du partenariat et à l'interne.
- On pourra faire: - des formations continues - des émissions télévisées avec l'assistance des interprètes - des plaidoyers auprès des institutions qui travaillent sur le droit des enfants.
- Organisation des plates-formes, des formations et ateliers pour conduire et mener nos activités
- S'assurer que la notion de violence est comprise, tout comme la notion de droits et de devoir de protection. > Travailler sur l'aspect culturel et religieux qui servent souvent de justification
- sensibilisation des communautés, étude du phénomène, prise en charge psychosociale mais leçons apprises: obstacles, corruption des magistrats, policiers et familles.

- Abogando por los derechos de los niños/as y adolescentes con discapacidad a la educación inclusiva, acompañando a los padres, capacitando a niños y padres, incidiendo ante las autoridades por el cumplimiento de los derechos, colaborando en la preparación de informes sombra ante los Comites de derechos del niño y de los derechos de las personas con discapacidad.
- Al dar clases procuro que mis estudiantes conozcan a fondo lo relativo a la doctrina de la protección integral, indicando el contenido y alcance del derecho al buen trato. Lo importante que resulta cambiar nuestros paradigmas de infancia en cuanto a las sanciones agresivas.
- Cada día niños me presentan con cuentos de varios tipos tristes. Ellos son abusados, tienen hermanos u otra familia que son, o conocen a amigos que son. tengo que ser una avocada de estos niños por ser una voz fuerte con administración. Lo que es mas importante es que nosotros somos advocates para los.
- Capacitaciones en el marco de la educacion inclusiva y la estrategia de desarrollo inclusivo basada en la comunidad a nivel internacional, local.
- Como lo mencioné anteriormente estos principios son los que aplicamos en el trabajo que realizamos para poner fin a la violencia contra la niñez en las diferentes esferas sociales.
- Compartimos experiencias y aprendizajes directamente con los involucrados en el proceso, aprendemos juntos: niños-niñas, madres-padres, maestros, comunidad, todos participan en todas y cada una de las etapas de cualquier planificación para la acción. Metodología: investigación-acción-participación (en la comunidad, para la comunidad y con la comunidad)
- Contamos con una Ley de Protección de menores que también implementa un sistema de protección. Se trata de utilizar la información estadística que tenemos sobre los niños en beneficios de los niños. Para mejorar la situación de violencia contra la niñez, la tenemos que medir y tenemos que generar conocimientos en todos los segmentos de la sociedad sobre el peligro que presupone al desarrollo, la seguridad y el tejido social.
- Desde la sociedad civil, las instituciones y organizaciones cubanas, el precepto de que nada es más importante que un niño, constituye la piedra angular de políticas y programas. Un número significativo de organizaciones estudiantiles, juveniles, de asociaciones de diferentes sectores, culturales, educacionales, de salud, de apoyo a la infancia, comunitarios, religiosas, etc, agrupados y guiados por la Comisión Juvenil y Educación y Cultura que funcionan en la Asociación, desarrollan importantes acciones de colaboración y contribución, para una efectiva implementación de la Convención de los Derechos del Niño, elevar la conciencia sobre la necesidad de hacer valer los derechos del niño, apoyar los proyectos de las organizaciones que trabajan por una infancia plena y libre de violencia. Se desarrollan además actividades con UNICEF y otras agencias del sistema de Naciones Unidas en Cuba por los derechos de los niños y niñas de conjunto con las organizaciones infantiles y juveniles, acciones comunitarias en escuelas y centros educacionales para respaldar la implementación de la Convención. Como experiencia positiva está un proceso de coordinación nacional, intercambio y diálogo con numerosas organizaciones, asociaciones e instituciones gubernamentales que trabajan los temas de infancia, que resultó en esta ocasión en un Panel desarrollado en Naciones Unidas en el marco de la presentación de los Protocolos I y II de la Convención por parte del gobierno cubano.

- Difundimos a través de talleres informativos sobre las posibilidades de educar sin violencia, y en caso de hacer canalización, buscamos espacios responsables para hacerlo.
- El proyecto que yo coordino busca fortalecer experiencias de prevención que ya existen y que funcionan en los países del SICA. Identifica aspectos mencionados por la alianza como sus principios: corresponsabilidad, enfoque de derechos humanos, inclusión social, educativa y laboral en el caso de los adolescentes. También busca identificar experiencias exitosas para ser compartidas dentro de la sub región, como modelos o pautas a seguir. El proyecto contribuye con los Estados a la revisión de sus políticas de seguridad integral y prevención de violencia contra niños y adolescentes, apoya a aquellos Estados que buscan fortalecer sus capacidades institucionales para responder de mejor forma a este tipo de violencias.
- En cada uno de los programas educativos y de salud que impartimos a infantes, niños, adolescentes y sus familias, se recalcan los derechos de estas etapas de vida para vivir libres de violencia, se imparten talleres a los adultos sobre técnicas de crianza libres de violencia y se tiene una red establecida como alianza entre autoridades locales, sanitarias y educativas para realizar trabajo en equipo que nos permita acercarnos más a estos principios.
- En la actualidad la experiencia que ha brindado muchos conocimientos en la materia lo que me ha permitido llegar a espacios más grandes en la comunidad donde resido, a través de jornadas informativas, de radio y/o en la calle hemos logrado informar a los adultos, a adolescentes y a niños de cuáles son sus derechos, deberes y obligaciones.
- En la División que dirijo procuro que mi personal esté constantemente instruido y actualizado en sus conocimientos sobre la defensa de los derechos de niños, niñas y adolescentes. De igual manera a través de las Defensorías de niños, niñas, adolescentes y la mujer, se dictan charlas sobre distintos temas, como acoso escolar, violencia en el noviazgo, responsabilidad penal del adolescente, etc.
- En la mayoría de los procesos los niños y niñas son consultados y sus opiniones son tomadas en cuenta. La protección de la niñez desde un enfoque de prevención, protección y restauración son nuestro centro. Trabajamos en alianza tanto a nivel regional, como nacional y local.
- En realidad de forma muy precaria, por no ser tema central de mis experiencias de trabajo realizadas en el campo social
- Generando articulación interinstitucional para el trabajo sistémico
- Haciendo campañas de concientización de las necesidades de los niños con discapacidad
Compartiendo buenas prácticas
- "IELADEINU, es un programa integral de protección de derechos surgido en el seno de la Comunidad judía Argentina como una respuesta a la problemática de la violencia contra los niños. Desde su creación, en el año 1999, se han atendido más de 500 niños y sus familias, en las diferentes modalidades de intervención: fortalecimiento familiar, centros de día, cuidados alternativos basados en familia (acogimiento familiar) y hogares convivenciales (acogimiento residencial). La intervención del Programa Ieladeinu tiene por objetivo apoyar, sostener y promover a la familia como el principal ámbito de protección y promoción de los derechos de los niños, siendo el ámbito natural donde todo niño debe crecer y desarrollarse. Para poder concretar el logro de dicho objetivo, en muchas situaciones es necesario generar condiciones familiares, comunitarias e institucionales para promover el Desarrollo Infantil Temprano, desde

un abordaje integral, a partir de la construcción de entornos contenedores y protectores de los derechos de los niños. Creemos que el aporte en virtud de nuestra experiencia tienen que ver con el abordaje integral que nos proponemos implementar, que intenta dar una respuesta lo más singularizada posible a cada situación familiar que ingresa al programa. Es por ello que fuimos desarrollando diferentes dispositivos de abordaje, alojamiento y acompañamiento que permite al profesional asignado para el trabajo con cada grupo familiar disponga de diferentes alternativas de tratamiento para cada uno de los miembros de la familia y para el abordaje en su conjunto. A continuación detallamos el modelo desarrollado por el Programa Ieladeinu para el abordaje de entramados vinculares violentos.

Proceso de Admisión al Programa Ieladeinu

El ingreso de una niña, niño o adolescente y su grupo familiar al Programa requiere de un proceso de admisión que incluye la evaluación integral de la situación que atraviesa el grupo familiar, para determinar la ocurrencia o no de situaciones de violencia o maltrato infantil y los derechos vulnerados que ello conlleva. En la admisión se toma conocimiento de la situación de maltrato que están padeciendo los niños y adolescentes en el seno de su familia. Se establece una línea estratégica de abordaje inicial, con el fin de evaluar la situación en la que se encuentran, de acuerdo a algunos criterios básicos, por ejemplo: el tipo de maltrato, el riesgo que ese tipo de maltrato conlleva para la integridad psicofísica del niño y/o el adolescente, los factores de protección y de riesgo existentes, la posibilidad de protegerlos efectivamente a través de nuestra intervención y el acuerdo de las familias de la misma. El área de Fortalecimiento Familiar trabaja junto con las familias en el reconocimiento de las situaciones de violencia que atraviesan y en el fortalecimiento de las potencialidades de las mismas en el ejercicio de sus funciones, apoyando todos los esfuerzos para que los niños permanezcan bajo el cuidado de sus padres. Para ello los operadores familiares propician el entramado de redes sociales comunitarias y territoriales de apoyo a las familias, valorizándolos como posibilidad de soporte frente a las situaciones de vulnerabilidad de niñas, niños y adolescentes y de restitución y acceso a sus derechos. Al mismo tiempo articulan las estrategias de intervención que se desarrollan con los diferentes actores por donde circulan naturalmente las familias: familia extensa, escuelas, centros de salud, centros de atención social, organismos de protección de derechos. El operador familiar dirige la acción terapéutica articulando intervenciones y recursos con el fin de desnaturalizar prácticas de malos tratos invisibilizadas y silenciadas, promover entramados vinculares saludables que permitan romper la transmisión del circuito de violencia en sus relaciones familiares, sociales. Dispone para ello de una variada gama de recursos entre los que se incluyen: trabajo domiciliario, acompañantes terapéuticos dentro o fuera del domicilio, entrevistas de orientación a padres, grupos terapéuticos para padres / madres, entre otros, orientando el trabajo en forma interdisciplinariamente entre lo legal, lo social y lo psicológico.

Ieladeinu cuenta con un Centro de Día de Primera Infancia y uno de Segunda Infancia y un espacio para adolescentes. Estos centros son dispositivos específicos para el abordaje de niñas y niños que conviven con sus familias. Los Centros de Día son espacios terapéuticos que complementan la función de los padres y tienen como objetivo recuperar en los niños su lugar de infantes, ayudándolos a tramitar las vivencias traumáticas que padecen. En ellos se promueve y favorece el reconocimiento del niño sobre sí mismo y entre los miembros de su grupo familiar primario. Se ofrece un marco adecuado donde puedan desarrollar relaciones y actividades sociales gratificantes, favoreciendo la inclusión y pertenencia de los niños en redes sociales, familiares y comunitarias, restituyendo la capacidad de juego, diversión y actividades placenteras, promoviendo la investigación y elección para cada uno de ellos, y garantizando la

cobertura de las necesidades básicas (alimentación, salud, educación, higiene, etc.) Cuando desde el fortalecimiento familiar se evalúa que no se puede garantizar la continuidad de la convivencia del niño junto a su familia de origen, sin que ello implique un riesgo para la integridad física y psíquica del niño, Ieladeinu realiza una presentación frente a los organismos de protección de derechos para que dispongan que medida de protección pueden tomar. Si bien Ieladeinu propicia que frente a la separación de un niño de su ámbito familiar se privilegien los cuidados alternativos basados en familia previniendo situaciones de institucionalización cada vez que sea posible, cuenta con dos modalidades de cuidados alternativos para niños privados transitoriamente de la convivencia familiar: acogimiento familiar y acogimiento residencial: hogares terapéuticos convivenciales. Es importante destacar el cuidado alternativo de los niños de menos de 3 años, debe ejercerse siempre en un ámbito familiar y el recurso de hogar terapéutico debe limitarse a los casos en que ese entorno fuera específicamente apropiado, necesario y constructivo para el niño. El acogimiento familiar es la práctica que lleva a un niño o adolescente a convivir como miembro transitorio de otra familia que no es la propia. El objetivo principal radica en proporcionar un grupo familiar para los niños y adolescentes que temporariamente se encuentren privados de la convivencia familiar, en donde se establezca con ellos un vínculo respetuoso de sus necesidades de desarrollo, maduración y construcción subjetiva, respeto por su familia de origen y donde se propicie el aprendizaje de valores que hacen a su identidad cultural, histórica y espiritual. El Acogimiento es una propuesta para sumar afectos a la vida de los niños a través de nuevas personas que les ofrecen atención y amor, brindándoles un lugar en sus propias vidas y favoreciendo su inserción social y comunitaria. De este modo los niños refuerzan su identidad y la seguridad en sí mismos, vivenciando un nuevo vínculo de cuidado y respeto. La familia de acogimiento les brinda la posibilidad de obtener un entramado familiar y comunitario durante el tiempo que dure la separación con su familia de origen o hasta que se resuelva la situación del niño de manera definitiva. Los hogares terapéuticos convivenciales albergan niños de entre tres y 18 años cuyos derechos han sido vulnerados, ya sea por maltrato, abuso, negligencia grave y/o abandono; situaciones estas que generaron la decisión de separación de su familia de origen por parte del organismo administrativo judicial. En ellos nos proponemos brindar un espacio de contención y alojamiento seguro, abriéndoles un abanico de posibilidades que les permitan tramitar las vivencias traumáticas sufridas y reencontrarse con su sentido vital y trascendente para que luego puedan incluirse en el seno de una familia. En un marco de afecto, tolerancia y respeto por las diferencias, se les restituye el derecho a la educación, a la salud y a la recreación, intentando siempre basarnos en sus inclinaciones para propiciar un fortalecimiento de su resiliencia, y un amplio desarrollo de sus potencialidades primarias. El equipo técnico define la dirección y el seguimiento de la situación de cada niña, niño y adolescente alojado en nuestros Hogares (vida cotidiana, vinculación con familia de origen y/o referentes afectivos comunitarios, tratamientos, modalidad de egresos). A su vez cada Hogar cuenta con un equipo de coordinadores que se distribuye en las distintas franjas horarias y están a cargo del cuidado integral de los niños, poniendo atención en la escolaridad, la higiene, la alimentación, salud, el estado emocional, las relaciones vinculares, la recreación, haciendo un lugar al desamparo de cada niño, sosteniéndolo para protegerlo, alojándolo para dar lugar, en muchos casos, a una subjetividad inaugural, rescatando lo singular y propio de cada niño, recuperando su historia, respetando los tiempos de cada uno de los ellos. El ingreso de un niño al hogar convoca al equipo tratante no sólo a diseñar estrategias de abordaje del daño provocado por vivencias traumáticas, sino también a

proyectar las posibles vías de egreso: A. Restitución del mismo a su familia de origen. B. Cuidados alternativos basados en familia. C. Adopción D. Auto-valimiento. Programa de autovalimiento: Tiene como objetivo acompañar la salida de los adolescentes hacia un proyecto de autonomía en el que tengan la mayor cantidad de herramientas para valerse por sí mismos. Esta es una etapa previa a la desinstitucionalización, entre los 16 y los 18 años, en la cual las intervenciones del programa leladeinu están focalizadas en propuestas orientadas específicamente a la situación del egreso de adolescentes cercanos a la mayoría de edad, brindándoles experiencias de autonomía progresiva, que propicien y faciliten su futuro egreso institucional y la inclusión social, con miras a que no vuelvan a quedar expuestos a situaciones de alta vulnerabilidad social. Poniendo el centro de atención en el enfoque de derechos humanos y en la infancia, el programa leladeinu ha desarrollado un área que se propone crear mayor información, conciencia, sentido de corresponsabilidad y compromiso por parte de los diferentes actores sociales con la infancia toda, trabajando conjuntamente y de manera articulada en la promoción y defensa de todos sus derechos. Para el logro de estos objetivos el Área de Promoción de Derechos y Prevención del Maltrato Infantil e investigación cuenta con los siguientes ejes: Derecho a tus derechos: Misión: Promover que los diferentes actores del sistema educativo formal y no formal...se posicionen como parte fundamental del sistema de protección integral de derechos en cuanto a su rol privilegiado para la prevención y detección temprana de las violencias contra la infancia. Propiciar la revisión de las prácticas desde una perspectiva de derechos humanos en general, poniendo el énfasis en los derechos del niño. Ofrecer a los niños espacios donde poder expresarse, exponer sus puntos de vista y propuestas, ser escuchados y ejercer su derecho a la participación. Acciones para la promoción de derechos; 1. Encuentros de reflexión, intercambio y aprendizaje compartido, dirigido a instituciones educativas de los distintos niveles, centros comunitarios, ámbitos de educación no formal 2. Espacios de taller para adolescentes en escuelas medias, centros juveniles, ámbitos de educación no formal, a partir de la utilización de un material producido por adolescentes sobre sus derechos. 3. "Portal "Derecho a tus derechos": herramienta de consulta e intercambio para niños, adolescentes y adultos" www.derechoatusderechos.org.ar Aupar: Intervenciones tempranas para la promoción de vínculos saludables desde una perspectiva de Derechos Humanos. Misión: Propiciar espacios de reflexión, intercambio e incidencia en las políticas públicas destinadas a la promoción de derechos de la primera infancia, el fortalecimiento familiar y la prevención de todas las violencias contra las niñas y los niños. Promover que la prevención de la violencia contra los niños sea una prioridad en la política pública. Apoyar y acompañar a quienes están a cargo de los cuidados tempranos de niños pequeños, propiciando que puedan ejercer su función de crianza de una manera responsable y respetuosa de sus derechos, facilitándoles materiales, herramientas y recursos. Desarrollar contenidos, generar y validar conocimientos que promuevan una mirada inclusiva de las familias desde una perspectiva de derechos humanos, con el objetivo de propiciar vínculos tempranos saludables en los diferentes ámbitos por donde circulan los niños pequeños Acciones de Promoción de vínculos tempranos saludables Diseño y elaboración de materiales para la difusión masiva con contenidos esenciales para apoyar las competencias parentales y las necesidades de desarrollo de niños pequeños desde su concepción. Construcción de un modelo de estándares de actuación para Promover una mirada inclusiva de las familias, con el objetivo de propiciar vínculos tempranos saludables en los diferentes ámbitos por donde circulan los niños pequeños. El niño y su contexto desde un abordaje preventivo de las violencias. (en elaboración)"

- Incorporamos en toda nuestra programación estos objetivos, no solamente como requisito de actuación para la formulación de proyectos, sino generando procesos de sensibilización con nuestros directivos, personal, técnicos de campo y aliados locales. * generamos procesos específicos de sensibilización para sectores de la población, sectores religiosos y académicos. + se garantiza en los presupuestos un adecuado balance y prioridad para las acciones basadas en los derechos de la niñez.
- Las alianzas con las instituciones educativas y organizaciones civiles.
- Me he preparado personalmente con estudios especializados en el área, en las mejores universidades del país, de ahí parte el conocimiento, aunado al compromiso social, y a la inclinación sobre los temas en la materia de infancia, con eso, en mi trabajo aplico todos los principios de protección universal, y voy fomentando en los compañeros de trabajo y demás funcionarios la importancia de capacitarse en el tema de los derechos humanos de la infancia. Haciendo bien mi trabajo, dando respuestas oportunas y predicando con mi actuar, pongo en práctica la protección de la infancia
- Mediante el compartir las lecciones aprendidas en las intervenciones de los proyectos e iniciativas.
- Mi trabajo actual en la presente institución es muy reciente para poder emitir alguna opinión al respecto
- Nosotros trabajamos con las familias para que de primera mano empiecen a transformar su visión sobre la discapacidad y a entender que es un producto social, que tiene que ver con la sociedad que debe brindar oportunidades en igualdad de condiciones que a todos los demás. Promovemos la educación inclusiva trabajamos directamente con los docentes y familias Participamos en la construcción de políticas, programas que reconozcan los derechos y la inclusión de los niños y niñas con discapacidad
- Procurando mantener contacto con todas (o la mayor parte) de las organizaciones que hacen vida en el municipio. Tenemos muy pocos recursos, los cuales utilizamos para todos.
- Que si es posible realizar un trabajo en el cual participe el Estado, la familia y sociedad en la protección de la infancia.
- Soy capacitadora del programa CPR y he aprendido en que cada niño y adolescente tiene derechos y sobretodo cuidar su cuerpo, integridad y no dejarse manipular por nadie en el sentido de abuso y explotación o intimidarles. La radio, la escuela las iglesias y los medios auditivos son lugares donde se debe aprovechar para llevar al mundo. cada niño vale es un ser humano y que si usamos nuestras herramientas ellos serán capaces de crecer en otro ambiente con otra mentalidad. Como dice la palabra de Dios son pequeños gigantes como lo enfoca la historia del joven David así de esa forma aprecio la vida de los niños son grandes fuertes y capaces de alcanzar sus sueños y hay que cuidarlos de la maldad, pobreza, destrucción, explotación y todo en cuanto este a nuestro alcance lo posible y lo imposible te lo da como respuesta Dios en oraciones. Juntos podemos ser el camino para que ellos emprendan su viaje.
- Trabajamos directamente con Niñas, Niños, Adolescentes, y adultos a su cargo en escuelas y centros comunitarios en talleres sobre derechos de infancia y diversos tipos de violencia con materiales elaborados por nuestra organización generando redes de protección hacia la infancia.

Q11. How would being part of the Partnership enable you and your partners to live up to these principles more effectively?

- 1) Access to resources that can be used to advocate prevention of VAC 2) Assistance in making better strategic plans that engages and get buy in for a national Prevention of VAC Campaign by govt and the corporate sector 3) Dialogues and sharing of experiences with other members of the partnership
- 1. enables us to share lesson learnt that can be replicated to our operation.
- 1. It would be good to know more about other regions and their experience. 2. I would appreciate by the opportunity to recognise the limits and options of my vision. 3. It would be great deal with the prevention of violence if we could revise inefficient cliches about violence and ins prevention
- 1. Through mutual monitoring, networking and support. 2. Through sharing resources with the principles embedded in them. 3. Strengthening the movement to prevent violence against children through our work with governments, International NPO's and major world bodies (eg World Bank). 4. Sharing new knowledge about new and innovative ways of working and living up to these principles
- Access to information and expertise from other countries
- Adopting the emerging practices and lessons learned into
- As a member of the LGBT Tungaru here in Kiribati, I believe that members of community will have first hand experience in bullying while at school pertaining to their gender identity and sexual orientation and expression at a young age which include, being too feminine to hang out with the boys your age thus being victimized when working in a group with boys. As such, for us it will be more like sharing our personal experiences while at the same time, working together to assess, identify and propose what could have been done then by our teachers, fellow students and families to eradicate and control the problems.
- As I stated above some time we need external support due to lack of local support or from the authorities then this partnership can be worked out to stand up to the area to which we are into.
- Attention to VAC at the highest level; firm commitment from governments, increased commitment from donors, convergence among actors
- Being motivated from the achievements of the pathfinder countries and to discuss the chosen indicators for possible replication.
- Being part of a larger movement of players committed to reducing all forms of violence against children and youth allows ChildFund to contribute to achieving the relevant SDG targets, share our experience and learn from other leaders in the field.
- Being part of the Partnership will only enable me to more effectively live up to these principles if the Partnership takes a stronger child rights focus than is currently visible. Otherwise I feel this initiative would be going backwards on previous gains in international rights-based work on child protection / it would possibly divert attention away from the very long-term goal of universal, holistic, rights-based CRC implementation, if it focuses only on the SDGs/2030 targets.

- Being part of the Partnership would allow Creative and its partners to work more collaboratively with and learn from other groups to craft and scale up innovative and sustainable interventions to end violence and build peace. With sustained progress, we believe the Partnership's efforts can stabilize communities to a degree where human development can take hold. Without those conditions, learning cannot occur, people cannot receive the nutrition and healthcare they need to flourish, economic growth cannot occur, and social justice will be unattainable.
- Being part of the Partnership would allow me to keep up to speed on global developments, especially in light of global commitments around SDG indicators and on current thinking around best practice. I truly believe that a more united civil society (INGO and local NGO) and UN response is a more powerful way to address the long-term and system-building needs around the response to VAC. Hopefully my 20 plus years' experience working globally on VAC issues would help validate thinking in joint approaches and priority-setting.
- Being part of the Partnership would give a wider voice to the group of children that PRI works with - those deprived of their liberty or experience violence while in contact with the justice system. It will allow this often ignored sub-section of the child population a larger voice. Learning from how violence is being tackled in other areas, through shared learning, could increase the impact PRI has in its working. We can bring our experience at international, regional and national levels to the Partnership.
- Being part of the partnership, first we will learn from others, learn different initiatives and replicate the good ones in our programs, we will share our knowledge to others in order to live up on these principles. Second, we will be showing our solidarity with the rest of the world in ending VAC, third our partners and community will benefit from the well designed programs that live upon these principles and directly adopt them in their daily life for wellbeing of children.
- By bringing together key and varying stakeholders from around the world, it would enable us and the other partners' insights into problems as they arise in each country from different points of view, to identify universal factors of violence across the world, to leverage information and good practices in tackling violence and to use joint efforts to communicate and raise awareness globally.
- By organizing collaborative campaigns to end violence, research to produce evidence for advocacy, law reform
- By strengthening our capacity to politically engage government agencies in child protection reforms (eg legislation, policy, law enforcement, national budgeting, priorities planning)
- CHI would be able to develop a stronger, strategic alignment of our work with the other members of the partnership. I do think, that the task of ending violence can only be achieved, if every member of the partnership is prepared to amend its way of working in the sense of the collaboration so the partnership will develop a strong, collective voice. CHI is definitely prepared for this development. Additionally, CHI would be able to mainstream the importance of safe, confidential and free of cost reporting mechanisms for children to a much wider group of stakeholders. As well the collection and use of children's voices will be made available to the most critical actors in ending violence against children in a much more coordinated way.
- Continued research and sharing of best practices
- Cross fertilization of knowledge + learn about what works and doesn't from members

- Every sector has a responsibility to tackle VAC. VAC prevention needs to be integrated into programming across sectors and areas - everywhere. Being part of the Partnership will presumably help provide resources and support for this.
- Expect continuous and time technical assistance in support of the country-based interventions
- Foster learning across countries and sectors
- Further opportunities for collaboration More opportunities through partnerships, advocacy and funding to support children and families to find local solutions, including in hard-to-reach, insecure and emergency situations Access to greater learning, tools, and sharing of best practices, evidence, etc. Strengthen our collective voices to advocate with and for the prevention of all forms of violence against children
- Global support and access to materials and resources are always helpful
- I do not represent an entity that would come within the Partnership framework. (I am commenting solely as an informed and reasonably experienced individual.)
- I do think we need a strong commitment and accountability from all if we want to participate to the eradication of violence against children.
- I hope this would give me the chance to know about what this partnership is intended to do; what challenges are children facing globally, way forward on how to tackle these problems, best practices-may be, global common goal and strategy to alleviate sufferings on children.
- I love to belong to organizations I believe in.
- I see the Partnership as an external pressure to live up to lofty goals.
- I would be very interested in linking with other universities, particularly those in the global south who are working on research to prevent sexual violence against children Being part of the partnership would help us all to ensure an evidence base on 'what works,for whom and in what circumstances' and might begin to build up scope for comparing data and calling for more global initiatives to improve interventions and knowledge base, including data on nature and prevalence of sexual violence against children
- I would think that my work in developing an evidence-base would feed into the work of the Partnership.
- If funding from the partnership were available for topics which are not only about violence, but about wider protection, this would enable me to programme more forcefully for those children who are separated from their parents, or are at risk of being separated.
- If it will be created a mutual support and sharing network among its members without in first place a competition for international recourses.
- If the partnership believes that the best interest of the child should always prevail, then we are on the same page
- If the partnership could provide technical guidance on implementing projects that target violence against children - If the partnership can provide advocacy momentum for a change in local policies

- If the partnership is a way of better linking practitioners across the humanitarian and development continuum, I think it will be easier to uphold children's rights across the board. If a lot of work goes into prevention without considering preparedness and disaster risk reduction, in the event of an emergency it becomes pointless because of the disruption and destruction. Look at the countless examples in the middle east! It must embrace a full circle of humanitarian and development contexts.
- If the Partnership seeks and achieves real and detailed commitments from states, as well as given the urgency of ending all VAC more visibility and promoting genuine models of progress, it could be hugely influential.
- If the Partnership seeks and achieves real and detailed commitments from states, as well as giving more visibility to the urgency of ending all VAC, and promoting genuine models of legal and educational progress, it could be very influential and add value.
- In the forms of agreement
- Information sharing; encouragement
- "Involvement in the Partnership would: • Provide a new multi-stakeholder platform for advocacy on behalf of asylum-seeker/refugee, stateless, IDP and returnee children; • Positions UNHCR (and children of concern) globally vis-à-vis the implementation of the SDGs relating to child protection, which would facilitate country-level engagement with governments, development actors, donors, etc; and • Expands UNHCR's existing network and potentially channels new actors to focus on displacement situations "
- It is important to learn good practices from other countries and the international norms and standard in preventing violence. Most importantly build stronger political will and change the harmful norms and practice that promote violence against children.
- It is in everyone's best interests that all countries and governments do their best for keeping children safe. World is an open place, people move and we'd like that our new citizens have had a happy childhood and that our citizens abroad are safe. Basic services for children and families should be available everywhere. So helping others also helps us. And ofcourse, learning from others shows new aspects and helps us develop. For example, FGM hasn't ever been a problem in Estonia, it hasn't been a part of abusive behaviour here and we haven't had any cases up to now. But from other countries' experience we now know how to help children who have gone through such kind of abuse, what services they might need etc. and we should really study about that more.
- It will help mobilize all national actors on this particular issue.
- It will help the organization to have a clear and more visible stand against violence, and to have all our staff feeling more the importance of the issue, thus taking better care and attention into risks, violence and harm prevention.
- It would be a platform for exchange of ideas and sharing of knowledge and skills in terms of protecting the rights of children in general and the child victims of violence in particular.
- It would give the Government more importance, rather than gap filling by civil society
- It would give visibility, leverage and prestige in national and local activities while using the tools provided by the Partnership

- It would multiply our capacities to reach out those working in the areas related to our work, we could learn from others and also share our knowledge and experience. It would also enable us to make the relations much more visible between the different areas of work and sectors, issues related to family strengthening, prevention of separation of children from their families, avoiding institutionalization of children, providing family and community based alternatives, enhancing reintegration efforts, supporting those leaving care and preventing any form of violence against children in and by the the care system.
- It would strengthen capacity to link data to effective, scalable, sustainable action.
- Mutual support sustains commitment and amplifies messaging
- Networking - Accountable - Sharing information on child protection - Transparent - Observing quality assurance in child programming - Use standard operation procedures - Policy advocacy, formulation and implementation - use of other child centred tools (National Social Strategic Plans (one and two, OVC plans, among others)
- Not sure, but we would be happy to partner with you.
- Not yet clear but we do need to engage a wide variety of organizations in working together.
- Often times organizations that work to prevent sexual violence often work in isolation from other organizations that work on violence prevention generally. These silos often make it unnecessarily time consuming and challenging to learn and strategically adapt ideas and programs that have been successful in other forms of violence prevention. Joining a global partnership would provide us with avenues to reach out regarding perpetration prevention and share what we know and learn from the efforts of others.
- On the one hand we can learn from each other to find effective ways of protection disabled on violence, to undertake together research, document good practice, etc.
- Once of heads of States or our Political leaders buys into this principle and willing to enforce, it will give us the motivation and the will push it forward.
- Our work would be in accordance with international efforts and we could draw strength and support from this in our advocacy efforts.
- Partnership and networking, which is practical and well focused can magnify impact and help to achieve better results id addressing this issues. Peer learning, sharing experience and cooperation is crucial to achieve results on global level and make SDG reality not only a "good wish"
- Partnership with its global strategic presence would be important for ensuring greater buy-in globally for promoting an approach that puts communities and countries at the driving seat.
- People need constant reminding depending on their background, culture, tradition and all sorts of norms. if we are part of the partnership we can live up to these principles more effectively by being on the ground more often. the best way is to involve the Chidren, their families, the community and the policy makers or the Government and we belive its achievable
- Presenting evidence that preventing VAC contributes to economic and social benefits and sustainable development

- Promote current interventions scale up; leverage technical and financial resources and help to strengthen the child victims reference system including Recovery, Reintegration, and Psychological Support Services.
- Provide expertise, support and financial resources.
- Providing a network of professionals for advice, support and expertise. Setting universal principles and the means to implement them (familiarity, publications, trainings, etc)
- School-Related Gender-Based Violence is a specific area of work within the focus on ending VAC. Being part of the Partnership will allow the issue of gender based violence in education settings remain a focus and priority towards achieving the SDGs.
- Since our grass root foundation is still a young organisation and trying to expand over the next few years, we hope that being part of the Partnership will enable us to find support and to learn more about further building up an organization which works on preventing and eradicating domestic violence against children.
- The Partnership and Fund would allow in the Pathfinder countries to document progress so far and explore scalability of results.
- The partnership can help to channel funds and attention to ad hoc small scale programmes that are showing promise but lack scale and impact
- The partnership cites 'all children have the right to protection'; that includes Deaf children who are frequently marginalised and disenfranchised, thereby highly vulnerable to abuse and violence, because communication is difficult, slow and expensive. Child protection work with Deaf children often requires expensive and specialised human resources such as sign language interpreters. Being part of the partnership will enable the needs of this constituency to be articulated, heard and encompassed. Furthermore, DeafKidz International is a Deaf led organisation. It's involvement in the partnership will enable it to draw upon an authentic Deaf / disability voice.
- The partnership could assist WV to engage with and learn from a variety of different and non-traditional stakeholders.
- The Partnership will enable ERAN with: - networking - research - training in relevant child protection areas - regional integration
- The Partnership would provide a stronger and united voice towards this common goal. Working in silos may limit our perspective on things and the Partnership would create space for knowledge-sharing beyond our business-as-usual, if it is not-broken-why-fix-it approach. We can always learn from others!
- The Partnership would raise the issue of violence up the political agenda. It would add weight to the important arguments being made to protect children. It would add a powerful voice to the work of all.
- This will enable UCRNN strengthen its advocacy interventions with regard to the above principles that the Global partnerships also adheres too. The exposure to internationally recognized best practices and tested models in ending violence against children would enable UCRNN to adopt these standards in programming and uplifting the rights of children.

- Through learning and sharing
- To become even more prominent and focused on children's right to protection and promoting children's influence in policy and decision making. It is vital to speak up on Child protection as such, showcasing work, models and voices fr civil society, Children and also governmnets that do support CProt. There is room for high level advocacy and show casing this important area of work, how it can be done proactively, success stories as well, not only the emergency and war contexts - but actually what works f ex countries that have developed fruitful policies and legislations /Brazil with its Bolsa Familia grant models, Sweden with its PHP laws etc etc
- Two in ten children in low resource settings experience D/deafness in some form - this ranging from slight hearing loss to profound Deafness. The Partnership has to take account the needs of this constituency which is hard to reach because, due to a lack of new-born hearing screening, cultural eccentricities etc. - are never properly diagnosed and are cast aside as 'cursed' and 'stupid'. Abandoned onto the street or hidden away by embarrassed families, they are difficult to access yet highly vulnerable to abuse. Denied access to education, they lack the language and communication skills to self-advocate and mitigate abuse. DeafKidz International's input to the Partnership would be authentic and would demonstrate that disabled people have a role to play in addressing violence against children. Given the high rates of D/deafness globally, the Partnership is null and void without authentic D/deaf input.
- UNHCR expects that the Partnership will leverage the expertise and mandates of a wide variety of organisations in such a way so that they are able to come together more effectively to end violence against all children, and especially the most vulnerable children, including displaced and stateless children.
- UNICEF MHPSS programming in over 65 countries offer a big platform for scaling up prevention programmes. The work with the IASC Reference Group on MHPSS also is a great platform.
- Violence against children and women should be everyone's responsibility. This can only be achieved through partnerships. Right now there are several initiatives on violence against children (and many more on violence against women). These partnerships and initiatives are often not fully aligned and may be competing. There is a need to build broad-based consensus across these initiatives: global partnership; SVRI, What Works (DfID), WHO, World Bank, Know Violence, etc.
- Violence is a problem not just for children, but particularly effects child health and development
- Violence prevention, supporting sharing common resources, extending ability to influyence governments and other organizations. NGO'S
- We advise to an international D/deaf child protection charity, DeafKidz Internationaland, utilise this partnership to share learning to help eradicate the abuse against CYP around the globe. Our partnership is holistic because of the wealth of knowledge our PLOD team has and is confidence that other police services and criminal justice agencies around world should invest in a PLOD team to otherwise D/deaf CYP will continue to be harmed, exploited and killed. It is time to hear the voices of D/deaf CYP and see if this Partnership can live up the principles it sets.
- We can share our experiences from our respective countries, and get information and ideas to be able to deal with issues of violence against children

- We can share experience from our organisation - we can work for implementation of these principals among our members
- We do communicate in a regular basis through e-mail, skype and face to face meeting. We listen to each other and try to work together in a mutual understanding. W celebrate our small small success to motivate all.
- We hope it will encourage a broader group of actors to put rights at the forefront of their work and therefore support us to develop stronger partnerships for future work in this area.
- We need to improve the sector as a whole, we must be accountable to children and ensure all organisations safeguard children from exploitation, abuse and violations of their human rights.
- We would be interested in the interplay between resources and results which the Partnership may be able to foster, in a setting in which projects often overwhelm policy and fragmentation is often a norm.
- We would gain experience and knowledge from this partnership
- Workforce strengthening is one component of a strong child protection system. Child protection actors can both learn from and contribute to the innovative approaches and knowledge that is being developed by many of our members to strengthen the social service workforce. And at the same time, those working to strengthen the social service workforce can learn from and contribute to strengthening the system as a whole.
- Working with one set of messages and one set of support roles with government and local authorities will make broader support more effective.
- Would contribute to a stronger voice to advocate for child protection, and facilitate stronger and greater partnerships for child protection action
- Yes
- Learning from international best practice examples of how to take forward a rights-focused, child-centred and universal approach. For example, how to ensure that children and young people are leaders of change.

Accessing up-to-date information on successful efforts to end violence against children worldwide would support Together in advocating for positive change (grounded by the three principles) at the national level. Gaining a better perspective of the international context would help Together to provide a global reality of the situation of violence against children worldwide and to place and present our efforts as part of this.

Working collectively on a global scale would provide momentum, encouragement and enthusiasm to Together and particularly its members who predominantly work at the national level, to take forward these principles.

- If the Partnership seeks and achieves real and detailed commitments from states, as well as giving more visibility to the urgency of ending all VAC, and promoting genuine models of legal and educational progress, it could be very influential and add value.

- Notre adhésion à ce partenariat permettra à l'organisation de mieux comprendre les problématiques de la violence faite aux enfants et se propose de venir avec des approches nouvelles en matière de solution.
- Apprendre des autres et certainement mieux encourager à poursuivre le combat
- Ce travail est lourd et prendra du temps à éliminer si nous travaillons de façon isolée mais avec ce partenariat, on pourra mieux résoudre ce problème.
- Créer un réseau de protection de droit de l'enfant
- En ayant une main mise pour le suivi des activités
- En travaillant de concert pour la seule cause de protéger l'enfant
- Il faut se définir des objectifs, des priorités dans l'organisation et il faut respecter son cahier de charge.
- La violence contre les enfants est à la fois physique et psychologique. Les abus commis par des industries publicitaires qui utilisent les + récentes découvertes en neurologie pour tirer profit des vulnérabilités des enfants sont énormes et soigneusement cachées. Seul le partenariat pourra réduire les dommages et protéger les enfants. Familles + écoles + communautés doivent resserrer leur collaboration localement, régionalement, nationalement et internationalement.
- L'adhésion au partenariat est un cadre de conseils, d'échanges d'expérience et bonnes pratiques.
- Notre adhésion apportera un plus en ce sens que toutes les couches de la société (tous les enfants y compris les enfants handicapés plus exposés à la violence) pourront bénéficier de l'application de ces principes, à travers des sensibilisations et actions inclusives que nos partenaires et nous mènerons.
- Notre adhésion au partenariat renforcera davantage nos actions dans le sens de la violation des droits des enfants.
- Notre expérience et nos capacités d'interventions pourront être un atout pour assurer plus efficacement le respect des principes
- Nous appartenons à un réseau/un mouvement mondial avec une synergie d'action pour mettre fin à la violence contre les enfants. Nous utilisons la capacité offerte par ce réseau pour influencer et d'expérience. les décideurs au niveau global et créer une plateforme mondiale pour la levée de fonds et le partage
- Nous pensons que grâce à notre adhésion au partenariat, nous aurons accès aux appuis nécessaires pour apporter de l'aide aux enfants victimes des violences. En plus, grâce au partenariat, nous pouvons échanger des expériences avec d'autres organisations afin d'améliorer notre travail. Autre chose, nous pensons que le partenariat pourra nous accompagner avec des plaidoyers afin d'améliorer la situation dans notre pays et de protéger davantage les enfants.
- Tout simplement parce que, cela nous permettront de gagner un pari. le pari de la promotion de la participation et de la protection des enfants dans le milieu scolaire et extrascolaire
- 1. Generación conjunta de datos comparables en las regiones y a nivel global. 2. Influencia política para integrar los sectores públicos y de la sociedad civil.

- A través de nuestra experiencia y aportes desde el Municipio.
- Aplicarlo realmente
- Aportando nuestras experiencias. Aportando nuestros contactos y organizaciones aliadas.
- Aportar nuestra experiencia para que lo atinente a niños con discapacidad esté tratado adecuadamente, y no sea olvidado, en todas las acciones realizadas para todos los niños.
- Apoyando para que se termine con cualquier forma de discriminación y los niños y niñas con discapacidad puedan asistir a todos los entornos en igualdad de condiciones que los demás niños. Que las familias reciban la orientación adecuada y se transformen todos los mitos y prejuicios existentes en relación a la capacidad de los niños y niñas con discapacidad.
- Apoyando procesos de investigación, apoyo para los agentes multiplicadores y en la producción de materiales que faciliten el proceso de réplica de experiencias en comunidades de características similares.
- Articular acciones de trabajo con la Alianza para tener un mayor impacto
- Coadyuvando en la formación y capacitación del más personas
- Como he expresado, estos principios son los que aplicamos para nuestro compromiso con poner fin a la violencia contra la niñez. Creo también que aplicando estos principios con los aliados que tenemos y tal vez haciendo el aporte en aquellos sectores sobre los que se tiene mayor influencia y trabajando en coordinación con los otros y complementariedad, es posible tener resultados más contundentes en ello, siendo esta una tarea titanica que debe cambiar esquemas culturales (tal vez lo más difícil), esquemas sociales, esquemas políticos y de pensamiento que impiden que esto sea una realidad hoy para la niñez.
- Compartiendo y poniendo a disposición de los distintos actores que componen la Alianza las distintas herramientas y materiales elaborados y las modalidades de talleres reflexivos implementados, la modalidad de abordaje de entramados familiares violentos y nutriéndonos de experiencia probadas que hayan sido implementadas por los distintos actores de la Alianza.
- Conociendo como trabajar con las familias para evitar el aislamiento y maltrato psicológico
- Definitivamente requerimos con urgencia la ejecución fiel y cierta de los programas de atención de niños niñas y adolescentes, resulta titánico brindar la atención debida cuando no tenemos respuesta del ente destinado para tal fin (IDENNA) ni la activación de programas especializados para las distintas problemáticas que presenta nuestra población más vulnerable.
- Desarrollando cronogramas integrales en las comunidades.
- Es importante mantener la presión política sobre todos los países, pero también a la agencias de la ONU y de organismos regionales. La participación de mi país podría impulsar que haya una perspectiva alineada para atender casos de violencia.
- Generando redes
- La garantía de un infancia plena y feliz, a través de un proyecto de justicia social, de un pequeño país que dedica sus escasos recursos a una educación y salud universal y gratuita, más allá de los nefastos impactos de un bloqueo económico, financiero y comercial impuesto por más de 50 años por el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América a nuestro pueblo, son requisitos esenciales para una contribución desde la sociedad civil a apoyar y promover desde las

diferentes organizaciones y sociedades que la componen, las políticas gubernamentales dirigidas a garantizar y promover el cumplimiento de los derechos que disfrutaban niños y niñas, a la vez que constituye un mecanismo de retroalimentación eficaz para trabajar con entidades gubernamentales en contribuir con las experiencias acumuladas, que aun siendo perfectibles, constituyen una ruta a seguir para continuar trabajando por los derechos de niños y niñas y una sociedad libre de violencia. La participación en la Alianza posibilitaría a nuestra Asociación la interacción con otras organizaciones y redes sociales, el intercambio de experiencias y la búsqueda de soluciones a través del diálogo y la cooperación.

- Me dispongo a capacitar promotores y visitar hospitales y centros de rehabilitación en zonas rurales. quiero trabajar con ustedes el tiempo que sea necesario y decir si veo una sonrisa en sus ojos es un grano de aporte que hicimos en conjunto por ellos.
- Nos gustaría contar con más espacios de capacitación para todo el personal que está de cerca con los niños y poder canalizar y/o atender casos de violencia.
- Participando en instancias y organizaciones no gubernamentales relacionadas con el tema
- Podemos contribuir desde nuestra experiencia en campo, ya que como siempre lo hemos comentado en los foros o reuniones, somos quienes estamos directamente en donde las cosas se dan, pero son otros quienes desde una oficina legislan, sin estar de una manera más verídica acercados a esta realidad problemática, del mismo modo contamos con personal que ha sido capacitado en atención primaria y prevención de la violencia.
- Realizando monitoreo y vigilancia
- Reitero lo dicho anteriormente respecto a mi reciente incorporación
- Reportando de buena experiencia desarrolladas a nivel nacional y en otros países.
 *compartiendo metodologías desarrolladas por nuestros programas o adaptadas localmente.
 *diseminando los enfoques de masculinidades en la niñez, la juventud; educación ética con niños y niñas; enfoque intergeneracional de niñez y juventudes.
- Sería de gran ayuda para fortalecer los lazos interinstitucionales y poder así brindarle una mejor respuesta a los ciudadanos. Nuestros aliados se encuentran en las mismas líneas que nosotros, el interés principal es la protección integral de la familia.
- Transmitiendo los hallazgos, lecciones aprendidas, experiencias y buenas prácticas.

Q12. What does the Partnership need to do to live up to its principles in practice?

- 1. Be broadly inclusive of existing partnerships and lead organizations participating in drafting the building blocks. 2. Rapidly expand faithgroup collaborations.
- 1. Clear MOU's that reflect the principles of the movement. 2. The development of shared goals and a shared understanding of the strategies, programmes and activities of the partnership.
- 1. It has to be underlined that staffing with adequate knowledge must be there 2. Adequate number of staffs 3. Sufficient budget 4. Coordination with societies, communities, children groups, governments, donors, national and international NGOs, private profit companies, employers especially at lower level- small scale employer with child laboring must be targeted as

partners. 5. Massive culture specific awareness creation and community dialogue sessions need to be organized

- Again, an inventory of resources is needed, since child protection and anti-violence campaigns are a small subset of foreign assistance which is a small subset of foreign policy. This is described in more depth in The Fifth Child.
- All organisations etc. joining the platform should agree to the fundamental principles and have a common/ similar vision and mission in order to work on the goal to end violence against children together.
- Allows involvement and provide supports for countries with low resources and expertise.
- An effectively commitment from the members
- Any information given is shared with the rest of the partnership. We study the results to see why our failures occurred and how we can repeat our success
- Balancing between the upstream and downstream work through the mainstreaming of the partnership goals into policies and programme for children at risk. Programming with the various contextual country situations and ensuring that there is sufficient lead time for knowledge transfer.
- By keeping internal and external transparency, accountability and sustainability as major pillars
- By monitoring and reporting progress and problems
- Consider making the chair a non Un person or organisation.
- Constantly share information. Build a community of trust, slowly but steadily
- Continuously share how these four principles can be implemented and benefit every one involves.
- Continuously, inform the partners about methods and results. We want to be inspired by the partnership.
- Coordination; innovation; sustained campaign
- Create a space for partners at all levels, including at community levels to contribute. Make sure that results based solutions do not be defined by RCTs and controlled trials, but create space for more qualitative inputs.
- Dev communications strategies and social media high profile platforms. Provide Children a voice, be outspoken ab accountability to children. Share and advocacte learning in rel to CProt, Young Lives longitude studies is a good ex.
- Develop mutual trust
- Educate families
- Effectively and widely communicate learning and evidence on child protection
- Ensure equal participation.
- Ensure that all children are included, including those with disabilities and those who are of minority populations. Note also that, at the same time, that 'inclusive' can imply many long

discussions trying to come to an agreement, when sometimes strong leadership is required to move things forward.

- Ensure that all measures to assist children include children who are disadvantaged and discriminated against. If necessary, after consultation with partners and children from these groups, additional measures/solutions may need to be implemented. Data must be collected about children who are disadvantaged and discriminated against in every data collection exercise and program. All data must be able to be disaggregated.
- Establish robust internal communication models (online and offline) - Make available and provide a platform for sharing of best practices but as well failures - Establish routines on how the lead agencies, pathfinder countries, etc. can engage with other members of the partnership and vice versa.
- Everyone must agree to abide by these Principles and if there are partnership issues then there must be an avenue for partners to resolve them by dialogue and agreement
- Focus on evidence programming. E.g if data indicate that most child violations are not addressed in the judicial system, then programming should invest more on prosecution.
- From my particular perspective it is build up better links between universities who are working on this topic and then start to build networks between the NGOs that these universities are working with. From my perspective a transparent and inclusive agenda brings universities together to share data and work together to improve the evidence base with children's welfare at the centre. I would be very keen to be part of this process and have some resources that I can contribute to this. I appreciate that this and most of my other comments are focused on preventing sexual violence. While this is my particular expertise and I have some funding to support this strand of work, it would also be useful to creat network of universities who are working on preventing all forms of violence agaisnt children. Too often universities are not researching this topic and/ or lessons from research and activities undertaken by NGO and governments are not incorporated into basic training of police, social work, welfare agencies, health. A network of universities advancing this mission would support the development of child centred evidence based practice and the incorporation of findings from the field into curriculum development
- Good communication and accessible materials
- Hold global webinars and virtual conferences to enable not only information sharing but exchange of timely ideas and successes.
- I am afraid I cannot come up with an innovative formula for this: needs to be somewhat centralised? Given that it is at global level, there must be a line cut up to how inclusive, what level the Partnership would like to be. This is easy with organisations that are international such as the UN Agencies and NGOs such as Save the Children and, Child Fund Alliance etc. However, when attempting to include partnerships at micro-level such as "leaders of faith, children and young people" coordination of these partners could get watered-down amongst the 'big' (in size and presence, not importance) partners. Need to be mindful of this but not sure myself how to find that balance.
- Identify 'champions' who are bold enough to explain mistakes and challenges, while remaining protected and secure in their reputation and job. Produce a range of information sharing

protocol- What'sApp groups, videos, infographics, briefs and relevant documentations. Make platform intuitively accessible; have filters for search topics (countries, locations, technical elements, etc). Have 'light' version for accessibility when internet is weak.

- If the possible partner is on Government level, there should probably be official memorandum for heads of Governments to know what are the opportunities or obligations. On the level of non-profit organisations, it is more flexible to be mutually understanding without memorandum. It is possible different countries might need different set of goals: to keep countries in development everybody need to have achievable goals and results.
- Inclusivity in respect of Deaf children and young people, their families and the Deaf community, is about quality communication in the mode of choice; results will occur if the Deaf children are fully accessed and engaged - most will not know the concept of abuse because having never accessed education, they don't have the comprehension or language skills to conceptualise abuse - this therefore necessitates the partnership needing to be enduring and tenacious, through which results will occur; transparency is about honesty - the partnership will need to be totally honest about what it can achieve and what it hasn't achieved, this will foster cohesion and the growth of a collective agency / platform; the partnership must document it's progress so that learning can be accumulated and acted upon.
- Involve children in measuring this Ensuring easy online access to in-depth practical learning Support funding for pilot programmes
- It is important to listen to opinions of all the stakeholders, share experience in the field and facilitate peer learning
- It is necessary to coordinate a large network of NGOs, authorities, experts and etc. This might reduce efficiency of the actions.
- It should take seriously its own values and principles, ensure that all partners are committed and are resourced properly to work accordingly, getting the needed information and platform to change ideas, sharing experiences. It seems to be obvious that much more reliable data, research, evidence is needed from all countries, regions and involving the non English speaking world, ensuring that all the information that is available in other languages than English, French or Spanish are also accessible. Involvement of children and parents should be essential. Helping the professionals, children, parents, community members and the media speaking the same language when it comes to child rights, protection, violence prevention etc. as the expressions, definitions, phrases used are often not meaning the same or are not understood, can be misinterpreted.
- It's all about the application of the best practices to uphold the rights of children. The social environments vary, so are the situations and circumstances in which the rights violations occur. The following points are vital: 1. Identification 2. Intervention 3. Prevention 4. Dissemination of information and knowledge.
- Key to this will be ensuring robust monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) measures and indicators are in place from the outset. These measures should be applicable to the work of Partnership as well as to the individual members and pathfinder countries. Partnership transparency towards different constituencies especially, children and youth, as well as their involvement in it, is important for an inclusive partnership that is accountable to its

prime beneficiaries as well as to their constituency. Partnership needs to be open to innovation and creative solutions and be prepared to trial things which can 'fail or be scaled'. It should be a platform for sharing results and learning in both the wide range of VAC issues themselves and approaches to tackling them.

- Listen, then Listen and Listen some more. Working together with suitable and local D/deaf agencies is key and then listen to them. Typically, hearing organisations tell the D/deaf what to do and to make this partnership work, the Partnership must listen.
- Much of the evidence on violence prevention is being produced by other initiatives and partnerships (see previous response). The Global Partnership is a bit out of step with all the evidence generation work being done by people like Rachel Jewkes and Lori Heise. There is a need to harmonise and coordinate the different initiatives. What the Global Partnership brings is a broader approach to violence prevention and response, since the public health researchers focus almost exclusively on violence prevention and largely ignore the violence response ("system") components.
- Network countries and regions to share experience that VAc prevention is feasible and each member of society has to participate
- Obviously and even beyond
- Partnership is needed to capitalize on what we are taking for the past few years
- Partnership needs to seriously consider how it integrates displaced children into the SDGs - inclusion of a Task Force on Children on the Move (with clear deliverables and tasks, that are time-bound) would go a long way in ensuring that the issues specific to displaced children are effectively incorporated into the work of the Partnership.
- Regular communications + joint action plans that include agencies working together + policy knowledge management
- Scale up good practices and multisectoral work required for these area of intervention. Campaigning that the failure of one stakeholders means the failure of the whole justice and social system to adequately respond to the needs of the children. Use of theory of change and results based framework would help to improve the work and promote integrity
- See above section
- Set up a monitoring mechanism, easy and concise enough to be utilised by national and local CSOs enable children's participation in this mechanism through partner CSOs at the national and local level
- Shared understanding mission and vision
- Sharing
- Start at the start. Many countries lack basic data on prevalence. This needs to be built up in order to measure progress. Do not rely solely on quantitative data but also have qualitative measures to understand what works, in what situations, and why. Involve children as much as possible in leading implementation. Do not forget hard-to-reach, insecure and emergency locations that are challenging to work within and pose many issues, but are essential to achieving our aims.

- Stay focused; share information; lobby thought leaders; speak to the public
- Taking action, commitment and ensure that all partners adhere will these principles and include them in their operations.
- The focus on Results based programming, though well-placed, has almost come to mean evidence that meets RCT standards, which can end up in excluding organic and indigenous practices that could contribute to reducing violence. Partnership needs to take a more holistic view of evidence and learning.
- The partnership must never lose focus
- The Partnership needs to be: - Accountable - Reliable - Timely in information sharing
- The Partnership needs to ensure it has proper inclusive principles - gaining input not just from large agencies, but from small or niche NGOs, both those working on the ground at national level and those working in the international sphere. Giving an equal voice to small and larger organisations will elicit a wider set of experiences, which can only enhance the knowledge of all parties involve and perhaps provide some innovative approaches to tackling violence against children on a wide scale. Ensuring programmes that are supported have proper baselines and evaluations to identify where strategies are having an impact is key.
- The Partnership needs to ensure that there is inclusion of different categories of children including children with Disabilities and children in refugee camps and settlement as these are more vulnerable by the fact that they are impaired and already going through extreme violence cause by conflict and disaster. The partnership should ensure that the results from different interventions are widely shared and publicized to aid continuous learning based on different contexts and regions. The Partnership should be open when it comes to issues of accountability in terms of methods, results, successes and failures and funding mechanisms if the Global fund to End Violence against children is actualized. The partnership should be open to learning from both success and failures from different countries with the intention of improving on models that have both worked and not worked.
- The Partnership needs to map what partners are doing, what is working, using which methods, and most importantly, how to tackle the chronic, complex problems of alienation, inequality, discrimination, intolerance and hatred that permeate societies around the world. The Partnership needs a Platform that includes TED-talk like dialogues with the world's most enlightened thinkers. It needs to connect not only members with other members, but members with policy makers and the public. It needs to spark a vast social media campaign that is owned and advanced by youth. It needs to point the way to accountability structures, enforcement mechanisms, and rule of law because, human nature being what it is, ending violence against children will require constant vigilance, awareness-raising, and commitment of resources and political will.
- The Partnership needs to: promote the need for more and more rigorous data have a continuous improvement focus, a strong feedback loop, bring together all the different sectors working on different forms of violence to bring about cohesion and understanding
- The Partnership should ensure that all partners have equal voice and have access to the information that is being shared within the Partnership. The Partnership should develop a clear and comprehensive definition about what violence against children means, and partners should

agree on basic international principles and standards (e.g. child-focused, recognition of children as rights holders, etc) they should always bear in mind. Further the Partnership should be clear about the actions it will take and attempt to foster a shared understanding of these actions amongst the Partnership.

- The Partnership would benefit from a better-developed communications strategy to ensure that all stakeholders are informed of developments and appropriately consulted in decision-making processes.
- The Partnership's rationale (as per the strategy document) appears to be in terms of the SDG mandate, so I want to confine this comment to the SDGs (and children). (Excuse the lengthy reply.) As I've said, the absence of violence against children in the MDGs was no impediment to strategically tackling it within that framework. It may have been an impediment for actors unable to engage meaningfully in higher-level planning and action, but that is no less a concern with the SDGs even with the inclusion of the violence target. The number of MDG goals, targets and indicators meant strategic focussing on what was most important (for example, MDG 7 had diverse targets but at country level largely focused on the water and sanitation targets -- fortunately, as this was where real impact could be achieved). But the SDGs are so much more 'catch-all' and less focused on a coherent purpose, that they are unworkable either as a viable package or in terms of overarching monitoring and implementation, so that 'cherry-picking' will be essential or there will be a post-hoc rationale to infer coherence (in much the same way, and despite widespread understanding, the MDGs never had a single rationale but the poverty goal came to be positioned as the focal 'purpose'). Whereas key MDGs proved elusive (even, for example, the target re poverty reduction -- unless we take a 'global' approach and are grateful to the quantitative impact of China and India!) various key SDGs are utterly unachievable (*elimination* of extreme poverty and gender inequity, *full* employment within a neoliberal economic context!!, etc). It is likely for such reasons that UNICEF has already (in 2014, subsequently reviewed) determined which SDGs are most pertinent to children, and will (I assume) focus on these at country and regional levels. This seems to me to be similarly important as a measure for the Partnership to embrace, maybe as a strategic violence-relevant sub-set of that UNICEF children's SDG framework. Another area of practice needing attention is that of the enormous opportunity cost of so many actors engaging in SDG-focused monitoring and planning, especially at the sub-national level. I understand the 'need' to stand apart from actors seen as 'problematic' (commonly: host country governments, but also key multilateral donors who may not preference many civil society actors for support and UN agencies that may often be viewed by NGOs/CSOs as 'competitors' if not funded by those agencies as 'implementing partners') if they are to find a resource base, but this carries huge costs in terms of compromising outcomes and impact for children. Similarly, the proliferation of the 'publish or perish' view of so many NGOs/CSOs diverts too many resources for the evidently primary purpose of attracting more funds ("evidently primary" due to the commonly negligible value-adding as distinct from staking out territory over friendly competitor agencies -- of the majority of such publications, even if nicely presented. This urge is, I suspect, likely to only increase within the SDG context, given the larger opportunities for so many groups to leverage space for themselves. If the Partnership cannot ensure much improved practice in this regard, then I would not anticipate great progress in the application of the associated principles.

- The partnership needs more of these survey so that its able to get new ideas o consolidate inclusiveness, I believe more of these platforms can more useful, you should be keen on such feed backs, try to get down those organizations or people you have involved see if the can add value to the partnership if yes bring them on board. If you partern with them do you see any results? if the answer is yes go a head with them, if they are not break the partnership, for transparency you need to be true to your self and your cause and ofcourse learnig is a continous process so keep in touch with your partners
- There has to be joint assessment to be conducted, planning and implementation, reviewing the impact and share best practices for further interventions.
- These are all good things, but the proof will lie in demonstrating that they are happening AND that they yield results.
- These principles are extremely important. International organisations often find themselves promoting certain measures because they seem compliant with international norms, without really being able to document whether they work, and without sufficient understanding of the factors that have positive or negative impact on their effectiveness. And most of the data on impact on issue such as VAC that I'm aware of concerns either a small number of rich countries, or small projects in poor countries that have a narrow focus and aims. Expanding the knowledge base would be a big step forward. It is important recognize that failures when they occur, and to analyse the lessons can be learned from them. Some degree of failure is to be expected, and it is essential to have a strong commitment to honest, objective assessment of the results. Identification of the reasons for failure or limited success should be recognized as a goal from the beginning, not as a reaction to things that don't work as expected. In addition, it is important to identify the aims of projects in ways that are both clear and realistic. Lack of clarity makes objective assessment of results difficult, while unrealistic aims increase the risk of negative assessments. Goals like eliminating VAC inevitably require long-term efforts, and placing too much emphasis on early assessments may lead to the abandonment of projects that could have positive results as difficulties are identified and corrective measures taken. The success or failure of initiatives and reasons therefore should be assessed in by those responsible for implementation of a project, and then reviewed by external assessors. External assessors must understand the substance. An excessively formal approach to assessment should be avoided, as they sometimes shed little light on what actually happened and why. Similarly, the tendency to use only a small number of indicators to measure success or failure should be avoided, since indicators need to be appreciated in their context, and reliance on too few can lead to misleading conclusions.
- These principles are not clearly elucidated in the Strategy document. It is difficult to discern them among all the other lists in the document. The hardest problem is the current fragmentation of knowledge. Knowledge management is clearly the key to the effective functioning of the Partnership.
- To ensure transparency the Patnership needs to share openly all successes and failures. This will be very important to learn and progress. The Partnership must work to ensure the inclusion of all vulnerable and marginalised children. There must be meaningful global children's participaton. Explore the collective contribution from across sectors that can be made to strengthen the knowledge base; Learn from networks and platforms for accountability and measurement, such as the International Children in Sport Safeguarding Founders Group

- To remain committed to the most vulnerable children at all times and keep their needs at the forefront of decision-making and priority-setting. To ensure that all approaches are evidence-based and focused on effectiveness of impact. To prioritise and resource M&E to continually improve and refine approaches. To continually strive to enrol (not just engage but ENROL) new partners into the process in order to build a meaningful and powerful movement that is multi-sectoral. To listen to other opinions and learn.
- Try to involve as much as possible universities / research institutions as pro active members = the cpcnetwork.org. (Child Protection Learning Group, supported by Colombia University of Chicago). There are national cpc networks in 5 countries: Uganda, Liberia, Sri Lanka, Colombia and Burkina Faso. A pathfinder country should have or want to such a network. Translation into child friendly information the learnings etc is one of the biggest task, make the information accessible and understandable for all.
- We fully support these principles. As a further step, the Global Partnership could promote these principles among others responsible for guaranteeing children's rights.
- We need to engage partners in having a common strategy that would appear as mainstreaming in all programmings. Set of training, indicators to be included in program development and monitoring.
- Widespread communication for the first. Incorporating evaluation into absolutely everything for the last.
- The Global Partnership and its members must work to ensure and promote the inclusion of all vulnerable and/or marginalized children and youth both in the design and implementation of a strategy.

Consider strengthening inclusion definition to effectively build in equality and equity and align with children's rights; Explore the framework of inclusion which encompasses contextual definitions and considerations to support countries where practice, laws or policy conflicts with the UNCRC,

The principle of inclusivity must be supported by meaningful participatory approaches engaging children and young people.

One recommendation is for the Global Partnership to ensure transparency of members' and partners' failures, as well as successes, using a non-judgmental approach and transparency as to where research evidence does not support the approach of the Partnership or partners.

Explore the collective contribution from across sectors that can be made to strengthen the knowledge base; Learn from networks and platforms for accountability and measurement, such as the International Children in Sport Safeguarding Founders Group and other broader, high profile international development agendas that are highly prolific currently such as that of FGM, and the lessons that can be learnt to ensure the proposed work is high impact.

Transparency: Explore the quality ingredients to build and foster foundation of trust for sharing strengths, areas for improvement, and process dialogue

Determine how a model of transparency can build in confidentiality and larger learning lessons across states, organizations, and peoples

Further integrate children's explicit role as members of the partnership implementation process

- **Inclusive:** The consultation participants explicitly linked the Global Partnership's principle of inclusivity to the principle of universality. The Global Partnership and its members must work to ensure and promote the inclusion of vulnerable and/or marginalized children, including, but not limited to, children and young people who are economically deprived or disadvantaged; children on the move, including displaced, refugee and migrant children; children from rural areas and children with disabilities. The principle of inclusivity must be supported by meaningful participatory approaches engaging children and young people. A recommendation to the Partnership would be the development and dissemination of clear guidelines on facilitating meaningful participation. These guidelines should be contextualised according to plural settings, to best enable meaningful input of children and young people according to their own context – as part of meaningful stakeholder engagement practices, children and young people should be fully supported to understand the processes and issues they are participating in or being consulted on – in order to be empowered to put forward solutions. Meaningful participation processes are further dependent upon adequate resources and timelines, and the avoidance of constraints in design that prevent such processes being truly child- and youth-voice driven.

Results: The Global Partnership and its members are well placed to provide strong guidance and quality management, aligned to the SDG indicator framework, on the collection of data and evidence; and carrying out monitoring and evaluation. Research guidelines and capacity building should support child- and youth-centred agendas and ensure that research is impact-focused and conducted with and for, and not 'on' children. Existing research and knowledge should be leveraged as an evidence-base for policy recommendations and implementation models supported by the Partnership. The consultation participants noted the major progress in recent years in the development of applicable monitoring and evaluation tools and indicators. A key role for Partnership would be supporting the capacity of different partners in the effective application and use of these tools – to enable comparisons at the global level of 'apples with apples.' A results-focused approach should be focused upon measuring the 'things that make a difference,' including societal or community norms and values – things that can be complex to measure and evaluate. Thus a good focus for the work of the Partnership would be in supporting the capacity of partners and actors in effective impact-measurement. Guidance should be underpinned by and aligned to the International Charter for Ethical Research Involving Children. The Global Partnership should support the interconnections and cross-sector collaboration in results-based approaches, between researchers and academics, civil society and government actors.

Transparent: Participants discussed the ability of the partnership to 'embrace dissent' and a plurality of views. One recommendation is for the Global Partnership to ensure transparency of members' and partners' failures, as well as successes, and transparency as to where research evidence does not support the approach of the Partnership or partners. Thus the partnership should embrace uncomfortable realities and challenges – to ensure open dialogue, facilitate constructive learning approaches and foster innovative and solutions-focused approaches to issues.

Learning: A focus on learning should incorporate lessons from longer-term processes in order to best strengthen the movement – building on established expertise and communities of practice

at the international, national and local levels. The principle of 'learning' should recognise learning as a dynamic and iterative process – and include an emphasis on quality. A suggestion from participants was that the role of the Global Partnership be expanded to act as a global 'hub of excellence' that not only directly generates and disseminates learnings, but acts to collate and disseminate external learning and knowledge – including facilitating cross-sectoral learnings and best practices from complementary fields, beyond child-rights and protection (including education, psychology, economics, etc.). The Partnership could also look to facilitate horizontal learning among partners. A recommendation would be for the Partnership to share learnings on successful models and approaches from other SDG Global Partnerships. Aligned to discussions regarding the principle of transparency, the principle of learning should also apply to discussions of learnings from ineffective practice or failures, as well as best practice and success.

- We endorse these principles and think the Partnership is demonstrating good progress towards fulfilling them through the current processes.
- Le partenariat doit effectuer des visites régulières (surprises si possible) afin de s'assurer que les principes sont vraiment respectés de la plateforme; et faire des recommandations si besoin se fait sentir.
- Il faut définir une charte de conduite et un manuel de procédure administrative et financière au besoin.
- Insister sur la transparence et la redevabilité; continuer le plaidoyer pour plus d'appui et de synergie
- L'application de la politique de tolérance Zéro envers toute forme de violence, la synergie des partenaires pour une réponse cohérente et concertée
- Le partenaire doit respecter les engagements pris et suivre de près le bon déroulement des activités
- Le partenariat devra dans la mesure du possible permettre aux organisations membres de retrouver régulièrement afin d'échanger les expériences sur leur travail respectif et s'assurer que les expériences échangées bénéficient aux enfants dans leurs milieux respectifs. Le partenariat doit aussi organiser de temps en temps organiser des formations et renforcement des capacités des membres pour qu'elles soient à mesure de mettre en pratique ces principes. Nous pensons aussi que le partenariat devra organiser des actions de suivi pour s'assurer que tout est mis en œuvre pour la protection des enfants victimes de la violence.
- Le partenariat doit accompagner et renforcer la capacité des organisations qui travaillent pour mettre fin à la violence envers les enfants.
- Le partenariat doit assurer le financement des programmes de protection, de participation et de promotion des droits de l'enfant dans toutes les domaines. Avoir un point focal dans chaque pays avec une équipe de 5 personnes pour assurer le suivi et l'évaluation de ces programmes dans chaque pays
- Les organisations impliquées dans ce partenariat doivent s'engager à travers la mise en œuvre d'un outil capable de mesurer chaque action découlée de nos objectifs. Les résultats doivent être connus de tous, pour y arriver

- Mettre en place des bases de données adaptés au contexte, facile à utiliser et les analyser.
mettre en commun les analyses pour suivre les tendances et utiliser ses données dans le cadre du plaidoyer s assurer d une bonne représentation de tous les profils impliqués
- Multiplier les débats et la dissémination des bonnes pratiques
- Partager et diffuser les savoirs concernant les bienfaits de l'éducation médiatique et de la réduction du temps-écrans.
- Pour assurer le respect de ses principes le partenariat doit plus assurer efficacement la protection et la sécurité de l'enfant dans toutes les activités surtout en situation d'urgence;
Renforcer la lutte contre la violence envers les enfants et insinuer au gouvernement de protéger et faire appliquer les droits de l'enfant.
- Travailler a fond sur les thematique des droits d'Enfant
- Ampliar la cobertura y alcance del sistema o plataforma, multiplicando el número de asociados e interesados, incluyendo entes oficiales de los Estados. Con una mayor promoción y difusión de los logros, incluyendo testimonios de las partes y mejor forma de transmitir boletines o estados semestrales o anuales de los objetivos logrados.
- Anexando personas que quieran compromiso no reconocimientos porque el éxito está en poder ayudar a crecer a otros y no en crecer nosotros por aquellas personas que tienen necesidad de calidad de vida. si nos caemos están otro en el camino que harán menos peso a la carga y si es carga lo q te hace caer detente por completo porque cuando haces lo q amas nunca será para ti un peso al contrario es un privilegio y la razón de tu existir.
- Apoyar las iniciativas de sus aliados.
- Aprendiendo juntos, tomando en cuenta la realidad de todas las personas con el principio de la inclusividad: inclusión de personas con discapacidad y sus organizaciones. Incluir el tema de la discapacidad a todos niveles, incluyendo el levantamiento de datos desagregados por género, edad y discapacidad
- Asumir la función de liderar la constitución de una red que entrelace a los países y organizaciones de la sociedad civil que conforman la Alianza para garantizar la inclusión de todos, la circulación de información, experiencias, lecciones aprendidas, resultados generando un intercambio constructivo y respetuoso que fortalezca a todos y a cada uno de los que la integran, a la vez que organiza la agenda para dar cumplimiento a los objetivos que la Alianza se propone para la erradicación de la violencia en el 2030
- Buscar identificar mayores complementariedades y fortalezas de unos u otros, de manera que aquellos que tengan mayores fortalezas en unos aspectos puedan generar el valor agregado a través de su enfoque en ello y a la vez identificar en conjunto como estas fortalezas particulares complementan las debilidades de otros.
- Cada experiencia aporta oportunidades, aprender de ellas es un valor para crecer.
- Con respecto al trabajo preventivo instruir a los padres, docentes y personal adscrito al sistema de protección no solamente sobre la violencia, sino también darles herramientas efectivas (una vez sucedido el hecho) sobre como comportarse en distintos escenarios.
- Continuar con información en español

- convocar a todos los actores y asumir el compromiso de vincularse de forma real y permanente en la alianza.
- Desarrollar diálogos interactivos, apoyar el trabajo de las organizaciones en los países a través de la labor comunitaria, fundamentalmente aquellas que tienen entre sus objetivos la promoción de los derechos del niño y el cumplimiento de los preceptos de la Convención, en consonancia con el ODS 16, en el marco de una nueva Agenda. - Desarrollar intercambios de buenas prácticas de acciones desde la sociedad civil. - Instar a la implementación plena de la Convención del Niño y sus Protocolos I y II.
- Generar acciones sobre todo en relación a altos niveles de políticas nacionales e internacionales Construir una red de aliados que permita materializar los principios a nivel mundial
- Generar buenos canales de comunicación, con regularidad, lenguaje práctico y concreto y sencillez de acceso. * propiciar encuentros regionales entre actores para una cultura de alianza, compartir y solidaridad. * desarrollar espacios de intercambio entre experiencias concretas (incluyendo, donde sea posible, los propios niños y niñas y sus responsables) ya sea entre países, regiones u organizaciones. * proveer de insumos de calidad para ayudar en la elaboración de política pública y en procesos generales de sensibilización de la población en general.
- Generar una plataforma simple, amigable y accesible, para interacción y hacer aportes
- Llegar a acuerdos sobre la generación y uso de datos e información comparable. Dar apertura a sociedad civil ya organizada pero también otras expresiones de sociedad civil con otras formas de más flexibles de organización
- Llevarlo a la práctica
- Mantener informados a los miembros sobre espacios de capacitación para personas afectadas por violencia Mantener informados a los miembros sobre espacios responsables para canalización Otorgar material didáctico para difusión de los derechos de los niños
- Mantener una comunicación bilateral en la que los involucrados aporten, pero también reciban retroalimentación, crear espacios de fortalecimiento profesional y capacitación para quienes vayan a intervenir en el trabajo, crear estrategias en las que se consoliden los compromisos personales y no que los participantes se capaciten y a la primera de cambios dejen el trabajo botado, finalmente y lo más importante insistir en lograr estrategias que permitan estar impactando en la política pública para que ésta sea realmente un aliado y no un obstáculo en nuestro quehacer.
- Promover a nivel de gobierno la creación de las instancias de trabajo con participación de representantes del sector público y privado que motiven acciones coordinadas interinstitucionalmente Concientizar acerca de la magnitud y repercusión del tema de la violencia en la formación del niño
- Promover la alianza distribuyéndola entre los entes involucrados, intercambiar soluciones
- Reuniones de intercambio y comunicación con los asociados. - Escucha de las necesidades y demandas de quienes han estado en una situación de violencia, fundamentalmente de niños, niñas y adolescentes, para así mejorar conforme lo que ellos necesitan y no solo conforme lo que podemos transmitir los operadores.

- Seguir con la vinculación con diferentes organizaciones además de analizar la razón de ser de cada una de ellas, mediante vinculaciones y convenios escritos.
- Socializar toda la estrategia a todo nivel para poder contribuir juntos en la erradicación de la violencia contra la niñez
- Trabajo de vinculación con diversas instancias y organizaciones para compartir experiencias
- Un sistema que genere indicadores de gestión

Q13. How can we provide a platform that enables all partners to work together effectively?

- 1. Developing operational policies and practices. 2. Sharing the results-based products and how to implement these and adapt them to different contexts and cultures. 3. An open-access clearing house of all research, and resources and evaluation studies. 4. Ensure that the platform is inclusive and also puts in the centre the voices of children and young people.
- 1. We can have online conference of experience sharing 2. There should be regional, Sub regional, national and districts partners or alliance that meet periodically to share ideas, their success failures and challenges in implementing the principles.
- A space to address questions, suggestions and technical support. Also a space of financial support agencies.
- Accommodate diversity of strengths of different organizations
- All partners must be invited and supported as necessary to participate meaningfully and effectively. For women and girls with disability and Disabled People's Organisations, this means the availability of all information in accessible formats (for example, in Word and not PDF only) and the provision of other supports where necessary (participants to be asked if any supports are required for meaningful and effective participation).
- An active platform needs constant moderation by the Partnership, pulling in the partners and participants, and very regular events. Otherwise it will fizzle.
- As an outsider, it's difficult to imagine what the needs of the partners on the global level and in the first few flagship countries will be, during the initial stage of building the partnership. In the medium term and long-term, it probably would be useful to have separate areas for knowledge sharing for each of the building blocks. In some areas, in particular legal protection, thought should to how to link with existing databases, or how to design the Partnership's knowledge sharing platform so that it is complementary to existing ones. (UNICEF has a database on legislation concerning children, for example, but it is only available to UNICEF staff.) Some institution or person (a gardener?) would need to take responsibility for each area, to make sure the information made available is reliable and up to data. It should be accessible to the public, and users should be able to contact managers to report inaccuracies or newer information. Ideally, in the longer term, some parts of the knowledge platform should provide information in Arabic, French and Spanish, as well as English.
- Ask participants of the best way to ensure their participation and accept that different actors will choose to participate in different ways. This must be enabled and not discriminatory, nor perceived as discriminatory.

- Biding fluxograms, guidelines with specific roles and responsibilities could help improvements in these area as well as using some international, regional and local discussion forums or meetings to get commitments from each and every key actor
- Bring together the key movers and shakers across different platforms and try to consolidate the work across different platforms. Harmonise definitions and concepts and establish exchange and coordination mechanisms to ensure we are speaking with one voice. There are also too many tensions between violence against children and violence against women communities of practice. we are just undermining each other if we can't overcome these differences. We need to speak with one voice and provide clear leadership and guidance to governments and practitioners
- Broaden the alliance and partnership between the North and South regional bodies. Currently, the coordinators of the Global partnership are mainly from donor countries, programme countries have been significantly sidelined. Mobilize for resources beyond the traditional donors
- Build capacity of all stakeholders
- By ensuring that different cultures and practices are adequately represented.
- By recognizing and respecting the peculiarities of every partner and responding to issues accordingly
- By setting basic shared principles, objectives and rules on which to build the partnership. By identifying how partners could benefit their beneficiaries from the partnerships
- By unity on solutions and by making solutions positive and values-based.
- Collaborative workspaces
- Communication tools using new tech or social media tools
- Consider a combination of online dialogue and conferences. Split the issues up (eg, trafficking, child labor, bullying, etc.) and convene working groups around them. Require these groups to conduct an inventory of effective practices and promising solutions. Offer opportunities for working together on funded projects that will utilize these practices and solutions.
- Consultation process could be organised virtually.
- Create an on line forum and an annual regional conference for learning and sharing experiences.
- Create funds for international meetings and calls, in addition to the good website outreach already in place
- Create interest groups on end violence against children at national level to continue advocacy regional declaration to end violence against children National policy commitment to end violence against children Rank countries based on violence indicator
- Create work groups on separate topics where each partner can share their findings as basis for discussion and then sharing the findings and feedback with all parties. Organize work shops for all partners on certain topics that provide recommendations on best practices etc.
- Data Collection
- Diversity and flexibility in medium of communication, methods and tools that may be taken by national and local CSOs to fit to their needs and VAC issues particular to their constituency

- Embrace a non-operational status - foster and facilitate connections and learning and building a joint vision - showcase and support leaders and organizations to advance the work
- Ensure that every Partner has access to all information around decision-making processes and ability to contribute in a timely manner.
- First of all, with mutual respect towards all partners. Even though some countries are more developed in the field of child protection, other countries should still keep their right to decide what are the best ways to achieve their goals. Also countries should be able to choose their mentors, as there are historical and political backgrounds. More developed countries could be able to support developing countries or projects for these countries financially but it should be a possibility not a demand of any kind, as it might decrease the interest for co-work.
- Giving the mandate to SCI country offices--->National NGOs/C SOs/FOBS/Professional Societies-->Society Institutions -----> to community structures
- Governance structure of partnership need to be representative of all constituencies. Decision making powers and rules should be developed with safeguards to ensure that bigger or stronger stakeholders can have majority of vote. The information on key decisions, principles of working and progress achieved needs to be clearly communicated and made public. Partnership needs to create space through Task Forces and Working Groups that will allow partners to contribute and influence agenda. This can enhance the sense of ownership and facilitate stronger partnership.
- Governance structures should reflect and be representative of the different stakeholders, not in their personal capacity, but rather as representatives of their respective organizations, research institutes, donor and/or foundations. This is the modality of work most familiar to stakeholders & is the most effective.
- Have clarity about the purpose of the Partnership.
- Have regular consultations, webinars, e-conferences etc. using digital technologies and social media. While also building in for those without digital access. Have clear points of contact, ways to engage with others to learn and share. Ensure the partnership is truly global with representation from all sectors and regions.
- I think it would be important to have ongoing freeware methods such as list serves or chatrooms or project management software (such as Slack) that would allow the Partners to get to know one another and interact on a regular basis to allow for the inclusivity and trust building to be effective. This kind of alternative would stop a flow of emails into everyone's overly full email boxes and it could be included at the beginning so everyone learning curve could happen during the same time period and it would minimize time change problems.
- I'm not sure.
- Information sharing and online communication like this one
- Innovative web-page and online conference
- It brings all partners on board use to the same strategy to address the issue
- It is important to ensure that the Global Partnership builds on and is representative of the key stakeholders in ending violence against children. This includes ensuring that the governance structures are set up with adequate representation of different organisations playing key roles in

preventing and responding to violence against children. Action by governments should be centrally placed in the work of the group, and there should be a concrete effort to bring in and give space to partners with different areas of expertise.

- It needs to look at creative ways to ensure broad participation from grassroots civil society organisations and movements, in particular those who are normally not invited to sit at the table at UN discussions. This cannot necessarily be fulfilled by international NGOs; it needs to come from the ground.
- Maintain an always updated website and distribute bulletins
- Make all partners communicate, either one to one, either to all. Be accessible and communicate in different ways for and about those who want to share proven result-based solutions, for example: Create and promote a virtual 'Hyde Park' where everyone can talk. Create an App for mobile phones Create a Website and newsletter and yearly support materials for the global action etc Make children spokesmen, let them present the world report on children's etc (UN General Assembly)
- Make it open access Look at the common components not the issue e.g. the provision of health not just the provision of health for GBV survivors Try not to have too many different sub-groups/lines too much gets lost in too many sub-groups Cross reference and mainstream linkages
- Need to create a friendly and respectful environment where all partners can feel they are treated equally.
- Needs to be as simple as possible. Partnerships are expensive to operate and can become very time consuming for members - lots of consultation, word smithing, not many tangible results
- Networking across different sectors, I think.
- On line activities are useful Annual conference with work streams brings people together Shared ethics frameworks for engaging with children who have been affected by violence
- Online platform is important - and from time to time organizing summits, conferences etc in order to know the others in person which possibly would enable contact in practice...
- Online platform with exchange of experience and information between the partners would be very useful. An annual meeting/workshop on specific topic could strengthen cooperation and impact
- Online platforms that are easy to navigate, access, and not perceived to be driven by a few agencies only Establish country-level or even more micro-level forums Some face-to-face at a global level Partner with and make use of existing platforms like the Child Protection Working Group and the WHO Violence Prevention Alliance. The more these groups can synchronize the better to avoid fracturing and too many separate approaches.
- Online reporting and regional meetings
- Provide a strategic approach to bringing people together at and across different levels Supportive Provide a learning space Needs to have impact and built on principles of adult learning needs to listen to children needs to be inclusive
- Provides regular forums and meetings for constant communication and discussions.

- Regional platforms, possibly in rel to regional CR and Hr mechanisms such AC, EU, IAHRC, ASEAN etc or rel to regional prominent civ soc actors to support and lead f ex Afr Child Policy Forum Set up networks with child and youth led coalitions and org's, f ex AEJT in West Africa and REDLAMYC in Latin America. Invite them and engage them.
- Regular face-to-face meetings in country visits Regular updates
- Regular meetings, share of information, and common training, we will set up the same goals
- See above.
- Set up small, inter-partner groups to work on pertinent issues together to bring about cohesion and an understanding of one anothers' skills, expertise and agency personality. Hold regular face-to-face practical meetings that have clear outputs and outcomes for participants, making the expectation that they 'roll out' the learning inherent rather than forced and resource/ time/ budget heavy.
- Stronger regional presence, as against a centralized global presence.
- Support National and regional and international networks
- Taking up a particular issue for discussion and receive responses and feed back on responses. Take up a research or study on particular issue like corporal punishment in High Schools, inviting interested people to be partners in carrying out the work etc may be attempted.
- The added value of the Partnership would be to create a new space where governments, UN agencies, civil society, foundations, multilateral and bilateral donors can share resources, ideas, learning, successes and challenges. The Partnership could play a convening role which will help those involved to work together on designing and piloting new innovative approaches to ending violence against children. Specific areas could include: dis-aggregated data collection; effective monitoring of children at risk – including those in institutional care or otherwise living outside households; financing the reforms of child protection systems – including deinstitutionalisation programmes and; services to support vulnerable families.
- The Partnership should establish a coordinating mechanism across all the regions with the intention of actualizing the diverse role that it intends to play in achieving results and outcomes at regional and country level. Setting clear and well articulated objectives and the deliverable expected of different partners from different regions and countries.
- The platform need to be flexible and open to all partners to share or learn. There must be an account opened by particular applicant and kept monitored on what anyone can post or share. There must a monthtly updates some excited posts or shared initiative.
- Thematic and regional groups and alliances. Information sharing. User-friendly and approachable website, making it easy to connect with local NGOs or others working in similar areas or regions.
- There are examples of other networks or platforms that could guide the work of this partnership such as: Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE), Genocide Prevention Taskforce, Girls not Brides Partnership
- There are several known ways, consultations, conferences, meetings, Internet based platforms, media etc. however the most vulnerable groups of children, parents, families, communities and

professionals often do not have access to these or are not in a position to express their views, share their experiences.

- There should be performance indicators for each partner, you can organise web seminars for all partners to meet and discuss important issues
- This is another million-dollar-question. From my experience working with several stakeholders (eg UNCT and Government counterparts in UNDAF and in Peacebuilding Trust Fund/ Priority Plan), effectiveness of the partnership gets affected when there are many different opinions on the how to do things but everyone involved always agree on the why. Therefore, the Partnership needs to keep reminding partners about the common goal of preventing violence and protecting children when there are discords.
- This is challenging. It is essential that the platform is equitable and not dominated by the usual mega-NGOs who struggle to truly address the challenge of disability because it is convoluted and involved. It slows things down. Effective delivery of the partnership programme / activity is about defining, carefully and clearly, what the partnership is looking to achieve and the steps required to ensure realisation. This will require some executive thinking and decision making re. the form of the platform, its composite membership and its routes to 'market'. This will entail determining a platform that is able to configure, present and realise multi-level strategies for success.
- Understand the communication barriers; cultural differences of D/deaf people and hearing people; the linguistics of sign language compared to English/other languages. And understand that living in a deaf world is very different to that in the hearing world but access needs to be equal so that both worlds can live in harmony and care for each other. PLOD have a strategy which can be easily replicated by other police services and with the unique partnership with DK1, they can scope and coordinate suitable agencies to achieve the principles and objectives in protecting D/deaf children. No-one else is so focussed on D/deaf CYP.
- User-friendly, low bandwidth, and unconditional access to an internet-based platform
- We can provide a real time platform for example we can provide a virtual platform for everyone to come together and communicate and act together.
- We have at disposal different means of communication that could enable to bring people together and work together (skype, google document, etc.). We need to ensure focal points and taskforces are in place
- With a broad range of Partners, it would likely be helpful to create working groups of similarly-focused organisations to focus on their niche area (e.g. sexual violence, corporal punishment, violence against children with disabilities, etc.).
- Workshops nationwide
- Through regular communications, such as a combination of a newsletter, up-to-date website and social media. The platform could also include webinars which could be a helpful way to encourage collaboration and sharing good practice. The Partnership could encourage sub-platforms with specific types of partners, such as national alliances, national human rights institutions, global NGOs, etc.

- A vous de juger sur base des objectifs a atteindre, la promotion du partage de l'information/ la communication
- Coalition d'organisation de travailler en sinergie
- Des sorties et des communications
- Il faut une plateforme inclusive et participative.
- Je propose une plateforme internationale, représentée dans chaque continent et dans chaque pays mais piloter par les jeunes actifs, engagés et motivés qui depuis leurs enfants se battent pour l'intérêt supérieur des enfants
- La plateforme que nous proposons est d'impliquer la société civile des pays d'Afrique de l'Est pour travailler efficacement de concert.
- Le partenariat doit s'assurer que la plateforme mise en place est vraiment inclusive (les personnes handicapées doivent y être représentées) et que celle - ci est décentralisée jusqu'au niveau local. Sous la coordination du partenariat, la plateforme doit se voir reconnaître une autonomie des dirigeants étatiques dans l'exercice de leur mission. cela permettra d'obtenir facilement les plaintes/ dénonciations de toutes formes de violence
- Nous pouvons proposer une Plate-forme Multi-acteurs à tous les partenaires afin de travailler ensemble et efficacement.
- Que les organisations membres se regroupent dans un réseau où elles auront à se retrouver et échanger leurs expériences spécifiques.
- Une page web consacrée aux échanges concernant les bienfaits de la réduction (éducative) du temps-écrans et l'interdiction de la publicité ciblant les enfants.
- Une plateforme de rencontre d'échange et de partage pour tous les partenaires
- Une plateforme en ligne sera nécessaire afin de faire la mise en commun des résultats par pays et par continent.
- Webminar mais surtout conférences régionales ou sous régionales
- A través de las redes sociales intercambiar experiencias. - Trabajar con organizaciones de base con trabajo comunitario eficiente y que constituyen buenas prácticas. - Instando al diálogo y la cooperación entre la sociedad civil y los Gobiernos, respetando la legislación nacional. - Promoviendo el intercambio de experiencias con organizaciones, redes y asociaciones que dedican su trabajo a la defensa y garantía de la infancia.
- A través de establecer de manera formal y física la alianza, establecimiento claro y en común acuerdo de los objetivos, metas de la misma, y definir una estructura de trabajo o formas de intervención en la que cada uno tenga bien claro lo que le corresponde hacer como parte de dicha alianza. Tipo definir puestos y funciones que estructuran el todo y fin último de lo que se pretende hacer.
- A través del acuerdo de indicadores comunes cuali - cuantitativos
- Además de las telecomunicaciones y la web, creando contrapartes nacionales y/o regionales
- Al participar se está permitiendo la colaboración de todos.

- Brindando accesibilidad en su plataforma para personas con discapacidad con información clara para niños
- Con una plataforma amigable pero basada en compromisos firmes
- Consensos entre OSC, gobiernos y comunidades Articulaciones en distintos niveles. contar con un posicionamiento común de todos los integrantes
- Ganar la voluntad política y institucionalizar la decisión política de conferirle carácter prioritario al tema. Que cada representante disponga del apoyo de sus instituciones de origen y cuentas con poder decisorio Involucrar ONG laicas y religiosas y formar su integrantes en el tratamiento del tema
- Generando a través de la plataforma la articulación y el intercambio de experiencias y prácticas, la reflexión conjunta entre los diferentes programas estatales, instituciones de la sociedad civil que trabajan en la protección de derecho, para compartir lecciones aprendidas, de tal manera de generar un entramado de trabajo que no solo nutra a los profesionales que están en el campo sino que posibilite abordar el efecto que produce en ellos la intervención en situaciones de violencia. Promoviendo un foro que permita la actualización constante y la socialización de contenidos de interés para los diferentes actores que conforman la Alianza. La plataforma debería permitir el ingreso de los profesionales más allá de su pertenencia a un programa, institución.
- Hay que crear acuerdos y compromisos, y hacer seguimiento de los mismos, donde todos los involucrados cooperen en la resolución de conflictos, la falta de apoyo de parte de los distintos entes gubernamentales y responsables de estas medidas hace mella en una solución, oportuna, debida y adecuada.
- Informando
- Informando a través de redes y con encuentros periodicos de revisión de resultados.
- Mediante vinculaciones acertadas y firmadas por los representantes legales.
- Plataforma no sólo virtual, pero también con conexiones regionales o nacionales de aprendizaje presencial, intercambio y creación de alianzas. * plataforma no sólo informativa, también de aprendizaje virtual con cursos o seminarios específicos sobre los temas de la alianza (webinars).
- Sensibilizando, incorporando a todos al trabajo y con un mismo fin la niñez libre de abuso y explotación. compromiso y mas compromiso.
- Sería importante usar la tecnología y mantener información constante entre los miembros de la alianza y la comunidad en general. Usar redes sociales, twitter, facebook entre otros
- Una plataforma donde nos encontremos todos sin importar el país al cual pertenecemos, solo nos une un mismo horizonte. Que podamos intercambiar experiencias y aprender mutuamente para fortalecernos y superar debilidades reforzando las fortalezas.
- Una plataforma virtual y reuniones anuales
- Usar plataformas existentes para apalancar. Fomentar nuevas expresiones de Sociedad Civil que puedan ser parte de la alianza, incluida la empresa privada
- Yo creo que se ha hecho un buen trabajo, pero tal vez fortalecer un poco más el tema de la generación de conocimiento entre los aliados, definir cuales son los aspectos en los que algunas

organizaciones puedan tener mayores fortalezas que a través de su aporte en estos temas y el vínculo con otras fortalezas de las otras organizaciones en el tema, generen un mayor valor agregado en la misión conjunta de terminar con la violencia contra la niñez.

Q14. How could being part of the Partnership and working together with other partners improve your ability to work effectively for children?

- 1. Having access to quality, evidence informed resources and accompanying evaluations to support our work with children and families and the training and support of professionals from all disciplines who work in this field. 2. Joint work on large scale projects - especially relating to the sustainable development goals.
- 1. Capacity building supports to bring behavioral and attitudinal change 2. Coordination to use resources from different angles 3. Involve children and their say in designing and planning of interventions 4. Increase the funding base
- A major benefit would be to learn from other initiatives and experiences in other countries as well as feel part of a global movement.
- Access to more knowledge about what works to help reduce VAC, based on the experience of countries, including sound data, would be invaluable to my work, and enable me to more effective in helping the counterparts I work with in the future. Two specific kinds of knowledge that would be useful to me are (1) data on the impact of laws against VAC (2) examples of good data collection systems on VAC, especially ones that are implemented in countries that have limited resources.
- Access to technical tools, peoples' knowledge, time and experiences. Shared information; needs assessments, pilot project findings, sympathetic donors, etc.
- Again it goes back to the humanitarian and development divide, if the partnership can help build capacity and resilience to respond to violence in all settings and as part of emergency preparedness there would less need for response and hopefully less violence because prevention will be targeting emergencies as well as non-emergencies.
- As a global forum for sharing good practice, the Partnership could be an important reference source which would assist Lumos and other organisations advocating for an end to the institutionalisation of children. In particular, the learning and monitoring of the progress envisaged for pathfinder countries would be useful in demonstrating successful approaches. The Partnership should be well-placed to advise countries on disaggregation of data and how to monitor children at risk of violence, including those in institutions. This will help identify the scale of the problem and help donors and multilateral agencies work together with countries to develop plans to address it.
- ATSA's mission is the prevention of sexual abuse. Currently our contribution to this task, it to add services to a very high risk and under-served group of individuals-- those who are at risk of reoffending. Being a member of the partnership will allow the organization to find ways of being more involve in primary prevention in addition to the work that we already do. We are particularly interested in developing evidence based interventions for individuals who are looking for help and intervention services before they act out sexually (both adults and

juveniles). Being a member of the partnership will allow us to share what we learn and so hopefully others will not have to reinvent the same wheel.

- Becoming active and engaged.
- Being able to identify risk, threat and harm is pivotal in protecting children so being able to draw from experience and models in other places, can only improve our response to their needs. In addition, information sharing across borders is important to pursue those individuals or organised crime groups that abuse children. Having one key global message with shared terminology in a visual way so that all D/deaf people understand it will show consistency and accessibility.
- Being part of partnership amplifies our voice when working with governments and other decision makers. It enables us to come to a joint position, align our investments in interventions that yield results and to stand behind same messages that can shift the public opinions that tolerate VAC. Together we can orchestrate stronger movement that will create demand for change at all levels.
- Better knowledge on VAC and access to expertise on VAC from partnership members
- By having access to information and advices from experts
- By learning from each other, knowing each other and if relevant forming multipartnerships in certain geographic intervention areas and fields of each (health, education, social, etc.) making (disabled) child protection a cross cutting issue for all. It is the strategy we follow for developing inclusive education. Involve everyone from the start: grassroot level, local authorities, municipalities, active NGO's, Ministries, etc
- Collective and collaborative action can be influential
- DeafKidz International's participation in the partnership, as a Deaf led organisation, will ensure an authentic, authoritative and evidence led input to the global challenge of violence against Deaf children and young people which is endemic. Membership of the partnership will enable us to advocate on behalf of Deaf children to ensure all partnership / partner, planned and implemented, programmatic activity is accessible and inclusive. Thereby, positively reducing the risk and susceptibility of Deaf children to violence.
- Develop strategic partnerships to critically interrogate what has been achieved in the children's sector in the region over a period of years and what new models, strategies can be employed to improve the lives of the various categories of children who are vulnerable. At the same time look at the emerging child protection issues.
- Getting a better understanding of the challenges in the field from all relevant parties and organizations. Receiving facts and findings that can serve as basis for advocacy strategy.
- Greater access to improved and increased resources and evidence on child protection, joint advocacy for child protection
- Having a platform where what works in reducing and preventing further violence against children is researched, shared and made available will help organizations like ours to implement programs better. It also allows to identify critical partners for future programs, as it helps us link with potential universities to evaluate our own programs.

- I can know different cases around the globe and can know same things being done in other places as we get an international exposure into actions and we can have excellent advice from experts who are doing it successfully
- If i am part of the partnership I believe I will be able to share other people's opinion and experience, different stories from different back grounds and that is the best thing to do. Cchildren are keen on stories, imagine sharing different stories from different countries! it would be interesting.
- Improves our capacities in child programming through knowledge sharing - Brings about impact and visibility
- Increase learning, collaboration and make better use of each partners' capacities and added-values Enhance the impact of our collective voice
- It will help, while working in the field of child protection, to be in line with the most recent developments and ensure that through our interventions we do participate to end violence against children
- It will provide a platform for collaboration, networking and linkages thereby reducing cases of duplication of efforts in addressing children's issues. - We can borrow from the strengths of other organizations by working through referrals. - It will be a learning platform for new areas and a point of collating suggestions, recommendations and ways forward to addressing specified issues.
- It would give us more opportunities to learn, to share our own knowledge and experiences, it would give more clarity on the issues of care, protection of children. We could work together better with those who have got enormous role in prevention of separation of children from their families, institutionalization of children, quality family, community based alternative care, reintegration. In health sector, education, justice, social care there would be need for much better cooperation, coordination, synergy to ensure that the mostly very limited resources are allocated and used in an effective way, preventing violence, providing support to the victims, witnesses and offenders as well.
- It would provide an avenue for bridging the divide between human rights and development organisations.
- It would provide us with more information about violence against children across the world, enable us to learn about good practices in tackling violence, and allow us to use joint efforts to communicate and raise awareness on an international level. It would allow us to reach a wider audience to raise awareness of the specific vulnerability of children with disabilities and ensure their voice is heard.
- It's all about learning, sharing and acquiring new knowledge. Definitely, working together is mostly producing the better results. The simple fact - "Unity is strength".
- Learning from others is invaluable so all shared experiences will support our work with children.
- Linking to the global strategy for women's, children's and adolescent's health seems like an obvious plus and linking to the Unified Accountability Framework could yield benefits
- Links data to action for impact.

- Many voices are always stronger than just one, but there does need to be a wide spread of cultures/social systems involved
- MHPSS is an essential element of work on ending violence. There are lessons from the humanitarian context that can be used for work overall.
- More knowledge about different problems and how to solve them, contacts from all over the world to share worries and experiences with, more ways to reach children, parents and specialists - learning from others.
- MOre partnership, more reach, more innovation
- My involvement would be act as a broker between government institutions and communities; strengthen both capacities and advocate for a robust measures including legal and policy after the outcomes of the national survey on violence against children
- New ideas, sustaining mutual support, new communication avenues
- Not sure.
- Partnership would be the core around child protection, linking all likeminded actors together at various continents - big opportunities to concentrate around one issues and support SCO's focus, as well possibly to liaise with governments and branches incl the private sector. Business is also a core area, to support the implementation of Child Rights and Business Principles and the CRC General Comment nr 16 - protection is super strategic and very much under developed so far. Businesses are increasingly seeking civ soc support in setting up and adapting core supply chains and policies to align with the CRBPs and to proactively promote CR, where child protection is very important. There are many branch org's and networks and f ex Global Compact country and regional networks, that Partnership could liaise with. Also opportunities for funding.
- Peer learning from experience of other partners, working on common polices and exchange of good practice would help to improve our own work. Working together we could have better impact in changing polices on selected issues on global/regional/country levels, this could good give opportunity to better empowerment to young people.
- Provide information and encouragement
- Provide on-going sharing and learning opportunities keep us updated with new initiatives and policies provide us with a strategic overview that a single organisation would be unable to do alone bring cohesion to horizon scanning for new developments and practice
- See above: mobilize political will and mich needed funds
- See my answer on the last page.
- Sharing knowledge on what works in other areas and adapt to suit local situations
- Sharing of expertise and experiences of success and failure in programmes.
- Since up to now Foundation Karibu Tanzania is the first and only organisation in Tanzania that was founded to prevent and eradicate domestic violence against children we are interested in sharing work experiences, ideas, goals and approaches with other organisations, foundations etc. which share the same vision as our foundation.
- Strong messages from the entire "comunity" working with children help us to be more efficient.

- Strength in numbers and our advocacy work would be enhanced from the knowledge that it is in alignment with a universal international approach.
- That would enable learning from failures and successes of others similar to our situation
- The global reach and understanding of the impact and forms of sexual violence in different countries would advance my work I would also be really interested to look at other models of how universities have engaged in this work and supported the development of evidence based interventions to protect children from harm
- "The Partnership could:
 - Provide a new multi-stakeholder platform for advocacy on behalf of asylum-seeker/refugee, stateless, IDP and returnee children;
 - Position UNHCR (and children of concern) globally vis-à-vis the implementation of the SDGs relating to child protection, which would facilitate country-level engagement with governments, development actors, donors, etc;
 - and
 - Expands UNHCR's existing network and potentially channels new actors to focus on displacement situations, including on the protection of refugee/asylum-seeking and stateless children"
- The synergies brought by working with different countries and implementing partners can effectively go a long way in improving the ability of different networks and child focused organisations to deliver equitable, efficient and effective ways of service delivery in ensuring and guaranteeing the rights of children across all settings with a keen interest in reducing and mitigating the impact of violence.
- There is an urgent need for:
 - unified concepts and approaches - the distillation of high quality evidence of what works and what does not work. We have to draw on existing evidence and can't generate this fast enough ourselves. Doing RCTs is also beyond our capacity and expertise -
 - We need a steady stream of comparable data on violence against children. Indicators and monitoring across countries is a major advocacy and accountability tool to mobilise governments
- Through experience and knowledge sharing
- Through experience sharing, new updates, capacity building sharing best practices we can work together to work effectively for children
- Through networking, sharing knowledge and understanding of what works, acquire global impact by working locally and regionally
- Two, three, four are better than one. UNICEF Sri Lanka alone cannot tackle this problem alone. And working in silos yields fragmented solutions, which are good in itself but not as effective as a multi-sectoral partnership would yield.
- UNHCR looks forward to working with new partners and to adopting new approaches to end violence against its children of concern. If the Partnership is successful, it should support better integration of refugee, displaced and stateless children into national plans of action to end violence against children, addressing some of the specific protection issues for these groups of children as well as including them in national programmes.
- Until now nothing, I could not establish any partnership to work together. The platform for me it is important in terms of sharing information and learning.
- Using what works and avoiding similar pitfalls from the tested strategies.

- Very important to work with all sectors; we usually talk about the private sector but also hard to reach communities.
- We will be able to learn from the experience of our partners, and enforce their successful practices
- We will learn and share initiatives with others but also incorporate good initiatives from the knowledge obtained to shape our programs and better serve our communities especially children.
- We will share experience and best practices and learn from others
- We would welcome the most current information available on progress in developing the inventory and scorecard referred to above.
- When one looks at the horrors today's world inflicts on the most vulnerable among us, there can be no doubt that we have much work to do together to keep children safe from harm, to improve their well-being, and offer them a foundation to become responsible productive global citizens. Despite all our efforts, we still have much to learn from one another. The Partnership can be a safe space to come together around both what we know, and what we don't know. Indeed, it is the latter that underscores the importance of increased collaboration and coordination the Partnership could produce.
- Working with a wide group of stakeholders will allow for communal ownership for approaches.
- Would be able to channel knowledge and results, share good practices and results, and enable dialogue with the Pathfinder and other countries about strengthen policies and systems.
- Access to a global evidence base on good practice/gaps in practice in relation to ending violence against children would help Together to position its advocacy efforts within a global lens. Together could learn from successes and challenges in other countries to help us determine how we choose to take forward our work in partnership with our members. Particularly, how to use the Sustainable Development Goals to respond to and end violence against children.
- Autres que la plateforme, notre adhésion devrait encourager des rencontres par continent ou mondiale avec les autres membres afin de construire une masse critique pour comprendre et solutionner la problématique des violences faites aux enfants.
- Cela pourra nous aider à œuvrer plus efficacement en ce sens que nous apprendrons beaucoup de nos partenaires et interviendrons encore plus dans la prévention et la lutte contre la violence en faveur de tous les enfants.
- Faire apprendre aux autres mon expérience peu connue
- L'expérience et les ressources humaines est un atout
- L'union fait la force dit-on. Les efforts conjugués feront un meilleur impact dans la lutte contre la violence
- Mon adhésion c'est pour moi une nouvelle force, une nouvelle ère qui m'incite à croire en moi et me dit que cette fois-ci ça marchera. Je le sens, je le crois et je le veux
- Mon adhésion permettra plus de visibilité d'action et le renforcement mes activités.

- Notre adhésion au partenariat et la mise en place d'une collaboration avec d'autres partenaires nous permettra d'améliorer notre façon de travailler, d'accéder aux appuis nécessaires pour nous permettre d'atteindre notre objectif.
- Notre adhésion et la mise en place d'une collaboration avec d'autres partenaires renforcera sans doute notre compétences et connaissances à partir des échanges et partages d'expériences au sein de la Plate-forme.
- Notre expertise est publique et le CRIN peut nous aider à la partager.
- Par notre adhésion au partenariat et la mise en place d'une collaboration avec d'autres partenaires nous aiderait à oeuvrer efficacement dans la mesure ou nous conjugons tous la meme force pour la protection de l'enfant, cause noble.
- Partager l'expertise de mon organisation dans ce sens
- Aprendiendo de las lecciones aprendidas entre todos, haciendo gestión del conocimiento.
- Aprendiendo en distintas áreas en las q se llevan acabo y organizándonos y estar en constante capacitación para llegar a ser el mayor servidor de un niño.
- Articulando a los sistemas de manejo de información de cada organización
- Con la información compartida
- Creo que la posibilidad de aprender, ver metodologías y lecciones aprendidas tanto por asuntos que han funcionado como aquellos que no han funcionado es el mayor valor agregado que la Alianza genera.
- Dando a conocer los derechos de los niños
- Definitivamente a través de la impulsión, creación y seguimiento de programas de atención especializada para las distintas problemáticas de los NNA y la Mujer.
- Informando
- La alianza nos ayudaría a detectar mas fácilmente y canalizar personas afectadas por violencia
- La plataforma debería permitir la participación virtual en conferencias, eventos de interés para el abordaje y la erradicación de la violencia contra los niños. Sería también de interés que la Alianza organizara un mapeo de prácticas y programas para facilitar los contactos y el armado de redes. Guía de recursos Debería facilitar el acceso a experiencias exitosas y singulares en el abordaje de la violencia, que puedan ser tomadas en cuenta como punto de partida para desarrollar programas que se adecuen a los diferentes contextos donde se vayan a implementar.
- La posibilidad de trabajar en conjunto potencia indudablemente el trabajo de cada uno de manera individual, lo que redunde en beneficio para la población infantil que es nuestro objetivo y nuestro norte.
- La sumatoria de esfuerzos permitiría la no duplicación de trabajo y la evaluación a tiempo de desviaciones y aciertos
- Las actividades que realizó no incluye trato directo con niños

- Nada mejor que compartir una misma misión y visión que nos permita crecer a cada uno en su región, que nos permita darnos cuenta que no estamos solos. Que juntos lograremos ser más eficaces para la misma meta.
- Nutriendonos del trabajo que realizan otros organismos, de su experiencia y conocimientos.
- Porque permite una macro y micro visión de la problemática atendiendo a las cuestiones particulares de cada región
- Puede ayudar a generar alianzas con sectores tradicionalmente enfrentados que no han desarrollado instrumentos para las alianzas políticas centradas en los derechos de la niñez.
*puede generar conciencia social que empuja el levantamiento de fondos la colaboración entre sectores y la movilización social a favor de la niñez.
- Recibiendo información sobre experiencias novedosas en el trabajo para poner fin a la violencia contra niños y niñas. - Trabajando con organizaciones amigas y homólogas que tienen entre sus objetivos la defensa y promoción de los derechos de la infancia. - Potenciando el trabajo y las acciones de organizaciones infantiles y juveniles que trabajan en la concientización y promoción de los derechos del niño, contra todas las formas de violencia. - Promoviendo la cooperación respetuosa y necesaria para una labor eficaz a favor de los niños y niñas.
- Recibir lineamientos y orientación, pero además el respaldo de la alianza nos hace más fuertes para interlocutar con nuestro gobierno y generar acciones globales permite mayor impacto. Seríamos muchos países en línea, para hacer cumplir el propósito de la Alianza
- Siempre el trabajo en equipo tiene mucho mas impacto que trabajar de manera aislada.
- Siempre tenemos capacidad de aprenden de otros, de sumar experiencia de las buenas prácticas, y de demostrar la realidad de nuestras realidades socioeducativas, políticas y económicas de cada Estado, lo cual siempre influye en la práctica cuando se trata de temas de prevención de violencia y protección
- Sinceramente mediante el apoyo económico que ellos puedan aportar, de igual forma en las experiencias de organización y ademas del apoyo con profesionales.

Q15. Please use the space below for any further comments on the Partnership's principles.

- Supposing the partnership lives these principles by heart, we will go a long way in making the world a better place for children.
- Advocate for violence prevention using economic costs of VAC to inform decisions from family level to high levels
- Children with disability and children from other disadvantaged and discriminated against groups must be specifically referred to whenever possible in the principles and examples as there is a tendency to target the mainstream group, or the interpretation is to target efforts towards the mainstream group, and these children will continue to be ignored and experience high rates of violence over long periods with minimal to no effort to help them live from from violence or have access to the supports and services they need if they have experienced violence.

- Ensure that the partnership principles are child-centred. Integrate a periodic review of the partnership principles to ensure they remain relevant. Monitoring relevance and updating is critical in a changing world.
- I am very grateful for people who are behind this great initiative as we know we have to act together to get the desired goals
- I like the 'solutions-focused' approach, but I would add 'creative' to these principles. Yes, the work needs to show results etc., but there is increasing evidence of the value of 'breakthrough thinking' and innovation in addressing sometimes seemingly intractable problems (e.g. look towards the R&D focus of the private sector, for example, which we can learn from). If children are to be at the forefront of the Partnership, then creativity is likely to follow anyway, but putting creativity up front would make it all just a bit more attractive from the outset (for children and adults alike), forward-looking, exciting, challenging and fun! When people are inspired and motivated, they tend to do their best work - which is exactly what we need in this context of very serious problems.
- In Malaysia there is no one key focal point that is truly driving the prevention of VAC Different govt agencies, CSOs and corporate sector are working in sporadic campaigns and programmes. It is my hope as CSO that is advocating for a safer environment for our children (Msia has a very young population of abt 40%of total population) this Partnership can help pull all stakeholders into working towards a more comprehensive national strategies and plan of action for prevention of VAC
- It is important to be very practical in setting the targets we would like to achieve.
- One of the principles listed on p.13 is called “Rights focused”. It is explained by the statement “All children have the right to be protected against violence.” This is undeniable, but one would hope that the rights approach will mean more than that. On one hand, there should be a holistic approach to the rights of the child. (Other allusions in the document to discrimination and to the role of children exemplify this.) On the other hand, a rights approach should have broader implications, both in terms of the nature of the measures taken to prevent and reduce violence, and assist victims, and for the way national partnerships operate.
- Partnership principles is important to be practiced
- Principles are good but we expect will be changing according to time and needs depending on circumstances.
- Principles are well, principles; used to guide our work, gentle reminders of how we work. In order for principles to be well-respected and constantly put in practice, these need to be well-understood by all (common understanding) and supported by the necessary mechanism that puts them in practice.
- Principles seem clear and comprehensive
- The are al achievable
- The partnership is a wonderful initiative
- The partnership should reflect the diversity of actors working for the prevention of violence against children (and women). There is a risk that the partnership is dominated too much by

"traditional child protection actors" and does not represent a broader range of perspectives, disciplines and communities of practice

- The Partnership's principles, focused on universality, rights and being child focused are clear and welcome. However, it is imperative, in our view that a clear definition of 'violence' be given. Lumos would recommend that 'neglect' be clearly recognised as a form of violence and abuse by the Partnership. Failure to recognise this within the parameters and focus of the Partnership could risk excluding many cases of severe harm from relevant actions (-including prevention of violence) and ultimately put the achievement of the SDG Goal 16.2 in doubt.
- The principles are really great. Making them work at ground level will mean securing commitment from lead agencies and practitioners. I would be very keen to take on working with you to see what might be the role of universities to make the principles come to reality in the education, training and research environments
- The principles of the partnership come in handy at a time when we need to promote different strategies of ending violence against children to deliver intended results. The Partnership has a big role to play in ensuring that these principles are domesticated by different partners and adhere to at all levels of assessment, planning, implementation and evaluation of interventions geared towards ending violence against children.
- The principles to be translated into reality should be appropriated by all key actors including children's, families and community members including opinion leaders such as community leaders and traditional healers
- The use of online tools like this to share information
- Visibility of the initiative can be strengthened across regions
- What You can, I cannot; What I can, You cannot; But, together We can Do something Great!
- The Principles in General: The principles of the Partnership are substantial and laudable. They have the potential to guide a more holistic, inclusive and collaborative effort to tackle violence against children across the globe. The effectiveness of this work might be improved if the next iteration of the strategy were to outline and address the following key issues and questions:

The way in which the already-articulated principles will be implemented in practice and how they are linked to the strategic vision outlined. What do these principles mean, in practical terms? How will they shape the formulation, operationalisation and functioning of the Partnership? In the current documentation, the direct connection between the strategies and principles is not always apparent. For example, the strategy of helping children to manage to risk has no associated principle, such as engaging with children or building the capacities of children, etc. A clearer link needs to be made between the principles and the strategies.

Research has clearly shown that there are no universal solutions that are applicable everywhere and that will be effective in all contexts. A key strategy of the Partnership should be to identify contextually appropriate strategies to implement these principles.

Universalism: The focus on all children everywhere is admirable, but also potentially challenging to implement in practice. There are some boys and girls who can be identified as especially vulnerable and it may be helpful to start by prioritising these groups. If the strategy is to involve

all children age 0-18 years around the world, this represents 60% of the world's population, which represents a significant undertaking.

What kinds of interventions will be promoted? Will they be based on principles or promoting specific programmes (i.e. positive parenting)?

The strategy could be strengthened with a concerted focus on prevention.

The issue of accountability should be emphasised. A great deal of work has been done on VAC in the last decade – what have we learned from this experience? What has worked well and what has not worked (and even had negative repercussions)? Can child protection stakeholders be more accountable for what we do and how resources are used? It would be helpful to include a principle around engaging and being directly accountable to children.

The use of terms like 'end', 'eradicate', and 'eliminate' is potentially problematic. This terminology parallels public health discourse, which may not be as applicable for violence against children – for example, how is it possible to measure or determine whether violence against children has been completely eradicated globally? We understand this is aspirational and meant for advocacy purposes, but our concern is that it may pose challenges in terms of measuring actual progress.

It would be useful to know more about the envisioned approach with regard to the Pathfinder Countries – for example, what types of questions will be asked, what type of information will be collected, and how will this information be used? We are optimistic that this operational approach might provide the opportunity to develop more meaningful, contextually relevant and specific strategies for policymakers at the country level. Child Frontiers is interested to provide additional specific input to the initiative at this level.

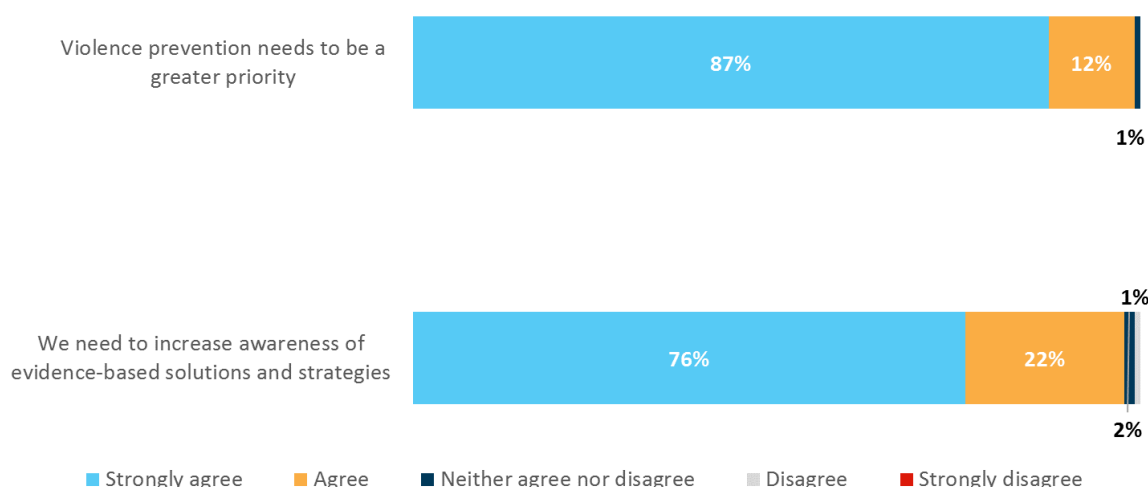
Given that the Partnership intends to represent a broad range of institutional stakeholders, it may be more beneficial to establish mechanisms to facilitate engaging with and listening to children in the context of their everyday lives and relationships, rather than involving them in the operational management of the Partnership per se. The priority should be to learn from boys and girls about their perceptions and experiences of violence and to work with them and others to develop contextually appropriate prevention and response strategies.

- Aucune remarque speciale a signaler c'est tout simplement exprimer le souhait de garder contact avec vous et merci de nous au parfum des opportunités.
- <https://www.facebook.com/ive.ghislain>
- Il faut savoir que tous les enfants ont des droits partout et à tous moment de leur vie.
- Les organisations travaillant dans le secteur doit pourvoir creer une synergie durable pour ce partenariat.
- N/A
- Néant
- Parler des formes de violences plus endemiques a certaines communautes
- Rien
- Seuls nous allons plus vite. Ensemble nous irons plus loin. Merci.

- Contemplar la realización de un documento técnico maestro de acción que incluya los elementos estratégicos, organizativos y recursos para la orientación y funcionamiento de la alianza
- Es importante dar cabida adecuada y útil a las organizaciones de la sociedad civil, desde las más pequeñas hasta las más grandes o que están formadas por consorcios. * no debe dejarse de lado la participación de actores religiosos, que localmente, a nivel regional o internacionalmente, tienen una relevancia fundamental para contribuir con los derechos de la niñez, la gestión de recursos, la movilización y generación de conciencia. * es importante prever y desarrollar mecanismos concretos de rendición de cuentas de los Estados y monitoreo de la sociedad civil a los gobiernos, sobre las acciones que se realicen en el marco de la alianza.
- Necesitamos saber mas de la organizacion y de la forma de apoyo con la que podamos contar por parte de ellos así como nuestra.
- Prevenir el maltrato es fácil de palabra como darte cuenta de quien es maltratado es la tarea de todo ser que quiera ser parte de la alianza.
- Será muy grato y fructífero formar parte de esta alianza.

Objective 1

Q16. To what extent do you agree with the following statements: (n=135)



Q17. How do you think we can make ending violence against children a global policy priority?

- 1. Broad engagement with a GAVI like inclusiveness. 2. Leverage anti trafficking and orphan care and migration platforms. 3. Engage religious groups as endorsed by World Bank.
- 1. By getting more CSOs and NGOs and FBOs on board. These agencies put government on their toes to implement such programs 2. If we can incorporate such programs into our basic education curriculum 3. When we can involve our law enforcement agencies to prosecute offenders 4. Intensify our Campaign. We should develop Nationwide Information campaign over a five-year period. Not the three months or one campaign type.
- 1. Lobby and attempt to influence all international structures that engage with governments - eg's World Telecoms Union, World Bank, World Health Organisation, the World Economic Forum 2. Create further alliances to exert political pressure at international levels but also support NPO's and other structures at national level to lobby with national government. 3. Support/give out the global message "child protection is everyone's business" 4. Supporting politicians, senior policy makers' understanding of their role in preventing violence.
- 1.Design culture sensitive intervention strategy 2. Allocate budget for that 3. Influence governments, bi-lateral and multilateral donors, private companies, children, societies and communities 4. Share best practices 5. Use voices of heroes world wide to make changes
- All relevant stakeholders need to understand the gravity of the problem and the importance of the solution, especially as it looks at longer-term quality of life (beyond one's life expectancy probably, next generation)
- All stakeholder should be engaged and participate in designing and making decision on actionable plans. We have to campaign and show the effect of VAC and the importance of ending VAC.
- Be evidence based - Joining hands together and speaking with a common voice

- Being present at important events and policy fora - and having the right messages. Involve the partner actors to campaign for the same messages at all levels including the local level.
- Both seem rather vague. One can't disagree with them of course. We will not succeed in preventing violence against children while so much of it remains both lawful and socially approved. The Partnership needs to recognise prohibition as a foundation, not of course sufficient in itself, but necessary to achieve children's rights and as the base for all other, primarily educational, strategies. A willingness to clearly prohibit all forms of violence against children is also a key test of states' real commitment and demonstrates they are genuinely on the path towards elimination.
- Build on/work with, don't compete with, existing national, regional and international child rights coalitions who have been working on this already for a long time. Support the work of the UN human rights mechanisms who are already in dialogue with governments. Show how ending VAC would positively contribute towards the achievement of all other child rights and SDGs and vice versa (how failure to act will set back the global human/child rights and development agenda). E.g. a child affected by the toxic stress of actual (or fear of) constant violence in the home will not have the energy to focus on designing the world's next best renewable energy technology etc.
- Build stronger evidence and bring them to the global level. Conduct more frequent discussion at global, regional and country level.
- By a greater appreciation of local knowledge and practices. Evidence based solutions and strategies should not result in undermining local knowledge and practices.
- By building a powerful partnership able to influence individual and states unions at local and global level
- By clarifying/unpacking child protection and VAC in easy to understand messages
- By helping us raise the issue publicly and by providing support to a set of comprehensive policies and programmes to end violence against children.
- By imposing interational law that makes an offence in one country, an offence in another with robust points to prove and few defences.
- By increasing awareness.
- By showing data
- By strengthening evidence-based reports of violence against children and bringing them to light to the more general public - By linking violence against children directly to other development indicators - With concrete plans of action
- Communicate the evidence of personal and societal harm generated by violence against children (physical punishment is the most common form of violence experienced by children around the world); engage thought leaders; lobby governments
- Communicate with politicians.
- Communication - getting the solutions out - showing results
- Continue to motivate for it to be a higher priority; also perhaps demonstrate its economic cost (in repairing the damage, and in lost educational and employment opportunities).

- Convincing politicians, policy makers and the public that violence against children affect everybody and it can destroy the well-being of children, ruining their future life satisfaction and contribution to the well-being of the community. It costs much more in direct and indirect costs than anybody would imagine. It needs however long term commitment, investment and ongoing activities, resources but it can be quantified also how much can be gained at personal, community and state, global level as well.
- Disseminating key finding on the impact of violence to targeted audience: - "cost of violence" and "impact of violence to development agenda" to Government and donors - "impact of violence on child development" to parents
- Education is the first level and enactment is the second
- Ensure all groups representing children from diverse groups (who also ensure an active voice of children in the work of their organisation are consulted and on board. Ensure a majority of governments/countries are consulted and on board. Similarly, national and international organisations working to prevent violence are consulted and on board.
- Ensure large scale funding. Too often child protection work is under funded and not prioritised. With funding comes leverage and power to influence as we have seen with Gates work
- Ensure the partnership has fully mapped who is currently working to end violence against children, what are the opportunities to develop existing good practice and work together with existing leaders in the field. Build a strong, powerful case for support showing the scale of the problem and its long term impact on the global society. Spell out clearly what is violence, what is right and wrong - working with existing campaigns - e.g. end corporal punishment. Learn from others e.g. in the UK the NSPCC. Develop allies and global champions.
- Evidence based solutions and strategies can be viewed narrowly, with RCTs being the gold standard. We need to acknowledge that there is a lot that communities do that may not fit the RCT approach but are still effective. it could be argued that the focus on evidence base is undermining community capacities and resilience.
- Firstly, let me say (re the 2nd question) that, before "increasing awareness", there needs to be improved consensus on "evidence-based solutions and strategies" (sometimes problematic due to the explicitly non-evidence-based -- ideological, faith-based, etc -- foundations of various actors. As I've stated on earlier pages: (1) position this within an explicitly rights-based framework (less of the values-based battlefield and culturally imperialistic elitism), and (2) articulate an evidence-based position of the elimination of violence against children as a necessary condition for sustainable development. Further: (3) acknowledge/concede good practice by various governments (emphasising that it's achievable, and within the capacity of governments -- albeit with strong partnerships -- who possess the political will to act) and then, even if it's at the expense of western/international NGOs/CSOs' own interests, promote the merits of 'south-south' cooperation as an effective way forward.
- Focus on SDG 16
- For me it already is, in the minds of many people it is and it should be so in the heads of all citizens of the world. So if violence on children is not tolerated anymore in society, then politicians will follow. Has to come from grassroot level to change indifference at the top.

- From my perspective and work experience it means creating shared codes of practice between universities engaging in creation of knowledge and training. For example, sharing information about how to collect data, how to create and manage ethics frameworks, how to engage children in research and ensure that the voice of the child is that if the child affected by violence so that the experience is incorporated into knowledge generation
- From the top down - by linking it to economics, by linking it to deficits in educational attainment and business attainment, by shaming governments into taking it more seriously when public sentiment will support that. From the grassroots level, by supporting children to speak out about it in their communities to help drive adequate and transparent local resource allocation. In the middle - in terms of humanitarian response - linking it to the 'life saving' argument of humanitarian assistance Finding local and global champions
- Generate children's ideas and Governments make commitments to the policies
- Giving more emphasis on child rights. Encouraging all countries to implement the CRC.
- Global and national advocacy campaigns are important, but supporting the participatory development and implementation of national plans that lay out concrete action steps is also critical.
- Global awareness
- Global partnerships can help in this direction, also the internet can be helpful as a mean to inform people globally about issues of violence against children
- Having strong evidence on the costs of violence to society. (Having said that, given the current US Presidential elections, evidence is far from the only factor that leads to political decisions).
- Highlight neglected and everyday forms of violence and how it links to political and social repression on several grounds including political dissent, gender roles, power relations, etc
- I think in most countries it already is a national priority. It turns to global priority if different unions name it as a priority and describe it in joint ways. F.e. United Nations mark it as a very important matter member countries should work with, set goals to etc. It is a matter of analyze if or how different countries reach their goals.
- I think we need world leaders to say so, but then they must ensure involvement - and a listening ear - of other actors, especially children.
- Ideally, we would need to bring all states together to endorse this as a priority. We have enough evidences to show the impact of violence on children and how this would affect not only their future (which is the priority) but as well the future of the state.
- Impose serious sanctions immediately in any country that allows children to be harmed or turns a blind eye when children are being harmed. Recognize that droughts and starvation related to climate change is going to result in increase of early childhood marriages to help families ensure that their children will not starve. Anticipate this and similar changes and work with global partners, including food security partners, other humanitarian partners to anticipate needs and have not only policies but also effective programs in place.
- Include regional bodies in the working group for diversity and ownership.
- Involve children to speak out. Increase awareness and evidence

- It is very crucial to push policymakers to give priority
- Its important to build political will across all levels of leadership in different countries and regions so as to have different leaders at different levels engaged in deliberating and making commitments to end violence against children. Mainstreaming of Violence against children to be a cross cutting issue at different ministry and sectoral levels so policy makers and technocrats take a deliberate move in planning, implementation and evaluation of interventions that are deliberately geared towards ending violence against children.
- Its not simple but its achievable. If we can involve the families, the children, the local leaders, legislators and local government we can be able to raise political power and will to ending the violence. let those who practice it face the law, be discriminated in the community the we shall be on board. We need to raise money for t hese campaigns as well and finally let's make it a priority and it will be achievable.
- Link it to other agreed outcomes e.g. SDGs, health, education, etc.
- Lobbying and advocating for the need to end violence against children with global agencies such as the UNCRC. - Beginning programmes that will work around creating awareness on issues conflict and violence against children and alternative solutions to the same.
- Making a strong human rights case and counting the cost of inaction and long term impact on State's development and economy.
- Mobilise a wide range of stakeholders and define their responsibilities for violence prevention. Develop clear indicators that are regularly monitored. Invest in communications and media strategies - with well-knows personalities learn from the Sun initiative on nutrition identify the weaknesses in concepts and messaging related to violence against children offer concrete actionable suggestions for each stakeholder group mobilise champions among politicians, media, celebrities, etc.
- Need to bring state governments, civil societies, and influence leaders together need to make the Convention on the Rights of the Child better known and relied upon by all states
- Need to showcase what Governments are already doing and engage new Governments in the discussions Through the media
- Need to work together, make a strong noise, influence global and country leaders by showing the real picture of VAC, mobilize media, engage faith leaders
- Our book on child protection describes ten strategies which aim at this goal.
- Political will from all countries is needed
- Raising the issue and keeping it on the agenda at multiple levels - national, regional fora (ACERWC, OECD, Council of Europe, Arab League), and international. Gather key players and have individual champions and countries fighting for the issue, particularly countries which have a large problem with it, and not solely Western / highly developed countries. Good to have on board countries open about the problem and willing to share their journey to addressing it. Embed it into all levels of the UN and regional forums. Make it a key talking point with Missions and at national level. Build the capacity of local NGOs to talk about it and advocate at the local level, both to gather grassroots support and build government awareness. Work with national journalists to raise the issue and make it a key priority globally.

- Rank countries based on violence against children indicator Make it a regional priority
- See previous recommendations. Close liaison with CSO's regional/global CR and HR mechanisms, engage business and set up a platform together with them Link in child led organisations and coalitions with this work. high level advocacy and visibility on social media is core - twitter, instagram, digital platforms, engage children, civ soc and business in this as well.
- Share the evidence of its prevalence and impact. Work with Advocacy experts on reaching peoples' consciences. Work with policy makers, donors and governmental decision makers to make the economic/ Rights based/ justice/ development case for ending violence.
- Shout loud lobby bring evidence position yourself providing solutions and proving they can work
- Strategic use of Pathfinder Countries Strategic use of donor funding
- Strengthening the prosecution component. This include empowering children to protect themselves from violence through information and ability to report when violence occurs, fill the loop holes in the current legislations and ensure the justice system apprehend and pass sentences on all perpetrators who violate children; and create public awareness to the public on the same. This needs to be given priority.
- Strong advocacy work on global/regional/national/local level. Influence on education curriculum to include children rights education to all school/youth work levels. Good social media awareness campaigns, evidence based.
- Take SDGs as the entry point to push countries to commit to this agenda
- The building blocks need to be adapted to context and the learning element will be crucial to demonstrate applicability and effectiveness. A measurement framework and discussions around generating comparable data will be important foundational steps.
- The goals need to be presented as achievable. (Consider the SDGs focus on ending extreme poverty- seen as successful because its achievable!) The effort against violence need to be premised on a thorough understanding of the causes and solutions. It needs high-level political support for the network of stakeholders we need to build. It needs good data. It needs to be led by a handful of countries that are committed to plans that are well resourced, well communicated, and enforceable. It needs to empower those who can effect change, and turn around those would perpetuate the status quo. It needs involvement of the world's great religious leaders, including Pope Francis and the Dalai Lama. It needs positive uplifting human interest stories. But ultimately, a successful public policy campaign that seeks to end violence against children needs to be paired with interventions that tackle the social inequities and injustices that breed that violence. Without that, global efforts to end violence will be seen as naïve and unrealistic.
- The timing of the creation of the Partnership is a crucial factor in delivering this objective. As this consultation is underway, negotiations around global indicators to monitor the implementation of the SDG Global Goals are nearing completion. It is essential that the Partnership galvanises the goodwill and support it has garnered to date to ensure that fully inclusive indicators are included in the SDG framework. Indicators and data gathering linked in particular to goal and target 16.2 must be genuinely inclusive of all children, in particular those children who are at increased risk of violence or neglect, especially children with disabilities and those in institutions or living without family care. All too often these "hard to reach" groups are

left out of studies into violence and indeed child protection systems, in part because data is not gathered about them. (This means that those marginalised groups become ever more marginalised and at risk.) It should be a key role of the Partnership to support the development and sharing of expertise (among all stakeholders) about data collection for these marginalised groups and support countries to establish inclusive national indicators, gather data and deliver plans which are focused on all children and to provide guidance and support in monitoring their success. Specifically, we would recommend that the Partnership:

1. Promotes the need for children living outside of households and/or without parental care to be represented in disaggregated data in the SDGs and in the work of the Partnership and pathfinder countries alike. Data disaggregation by care-giving setting/living arrangement is key to tracking progress for all children, particularly regarding Goals 1, 3, 4, 8, 10 and 16. This is critical to a) analysing how trends differ between children living outside households and/or without parental care and the general child population; and b) ensuring that programmes and policies prioritise the most vulnerable children. Data collection should reflect the goals and definitions included in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, the UN Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children, and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.
2. Assists governments and international stakeholders to Improve and expand data collection methodologies to ensure all children are represented in the work of the Partnership and by extension the SDGs themselves. The Committee on the Rights of the Child has urged all States to develop indicators and data collection systems consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. However, children living outside households and/or without parental care are not covered in current mainstream data collection processes, which rely on household -based surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (USAID), the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (UNICEF) and Violence Against Children Surveys (VACS). The Partnership should work to develop innovative approaches to track progress against goal 16.2 for all children, including those who are currently invisible as the result of inadequate indicators and data collection systems. The UN Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty also offers an opportunity for the Partnership to raise awareness and share findings related to the higher risk of violence, harm and neglect for children in all forms of institutional care.

- The Zero Draft Strategy seems sound. The fact that almost all countries have, under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, a legal obligation to protect children from violence is very positive. Monitoring implementation of the Convention by the Committee on the Rights of the Child has had a positive impact on the legal framework and political commitment of States, and will continue to do so. Other regional institutions, especially in Europe and the Americas, are also playing a positive role, and will continue to do so. UNICEF, other UN agencies (ILO, WHO, UNHCR and OHCHR), international development agencies and international child rights NGOs are all already contributing to efforts to stop violence against children. This all creates a positive framework for the kind of effort that the Global Partnership is planning. In many parts of the world public opinion on the need to eliminate all kinds of VAC remains divided, and the mobilization of public opinion therefore should be an important part of the strategy. In societies where significant part of the adult population sees some forms of violence as acceptable, changing public opinion will help to persuade governments to take appropriate action. Documenting children's experiences and disseminating scientific evidence about the negative consequences of violence for children are two valuable ways to change and mobilize public opinion. In my opinion, mobilizing the support of professional groups such as social workers,

teachers and health workers should be a part of efforts to change and mobilize public opinion. Perhaps analysis of the material or economic costs of violence and adverse consequences for healthy development, education and successful integration into society also can help. Evidence on the positive impact of different kinds of measures, whether preventive or reactive, on the prevalence of VAC, should have a significant positive impact in overcoming uncertainty and hesitation on the part of national authorities about the best way to combat VAC.

- There is a need to couch the impact of violence on children in health-economic terms; the cost of clinical, social welfare and criminal justice intervention. Furthermore, the negative economic impact of a 'damaged' workforce etc. Children not able to transit to adulthood and gainful employment as a result of the legacy of violence endured. Demonstrating the investment return of the partnership's work - funds invested vs positive impact upon children, families, civil society cohesion - will generate resonance amongst global decision makers whose primary considerations will always be monetary (i.e development of a workforce for future global / nation state prosperity).
- There is a need to strengthen political will of governments to invest in ending VAC to begin with and prioritizing prevention will be less an issue. To achieve this: 1. Concentrated lobbying and advocacy with governments is needed. Partnership can build and harness the work being done by UNSRSG rapporteurs, create opportunities for global interaction of governments - something like WHA for VAC and open space for governments to join the Partnership as a movement. 2. Mobilise significant donors and public figures to give the issue visibility - donors like Gates and champions like former heads of state can bring lots of value. 3. Foster crosssectoral collaboration. The WHO engagement is a very good start but education also needs to be brought in. 4. Run strong communications and public outreach campaign including solicitation of champions among the public figures - celebrity traction. 5. continue evidence building Partnership should be global broker of these initiatives.
- Through holding everyone (Governments, corporates, and individuals) accountable. This might be through a new global commitment, existing global commitment etc. By advocating for governments to have child-friendly budgets that prioritise these issues, and celebrating governments that take leadership on this issue.
- Through implementation of a clear campaign strategy based on evidence; strong global communication targeting national and international stakeholders and the wider public as well; and close cooperation with international/regional/national policy makers.
- Through obtain Government, donors and development partners commitments and support interventions at national and decentralized level.
- To add in more effort
- Using the global partnership to lobby for stronger investment and budget allocation for children and child protection by governments
- We need credible sources of information on prevalence of violence against children and how that is reducing over time with proven solutions. This could be done by starting to support countries who already have made this a priority. This also requires sustained financial or other resources be allocated by those countries or through other sources. This partnership also needs to work with donor countries so that additional resources are made available. We need to link to

other global movements on related development issues, e.g. Girls Not Brides, Every Mom Counts, Global Partnership for Education to clearly align.

- We need to provide the evidence to show that VAC is a solvable problem. It is often perceived as a fact of life, and only serious forms of violence are seen as priorities.
- We support the need to increase awareness of evidence-based solutions and strategies. However, we also want to ensure that this work is building on the strategic investments in strengthening systems for child protection. The process for promotion and implementation needs to be context specific and mindful of challenges in low income and fragile countries. There needs to be clear pathway for adaptation of these solutions in variety of contexts that goes beyond adjusting content of interventions to different cultures to recognise systemic challenges, capacities and differences in value system. While hard evidence is needed to affirm solutions, local participation, inclusiveness and buy-in will be critical for their success in different contexts.
 - We also affirm the move to make prevention of violence a greater priority. The Partnership must develop a compelling narrative and strategy for prioritizing prevention and ending VAC in international fora and institutions. A narrative that permeates international diplomatic discussions and mirrors and mutually reinforces parallel developments at national and local levels will enable governments and other sectors to stronger stand behind it.
 - Part of the strategy for ensuring political support for prevention should be developing and endorsing universal indicators (beyond the SDG VAC indicators) for measuring progress globally in child protection from VAC and child protection system strengthening (as we have already for health etc). This should include indicators that can be measured by other sectors like health and education, and hence reflected in the global debates that these sectors are having. The WHO initiative to highlight the role of health sector in preventing VAC is an excellent example of building the political capital and engagement of other sectors and can be replicated for health and other areas.
 - In devising strategies to increase political attention to VAC, the Partnership should examine lessons learned from other initiatives that were successful in becoming global priorities, such as HIV/AIDS, child marriage/FGM which as witnessed eg in the SDG deliberations child marriage/FGM was successfully championed by the UK government among others and civil society globally. World Vision has done some of that work in respect to health and HIV/AIDs and is willing to share it.
 - Bringing the full range of partners to the table to highlight the breadth of the impact of VAC and the potential which can be unlocked by realizing the vision is critical next step. Much of success of the other multisectoral partnerships was credited to strong presence of the private sector engagement both as donors and as solution seekers. Granted, VAC requires different approach to solutions development than health, but private sector can still play a role in changing social values and attitudes in communities where they work and globally.
- Working closely with Government, helping to make their promised effective.
- Participants discussed the potential to explore linkages between the end violence against children agenda and other large scale movements, such as FGM and MNCH

Increase linkages in existing partnerships to maximize limited resources for countries;

- Map current pathways and forums of strengths and identify gaps
- Bridge sectors for children's wellbeing and violence prevention

Recommend that the Global Partnership work to leverage campaigns

- Explore how to engage all implementers in decision-making processes (learn from existing good practice)
- Consider how to distinguish end violence against children in a competitive development landscape and build the case for its value
- Support cross-thematic linkages between sectors

Develop easily accessible online hub for good practice

Explore the role of boundary less international space to strengthen campaign and action to end violence against children; Build on examples that are not reliant on state borders (e.g. Sport)

Explore community engagement models, education and collaboration process; Explore legislation and internal change processes

Political will and social will; Should we be focusing more intention on supporting knowledge, attitude and behaviour shift in social norms for greater change?

Explore the incentives and evidence that does exist for political will, and core historical examples for policy and practice change (e.g. Seat Belts)

Engage members and groups of society who are the most challenging audience; Identify what they need to change their vantage point to make ending violence against children a priority

- Participants discussed the potential to explore linkages between the end violence against children agenda and the movement to end violence against women and girls.
 - Increased linkages may work to maximize limited resources for countries;
 - Help to build systems that are comprehensive; and
 - Spreads ownership/mandate across government

Recommend that the Global Partnership work to leverage the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, and related campaigns and implementation plans.

- Need to identify what is unique about end violence against children challenge;
- Need to consider how to distinguish end violence against children in a competitive development landscape, in terms of competition for resources, competing international and national policy priorities and advocacy campaigns, on issues such as health, climate change, among others; and
- Recognize cross-thematic linkages between ending violence against children, and the health, education, and humanitarian sector and advocates.

The Partnership should work to build the investment case and demonstrate the financial and economic impacts of NOT addressing violence against children.

Mainstreaming ending violence against children issue in government and political is critical – at the international, national and regional/local levels.

Awareness evidence-based solutions:

- Critical to raise awareness and build support for evidenced-based solutions.
- Need to recognize that evidence-based solutions are inherently context specific – thus how they are deployed to raise awareness will also need to be context specific.
- There exists a need to recognize and acknowledge the challenges of gathering evidence in fragile/remote and conflict affected contexts.
- Given these caveats, it remains important that the Partnership work to find consistent standards of evidence – which will help to make the case for support with governments, decision-makers, influencers, and with public audiences.

Where possible, globally applicable methodologies and lessons learned should be promoted and shared.

- Raising awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals amongst the Partnership and how to use these the SDGs as a national advocacy tool.

Access to evidence-based solutions and strategies would be useful in terms of making ending violence against children a national policy priority, through which the Partnership could then help to create a global effort to achieve its vision.

Together strongly agrees with the need to increase awareness of evidence-based solutions and strategies, and suggests that this is combined with awareness of how to apply such solutions and strategies to advocacy at a national level.

Together strongly agrees that violence prevention needs to be a greater priority and that this applies to local, national and international levels.

- In one sense, it already is on paper, with the SDG targets. Full advantage needs to be taken of this new advocacy context. But it is important to recognise the urgency of the issue and the need to set intermediate targets; universal prohibition of all forms of violence against children should happen well ahead of 2030. Spelling out in detail where we are now and what “ending” VAC means is essential, otherwise it will be an empty priority. Both seem rather vague, and how could anyone disagree with them? But we will not succeed in “preventing” violence against children while so much of it remains both lawful and socially approved. The Partnership needs to recognise prohibition in law as a foundation, necessary to fulfill children's rights, not of course sufficient by itself, but an essential base for all other - primarily educational - strategies and in itself a strong tool to challenge social norms. Willingness to explicitly and effectively prohibit all forms of violence against children is a real indication of a state's commitment and demonstrates they are genuinely on the path towards elimination. Those who say “we have enough laws and they are not taken seriously” have generally not looked at the detail of inadequate laws which still condone and specifically authorize violence against children and are themselves further undermining respect for human rights and the rule of law – surely the only hope for human societies?
- Communiquer sur les programmes mis en place; leur difficultés, les succès - intégrer la question du genre dans les débats (un garçon en situation de handicap est plus à risque qu'une fille) afin de lutter contre les croyances et stéréotypes sur la question - travailler sur des modèles positifs

de personnes capable de répondre sans utiliser la violence et développer une campagne d'informations et de cycle de conférence

- A l'échelle mondiale, la lutte contre la violence envers les enfants doit être implicative en renforcer les programmes scolaires primaires la culture de la paix et de la démocratie, le respect et l'amour de soi et de son prochain, la protection et le soutien, l'entre-aide mutuel dans le milieu scolaire et extrascolaire. Inciter aux médias à communiquer plus sur la paix et la sécurité - lutter contre la cybercriminalité mondiale
- Campagne de sensibilisation, palidoyer aupres des autorites etatiques
- C'est non seulement souhaitable, mais nécessaire.
- Chaque gouvernement doit faire de la lutte contre la violence une plus grande priorité dans la définition de leur programmes et politiques.
- En influençant les dirigeants étatiques à travers les divers textes protégeant les droits des enfants et notamment les articles qui interdisent toutes formes de violence envers les enfants. Qu'il y ai un représentant du partenariat à tous les sommets des chefs d'État et de gouvernement, ayant pour objectifs les droits de l'homme, afin de leur rappeler que le principe de la non violence est un droit inhérent à tous les êtres humains sans considération d'âge.
- En mettant en relief mefaits de ces violencesa travers des evidences
- Faire le lien de cause à effet entre la VEO et la maltraitance des enfants, les guerres, les problèmes environnementaux, les violences en générales. Faire passer des lois dans tous les pays pour interdire les violences contre les enfants, y compris la VEO
- Il faut des plaidoyers afin d'amener les décideurs politiques à prendre toutes les mesures possibles qui contribuent à la lutte contre la violence envers les enfants.
- Il faut sensibiliser sur les implications d'une violence et prendre des lois à l'échelle nationale et mondiale pour la protection des enfants en zone de conflit ou de violence.
- Il faut un plaidoyer tres fort et la coordination entre les partenaires
- La priorité politique à l'échelle mondiale est nécessaire car aucun pays, aucune région n'est épargné à la violence envers les enfants; pas de frontières en la matière. Alors, il faut s'engager dans cette lutte.
- On doit integrer ce debat a l'echelle nationale (Des spots radiotelevisees, journaux...), on doit travailler de concert avec plusieurs institutions comme la PNH (Police Nationale d'Haiti), les institutions travaillant dans l'appareil judiciaire comme les tribunaux pour traduire en justice toutes les personnes suspectant a agir mal contre un enfant.
- Renforcer les lois internationales relatives aux droits de l'enfant en mettant en oeuvre des politique publique sur la protection de l'enfant. Encourager aux Etats de prendre des mesures coercitives contre les auteurs des violations des droits de l'Enfant.
- Utiliser l'AG des Nations Unies chaque septembre les fora regionaux des presidents. Dans beaucoup de pays les systemes sont centralises par les chefs d'etats
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- A través de la divulgación, publicidad y evidenciando la importancia y el éxito que supone la erradicación de la violencia, colocando ejemplos de países exitosos en esta área de trabajo.
- Apoyándose en entes supranacionales y multinacionales. Involucrando personeros y personajes en los distintos ámbitos mundiales, deportivos, artísticos, políticos, artísticos, para que refuercen la importancia del tema, y sobre todo, mostrando al público testimonios reales y consecuencias de la violencia sobre la infancia y la adolescencia.
- Apoyar procesos de sensibilización no sólo sobre números y cuestiones generales, sino sobre el involucramiento personal, de los colectivos y grupos sociales y de las pequeñas iniciativas.
*Generar visibilidad sobre los problemas locales, regionales y globales y soluciones ya en práctica, aun a nivel pequeño y local, en torno a los derechos de la niñez.
- Articulando los avances en los Estados al índice de desarrollo humano y fortaleciendo la capacidad de la sociedad de involucrarse.
- Comunicación y educación
- Debe existir un plan de acción que involucre a todas y cada una de las agencias de la ONU con la participación de gobiernos y de la sociedad civil. Si existe la obligación de reportar avances con números periódicamente, se vuelve prioridad nacional y por ende, internacional. Que todos los programas país, empezando por UNICEF, tengan componentes relacionados con violencia vs. niños.
- Debe utilizarse medios masivos de conocimiento preventivo contra la violencia.
- Demostrando la magnitud, impactos y consecuencias
- Demostrando los impactos sociales a largo plazo
- Elevando la conciencia, por un lado, y aumentando el control y las penas, por el otro.
- Es necesario desarrollar una cooperación más eficaz a favor del desarrollo de los países en correspondencia con el ODS 17. Garantizar el derecho universal a la educación, la salud, la paz, como un prerequisite fundamental sin lo cual no pueden desarrollarse políticas y programas a favor de la infancia y la erradicación de todas las formas de discriminación y violencia que obstaculizan el pleno goce de los derechos consagrados en la Convención del Niño. Poner fin a las medidas coercitivas unilaterales que afectan el desarrollo pleno de la infancia y que constituye a su vez la mayor forma de violencia que sufren niños y niñas.
- Generando comunicaciones fuerte a los gobiernos desde las Naciones Unidas y todos los mecanismos internacionales, las Comisiones de Derechos humanos entre otros
- Haciendo conocer, difundiendo la situación real de la infancia, y creando espacios para disminuir los focos de violencia, zonas de paz, formas de conciliar y prevenirla.
- Haciendo consiente a la sociedad de la importancia de la erradicación de la violencia
- Haciendo que cada gobierno lo coloque en su agenda como una prioridad, y para eso celebrando convenios de colaboración con los mismos, y generando el compromiso de estos durante la ejecución
- Hay que seguir trabajando muy fuertemente en un cambio cultural que permita que en el imaginario colectivo, cada vez más sea intolerable la violencia contra la niñez

- Impactar en las políticas públicas del país
- Involucrar a personas que puedan apoyar en su totalidad
- Mayor sensibilización a Gobiernos, Empresa Privada, Jóvenes y Sociedad en General. Información mas fácil de procesar a otros públicos, no tan técnica. El tema de violencia generalmente es presentado técnicamente correcto, muy compleja comprensión. Mayor énfasis en la propuesta o estrategias para prevenir y abordar la violencia y no solo en decir No a la violencia. Debe generarse un movimiento global como el que se ha generado para los temas de medio ambiente. Las nuevas generaciones y incluso las actuales tienen mucho conciencia y compromiso con este tema, pero ha llevado años de sensibilización y activismos social.
- Mediante el trabajo en equipo y ser éticamente correctos.
- Nos parece fomentar la voluntad política es condición necesaria pero no suficiente. Es necesario un fuerte compromiso de los Estado para hacer de la erradicación de la violencia y del efectivo goce de los derechos de todos los niños una realidad. Este compromiso deberá traducirse en el impulso de leyes, políticas públicas, inversión en recursos humanos y programas de apoyo a los que ejercen la función de cuidados tempranos, campañas de sensibilización a la sociedad, para que trabajen articuladamente, Estado, actores del sistema de protección, ONG's, familias y niños. Es prioritario que a través de campañas de difusión masiva se visibilice y desnaturalice las diferentes formas de violencia contra los niños y los diferentes contextos donde la padecen. Junto con leyes que sancionen y contrarresten ideologías que sostienen y promocionan prácticas violentas. Estamos de acuerdo en que compartir experiencias siempre enriquece, no nos queda claro a que se refieren con soluciones basadas en pruebas, ya que nos preocupa que en el abordaje de estrategias se pierda la singularidad de la intervención teniendo en cuenta hacia quien está dirigida o pensada la estrategia. Estamos convencidos que "la prevención es la clave" para la erradicación de la violencia. Hemos desarrollando el área de prevención y promoción de vínculos tempranos saludables ya que entendemos que los efectos traumáticos y el daño que portan los niños y los contextos familiares atravesados por situaciones de violencia dejan profundas huellas y generalmente las intervenciones, estrategias y tratamientos que se implementan para tratar de revertirlos no son suficientes. Las campañas de sensibilización sobre el buen trato, leyes que sancionen y prohíban el castigo físico, y sobre todo, programas de apoyo, fortalecimiento y acompañamiento, talleres para la adquisición de pautas de crianza adecuadas para los que están a cargo de la función de cuidados tempranos son indispensables y pautas de actuación respetuosas de los derechos del niño de todos los profesionales que trabajan con primer infancia, con una mirada inclusiva de las familias en aquellos ámbitos que pueden potenciar sus funciones: salitas, hospitales, consultorios obstétricos, jardines maternales, guarderías, centros de primer infancia. También es necesario que la sociedad toda asuma su lugar de corresponsabilidad informando situaciones de malos tratos, para lo cual es necesario que las campañas de sensibilización también aborde este tema brindando recursos de ayuda y contención a donde pueden ir para informar de acuerdo a la modalidad establecida en cada país, región, localidad.
- Políticas a nivel nacional relacionadas a la educación, programas escolares igualmente comunitarias
- Reconociendo a la infancia como sujetos de derecho

- Se necesitan apuestas de políticas públicas en la etapa de primera infancia y hacer prevención primaria con las familias. Invertir en intervenciones a nivel local. trabajar con los gobiernos locales que son los más cercanos a la gente
- Sin duda y debiera ser fundamental
- Sumando esfuerzos, que todos empecemos hacer conciencia, que la violencia, solo produce violencia, es como una cadena, se van repitiendo los patrones de conducta, para que esto se haga una prioridad política habría que comprometer a los gobernantes a que dentro de su plan de trabajo haya un proyecto de erradicación de la violencia.
- Una plataforma que nos una y le demuestre a los hacedores de políticas públicas que somos un mundo preocupados por el mismo fin.
- Uniéndonos a una sola voz mundial.
- Visibilizar la realidad

Q18. If you are currently working on one or more of these seven proposed strategies, what lessons have you learnt from your experience? Are there any successes or failures that you can share?

- 1) Teach positive parenting skills - young parents in childcare centers lack parenting skills as well as an understanding of how children develop and learn so we run talks /training on positive parenting is critical to provide correct information 2) Help children develop life skills and stay in school There is a great need to have more programs to reach out to marginalised children on this 3) Raise access to treatment and support services Generally the public is not aware of these services Hence a need to map them 3) Implement and enforce laws to protect children Must have staying power to lobby for change to laws for better protection 4) Value social norms that protect children These are linked back to how stable the family life is Hence strengthening parents parenting skills and communication with their children is critical 5) Empower families economically While we are offering childcare as a business to help mothers run a homebased business the main struggle is that they need constant support and monitoring which adds to costs 6) Sustain safe environments for children We struggled over the last 5 years to get corporate sector and childcare centers to make their environments safer. But in has been slow primarily because child safety and protection not viewed as a priority
- 1. Data and evidence is important. this includes data regarding the extent and nature of violence against children but also the cost of prevention versus the cost of responding in the long term. 2. Supporting the voices of children in communication with politicians. 3. Raising awareness of meeting the basic needs of families. 4. Raising awareness of the importance of education for all children and making sure that all children, regardless of their situation have access to education, health and other basic services. 5. The importance of ministries working together rather than silos. 6. The importance of enforcing laws in relation to violence against children - having fair access to justice.
- 1. The seven strategies should not be conducted in isolation. Each strategy links to other strategies 2. Development agencies and - particularly- government agencies often overlook documentation and monitoring and evaluation the programmes

- A strong social service workforce underpins each of these strategies, as noted by the overarching catalysts of delivery systems and guidance and capacity. Social service workforce strengthening needs to be addressed through a multi-faceted approach, by addressing the planning, development and support for all ranges of the workforce, from community members acting as caregivers or volunteer support to professional level workers to faculty and researchers to national government leaders in ministries of social welfare.
- Again, these are described in detail in The Fifth Child. In addition to the need for a scorecard and an inventory, fragmented efforts must also be a target.
- Anything related to addressing change at personal level is the hardest, eg social norms, parenting skills There is a factor of receptiveness from those who we are working with (parents, perpetrators etc). Sometimes, we are so focused on the victims and those need to be protected that we forget that the human side of the other side. There is a lack of trying to understand those who are doing it incorrectly, 'bad' practices etc
- As a consultant, my participation in activities related to VAC is intermittent. Last year I worked on law reform concerning both juvenile justice and law enforcement/judicial procedures for child victims of crime, and developed indicators on crime against children and on children's access to justice. I expect to continue working on these issues later this year. Many of the lessons I have drawn from my work on juvenile justice and child victims over the last decade are reflected in replies to earlier questions. With regard to legal protection, one thing I've learned is that the international obligations of a country are a good entry point, but should not be relied on too heavily. Professionals and decision-makers need to be convinced that doing what international standards say they should do will have positive consequences for children and the society. This helps to ensure that change made in law and procedures are not merely cosmetic, but will be implemented. It is useful to allow those who ultimately will be responsible for implementing changes in the law (e.g. judges, prosecutors, police) to participate in discussions of law reform from the beginning. An effort should be made to understand their concerns, to have an honest dialog about why change is needed, and accommodate their concerns to the extent that this can be done without making significant concessions on important principles. With this approach, there is a greater chance that changes in the law will be implemented appropriately, and not be ignored in practice. It can be a mistake to presume that the views of a government, or a specific ministry, are shared by the professionals who work on issues related to VAC. In most of the countries I've worked in, some of the professionals who work with children - perhaps a significant number of them- are highly motivated and committed to proper treatment of children. I sometimes think of my work as empowering them, so that the political authorities will take their views more seriously.
- Building a political will is not easy even though we have laws but it is not implemented
- Building political commitment to act on particular issue needs time, resources and willingness to those in power but frequent negotiation, meeting and planning together while giving inputs always help in converting political willingness to action.
- Child and parental involvement has caused change of attitudes towards education - With increased awareness backed by statistics, there is reduction of corporal punishments and child torture in favour of fair alternatives - Protective skills have empowered rural communities like

Kitgum in Northern Uganda to learn to gradually become assertive, bold and report an abuse to relevant authorities

- Child Safeguarding would fall under 'Sustain safe environments for children'. Most violent acts against children are carried out by people they know and should be able to trust. In some circumstances, the perpetrators of abuse work within an organisation that has been established for the explicit purpose of helping and protecting children. These include relief and development organisations, peacekeeping forces, or education and sports organisations, amongst others. We know it is a challenge but by ensuring a comprehensive and realistic understanding of all potential and actual risks to children - physical, emotional, sexual and neglect - from an organisation, understanding them fully and implementing measures to address them should be a fundamental part of any organisations' strategies and governance. Only in this way can risks be reduced.
- Children with disability who experience violence are invisible and when they are able to voice what has happened to them, they are almost never believed and/or there is no prosecution, which enables the perpetrator to continue the violence. There are no supports and services to assist children with disability who experience or are at risk of experiencing violence. Children with disability often don't know that what they are experiencing is violence. Many institutions and services do not recognise that what they are doing is violence or what is being reported is violence. Police and justice system personnel do not believe children with disability or decide not to prosecute because they believe there will not be a conviction. Some forms of violence against children with disability is sanctioned by the State, for example sterilisation and ECT treatment. Reform has been difficult given there is support for sterilisation of children with disability by the public and many parents of children with disability. Urgent action is required to prevent and respond to violence against children with disability.
- Community people think VAC is a normal thing. It's a part to make children as a good human being. Also people don't think children have any opinion. So it's difficult to change people's mind set towards Children.
- Creative is indeed working on several of the proposed strategies, including services to help children develop lifeskills and stay in school; teaching positive parenting skills; sustaining safe environments for children, and empowering families economically. There are numerous lessons learned from our experience: that safety and security is part of a quality education and a critical predicate for learning; that engaging all stakeholders at the community level, particularly parents and community leaders, is crucial to retention and successful completion; that active, engaged, empowered children can not only succeed, but help others to succeed; that teachers and administrators who value and respect children and their rights are crucial; that empowering girls and giving them a quality education is one of the best investments in development; that education must and can reach the most marginalized, or itself exacerbates conflict; that education must adapt to the circumstances, including through non-formal means, innovations and technological solutions; that education needs a student-centered approach that is compatible with the rights-based approach taken by the Partnership; that lessons cannot be learned if they are relegated to an unread report gathering dust on a shelf; that sustainability cannot be imposed through a top-down approach, but at same time, local partners and governments also need outside assistance and expertise in building the capacity for their own sustainability; and so many other lessons as well.

- DeafKidz International has and is working on positive parenting skills for Deaf / Hearing parents of Deaf children so that they can communicate and engage with their Deaf child and not succumb to the abuse of their child or violence against them through frustration; raising the 'Deaf awareness' of support services by working with Child Helplines to make their provision Deaf accessible; working with criminal justice agencies to ensure they are able to respond to a disclosure of abuse when reported by Deaf child. Lessons learnt are; That donors are reluctant to fund Deafness as it is seen as expensive due to the nature of the expensive human resources involved such as sign language interpreters. There is need to engage decision / policy makers at the highest level - Ministers of Health, Justice etc. Most are receptive. Work on the protection of Deaf children is not a stand alone - it needs to be integral to public health & criminal justice provision. The development and strengthening of local community organisations for the Deaf to ensure continuation and sustainability is essential.
- Deeply working with families, communities and government makes a difference
- Empower family with reliable employment opportunities. This in turn, will prevent child labour and particularly bonded child labour and ensure that children are attending school.
- Families need to be food secure and living above their country's poverty line in order to be able to protect their children. Focus on partnerships toward these goals.
- For MDAC the most relevant strategy is implementation of laws to protect children. Our findings show that despite the binding force of international treaties, national implementation is often quite poor due to the following: -differing interpretations of the treaties; -domestic law not corresponding with international law and standards; -professionals in the children protection system not being familiar with the relevant international law and standards; -children and parents being unaware of their rights; and -lack of political will to focus on the issue.
- From our experiences we learned that these seven principles when are enforced really helped our goal
- I am using these strategies. All are perfect to ensure community based and sustainable protection of children with few operation cost and follow up.
- Implement and enforce the law to some extent. However, this should also be about enactment of laws and the strengthening of legal systems. Strong laws and legal systems have to be the foundation for ending violence against children; everything else is a diversion until these are in place.
- International community must understand the country dynamics and be less aspiration in making global change. It can sometimes take a decade to socially transform a population at risk. Political transformation can only be successful with a sustained social change.
- It is not difficult to generate interest, but messages must be made more simple.
- It's an ongoing process; staff turnover, teacher turnover and the natural progression of individual children through the school system means that the strategy implementation has to be seen and acted on on a long term basis. Violence reduction/ elimination is possible. Integrated programming (Education, Child Protection, DRR) can be extremely effective. There are champions for ending violence in every community, village and family; they need to be sought out and learned from.

- Necessity to have an effectually commitment between the different actors involved. The financial support and financial dispute could not be the real issue behind the activities.
- One of our main intervention areas is community based rehabilitation (CBR), in which 6 out of the 7 strategies are more or less implemented. It is the implementation or enforcement of laws that is hardly ever done as the violence problems are usually solved at local level and disabled children can suffer more even if the parents have been addressed by the police on it (shame, neighborhood, community, etc). It is very very delicate and one cannot take away a disabled child from the community unless it is very very extreme. But then you have nowhere to go. There is only ONE center in the capital that can welcome these (usually very severely disabled) and they have a long waiting list. The aim is to have the children accepted at home, within their communities.
- Our learning is the importance of enforcing the laws in ensuring respect for the legal framework. Secondly, ensuring safety and empowerment of children are also of primary importance. Ensuring tailor made support to the individual child and possibly the family is also important. It is not enough to have general support services in place - those services must also be listening in to the needs of the individual child/family.
- Partnerships w civil society (not international NGOs, but activist women's groups, local movements and grassroots community organizations) is not optional. Too often, UNICEF focuses on building institutional systems (formal govt systems) and neglects the informal ones (which are the ones children are really interacting with). We know less than 10% of child victims seek professional help. Therefor key to work with communities and families
- Positive engagement with Political people will bring good result
- Quality education is most important as this is a very practical tool to effect social change on many levels. Running good schools /education programmes provides excellent opportunity to work with all the stakeholders in the society: children, parents, local community, governments...Making sure that quality education is accessible to all children, providing children with appropriate skills and values, interacting with their parents, community and public institution. In my experience (I worked in many developing countries) good schools are an excellent development investment and a way to address the roots of violence against children. Supporting non formal education/youth programmes should always cooperate closely with local schools to have greater impact on the local community. This should be translated into national/and global strategies including allocating adequate resources.
- Raise access to treatment and support services and implement and enforce laws to protect children. Important to work with governments and gather trust to be able to influence legislative process and provide useful technical assistance on key issues. Good to have a local and regular presence during the legislative process and be able to respond quickly to queries and changes in direction. Access to treatment and support services comes from a wide range of players - both government and non-governmental. First, adequate treatment and support services must exist and be given resources to maintain themselves and run properly. Second, information about these services must be readily available for people working with children and children themselves. Thirdly, they must be local to children's lives, confidential where necessary and properly address the concerns of the children in the specific context.

- Raising access - the criminal justice system from the point of reporting to the final result at courts needs to be accessible to D/deaf people and all involved need to be taught about Deaf Awareness and be sensitive to the specific needs this community
- Since Foundation Karibu Tanzania is mainly working with children that have experienced domestic abuse teaching positive parenting skills is one of our approaches to prevent domestic abuse against children. While counselling perpetrators, who are often the parents/ guardians of the child, we have learnt that during counselling sessions, which we provide, it is important to enlighten them about the fundamental rights their child has and demonstrating alternatives to corporal punishment. In most cases, once the perpetrators have admitted and realized their wrongdoing they are willing to learn more about positive parenting skills.
- Societal attitudes change slowly evidence changes attitudes
- Teach positive parenting skills - this is the primary area of my work. A strengths-based approach to social work really works and helps build parental capacity. Tools that are easily accessible to parents who are illiterate or with low parental capacity are needed to reach those who are hardest to reach.
- Teach Positive Parenting skills; Educating parents on the rights of children and their obligations as required by law and society. Help children develop life skills and stay in school; teaching children self discipline and free expression of self Raise access to treatment and support services; Implement and enforce laws to protect children; lobbied government to enact the children Act so as to guarantee protection for ugandan children Value social norms that protect children; Empower families economically; Empowered families village savings and loaning Association to boost house hold income to improve there livelihoods Sustain safe environments for children; Advocated for a violence free society that is safe for children
- Teaching life skills - has reduced levels of verbal and even physical violence among children in the various schools in areas we work. The teachers and schools' management have attributed positive behaviour change and levels of self awareness and stress management to life skills programming that we do with the students.
- Teaching positive parental skills is a very powerful tool
- Teaching positive parenting is complex work that needs financial investment; however low-cost a programme, it will never be free.
- Teaching positive parenting Skill: as i mentioned before if we are to end violence against children we should start with homes if parents have positive parenting skills that means they will respect the rights of children, they will not take children as their properties instead the look at kids as their responsibilities. after teaching we should constantly remind them dont teach and stop at teaching because they will forget and the first phase would have been wasted.
- Teaching positive parenting skills Implementing and enforcing laws to protect children
- Teaching positive parenting skills is very much welcomed by families in need. (Abusive) parents understand that they need help and are usually glad to receive it. Raising access to treatment and services is a key element for children receiving help. Making awareness campaigns without a possibility to reach for help is not a good way to help children. Addition to developing services specialists should also consider how children arrive there: are there any support specialists, good

transportation etc. Implementing laws to protect children is also a key-matter. Without a law supporting a child or a specialist keen on helping a child they finally reach the "glass ceiling".

- That perseverance and allies are essential to progress
- That the barriers to effective law enforcement and criminal justice are complex - and that just because there may be strong legislation - it does not mean that victims are able to realise their rights and secure justice - nor that it ends impunity of offenders. Constant vigilance needs to be maintained around why most vulnerable groups might not be accessing the criminal justice system - or why doing so would not be beneficial. That strengthening economic resilience and livelihoods of families is such an important stepping stone in reducing risks of certain types of VAC. That building resilience of children is important - but that ensuring attitudinal and behavioural change of adult duty-bearers is of primary concern.
- The building block around changing Social Norms and supporting whole systems around children cannot be underestimated and requires resources and time.
- The building blocks are too general to represent actionable evidence practitioners and policy makers need much more specific evidence (which is not always available) there is a lot of conflicting evidence out there and many programmes are not using available evidence one of the biggest challenges is to achieve large scale - irrespective of which component a programme is working on. Very little guidance is available on how to take effective (small-scale) violence prevention approaches to scale how to prioritise between these building blocks
- The combination works.
- The extent to which you are able to influence norms is strongly related to the extent to which you are able to promote families' economic empowerment, access to services, etc. A piece-meal approach will fail.
- The importance of combining several of them, not seeing them in isolation. We are working on 6 of the 7 at the same time (not so much about empowering families economically) and it is felt that success can only be possible if several of them are worked together.
- The nearest one is "Implement and enforce laws to protect children" but it is too weakly expressed; should be "Enact, implement and enforce laws which prohibit all forms of VAC" One of the problems we have with the Draft Strategy is the confusion between evidence-based" and "rights-based". You don't need evidence to justify prohibiting all violence against children; it is their right. When it comes to how to implement and enforce these laws, then evidence-based strategies are of course valuable. Teaching positive parenting skills is another listed strategy - but this has little impact in states which have not prohibited violent punishment within the family (and even if it did, it would not fulfil children's rights while violent punishment remains lawful...
- The positive parenting skills is important but required more continuum support and assistance that parents can access them within their communities. It is important to consider establishing referral and reporting mechanism. Treatment and support services are not useful only if the children and families disclose their experience and look for services.
- The success of programmes require strong political will and involvement.

- There are many lessons. These include involving children as much as possible; inclusion of the most vulnerable children; ensuring we have locally driven and culturally appropriate interventions; hard-to-reach, insecure and emergencies are part of the overall approach; combinations of tools and approaches can be useful, rather than relying on any single tool or intervention; close collaboration between government, NGOs, humanitarian actors, policy makers, academics, and parents and children is crucial; developing clear evidence is essential.
- There is much resistance in the U.S. to the idea of not using corporal punishment.
- There's a need to involve the community in the designing of the interventions and reinforce the evidences through formative research to identify the nature and type of violence in specific context as well as positive deviant's that have contributed to the reduction of the phenomenon if there's any.
- These are excellent and important strategies but all of them need further evidence on the possible and effective methods used depending on the local circumstances, culture, acceptance etc. No model can be used globally without very careful local adaptation, involving all stakeholders, patience, long term commitment, and the needed resources. Dynamic balance between flexibility and stability is important.
- (Though there is a reference to social norms, the strategies seem very weak on the role of communities- and that of community mobilization and social mobilization.) The current work around MHPSS deploy many of these strategies, but in our experience community engagement is a weak link.
- Understanding the components of improvement understanding what makes significant long lasting change under the different context in which change happens - global, national and local DATA best use of the right evidence best use of right research
- UNHCR employs the strategies outlined in the package in many of its programmes worldwide. We plan to share our experiences in more detail when we provide comments on the package.
- Using implementing/enforcing laws as dominant strategy in repressive regimes and cultures with overwhelming number of social values in perpetuating VAC is very discouraging and fuels hopelessness, it needs to be backed with other strategies
- We are working to value social norms that protect children. We support our partners to understand social norms; what they are, how they are held in place and, if harmful, what needs to happen for them to change. Everyone - women, men, girls, boys, leaders, older members of society - must be involved in discussing norms. In discussing harmful norms, non-judgemental open dialogue can be encouraged to allow people to discuss why certain norms such as female genital cutting, are held in place and what can be done to shift this norm. If individuals want to shift a norm, it is vital that enough people must see that enough people are changing.
- We currently work on all of the building blocks for violence prevention and we would be happy to discuss our learning with the partnership.
- We need to influence government to increase budget for prevention and response to violence against children
- We have learnt that policy making is not the exclusive preserve of government.

- When parents are well empowered and have positive parental skills, they are able to protect their children from violence and they complete their education.
- Without the overarching catalysts the strategies don't work. Often these are the barriers to creating change particularly in emergency affected or fragile states. Empowering families economically (particularly in developing countries is essential), without this, families are not often able to sustain safe environments, ensure children stay in school, follow through on good parenting skills, or access support services etc. I see it as more overarching for many families who want to do more but are forced everyday to make bad decisions because they struggle to survive economically. The way particularly vulnerable groups are considered and included needs particular care e.g. disabled children or caregivers, LGBT groups etc.
- World Vision work covers the first five strategies (supporting parents, caregivers and families; helping children and adolescents manage risks and challenges; changing attitudes and social norms that encourage violence and discrimination; promoting and providing support services for children; implementing laws and policies that protect children) in a holistic manner through a systems-strengthening approach, translated into our child protection and advocacy approach which involves six elements (empowering boys and girls, strengthening families, partnering with communities, catalysing faith communities and influencing governments). Data collection and research (strategy 6) is embedded in all of our programmes and is effectively mainstreamed throughout our work under the first five strategies. This enables us to strengthen /adapt our programmes, learn from our challenges and share the learning across WVP Partnership and other organisations. For more details on WV experiences in implementing solutions please see our report – We can Do It – Solutions to Prevent VAC
<http://www.wvi.org/sites/default/files/We%20Can%20Do%20It-Policy%20Report-FINAL-revised.pdf>. Our experience in implementation of solutions to end VAC points to three major lessons learned: - The most successful interventions to end VAC rested on combination of effective strategies that enabled us to address multifaceted drivers of VAC (for example changing attitudes and beliefs in combination with empowering parents and strengthening prevention services was successful in addressing child marriage). - Locally owned adaptation of solutions was critical for success – it insured that interventions are rooted in local capacity and positive values, are reflective of specific challenges and outcome of sustained demand for change. - Solutions can be catalysts for system strengthening since their delivery is dependent on existence of infrastructure, capacity and budget for its delivery. Putting solutions in practice, often requires strengthening parts of the system.
- Yes, working with local and central government and some aspects of unesco chairs networks to raise profile of children's voices in this work Lessons learnt are to be assertive, keep energy to keep raising the young person's voice to support young people to attend high level meetings following full preparation and ethical checking and with support structures in place. Young peoples voice can be a big game changer but needs to be used wisely and strategically and ethically Make sure that the evidence base is solid, research is grounded in proactive strategies for change
- Recommend that the Partnership look to connect across the development sector – for example, the Maternal, Newborn, Child Health sector has developed common and standardized indicators and that has helped to drive results, policy coherence, and support of political leaders and decision-makers.

Participants expressed a concern that the global indicators for ending violence against children, as determined by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and associated targets, are not yet sufficiently refined or robust and are not supported by significant global buy-in required to drive results.

- The nearest one to our aims is "Implement and enforce laws to protect children" but it is too weakly expressed; should be: "Enact, implement and enforce laws which prohibit effectively the various forms of VAC"

One of the problems we have with the Draft Strategy is the confusion between evidence-based" and "rights-based". You don't need evidence to justify prohibiting all violence against children; it is their immediate right and long overdue. When it comes to how to quickly achieve law reform and how to implement and enforce these laws and to eliminate VAC, then evidence-based strategies are of course valuable.

"Teach positive parenting skills" is another listed strategy - but this has little impact in states which have not prohibited violent punishment within the family and then effectively disseminated, implemented and enforced those laws.

- Grâce au renforcement du pouvoir économique des femmes, nous avons permis aux enfants d'accéder à l'éducation, aux soins de santé primaires, à l'alimentation saine. Cela pour était une réussite Et dans le cadre de l'échec nous parlerons de la libération précoce des personnes coupables des violences envers les enfants à cause de la corruption et de l'impunité.
- Je suis pas anglophone, je n'ai pas pu le lire.
- Les enseignements tirés la quatrième stratégie sont qu'elle influe beaucoup sur le groupe cible.
 - Réussites: par intervention au niveau d'un collège d'enseignement général de la Kara (CEG kara Tomdè au nord du Togo), les enfants handicapés auditifs y ont été intégrés. d'autres actions ont conduits les parents d'enfants handicapés à les envoyer dans des écoles ordinaires.
 - Échecs: la mise en oeuvre de certaines dispositions par le groupe cible est souvent compliqué, ce qui fait que certaines de nos actions n'ont pas trouvé de réponse.
- Les renseignements tirés des campagnes d'information et de sensibilisation sont suffisants.
- L'expertise développée au cours des 30 dernières années confirme que c'est en développant la complicité entre les familles et l'école que nous obtenons les résultats les plus positifs et les plus durables. Pour réduire le temps-écrans, nous avons besoin d'augmenter le pouvoir des jeunes sur la technologie, de valoriser l'encadrement parental, de faciliter l'accès des parents à l'école, et de faire rayonner l'école dans la communauté. Seule une coalition (effort concerté) entre les parents, les enseignants, les enfants/adolescents et la communauté réduira l'emprise des industries médiatiques (et publicitaires) sur la jeunesse. Nous touchons les blocs suivants: parental skills, children's will to stay in school, protecting children's rights, enforcing laws to protect kids, sustain healthy media environments + screen-time, making lives better by increasing time for family conversations, helping children express emotions, sentiments and opinions, helping teens' viewing skills + judgment.
- Nous sommes au début de notre lutte et expérience, la sensibilisation et le plaidoyer sur l'éducation inclusive sont nos stratégies de pointes pour la protection des droits de l'enfant. Notre réussite se manifeste petit à petit par la compréhension de droits de l'enfant au sein de la

communauté de réfugiés et l'inclusion pour les enfants des réfugiés en situation de handicap commence à être compris par les autorités du pays d'accueil et les acteurs clés dans leurs interventions.

- Reussites: les communautés semblent plus faciles au changement de normes sociales; Echec: les politiques et les législateurs sont lents à la décision.
- A la fecha es necesaria la participación del Estado como parte de la implementación de los cambios a las rutas de atención ya que sin su participación es muy difícil promover cambios en documentos de protección a niños, niñas y adolescentes. Si bien ha sido un éxito el trabajo en equipo con las diferentes instituciones, se estanca el trabajo si los entes del estado no participan.
- "Creemos que el siguiente ejemplo puede enmarcarse en programas que marcan diferencias: estrategia 1 y estrategia 3 GRUPO DE ADULTOS/AS-PROGRAMA IELADEINU El grupo de adultos/as consiste en un espacio de reunión semanal, que convoca a personas con distintas problemáticas e historias de vida, siendo uno de sus aspectos en común su inclusión en algún dispositivo de este programa. Es decir que son adultos/as que están a cargo de niñas, niños y adolescentes, que han sido derivados a nuestro programa por la detección de situaciones de violencia contra los niños o la detección de factores de riesgo asociados a la violencia contra los niños. La singularidad del espacio es que no los espera en el lugar de "padres violentos" sino en el lugar de sujetos de derechos, intentando habilitarles el despliegue de lo saludable que hay en ellos. El espacio tiene cierta historia, ya que comenzó hace unos 7 u 8 años con una orientación preponderantemente terapéutica, orientándose luego a conformarse como un espacio más lúdico/recreativo donde lo terapéutico se convirtió en un punto de llegada, en un objetivo que por añadidura se sumaba a lo gratificante de las actividades realizadas. Posteriormente se incluyó el almuerzo, como una posibilidad de compartir con los/as participantes, un momento cálido de intercambio, instalándose el momento del café, en el cual las participantes comenzaron a traer distintas cosas para compartir entre todos. En este punto se ubica un lugar muy importante ya que se articulan, al menos, dos aspectos. Uno tiene que ver con la posibilidad de que las participantes puedan traer algo, dar... modificando un posicionamiento bastante habitual que las cristaliza en un lugar de "eternas receptoras". Otro tiene que ver con el respeto de una legalidad; por un lado, todos los elementos que se comparten en el momento del café cumplen con las leyes del kashrut, aspecto muy importante para los valores religiosos y culturales de nuestra institución. A la vez, al instaurarse un dispositivo grupal, se plantean ciertas cuestiones que podrían incluirse en lo que denominamos el encuadre, donde cuestiones tales como horarios de inicio y finalización, confidencialidad, restitución, el respeto por los pares y normas de convivencia en general así como el acuerdo entre las mayorías etc., operan como organizadores de los intercambios. Una de las apuestas del dispositivo de grupo apunta a que los intercambios entre las/os participantes permita que cada una/o pueda registrar sus modalidades vinculares, sus puntos de conflicto, junto con sus capacidades y aspectos saludables, para que esos intercambios se constituyan en un ensayo de nuevas modalidades o en la posibilidad de modificar pautas de vinculación teñidas de violencia, en modalidades saludables, en especial con sus hijos. Al mismo tiempo, al situarse ellos en su situación de hijos cuando traen o comparten aspectos de su historia, la apuesta es poder pensar qué de esto ha incidido en los vínculos que desarrollaron con sus hijos, o traer a sus hijos a un discurso para posicionarlos en su función de madres/padres cuando están en una posición más infantil o de demanda. Actualmente se está intentando abrir la convocatoria a un público más amplio, con el objetivo de enriquecer los

intercambios, ofrecer nuevos referentes identificatorios, en fin, apelar a lo múltiple, vector insoslayable de un encuentro con otros y de construcción de redes que soporten y sostengan. Esta modalidad de abordaje se complementa con otros recursos terapéuticos como espacios de apoyo y fortalecimiento familiar individual, con talleres de crianza que abordan su función maternante/ paternante, todos ellos entornos que sostienen a los adultos a cargo de la función de crianza y promueven el Desarrollo Infantil Temprano. La manera de nombrar al grupo también ha ido modificándose en el tiempo. Apostamos a un nombre que rompiera con algún estigma y condicionara de ese modo la participación e inclusión de nuevos participantes. Así lo llamamos inicialmente el grupo de LOS GRANDES, para sacarlos del lugar de padres- madres, que tiene una carga particular en nuestra población que cumple esta función deficitariamente. De este modo además, les dimos una cierta valoración, como adultos, valiosos independientemente de la manera que asumen los diversos roles y funciones que desempeñan. Actualmente lo llamamos grupo de los miércoles porque hace al encuadre. Es el día de encuentro y eso obedece también a un cierto organizador establecido. ENCUENTROS SOBRE CRIANZA –PROGRAMA IELADEINU El principal objetivo de este proyecto es realizar una tarea de Prevención Acompañamiento, Contención y Apoyo para los adultos a cargo de la crianza de niños menores de cinco años desde una perspectiva de derechos. Para garantizar el crecimiento y desarrollo de un niño hay que cuidar fundamentalmente a los adultos que se ocupan del niño. Él se desarrolla a partir de los otros, con los otros y en oposición a los otros; en interacción con la cultura que lo anida. Es el yo organizado del adulto, su fuerza, su seguridad, su entereza, su capacidad de pensar, crear, su reconocimiento y respeto por el cuerpo y la persona del otro pequeño, quien apunala la constitución subjetiva de un niño. Ofreceremos un espacio de encuentro entre adultos a cargo de la función de cuidados tempranos para analizar diversas situaciones que hacen a la crianza de los niños pequeños, que completa y fortalece la tarea cotidiana con los niños en el Centro de Día de primera infancia y con la tarea de los operadores, acompañantes terapéuticos y cuidadores con los niños en sus casas. A partir de estas experiencias, nos proponemos: Brindarles un espacio donde compartir con otros cuidadores experiencias en torno a la maternidad y la crianza Ubicarlos, validarlos y empoderarlos en su función Trabajar sobre pautas saludables tomando como disparadores los dilemas de la vida cotidiana (sueño, alimentación, llanto, control de esfínteres, límites...). Ofrecer información sobre la primera infancia (comportamientos esperables, características de juego, aprendizaje, etc.) en las distintas etapas evolutivas y proporcionar material práctico para el acompañamiento saludable de dichos procesos.

- Dependiendo del tipo de discapacidad del niño, este es más vulnerable a la violencia
- Desde la experiencia si hemos podido tener éxitos, sin embargo se necesita más, los éxitos son las reconciliaciones entre padres e hijos, así como poder hacer que por primera vez los padres abracen a sus hijos.
- En la actualidad no estoy colaborando pero tengo herramientas necesarias por eso quiero ser parte de su equipo. en mi experiencia radial llevando el mensaje a los niños y realizando eventos me fue bien gracias a la colaboración de patrocinadores que fueron personas que creyeron en poder hacer sonreír a un niño.
- Enseñar habilidades parentales positivas: Es tal vez una de las estrategias más importantes, porque es en el seno del hogar donde la violencia contra la niñez y adolescencia se expresa con mayor contundencia, por falta de herramientas en los padres para asumir la crianza de una

manera positiva. Hemos probado que es directamente proporcional el trabajo con padres y madres (lamentablemente usualmente es mas fácil acceder a las madres) y la reducción de los niveles de violencia contra la niñez. Ayudan a los niños a desarrollar habilidades para la vida y permanecer en la escuela: El proceso de habilidades para la vida es muy importante al tiempo que promover continuar en la escuela, porque disminuye los riesgos para los niños y niñas. Un asunto todavía por resolver, tiene que ver con que el escenario escolar sigue siendo un espacio poco protector para los niños y las niñas. El aumento del bullying, la actitud de los maestros ha hecho que el escenario escolar muchas veces siga siendo expulsor, pero Elevar el acceso a los servicios de tratamiento y apoyo: Este es un tema en el que hemos venido trabajando, pero sigue siendo un reto, ya que es difícil el tema de la atención en sitios de prestación de servicios de protección y la calidad humana de las personas que trabajan en el tema. Aplicar y hacer cumplir las leyes para proteger a los niños: Es un tema en el que a través del trabajo organizacional y de Alianzas como la Alianza por la niñez en Colombia. Hemos aprendido que si bien han habido avances importantes, aún el tema cultural y el chip en la mente de las personas que aplican las leyes como jueces, sigue siendo un reto de los más grandes por superar aún. Valorar las normas sociales que protegen a los niños: El trabajo en cambio cultural y conciencia pública es algo con lo que se ha venido trabajando; sin embargo, es un tema que debe permanentemente seguir trabajándose para poder realmente cambiar cultura en este nivel. Capacitar a las familias económicamente: Sostener un ambiente seguro para los niños: El trabajo a partir de metodologías de Child Protection Advocacy que World Vision trabaja, venimos desarrollando capacidades en las comunidades y conciencia pública para ejercer la corresponsabilidad que nos corresponde como familia, sociedad y Estado. El aprendizaje en este tema es que debe ser un trabajo permanente y que además es uno de los mayores reto en acabar la violencia contra la niñez

- ES difícil articular con las organizaciones, la burocracia a veces consume; debe haber, es muy necesaria la voluntad de quien dirige, voluntad política.
- Estoy muy orgullosa de mi equipo de trabajo pues ante toda adversidad siempre se ha tratado de solventar por nuestros propios medios, aunque resulte cuesta arriba, las necesidades de nuestros usuarios. Lamentablemente la carencia de programas en algunas oportunidades ha desvanecido nuestras buenas intenciones en la práctica. Nuestra población más afectada son los niños de 9 años hasta adolescentes de 17 años que no cuentan con centros de abrigo ni con programas especializados contra la adicción a las drogas o problemas psiquiátricos.
- Help children develop life skills and stay in school Aprendimos que, cuando el niño tiene padres, esos padres deben capacitarse para abogar por sus hijos. los padres necesitan apoyos para apoyar a su vez a los niños. Aprendimos que hay que darles a los niños con dificultades para comunicarse convencionalmente el acceso a un sistema de comunicación adecuado, para que todos los niños hablen con su propia voz, aunque escriban o señalen símbolos. Que hay que trabajar mucho con el entorno en que se mueven los niños, para que entiendan y valoren a todos los niños por igual.
- Hemos aprendido que solo el trabajo en red y en equipo nos da mayor resultado y el éxito ha sido que gracias a ello hay mucha mas respuesta de los adultos para involucrarse en el tema.
- La dificultad de que el Estado colabore con los entes municipales para el desarrollo de programas, la falta de una política nacional que aborde el tema de la violencia y en el caso del

área educativa la falta de formación, motivación e impulso por parte del Ministerio de Educación en querer desarrollar estrategias y planes en esta área.

- Las experiencias no están vinculadas a mi trabajo actual, por lo reciente del mismo, como expliqué, sino al anterior, los éxitos y fracasos están vinculados a talleres textiles y lugares de resguardo de los niños víctimas, como por ejemplo la creación de un refugio especializado para niños y niñas víctimas de trata y explotación, hasta que puedan retornar a su centro de vida de manera segura si así lo quieren, o la capacitación en materia de infancia, trabajo infantil, explotación y trata a inspectores del área de trabajo, como fracaso el tiempo de permanencia que muchos NNy/oA están en el refugio, entre otros éxitos y fracasos.-
- No
- Que tenemos que unir esfuerzos, que podemos aprender a ser más eficaces compartiendo experiencias en el tema a nivel regional o mundial, que todos tenemos productos exitosos que ofrecer pero la falta de una plataforma donde publicar impide compartirlos. Que tenemos mucho que aprender, y podemos disminuir nuestras debilidades apoyándonos en experiencias exitosas similares.
- Se refuerzan los patrones familiares a través del trabajo comunitario para la protección a la infancia, además del trabajo en la escuela. En este sentido se han logrado experiencias muy positivas a través de proyectos comunitarios que desarrollan numerosas organizaciones y asociaciones. Un ambiente seguro para el desarrollo de la infancia se garantiza a través de los programas sociales y con el apoyo del trabajo de las organizaciones que llevan a cabo acciones de concientización para asegurar una infancia feliz. Se experimentan éxitos a nivel global para un desarrollo sano de la infancia de niñas y niños cubanos.
- Si estamos trabajando, Colombia cuenta con una estrategia de atención integral a la primera infancia, pero aún falta dar mucha más fuerza y obligatoriedad a nivel de los gobiernos y para lograr mayor inversión de recursos. En este caso Colombia tiene los lineamientos de atención integral, pero en la práctica se sigue rechazando a los niños y niñas con discapacidad de los programas.
- Sobre una perspectiva de género ante "Teach positive parenting skills", es importantísimo generar de manera complementaria, roles positivos de hombres adultos que puedan mostrar cuidados, educación y valoración de la niñez. A menudo se asigna a las mujeres dentro de las familias el rol de cuidar y proteger a la niñez, sin considerar que a menudo esas familias conforman nuevos o viejos modelos de familia que NO corresponden con el modelo tradicional occidental de familia nuclear. Los hombres están tradicionalmente alejados de una paternidad que cuida, se involucra y educa directamente, pero también es cierto que muchos hombres de contextos populares y en pobreza donde prevalece mucha violencia pueden ejercer un papel fundamental si son sensibilizados con procesos sobre masculinidades y paternidades. - sobre "Value social norms that protect children", es importante considerar la inclusión de normas que se basan en valores religiosos o que utilizan metáforas religiosas. Ellas suelen tener mucha autoridad e influencia sobre personas y comunidades y pueden ser identificadas en su diversidad, valoradas en sus acciones a favor de la niñez y visibilizadas como alternativas ya existentes que generan cambios e impactos positivos.

- Un éxito es trabajar la prevención de violencia desde un enfoque sistémico y eso permite un abordaje holístico, es urgente trabajar con técnicas individualizadas por ejemplo para la protección especial de la niñez. el gerenciamiento de casos basado en la comunidad

Q19. If you have worked together with policymakers to implement solutions, do you have any recommendations on how to work together more effectively?

- 1. Share rather than shout. 2. Share data and evidence. 3. Focus on inter-sector working together rather than silo'ed efforts. 4. Emphasize the cost saving of prevention as against response in both the short and long term.
- A greater appreciation of local capacities and practices would go a long way in ensuring buy-in from partners.
- Actively listen to policy makers. Find your champions at all levels of government and support them first. Enrol naysayers in the cause. Don't act tokenistically in order to effect lasting change - policy makers need to be enrolled in this cause as a priority. Leverage different ministries/governments against each other.
- Be frank and direct, do not leave any room for ill/mal-interpretation to perpetuate discrimination towards certain groups
- Better communications - move beyond single interventions as the silver bullet
- Borrowing on each others strengths and learning from their weak points in definitely a plus.
- Children with disability and representatives of children and people with disability from Disabled People's Organisations must be actively consulted about the design, implementation and monitoring of solutions. While parents have an important voice, the voice of children and rights of children must be paramount.
- Concrete plans for advancing, including budgets and commitments. Who is doing what by when.
- Constant negotiation and feedback to policymakers to make them understand the importance to make ending violence as a priority
- CSOs working in the children sector need to be sensitized on the existing policy for effective implementation.
- Diplomacy - UN is not always right and some Government counterparts feel that international experts come in thinking we know better what is best for their country and then, after X years they leave and another expert comes with the same approach.
- Don't be very critics of Government policies, there are also good things. Start appraise
- Engaging policy makers at different levels to be part and partial of the various solutions to ending Violence against children at an early stage.
- Ensure a wide-spectrum of inputs Avoid top-down solutions led by a few large entities The more local a solution, the more likely it will have success
- Evidence-based advocacy for resources is always important.

- First seek to address their most pressing VAC concerns, then build upon that towards ensuring the full package of evidence-based strategies
- Follow up is very crucial, having researched input and ready to hear what policymakers have and argue with proven source of information for changes always brings to a point of agreeing to act and include inputs from others.
- Get beyond the general call to "end VAC" and engage in the detail of what is required to prohibit and eliminate each form of violence. Be explicit and confront the difficult and controversial issues.
- Have a shared objective (understand the import of the issue you are addressing and the value of addressing it). Take on their practical concerns and considerations, recognising the politics that plays a role. Be an important information point for them as they consider the options in addressing the issue - hold parliamentary/congressional briefings, bringing the NGOs and the policymakers together to educate other politicians and to consider policy options.
- I have direct experience working with policymakers to implement solutions, having run a very effective advocacy coalition of global development companies implementing education programs for USAID (the "Basic Education Coalition"). I learned several lessons there. One is that policymakers want to be personally associated with successful policy initiatives, and it is important to empower them and their staffs so they can do so in a way that also advances the goals of the campaign. A second lesson is that it is hard work to keep coalitions mobilized, and there need to be several different points of entry to engage them (advocacy, thought leadership, networking, etc.). I also learned that in order to rally various organizations under one movement, one needs to study not only the face of the organization, but also their own stakeholders or clients, as well as their business models. I also learned that many organizations often talk about "what works," but it is rarer to actually see these practices articulated with any consistency. And often, the practices or solutions which are most valuable are the most guarded, for competitive reasons. So the organization bringing them together needs to be sensitive to that dynamic. I also learned that nothing is more compelling than hearing from the experts in the field or the direct stakeholders, especially if they can convey the human experience on a personal level. Finally, I learned that the members or partners of a network or coalition are busy professionals who must find added incentive to give of their time to the work of a coalition. In other words, they must feel that it is both worthwhile to participate as part of a larger group and be part of an important or honorable mission, but must also feel that participation highlights and distinguishes the work they do, i.e., rewards their self-interest.
- If we want to work with policymakers then we need to develop a good working relation with them. Need to develop an ambassador within policymakers so that they can talk about the issues in a positive way.
- Involving them from the onset -stakeholder analysis and recognizing their influences
- It is imperative not to shy away from difficult and sensitive issues. A lack of courage on the part of leaders on this issue has too often delayed progress. There can be no pragmatism and compromise on this issue.
- It is important policies to be implemented after that states to ensure needed resources. Adopting solutions in national legislation is not enough.

- It is understandable policymakers need to calculate the worth of one or another solution. It is always more effective to represent cost-effective, evidence-based solutions.
- Just beginning to work with a U.S. Congressional Representative, regarding school paddling.
- Lacking solid information on (1) what is now being spent in total on child protection and (2) the need for greater resources, the plea for a higher priority will be rhetorical unless these barriers are reduced.
- Listen build relationships this can be slow and you have to be in it for the long haul understand where contributions are coming from (consider context for example) inclusion in policy making and not developing policy in isolation understanding policy and legislation in its self does not produce socially significant outcomes
- Need to meet personally with political and sector leaders
- No i have never worked with policy makers
- No idea please.
- Nothing is quick. Our experience is that policy makers invariably move on and continuation is difficult to achieve. There will have to be some consideration as to which policy makers you wish to work with and an MoU arrangement to demonstrate commitment from the institution concerned to the policy issue / task in hand.
- On line platform would provide current information, selecting working groups on particular issues could help to focus the work. Stating clearly goals what we would like to achieve on which level, possible levels of intervention identifying right stakeholders, engaging in constructive dialogue with policy makers.
- Open transparent equal relationship at the local level developing a partnership agreement accepting each others constraints and working together to address/improve them
- Policymakers should be supported to be convinced and devoted by also helping them to be more effective, successful and provided with the needed feedback on the outcomes of their work, the impact on their professional and personal life.
- Politicians make their minds beyond what we think, they work with us but some times they act against too it all happens when there is a political gain.
- Promote a holistic view which shows the interrelations between the seven strategies.
- Provide as much evidence as possible of the personal and societal negative consequences of teaching children violence
- Relationship building is essential and takes time. The right people are also critical in doing this. Like minded/ looking/ age/ culture relationships between policy makers and change agents are often the most effective.
- See above r.e. legislation change. PRI has written a document on this topic - Making Law and Policy That Work that covers a large number of strategies for effective working with policymakers. <http://www.penalreform.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/making-law-2013-v3.pdf> While it's focus is criminal justice policies, large parts of it are relevant for all legislative / policy situations In addition, gathering and facilitating networks of policy-makers who share

views can be useful, as they can develop strategies for advocating for, raising awareness of and gathering support from other policymakers to address issue of violence against children

- Show them that what you're doing works in practice through presenting evidence from evaluation in the field. Use the media to garner political will.
- Suggest an evaluation globally on this area. To my knowledge limited good practice documented on developing national policies and plans that really deliver results for children's protection
- Support children and adolescent participation in the discussion with policy makers. Bring policy makers to the field, communicate with the communities, especially children, parents and care-givers.
- Talk about evidence
- Targeting the right policy makers on the issues of violence reduction against children and knowing what works for them. Knowing that there are good policies in place but that the issues are political will and funding.
- That is a tough one. We do work a lot with policy makers and it works rather well usually. The problem is not so much writing the policy; it is implementing it. In The Netherlands the implementation is legally ensured as well as at policy level before signing a UN-convention for example on the rights of children. In developing countries governments sign lots of conventions but stay way behind in the implementation. Perhaps the UN could demand proof of being able to implement in a reasonable way before a country has the right to sign? Just an idea
- The big issue is law enforcement, there is no global solution. It has to be dealt at local level since reasons may vary. Policy dialogue, working on attitudes and modification of government/community culture may help. Training and awareness alone easily fail
- The College of Policing in the UK have recently been contacted to consider implementing PLOD in every force
- The elimination of VAC is a complex task that involves many different ministries and institutions, as well as civil society and the private sector. In my experience when a government has taken a decision to work towards a certain goal, there will usually be ministries and institutions that are in favour, and others that are may be opposed, sometimes for purely political reasons, sometimes because the changes needed pose a threat to the way they operate, and sometimes because they expect material incentives to participate. Consequently, it is important to identify allies and identify reluctant or lukewarm partners as soon as possible. With those who are not active supporters, an effort should be made to identify the reasons. If they are valid ones, an effort should be made to resolve them by persuasion, analysis, additional information and sharing the experiences of other countries. If not, an effort should be made to provide allies within the government with the moral and technical support that will strengthen their hand.
- There's a need not only for approve legal instruments but to go one step further by put in place regulations, guidelines and terms of reference and ultimately law enforcement mechanisms. Good governance is crucial to address violence against children problems.
- They need all the support necessary in the form of evidence based solutions and the support of more actors to be able to promote certain approaches. Regional cooperation is one way of strengthening the messages...

- To establish concrete goals to achieve and to have some sanctions if do not.
- To the extent that "political will" is viewed as critical, there is more to be gained from peer review mechanisms than building civil society coalitions to (as government often views it) humiliate or harass government to act. It's still comparatively 'early days' for the UN's Universal Periodic Review process, but it clearly (in my experience) opens opportunities for committing member states (governments) to action than does, say, the outcomes of the human rights treaty-based system. A united advocacy strategy within the UPR framework still enables potentially powerful opportunities on states/governments prioritising law reform and action on violence against children. In some regions (notably Africa - with the AU and its mechanisms) there is complementary opportunity to build political will, especially linked to measures to acknowledge good practice and promote south-south cooperation, especially by and with governments.
- UN agencies can take a stronger role in supporting the design, monitoring, evaluation and documentation of government-funded projects instead of developing and implementing the agencies' own model. By doing this, the ownership can immediately be on the government's side while the quality is ensured.
- UNHCR works with policy makers to implement solutions for refugee, displaced and stateless children in a wide variety of contexts. We would be happy to discuss and share our experiences in more detail.
- Use high level influential champions to advocate for VAC prevention and allocation of resources for prevention measures.
- Use the more severe endpoints such as migration, trafficking, HIV, global health security, orphan status to accelerate investments.
- Very important that these solutions are bottom up, and promotes and actioned by local CSOs and networks
- Violence should be everyone's business, focus on policy areas that are most open to collaboration. some ministries will take a lot longer to get on board than others. Create opportunities for policy makers, academics, retired senior government officials and NGOs... to exchange, debate and identify priorities for action Work with institutions whose role it is to hold policy makers to account: independent child rights institutions, NGOs, judiciary (e.g. Supreme court), media, parliamentarians
- We believe that public services in cyprus need to hire more professionals
- We have examples of good collaboration with local level policy makers since the delivery of service or intervention often depends on their ability and commitment to put in practice. Adapting solutions with policy makers at local and national level is critical. We have confirmed this in our work on health, education as well as child protection.
- We learned that working in coalitions with others, building a grassroots movement, and appropriately engaging children in this process are critical to implement solutions.
- We need to have the top officers being Champions for children and for driving prevention of VAC. Also better engagement with CSOs for dialogue and implementation of effective programs

Review the National Child Protection Policy and Plan of Action and set KPI Get CSOs working on prevention of CSOs to form a coalition as a strong lobby and advocacy group

- Worked with a large number of uk policy makers and some European Make sure short crisp messages are conveyed to the right people with young persons voice at centre Do not produce long research documents, get savvy at identifying key messages for particular audiences Build relationships with policy makers, help them to understand the usefulness of research evidence Invite policy makers to round tables or seminars where academics together have, in advance, identified key messages from research
- Yes. Ensure you have a buy-in on policy shift Be ready for political divisions and contentions among policy makers Invest in engaging international, regional and the local media Invest in community dialogues and south south exchange
- Working with policymakers: Civil society holds a dual role, particularly as it relates to child protection. Firstly, that of collaboration and working in support of government to build systems, and improve policies and practices.

However, civil society organizations and representatives also have an obligation as protectors, defenders and advocates for of children and their rights – as mandatory reporters we protect children from direct violence, and as advocates we protect their rights.

We are very pleased that the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children has recognized and indeed embraced that dual role – we strongly urge that Pathfinder countries also be required to recognize that dual role.

In order to protect children, civil society needs to be empowered to be able to deliver critical messages- and in many situations they may be the only ones who can.

At the same time, civil society organizations and representatives have the expertise to support governments to deliver effective child protection programs.

Civil society organizations and representatives need to be able to speak to and work with influencers (faith based and community leaders, private sector, etc.) not just governments, as key partners and stakeholders in delivering change for children.

- Our experience of working with lawmakers, politicians and others over the last 15 years has given us a clear understanding of what is needed to underpin effective collaboration (in our case collaboration that leads to law reform):
 - get beyond the general call to "end VAC", the vagueness of "all forms of violence against children".
 - confront the difficult and controversial issues explicitly and engage in the detail of what is required to prohibit and eliminate each form of violence: mapping in detail the law and how it needs to change.
 - progress breeds progress, so disseminate facts like (within our particular context): "More than half of UN member states have prohibited all corporal punishment or clearly committed to do so"; but such facts are only available once the detailed mapping is in place and kept updated.

- Coaching des politiques par une exposition aux données statistiques
- Je dirais, qu'ils doivent se battre pour l'application des décisions prises et des lois votées
- Je suis pas anglophone, je n'ai pas pu le lire.
- Les élus et les décideurs en santé et en éducation avec qui nous collaborons apprécient le fait que notre Défi sans écrans fédère, rapproche et rassemble les intervenants de la communauté autour des écoles et collèges: c'est là le creuset où se prépare l'avenir. Le gouvernement familial est celui qui nous a aidé le plus.
- Les mesures que nous recommandons sont celles de renforcer l'engagement et l'action aux niveau national et local en interdisant toute forme de violence envers les enfants, et que les auteurs répondent de leurs actes et mettre fin à l'impunité.
- Les mesures sont les même il faut promouvoir une communication et des mis a jours adequat
- Qu'il ait échange d'information entre les organisations et les décideurs politiques sur les cas des violences envers les enfants et que des mesures soient prises pour mettre fin à l'impunité.
- Comprometiendo a los responsables sobre todo en el área de educación ya que a través de los educadores podemos lograr implementar cambios significativos y que los niños sean multiplicadores de buenas prácticas en el hogar.
- Con cada política que se elabora se debe tener un plan de acción con partida presupuestaria que asegure la implementación
- Dando tips a la familia para mejorar la comunicación con el niño
- Generando no solamente políticas, sino articulándolas a la realidad de cada contexto y vinculando obligaciones de cumplimiento
- Interdependencia en temas económicos, crimen organizado, corrupción, transparencia, democracia y violencia.
- La recomendación es que se prioricen, en el programa de Estado, la atención de esta población vulnerable. Cumplir con la Ley sería de gran ayuda.
- La vida del niño no es una política es algo más que banderas y fronteras es cuestión de actuar y amar el bien y la vida del otro individuo, apoyándole en todo lo que a nuestro alcance este.
- Las formulas estarán siempre en el campo, para tener mayor éxito se necesita estar dentro de las localidades para poder saber su forma de ser de cada uno de ellos.
- No
- No lo hemos hecho
- Que se debe trabajar sin parcializarse en partidos políticos, que la meta debe ser una sola: prevención de violencia en niños y niñas.
- Realizando mesas de diálogo y colaboración, construyendo a partir de lo ya hecho
- Se debe exigir mucho más en la implementación...todo se queda en el papel y al parecer no hay dinero suficiente para dar respuesta en todo el país
- Sensibilizar a los tomadores de decisiones.

- Si, hay que conseguir que las personas responsables sean personas sensibilizadas en el tema, o por lo menos capacitadas, de lo contrario con funcionarios y responsables mediocres solo se obtienen políticas y soluciones mediocres.
- Si, la principal recomendación a este nivel, es poder desarrollar relaciones de cercanía y valoración, para poder avanzar en la apertura que estos actores tienen a los temas y además de ello plantear una postura de apoyo en el crecimiento de estas instancias de su comprensión del enfoque de derechos, la protección integral de la niñez, pero desde una actitud colaborativa, más que de crítica.

Q20. Please use the space below for any further comments on Objective 1.

- Build evidence on models and advocate before government
- Commitment on actionable plans, follow up and feedback to the community is key to real changes.
- Demonstrate the value of small scale pilots and how they can be raised to scale. Having common goals - between the policy makers and those who deliver services.
- Fully agree. Use survive and thrive as a trigger for investment and action.
- If there is a Political will, then, there is Way!
- It is important that young parents be trained for their role as parents, poor families been helped financially, remove children from abusive families, also encourage children to stay in school.
- Just to underline the bottom up approach as a priority and of course the usual political lobbying etc.
- Learn the story telling on VAC and use it to inform evidence and decisions. Testimonies of childhood VAC and its impacts can help to inform decision makers.
- N/A
- Need to advocate for more budgeting and funding to child protection and social welfare of affected communities especially in Africa
- Please add: 1. Review and amend/abolish government laws and policies that permit violence against children (including for example: sterilisation of children in the absence of life threatening emergency; forced removal of children from parents with disability; ECT treatment) 2. Teach children with disability about the various forms of violence and what to do if they experience violence or feel unsafe 3. Teach staff/ volunteers who work with children with disability about the various forms of violence and what to do if they witness such violence 4. Teach justice system personnel about violence and legal capacity of children, including children with disability. Review laws re legal capacity of children with disability.
- Start with the children - what do they say and want. They have different views and inputs, that are relevant to policies, recommendations and best solutions. Make sure that children are heard, and actively participation and that we follow up with them. Accountability to children - important focus, under developed.

- The partnership needs to show clearly to all stakeholders that ending violence against the children is a priority task
- Use of regional platforms such as European or African Union or UPR, CRC and other instruments would help to get the Government commitments towards ending violence against children.
- We need to work with private sectors. Through their branding they can create sensitization among mass people.
- The first objective has a clear strategic aim. However, it is difficult to create political will for a movement and the strategy needs contextualisation and a variety of approaches should be outlined and employed to allow governments to do this in a meaningful way. Experience has taught us that political will is not built solely by committing to the CRC: governments will be committed when they see what is feasible and can be done in practical terms, especially in relation to their national context.
- Il faut également faire la prévention une priorité; promouvoir les valeurs de non-violence; renforcer les capacités de tous ceux qui travaillent avec et pour les enfants.
- Je suis pas anglophone, je n'ai pas pu le lire.
- Le contact direct en face à face avec les politiques est très efficace
- Nos bilans sont publics. Ils ont été remis aux ministères de la Sécurité publique du Québec et du Canada. Le Rapport remis aux décideurs publié en 2004.
http://data.edupax.org/precede/public/Assets/divers/documentation/4_defi/defi_acp0312/bilan_2003/Le_rapport.htm Les annexes au Rapport:
http://data.edupax.org/precede/public/Assets/divers/documentation/4_defi/defi_acp0312/bilan_2003/Les_annexes.html
- Rien à signaler
- Rien de spécial à signaler
- Concentrándonos a la necesidad primarias y básicas de cada individuo. Contribuyendo a su formación de aprendizaje como meta no deben haber niños analfabeta, que puedan alcanzar una profesión y apoyándoles. Los niños tienen en todas las etapas de la vida derechos y que puedan salir de las manos opresoras y mentes enfermizas que se lucran de los niños y viven de la explotación hacia ellos no en beneficio de estos.
- Existe una voluntad política expresa de instituciones gubernamentales y organizaciones de la sociedad civil por asegurar y garantizar una infancia feliz, plena y con los derechos que les asisten a niñas y niños refrendados en la legislación nacional y en la letra de la Convención del Niño de la cual Cuba es signataria.
- Revisar la experiencia de Unicef en el área a nivel de las regiones y países más críticos, ya que ellos han logrado mover la voluntad política para transformar temas que no eran posible cambiar en algunos países y a nivel mundial.

Objective 2

Q21. What would you expect a successful pathfinder to deliver in the first five years?

- 1) A workable Nat Plan of Action on Child Protection 2) Strengthening policies and laws to be child friendly and doing away with laws that continue to support VAC (eg corporal punishment and whipping) 3) To allocate more funds and resources in the national budget for children esp child development and child protection 4) to provide stronger support to enable families to thrive as a unit
- 1. Criminalization of all kinds of violence against children; 2. Recognition of legal obligation to report VAC, at least on the part of professionals who work with children. 3. Child-friendly legal procedures for victims, including the availability of trained support-persons; 4. Specialized law enforcement officers and prosecutors; 5. Adequately funded programs for psycho-social and legal assistance to victims; 6. Programs for making children aware of their rights, of how to avoid situations of risk, and where/ how to seek assistance if victimized. 7. Programs to help perpetrators of VAC avoid repeat offending. 8. Campaigns to prevent VAC, with the participation of children. 9. Mobilisation of professional groups to change public attitudes on VAC. 10. Data on the prevalence of VAC (victim surveys). 11. Data on reported VAC and the response thereto. 12. Data confirming a significant decrease of at least certain forms of VAC.
- A baseline on prevalence Some pilot study results Show a wide-network of partnerships
- A clear action plan around 1-3 child protection issues - a decrease in these issues within 5 years, with lessons learned on the intervention(s) used
- A commitment / charter to working with Deaf children and young people and tangible evidence that the needs of Deaf children and young people have been encompassed in programme design, implementation etc. An assessment, conducted in partnership with local Deaf organisations / the Deaf community, that ascertains the level of violence against Deaf children in the pathfinder country and a response critical path / timetable that sees specific work with Deaf children delivered as part of a 'mainstream' response. Investment in a dedicated & specialist Deaf child protection capability including, perhaps, the development of a toolkit which enables local child protection agencies / specialists to include the distinct protection needs of Deaf children.
- A comprehensive study about existing good practice and new approaches to combatting violence against children. Practical guidance on how these approaches should be used at the international and other national levels.
- A global commitment to end violence from a critical mass of pathfinder countries.
- A legislative system more in tune with international law and strengthened state capacity to prevent and address violence against children.
- Action plans and strategies with clear monitoring and reporting frameworks, strong policy and legal framework and communication for behavioral change strategy that will contribute to the reduction of at least 30% of violence against children.
- Action-oriented commitment set in national agenda or in partnership forum Benchmarks (realistic to country specific context and pace) for two years Evidence gathering mechanisms in

place (no baseline) or strengthened (already existing baseline) to monitor and track benchmarks and, to support decision-making after second year, re-check whether benchmarks have been met and re-adjust if necessary to be able to reach five-year target Ideally, a minimum 'sign' of positive change towards prevention of violence and/or protection of children at the end of five years

- An accessible reporting and criminal justice process Trained staff Multi-agency partnerships to prevent, safeguard, protect and educate D/deaf CYP and their families Suitable policy and procedure An increase in reports of abuse Community engagement A communication strategy Learning and development process from the crimes reported
- As far as we understand it, we find the suggested "pathfinder" approach very worrying. How can you label as pathfinders, countries whose laws and social policies support many forms of violence against children? unless as a minimum they have made clear and explicit commitments to prohibit these forms and to work towards their elimination? The UK's open defence of "reasonable" physical punishment, terrible laws which condone or authorise many forms of violence in Tanzania, Indonesia etc...
- Build statutory bodies effective
- Clear and measurable attitude and behaviour change; decline in the child homicide rate;
- Come up with workable child protection models that can be replicated. Scale up prevention measures. Influence policy makers to allocate adequate resources for VAC prevention.
- Concrete actions and goals to achieve, involving groups that do not belong to political tendencies.
- Conscientize political decision makers. Have developed or reviewed a national action plan to prevent violence against children. Awareness raising for the general public and how to respond to reports of violence. Review of existing law and policy and begin revisions that are necessary. Review existing data collection systems and develop new systems where appropriate. Set up and pilot some new approaches to violence prevention. Evaluate and scale up where appropriate any existing prevention programmes. The process of exchange of information across the pathfinder countries should have begun
- Deliver on all of the strategies, no picking and choosing, so that the partnership will be able to show sustainable results.
- Demonstrable improvement in prevention of VAC easily replicable and scalable programmes
- Demonstrate how global learning is used to complement local capacities.
- Demonstrate that public attitudes, laws, policies, adult behaviour can be changed
- Demonstrated reduction of some forms of violence against children accompanied by no increase in other forms of violence
- Develop an OVC database and clear national statistics of all child abuse information - create awareness and information dissemination to cause changes in their respective countries - Build capacities of identified key stakeholders - Alot of advocacy against child abuse and - Lobbying for tightening of laws punishing the abusers
- Development of programmes with new approaches and piloting of such programmes.

- Don't know.
- Effective proof of success models that can be transferred to other countries.
- Elaborate clear country strategy involving all the stakeholders to end violence against the children. this could be used as peer learning by other countries
- Est a surveillance system - promote and test out evidence based solutions - shift the focus on prevention not just response
- Evidence of improvement, have a base line to start with, keep track of good practises etc. So deliver results
- Explicit incorporation of action to tackle violence against children within governments' national development plans (usually based on a 5-year cycle). This to be complemented by an 'action plan' with specific targets -- either stand-alone VAC-specific or within a broader children's rights plan -- that incorporates measures related to SDGs, UPR-based commitments (especially in domestic law reform and human rights treaty ratification) and measures of compliance to the observations and recommendations of the CRC treaty committee. Existence of a national (and in many cases sub-national) framework for ensuring and monitoring implementation, including representation of key domestic civil society and sub-national partners. (To some extent, the experience of the SUN (Scaling Up Nutrition) initiative with a range of countries/governments may be instructive.)
- First of the all the core team who takes the responsibility. It could be on Goverment level or in co-work with NGOs, even high level business corporations but it has to have the willpower to make changes and influence the country's government to make changes. There should also be reachable goals set in a National Action Plan or other confirmed document. Also stated organisation(s) for supervision: is everything promised in National Action Plan actually happening.
- Firstly, ensure that all policies and programs designed to prevent and respond to violence against children includes all children, all forms of violence and all settings. Secondly, specific measures are developed for disadvantaged and marginalised children, including children with disability, to prevent and better respond to violence. Thirdly, data collection systems are developed and implemented that collect data about violence against all children (including children with disability) and this data can be disaggregated
- Form coalitions at country level to prevent violence against children (and women) Disseminate data and evidence across different stakeholder groups Mobilise different stakeholder groups to take action in their specific field to prevent and respond to violence against children Create fora for exchange of experiences and learning across stakeholder groups Explore ways to gather and analyse more data on violence against children Organise media campaigns Mobilse young people and religious leaders to address violence Expand collaboration with the education sector to promote safety and security in schools. given the sensitiveness of violence in many context, package it with sanitation and hygiene and disaster risk reduction in schools (also menstrual hygiene management)
- Funding for at least one national programme linked to evidence 1x national prevention strategy 1x coordination mechanism to steer vac work

- Have a clear mapping of all those operating in the country - their strengths and weaknesses. If not already in place to be building a network across these organisations. Identifying and building government capacity to support the Partnership. Building on successful initiatives. Build on existing data sources to assess the scale of the problem, working with the UNCRC reporting process and regional bodies, building on The United Nations Secretary General's Study on Violence Against Children
- I have run out of time, not realizing how long this might take! If there is a way to return to a semi-completed survey to finish it later, please let me know. Hopefully, more soon...
- I hope they will be able to deliver an overview of indicators, methodologies and approaches that other countries possibly can follow...
- I would hope the pathfinder could deliver a model of effective, sustainable interventions that help reduce social inequity, reduce the incidence of violence against children, increase measures of protection in terms of safety and security, including both laws and physical security, and unleashes a robust youth movement that fulfills the true promise of global citizenship through greater tolerance, respect, and love of fellow man. I also believe that the Partnership can be a high-profile force for accountability and reporting on progress under the SDGs which relate to the various commitments to end violence, and can coordinate this function with and through the pathfinder countries.
- If there has been an increase or decrease in the violence children face in a particular area of operation by the pathfinder. five years a good period to collect data and analyse it to get better results for good decision making. they should be able to give life changing stories from where they have been working, what action have they taken as per their objectives and priorities
- In first level i would say that we do a great campaign and create awareness and form groups to support us to reach each and every corner. We can make a 10 to 15 % change in first two years. Meanwhile we will have a task force who will see the response and change ideas accordingly. we will have people to look how things had changed and report possible violations. We will contact the parties involved and inform and educate them on the issue and help them to change by themselves which will bring a 20/30 % change in the next one year. By the end of 5 years we can bring in a dramatical change as a whole.
- In its first five years it should have had a full grasp of the pattern of violence against children across the regions of the world
- Influence policy makers to implement all policies/laws related to Violence against children Build capacity among all relevant government officials so that they can carry forwards all laws Engage faith leaders so that they can discuss as per different holy books in their regular gathering sensitize parents about good parenting Build leadership among children and youth so that they can play role as a Change Agents Involve private sectors and media Incorporate the issue of Child Protection/VAC in text book Curriculum
- It is expected that the rates of violence against children will be reduced, because of the implementation of the new strategies
- Laws on child abuse, teaching parents and the communities.
- Lessons learned in a variety of communication modalities; including challenges and what failed. Technical tools used; reports from experts working on the design and implementation of

approaches. Record of all designs and implementation processes, plus decision-making processes and protocols.

- Meaningful and measurable impact to the identified most vulnerable children in that country. Measurable attitudinal and behaviour change around different stakeholders in relation to VAC. A distinct increased national and state budget for VAC activities.
- More awareness, consultations, more research, careful long term planning and strategy for implementation, more reliable and detailed data, involvement of all actors, including children and other family, community members, professionals. A clear vision on what is the desired situation and what is meant by violence against children in the most detailed description and common understanding.
- National policies to be developed in line with the key principles of the UNCRC. Having child right governance and child friendly budget available to tackle the issue of violence within country Having set of skilled staff to come together to work on policies development as well as trained staffs to ensure that policies are implemented and rolled-out. Integration of key elements of the partnership in some curriculas at University (not only for social work, but as well for students engaged in political sciences, etc)
- National VAC strategy and evidence of implementation
- Path finder countries should develop well defined national strategies on ending violence against children that is well aligned with the country specific context Pathfinder countries should ensure to lobby political leaders to commit and prioritize and support interventions that address violence against children Path finder countries should financially support both state and non state actors in delivering appropriate service that aim at prevention, protection and response to all forms of violence against children.
- Plans to develop evidence based practice Identify key areas for research and commission this out Develop network of academics working on preventing sexual violence against children and another overall violence against Children
- Potential indicators of success for a pathfinder country could be: 1) Well-developed, evidence-based national plans and strategies that ensure non-discriminatory access for all children, including displaced and stateless children are in place, and are implemented, including potential legislative and policy changes. 2) Collection of data on violence against children from all segments of the population, including hard-to-reach and marginalised groups. 3) Successful and promising programmes are implemented in ending violence against children, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable children.
- Reduction in violence and increase in each THRIVES component.
- Review of existing laws and policies to protect children from all forms of violations including those faced by armed conflict. More measures need to be taken in the area of law enforcement. Proper legislation needs to be put in place. Law enforcement officials also need to be educated on how to clamp down on the culture of impunity surrounding particularly in sexual exploitation of children. This will also go along way in developing non-punitive strategies of dealing with victims. Since children in this region exist within a cultural context, work with children, families and communities needs to take into account the social and cultural settings and experiences. Interventions must therefore be culturally sensitive and appropriate Protection and prevention

must be seen as part of a community's responsibility. Thus the need to strengthen the community based child protection mechanisms There is a need for strengthening of public information campaigns to target perpetrators of violence including sex exploiters. Agencies need to work consistently with the mass media, look at program for increasing sensitivity in reporting, and create the opportunity for changing public awareness and sensitivity on this issue. Strengthen the reporting mechanisms by involving the various actors including children

- Scaleable solutions based on evidence, policy and practice Stronger visibility and discourse change from policy makers and influencers in these contexts Commitment to resource allocations towards scalable solution - budgetary commitments
- Socially significant outcomes sustainability once the pathfinder status has finished i.e. when the pathfinder finishes the work becomes business as usual will be bold and take calculated risks will be a champion will share and support sharing will build and maintain strong relationships at all levels will reach out will leave a legacy of a strong and robust evaluation will make change happen will be inclusive
- Solid guidelines for the Government and civil society groups on: "how to design prevention of VAC programmes" "how to monitor and evaluate VAC programmes" "how to develop social norms interventions to prevent and respond to VAC" Those guidelines should include examples of 'good practices'
- Some good strong evidence of what has worked in their context, together with careful documentation of what has helped it to be effective. Pathfinder work needs to be rigorously studied, or the investment in pathfinder countries will be a waste.
- Strong systems on ending VAC, review policies and laws on child protection, create good relationship with CSOs, increase child protection budget and create strong children system.
- Tangible, independently verified progress on the set indicators.
- Testing and validate good practices locally. reduce levels of VAC across specific areas and issues
- The consideration of both humanitarian and development settings in their approaches - across income groups and countries. Emergencies are relevant and increasing all over the world. A strategy/approach which is inclusive of a broad range of voices from within the country e.g. children, parents, policy makers, voluntary sector, service providers and users. Plus, a way for them to constantly feed-back on the process
- "The delivery of each pathfinder country would depend upon what is achievable based upon the baseline and strategy identified in each given context. However, we should expect at least each pathfinder to demonstrate the following: 1. Costed national plan of action (revised or new strategic document) 2. Evidence of legal prohibition of all forms of violence 3. Evidence of increased financial investment in prevention of VAC (allocated and actual) 4. Established data collection mechanisms for key indicators 5. Results in terms of decrease in prevalence as result of implementation of the solutions (in geographic area or in setting) “
- The lessons learnt may be of immense use in terms of replicating it elsewhere in the world. The identification of vulnerable groups, types of violence, their access to justice, assistance and support mechanism etc.

- The US 3-6-5 effort is supposed to be developing such goals, but it is not clear how these will be monitored over time. Institutionalized efforts solidly based in national and regional governments, as well as grass-roots civil society organizations, are critical benchmarks.
- There should be clear indicators of success established for the pathfinder countries. As part of the overall focus on prevention of violence, these indicators should include progressive measures to monitor and protect children in institutions, steps taken to prevent new admissions and ultimately plans in place to replace institutional care with family and community-based alternatives. It will be important to fully involve child victims in decisions that affect them and to contribute to overall protection of children it would be helpful to address some of the specific issues for children with disabilities, particularly those with intellectual disabilities, and children with a care history, particularly those from institutional or residential care backgrounds. Both these groups of children are highly vulnerable to being trafficked. Some studies show an increased risk for children from care backgrounds being involved in trafficking and studies show increased risk of all forms of child abuse for disabled children and higher risk for children with intellectual disabilities of sexual violence. There is a higher prevalence of missing children with a care background; there is a significant relationship between missing children and trafficking. There should be clear indicators linked to mainstreaming the needs of children with disabilities and other marginalised or especially vulnerable groups into any programmes which seek to address these issues.
- This very much depends on their baseline starting point, i.e. do they have specific child rights legislation in place? does it cover violence against children? is VAC prohibited in all areas of life? If so, does it still exist? What are the drivers in this context? Are programmes in place to address it? Has research been carried out on the extent of the problem in the countries? If no legislation exists, is this an issue that's been raised in the country? in the media? at government level? Does debate need to be started? Do social norms mean violence isn't seen as a problem? Therefore, perhaps a scaled approach - 10 steps to prevention of violence against children or the like would need to be developed, with progress measured as movement up the scale.
- This will have to be a progressive shift, five years will only bring the Pathfinders countries to a tipping point for child violence prevention, I do not expect major outcomes until the underlying causal factors have been removed.
- Those countries with flexibility to modify their national policy and committed for allocating budget for this program.
- To ban all corporal punishment of children. To show leadership in controversial areas in its own laws and policies, for example, by committing to ending detention of children except as a last resort (where a child poses a demonstrated risk to themselves or others which cannot be reduced in any other way, and then not in a penal system). "Pathfinders" should certainly not include countries whose laws continue to permit certain forms of violence against children, such as violent restraint techniques in prisons, corporal punishment, etc. In fact, a list should also be compiled of what a pathfinder should not be. Instead of a group of pathfinder countries, it could be more constructive to highlight good practice from various countries in various parts of the world. This would foster a more inclusive approach and avoid holding certain countries up as examples despite the fact that every country without exception has some damaging laws and policies affecting children's rights.

- To show examples of working and non-working solutions
- Work with the government to enforce laws that support children and their fundamental rights - conduct awareness raising meetings in schools, communities etc. since in certain countries that corporal punishment is culturally accepted as a way of rectifying a child's behaviour - pathfinders should take visible steps in implementing the "building blocks for violence prevention"
- Your objectives seem to be clear on this.
- Expectations of Pathfinder countries
 - Pathfinder countries should ensure national and local civil society organizations and representatives have an open space in which to operate and contribute.
 - Pathfinder countries should commit to engaging with a diverse range of partners to effect change.
 - Pathfinder countries should be open and committed to learning from peers that are demonstrating results in preventing and addressing violence against children.
 - Pathfinder countries should look for intra-country learnings, and the ability and willingness to take proven approaches to scale.
 - Pathfinder countries should commit to meaningful child and youth participation.
 - Pathfinder countries should commit to supporting robust monitoring and evaluation that includes children and young people.
 - Pathfinder countries should articulate a clear commitment to equity, as a central principle.
 - Pathfinder countries should articulate a clear commitment to accountability, including to children and young people.

What does success look like at the five-year mark?

- The Global Partnership and Pathfinders, as appropriate, should articulate recognition that five years may not be sufficient time to demonstrate complete results – and indicators should take into account iterative progress towards 2030 targets.
- The first five years should focus on the delivery of 'first phase' change and progress.
- At a minimum, detailed and fully costed implementation and milestone plans should be defined and implementation underway. Supported by:
 - Analysis and mapping of relevant cross-sectoral linkages in the national context;
 - Detailed stakeholder engagement strategies for meaningful child and youth participation;
 - Detailed monitoring and evaluation plans should be in place and implementation underway.
- For the Global Partnership – an expected measure of success at the five-year mark would be the clear consensus and articulation of priorities, to help ensure a roadmap to the achievement of results by 2030.
- Furthermore, clear linkages should be defined between the efforts of Global Partnership and other established international mechanisms and rights instruments – such as the Convention on Children's Rights (CRC).

One recommendation is for the establishment of incremental benchmarks/milestones, against which the Global Partnership as well as the Pathfinder countries must measure themselves – to ensure progress is tracked and in order to maintain momentum.

- As far as we understand it from the limited information available so far, we find the suggested "pathfinder" approach very worrying and potentially undermining of real progress. How can countries whose laws and social policies support many forms of violence against children be called "Pathfinders". unless as an absolute minimum they have made clear, detailed and explicit commitments to prohibit these forms and to work towards their elimination? The guidance for Pathfinder countries suggests they must be committed at the highest level to SDG 16.2 etc ("Countries must have a strong commitment to ending violence against children and to making SDG16.2, and related targets, a priority for their plans for delivering Agenda 2030."); all UN member states are formally committed to the SDGs and the other suggested criteria in the guidance are very weak. (see <http://files7.webydo.com/92/9216880/UploadedFiles/E2C50417-82D2-9665-1B0B-3CEEA77B2D8C.pdf> page 6 - "Who"). Among potential Pathfinders we have heard mentioned, note for example the UK's persisting open defence of "reasonable" physical punishment, terrible laws which condone or authorise many forms of violence in Tanzania, Indonesia etc. Detailed commitments to real legal and policy progress should be required before identifying Pathfinders. Countries should certainly not be able to "buy" Pathfinder status through contribution to the Fund.
- Ces resultats peuvent servir de modèle selon les cas qui sont similaires et peuvent considéré comme des resultats pilote pour tous les pays qui avaient les mêmes problèmes en commun.
- Diminuer la violence physique et verbale des enfants entre eux, diminuer la violence des parents envers les enfants, diminuer les disputes entre parents devant les enfants, diminuer la méfiance des parents envers l'école et les instituteurs, améliorer le vivre ensemble à l'école, sur la route entre la maison et l'école, améliorer le vivre ensemble dans la communauté.
- En cas de réussite, les résultats d'un pays pionnier au cours de cinq premières années devraient s'attendre à être un modèle consultatif pour les autres pays non-pionniers.
- Le pays pionnier doit s'assurer que les dispositions des textes internes sont conformes aux nouvelles approches de prévention et de lutte contre la violence envers les enfants et les réviser en cas de non - conformité. - mettre en place un comité chargé du suivi de l'application des nouvelles normes. - prendre des mesures pour que des sanctions soient appliquées envers les contrevenants. - sensibiliser les agents de sécurité (police, gendarmerie) sur le principe de la non - violence
- Le taux de violence devrait être sensiblement réduit ou même éradiquer ce fléau
- Les résultats auxquels les pays pionniers doivent s'attendre sont les suivants: - Mettre fin à l'impunité; - faire connaître les droits des enfants et les différentes formes des violences envers les enfants à toutes les communautés;
- Réduction de 90 % le risque pour un enfant de subir la violence
- Une génération de données actualisées et un monitoring annuel des résultats primaires de la sensibilisation
- 1. Compromiso público expresado en inversión. 2. Mayor sensibilización de la sociedad en general. 3. Creciente activismo Social

- 1. Liderazgo político 2. Resultados concretos como donante y receptor de apoyos del Fondo 3. Transparencia 4. Ejemplos reales de casos de éxito evaluados independientemente.
- Armado de una base nacional para la recopilación de datos claros y fidedignos sobre la violencia Celebración de acuerdos nacionales y provinciales en la temática y ejecución de los mismos con evaluaciones periódicas A partir de los datos recogidos evaluar el impacto y reducción de la violencia en las familias Profesionalización de los equipos que abordan la temática Instalar como prioridad la erradicación de la violencia infantil en la agenda nacional y provincial
- Contar solo con pilotajes no articula temas vinculados a violencia transnacional
- Disminución de los casos denunciados Elevación del nivel de conciencia del problema en la colectividad Incorporación de estos temas en la educación formal
- Disminución efectiva en calidad y cantidad de violencia.
- El más importante es haber logrado que la erradicación de la violencia se torne una prioridad en sus agendas políticas dirigidas a la infancia, habiendo constituido mesas de trabajo integradas por los diferentes actores del sistema de protección de derechos, con representantes de las familias y los niños para el diseño de políticas y programas en pos del objetivo planteado. Habiendo implementado algunos programas a modo de prueba piloto para arribar a resultados comprobables en relación a la disminución de la violencia contra los niños, que luego puedan compartir con el resto de los países que conforman la Alianza.
- El mejor resultado, reducción de los índices considerablemente y mejora en los aportes económicos públicos y privados en pro del objetivo
- El resultado esperado es que realmente se logre en primer lugar tener marcos de ley que permitan trabajar el tema, seguir trabajando en la firma del protocolo 3 del Comité de Derechos del niño y desarrollo de herramientas para esta labor y generación de capacidades a nivel de países en el tema.
- La reducción significativa de la violencia, sobretodo en sectores populares, donde lamentablemente ese es el estilo de vida a la cual están acostumbrados.
- Que elaboren políticas sostenibles para la erradicación de la violencia, empezando con la eliminación del castigo físico y humillante, mediante un cambio legal y social
- Que incluyan a los niños con discapacidad
- Que ponga en práctica los principios de la Convención del Niño, que constituyen compromisos internacionales, que se aseguren los derechos de los niños y niñas, a través de la cooperación internacional, sobre todo de aquellos países en desarrollo y con voluntad política para garantizar un desarrollo pleno de la infancia que incluya educación y salud universal y gratuita, enseñanza obligatoria a todos los niveles para niños y niñas sin distinción de raza, sexo o creencia. La eliminación de la pobreza, del trabajo infantil, de la explotación sexual infantil, asegurar una paz duradera, son entre otros, elementos fundamentales para hacer valer los derechos de los niños y eliminar así las causas estructurales de la violencia.
- Que por lo menos logre tener una base de datos que le permita tomar las decisiones correctas. Que acepte sus debilidades, que reconozca sus errores.

- Que puedan aplicar estrategia nuevas, sin embargo considero que cada region tiene sus usos y costumbre por lo que lo mas viable es estar en el campo.
- Que se considere al exclusión y discriminación como una clara violación a los derechos de los niños y niñas y es además un acto de extrema violencia.
- Que se lleven acabo las cosas y no que queden empapeladas en un escritorio oh en una agenda que no se llevara a acabo. Que se luche con la educación, alimentación, protección y desarrollo de cada programa a andar
- Que tenga protocolos claros de intervención para atender y prevenir la ciolencia
- Que todos los ciudadanos estén informados sobre los beneficios de vivir sin violencia y que todos los ciudadanos conozcan las implicaciones legales de quienes ejercen violencia
- Reducción significativa de indices de asesinato y hechos delictivos en la población infanto juvenil.

Q22. How should the Partnership support pathfinder countries to accelerate action to keep children safe?

- 1. the provision of appropriate resources to support their delivery/action plan. this would include technical assistance. This would include training on any new appropriate interventions.
- 2. Keeping the commitment and enthusiasm for the action plan alive. (politicians and actors) 3. Providing a clearing house for sharing information and providing a forum to enable pathfinder sharing. 4. The partnership could provide technical assistance in evaluating actions plans and in making the necessary revisions in the first 5 years.
- by constantly giving to the pathfinder countries all the information needed
- By investing in project like the PLOD/DKI partnership because is unique
- By organising lesson learned events
- By providing them all the available information, knowledge, skills, and resources available within the Partnership, providing honest and clear feedback, on-going support.
- By using existing entry points, pathways, community resources/networks.
- By; Securing funding for the pathfinder country's work - secretariat / staff team etc. Setting a clear framework for action / outcomes. Vectoring in specialist partnership knowledge in respect of Deafness and other disabilities - especially if there are local cultural norms or stigmas to overcome. Clearly linking the overall partnership strategy to the work of the pathfinder country, thereby demonstrating authority and gravitas at the highest level.
- Concrete goals to achieve and a technical, supervision and financial support.
- cooperation
- Countries different structures designed to reach to their communities. The issue here is tuning these structures to transmit child focused protection activities.
- Don't know.
- Financial support - Capacity - Model best practice when working with children

- Financially and with policy expertise.
- Firstly, it should help the countries design and implement a baseline study covering the seven building blocks described on p.15 of the Zero Draft, in each of the partnership countries. Then, it should support, as needed, the development of strategies for responding to the gaps and needs identified by the baseline studies. In connection with these two activities, it should promote and if necessary support the process of developing of a national partnership. Once a strategy has been adopted and a national partnership is functioning, it should support each pathfinder country to plan, implement or strengthen the services, programs, and other activities or structures corresponding to the priorities identified by each strategy, e.g. by knowledge sharing, technical assistance and where necessary financial support for start-up costs. Finally, it should perhaps participate directly in activities designed to ensure that objective, reliable data is collected and recorded about the measures undertaken within the framework of national strategies, and their cost and impact.
- Funding for evidence-based parenting programmes
- Funding/ resource mobilization - Demanding for periodic reports from them
- Funds support services for child victims of violence Support the development of Health and education awareness of impact of violence against children Create diversion pathways for children with sexually harmful behaviours Prevent siloed approaches that separate child protection from youth justice from education and health, promote joined up multi agency working Show through intervention strategies an awareness of peer on peer violence, violence perpetrated by children and child protection, child welfare (rather than criminal justice) responses to perpetrators who have also been , or who are also victims
- Have strong country focal points - have strong technical focal points for the different interventions
- Help them acquire political support. its very hard for a seating government fail to support ay programme aiming at ending violence against children unless they are involved themselves. once there is political will and power even the government can contribute finally. logistically, and so many the partnership should look for funds and fund these activities as well
- In any way the countries need. Keep up a continued two-way dialogue to hear what emerging needs might be. Continue to do research on existing and emerging issues - and to take a global perspective on issue and responses so that pathfinder countries can see where they fit in leadership on response.
- Initiate a dialogue with key Ministries to get them to support the Partnership's work
- Inject funds!
- Integrate into existing systems, engage change agents at all levels, build capacity, monitor, document, motivate and replicate gains made.
- It depends on the socio-political and economy of the country.
- Knowledge-sharing and technical capacity support in areas that they request support Presence in-country for symbolic purpose, as one of the pathfinder countries Advocacy campaign in favour of pathfinder country and their efforts so that others can also join

- Learning and Advocacy Platform - Support with allocation of additional financial or technical resources - Raising global awareness - continuing to be a global advocate and aggregate the voices of children aligned with the pathfinder countries
- Link them together; support visits between them. Celebrate successes and participate in facilitating solutions when challenges arise. Seek funding and leverage new/ other donors through advocacy and connecting appropriate people/ places/ institutions.
- Money, south south learning, capacity building, publicity
- Need to provide: resources links sharing of what exists and plugging into existing networks and systems that are working not doing the same if we know it doesn't work promote use of best evidence - not a standing start understands national culture and structure of the pathfinder country champions the work of the pathfinder country and provides a platform for sharing their work
- Network them to share experiences on what works and achievements and challenges.
- Nothing of great significance can happen without greater resources which expand the number of thoughtful and impactful interventions. Therefore, the Partnership should undertake a robust funding mechanism, supported by public and private donors, that arranges public-private partnerships and rolls out comprehensive programs in or through a pathfinder country which address the most pervasive human rights abuses against children.
- Organize meeting points/conferences and online communication in order to provide feedback
- "Partnership should support pathfinder countries by:
 - Clearly outlining the expectations form pathfinders -including review/establishment of costed national action plan/strategy to end VAC; commitment to implement SDG VAC targets and measure progress against them; strengthen action to prevent and address VAC by utilising systems strengthening approach and effective strategies/solutions to end VAC, and increasing actual investment (allocation and spending) to prevent VAC.
 - Establishing clear process for developing pathfinder commitment (i.e. what will governments do as pathfinders) that includes: National level multistakeholder consultations to develop/agree on set of actions, responsibilities, monitoring mechanism and indicators to measure progress.
 - Facilitate agreement and of government commitments and commitments of partners to agreed priorities.
 - Create platform to publicise and recognise commitments and for pathfinders to share their experiences."
- Prove evidence and experience from other countries Promote solution exchange between countries Support efforts to shift approaches, e.g. economics, demographics, child online protection, etc.
- provide expertise and financial resources
- Provide these countries with access to organisations willing to assist with the set up of appropriate models (for example how to effectively consult with children with disability) or as advisers over a longer period.
- Provide visibility, facilitate learning exchanges with other countries, facilitate funding for accelerated actions to keep children safe
- Provides funding and resources

- Providing "Specialist professional panel" available for consultation in policy and strategy planning. Close collaboration with the government (relevant departments) of this countries. Building up data of "good experience in the field". Providing proper monitoring and evaluation tools. Creating positive international pressure to achieve results. Help to source and allocate relevant funding if selected countries revenue is weak.
- Providing visibility in their actions
- Provision of knowledge and material resources
- Provision of structured technical expertise: - who: a pool of experts who know the issue, know the region (or culture of the specific region) - how: 1) long term in country technical assistance; 2) regional cross learning conference; 3) online conferences - what issue: social norms, designing, monitoring, evaluation, and documentation, standards of services
- Prvoding a neutral space for learning and knowledge exchange - foster peer exchange - track progress through global and big visible data - support stronger and better communications - rally champions to promote the cause - knowledge products to reframe the issue and make the case for investments. Stay away for being operational but catalytze action from membership to invest in primary prevention and solution.
- Referral mechanisms, conducting regional researches or sharing existing researches for evidence based programming, sharing and learning of best practices.
- Regular meetings and evaluation, trainings, study-visits. Partnership should meet partnership countries' representatives on site so the evaluation of the situation would be more accurate. Also meetings among pathfinder countries to share experiences.
- Reinforce existing good programming Have an expectation that governments will make a contribution (that is sustainable) Use technology where appropriate Use a wide network of partners
- Resource capacity building for each strategy.
- See above comment.
- Support the government, provide technical assistance on steps need to take to eliminate violence in different contexts and provide networking service allowing them to get in touch with experts in certain fields - both individuals and NGOs
- Support with fund raising for pilot programmes/approaches and scale up. Support information sharing/learning between the countries and to others Ensure the plan is not overly ambitious without adequate resources Try not to get bogged down in law/policy development, especially in developing countries where it can subsume everything and stifle implementation.
- Technical and financial support, install an advisor or support office in each pathfinder country, make all involved network with the other pathfinder countries, agree on common goals adapted to local context
- Technical knowledge, resources
- The Global Partnership could support coordination, as well as provide technical support and a platform for sharing of information and experiences. In addition, by taking a 'situation'

approach, the Global Partnership can help to facilitate programming to address transnational child protection issues.

- The Partnership should consider providing technical assistance, capacity building and guidance to the pathfinder countries. Sharing good practice from other countries.
- The partnership should do a supervisory role in making pathfinder countries to account for in country interventions and share success and failures transparently. The Partnership should also contribute financial resources to state and non state actors in path finder countries to enable them fulfill their obligations to towards ending violence against children.
- The partnership should provide resources, guidances and exchange of best practices. We could look as well as a peer review from other pathfinders on the progress in implementing end of violence strategy based on the country's work plan (a bit like the UPR process but more focusing on the partnership)
- There needs to be some seed money for it to be interesting enough for the pathfinder countries.
- They should support in funding, capacity building in terms of technical support and exchange of experts from among pathfinders countrylies.
- Through legal and policy framework. coordinating with stakeholder across the country. mainstreaming child protection across all sectors
- To monitor closely what the countries implement, what are the main results, obstacles, risks
- We can create a greater access to people to educate act and respond to issues related to children. for example, we can have a national or regional helpline to report issues for the public and lot more ideas can be done to less the issues.
- With publicity for progress as well as problems.
- Working closely with the key stakeholders in the country, providing guidance and support. Through information sharing and taking part in the awareness-raising activities.
- Build on existing well developed initiatives

Conduct a strengths based assessment and gap analysis of current practices of pathfinder countries; foster opportunities for horizontal learning

Document case studies of good practice; Support interconnections between pathfinder countries, linking types of projects that relate

Identify pathfinder alignment to building blocks for peer learning exchange;

Explore sharing of research between well-established networks and bodies (e.g. ISPCAN, CPMERG, CRIN, international bodies)

Explore online community and intersection; What role do pathfinders play as seeds of change in countries?

Consider further expanding definition of family and peers

Consider re-examining the ways in which governments can effectively work together, foster relationships

Support with transfer of funds for quality pilot and experimental ideas to tackle violence against children

Focus on strengths based approach, centering on children's wellbeing and positive environments

Focus on both process and outcomes in quality implementation and monitoring

- The Partnership and associated fund should look to provide direct funding as appropriate to the model, but also seek to leverage funding indirectly, through the provision of technical assistance and capacity building to increase domestic resource mobilization.

Technical support and capacity building should also focus on building and strengthening systems, policies and legislation, and supporting training and capacity building programmes targeted at law enforcement and the judiciary.

Both funding and technical support and capacity building should also be channelled into support for national public advocacy and communications campaigns focused on changing social behaviours, norms and attitudes.

The Global Partnership model must ensure to recognize the different capacities of Pathfinder countries, in line with the SDG principle of 'common but differentiated responsibilities' and that Pathfinder countries will be starting out from different baselines.

The Partnership should consider capacity building models based upon a capacity building model of 'Nearest Neighbour' in terms of drawing applicable lessons.

While the self-selection of Pathfinder countries will be key to ensuring the political will is in place to build meaningful change and progress – the selection of Pathfinder countries should also take into account whether foundational systems exist on which to build, and to ensure long-term sustainability.

The Partnership should look to support Pathfinder countries in developing and implementing specific plans for child and youth participation.

The Partnership should seek to support the development of strong accountability mechanisms for the implementation of national action plans - that incorporate and reflect accountability to core stakeholders, including children and young people themselves, families and communities.

- Once the clear commitments have been secured from (hopefully) a number of genuine Pathfinders across regions, they should be offered any necessary technical assistance and positive models to progress towards full prohibition and elimination (and why the retreat into soft language - "to keep children safe": rather "to fulfill children's right to prohibition and elimination of all forms of violence against them"?) Otherwise Pathfinders' logical role would be to work together to encourage more progress among other/all states, building and maintaining momentum.
- C'est grâce au plaidoyer et si possible à l'appui financiers aux actions qui doivent se dérouler dans chaque pays.
- Le partenariat peut nous aider en nous conseillant, en analysant de près la situation et qu'ensemble trouvons des pistes de solution.
- Le premier partenariat visé doit rapprocher les parents de l'école. Autorité parentale plus sage, complicité famille-école, collaboration école-communauté.

- Les actions doivent être menées en synergie assorties des compte rendu et rapport adressé aux partenaires.
- Mettre en oeuvre les resultats trouvés
- Par une assistance technique et matérielle (financière) car certains Etats peu développés auront du mal à mettre en application les nouvelles approches conçues.
- Plaidoyer et lobbying des personnes influentes
- Pour que le partenariat aide les pays pionniers à accélérer leur action en faveur la protection des enfants, il doit accroître ses efforts de collecte de fonds pour le travail de protection des enfants afin de maximiser l'impact de collaboration.
- Suivi evaluation
- 1. Fondos y asesoría en articulación de políticas 2. Capacitación a todos los niveles 3. Programas pilotos contra formas específicas de la violencia (ej. acoso escolar, violencia sexual, etc...)
- 1. Presupuesto 2. Generación de Datos 3. Apoyo politico
- Asesorando y buscando los mejores metodologías de trabajo, también acompañando la intervención.
- Capacitación de especialistas Difusión de información Foros
- Compartiendo experiencias y contribuyendo con proyectos que nos permitan adelantar acciones en relación al cumplimiento de los lineamientos y principios de la Alianza
- Con presencia en territorio
- Con profesionales y estrategias que generen confianza en las poblaciones.
- Con recursos económicos y humanos que apoyen las intervenciones, con supervisión, seguimiento y evaluación del impacto de las mismas. Con relación a los resultados sería esperable una mayor visibilización y concientización de las violencias padecidas en los diferentes contextos por los niños, que derrame a la sociedad toda. Promoviendo el diseño de instrumentos de evaluación para medir el impacto de las estrategias en relación a la erradicación de la violencia contra los niños.
- Elaborar un plan de acción con un sistema de seguimiento y monitoreo basado en indicadores de gestión Talleres de formación a funcionarios Mesas de trabajo para evaluar resultados y eficacia de las acciones
- En planes para sensibilizar a la población en general y a los tomadores de decisiones. Financiamiento para aplicar los programas. Especialistas en el área.
- En primer lugar con el trabajo en firma de tercer protocolo, desarrollo de bases de ley para el trabajo y generación de una gran campaña global interinstitucional en el tema para visibilizar mejor el asunto y la necesidad del compromiso de todos los niveles de la sociedad.
- Enfatizar las consecuencia negativas que en los pequeños causa la violencia y ser un detonante para que el sistema gubernamental mire esta problemática
- Establecer compromisos con el sector gobierno y crear fundaciones que ayuden en la atención de los casos.

- Preparando a individuos q viven en distintas zonas del país a una sola causa y en unión hay siempre resultados.
- Promoviendo la cooperación internacional y respetando las legislaciones nacionales, en el marco del respeto y la soberanía de los países.
- Provisión de Fondos para la asistencia técnica y capacitación -Asesoría
- Recordandoles qual susvribir la Convención de los Drechos del Niños, los Estados parte se obligan a atender con prioridad absoluta temas como la violencia infantil.
- Teniendo información accesible a personas con discapacidad y a niños
- Un plataforma que esté siempre allí para apoyar cualquier iniciativa, que facilite acciones, que despeje dudas.

Q23. How should pathfinders be supported by various partners in country?

- 1. There should be a strategic planning group representing all key partners in the country and there should be a clear strategic plan about how they are going to implement the change programme. 2. All partners should understand their role in change process. 3. there needs to be a shared budget within the country that empowers all partners. 4. Partnerships at all levels within the country should be supported. Child protection occurs in the child's own space at local level.
- A clear coordination mechanism that enables partners to work together to share experience on the interventions that they have implemented on ending violence against children.
- Again "panel of professional, experienced consultants" supporting public institutions in policy and strategy building. Taking practical part in policy and strategy building and preparing monitoring and evaluation plan. Taking part in practical selected tasks
- Align partner investments in support of the strategy of a pathfinder country - Support countries with proven solutions - potentially technical collaboration - Support the development of the strategy of a pathfinder country - be part of existing or new coordination mechanism of pathfinders and help strengthen those where needed - select partners serve as watch dog to ensure accountability and transparency
- Based on gap that known in the course of the process by the SCI country offices.
- By being transparent and inclusive of all relevant actors including hard to reach communities such as for instance migrant and refugee communities...
- By providing services that support the strategy. By working together with the government to improve services
- Channeling some funds through the partners on the ground would be important.
- Close cooperation regarding issues related to each of the countries
- Create a local board/ committee
- Establishment of meaningful advisory groups

- Every major global donor should make children's safety a key priority. But focusing on gender violence without integrating food security, economic strengthening, laws and policies that are enforceable, will not work. The approach must be comprehensive and integrated.
- Find ally organizations and collaborate
- Formal participation agreement by partners.
- Formalized co-operation and designed forms of support based on the local needs and opportunities, following the detailed mapping.
- I'd think a great partner would be International organisations, both NGOs and enterprises. They have the International view to different aspects of safety and social welfare, but at the same time roots in Partnership and pathfinder countries. As I mentioned before, best results for children come with the cwork of government, NGOs and private sector.
- In a coordinated approach. The Ebola incident command system forced coordination. This system also would work for VAC.
- In country UN agencies: collaborative works between UNICEF, WHO, UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNESCO to assist in design, monitoring, evaluation and documentation of VAC (and VAW) programmes; standards of services; relevant researches (prevalence; drivers and determinants; help seeking behavior; cost of violence; impact of violence; positive deviance; etc)
- It could be done in coalition
- It depends on the country's requests and needs are. Key word is supporting the government, not volunteering to do the job on their behalf or advising them that what/ how they are doing it is incorrect
- It should be need based support according to the nature of support one wish to obtain.
- It will be essential to ensure the involvement of all the relevant partners with applicable expertise in a particular country - the Global Partnership should have a role in ensuring that coordination happens to facilitate this.
- Meetings, supervision, financial support, political support (not in terms of political party)
- NGOs should play a key role. Relying on governments alone will not work. NGOs need to be the primary recepients of financial support for implementing solutions.
- Partners countries can provide skills, experts or exchange or knowledge among themselves. Replication of bold initiatives will nean alot within them
- Partners in the country are an integral part of the pathfinder country work partners should understand that they should and can facilitate current and new networks partners will contribute with their experience, knowledge and understanding partners will work together that is conducive to making positive change
- Partnership with and support for CSOs who are already in partnership with corporate sector on prevention of VAC. We need govt to be on board on campaigns to prevent VAC esp strengthrning of the child protection system

- Pathfinder countries should let it known to their public, including corporates and civil society of the important leadership role they are taking - and allow partners to see how they could leverage their role in the national response.
- Provide logistics to these pathfinders as well as moral support, advise where necessary, attend their seminar or meeting they will be calling so that they feel that some people out there do care
- Provide visibility, facilitate learning exchanges with other countries, facilitate funding for accelerated actions to keep children safe
- Provides expertise to countries of similar background and development status.
- Provision of historic and country specific specialist knowledge. Possible local funding. Access to decision-makers through relationships held and proven by the various in country partners.
- Regional and international networks and forums to inform each other
- Setting up an effective leadership Defining multi sectoral roles and responsibilities Engaging key actors
- Sharing their cases/ reports and experiences -Joint resource mobilization and subscription - Smooth communication flow
- Small fellowship with required informations
- Steering Committee could be developed to support pathfinder country - jointly develop projects and priorities.
- Strong engagement of child protection/ violence prevention civil society - strong engagement of all other related sectors (health/education/justice)
- Technical assistance, capacity building and delivery of services including the empowering the children and community resilience.
- Technical, financial, networking, etc.
- The partners / members of the global partnership should give the good example and report. Give technical and financial support wherever possible. Be part of a national coalition (it already exists for child protection and for research on child protection in Burkina
- The various partners can support the pathfinders in the development of set of policies and road-maps for implementation. There will be a need to ensure that civil societies, leaders and children are involved in the process and heard.
- They should be supported financially, technologically, implementation level etc
- Through calls for proposal by the Partnership.
- Through coordination
- Through coordination, implementation of operation, monitoring and funding
- Through governance at the highest level with a suitable and motivated ambassador
- Training and teaching social workers
- "Various Partners in country may support Pathfinders by: • Participating and contributing to development of national plan of action • Committing to resource and support implementation

of the plan by taking responsibility for it certain objectives/interventions and by adjusting their strategies to reflect agreements to accelerate progress • Being accountable for their contribution by providing regular updates on progress • Leading specific aspects of work. Partners must be involved through fully participatory, consultative process, that ensures all relevant partners and stakeholders in country, including children and youth are included."

- Various partners, utilizing funding mobilized by the Partnership, can help the Pathfinder deliver its own goals around preventing violence against children, and build the capacity of the Pathfinder to take up and scale the piloted programs. Local and external partners, joined with donors, would be responsive to Pathfinder plans, equipped with effective practices in each of the seven strategies, and committed to strong monitoring of progress that can be rolled up into a cumulative measure of success in terms of reduced violence and greater peace and stability.
- Work within existing structures - but also link efforts to the broader SDG agenda and national efforts
- Working very closely with the key pathfinder stakeholders, providing day-to-day guidance and support. Through information sharing and taking part in the awareness-raising activities.
- Yes.
- Most states have identified governmental and non-governmental bodies and advocates promoting a rights-based approach to ending VAC. These can be supported to work with government, without undermining the concept of primary state responsibility
- A travers l'assistance de ces derniers.
- Appui financier et technique
- Edupax a des intervenants en Amérique du Nord et en France. Nous voulons former des intervenants dans d'autres pays intéressés.
- En partant du principes que les resultats des pays pionniers sont connus, les ONG qui ont des expertises par rapport à la solution dérivée, vont agir ensemble.
- Les partenaires présents dans les pays doivent avoir le statut de consultants dans les pays pionniers. le partenariat doit donc les présenter officiellement auprès des dirigeants afin que les partenaires ne soient pas oubliés quant il faut débattre sur le principe de la violence.
- Les partenaires presents dans les pays pionniers peuvent venir en aide a ces derniers en nous facilitant a franchir les barrieres, en nous facilitant l'inclusion dans les programmes sociaux presents.
- Nous pensons toujours aux plaidoyers et surtout à la coordination des activités sur le terrain.
- Par une assistance financière et technique seraient la meilleure facon pour le partenaires présents dans chaque pays pionnier.
- Soutien moral, matériels et financier selon le cas. Les partenaires doivent être des guides dans les pays pionniers
- 1. Participación 2. Apoyo político 3. Compartiendo experiencias de otros países o situaciones similares 4. Investigaciones serias
- A porter experiencias exitosas, Difundir el trabajo de los países pioneros

- Articulando acciones que permitan la contribución a un solo fin
- Asumir compromiso con iniciativas de Alianza, apoyar proceso a través de acciones institucionales, incorporar los compromisos en los planes y presupuestos organizacionales.
- Capacitando basados en sus propias experiencias.
- Con fondos y personal capacitado que permita replicar experiencias
- Con recomendaciones y sugerencia para mejorar el desempeño
- Conociendo las políticas y dándolas a conocer
- Cumpliendo la Ley.
- Dando sus capacidades y estrategias como cuadro y ejemplo a seguir y cumplir.
- Economicamente y con profesionales.
- Intercambiando información, Suministrando recurso humano valioso en el tema y aportando fondos según sus realidades.
- Mostrando experiencias exitosas y motivando a través de reconocimientos.
- Se debe crear redes y poder compartir experiencias exitosas
- Siendo parte desde la sociedad civil de las decisiones, programas y políticas que aseguren la voluntad política para el avance de la infancia y contra todas las formas de violencia.
- Sin duda, nuevamente las redes deben permear

Q24. How should non-pathfinder countries participate in the Partnership?

- 1. Funding 2. also share lessons learned from the programme undertaken 3. Engage in conferences
- 1. they should be included in the dissemination of all the findings of the work and processes in the pathfinder countries - there needs to be a dissemination policy and plan. 2. They should be encouraged to share their own programmes that are evidence informed - especially in the same region. 3. There should be regional groupings of pathfinder and non-pathfinder countries to facilitate sharing.
- Ad minimum not interfere or undermine work that pathfinder countries are doing and the work that Partnership is doing Ideally, they would also participate in knowledge-sharing, south-south cooperation perhaps and ultimately also join as one of the countries preventing violence and protecting children from violence
- All States should participate in this initiative to encourage the greatest possible change.
- As an invited member with voice.
- Assist with the provision of advice when requested and provision of resources (personnel and financial assistance)
- Be given opportunities to share experiences, research and lessons.

- Be invited to events and able to access documents related to pathfinder actions. Mimic initial assessment and baseline studies so that analysis on appropriate actions can be empirically decided on; learning from other countries can be contextualised.
- Be motivated to work hard to become a pathfinder, there needs to be something to achieve, UN status of child friendly country or something or an international prize.
- By advocating for the realization of declarations signed by state parties towards the right and protection of children.
- By also sharing the needed information
- By attending events, share informations
- By being invited to monitor, learn, and jump in
- By participating by feeding back and sharing learning
- By providing good practices and generating support
- By taking on the approaches of the pathfinder countries and reporting on their efforts/successes. Providing insights and guidance to pathfinder countries as they try new approaches, to leverage any insights from past experience (if a non-pathfinder previously tried a similar approach).
- Contribute with what ever they can bring their experience and knowledge to the table also raise their voices for children those who can afford could contribute financially be willing to share
- Create an annual exchange forum to review progress Establish a data collection mechanism to update data and ensure a baseline is established
- First and most important is to share their experiences in all fields. How to implement and enforce laws, how to build a child friendly justice system, how to build a social welfare system that protects children's rights, how to educate people working with children etc. There are many additional activities in addition to sharing knowledge about violence against children.
- Follow closely the work the pathfinders are doing and advise where necessary
- Giving feedback online or in meetings/consultations/conferences.
- Good question where violence is destabilizing the state
- Help provide some seed money and sign up to become full on pathfinders next year or beyond.
- Through dissemination of high quality evidence and publications
- I don't know
- I think that the draft strategy's emphasis on 'quick wins' by 2020 means that the Partnership is best placed to focus on the Pathfinder countries that will, in turn, serve as the strongest leveraging strategy for then engaging "non-pathfinder countries" -- the benefit of south-south dynamics in securing more sustainable political will in both their own as well as those other countries.
- If the partnership is to achieve its global vision, it should make a deliberate effort at getting all countries to become pathfinders as soon as the a final and approved Global strategy is launched. From experience, not every country will be interested in becoming a pathfinder until there is a

deliberate action taken to lobby them to get on board. This is because countries have different priorities and most times issues of children are not really at the center stage of the agenda particularly issues of Violence. So the Global partnership should revise this strategy and have a plan on how they should endeavor to bring as many countries as possible from the onset.

- Information sharing - Assign Technical support organizations to represent them
- International conferences, if they include civil society representatives as well as governments and NGOs, could make a big difference in sharing results and barriers--with equal emphasis on both instead of public relations show-and-tell presentations.
- Invite them to join the partnership and learn and critique/commend the partnership and networks. Bring in their experiences
- It should be a mechanism for consultation with them
- Just like all other actors involved in the Partnership - with a focus on sharing and learning, and contributing to greater joint advocacy for VAC
- Learn from those who are already in the Partnership
- Learning and sharing
- Monitoring the process, providing good practice example, financial support if capable, learning from the experience of pathfinders
- Non - Pathfinder countries can learn how pathfinder countries implements ending VAC programs, how they include otjet stakeholdeers to achieve their objectives and start adopting these programs in their countries.
- Non-pathfinder countries can ready themselves to be pathfinder countries in the next round, and can begin by gathering data on violence against children in their country, assembling their own country plans and budgets, identifying potential partners, and setting five-year goals that move them towards sustainability of efforts.
- "Non-pathfinder countries should be invited to join partnership and requested to demonstrate the following commitments: to prioritise implementation of SDG VAC targets (along with other SDG targets) to publicly pledge to end VAC and commit to legal reform that would outlaw all forms of VAC in the next 5 years to review their national strategy/action plan to end VAC in the next 5 years to act as champion to raise awareness on VAC globally and change harmful public attitudes and believes on VAC in their country possibly through nationwide campaign(this is also commitment to implement one of the building blocks strategies) to apply multisectoral approach and partnering with different relevant stakeholders, including children and youth, to in implementation of national ending VAC strategies. - share and learn from strategies used both domestically and in overseas development settings, where relevant commit resources to global fund to end VAC (for donor countries). Possibility of regional groupings of partner states to share and tackle regional issues. This will enable them to demonstrate their commitment to ending VAC by accelerating what they are doing, but would not require significant investment. The membership of other states is critical for Partnership to succeed. This is what would make Partnership truly global and should become priority in next two –three months. "
- Not by sitting back and observing, but by moving on violence against children in their own countries

- Offer opportunities to learning & sharing Offer assistance to interested governments and countries
- On line conferencing
- On line information sharing Attendance at open events Consultations
- Participate in global learning - solution summits - knowledge exchange.
- Policy-dialogue, sharing lesson learnt and good practices.
- Provide knowledge and experiences, partner with Pathfinder countries, being encouraged to participate in events
- Provision of; Funding. Specialist knowledge. Facilities / resources for global review / critique of pathfinder activity.
- Shared-learning on programmes or initiatives taking place or currently working in their country.
- Should be kept aware of developments and be allowed to enter into a second round of entry as soon as they have met basic steps and requirements. Be supported as being next in line. Non-pathfinder countries should not ignore issues but realise they are next in line.
- Start on their own without being a pathfinder country - get going Be open to learning
- Study visits comparison studies between non-pathfinder and pathfinder countries
- There should be an opportunity for these countries to draw from the experience of these countries, which could mean active outreach by the Partnership to all countries.
- They can also design their own programs, working together with as many partners and countries as possible.
- They can also share their knowledge and experience which will be an added advantage
- They could be included in trainings but have their own responsibility for resourcing the response.
- They may be asked to share their experiences on child rights related issues.
- They should also set indicators and receive funding for solutions, just less than the pathfinder ones.
- They should receive regular updates - they should be able to start engaging if and when ready
- This question has two dimensions. First, how non-pathfinder countries can support the Partnership, and second, how they can otherwise participate, and benefit from, the activities of the Partnership. Development agencies of rich countries that support the aims of the Partnership could, of course, help to finance the activities of the Partnership as such, as well as the activities of poorer pathfinder countries. Foundations in non-pathfinder countries could do the same. Some governmental institutions in non-pathfinder countries could share research, data and experiences relevant to the various building blocks. Civil society bodies in non-pathfinder countries, including academic entities as well as professional organisations, advocacy bodies and organisations or institutions that provide services corresponding to the building blocks involved, also could share research, data, and experiences that would be helpful to national partnership in pathfinder countries. Many countries will continue to carrying out

activities designed to combat VAC, regardless of whether or not they have been selected as a pathfinder. All countries have a legal obligation to combat VAC, and many have a political commitment to this cause. The existence of the Partnership may well inspire more countries and institutions to reinforce efforts to combat VAC, or adopt new approaches. This poses the question of how such countries, state and provincial governments, and institutions could benefit from the activities of the Partnership, without distracting the Partnership from the priorities it has set for the first years of its existence. In order to support pathfinder countries, the Partnership will need to develop a broad knowledge base on all the building blocks. One thing that it could and should do to assist governments, institutions, associations and organisations in non-pathfinder countries, is to make the knowledge base publicly available on-line. The 'regular forum' that is envisaged will provide experts and advocates from a broader range of countries opportunities to exchange information and experiences, that will be mutually beneficial for the Partnership and the other national actors. The Partnership also should participate in international or regional events on issues concerning VAC organised by other actors, in which non-pathfinder countries participate, when it can do so without prejudice to its main priorities.

- Through sharing of experiences
- Yes. The partnership should be inclusive to all and all countries.
- You can make an online group where non-pathfinder countries can participate
- Non-pathfinder countries have exemplary practices in child protection as well that can be leveraged for sharing and learning across states
- It was generally acknowledged by the participants that given the limited resources, as an approach to kick off the Global Partnership the Pathfinder model may be the most pragmatic, but participants did raise concerns about the sustainability and long-term effectiveness of this approach.

These concerns related to the fact that lessons from this five-year model may not be timely enough to ensure that Sustainable Development Goal targets related to child protection are met within the fifteen-year timeframe – consideration should be given to how globally/regionally applicable learnings can best be disseminated and actioned during, rather than following, the Pathfinder approach.

- Further consideration should be given to bringing new partner countries 'online' before the first five years of the Global Partnership has been completed.

Offering expertise in taking forward the three principles of rights-focused, child-centred and universal.

Sharing good practice in what has worked at a national level in working towards eliminating violence against children, such as through case studies.

Helping to disseminate information, news and resources from the Partnership at national and local levels.

- It's a Partnership principle to be "universal"; mapping and promotion of progress should involve all states and territories.

- Ces pays doivent en quelque sorte apporter d'une façon ou d'une autre leur support pour aider les pays pionniers à atteindre les objectifs fixés. En plus, s'il le faut ils peuvent aussi former d'autre groupe pour mener ce même travail dans leur région.
- Cette participation doit se faire par contribution directe: écrit par internet; rencontre.
- D'abord, dans les pays non pionniers, les enseignants peuvent expérimenter les outils éducatifs que nous mettons en ligne gratuitement. <http://www.edupax.org/le-defi/outils-du-defi.html>
- La forme de la participation au partenariat des pays non pionniers doit être consultative.
- La participation indirecte dans un premier temps et directe dans un 2^e temps.
- Les pays non pionniers peuvent analyser les résultats des pays pionniers.
- Les pays non pionniers peuvent échanger des expériences avec les pionniers et voir si ils peuvent bénéficier des expériences de ce qui se fait dans les pays pionniers.
- Observateurs ou praticiens hors du groupe partenaire
- 1. Obtenir el compromiso político a favor de la Alianza 2. Avanzar hacia la implementación de mejores políticas 3. Apoyar a los países pioneros y aspirar a ser "primeros seguidores"
- Aportando saberes
- Aportando sus experiencias.
- Compromiso real y constante
- Colaborar con los canales regionales y nacionales establecidos para darles fuerza. Apoyo financiero, político y técnico
- Dar a conocer los planes y programas que se están ejecutando
- De estudio de comportamiento de las personas y análisis.
- Difundir los resultados de los países pioneros Adaptar y adoptar técnicas y estrategias que los países pioneros implementen Asistir a foros de intercambio de experiencias
- Difusión de los resultados exitosos y experiencias fallidas Realización de misiones de observación en el terreno
- Enriquecerse de las experiencias y conocimientos de estos países
- Integrar, coordinar, informar y socializar información oportunamente.
- La de apoyar a los países pioneros a través del intercambio de experiencias exitosas, de recursos humanos capacitados, de campañas que detecten como valiosas posicionándose como soporte y sostén y al mismo tiempo siendo receptores de los procesos que los países pioneros se encuentren implementando.
- Mantener comunicación, buscar una organización o movimiento social con capacidad de incidir en las políticas para que pueda ser un enlace efectivo en el cumplimiento de los principios que se plantea la alianza
- Preparación sobre el tema, fomento de información de los logros y metas esperadas, apoyo en preparación y capacitación

- Promover la cooperación en todas las áreas, basadas en el respeto a las autoridades nacionales y las legislaciones de sus respectivos países.
- Que exista un colaborador para q desde ya avance.
- Rol de Asesoría, compartir las buenas prácticas.
- Ser formadores de formadores.
- Ser receptor y orientador de denuncias, enseñar a usar los sistemas legales para defenderse enseñar a usar los sistemas de apoyos para salir de la situación de violencia.

Q25. Please use the space below for any further comments on Objective 2.

- All countries should be lobbied to become pathfinders. In Africa where most governments are non committal at implementation of interventions to end violence against children, the partnership should collaborate with in country child rights networks/ CSOs to lobby governments to express interest to become pathfinder countries.
- Consider global partnership specific and regular publications that will disseminate information on progress and evidence informed action.
- Cooperation between countries is of paramount importance
- I am satisfied with this
- If governments aren't investing and prioritizing this, then the partnership should not be in a given country. Criteria for pathfinder countries is critical as is the need for flexible response mechanism by the partnership
- Like i said share the successful stories from different counties because what i know is that there are counties which have successfully defended violence against children.
- N/A
- Pathfinders countries are just initial priority countries for ending VAC but all countries are pathfinders for every child around the world. Therefore, even non pathfinders country have to plan programs to end VAC
- We must figure out how to leverage related platforms such as anti trafficking.
- Working together is always the best.
- Just to emphasise that we feel very strongly that endorsing any state as a "Pathfinder" without clear, detailed and complete public commitments from them in advance to work towards full prohibition and elimination is undermining rather than promoting real progress.
- Aucun
- Notre association se trouve en Haiti, l'un des pays le plus pauvre et corrompu du monde dit-on. Ainsi, ce probleme de maltraitance des enfants est la monnaie courante donc un probleme qui a besoin d'une solution urgente. Si le probleme est ainsi, pour les personnes handicapees surtout les Sourds, ce probleme est d'autant plus grave ou les enfants Sourds restent chez leur parent ou un proche ou autre pour assurer les travaux menagers et des chatiments corporels. sans un frais affectif et sans scolarite. De ce fait, cette initiative est d'une importance capitale.

- Pas re marques speciales mais il est important de rester sur la meme page en tant que partenaires
- Pour éduquer un enfant, il faut tout un village.
- RAS
- Rien
- Creemos que los países pioneros deberían asumir una posición de liderazgo en relación a la erradicación de la violencia, aportando estrategias de campañas, programas, e intervenciones que puedan ser tomadas por el resto de los países como una base para poder elaborar una política propia que tenga en cuenta la población a la que esté dirigida. A la vez, quizá en una segunda instancia deberían apoyar al resto de los países, sobre todo aquellos donde la naturalización de la violencia contra los niños, la falta de recursos humanos, los conflictos bélicos que utilizan o impactan en los niños, la pobreza o las epidemias estén dificultando que puedan abordar la temática como prioritaria.
- Persuadiendo a cada nacion a este enfoque y determinacion de objetivos en pro de la niñez.

Objective 3

Q26. How, in practice, can the Partnership help share knowledge that will help strengthen standards and norms, and disseminate models and best practice?

- 1) innovative dissemination and cross learning platforms: - video - online conferences - e-learning 2) structured study visits 3) regional conferences
- 1. International and global regional forums are very critical to deal with threats that transcend national borders - these will disseminate ways of working and the sharing of concerns about children on the move. 2. Regional groups of countries could develop shared policies that enable standard practices that protect children from illegal movement across borders or protect children who are on the move - the Southern African Development and Economic Community is an example.
- A clearinghouse that uses the model of CRIN could be effective.
- As stated previously, engage the countries and do not be too aspirational
- Best practices should promote solutions that could be transferred to another country/ies
- Build upon existing networks, particularly within humanitarian and social work spheres.
- By ensuring free-of-charge access to tested standards and norms, best practice models, and research reports and other data that proves evidence
- By holding a summit and circulating a best practices report. In the interim, circulating practical working papers setting out efforts and experience.
- By promoting and supporting partnerships between countries to work on trans-boundary problems relating to VAC Promote regional and subregional standard setting and establishment support of platforms to address VAC
- By recruiting the correct partner and in this instance, DKI
- Capacity building - Advocacy and lobbying for better policy frameworks/ implementation
- Create and promote ongoing evaluation of use of models and impact assessments of access to children, improvements for children
- Depending on the feasibility, it would be interesting to have a focal point per country (agency/organization) in charge of disseminating the information. As said previously, the use of different means of communication and technology would support the sharing of knowledge.
- Digital communications - webinars, e-conferences, online training and use of social media. (while ensuring those without access still can engage in the process with face to face meetings, media)
- Document and disseminate findings, work with local actors in both sending and receiving countries and national/ regional HR and CR bodies f ex Ombudsmen offices and org's like SCS. use social media strategically, twitter and instagram. provide children and youth with a voice, support their active engagement and advocacy opportunities via soc media - very few org's do this.
- Electronic communication, good access to relevant and evidence-based research studies
- Establish a web portal

- Forums, seminars, conferences.
- Generating short papers on cross border initiatives
- Global and regional conferences, exchange programmes, publications
- I believe there is already a West African network of countries collaborating for child protection, especially for children that have been forced to slavery etc in other countries. I gather they already found a way to share info.
- I don't know! This is the hardest area to work in
- Identify and work with organisations that have identified best practice approaches to prevent and respond to violence, including violence against women and girls with disability. Actively disseminate best practice models and create a virtual library where all this information can be found easily.
- Identify, participate in and strengthen existing fora. Identify working standards and norms, models and best practice; assess (with KI interviews and expert evaluation) useability and adjust as appropriate to ensure that intended audience is able to access and use those things.
- In conferences
- In my opinion decisive specialists learn the best by seeing things working in other countries. So I recommend study-visits between countries with similar cultural background to learn about different subjects. But to act so, first of all we need a quite transparent knowing which country struggles with which problem, to find a best help for a specific country. I think the knowing comes from external evaluation.
- It can become a reference point in issues regarding threats to children that go beyond national borders. For this, it needs to build a wide network of partners that work on these issues, including Interpol and transnational private companies (Facebook etc) that also have an impact and presence at global level that perhaps members of the Partnership do not reach.
- It is being done by several CSOs and UN organisations, but they are scattered, Partnership may act as a clearing house, an observatory on VAC
- Local meetings with the possibility to share the results through abroad internet meeting.
- On line platform with available strategy building tools and best practice materials could be very useful. Information and advocacy campaign on global level in UN institutions, campaigns on countries' level through partners in the countries.
- On line webinars and remote virtual conferencing, publicized widely and repeated to enable participation across time zones.
- Organize global or regional forums; online platform of the partnership needs to be current; cross-country learning opportunities support development of cross-border standards and norms that could be replicated in other places
- Partnership should ensure that there are continuous opportunities to share knowledge and improve evidence in addressing VAC. Partnership should consider running resource center on the website that would provide information on the latest research and publications. The linkages should be made with existing networks and academic institutions that generate evidence to ensure that latest information is featured. Partnership should advocate for and host bi-annual

high level meeting that will bring practitioners, governments, civil society, private sector, UN partners, etc., together to share knowledge and advance policy thinking and practice around specific issues. The idea to have a Solutions Summit is such example. This would create opportunity for meaningful global dialogue on advancing ending VAC agenda. This is particularly important for tackling transnational issues (trafficking, migration, online protection etc) where need to work together across borders. Apart from bi-annual global meeting, Partnership may consider running a technical discussion - day or two long meetings that will bring technical experts to focus on certain issue/problem, debate it and provide report. recommendations on way ahead. These technical discussions should be linked to annual ISPCAN meetings or another annual event that gathers technical leaders and experts. technical discussions can also be facility to prepare for Summits (bi-annula high level political meetings). Monthly newsletter can also be good way of sharing latest knowledge.

- Provide a sharing and learning platform provide opportunities for gathering new evidence disseminate learning and information engendering relationship building and trust provide opportunity for setting bench marks
- Publications, TED Talk, website, webinars, regional conferences (less costly); create and share powerful marketing messaging
- Regular regional meetings. Web based tools.
- Right now we really do not know who in the ASEAN Region is spearheading prevention of VAC as there is no dissemination of information to public. Need to have an ICT enabled platform that provides info and resources
- Setting up of such Forum or Fora may be of great help in sharing the expertise pertaining the issue and discuss about the limitations, challenges, if any.
- Share informations and actions by internet, regular meetings
- Sometimes there is no best practice in transborder issues - and so countries just need to come together openly to negotiate new solutions. Trust is critical - so anything the Partnership can do in advance to build bipartisan trust between governments is important. Sometimes just facilitating face to face introductions to relevant partners in each country is a first step. Making resources, knowledge etc available in local languages and in simple form is important.
- The Partnership might look to the INEE as a potential model. The INEE is a network of experts around the world committed to best practices for education in emergencies. They have been quite successful in setting forth industry standards, issuing thoughtful research, reports and guidance, and acting as a convener for continuing thought leadership, advocacy and policymaking. Of course, the INEE lacks a funding mechanism that would be an essential part of the Partnership.
- The partnership should encourage sharing of information from both state and non state actors on models that is working in other countries specifically in handling threats to children that transcend national borders. For example, in Uganda, we at Uganda Child Rights NGO Network discovered that children were being trafficked under the guise of Inter-country adoption. The week provision in the law made it easy for many adoptions to be finalized from a prospective adoptive country through the use of legal guardianship. And so we had to push for an amendment to restrict legal guardianship to only Ugandan nationals. We also successfully

proposed a provision within the law of having a central adoption authority to among others to coordinate and process adoption. This will strengthen standards in fulfilling the rights of children.

- The Partnership should work with organizations to share information with those represented (that is, with organizations covering similar areas, regions or countries) for effective communication and involvement.
- The production of regular briefing documents, online seminars, regional seminars.
- There are several known ways to do this, the main issue is the careful mapping, assessment, planning, implementation strategy and clarity on the content. Adaptation of standards, norms, models and best practices are easy to say and mostly extremely complicated to implement successfully. Technical assistance, research, monitoring, evaluation, follow up as always are the essential elements.
- They can bring other knowledge brokers together - and get the word out.
- This will be a very useful platform, the partnership should have a well implemented initiatives and share them among the countries during the forum. This will show the actual action taken from other countries and impact made so far.
- Through all the usual knowledge sharing methods, using all communications methods. Important again that this is country focused and led where possible.
- Through e-mail, skype, webinars, face to face, dialogue, courtyard meeting, Media, workshop partnership can share knowledge
- Through international conferences and online.
- Through networks sharing and Annual events
- Through regular awareness
- Through study visits, conferencing, assessment/evaluation reports sharing.
- Through the Internet.
- Translate/disseminate some of the great work that already exists - based on existing evidence
- Transnational child protection management is of uttermost important.
- Transnational threats to children mentioned by the Zero Draft include trafficking, on-line sexual exploitation, exploitation of child labour in the production of goods commercialised internationally, and regional conflicts. One that is not mentioned is the on-line indoctrination recruitment of children by terrorist groups. The Zero Draft (p.18) indicates that that lack of an international forum on VAC has left violence prevention and child protection "fragmented." The creation of a Partnership to combat all forms of VAC and the idea of a "regular forum for all those working to end violence against children" (p.18) are excellent ideas. However, the comment in the Zero Draft appears to refer specifically to forms of VAC having a significant transnational dimension. It is difficult to see how a single forum would be the best way of developing national capacities to address transnational threats that are so diverse, especially when many of these transnational threats are more relevant in some parts of the world than others. In order to define an appropriate role for the Partnership specifically with regard to transnational threats, the first step should be an inventory of the activities of other entities

concerning these threats. Interpol, for example, plays an important role in combating on-line sexual exploitation; the EU, UNHCR, and UNICEF all are playing important roles in responding to the on-going refugee crisis in Europe and the Western Mediterranean; the ILO and IOM have had large programs on combating trafficking in children. An assessment of how effective their efforts have been and what gaps on information sharing exist would be help to define an appropriate the role for the Partnership. More generally, the knowledge-sharing function of the Partnership with regard to the eight building blocks presumably will include information on laws, models and good practices concerning both national and trans-national forms of VAC. All the examples of transnational threats mentioned above have both national and transnational dimensions. It is true that solutions that may be effective on the national level are not necessarily sufficient to effectively address international dimensions, and a special focus on issues such as extraterritorial criminal jurisdiction, mutual legal assistance, and family reintegration is needed. Nevertheless, it may be more effective to address these kinds of issues by special events having a relatively narrow focus when appropriate, and give the permanent forum a broader mandate for all aspects and dimensions of VAC.

- Use existing mechanisms for information sharing, whether through intergovernmental organisations or civil society networks. Its work should also be mainstreamed throughout the UN system.
- Yes
- A suggested area of focus for the mapping and dissemination of best practice would be specifically around child safeguarding standards.

Consultation participants emphasised the importance of engaging and convening decisions-makers alongside practitioners in the sharing learnings and best practice models.

A further key consideration was that of the Global Partnership looking to support and facilitate learnings from local-level partnership models that work well

Support pathfinder-to-pathfinder capacity building and both South-South, North-North, and North-South collaboration.

- A suggested area of focus for the mapping and dissemination of best practice would be specifically around child safeguarding standards.

It will be important for the Partnership to take account of existing non-formal systems for the dissemination of best practice – strong examples may already exist but have yet to be taken to scale or shared beyond bilateral relationships. The Partnership should map, share and strengthen existing mechanisms.

Consultation participants emphasised the importance of engaging and convening decisions-makers alongside practitioners in the sharing learnings and best practice models.

A further key consideration was that of the Global Partnership looking to support and facilitate learnings from local-level partnership models that work well – as a capacity-building model of successful partnership approaches, complementary to best practice models for National Action Plans. These examples would be less issue-based and more relationships-focused.

One recommendation is for the Global Partnership to foster and facilitate exchanges between senior government officials of pathfinder countries – as a model of pathfinder-to-pathfinder capacity building and both South-South, North-North, and North-South collaboration. For this approach to most effective, exchanges would need to be facilitated at the decision-maker level, in order to ensure that learnings resulting from such an exchange programme could be mandated, implemented and appropriately and adequately resourced.

- Dissemination of models and best practice could be done through the development of a comprehensive resource with a series of in-depth case studies. The case studies could include recommendations based on what has worked well in national contexts and what could be improved. This resource could then be used by partners to raise awareness and understanding of global efforts to end violence against children and to inform influencing strategies working to promote and protect children's rights.

Knowledge to help strengthen standards could be shared through regular communications such as a monthly e-newsletter, a series of briefing papers on how to help strengthen standards at a local/national level and through an up-to-date website. All communication should be inclusive and accessible in a number of formats.

Ensure that dissemination and sharing knowledge is also carried out with and for children and young people, using child-friendly materials and ensuring that their participation is meaningful and ongoing.

- It is not clear if this objective is about transnational forms of violence (trafficking, online, etc) or also embraces the need for states to work collaboratively in various fora – eg inter-governmental regional organisations, UN agencies, Human Rights Council UPR, etc – to promote real progress at national level towards universal prohibition and elimination.
- A travers de rencontres organisées de temps à autres réunissant une multitude de participants
- A travers des rencontres d'echanges de nouveaux developpements entre partenaires
- Assurer des seminaires pour les participants donc les institutions oeuvrant dans le domaine. - Partager des experiences positives via des adresses electroniques - Faciliter les institutions participant a participer dans les debats internationaux.
- Le partenariat peut favoriser le partage de connaissances en mettant en pratique dans nos activités les connaissances apprises au sein de la plate-forme
- Les bienfaits de l'interdiction de la publicité ciblant les enfants méritent d'être connus, partagés, diffusés. «In the Name of Freedom, Advertising That Targets Children Must Become Illegal.» <http://acmesmartmediaeducation.net/2015/05/28/advertising-to-children-illegal/>
- Par la participation aux sommets, conférences internationales sur la question et l'échange d'expériences.
- Par l'échange d'expérience et l'échange d'information entre les pays.
- Renforcer les lois nationale et internationale protegeant les enfants.
- Tres important les gens voyages et la mobilite des enfants est pertinente
- A través de la difusión de los resultados de los países pioneros

- A través de las redes sociales, el intercambio de experiencias y la divulgación de las mejores prácticas.
- A través de plataformas virtuales, reuniones virtuales, capacitación de los aliados, trabajo con actores de naciones unidas como el Comité de Derechos de los niños
- Con una campaña que tenga acciones programáticas pero también acciones mediáticas.
- Concientizando a los miembros del sistema de protección, cuales son las estadísticas y los resultados obtenidos con los planes pilotos implementados en otros países.
- creando intercambios entre los países bien sea a través de redes o por encuentros. De igual manera documentando estas experiencias y compartiéndolas con estos países.
- Difundiendo información, a través de la elaboración de informes nacionales y su posterior publicación. Realizar foros internacionales con los especialistas y gente que trabajamos en la materia.
- En cada región se puede llevar a cabo Erradicar la Violencia, teniendo centros y albergues a recibir a desamparados y pregonar la educación para que los niños tengan distintas oportunidades.
- Facilitando a través de la plataforma foros, portales, conferencias, la socialización de experiencias, las campañas, los debates que cada uno de los países hayan llevado adelante para poder poner como prioridad la erradicación de la violencia. Constituyendo en una plataforma de consulta, asesoramiento incidencia y abogacía para las autoridades a cargo del diseño de políticas públicas destinadas a la infancia y de su aplicación.
- Haciendo alianzas estratégicas o convenios con contrapartes locales
- Implantando redes profesionales y sociales entre representantes y personas interesadas en el tema Difusión de hallazgos y resultados
- Manejando información y gestión del conocimiento de manera articulada
- Mediante una plataforma web que permita la interconexión y el aporte de todos A través de la realización de encuentros con una frecuencia a definir y con un orden del día acordado por todos donde se establezcan conclusiones y líneas de acción
- Se debe buscar tener claridad frente a la realidad de cada país y como se viene generando el tema de violencia, en Colombia hay mucho de trabajo infantil, de discriminación, maltrato físico por parte de familias que han sido a su vez víctimas de violencia, cadena generacional de maltrato y abuso.
- Teniendo una información accesible en español, lengua de señas, clara, directa
- Una plataforma en la que podamos participar todos los aliados.

Q27. We are considering running a Solutions Summit in 2016 or 2017 - what type of contribution could you make at such an event?

- 1. We could assist in disseminating information about the event through our international network of communications and meetings. 2. ISPCAN may be able to present some models of prevention practice - eg Working with Men and Boys Denver Thinking Space. 3. ISPCAN could provide some case examples of training inter-disciplinary and inter-sector teams. 4. ISPCAN

could organise for a special edition of the International Journal on Child Abuse and Neglect that will focus entirely on the global partnership.

- A summit is useful for sharing best practice and learning – and WV could provide a great deal of relevant learning, particularly from our community based EVAC projects. Our programmes are tailored to reach the most vulnerable children and our experience can provide real evidence on what it takes to implement solutions type interventions in fragile and low income contexts. That is in contexts where infrastructural conditions (such as for example social workers or services for survivors) simply do not exist or where customary justice systems are stronger than formal justice systems. We also have worked on engaging faith leaders in preventing VAC and we have unique models and methodologies to share. Number of our major eVAC programmes are being evaluated this year and the timing of Summit is perfect to share lessons learned from our approaches.
- A workshop activity on the distinct issue of violence against Deaf children and how best to strategise a response - how partnership members can ensure their work is inclusive in respect of Deaf children and the wider Deaf community.
- Abstract, presentation, contribution to panel discussion
- As the Uganda Child Rights NGO Network (UCRNN), we are ready to share our success stories on what has worked for us in ending violence against children and what other countries can do to create violence free country. We are also ready to commit to be at the forefront of working with the Global partnership to end violence against children to work with other partners in different countries and share with them our success. We can also share the Pan African model of ending Violence against children as we are part of the platform that makes the Africa Wide Movement for Children (AMC).
- Attend and present the work (and success) of the Joint Statement on Physical Punishment of Children and Youth (www.cheo.on.ca/en/physicalpunishment)
- Based on study/ research, I can share the types of violence that prevail, the perpetrators of such violence, the redressal mechanism/support system etc.
- Bring national and local perspectives from Turkey
- Building on our Free From Violence campaign ChildFund can offer ways to authentically engage children; and successes and challenges in engaging with national governments; bring in technical experts on the issue violence tying the gap between emergency response and recovery
- CDC and FBO and Church networks should contribute to planning.
- Contribution would need to be at the institutional level.
- Cost effective awareness raising and engagement using innovative online platform - social norms intervention - impact of legislation - impact of e-learning on capacity building
- Creative could highlight its successful approaches to human security in education and assisting communities in transition to prevent violence. Creative could tailor this to the particular pathfinder countries identified or under consideration.
- DKI and PLOD would be more than happy to present their project and the benefits it beholds

- Excellent! Share good practice and facilitate dialogue on practical operational experience in leading violence prevention at country level
- Foundation Karibu Tanzania can share information about how we managed to establish the organisation in a country in which corporal punishment against children is culturally accepted, gain recognition in the communities and how to start eradicating and preventing violence against children on a local level, so that children who have experienced (domestic) violence and are possibly difficult to reach receive the support they need.
- Great idea. I could provide feedback on the organisation of the event, participants, etc. And contribute experiences from previous work
- Happy to engage, possibly we could provide children's active recommendations to positive C Prot solutions, documentation of work and models and support to child led organisations and coalitions to feed in and participate. Vital to have child and youth engagement for such a summit, not just adults. SCS has also a youth league based in Sweden, RBUF these are strong actors that can independently input as well.
- Happy to volunteer.
- Highlight the importance of access to justice for child victims of violence. We have a global analysis of how children and/or their representatives are able to use justice systems to seek redress when their rights have been violated. This project was undertaken collaboratively, with contacts in every country in the world contributing. We are also collecting case studies from around the world of how children used their justice systems successfully, which we could share as part of a 'solutions' discussion.
- I can contribute to share my experience. I'm working for children for 11 years including 19 years in development sectors. I can play a role as per your needs as well
- I can have a paper presentation on the issues or be speaker of the topics or any help sort from your end
- I could contribute knowledge on accountability practices and institutions
- I do not think that my potential contribution would consist in providing information on good practices on action that has proven successful in reducing specific kinds of VAC. Most of the work I've contributed to, has been in the area of law reform, and documentation on the impact of law reform on VAC in the countries that I'm familiar with is almost non-existent. I've long advocated for the need to improve data-collection systems, and recently there are some encouraging signs of progress, but in my view it is not yet possible to say with confidence whether any measures taken during the last decade or so have reduced VAC. In my opinion, in most countries in the CEE-CIS region, the data necessary for a baseline is either unavailable or unreliable. The main contribution I believe I could make, would be on the kind of data needed to assess the impact of efforts to reduce VAC. In addition, I could make a contribution on the question of approaches to law reform relevant to VAC.
- I know the top researchers in the area of corporal punishment and efforts to ban it and change behavior.
- I would be really interested in being part of, or helping to develop, a time when academics get together to assess the contribution that they, with their or other universities and partner NGOs

or gov bodies, can make to improving evidence base, prevalence data, evaluations of services and meta interventions My strongly held view is that academics and universities, particularly those that hold charitable status, could make a substantial contribution to this agenda. Often research initiatives are one off, piece meal and locally focused. A consortium of universities working together on this agenda could raise the profile of the topic and integrate findings from work into training and curriculum development as well as into future research agendas

- I would like to share in the summit a partnership model of engaging both actors of development necessary to end VAC among our communities and how they can share information to one another while providing easy replication of the model to other parts.
- It needs to consider regional dynamics on existing practices that has been tested and works. Side events must be country examples of child centered public education on the impact of violence, community based socialization alternatives/parenting, impact of policy environment and enforcement, criteria for creating safer societies, security monitoring tools on VAC and access to basis social services.
- MDAC would be happy to provide the Partnership with recommendations based on international standards on how to end violence against children with disabilities.
- Me and my colleagues are ready to share our expertise.
- NGO could make a contribution
- One of the most important steps that any country can take to preventing children becoming victims of violence, neglect and harm is to replace residential institutions and orphanages with family and community-based care and develop services which support families in difficulty. Such a deinstitutionalisation process requires detailed analysis of children and their individual needs and robust financial mechanisms to manage the transition. Lumos has significant experience in working with governments in planning, managing and financing processes to end the institutionalisation of children. Our outcome data from these processes demonstrates a significant reduction in abuse and neglect of the children involved, as well as a reduction in the trauma they have suffered as consequence of that abuse and neglect. We would welcome any opportunity to demonstrate this model and share experiences from various country-settings. In addition, Lumos provides technical, targeted training to professionals and civil servants on all aspects of deinstitutionalisation. Such a training session could also be organised. Lumos has recently completed a project in Serbia working with children with disabilities, many of whom live or have lived in institutions, to develop specific guidance on child protection. Should it be of interest, we could share this work in more detail at the Solutions Summit.
(<http://wearelumos.org/stories/working-young-people-serbia>) Finally as an active member of the Global Partnership for Children with Disabilities, where we hold the chair and secretariat for the Task Force on Child Protection, we believe there would also be added value in any opportunity to bring together the two Partnerships at this event to focus on the specific protection needs of children with disabilities.
- Organize a side event to showcase my country experience on VAC prevention
- Our experience and publications in this area.
- Our NGO or the Coalitions of Disability NGO's, either at national level or international level could contribute to explain about disabled children and ending violence on children.

- Participant, or present research/programme output.
- Possible participation
- Present an issue on child abuse in Northern Uganda - Share experiences
- Present country scaling-up experiences in the field of child labour / worst forms of child labour
- Present the evidence we've collected on solutions that work in overcoming violence within the family environment.
- Presenting a research about violence against children.
- Presenting case studies if it is important
- Presenting experience of Don Bosco Network in the field work in 130 countries, as a peer learning international sample.
- Presenting good practices we tested for some years in two areas in eastern africa: 1. child labour - eg. child labour free zones; CSR and child protection.... 2. Juvenile justice - eg. JJ agencies coordination system; VAC reduction in state children's institutions; VAC monitoring and reporting system across the JJS
- PRI can present evidence of its successful working at national level on violence against children, or at international level on developing new standards and norms and then implementing this on a national level (PRI had key roles in developing Bangkok Rules for women offenders and the revised Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners)
- Provide information about best practice approaches to prevent and respond to violence against girls with disability.
- Share what has worked in our putreach programmes n also our campaigns at ground level
- Sharing of experience related to baseline study and the the government leadership in developing action plan to prevent and respond to violence against children.
- Sharing on rights-based approaches to children's rights programming. - Sharing experiences and best-practices in advocacy and child protection.
- Strong and creative facilitation techniques / advice on rights-based child participation.
- Tbd - but this first solutions summit should focus closely on the THRIVES package and making it more visible
- UNHCR would be pleased to contribute our expertise in facilitating sessions on solutions for preventing and responding to violence against refugee, stateless and displaced children. Depending on the format of the event, UNHCR would be particularly interested in presenting good practice on children on the move.
- We can summarize lessons learned from regional cooperation (inter-governmental including with all relevant stakeholders). We are promoting the Children's house model in Europe, we will highlight what needs to be done to follow up those countries with a ban against corporal punishment in all settings, we have models to train professionals in monitoring/auditing child care facilities and we have been training stakeholders in the region in preventing child trafficking/exploitation.

- We could be the host country attend and share share our existing networks participate in any planning or steering group meetings relating to the summit
- We could hold an interactive participatory session on social norms - what they are, why they happen, how they change.
- We could present our work in the area of supporting the family strengthening efforts, prevention of institutionalization of children, de-institutionalization, high quality family, community based alternative care, reintegration, leaving care (including prevention of all forms of violence against children at all levels).
- We could provide case studies of experiences of across our network in child safeguarding. We could provide training and support for those involved in the partnership. We can share our online child safeguarding guidance
- We could share experiences in community based approaches from some of the ongoing work in conflict affected countries.
- We should first and foremost see how an initiative works and benefit from the experience
- We will share our experience from cyprus
- We would be able to attend, we would make copies of The Fifth Child available, and we would be glad to present the findings of our work.
- What works on the ground, country-specific case study.
- Working with decision-makers to change mind-sets
- Would be happy to facilitate a session, present, or act as a rapporteur. Also would be pleased to play a role on the organising committee.
- The Global Partnership is well positioned to play a role in engaging and bringing together high profile communicators and influencers – to amplify Summit outcomes and ensure integration with Strategic Objective 1 (to build political will) and the Partnership’s work in ‘Building a Movement.’
- Together could offer a Scottish perspective to tackling violence against children and what has been happening at a national level in terms of law, policy and practice. This could help to foster country comparisons of what has worked well and gaining a better understanding of the various barriers faced in ending violence against children.
- We could illustrate how the GI’s detailed mapping and systematic advocacy has made an impact on progress towards universal prohibition and elimination of violent punishment, despite particular challenges rooted in social norms, and how lessons learned could be applied to challenging other forms of VAC.
- Appuyer la participation des partenaires, generer des donnees,
- Etant donne l'experience de terrain en terme de prevention et de gestion des cas de violence, je vous saurais gre d'inscrire mon nom sur la liste et des participants et des intervenant pouvant faire une presentation et partager l'experience du nord Mali une region qui a connu l'occupation par des Jihadistes.

- Etant donné que nous oeuvrons au sein d'une communauté Sourde à laquelle nous connaissons tous les moeurs, toutes les habitudes; nous tacherons à partager tous nos maux, toutes les maltraitances subissant les enfants et de proposer à ce sommet des pistes de solutions auxquelles nous pouvons ajouter les suggestions des participants ou les autres acteurs présents.
- Je pense que les délégués des pays au sommet auront à faire des exposés sur les problèmes des violences des enfants dans leurs pays spécifiques, les mesures prises pour y mettre fin, les résultats atteints et les défis à relever dans le futur.
- L'organisation Combite pour la Paix et le Développement sera en mesure de faire une diagnostique des différents types de violences que confrontent les communautés vulnérables avec lesquelles on travaille. Participer dans le sommet et apporter nos réflexions sur les sujets relatifs à la protection, à la prévention de la violence faite aux enfants.
- Mes contributions seraient de fournir des données et informations sur la situation de la maltraitance et de la violence faites aux enfants dans mon pays et ailleurs, mais élaborer la stratégie de lutte contre
- Notre expertise au niveau national et local sur la lutte contre la violence à l'égard des enfants
- Partager mes connaissances sur les normes relatives aux droits de l'homme et notamment sur les droits de personnes handicapées interdisant la violence et leur signification.
- Partager nos expériences et connaissances appliquées dans nos activités pour la lutte contre la violence des enfants
- Tout dépend du lieu où aura lieu le sommet. Nous pouvons présenter en anglais ou en français sur les deux sujets suivants. (1) Bienfaits de l'interdiction de la publicité aux enfants. (2) Bienfaits de la réduction (ÉDUCATIVE) du temps-écrans chez les enfants, les adolescents, les parents. Edupax a déjà tenu des colloques dans les villes suivantes: * Paris, 2014: <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLRqu-h5SEHd-A3NjkfHfj4wAd2cNxb7rB> * Trois-Rivières, au Québec, en 2015: <http://jacbro13.com/colloques/uqtr/c2-conf.php> * Montréal, 2011: <http://jacbro13.com/colloques/c2-bref.php> Thèmes déjà traités: <http://jacbro13.com/colloques/gestion/offre-conference.php>
- Aportar conocimiento y experiencia con base en lo que se ha podido desarrollar en los diferentes niveles.
- Aportar desde mi experiencia laboral con niños y niñas en situación de vulnerabilidad social, enmarcado desde el área penal juvenil, del trabajo y desde la trata y la explotación
- Aportar la experiencia y mostrar los ejemplos de políticas negativas en el área así como la posibilidad de aprovechamiento de momentos de crisis para convertirlos en oportunidades de cambio que generen aprendizaje y convivencias entre nuestros niños, niñas y adolescentes
- Como esta cumbre no se convierte en un evento más?
- Compartir experiencias de intervenciones a nivel comunitario
- Compartir experiencias y buenas prácticas, especialmente en contextos de marginación y pobreza urbana con altos índices de violencia (pandillas), trabajo con actores religiosos para la movilización a favor de la niñez, trabajo en contextos rurales transnacionales. * facilitar

procesos o talleres de sensibilización, intercambio de experiencias o foros, especialmente en masculinidades, abordaje intergeneracional, educación ética con niños y niñas.

- Compete a decisiones gubernamentales
- Contribuir en la organización, promoción y logística de ser necesario
- En primer lugar, compartir las experiencias, resultados, herramientas y programas que hayamos desarrollado y por supuesto participando y quedando a disposición para aquello que los organizadores de la cumbre consideren que este programa pueda aportar o contribuir. Creemos fundamental que en esa cumbre estén representados los distintos actores del sistema de protección de derechos de los diferentes Estados que componen la Alianza, pero también consideramos primordial incluir representantes del ámbito de la salud, de la educación, de las organizaciones de la sociedad civil que abordan problemáticas de violencia, de las familias y de los niños. Estamos convencidos que no pueden faltar ninguna de esas voces para poder trabajar de manera articulada en el logro del objetivo prioritario: la erradicación de la violencia contra los niños.
- Encarar las situaciones y divulgar a su totalidad quienes son los mayores perjudicados al no establecer soluciones.
- Estadísticas y referencia de casos puntuales.
- Exponer la labor que realizan las organizaciones de la sociedad civil a favor de la infancia y el trabajo de diálogo y coordinación interinstitucional.
- Incluir la información para la accesibilidad de las personas con discapacidad dando a conocer sobre la cumbre de soluciones
- Levantar la voz en relación a los problemas de violencia que están invisibilizados
- Nosotros podemos contribuir con todo el trabajo que venimos adelantando en relación a la educación inclusiva y a la no discriminación de los niños en general del sistema educativo
- Podemos ofrecer nuestras experiencias como alternativas de solución.
- Sobre formas de comunicación de los niños con discapacidades sobre educación inclusiva de los niños en desventaja, en particular de los niños con discapacidad.
- Trabajar en lo concerniente al aporte que hacen los entes públicos a pesar de las dificultades financieras. La importancia de la participación de las comunidades, el empoderamiento de las mismas. Fortalecimiento de los equipos de trabajo para enfrentar los retos que implican estos temas. Importancia de la difusión de lo que se hace, redes, comunidad boca a boca, etc.

Q28. If you have participated in any other platforms/forums for knowledge sharing, do you have any lessons or recommendations you can share to help make this forum more effective?

- Consider a separate research partnership (with some independence) to match doing with building the evidence (like dfid did with vaw and the "what works" funding)
- Consultations Like this are helpful
- Coordination is crucial. If the consultation process is heavy this will make the partnership less effective.

- Countries should receive practical tools or knowledge to apply straight away. If there are some important developments, Forum is definitely the place to introduce them so that people can specify. Also, it is a good place to introduce evidence-based programs and good practices and bring together possible partners. Gathering should be practical and effective so that as many countries as possible would like to participate.
- DeafKidz International is an expert adviser to the WHO Violence Prevention Programme and the UN ITU Child Online Protection Initiative. Our experience is that personal networks and relationships drive success. Six monthly meetings of the partnership are essential.
- Develop and support local champions and institutions. Your governance structure seems to be very high income country represented.
- Girls with disability, and organisations representing girl with disability (Disabled People's Organisations) must be supported to contribute to the identification of barriers and development of solutions.
- Give lots of space to civil society and children. States tend to monopolize the issue and portray politically correct stories. should not be a preempted event with final resolutions already set unless lots of preparation and stakeholders engagement is done ahead of time
- Good on line preparation of materials ahead of time, clearly defining what results we would like to achieve by the Summit, with strategy of follow up after the meeting.
- Having participated to many forums story of changes that involve the victims of the cause always gives a hope to go on. Also the platform may have tools and new initiative to be shared to others.
- I can give a detailed information later on
- I have during my 17y in this work participated in various constellations of work, happy to discuss, now this last year with children fr SC in the UNGA.
- I have participated in the IHRTIP 2015 conducted by the equitas at Montreal. Yes, the participatory methodology that plays a vial role in problem solving.
- I have participated many forums where I presented my learning to work with children on Child Marriage, Child Labour, Post 2015 development agenda and so one. You need to create a space where all participants (who wants) present their innovation/best practices; Mobilize Market Place; Documentary Exhibitions; Press Conference where different countries will share their situation and expectation in front of media.
- I recommend that the Global Partnership to end Violence against children should have a representational Board that consists of experts on child rights issues from different regions to spear head the joint agenda in ending violence against children. The Global Partnership to end Violence against should have physical presence in different regions of the world to be able to garner support and get experience of different regions in fighting violence against children as this will facilitate practical understanding and appreciation of different models that work for different regions. This will also guide the basis for establishment of the Global fund to End Violence against children.
- I suggest a compilation of tools, standards and documentation of existing practices. This will strengthen the knowledge sharing forums.

- I was involved in the World Congress on Juvenile Justice (Jan 2015) - forum for knowledge sharing and advocacy with large numbers of government and civil society participants. Recommendations: - Participatory development of the agenda as much as possible, but final decisions need to be made by someone with a clear overview of the Partnerships ultimate goals; - Very strong yet sensitive facilitation / moderation of face-to-face sessions to ensure speakers don't go over time, that (e.g.) panellists prepare well in advance to ensure the very best use of the 'public' time, that discussions really are discussions and not lectures...etc; - Careful consideration needs to be given to languages/interpretation/translation so as not to exclude people; [Not based on World Congress on JJ, but from general experience: - Walk the walk in relation to rights-based child participation and give space and support to children themselves to develop the Summit in terms of planning, facilitation etc.]
- In terms of online platforms - make them known widely, and have them send out newsletters rather than relying on people to log in to them regularly. In terms of conferences - offer funding, otherwise civil society in developing countries cannot come, even though it is the main actor in offering solutions that work in most places.
- Involve national/local partners right from the beginning, planning to implementation to monitoring to reporting, let them feel that they contributed, they matter do not let them feel used and/or neglected
- Involvement from developing countries. There is a lack of representation from developing countries in most platforms and forums. A number of approaches proposed in these platforms and forums may not be applicable for countries at different point of development and systems.
- ISPCAN tends to be presentations of problems with less emphasis on solutions, or review of projects with little discussion of the actual barriers to success. A status report on the US 3-6-5 effort would be useful.
- It is important to involve the government partners and have them share experience and lesson learnt from their own country and community.
- It needs a coordinator (team)- someone to ensure that it stays up to date, relevant and helpful. Participants have to feel that they are getting something that they don't get anywhere else; their level of involvement can make or break the platform/ forum. Collaboratively produced work plans with partner commitments are helpful. Practical tools/ information and support to contextualise and implement by partners are a great motivator.
- Keep it as simple as possible To keep dialogues open and partners engaged, divide space for technical knowledge-sharing and another for general questions/ knowledge-sharing All questions that arise need to be answered, either by connecting partner who would have the answer or providing the necessary information to the query- efficiency! Mindful of the common goal, to avoid focusing on processus and micro-level details (that may be important but not relevant at such level)
- Keep the organization of knowledge simple and accessible, develop guidance on how to benefit from knowledge, constantly reach out to partners to keep them involved
- Keep the plenaries short Have more workshops or knowledge sharing sessions or around tables
- Look at the global village at the international hiv/aids conferences for ideas on wider participation and energized presentations. steer away from an academic focus. make room for

research but make equal room for life experience and include the voices of the children you seek to serve, protect and empower.

- Most forums are not accessible to D/deaf people and therefore this subject is rarely on the agenda. Even when attending a child protection conference in Malaysia, despite PLOD/DKI presenting there, we were the only ones looking at Deaf children. There is very little information, research and locations of D/deaf children at risk and this is again why DKI/PLOD should be encouraged to be included in this Partnership
- No
- Partnership Summit should focus on sharing learning and best practice across a diverse range of groups and sectors. It should provide opportunity to further technical discussion and for governments and other partners to publicize their commitments for action. It should not only be focused on knowledge sharing but should include commitment to action. These commitments had to be linked to existing mechanism for measuring or reporting on them to ensure accountability and follow up. The obvious choice would be linking summit emerging SDGs accountability framework. Lack of accountability for commitments was the main weakness of otherwise successful summits like the Call to Action Summit to Protect Girls and Women in Emergencies (UK, November 2013), where States committed for example to “Act—or fund action—to prevent and respond to VAWG in emergencies before waiting for evidence of specific instances of VAWG to emerge”. Apart from facilitating political commitment, summit needs to include strong technical discussions and contributions Technical session – to be most effective – should take place at the beginning of Summit to allow time for the inputs into the political sessions to be meaningful. They should also be well prepared and accompanied by the selection of background papers. Finally, presence of high level representatives from governments, UN, CSOs, donors, private sector should be secured to ensure the ability to make commitments, while presence of experts from different constituencies should ensure technical rigor. Space should be open to CSOs and others to hold side events and meetings outside of main programme. Finally to attract the right crowd the Summit would need to have patronage of influential state, UN agency or prominent public figure.
- People have to feel part of the vision inclusion dynamic and engaging innovative achievable outcomes focussed
- Periodic updates, simple enough to engage and sustain interests.
- Pull together a small organizing committee that represents some key actors (perhaps the THRIVES group, plus CS)
- Reduce the ceremonies and grand speeches but invite leaders to be there.
- Regularly exchange of information is important
- Respect for the work of the different actors - including the work of policy makers/governmental actors. We have to influence each other with evidence based material and effective messages - not with rhetoric....
- See BCN
- Short, to-the-point, practical working papers setting out the issue, possible approaches, tried-tested approaches and experience always seem to be useful to practitioners/policymakers. The

key is providing practical tools and resources which builds your credibility and usefulness to other stakeholders.

- Take your time to build it, trust is key :)
- The challenge is to turn knowledge into intelligence. Diversity of language is essential, so is clarity of language, meaning, many grassroots organisations and activists (those we work with most) do not understand - nor should they - what most of the discussions going on in NY are about. Many are effectively excluded from participating because they might not be online all the time, know the jargon, or have time to read through endless documents that are written but don't have a clear purpose. Someone, in the middle, needs to have the responsibility for turning information into intelligence and making it clear how and for what purpose, people should participate.
- The coordinator has to be very very good focus on quality of information and evidence - take inspiration from the best
- The weak communication between members, lack of constant communication, when the group prepared the material and perform it at events together the proposals had group strength and were at least heard by the government.
- Thorough preparations with all presenters to make sure all workshops/presentations etc spell out clearly some specific learnings for the Partnership. Experiences that are based on rigorous m and e so they can potentially be duplicated. Live stream sessions with active remote participation. An outstanding host - who brings participants together to learn and empower them to work together post conference.
- United we Stand, divided we fall - Let's put aside personal interest, apart from group interests
- Use of local language and engagement of local experts
- Yes - have been involved in UN. GIFT forums and COMMIT process (in Greater Mekong Sub-region). The latter being very successful because was locally championed (the UNIAP secretariat played a back seat to the Governments which enrolled them in the outcome). Ensuring every country feels like it has a voice and equal footing at the table. Having an outcome document - and joint plan of action at the end of the forum - not just a talk fest. Spending less time presenting on past - and more time negotiating new solutions. Handing out all information and research well in advance.
- Yes - knowledge sharing is our business. - build a website devoted to the global partnership and update this regularly. - printer-friendly publications that can then be printed and distributed cheaply. - regular communications and updates should be distributed. - the website should have an easy capacity to receive comments and contributions. - translation of materials into some of the more prevalent languages must be considered.
- Yes, models like those in countries where involvement of both victims and perpetrators of VAC talk together. Testimonies inform better.
- Yes.
- Yes....pull in the absolute top persons of integrity and impact to model this....and pull in kids from every region to tell their story of how their lives were changed by having each of the 7 Building Blocks.

- Yes: - governance structure is important - needs to be representative of donors, governments, CSO - building a shared vision and strategy that ensures that form follows function - transparency and accountability - identifying a way to more authentically engage children
- Clear outcomes and goals with an associated timescale and monitoring and evaluation plan.

The formation of an action plan which clearly indicates how the platform/forum intends to achieve the associated outcomes.

Development of outcomes, actions, knowledge sharing and agenda-setting should be led by children

- Detailed information shared in advance, not too many speeches, time for genuine discussion
- J'attends votre invitation
- Nous produisons et fournissons les outils d'intervention. Nous accompagnons les écoles qui participent au Défi sans écrans. Nous partageons les bénéfices sans restrictions. Notre vidéo a été vue des milliers de fois. http://www.dailymotion.com/video/x17svbf_ddld Nos bilans sont publiés chaque année. <http://www.edupax.org/le-defi/les-bilans-du-defi.html> Des milieux expérimentent nos outils et passent à l'action par eux-mêmes. Au Saguenay: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lr-36XVxu-4> En Alsace: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=C_F-8QoR1Oo En Vendée: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iJTRSiFLzgw> 13 bonnes raisons de participer au Défi sans écrans. <http://www.wixxmag.ca/articles/13-raisons-de-realiser-le-defi-sans-ecrans>
- Pas encore
- Pratiques propres du terrain et authentiques
- Rendre la plateforme active avec des sujets enrichissant capable de susciter des débats contradictoire. Tirer les meilleurs profits de la partages des connaissances.
- Rien
- Tous les participants doivent arriver avec leurs bagages intellectuels; se sentir à l'aise; accepter les autres tels qu'ils sont et s'engager à partager ses connaissances.
- 1. Cuando se genera mucha información y de muchos países diferente se vuelve complejo en compartir, deben encontrarse soluciones apoyadas en las informáticas que permitan un intercambio fluido, rápido y fácil. Noostros contamos con una plataforma donde hay toneladas de documentos y buenas prácticas alrededor del mundo, pero las personas nunca logran encontrar lo que buscan y de tanta información complejo selección y leer tanto.
- Claro compartimos plataformas con la ONG Inclusion International y también con organizaciones como Open Society foundation.
- Debe haber Constancia y seguimiento
- Desarrollar una agenda anual de trabajo con fechas, horas e involucrados, establecer una plataforma de generacioin de aprendizaje y compartir documentos, reuniones presenciales trianuales o bianuales del equipo de trabajo que apalanque esta iniciativa.
- Es importante pensar la participación, adecuada pedagógicamente y accesible, a niños y niñas en cuanto protagonistas, de modo que sus eventuales participaciones no sean sólo asuntos

decorativos, puntuales o de necesidad mediática, sino un auténtico proceso de retroalimentación.

- He leído el libro pies de ciervas en montañas altas y eso es un ejemplo a luchar contra el miedo y la intimidación.
- Incluya información accesible para todos
- La interacción entre personas, representantes de organizaciones q trabajn en un mismo tema o interés es importante, sobre todo cuando se genera cierta relación entre ellas, pues se crea una red o plataforma de intercambio de información que termina propiciando proyectos, trabajos, etc en beneficio de la porblación infantil q es el caso q nos ocupa. Se fortalece la garantía de los derechos a través de la transmisión de información directa y fidedigna.
- No he participado
- Personalmente soy miembro del consejo consultivo de Relaf, Red Latinoamericana de Acogimiento Familiar, que trabaja en pos del derecho a la convivencia familiar y comunitaria haciendo eje en el cuidado alternativo basado en familia de los niños privados de cuidados parentales. Relaf tiene amplia experiencia en apoyar el desarrollo de programas en los distintos países que conforman la región apoyando y promoviendo la circulación de experiencias y lecciones aprendidas entre sus miembros. Me parece que puede enriquecer a la Alianza conocer la experiencia de Relaf. www.relaf.org Al mismo tiempo estamos integrando y a hemos liderado el proceso de conformación de la Red Federal de Acogimiento Familiar de la Argentina que nuclea a los estados provinciales y a ONG's que vienen trabajando por el derecho familiar y comunitario. si bien es bastante incipiente la Red, si la Alianza considera interesante, podemos en breve compartir los diferentes procesos que dieron surgimiento a la misma y los obstáculos y desafíos que fuimos encontrando en el camino de su constitución.
- Podemos efectuar un foro presencial o virtual, ambos serían muy nutritivos y ofrecer los resultados al mundo con manuales que detallen las experiencias, que sirvan de guía para replicar acciones.
- Qué se escuche a la niñez, creo que no siempre se visualiza este punto y estos espacios se vuelven espacios de expertos.

Q29. How can the Partnership support you and other partners to add value to existing campaigns and initiatives to tackle transnational threats to children (for example: child trafficking, child labour, online sexual exploitation, conflicts and humanitarian emergencies, etc.)?

- An equal emphasis on the connections among these specific threats to children as on the vertical silos within which many of them are still operating much of the time. Either there is a field of child protection, or there are lots of sub-fields, but the fragmentation has become part of the problem.
- Be a global aggregator and advocate
- Be aware of all campaigns and take a bird's eye view on where they overlap and where the gaps are. If more of these campaigns were united, then it would save a lot of resources that could be invested in areas which are under-represented.

- Bring campaigns together under an umbrella movement on children's right to be free from violence, allowing flexibility for local contexts, but global visibility in terms of branding etc.
- Build our capacities in child programming -offer scholarship to outstanding organizations or persons - Offer Requests for Proposals (RFPs) - offer inter-agency exchange visits fo with partner agencies
- By strengthening connections and impact with relevant decision makers at transnational level
- By utilising the skills and expertise of the DK1/PL0D partnership and allow for some focus on D/deaf children and young people
- Campaign/ initiative schedule and registration necessities to be published well ahead of time. Priority outcomes of each event need to be clearly set out so that people can decide what is most appropriate to invest time/ travel/ effort into. Working on shared voice and advocacy messages by Partnership on behalf of multiple partners for campaigns and initiatives. Provision of analysis of campaigns and initiatives; what the aim is, how likely it is to meet that aim, who is the intended audience, what has/ has not worked in similar events, etc.
- Capacity building, financia and technical support will add more value and bring the hope in tackling VAC. Exchange programs to learn from others also will be very important. Facilitation for close cooperation with the government of Pathfinder countries yo provide our inputs can also add value in joining effort to end VAC
- Consensus building
- Create awareness among the masses. Awareness creation is the first step in addressing the problem. Hence, you can seek support from the general public as well to participate in violence prevention.
- Data base, international statistics, on line platform with exchange of information and good practice materials
- Documentation and evidence building process
- Facilitate National surveys and prevention planning
- For example, institutions across borders could develop the co-work in the matters of online sexual exploitation and missing children. In both fields Estonian experts have done a lot already, as members of INSAFE and INHOPE.
- Give legitimacy to the work that is being done and bring more organisations, governments and partners on board to enable a bigger concerted effort to be mounted to end violence.
- Help develop some reliable strategies to determine prevalence of child trafficking and online sexual exploitation differentiating behaviors (consensual with close age range), non consensual distribution, coerced participation, paying for sex, blackmail etc. help develop some specific and universal definitions for trafficking and online sexual exploitation help to ensure that there are different initiatives to tackle behaviors perpetrated by juveniles and those perpetrated by adults.
- Help inspire leaders in developed countries to prioritize domestic and global investment in the building blocks.
- I believe these issues go beyond "violence" in the way most non-child protection specialists would understand the term. there is nothing to be gained by overloading an already challenging

agenda. Working across borders multiplies challenges tremendously - e.g. in child online protection. This work should be left to specialized agencies rather than to the Global Partnership

- I don't know.
- I don't know. As yet I have not seen the impact of these global initiatives and cannot comment yet on their effectiveness
- Identify universities in their country who are working on preventing violence against children (and my specific interest sexual violence against children) and encourage them to network with universities from other countries
- I'm not sure.
- In case the specific issues of children separated from their families or at risk of it, children in (alternative) care would be included and articulated as a form of violence against children in itself often times. Children in care or at risk of care, leaving care are exposed multiple risks of violence of their rights and all forms of direct and indirect violence as well,
- Influencing policy makers and revise the budget, policy and legislative
- Inter regional exchanges Inter country MOUs Investing in International and Regional Networks on VAC beyond borders
- International / multi-country observatories can be conceived.
- Is there an effective Child Protection System that holistically address these threats together with prevention and respond to violence against children, I would be interested to learn that experience.
- It depends on the situations and roles
- It will be important to ensure that the work of the Partnership builds on existing initiatives and bodies of work undertaken by different organisations.
- Mapping of what other partners are doing in-country on same or similar threats would help establish partnerships and engage together in same areas of cooperation, avoid duplication of work and help better management of resources
- Need to work with existing constituencies to build and define this area more - Is this the We Protect Community? CPWG?
- Other organisations which are part of the partnership can support us by sharing information on how they work to achieve their goals and which steps they have taken towards strengthening the sustainability and development of their organisation, in order to more successfully continue preventing violence against children.
- Promote SDG 8.7 Co-host events, co-organize advocacy campaigns Support/join other partnership, such as Alliance 8.7
- Provide a platform for raising awareness amongst others. By bringing so many key stakeholders from various backgrounds together, the Partnership will provide such a platform.
- Provide evidence
- Provide funding, resources, and expertise

- Provide platforms for lobbying and advocacy within governments and regional entities. - Provide entry points for adoption of child protection policies with institutions and governments.
- Provide strong evidence - data and what works help promote strong messages and dialogue that recognises the multiple forms of violence a child may be vulnerable to at the same time
- Provide support (expertise, funding) to the many organizations that struggle to deliver on their missions because of limited resources raise the profile of organizations already doing excellent work, e.g. Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children (<http://www.endcorporalpunishment.org/>)
- Provide them tools to make their voices heard, provide local cases
- Provide toolkits that can be modified for use to fit different communities Summary of resources, best practices Sharing of successful projects related to VAC
- Putting issues that are rarely a priority on the government's priority list.
- Support and strengthen established networks or forums, i.e. ASIA ACT (Anti-Child Trafficking), Global Child Protection Working Group
- Support us to build capacity on how can we influence government effectively; how we can interact with community people to change their traditional mindset; How can we use media without expending enough money
- Support with brokering access to impenetrable agencies like UNICEF, Save the Children etc. who might run such campaigns, to ensure the needs of Deaf children are articulated and heard. That the empirical evidence we secure as Deaf people and role models ourselves, is utilised at the highest level and for the greatest impact.
- The partnership can support in lending greater visibility to the issue of SRGBV within its broader mandate. It can also support efforts to include SRGBV as a priority within broader VAC plans and work with the education sector in pathfinder countries.
- The partnership could look at visual material to be disseminated, using several different types of medias (radio, television, in addition to the social network) for awareness raising and link this with global and national initiatives (e.g Youth initiatives). based on the country-specific assessment on these transnational threats, we could look at regional strategy and use the common trends as starting points to develop more contextual and adapted campaigns. Support countries in training and capacity building of stakeholders and policy makers on the partnership by having a pool of trainers who can be deployed quickly to support training
- The partnership should expedite the process of putting in place a Global fund to support existing campaigns to tackle such transnational threats to children. Most countries for instance Uganda has very good policies and laws in place but the challenge is in implementation of these policies to achieve the desired goal. Support should go to both the state and non state actors / CSOs that will monitor and lobby government to improve and or increase commitment in terms of implementing policies that are in place.
- The provision of resources - training, etc. that can be adapted to local situations. - initiating cross/trans-national agreements on the movement of children. - the support of simple helpline regional numbers that are usable across borders. - to disseminate information about campaigns

that have worked in other spaces and how these can be adapted. - recognising that solutions in one region may not be applicable in others.

- There are needs to further dev work on total ban of PHP and other legal reforming f ex, ideas for speeding up this work in countries, how to lift the focus and get the right attention, campaigning, media support and political attentions, cultural and religious acceptance etc.
- This is not an area of work we currently have much experience in and so can't provide much information on this at this point.
- Through funding our activities and projects in this area.
- through sharing good practices; promoting messages
- We just need to see and evaluate good practices from other countries and regions.
- " We see Partnership adding value to our work in the following way: • It is important that the Partnership to draw attention to the need to apply multisectoral responses to transnational threats. Bringing other sectors and their respective leaders in the discourse may help devise more efficient response. • Partnership needs to adjust its approach based on transnational threat - for some such as online sexual exploitation Partnership may want to play stronger role in leading and facilitating global action, than for child trafficking or child labour where other global platforms already exist, • It could be a repository for gathering and sharing data that could be used in advocacy to make the case for and provide successful, tried and tested examples from other contexts to convince governments of the need to act and how to do it effectively. • A partnership could highlight and publicise good examples in a way that we could never achieve alone."
- With concrete goals to be achieved.
- With trainings and sharing of information
- Working together to have regional campaigns to advocate on these issues.
- Regular international news on transnational threats to children would help us to keep abreast of developments and develop a greater understanding of the context we are working in to tackle violence against children.

Circulate up-to-date research and data on global data relating to transnational threats to children.

- Vulgariser et plaidoyer sur les convention internationale relatives à la proetction des enfants contre la traite des enfants- exploitation sexuelle ect...
- Il peut y avoir des contributions directes (nous déployer sur le terrain) et indirectes (interventions sur les thèmes à animer en ligne)
- Influencer les policiers et magistrats des pays d'origine et d'accueil des enfants par une cooperation judiciaire
- La principale contrainte étant l'absence de moyen financier et matériels, un accompagnement axé sur les résultats pour exécuter les initiatives sera d'une grande utilité.
- Le partenariat devra assurer la coordination de la campagne de lutte contre menaces transnationales pesant sur les enfants et attribuer le financement pour sa mise en oeuvre.

- Le partenariat peut nous aider a trouver des institutions qui sponsorisent ces genres d'activite. Ainsi, nous pouvons les adresser des projets pour mieux defendre ces causes.
- Le partenariat peut permettre aux organisations adhérentes à faire des monitoring dans leurs pays respectifs et au niveau des frontières communes. Leur permettre de se retrouver de temps en temps afin d'échanger les informations au sujet de la situation des enfants. En plus de cela, faire à ce que les organisations partenaires puissent assurer une large diffusion de la campagne au niveau des pays et au niveau transnational.
- Par la distribution des documentations sur la question.
- Pas d'aide particuliere d'autant plus je participe regulierement dans les reunions du cluster protection
- Toutes ces menaces sont rapportées dans nos Actualités. ICI:
<http://jacbro13.com/colloques/bretagne/c2-actu.php> ICI:
<http://jacbro13.com/colloques/uqtr/c2-actu.php> ICI : <http://jacbro13.com/colloques/paris/c2-actu.php> ICI: <http://jacbro13.com/colloques/c2-actu.php> ICI:
<http://www.jacbro13.com/colloques/> AND ALSO HERE IN ENGLISH:
<http://jacbro13.com/colloques/c2-actua.php>
- A partir de difundir y socializar las campañas, iniciativas, programas que se hayan implementado y que hayan sido evaluados positivamente en cuanto al impacto producido en la política pública destinada a la infancia de los diferentes Estados, en la toma de conciencia de la sociedad en relación a la protección de la infancia y sus derechos. De esta manera nos enriqueceremos todos los que estamos abocados a la prevención y erradicación de la violencia y seremos mas eficaces en la protección y prevención de la violencia contra los niños.
- Actualmente no estoy en una posición laboral que me permita, en estas temáticas, tener algún tipo de injerencia en estas temáticas, pero la presencia comunicacional, con publicidades o campañas periódicas, dirigidas, programadas y pensadas, que tengan un impacto en la sociedad y con la consecuente habilitación de líneas de escucha y/o denuncia ayudaría mucho
- Agrupando las diversas campañas existentes bajo los mismos criterios, imagen, etc.
- Aportándonos conocimientos e información de experiencias exitosas o ejemplos positivos sobre el tema que podamos replicar en nuestros espacios
- Apoyo con el material a difundir pues no poseemos los medios economicos para su creacion o reproducción.
- Capacitando me y brindando la oportunidad de ser un colaborador. Desarrollar estos en cada área y en cada región para que se reduzcan y desaparezcan y perfeccionar el trabajo infantil
- Con información constante, foros, presencia y en los casos q aplique en mi espacio de acción financiamiento para atacar las situaciones q aqui se presenten.
- Con información oportuna y alertas tempranas de las amenazas Difusión de información de las tendencias de las amenazas transnacionales Noticias relevantes actualizadas
- Con la inclusion social y educativa de niños con discapacidad
- El respaldo de la alianza es fundamental para fortalecer el trabajo en relación a todo lo que tiene que ver con las vulneraciones que sufren los niños y niñas en Colombia

- Elaboración, implementación y Monitoreos regionales
- ES importante dejar de hacer campañas aparte. Adquirir y asumir experiencias como la experiencia de la Campaña Global de Educación, donde se aunan esfuerzos a nivel nacional, con una misma imagen, tematica, incorporacion que supera logos institucionales e incorpora asuntos misionales en los que todas las organizaciones puedan hablar
- La alianza nos ayudaría a tener otras instituciones cercanas que puedan contribuir en caso de que emergiera alguno de estas situaciones en el municipio donde operamos
- La Alianza puede unirse a la campaña internacional para poner fin al bloqueo economico, financiero y comercial de Estados Unidos contra Cuba que es un obstáculo importante para un mejor desarrollo de la infancia en nuestro país, aun cuando no existen amenazas de carácter transnacional de dimensiones relevantes como la trata, la explotación infantil, los conflictos armados, y otras formas extremas de violencia.
- Mediante el intercambio de información, firmando protocolos entre países, cooperación entre organizaciones
- Promocionando las necesidades y sus posibles soluciones, estrategias que motiven y promuevan la acción hacia el cumplimiento exitoso de la meta común.
- Suministrando información técnica, brindando asistencia en áreas específicas, mostrando experiencias exitosas, y fomentando la preparación en el tema para que se pueda posesionar de la sociedad con prioridad absoluta y corresponsabilidad real.

Q30. Please use the space below for any further comments on Objective 3.

- Offering inter-agency exchange visits fo with partner agencies
- If more CSOs will be engaged and empowered especially in capacity building and small financial support, its is possible that VAC will be advocated to local where government may not have well coordinated system of follow up.
- N/A
- No comments
- None
- Often, we say, or hear that the children are the future of any nation. In that sense, we want our future to be bright and bold and therefore, working together for mutual benefit is inevitable and very much required.
- Online sexual exploitation of children with disability must be included in international efforts.
- The Sustainable Development Goal 16.2 offers a major opportunity to establish a global framework to focus on how to deliver its meaningful implementation and genuinely protect all children from harm. We welcome the commitment behind this Goal and target and the initiative taken to set up a Global Partnership. Lumos welcomes the recognition in the Zero Draft Strategy that violence against children in institutions should be addressed by the Partnership. We are ready to work with the Partnership on how this might be rolled out into the Pathfinder countries and in global advocacy. Similarly, the Partnership's principles, focused on universality, rights and

being child focused are clear and welcome. However, it is imperative that a clear definition of “violence” be given. We would recommend that neglect be clearly recognised as a form of violence and abuse by the Partnership. Failure to recognise this within the parameters and focus of the Partnership could risk excluding many cases of severe harm from relevant actions and ultimately put the achievement of the SDG Goal 16.2 in doubt. Conversely, we would suggest, based on scientific evidence that institutionalisation is in itself a cause of long term harm, so any measures envisaged to tackle violence in institutional settings can only truly meet their objective if combined with a planned transition from institutional to alternative, family or community-based models of care in line with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the UN Guidelines on Alternative Care. We have welcomed the opportunity to give our views in this consultation and we would be open to provide more targeted and detailed contributions to the Partnership as it develops. PLEASE NOTE: The online survey system did not allow us to include any footnotes or references. We have references available for all of the data and research referred to in this submission. More information at www.wearelumos.org

- This pillar of the partnership is underdeveloped and needs to be built out with the existing constituencies.
- The transnational issues referred to in the third objective that could be most successfully achieved are those focused on legislation and policy. Building momentum at the regional level may help national governments to realise change in these domains, for example through developing national plans of action. A significant challenge to note here, however, is that evidence has shown that NAPs are often costly, time-intensive and often not fully implemented.
- Ces Actualités traitent des attaques aux droits des enfants, aux guerres, aux budgets militaires, à la publicité ciblant les enfants aux crimes commis par ou contre les jeunes, à l'éducation
- Encourager les collectivités locales à s'engager au même titre que l'Etat central ou fédéral. dans la lutte pour la protection et prévention contre la violence faite au enfant.
- Le probleme c'est l'absence de sanction
- Rien
- Rien de special
- Sabemos que es la violencia contra los niños una realidad que aún está oculta, invisibilizada y que su erradicación es un desafío que solo lograremos concretar si se suman esfuerzos para que los Estados asuman la responsabilidad que les cabe y la decisión política de hacerle frente.
- Nicaragua tiene tanta niñez y hay tanta gente con ganas de poder hacer algo para el mundo aunque sea en contra del mismo mundo.

Movement Building

Q31. How can the Partnership learn from existing campaigns to help empower a more effective movement?

- Accessibility is key and such simple thing to consider is an interpreter in the child's own language and which is different around the world.
- Be inclusive at all levels - and bring in the global advocates and messengers including the UN Special Representative and rapporteurs.....we need to be a united global movement, where all actors are important including those Hard to reach.
- By participating in various programmes
- CATS (Children as Actors for Transforming Society) is a unique annual international week-long conference on child participation where children and adults from around the world live and work together to make the world a better place (next conference 26 July-1 Aug 2016, Caux, Switzerland). This could be a powerful partner for the Partnership: <http://catsconference.com/>
- Clear messaging - use of story telling - staying away from the strong technical discourse to ignite a movement. Be clear about an NGO movement versus a real and authentic peoples' movement - be clear about your objectives and what you can accomplish in the short term versus more aspirational goals.
- Conduct study/field visit and through the consultation workshops or conference to discuss and share all these activities.
- Consult with leaders of existing campaigns
- Do an analysis of campaign successes and weaknesses.
- Engaging more number of CSOs and NGOs always brings a wonderful results. There are different coalition and therefore the partnership may establish a CSOs coalition on ending VAC. In Tanzania we have one during Post 2015 agenda known as Post 2015 VAC Tanzania group which did well. therefore, we can have Tanzania VAC Coalition comprising of all CSOs, private sectors, Academic institutions and other stakeholders.
- From WV experience, we can recommend Partnership to focus on applying following key principles of movement building: 1. "Structure" of a movement: there should be shared partnership platform - a forum for knowledge sharing that clearly define roles / capacity in relations to similar platforms. This ensures that we're not all trying to do the same thing. 2. "Shared Vision" - having something that we all can stand behind and current Partnership solution focus and package is a good starting point. 3. "Reward" - there is a need define what is that that motivates individuals to champion an issue independently - "public self-creation" is a core part of what defines a movement. The movement building requires facilitating grassroots action and ensuring southern focus by widening the interaction beyond online platforms. Ability to define solution and be part of them is critical to ensure this as well as having simple message.
- Gather success stories and bring them through networks and forums
- Good assessment/evaluation of existing campaigns to learn.

- Have experience sharing sessions on what has worked and replicate the efforts in a bigger, more powerful movement involving children while observing international days of children. An example is what we did in June, 2015 and ending on the Day of the African Child in Embulbul. It may not have been as big as we would have wanted to imagine, but sure the message on children's rights and responsibilities got home clearly.
- I think all over the world there are many campaigns, slogans, posters. but not enough services, hotlines, therapists or social workers that really change children's lives. So I'd rather support developing services for children all over the world. This could be a new, fulfilled slogan.
- I think this partnership needs to reconsider its potential as a movement. Led by the UN, in NYC and Geneva, without grassroots organizations at the helm, this is arguably not a movement. In fact, the design of the partnership is contrary to all global research and evidence on what makes a movement.
- Identify and listen to people who have analysed other movements: Sun - Nutrition; Shiffman; UNAids.
- Interviews with secretaries of existing movements...Engage Together...World Without Orphans....etc.
- It has to be long term, strategic, with active involvement of children, family and community members, media, professionals and focusing on the holistic vision while also considering the many details and variations of interests and needs.
- It needs to be able to manage the base of followers to the movement. Given this is a topic that hits all areas of population, it will have a snowballing effect that needs to be managed and coordinated properly so that its momentum does not get lost and be used in to its maximum.
- Learn from their mistakes!
- Link itself with women's rights, environmental and human rights movements work with campaigns to engage men and boys
- Look at Future Search technology for action planning methods. Involve children who are ill, even terminally ill, but still able to use their voices to create awareness and mobilize action. Engage children who have been harmed but who are still living and empower them to speak not as victims but as change agents.
- Make space for regional adaptations and priorities - the fact that a campaign works in one region does not mean that it will work in all. - listen to children - consulting them is one thing - listening to them is another.
- Make sure the Partnership has an effective communications strategy
- Make your strategy clear and communicate often
- Map existing campaigns - support documentation and evaluation of existing campaigns - disseminate the results and produce guidelines
- Not just try to collect examples of campaigns that worked, but examples of failures, and why they failed, otherwise we go around in circles.
- Not stay in the campaign it self

- See above comment on INEE. Lessons in successful advocacy may also be learned from the Global Campaign for Education.
- See above, and happy to share strategies with you. SCS is developing a strategy for children's right to participation right now, we can share ideas with you.
- Sharing lessons learn from each other and carry forward
- Study the Global March against Child Labour, which organized an effective global movement in the late 1990s
- Support, access to materials and resources
- The movement should consider creating different sectors to increase investment in children. There should be a link between the efforts by Civil Society sector and the Private sector coming together to discuss how they can provide meaningful sustainable support to each other while Governments also establish a mechanism for intersectoral coordination among various ministries to create a strong mechanism to support children their respective ministries since children cut a cross all sectors. For example, as Uganda Child Rights NGO Network, we lobbied within the Children Act to have a public body under the names of "Uganda National Children's Authority" that will be fully equipped with both financial and human resources to effectively coordinate and monitor child rights in Uganda and ensure that there is greater commitment from government to increase investment in children. Such models could be shared with other countries to empower a more effective movement else were.
- The partnership must be child led...A parallel KidzBoard to be configured alongside the partnership board / forum to ensure the voice of children, including survivors of violence (chosen with care to ensure no secondary abuse occurs), is effectively heard....And for Deaf children, this means in sign language.
- There may be lessons from the Every Woman Every Child movement which raised \$60 billion over the 2010-15 period and saved about 2.2 million lives
- There need to be a lot of sensitization programs to enable people around the world to understand and realise the seriousness of the issue - violence against children.
- Through examining the impact of existing campaigns and asking the stakeholders how we could make the campaign more effective.
- Through sharing experiences and outcomes of the campaigns
- Train media on child protection / violence issues, develop modules for secondary and higher education level, use social media effectively
- UNHCR is currently undertaking Global Youth Consultations for refugee youth, and we have dedicated considerable effort to developing programming to involve and empower youth in our work. Supporting the engagement and leadership of young people is something that UNHCR would be happy to discuss with the Partnership in terms of how this could feed into the movement.
- We will see the effectiveness of the campaigns and the flaws of the campaigns
- Work together for a common objective rather than individual interests
- Yes, even a lot especially from those are failed

- Children and young people must be consulted and included – the Partnership should draw on existing participation research, lessons learned and development of practice standards that can be used to inform the development of next generation campaigns.

The Global Partnership should also look to the experience of UN Study Violence Against Children and the forward momentum from said study

The international campaign around FGM, provides an excellent example of how a campaign can successfully raise awareness and increase both public and political engagement at both the national and global level

In order to success, the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children must cultivate cultural, political, and well-recognized ambassador champions.

- Children and young people must be consulted – the Partnership should draw on existing participation research, lessons learned and development of practice standards that can be used to inform the development of next generation campaigns.

The Global Partnership should also look to the experience of UN Study Violence Against Children.

The international campaign around ending child, early and forced marriage, provides an excellent example of how a campaign can successfully raise awareness and increase both public and political engagement at both the national and global level.

In order to succeed, the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children must cultivate both cultural and political champions.

- The use of common language among partners, and a set of clear messages to partners to use in their advocacy efforts.

A small core coordination group for the partnership to make strategic decisions, with a larger group to inform and to take forward the strategic goals.

A mixture of stakeholders is important, such as government officials, NGOs, local government, public bodies, lawyers, academics, national institutions including the police and religious groups.

Developing an understanding of the history (both nationally and globally) in tackling violence against children: Being aware of efforts in the past to fully appreciate the context we are working in to progress change.

- Développer des initiatives nouvelles à travers des communautés marginalisées. Créer des réseautage solide et durable pour vulgariser les messages contre les violences faites aux enfants
- En coopérant avec elles, en les entendant, en prenant des informations sur ce qu'elles font comme activité ect.
- Faire une étude de diagnostics des campagnes existantes et renforcer les faiblesses. pérenniser les atouts des campagnes existantes

- Il existe beaucoup de campagnes menées dans le passé mais dont les plateformes et les structures existent toujours. C'est le cas de la plateforme action/2015. Le partenariat pourra utiliser cette plateforme inclusive pour la mise en oeuvre de la campagne.
- Le partenariat doit d'abord connaître ce qui se fait dans chaque pays et prendre ce qui peut s'adapter dans d'autres pays pour les diffuser. Et pour cela, les organisations membres de la campagne dans les pays concernés peuvent être renforcés par la campagne afin de les permettre de bien réaliser les actions au niveau des pays.
- L'identification des lacunes des campagnes existantes et le relevement des défis y relatifs tels sont les exemples des actions à mener pour aller de l'avant
- Par le rapport d'action de pays pionniers
- Parler avec les équipes de terrain
- Voir les points positifs de ces campagnes et apporter plus de dynamisme (le mouvement doit être très dynamique et avoir des moyens pour intervenir à tous les niveaux.
- Actualmente no existen campañas al respecto en mi país
- Compromiso, fidelidad y fortalezas.
- Creo que es necesario generar REDES, trabajo colaborativo y compartir mucha información para poder impulsar un movimiento mundial eficaz.
- Creo que una excelente Alianza global para incorporar aprendizajes, ha sido el trabajo por más de 10 años de la Campaña Global por el derecho a la educación que a través del desarrollo de coordinación global, capítulos regionales, subregionales y nacionales ha permitido aunar esfuerzos a nivel mundial.
- Es importante el crecimiento y desarrollo humano de las personas involucradas en eso, procurar q haya formación de ese tipo en la medida de lo posible redundará en beneficio para la alianza. Cuando aprendamos a ser mejores humanos por dentro, seremos mejores en todo sentido.
- Inclusión de todos los Estados sin discriminación de ningún tipo. Amplia cobertura de los medios de información comunicación mundiales existentes
- La accesibilidad en la página web
- La renovación de conceptos, así como también apuntalar a las situaciones que se consideren más importantes a través del manejo de estadísticas e información actualizada sobre cuales deben ser los puntos focales a trabajar.
- No tengo conocimiento
- Nos parece que si las campañas son exitosas deberán movilizar y sensibilizar a la sociedad en su conjunto para que los Estados y sociedad civil se integren en un movimiento mundial contra la violencia contra los niños, asumiendo la responsabilidad que nos cabe a todos en la protección de todos y cada uno de sus derechos de todos los niños.
- Puede aprender de las experiencias nacionales, que se desarrollan de acuerdo a sus posibilidades y necesidades, aplicables a la realidad que enfrenta la infancia en de cada país.
- Qué para sostener iniciativas de este tipo se tiene que articular con más y que se tiene que tener claro las normas o parámetros bajo los cuales se desarrolla el movimiento.

- que una campaña es temporal, luego es necesario generar un plan de trabajo

Q32. If you know of, or have experience in running effective campaigns that promote the need to find, invest and implement solutions that will end violence against children, are there any lessons you can share to make the movement more effective?

- Although a single-issue campaign, the End Child Marriage campaign, spearheaded by Girls Not Brides, is a good example of a highly effective campaign which brought together and mobilised a number of smaller organisations around the world, which had all been working for a long time on various aspects of child marriage (rights, health or education impacts, violence, gender etc) but each in relative isolation and with little wider impact beyond their immediate and context-specific goals. Key to their success was galvanising members around focused, clear messages that all members shared and used. They also effectively shared (and continue to share) advocacy and capacity-building tools, research, highlight good-practice and positive or backward steps in legislation or practice, as well as encouraging and supporting national and regional networks. Through their backing from the Elders network, they were also able to deploy high-profile, influential champions to speak out against child marriage to good effect. In addition, Girls Not Brides conferences provide useful technical and capacity-building sessions as well as the more familiar discussion panels/sessions.
- Ask me again in writing - have to run to a meeting
- Be realistic but ambitious build on what works provide practical solutions
- Best campaigns are based on grassroots work
- Campaigns will need to carefully include the academic / practitioner/ media world
- Develop different messages for different audiences - have a clear media strategy and clear message. - use multiple forms of media that are usable in a given context - multi-pronged, multiple targets - same message but expressed in a way that meets a specific target. - have simple and clear messages - not long complex messages.
- Engage good and strategic communications experts, not C4D
- Excellent question, but not so easy to answer. It would be worth looking at different kinds of campaigning, on different issues, run by different kinds of organisations, be they governmental, non-governmental, or from within professional sectors (medical, etc.). We should avoid only looking at international campaigns by international NGOs - often they swoop in at the last minute, but the real work has been going on by lots of people, not necessarily within the framework of an NGO or group of NGOs. Perhaps this would be a good task for the Partnership to start looking at.
- Invest in communication component of the campaign
- Involve key actors and stakeholders who have greater influence right from the beginning. Have build up activities that will contribute to the campaigns include participation of children in the process including development of memorandums which begin to form the agenda of the campaign

- Involvement of community members and government in all community initiatives and programmes promotes sustainability
- Involving children and letting them express their views would make the whole campaign more credible.
- It is important to involve the full range of stake-holders - parents, children, teachers, traditional/cultural/religious leaders, government decision-makers
- It is really important that the message is distributed by the right means to the right persons
- Look beyond the child protection community for lessons (climate, others campaigning).
- Make them evidence-based - not sensational. Don't over-simplify complex issues like VAC. There is no simplistic response - any successful approach has to involve multi-agencies and stakeholders.
- Much of the work in child protection has ignored what we have learned about addictions--to drugs and alcohol, to male power, to sexual dominance. Rising incomes in some cultures have meant more resources flowing to these addictions rather than to family strengthening or child protection. WHO's work on non-communicable diseases has been frustrated at times by the lobbying of the alcohol industry, and this should be spotlighted, given the correlations between substance abuse and violence against children and women.
- Multi sectoral model for prevention of VAC and plans development and implementation
- Multinational leadership from the beginning. Engage the global church of 2 billion members
- N/A
- Never lose sight of the why (easy to get lost in details and trying to reach agreement/ consensus on differing opinions and this may lead to discord) Coordination, coordination and coordination
- No
- No idea please.
- Not yet
- Now I'm running a campaign to end Child marriage called BRIDE NOT BEFORE18 and its a successful campaign in country. My learning from this campaigns are make partnership with government; Work with Children who are victims and mobilize them by Children; Big mobilization through media and coalition; bring all organizations in a one platform. Mainstreaming/integrate the issue within all sectors.
- Our organisation has campaigned for many years to find and implement solutions that will end violence against women and girls with disability. We have found the critical most important factor in all work is to ensure women and girls with all types of disability are consulted in an effective and meaningful way at all stages of the process. We have found it to be important that women and girls with disability have direct opportunities to engage in consultations with government representatives and service providers in discussions to identify barriers and solutions. Women and girls for these meetings are always identified through organisations representing women and girls (Disabled People's Organisations). We ensure women and girls are invited to mainstream consultations in addition to specific meetings for women and girls with disability too. In all our work, we try to ensure women and girls with disability are part of

governance structures of projects related to ending violence and improving service responses. This is essential given the high rates of violence experienced by women and girls with disability and the lack of prevention strategies and appropriate support services. Women with intellectual and cognitive disability must be included and with appropriate support their participation to any committee will be invaluable. We suggest all events are scheduled to take place in accessible venues, all documentation is distributed in accessible formats (Word) and all women and girls are asked if they need any supports to participate meaningfully. For some participants this might mean the provision of a sign language interpreter, attendance with a support person, or provision of materials in large print or Easy English, as examples.

- Stay focused find allies engage thought leaders
- The campaign highlights and transmits the existence of a problem but it can not be limited to just that, concrete actions must be in place.
- The CEASE pledge in Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland has recently been launched and you can sign the pledge on-line but until PLOD requested it, this was not made accessible to D/deaf children!
- The experience that Uganda Child Rights NGO network has garnered over time is worth sharing. for example, initiating a confidential reporting mechanism through the establishment of the 116 Toll free number for the children and the wider public to report any form of child abuse and violence against children across the country. UCRNN operated this for 9 years until 2014 when it brought government, private telecommunication companies and the civil society sector to support this initiative by establishing this number. To date, we transition the Child helpline to government now it is being operating as the official government of Uganda child helpline service to respond to violence against children. We also lobbied it to be included in the newly amended children act such that Government is more committal in increasing investment in the protection of children. The establishment of a Uganda National Children Authority that we lobbied for as per the UN concluding observations to Uganda in 2005 is yet another experience we are glad to share with the Partnership. Once in place, the authority will be charged with all issues related to children in the country including but not limited to coordinating adoption processes, monitoring child rights and advising Government on the situation of children in Uganda while pushing for increased investment in the priority service that concern children like in health, education and protection.
- To set coordination committee or coalition of stakeholders will be very useful. this coalition will may have a representative in every region of a country to make follow up on different actions agreed. CSOs then become a resource for this because they are everywhere in the country. Media advocacy is the vital important approach for community awareness.
- UNICEF Indonesia initiated web-based campaign that cost only USD 2,000 for production but reach more than 2 million people online. Key lessons: - timing (when an issue came up and brought interest) - distribution strategy (i.e. youtube, facebook) - possibility of use of the campaign online and -particularly- offline (can it easily be downloaded? Can women's groups and teachers use that for their audiences/members?) - can people including private sectors associate themselves as supporters of the campaign easily?
- Use statistics and use the media. One good stat is better than a thousand personal stories, contrary to what many PR people think. Overreliance on personal stories leads to children being

seen as objects, mere victims of violence, and disempowers them to be actors in addressing violence themselves.

- Yes, reach out to us
- Yes. Plan to work around International Days of Children observed, run a whole campaign before the days and climax with the days.
- You may wish to speak with World Education International about this...they have good experience with OVC at risk for violence.
- Campagnes ciblées
- Faire la campagne en utilisant les communications maternelles et les images, sélectionner les mots les plus utilisés dans le pays en question.
- Il faut simplement adopter une politique de tolérance zéro envers la violence envers les enfants
- Impliquer tout le monde, la police, l'Etat, la société civile, et la communauté.
- Les enfants sont des âmes sensibles et innocentes. Ils ont le droit d'être protégés. La protection des enfants contre la violence garantit un futur sans violence du monde.
- On doit travailler avec tous les secteurs, on ne doit pas travailler de façon isolée.
- Selon l'expérience que nous avons, nous pensons qu'il faudrait que ces campagnes de sensibilisation soient faites dans les communautés et par les communautés elles-mêmes. C'est à dire il faut responsabiliser les communautés à faire des campagnes elles-mêmes. Le rôle du partenariat peut seulement être de l'accompagnement. Et pour des communautés où la majorité de la population est analphabète, l'utilisation des supports de communications comme les boîtes à images montrant les méfaits des violences sur les enfants peut être aussi nécessaire.?
- Toutes les campagnes doivent inclure le "jeu de la vie" (c'est-à-dire faire des jeux/ sketches) afin de montrer au groupe cible ce qui se passe réellement. À base de cela, il faudra faire des recommandations.
- Aún no conozco alguna tan grande como la que imagino se puede lograr en este tema
- En Nicaragua hay poco sobre este tema, hay muchas organizaciones que trabajan de forma silenciosa quizás pq no tienen apoyo económico no tienen tanta promociónes en medios de comunicación.
- Es necesario la rendición de cuentas, creo que muchas campañas o movimientos no crecen porque no son transparentes sus manejos
- Establecer periodicidad de lanzamiento de información
- Hemos tenido experiencia como organización liderando o haciendo parte de iniciativas de índole local, nacional, regional y global de campañas en pro de temas específicos de derechos de la niñez. La lección principal es que una campaña logra ser contundente, en la medida que logra aunar idearios, imaginarios, esfuerzos, fortalezas, recursos y experiencia de diferentes actores y posicionar un tema más que un logo o una organización.

- La charlas que se han dictado con respecto a la violencia en el noviazgo son muy bien recibidas porque los jóvenes no están conscientes que un patrón de conducta con el que han vivido desde su niñez debe ser corregido.
- No tengo experiencia
- Sin la voluntad política de los entes del Estado, es difícil lograr logros medulares. Debe haber responsables de la ejecución y formas de medir la aplicación. Finalmente, debe sistematizarse la experiencia
- Utilizar entre los más jóvenes las redes sociales y plataformas comunicacionales que ayuden a divulgar mensajes sobre las soluciones al tema de la violencia.

Q33. Please use the space below for any further comments.

- CSOs should form a partnership coalition at country level in order to engage and negotiate easily with the government and provide their inputs to end VAC
- I feel that Movement building is an important task in addressing the issue effectively.
- N/A
- N/A
- None
- Sent an alternative link. Leaving this survey. Will complete the other.
- Sorry I've run out of time to fill in the rest of the questions. I hope the answers to the previous questions have been helpful. PRI would definitely like to be involved in the Partnership and feel we can bring a lot to the table in our area of expertise. Feel free to contact me for further information or to discuss any of the points mentioned. I'd be happy to discuss more when I have more time. Thanks.
- Universities need to be part of movements for change
- Aucun.
- Beaucoup de rigueur dans les activités
- Rien
- Se concentrer sur des messages précis
- Ayudar a crecer a un desamparado es vital y una meta que cada ser humano debe de anexarse a esta hermosa carrera.
- Nuevamente celebramos la conformación de la Alianza global para la erradicación de la violencia contra los niños, estamos seguros que sumando y compartiendo esfuerzos, experiencias, capacidades, trabajando articuladamente podremos hacer realidad la visión de un mundo seguro y sin violencia para todos los niños. Al mismo tiempo queremos agradecer la oportunidad de poder realizar nuestro aporte y sobre todo enriquecernos y mejorar nuestras prácticas al nutrirnos y contar con el apoyo de la Alianza. Quedamos a disposición para ampliar cualquier respuesta, aclarar dudas y compartir aquellos que consideren que pueda ser útil a los demás miembros que la conforman.

General Comments

Q34. Please use the box below for any additional comments on any of the previous questions or any part of the Zero draft strategy.

- All great work. Just really interested in the role that universities can play, both in terms of research, evidence base, prevalence studies, teaching and curriculum development
- All the best. Thanks for listening to me.
- Be focused and clear - I am concerned that with three pillars and so many interest, it will be difficult to describe the partnership now - The pathfinder THRIVES focus is clear - but how do the other pillars fit in - who are the constituencies behind this and how do the pillars relate (or not).
- Comments on the Zero Draft Strategy of the Global Partnership to End VAC A. Main substantive comments 1. For the most part, the zero draft identifies the elimination of violence against children as that the ultimate aim of the Global Partnership (GP). There are also some references to “violence and exploitation”. Most of them refer to the SDG, not the Global Partnership. (pp.2, 6) However, “A world in which all children ... grow up free from violence and exploitation” is identified as the “vision” of the GP. (pp. 3, 13) The identification of freedom from violence and exploitation as the “vision” seems to introduce an ambiguity into the document, since most of the concrete parts of it refer only to violence. (Proposed objective No.1 at p.23 is the main exception.) Consideration should be given to amending the “vision” accordingly. Another reason to make this change is that – although elimination of all violence against all children is certainly an ambitious goal – it is a narrower and hence more realistic goal than the elimination of violence and exploitation. 2. One of the principles listed on p.13 is called “Rights focused”. It is explained by the statement “All children have the right to be protected against violence.” This is undeniable, but one would hope that the rights approach will mean more than that. On one hand, there should be a holistic approach to the rights of the child. (Other allusions in the document to discrimination and to the role of children exemplify this.) On the other hand, a rights approach should have broader implications, both in terms of the nature of the measures taken to prevent and reduce violence - and assist victims - and for the way national partnerships operate. 3. The definition of VAC It is surprising that no definition of violence - not even a tentative or illustrative one - is given. Perhaps that was not feasible thus far, but it cannot be postponed for long, for a definition will eventually be needed to measure the impact of the GP. 4. Are the challenges to eliminating VAC adequately recognized? The vision of eliminating all violence against children is utopian, although that is not necessarily a bad thing. The implicit message that we know how to eliminate all violence against children may be too simplistic, however. I suspect that most of what is known to work is based on the experience of rich countries that have invested more in research and in measuring VAC. There is no doubt some evidence on what works from poorer countries, but it probably concerns specific forms of violence, not all forms of VAC. The challenge of adapting what be proven to work in wealthy countries to conditions in countries with very different economies, cultures, and social and legal systems, and the challenge of moving from programmes designed to reduce certain specific forms of VAC to comprehensive plans to reduce all forms of VAC, will be significant and time-consuming. On p.9 there is a statement that the Global Partnership “must ... be realistic about what can be achieved in five years...”. However, recognition that priorities will need to be set at the national level and approaches that have been successful in some countries will need to be

adapted to other contexts appears only on pp.17-18. In order to avoid generating unrealistic expectations, consideration should be given to more forthright recognition of the challenges mentioned above.

5. Expected impact on VAC? The part of the diagram on p.10 on “Where we want to be in 2020” refers only to outputs or achievements in policy, knowledge, plans and systems. The absence of any description of the expected impact on VAC is striking.

6. VAC is not monolithic The third paragraph under the heading Deepening the Debate... on p.14 indicates that the GP “will expand our understanding of the different challenges of tackling violence against girls and against boys, and of how to protect children in fragile situations...”. Consideration should be given to adding mention of different kinds of violence. The tendency to describe VAC as if it were something monolithic may weaken the credibility of the draft. (Consideration also should be given to eliminating the introductory phrase “In particular”, since the content of this paragraph does not seem to closely linked to the content of the previous one.)

7. Leadership role of children? On p.20, the document states “Children will be at the heart of this movement.” On the right side of the page, there is a statement that “We will invest in structures, methodologies, and safeguards that enable children to play a leadership role appropriate to their age and capacities...”. Children clearly should play an important role in the GP and especially national partnerships, but statements such as these do not seem realistic. The process of setting up national partnerships, and the other tasks to be addressed by the international staff of the GP during the first year or so, will be challenging and time-consuming. The document does not mention any participation of children in the process leading up to the zero draft. Presumably the same considerations that explain their absence in this process so far, demonstrate that time will be needed to fully integrate them into the work of the national partnerships and the Global Partnership in a meaningful way.

8. Proposed objectives (p.23) The list seems to imply that “new and emerging transnational threats to children”. Is this intentional? It’s difficult to see why such threats should be given priority over timeless threats that presumably affect larger numbers of children, including forms of violence that can cause death or disability.

B. Other comments on substance

The most vulnerable... On p.5 there is a statement “Children who are exposed to violence in conflict or other humanitarian emergencies are at the greatest risk, due both to the direct and indirect impacts of violence. This is especially true for children who are refugees, internally displaced or stateless.” The first sentence is clearly true, and it is no doubt also true the risks are even greater for children affected by conflict or other humanitarian emergencies who become refugees or displaced. While statelessness is no doubt associated with many violations of the rights of children, is there evidence that they experience more violence in humanitarian crises than children who have a nationality?

Pathfinder countries Expanding the movement (p.16) The following statements seem to contradict one another: “... pathfinders will represent a broad spectrum of countries...” “The initial group of pathfinder countries is likely to be quite small.” Who? (p.17) While it is fine to specify that the commitments that potential pathfinder countries are expected to make must be made by high-level representatives, these bullet points seem to personalize the commitments. It is important to require commitments that will survive a change of government or the replacement of a minister, and the language used in this diagram should reflect this. (Query why the figures mentioned include head of government and not the head of state, and note that the concept of ‘Senior Minister’ is unfamiliar in many political systems.)

How? (p.17) Re: the bullet point “Agree a limited set of measurable indicators to assess progress”. The adjective ‘limited’ is unnecessary, since sets are invariably limited (except in mathematics). The use of this

term seems to imply that the number of indicators will be relatively small. In my experience, most indicators can be misunderstood unless a sufficient number of related indicators are also used. Moreover, attaching too much significance to a small number of indicators sometimes leads to policies designed primarily to have the desired affect on the data, which sometimes distorts the overall approach to the social problem the indicator is designed to quantify. Consequently, consideration should be given to deleting the word “limited”. Transnational threats... (p.18) Re: “Ahead of its launch, the partnership will explore with partners where ... how it can increase capacity to respond to new and emerging threats...”. During the initial stages of such an ambitious and important initiative, it would seem appropriate to focus on basic, long-standing forms of VAC. As stated on p.9, “the essence of strategy is choosing what not to do.”

C. Comments on terminology, etc. Why do we need to act... On p.8 there is a statement that VAC “decreases the economic return we get from investment in their [children’s] health, education, and nutrition.” The point made a good one, but the words “we get” are unnecessary, and their connotation is unhappy because of the inference that what is significant is not the impact on children but the interests of adults. Why is now ...? On p.8 there is a statement that the SDGs “will accelerate action to build justice systems that are accessible to all, and the effective, accountable and inclusive institutions on which children depend.” Here too the point made is a good one, but the term “institutions on which children depend” also has negative connotations. Another phrase (e.g. the institutions most important in lives of children...) would avoid the focus on the dependency of children. If not now...? The expression “violence at home” (p.8) usually would be taken as a reference to domestic violence. It would be easy to reword this sentence to avoid any confusion. The term “outdated assumptions” is mysterious. It might be preferable to say something that readers will easily understand e.g. prejudices, or outdated views on the role of children in society. What the Partnership can deliver... (p.9 - see also p.16) A virtuous cycle – no doubt a tongue-in-cheek allusion to vicious cycle, but too cute. Set priorities (p.9) I had to turn to a dictionary to discover what a “value proposition” is. When I did, it seems to me that the commercial connotation is perhaps too strong for an endeavor of this kind. Is there not another way of saying this that would make sense to more readers, and avoid the risk of misperceiving the GP as a product to be sold? Tell a powerful story... (p.9) I would suggest rewording the sentence “But it must also convince and motivate those who have not previously believed that preventing violence is a priority” by replacing the verb “is” with “should be”. Some of those who may not presently believe that eliminating VAC is a priority may be highly motivated; the aim is to change beliefs about what should be done, not perceptions of the present situation. Where we will start from in 2016 (p.10) The diagram is confusing. The heading “Where we want to be in 2020” may be meant to apply to all the statements on the right side of the page, but if that is so, one would expect it to be at the top of the page. I don’t understand what statements the heading “Violence against children: we can prevent it” is meant to apply to. Furthermore, the statement “Violence against children: an intractable problem” seems too negative as a global summary of the present situation around the world. Intractable implies difficult to solve, which seems contrary to the premise that much has been learned recently about “what works” to reduce VAC, and the challenge now is to make these lessons more broadly known, etc., etc. Communicating across cultures (p.12) The sentence “We will also explore their resonance with communication professionals”. Whether or not the draft vision, mission and principles resonate with communication professionals is irrelevant, since they are not the intended audience. If they are asked to help assess resonance with

representatives of the intended audiences, OK, but it would seem unnecessary to mention that intent to use that method. The document does not mention any other professionals, except for heads of state and senior ministers. Social norms (p.15) The word 'legality' here seems to confuse social and legal norms, which are the subject of the next paragraph. Transnational threats... (p.18) Re: "...links between global supply chains and child labour...". At first glance this could be read as referring to trafficking of children for purposes of exploitation of child labour. Suggest the use of clearer language describing the exploitation of child labour in the production of commodities or products sold internationally – if that is the idea here. Re: "... the regional nature of many conflicts...". Regional has two meanings: within a part of a national territory, and within a region that includes a number of countries within a specific geographic area. The adjective "international" would probably be more apt here.

- Elimination of violence and exploitation? For the most part, the zero draft identifies the elimination of violence against children as that the ultimate aim of the Partnership, but there are also some references to "violence and exploitation". Most of them refer to the SDG, but "A world in which all children ... grow up free from violence and exploitation" is identified as the "vision" of the Partnership. The identification of freedom from violence and exploitation as the "vision" seems to introduce an ambiguity into the document, since most of the concrete parts of it refer only to violence. (Proposed objective No.1 is the main exception.) Consideration should be given to amending the "vision" accordingly. Another reason to make this change is that – although elimination of all violence against all children is certainly an ambitious goal – it is a narrower and hence more realistic goal than the elimination of violence and exploitation. The definition of VAC It is surprising that no definition of violence - not even a tentative or illustrative one - is given. Perhaps that was not feasible thus far, but it cannot be postponed for long, for a definition will eventually be needed to measure the impact of the Partnership. Are the challenges to eliminating VAC adequately recognized? The vision of eliminating all violence against children is utopian. That is not necessarily a bad thing, but the implicit message that we know how to eliminate all violence against children may be simplistic. Much of what is known to work is based on the experience of rich countries that have invested more in research and in measuring VAC. Most of the evidence on what works from poorer countries concerns specific forms of violence, not VAC in general. The challenges of adapting what be proven to work in wealthy countries to conditions in countries with very different economies, cultures, and social and legal systems, and moving from programs designed to reduce certain specific forms of VAC to comprehensive plans to reduce all forms of VAC, will be significant and time-consuming. On p.9 there is a statement that the Partnership "must ... be realistic about what can be achieved in five years...". However, recognition that priorities will need to be set at the national level and approaches that have been successful in some countries will need to be adapted to other contexts appears only on pp.17-18. In order to avoid generating unrealistic expectations, consideration should be given to more forthright recognition of the challenges mentioned above. Expected impact on VAC? The part of the diagram on p.10 on "Where we want to be in 2020" refers only to outputs or achievements in policy, knowledge, plans and systems. The absence of any description of the expected impact on VAC is striking. VAC is not monolithic The third paragraph under the heading Deepening the Debate... on p.14 indicates that the GP "will expand our understanding of the different challenges of tackling violence against girls and against boys, and of how to protect children in fragile situations...". Consideration should be given to adding mention of different kinds of violence. The tendency to describe VAC as if it were

something monolithic may weaken the credibility of the draft. Leadership role of children On p.20, the Zero Draft states “Children will be at the heart of this movement.” and “We will invest in structures, methodologies, and safeguards that enable children to play a leadership role appropriate to their age and capacities...”. Children clearly should play an important role in the GP, and especially national partnerships, but statements such as these do not seem realistic. The process of setting up national partnerships, and the other tasks to be addressed by the international staff of the Partnership during the first year or two, will be challenging and time-consuming. The document does not mention any participation of children in the process leading up to the Zero Draft. Presumably the same reasons that explain their absence in this process so far, indicate that time will be needed to fully integrate them into the work of the national partnerships and the Global Partnership in a meaningful way. Priority to new and emerging transnational threats? The list on p.23 implies that “new and emerging transnational threats to children” will be a priority. It’s difficult to see why such threats should be given priority over timeless threats that presumably affect larger numbers of children, including forms of violence that can cause death or disability.

- ERAN can help plan and run campaigns on ending violence against children. We believe change begins with the little things that we do.
- Focus more on protective factors rather than risk factors - we need to capitalise on protective factors. focussing on resilience only is limiting. - it will be useful to have a document summarising responses. - ISPCAN applauds the initiative and would like to join it and actively support it in going forward. This questionnaire has been challenging - it would have been useful to have - less repetition - the opportunity to review responses and add to them if appropriate - to be able to save - and go back. - some indication of the number of frames to enable an appropriate allocation of time.
- I am very happy to discuss further, f ex through a Skype call, as we do so much work in SCS that cannot be described here.
- It is excellent! It is essential to pull in key partners before the launch. Otherwise you will be perceived as competitor rather than collaborator.
- It was not possible to include references to the statements made and research quoted in this submission - due to the restrictions of the online survey system. Please contact us for a fully references word version of this submission -should that be useful.
- It's a good start and we will learn as we operationalize it
- It's a nice experience of sharing some of my views on a vital issue of violence against children. Ending violence is very difficult, but not impossible. We encourage people in such a way, that everyone in the society will participate in ensuring the best possible social circumstances for our children to grow with physical and mental well -being. We strive to create a culture of human rights around the world, where peace and harmony will prevail and absolutely no place for violence.
- Lots of success with the next steps!
- Many thanks for the opportunity to comment and for the hard work of all of the existing stakeholders. It is a subject which, rightly, evokes a passionate and heartfelt response, but please be assured that all comments here are intended to be constructive and to ensure the best

possible outcome! Good luck! I'm happy to provide follow-up information if needed. [I emphasise that my responses here are in a personal capacity as a consultant. I do not speak for UNICEF although I have referenced them in several answers].

- N/A
- Thank you
- The participation of young people in every phase of implementation of the strategy will be crucial. Solutions will come more from the at risk groups and this needs to be factored into the strategy. The role of regional and national authorities is also weak
- The strategies proposed are okay and good. But children with disabilities should also be involved in the implementation strategies.
- The zero draft strategy should include a deliberate plan to aim at having all countries that agreed to the SDG agenda 16.2 and the related goals to become pathfinder countries so as to increase commitment in ending violence against children. Otherwise we leave the issue to the countries to decide at their discretion to join the movement, then we may not achieve all of the aspirations that the Partnership is aiming at. The establishment of the Global fund to end violence against children should be expedited upon with different program areas across board. for example, interventions geared towards advocacy initiative to have CSOs meaningfully engage governments to commit adequate resources to support ending violence against children in pathfinder countries.
- There are lot of policies are there to address the abuse, but the major issues are lack of practice. We need to do something in the ground to make all these policies in to practices.
- This draft is very important and every stakeholder should engage from initial point of designing this initiative. Pathfinder countries have to establish a focal person to provide an entry point of CSOs coalition to engage full in giving their inputs and opinions during national development plans policy establishment. Community have to be engaged as well.
- This is a good idea. I hope some of us will also be invited to directly play a part in partnership formation in the near future
- We fully support the work of the Global Partnership and the initiative to unite voices across the world to should loudly about violence against children whilst promoting evidence based practical solutions that achieve positive change
- We would like draw the attention on the need to mention specific groups of children in especially vulnerable situations and at risk of violence. The implementation of the UN Guidelines on Alternative Care for Children is an important step and also excellent tool to contribute to the Global Partnership as children separated from their families or at risk of it are facing many forms of violence of their rights.
- Work honestly for a long time not for 2/3 years.VAC is not that issue will end within 2/3 years and its needs collaborative, comprehensive and holistic approach.
- "WWDA suggests consideration be given to changing some of the wording in the Strategy: for example, on page 3 (overview) the reference should always to be all children (1. Build political will to end violence against all children). This hopefully emphasises that all disadvantaged and marginalised groups must be considered in all efforts to end violence. Similarly include reference

to “all children” in Actions 2 and 3 on page 3 and throughout document. “All children” is in line with the approach of the Strategy as referred to on page 5 “Why we need a partnership” - working for all children.

Also, “tackle the dangers” (Action 2) - ‘dangers’ implies a very narrow and misleading definition of violence. Some violence is a result of discrimination, stereotyping or inaccurate assumptions about ability. We recommend the consideration of alternative wording. For example: Work with countries to accelerate action to implement violence prevention strategies.

In the vision statement, suggest consideration be given to the deletion of “girls and boys alike” as this implies boy/girl is the only issue. What about all the other disadvantaged and discriminated against groups? What about intersex children? The vision statement could equally read “A world in which all children - children with and without disability - grow up free from violence and exploitation”. We believe the vision is stronger with an emphasis on ALL children and not list the diverse characteristics. Suggest vision statement: A world in which all children grow up free from violence and exploitation”

Similarly suggest consideration be given to include “all children” in the mission statement. Also, could consideration be given to the addition of additional wording along the following lines in the mission statement: “We support the efforts of those seeking to prevent violence, protect childhood and the physical and mental integrity of children and help make societies safe for all children”.

Also, in relation to references about governance arrangements (page 7 and page 17), will children with disability be included and appropriately supported if necessary in the partnership’s governance arrangements?

Does the Strategy also need a slightly stronger focus on public awareness/education to prevent and better respond to violence?”

- Aucun
- Elever le niveau de connaissance des législateurs sur les violences, sans lois pas de progrès
- Je pense qu'il sera bon que tous les besoins des enfants en général soient pris en compte dans la campagne
- Notre expertise porte principalement sur les abus contre les enfants commis par les professionnels au services des médias et du marketing. Notre expertise est présentée ici: <http://jacbro13.com/colloques/paris/c2-expe.php> Notre historique est ici: <http://jacbro13.com/colloques/paris/c2-histo.php> Les dommages consécutifs à ces abus sont réels, nombreux et profonds. <http://www.edupax.org/images/stories/edupax/PDF/9Pedia-pueric253%20pp19-22.pdf> Notre façon de contrer ces abus est décrite ici: <http://www.edupax.org/images/stories/edupax/PDF/jb.pdf>
- Pour une meilleure prise de stratégies fonder l'action sur l'analyse des facteurs de risque.
- Un campo importante de penetrar en cualquier país es en el ámbito de carreras profesionales en la universidad hay tanto talento para poder ser docentes de una carrera social y echar andarlos de la mano con las alianzas.
- Es una iniciativa maravillosa y gracias a la tecnología hoy podemos generar sinergia y trabajo conjunto que nos permita ser más efectivos en las acciones de incidencia política que queremos

lograr y por otro lado sensibilizar a la sociedad en general a través de estrategias masivas de comunicación, sería una gran apuesta

- Felicitaciones
- No me dio el tiempo para terminar este cuestionario ¿Puede ser en otro momento? Gracias
- Queremos poder aportar en lo posible a esta iniciativa, desde la experiencia de larga trayectoria que tenemos, pero también desde la apertura a aprender y trabajar junto con otros y otras en pro de la protección y bienestar de los niños, niñas, adolescentes del mundo.