

ACCELERATING EFFORTS TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN



Photo caption: Syrian children attend a Child Friendly Space in an informal settlement in Lebanon. Jamie Baker/Save the Children. February 2017.

How CSOs could collectively engage in the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children

April 2017

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1. Vision

Through their collaboration and collective action CSOs increase their **impact in ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN**, shape and contribute to the success of End Violence, and play a significant and complementary role in the **ACHIEVEMENT OF SDG TARGET 16.2** and related targets.

2. Background

This paper proposes a vision to intensify CSO collaboration¹ at sub-national, national, regional and global levels and to collectively engage as a stakeholder group in the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children. The paper was prepared by a group of CSOs who have been coordinating their engagement with the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children². Please see further background on the process that underpinned the development of this paper in the annexes. The paper takes into account the Global Partnership [country guidance](#) and the [Policy for Stakeholders Engagement](#).

In some sections the paper uses propositional language as it wants to leave room to context-driven action especially at national level without being too prescriptive. The paper will be regularly reviewed in order to account for lessons learnt during its implementation.

This strategy builds on an overall assumption that new funding is raised to support the coordination and engagement of CSOs at and across all levels. Experience has shown so far that extra capacity for coordinating, engaging, consulting is needed and cannot be expected to be in place. This has particularly proved true during some of the planning phases in initial pathfinding countries.

The paper has the ambition to receive the support by the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children as a collective vision that is endorsed and promoted by its constituencies and its secretariat, and that can be included in the Business Plan of End Violence and hence supported and fundraised-for formally.

Finally, the paper will be used to develop a project proposal/different project proposals to seek external funding to support those collective activities. It is proposed that the two priority areas for fundraising concern (1) support for national CSOs to establish/strengthen and coordinate national CSO platforms in pathfinding countries; and (2) support for the process of the establishment of a Global CSO Forum to End Violence against Children.

¹ A key assumption underpinning the proposals of this paper is that there is a relatively open and functional civil society operating space in the relevant countries, and at regional and global level. At the same time, it is also recognized that these conditions may not be always met. The proposals included in the paper do not aim per se to contribute to resolving general challenges faced by civil society in certain contexts; however it is hoped that the multi-country and multi-level approach proposed to accelerate CSO cooperation around EVAC will enable providing additional support to those CSOs operating in challenging contexts, where the most vulnerable children often live.

² Africa Child Policy Forum, Arigatou International, ChildFund Alliance, Instituto Promundo, IPSCAN, Plan International, Save the Children, SOS Children's Villages, World Vision

3. Introduction to the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children

In 2015, world leaders made a commitment to end all forms of violence against children by 2030, as part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This commitment presents a historic opportunity to unite the world behind a global, national and local movement to promote, protect and uphold the rights of the world's most precious asset – its children. The Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children [End Violence]³ has been created to help achieve this ambitious undertaking – in every region, every country, every community and every family.

The Partnership's vision is a world in which every child grows up free from violence. To advance this vision the Partnership's strategy 2016-2020 sets out three key goals:

GOAL 1 Build Political Will: The Partnership will build and sustain political will to achieve the SDGs and end violence against children, promoting evidence-based strategies that will lead to significant, sustained and measurable reductions in violence.

GOAL 2 Accelerate Action: Partners will work together to accelerate action to tackle the violence that children face, with an initial focus on countries that wish to lead the movement to end violence.

GOAL 3 Strengthen Collaboration: The Partnership will strengthen collaboration among and between countries, and with civil society and other stakeholders. An important role for the Partnership will be as a platform for transnational action and learning, and a forum for learning and for the dissemination of knowledge, innovations and good practices.

4. The Role and Added Value of CSOs in Ending Violence Against Children

As a sector Civil Society Organizations play a crucial role in efforts to end violence against children, though often unrecognized. In many contexts – such as in weak states or after natural disasters of where national child protection systems are nascent or mal-functioning – they are often the only organizations present on the ground able to ensure a continuum of care by offering children protection from violence. In other contexts they play a key role in filling gaps in the support offered to children or in demonstrating effective approaches to solving complex problems. Through their advocacy and campaigning they help to shape national policy and public opinion around particular issues undermining children's rights to protection and support government to be more open and accountable for its policy/regulation implementation. They have experience in empowering citizens to understand their rights and responsibilities and support them to actively participate in advocacy and social accountability. They also

³ www.end-violence.org

play an important role in championing the voices of children directly experiencing violence and creating platforms for those voices to be heard.

When they combine their efforts CSOs can increase their impact in all these areas. CSO coalitions, for example, have played very significant roles in highlighting and driving change at the global level on issues such as child soldiers, sexual exploitation, and harmful practices. At the regional, national and sub-national levels CSO groups have been equally successful in putting issues on the agenda and generating the will to address them. In some regions there are already examples of CSOs coming together to end violence against children that have shown what can be achieved through increased collaboration. The Latin American Chapter of the Global Movement for Children, for example, has shown what can be achieved by multi-country action on ending violence against children. Similarly, the CSO led NACGs (National Coordination Groups to End VAC), which are part of the broader SAIEVAC movement (South Asia Initiative to End VAC), have been evolving as a critical player contributing towards ending VAC in the South Asia which marks some of the highest global incidences of different forms of VAC.

5. Why should my organization or existing CSO coalitions join this movement?

- To be part of a truly global, multi-level and participatory CSO coordination process for ending violence against children that has never been attempted before at this scale;
- To increase the quality, weight and influence of your work;
- To overcome differences that may have separated the CSO movement to end violence against children in the past, and help shape a new approach to working together that harnesses CSO diversity while promoting unity on key issues;
- To increase your chances of accessing future funding opportunities for strengthening CSO work and coordination for EVAC.

Membership of End Violence

Civil Society Organizations at global, regional and country level that are committed to ending violence against children, in accordance with the Partnership's vision, mission and principles, are able to become individual members of the Partnership. For more information on membership of the Global Partnership go to <http://membership.end-violence.org/membership-application-form>

Individual civil society members can become partners by responding to a call to action and contribute to the achievement of one or more goals in the Partnership's strategy in many ways - such as investing their own resources and capacities to innovate or demonstrate good practice and exchanging lessons learned through that work. They can also collaborate in multisectoral action at different levels within the framework of the Partnership. This creates the opportunity to build on the skills and competencies of all partners, avoid the duplication of efforts and increase their impact. Partners also have the opportunity to shape the Partnership's agenda and plans. CSO actors also participate directly in the governance of the Partnership through its decision-making structures such as the Executive Committee and Board.

6. Principles for CSOs' organised collaboration within End Violence

- Agreement on a common vision that all share, based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other relevant international Human Rights and Child Rights instruments and principles
- Always acting in the best interest of the child
- Transparency in ways of working including in resource and acquisition
- Respecting and building on what already exists wherever possible
- Promoting inclusiveness, including gender equity and equality
- Valuing diversity and building on different capacities
- Sustained commitment and investment in collaboration
- Mutual accountability
- Respect for confidentiality and ethical handling of sensitive information
- Voluntary participation and equal opportunity to do so
- Having a child safeguarding policy/code of conduct in place
- Commitment to sharing knowledge, capacity building and scaling up impacts

7. What CSOs can achieve by working together to end violence against children

To increase the resonance and focus of the contribution of civil society organizations to achieving the vision and goals of End Violence, it is proposed that existing and future CSOs cooperation efforts are presented with reference to the three goals included in the End Violence strategy as per above. At the same time, and in addition, there may be other objectives that civil society is already jointly pursuing or might wish to pursue, or alternative goals around which to come together. The focus is on what civil society organizations achieve together better than they do in isolation. Concrete examples of similar joint work done in the past by CSOs are provided.

Build and sustain political will

- a) **CSOs amplify and sustain the movement and will to end violence at all levels, in Pathfinder countries and other Member countries of End Violence**, through:
- coordinating the dissemination of information about the End Violence to other parts of civil society, and to children and communities⁴;
 - influencing global and regional policy agendas to end violence against children through development of joint advocacy messages at national, regional and global level⁵ and through proactive engagement with national governments⁶;

⁴ For example: the information meeting on the GP for CSOs in Mexico convened in November 2016

⁵ For example: the joint advocacy of the Global Movement for Children in Latin America on corporal punishment of Children; production of joint messages, info graphics and communications material during the negotiations of SDGs 2013-2015.

⁶ For example: facilitating the consultations between CSOs, the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC) and national governments on the implementation of the ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on the Elimination of Violence against Children

- joint public mobilization at key moments⁷; and
- joint research on key issues⁸.

b) CSOs working together to end violence against children contribute to building a strong and agile Global Partnership, through

- bringing a robust and unified CSO voices to the design processes, development of policies and governance of the Partnership⁹;

Accelerate action at country level

a) CSOs increase and improve their contribution to accelerated action at national level and demand accountability for the implementation of SDGs 16.2 and related targets, through:

- convening, strengthening and building networks and capacities for strong, inclusive, credible and influential CSO Platforms/Coalitions to end violence against children at national and sub-national level, supported by and feeding into regional and global level platforms¹⁰;
- Jointly hold governments to account for their actions related to SDGs targets on violence, and provide joint support to strengthen national accountability mechanisms (e.g. national reviews of SDG implementation, joint alternative reporting to Treaty Bodies).
- Facilitating the involvement of other stakeholders, such as the private sector, and enhancing the capacities and participation of children in efforts to end violence¹¹

b) CSOs contribute to ensuring no one is left behind in national efforts to end violence against children and in the adaptation and implementation of INSPIRE¹² and other evidenced-based interventions, through:

- support for the implementation of road maps, national plans of actions and other interventions to accelerate progress to end VAC, especially in pathfinding countries;
- joint advocacy on issues/interventions that are not included in the national plans of action but which are considered relevant to advance the agenda (i.e. on legal reform)
- coordination of our field interventions/presence in violence prevention and response, to ensure all key areas/groups of a country are included¹³;
- jointly bringing to the forefront the voices of the most excluded children and families¹⁴;

⁷ Organisation of side events on the importance of including ending violence against children during the negotiations of the SDGs in 2013-2015.

⁸ Ongoing research on ODA funding allocated to programs that prevent and respond to violence against children ; Joint analysis on how the SDGs related to child protection/violence against children are linked to child rights/human rights conventions.

⁹ For example: ongoing drafting of one set of comments on key End Violence policy processes, and channeling them through the official CSO representatives in End Violence governance bodies

¹⁰ Facilitating the consultations on the formation of a Global CSO Forum (see below), convening consultations at regional and national levels (ongoing)

¹¹ For example: the #SafeWeb4Kids regional campaign for online child protection was created by children for children; in Malaysia a telecommunications company joined the campaign

¹² INSPIRE represents a Package of Seven Strategies, based on the best available evidence, to help countries and communities intensify their efforts to prevent and respond to violence against children. It is central to End Violence's approach to promote evidence-based interventions. http://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/inspire/en/

¹³ Working with religion and community leaders to change beliefs and attitudes toward harmful practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation/cutting

¹⁴ For example the consultation of 1400 children on the zero draft strategy of End Violence and their participation in the official launch in July 2016.

- joint inputs to national policy processes¹⁵; and
- coordinating social accountability actions in the field, to allow increasing numbers of communities and children to demand essential violence prevention and response services and monitor their performance¹⁶.

Collaborating and learning

a) CSOs coordinate the evaluation, documentation and dissemination of effective programs and approaches to prevent and respond to violence against children, to complement and enrich the INSPIRE package, through:

- joint evaluations of programs and interventions¹⁷;
- joint and mutually supportive dissemination of what works for children and families¹⁸; and emerging innovative and promising practices and models;
- sharing and exchanging tested and evidence proven practical resources and methodologies;
- strengthen links across research, evidence and advocacy and between sectors (such as child protection and HIV, child protection and education, etc.)

Enablers underpinning the above:

- Trust, openness and ability of CSOs to share information with each other;
- Willingness to align voices and programmes for greater impact, through negotiation and consensus building;
- Commitment of own human and financial resources, according to capacity, to engage in the CSO coordination processes and to finance some of the suggested joint actions, at national, regional or global level;
- High-level commitment, with strategic backing and engagement by CSO senior management;
- Existence of clear communication channels and focal points at different levels;
- Continuous consultations to ensure the key issues and perspectives are informed by key stakeholders involved in a genuine and organic participatory manner;
- Investment in mentoring and capacity building particularly of local/national CSOs;
- Fostering innovative spirit and contributing to the body of evidence based on the tested and proven practices;
- Joint fundraising for additional resources to cover the costs associated with some of the suggested joint actions.
- Measurable key performance indicators

¹⁵ Joint advocacy to ensure that national child protection systems have interventions that addresses the protection needs of refugee and migrant children.

¹⁶ For example the Toward a Safe World for Children: Child-Friendly Accountability and SDG Target 16.2 (developed by Child Fund Alliance) an initiative that will work with and empower children to hold governments and local leaders accountable to their obligations to end all violence against children, as per Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 16.2.

¹⁷ For example: joint evaluation of child friendly spaces (phase I report [here](#)).

¹⁸ For example (from child health advocacy): Save the Children and World Vision jointly reviewing the lessons of their global campaigning on the MDG framework on maternal and child health, in October 2016.

8. CSO collaboration and engagement with End Violence and articulation across national, regional and global levels

CSO collaboration and engagement at national and sub-national level

a) National CSO platforms to end violence against children and membership

CSOs could strengthen/form national CSO platforms/alliances to end violence against children. These platforms should be built on existing CSO networks/alliances, being inclusive of CSOs working to end violence against children in all settings as well as on certain aspects of child protection or particular forms of violence (i.e. child marriage, alternative care, child labour, etc.).

CSO platforms should recognize and value the diversity in mandate, size and capacity of different CSOs and allow for different levels of engagement accordingly. They should also link up with CSOs working on violence against women and violence prevention, as well as NGOs working with the health, education, law enforcement sectors and environmental issues. These CSO platforms should be open to Community Based Organizations, Faith-based Organizations, Children/Youth groups, academia, national and international CSOs operating in the country and which abide to the principles of collaboration and engagement as per the section above.

b) Functions of national CSO Platforms

The CSO platforms are encouraged to become the main coordinating mechanisms for CSO engagement in planning, delivering, monitoring and evaluating the road maps and plans in countries. The CSO platforms at national level could encourage the strengthening/establishment of similar platforms at sub-national level to support CSO engagement in planning, delivering, monitoring and evaluating the roadmaps/plans of actions in countries.

While the formalization of national platforms might not be needed or seen as a duplication of coordinating efforts on EVAC that already exist, it would be important that CSOs self organize themselves, identify their representatives as main interlocutors for the governments and other stakeholders and End Violence's secretariat and determine the best process to secure a continuous, inclusive and representative involvement of CSOs in the pathfinding process at national level.

The status of different existing networks or groups should be discussed and determined at national level amongst the different CSOs and networks.

These are some functions and tasks that such national platforms could perform:

- Act as the main interlocutors for the multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms that are expected to be established in countries
- Select the members who represent CSOs in multi-stakeholder platforms
- Communicate and sharing information with the Global Partnership as well as CSOs
- Hold annual consultation with CSOs and children to set up baselines and measure progress in the implementation of the NPAs against it

- Ensure the meaningful participation of children and youths in planning, implementing and monitoring processes at national and sub-national level.
- Holding the Government, UN agencies and INGOs accountable for delivering on their promises and mandates, while fostering the spirit of mutual respect and collaborative efforts.

c) Links with regional and global platforms

National CSO platforms could become members of the CSO Forum and form a specific sub-group within it to foster mutual learning across countries and regions. National CSOs platforms should become members/associates or otherwise establish relationships with regional CSOs platforms on EVAC (see below) and be their arm at national level.

CSO collaboration and engagement at regional level

a) Regional CSOs platforms to end violence against children

Existing CSOs and inter-agency networks could be strengthened and supported to become the regional arm of the CSO Forum with the following objectives:

- To support CSOs engagement at national level
- To support regional learning across countries
- To develop a regional agenda to end violence against children that targets regional/sub-regional inter-governmental bodies
- To help fill gaps in national to global and global to national communications and actions

There are existing regional networks and more formal mechanisms that have been established to further the agenda on ending violence against children. Many have been prompted by the implementation of the recommendations of the UN Study on violence against children and spearheaded by the Special Representative on Violence against Children. They are of different natures: some are inter-governmental bodies such as SAIEVAC¹⁹, ASEAN, League of Arab States or the Council of Europe – these bodies have networks of NGOs/CSOs and UN agencies which are attached to them and have influenced their EVAC priorities; some are inter-agency child rights networks such as the Global Movement for Children, LAC Chapter; some are continent wide organizations like the African Child Policy Forum, with longstanding relationships with other NGOs/CSOs in the region that have taken the responsibility of constituting regional partnerships to end violence against children.

Regional CSOs/interagency networks can play an important role in furthering the collaboration of CSOs at regional level for a greater impact on ending violence against children and using End Violence as the platform to work with other constituencies at regional level.

The CSO collaboration at regional level provides the possibility to accelerate action by CSOs at national level to effectively support and advocate for the implementation of SDG 16.2 and related targets. Regional networks have a closer knowledge than global networks of the different political and country systems and therefore can provide a better-tailored support to national CSOs.

¹⁹ SAIEVAC actually goes beyond the concept of an inter-government platform: it is a regional movement that brings together governments, CSOs, UN agencies, INGOs, children, independent experts, and others.

Existing regional CSO networks have also established strategies and relationships with regional inter-governmental and monitoring bodies²⁰. These bodies have an influence on the priorities of their Member States, they establish region-wide agendas that are relevant for the protection of children from violence²¹. Some of them have adopted regional child rights strategies that include ending violence against children²². Regional CSO networks have a major role to play to ensure that those inter-governmental regional strategies reinforce the importance of the implementation of SDG 16.2 and related targets and promote the goals of End Violence.

Some of the existing CSO networks also have very strong links with child-led organizations and children's groups. They have played a role in consulting with children on their views and their recommendations for ending violence and influenced the strategy of End Violence. It will be important to capitalize on these connections and experience and continue to ensure that children have their voices heard and acted upon within the implementation and monitoring of SDG 16.2 and related targets.

Existing CSOs regional networks have also played a major role in developing regional comparative analysis of existing laws and policies to end violence against children and identifying gaps to further national action.

CSO collaboration and engagement at global level – Establishing a CSO Forum to End Violence against Children

Historically, CSO joint efforts to end VAC have coalesced around a number of different initiatives, i.e. the NGO Advisory Council for Following Up on the UN Study and others. More recently, in the lead-up to the Sustainable Development Goals and during the inception phase of the Global Partnership, CSOs have engaged at a global level predominately through the coordination being provided by the Child Focused Agencies (CFAs)²³.

CFAs have also seconded staff into the Secretariat and have made official statements and commitments to broaden the participation and consultations of other CSO representatives beyond their own agencies.

CFAs and CSOs have representatives serving on the Executive Committee and on the Founding Board. CFAs have held regular weekly coordinating calls which are now open to the representatives of other CSOs in the governing bodies. CFAs have also initiated a dialogue with other existing NGOs and networks focused on EVAC for the establishment of a Global CSO Forum (temporary name).

²⁰ For example the African Union, the African Committee on the Rights and Welfare of Children, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation, Council Of Europe, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, MERCOSUR, the European Union, the African Union and others

²¹ African Union's campaign to End Child Marriage

²² Council of Europe Strategy for the Rights of the Child 2016-2021 and ASEAN Regional Plan of Action on Elimination of Violence against Children

²³ ChildFund Alliance, Plan International, Save the Children, SOS Children's Villages and World Vision

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It will be important to build on the existing experiences and processes of CSO engagement²⁴ and strengthen them further to establish a permanent and recognized CSO Forum at global level. The CSO Forum could focus on the following objectives:

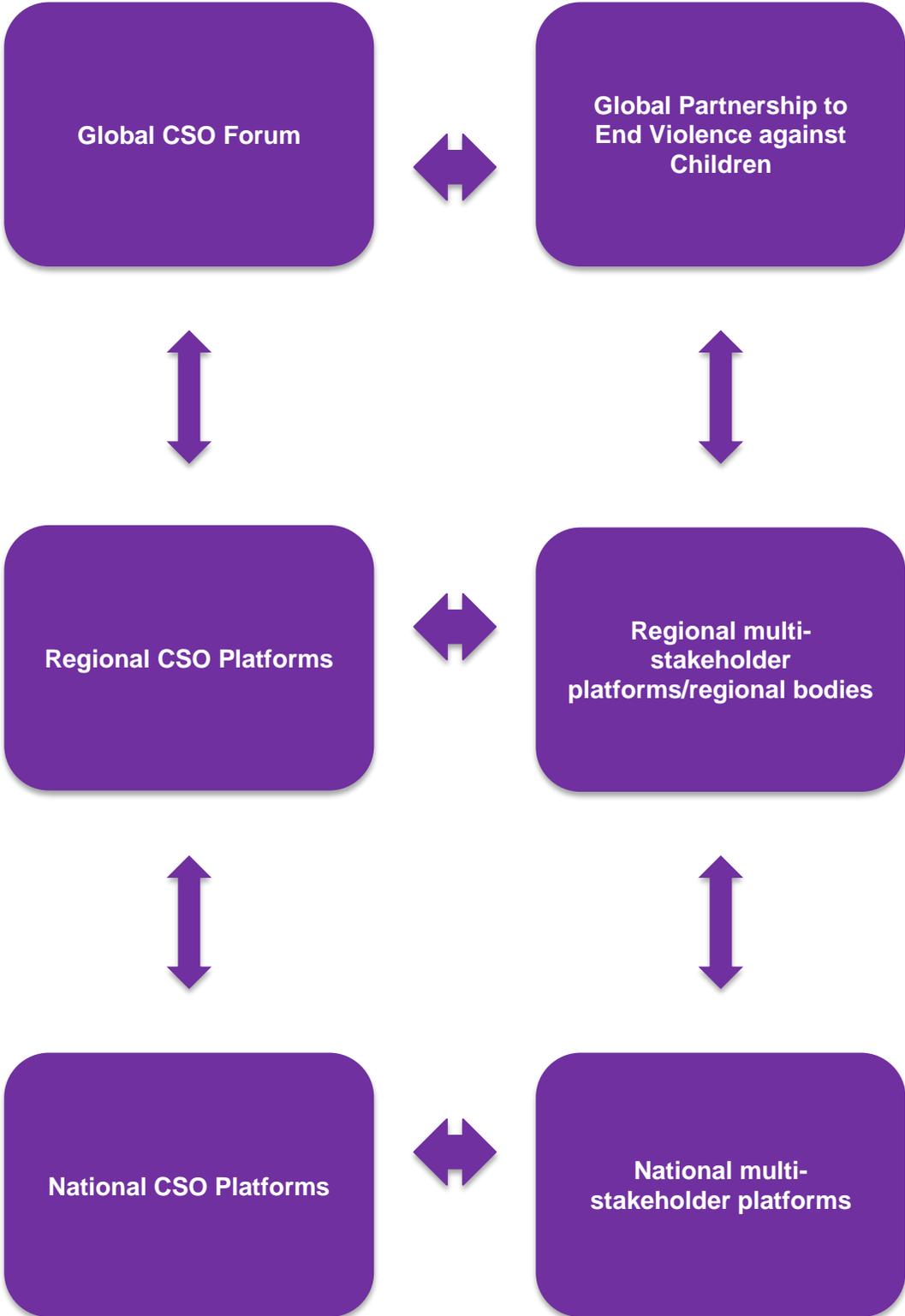
- Strengthening capacities and supporting CSO engagement and participation at national level in pathfinding countries and beyond, directly as well as through the articulation of regional CSOs/interagency platforms;
- Strengthening, coordinating, and supporting the engagement of CSOs and eventually selecting CSO representatives in the governance bodies, influencing the implementation of the Global Partnership's strategy and undertaking specific work on behalf of the Partnership in a coordinated way;
- Strengthening knowledge sharing and exchanges between regional and national CSO movements.

The CSO Forum will not replace ongoing coordination work towards the Committee on the Rights of the Child, the SRSG on Violence against Children, the SRSG on Children and Armed conflicts, the Alliance for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action and other regional bodies. On the contrary, it will articulate its work with those groups when necessary.

Discussion is underway to define roles, composition and governance of the CSO Forum. Separate draft papers exist on the TOR of the CSO Forum, a consultation process on how to collectively build it and the TOR for a CSO coordinator.

²⁴ A feasibility study for the establishment of the Forum could be conducted, drawing lessons from past experiences.

9. Visualising CSO coordination and engagement



Annex I: Background and process for the development of the CSO engagement strategy

This paper proposes a vision to intensify CSO collaboration²⁵ at sub-national, national, regional and global levels and to collectively engage as a stakeholder group in the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children. The paper was prepared by a group of CSOs who have been coordinating their engagement with the Global Partnership to End Violence against Children²⁶.

This group of self-selected organisations, composed so far mainly of international and regional NGOs, has emerged organically over the past 2 years from the experience of joint global advocacy for the SDGs and for the establishment of a global platform for ending violence against children (what then has become the Global Partnership). The group operates through a weekly one-hour call, which includes current CSO staff seconded to the GP Secretariat, and interactions via email or phone²⁷.

Since the launch of the GP to End Violence in the Summer 2016, the above-mentioned organisations have formally invited and reached out repeatedly to existing regional CSO networks active on violence and child protection issues (in Europe, Latin America, Asia and Africa), as well as to global networks (i.e. Child Rights Connect), with the hope to attract more interest and participation from a wider variety of organisations. The group has hosted specific webinars with representatives of regional CSO networks from Europe, Africa and Latin America, and recently has integrated a representative of the leading CSO network in Asia.

The present paper has been shared for comments and reviews with all the above-mentioned regional and global CSO networks over the last several months. It went through a process of consultation involving 39 NGOs and networks from 15 countries (including 3 pathfinding countries) and 5 regions.

The paper also aims at setting the framework for the collective establishment of a Global CSO Forum to End Violence against Children (temporary name). Therefore, some of the support functions for coordination and engagement of CSOs at national and regional levels that are suggested in the paper might end up being under the responsibility of the CSO Forum. The proposed creation of the CSO Forum is also based on the TORs of End Violence's Board that sets that each constituency group will establish its own processes to select its representatives on to the Board and, hopefully in the future, to other governance bodies. The proposed Forum may be based on the existing global CSO coordination

²⁵ A key assumption underpinning the proposals of this paper is that there is a relatively open and functional civil society operating space in the relevant countries, and at regional and global level. At the same time, it is also recognized that these conditions may not be always met. The proposals included in the paper do not aim per se to contribute to resolving general challenges faced by civil society in certain contexts; however it is hoped that the multi-country and multi-level approach proposed to accelerate CSO cooperation around EVAC will enable providing additional support to those CSOs operating in challenging contexts, where the most vulnerable children often live.

²⁶ Africa Child Policy Forum, Arigatou International, ChildFund Alliance, Instituto Promundo, IPSCAN, Plan International, Save the Children, SOS Children's Villages, World Vision

²⁷ Organizations take turns to convene the call on a monthly rotation basis. Minutes are produced for every call. Each organization chooses its representative in this process: some are technical advisors, others are at CEO level. The group may create a small task force to deliver on specific items of joint work, and organisations are volunteering to take part in these based on capacities and interest. Decisions in the group are made by consensus. Participants in the group, if not CEOs themselves, are consulting internally and ensuring that their positions are consistent with organizational ones. Participants in the group also consult with their own regional and national offices, when relevant and appropriate.

structure, or may take the form of a new structure, depending on the outcomes from the consultation process.

This vision also draws from lessons learnt from CSOs engagement in other multi-stakeholder²⁸. In particular the importance of:

a) Autonomy and self-organization of civil society organizations²⁹

End Violence recognizes that principle for all stakeholder groups in the TOR of the Board. An immediate effect of such recognition is that the selection of participants in the Board and potentially in other governing bodies of End Violence should be achieved through autonomous civil society peer-selection mechanisms. And

b) Civil society mechanisms at global and national levels

CSOs have established and/or strengthened existing independent global³⁰ and national³¹ civil society mechanisms as the means of facilitating participation. The review also highlighted the importance of ensuring effective linkages between global and national mechanisms³².

Annex II: List of organisations and networks that provided feedbacks on the draft strategy

Africa Child Policy Forum	Regional/Africa
Arigatou International	Global
Campaign for Democracy	National/Nigeria
CRR Save the Children TCRF	National/Tanzania
Child Protection Working Group Uganda	National/Uganda
Childfund ECPAT Indonesia Handicap International ICT Watch Institute for Criminal Justice Reform (ICJR) Plan Indonesia PUSKAPA UI	National/Indonesia

²⁸ Save the Children, *Civil Society participation in Global Partnerships*, (2016) <http://resourcecentre.savethechildren.se/library/civil-society-participation-global-partnerships>

²⁹ For example, governance papers of the Committee on World Food Security, the Global Partnership for Education and the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation officially recognize the principle of civil society autonomy and self-organization, *Ibid*.

³⁰ i.e. the Committee on World Food Security, Scaling Up Nutrition, Global Partnership for Education and Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation, *Ibid*.

³¹ i.e Scaling Up Nutrition, Global Partnership for Education, *Ibid*.

³² The roles of global and national civil society mechanisms reviewed included: selecting representatives in multi-stakeholder platforms; sharing information widely; consulting members on issues under discussion in the wider partnership; facilitating common positions; discussing complementary strategies and tactics, *Ibid*

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SAMIN Save the Children Sejiwa SETARA SOS Village Wahana Visi Indonesia Yayasan Bahtera Youth Network on VAC Rifka Annisa	
ChildFund Alliance	Global
Colte/CDE AFA/AIDIFF	National/Guinea Conacry
CRC Asia	Regional/Asia
Global Initiative to end all corporal punishment	Regional/Africa
Instituto Promundo	National/Brazil
IPSCAN	Global
J Initiative	National/Ghana
KIWOHEDE	National/Tanzania
Lifeline/Helpline	National/Zambia
Maestral	Global
Movimiento Mundial por la Infancia – America Latina	Regional/Latin America
NACG Nepal	National/Nepal
Plan International	Global
Reseau des Organisations des Jeunes Leaders des Nations Unies pour l’atteinte des ODD	National/Central African Republic
Retrak	National/Ethiopia
Save the Children	Global
Save the Children Sweden	National/Sweden
SOS Children’s Villages	Global
Vietnam Association for Protection of Child Rights	National/Vietnam
YDF	National/Cameroon
World Vision	Global