

# Workshop Facilitation Guide



## CHILD RIGHTS TOOLKIT

Integrating Child Rights in Development Cooperation

Module

# 4 Child Rights in Governance



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# Training plan

This training plan is for Toolkit module 4, which offers guidance on how development partners working in the field of governance can place the promise and obligations of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) at the heart of governance reforms. It also provides tools to mainstream consideration of children into standardized governance assessments and the resultant programming while also supporting child-specific governance programmes.

## Objectives

1. Be able to describe what’s meant by governance and why it is important for children’s rights
2. Identify the purpose, contents, and potential use of the child rights-sensitive governance assessment tool
3. Given a category of governance reforms (institution building, anti-corruption efforts, child-friendly services, rule of law/legislative reform, capacity-building, accountability mechanisms), identify at least three concrete actions/approaches to improve their effectiveness in realizing child-rights.

## Training Tips

**Slide presentations:** The slides for each session contain detailed notes on content and facilitation notes.

**Case studies:** You may have each group work on all of the different case studies, or alternatively, have groups work on filling out different forms from the same case.

**Small group work and presentation to plenary:** There are a number of options for how groups can conduct their work and present their findings. The simplest is for each group to designate a presenter to present the group’s findings; another option is to have each group post its findings and to have participants move among the posted presentations requesting details from group members. Adjust the session time dedicated to these presentations based on reporting method selected and number of participants in the plenary.

## Training methodology

Presentation of session content (slides 1-7)	10 mins.
Facilitator-led large-group discussion (slides 8-11).	15 mins.
Presentation of session content (slides 12-16)	15 mins.
Small group work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each group is given 1-2 categories</li> <li>• Groups work out solutions within the categories</li> </ul>	1 hr. 20 mins
Small groups present findings to plenary session	30 mins.
Facilitator-led large-group discussion (slide 22).	15 mins.
Session close	5 mins.

## Advance preparation

1. Review the contents of Module 4 of the Child Rights Toolkit
2. Review slides for this session & facilitation notes in slides
3. Review & become familiar with the case examples for each exercise from the Facilitator’s Notes
4. Copy materials from the Participant Handouts section for each exercise. At minimum, each participant group should have one copy of the handouts for each exercise. For case activities you may either:
  - Have all groups work on one case that you feel is particularly relevant to the region
  - Have each group work on a different case

**Session outline**

Time	Content & Activity	Training Materials & Notes
10 mins	<p><b>Content/Activity 1</b>  <b>Objective &amp; contents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce the topic and session</li> <li>• Definition of governance</li> <li>• International investment in governance</li> </ul> <p><b>Methodology:</b>  Slide presentation</p>	<p><b>Facilitator materials:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slide presentation: Session 4, slides 1-7</li> </ul> <p><b>Facilitation notes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See detailed notes on contents within the slide presentation</li> </ul>
20 mins  (10 mins) (10 mins)	<p><b>Content/Activity 2</b>  <b>Objective &amp; contents:</b>  Identify the purpose, contents, and potential use of the child rights-sensitive governance assessment tool</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slide presentation</li> <li>• Guided large-group discussion</li> </ul>	<p><b>Facilitator materials:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slide presentation: Session 4, slides 8-11</li> </ul> <p><b>Facilitation notes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce the assessment tool from the Toolkit and ask participants to review the tool as you address the content in slides 8-10</li> <li>• Use slide 11 as a jumping off point to facilitate a large-group discussion of how participants feel they might use this tool in practice. Specifically, discuss how this tool might complement and enhance other tools they currently employ</li> </ul>
10 mins	<p><b>Content/Activity 3</b>  <b>Objective &amp; contents:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entry points: Strategies to ensure governance reforms support child rights</li> </ul> <p><b>Methodology:</b>  Slide presentation</p>	<p><b>Facilitator materials:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slide presentation: Session 4, slides 12-16</li> </ul> <p><b>Facilitation notes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See detailed notes on contents within the slide presentation</li> <li>• As you introduce the different tools within this module, point participants to the appropriate tool in the Toolkit</li> </ul>
1 hour 20 mins  (5 mins) (1 hr)	<p><b>Content/Activity 5</b>  <b>Objective &amp; contents:</b>  Given a category of governance reforms (institution building, anti-corruption efforts, child-friendly services, rule of law/legislative reform, capacity-building, accountability mechanisms), identify at least three concrete actions/approaches to improve their effectiveness in realizing child-rights</p> <p><b>Methodology:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction of exercise</li> <li>2. Small-group activity</li> </ol>	<p><b>Facilitator materials:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slide presentation: Session 4, slide 17</li> </ul> <p><b>Facilitation notes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See detailed notes on contents within the slide presentation</li> <li>• Before conducting this session, become familiar with the case scenarios in the Facilitator’s Notes</li> <li>• Explain the small group exercise, break participants into groups of 4 or 5, and provide each group with the handouts for Exercise 4 (see Participant Handouts)</li> </ul> <p><b>Participant handouts:</b>  Cases and questions for analysis in small groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Case 1. Effects of increased export of quinoa in Bolivia</li> <li>Case 2. Violence in Central America</li> <li>Case 3. Maternal mortality in Namibia</li> <li>Case 4. Children of migrants left behind in the Philippines</li> <li>Case 5. Child Labour in Egypt</li> </ul> <p>Each case consists of a one-page description and a</p>

		<p>question sheet. Please copy and distribute at least one set of forms to each group for the small-group exercise. You may choose to either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Have all groups work on one case that you feel is particularly relevant to the region</li><li>• Have each group work on a different case</li></ul>
<b>5 mins</b>	<b>Session close</b>	

# Participant Handouts

## Module 4 Exercise: Governance Interventions

These cases appear on the pages that follow:

- Case 1. Effects of increased export of quinoa in Bolivia
- Case 2. Violence in Central America
- Case 3. Maternal mortality in Namibia
- Case 4. Children of migrants left behind in the Philippines
- Case 5. Child Labour in Egypt

Each case consists of a one-page description and a question sheet. Ideally, each participant should have a copy of the materials; at minimum, copy and distribute at least one set of forms to each group for the small-group exercise.

You may choose to either:

- Have all groups work on one case that you feel is particularly relevant to the region
- Have each group work on a different case



**Module 4 Exercise: Governance Interventions**  
**Case 1: Effects of increased export of quinoa in Bolivia**

**Assignment for participants:** *Although Bolivia has succeeded in reducing child malnutrition nationally, the nutrition status of children in the impoverished quinoa growing regions continues to deteriorate. In your working group, select three categories of governance reforms from the following page and brainstorm interventions that would help advance child rights in this case example.*

*To help you in this work, the table below presents specific issues to consider. Please appoint a chairperson and a secretary who will make a 5-minute presentation of your findings and proposals to the group*

Notes to consider	
Key facts and issues	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Quinoa is traditionally an important part of Bolivian culture. It has exceptional nutritional qualities and is adaptable to different agro-ecological situations</li> <li>2. Bolivian farmers have dramatically increased production of quinoa for export. Demand continues to increase in Europe and North America, driving up the price and making it out reach for the families in the region.</li> <li>3. Areas which produce quinoa for sale present a clear downward trend in consumption due to the prioritization of exports and the difficulty of the milling process for household consumption.</li> <li>4. In urban areas, there have been changes in dietary habits due to global influences (preference for imported foods such as noodles that are less nutritious than traditional staples like quinoa)</li> <li>5. Progress in improving community infrastructure and development of sound public health systems has been slow. Barriers to implementing programmes include a lack of sanitation (specifically in rural areas where only 5 per cent have access to safe water and sanitation).</li> <li>6. Disparities are concentrated by region, ethnicity and gender. Infant mortality in rural areas is almost double than that of urban areas and the rate for indigenous girls is four times higher than that for non-indigenous children. Chronic malnutrition in indigenous children under 3 years is twice that of non-indigenous children.</li> <li>7. Bolivia has implemented a Zero Malnutrition Program (ZM), a multisectoral initiative which aims to reduce malnutrition through a range of measures including education on nutrition and the distribution of food supplements. Health officials are incorporating quinoa into foods supplied to pregnant/nursing women.</li> </ol>	
General issues to consider	
What are the key needs identified?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very poor, indigenous group: higher malnutrition in general and specifically for young girls</li> <li>• Urban poor: affected by advertisement and attracted to images of western life style through powerful medias</li> </ul>
Are policies and laws in place?	National policies exist but may not be adequate to address needs. A programme using a project modality working through the Local Authorities may allow a more flexible approach, possibly leading to a more sustainable programme..
Are there limitations due to the political economy/cognitive cultural acceptance?	Limitations for the rural indigenous group and the group affected “western life style” arise from changing culture. In such context, working through local NGOs/CSOs may well prove to be the most effective way to find entry points into these culture to change behaviours. With regards to Quinoa availability, the limitation will be that a cash crop is a security that responds to an immediate need, and it is hard to change the incentive to the farmers and to the exporters. Diversification is a long-term engagement that usually require pilots and then a broad agricultural extension policy.

**Case 1: Effects of increased export of quinoa in Bolivia**

<b>Child-Responsive Governance Reform Interventions</b>	
<b>Governance Reforms</b>	<b>Suggested Interventions</b>
<p><b>1. Establishing structures and institutions that give priority to children’s perspective</b>                      Measures needed to ensure children feature prominently within government institutions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing a national coordination body</li> <li>• Establishing permanent structures in local government</li> <li>• Establishing clear mechanisms for sectoral and vertical coordination</li> </ul>	
<p><b>2. Strengthening capacities of government structures and institutions</b>                      Child-friendly governance interventions should focus on strengthening the capacities and modalities of government institutions at both the national and local levels to formulate and deliver policies and to collect and analyse evidence on progress in fulfilling children's rights.</p>	
<p><b>3. Institutionalizing accountability mechanisms</b>                      Accountability has two main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing past grievances</li> <li>• Correcting systemic failure to prevent future harm</li> </ul> <p>Accountability includes both horizontal intra-state accountability and vertical citizen-state accountability.</p>	
<p><b>4. Supporting legislative reforms</b>                      The process of law reform requires States Parties to ensure compatibility of existing and new legislation and judicial practice with the CRC in a number of ways, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive reviews of legislation</li> <li>• Inclusion of children’s rights in the constitution</li> <li>• Development of specific laws to reflect the CRC principles and provisions</li> <li>• Responding to newly identified issues related to children’s rights</li> <li>• Considering effective remedies for children and their representatives if children’s rights are violated</li> </ul>	
<p><b>5. Support to parliaments</b>                      When parliaments speak on behalf of children, their voices resonate. Parliaments are uniquely positioned to send the message that the well-being of children is the responsibility not just of people who work with children but of all society.</p>	
<p><b>6. Ensuring child-friendly services</b>                      Interventions should strengthen the State’s capacity to provide goods and services essential to advance child rights, such as the right to education, health, nutrition and protection. Reforms may include mechanisms of accountability and transparency, culturally sensitive policy tools ensuring that services are accessible and acceptable to all children and paths for child participation in decision-making.</p>	
<p><b>7. Anti-corruption efforts</b>                      Corruption erodes the capacity of state institutions to provide services and protect child rights and increases inequality by perpetuating discrimination in accessing services and disproportionately affects poor and marginalised groups.</p>	



**Module 4 Exercise: Governance Interventions**  
**Case 2: Violence in Central America**

**Assignment for participants:** *Due largely to drug trafficking, youth violence and gangs, and the availability of small arms and light weapons, the Latin America region has the highest rate of armed violence in the world and accounts for 42 per cent of homicides globally. Young men between the ages of 15 and 34 comprise an estimated 60 per cent of all homicide victims. In your working group, select three categories of governance reforms from the following page and brainstorm interventions that would help advance child rights in this case example.*

*To help you in this work, the table below presents specific issues to consider. Please appoint a chairperson and a secretary who will make a 5-minute presentation of your findings and proposals to the group*

Notes to consider	
Key facts and issues	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Latin America region is characterized by significant and persistent inequality, accompanied by low social mobility. Inequality within countries is apparent through a range of indicators ranging from income and education to life expectancy and employment.</li> <li>2. A recent review of legislation affecting children and adolescents in the region shows persistent gaps in implementation of international standards at the national level.</li> <li>3. The region presents an environment where traditional notions of masculinity, "machismo" and deep rooted cultural beliefs sustain many aspects of gender inequality</li> <li>4. The amount of actual violence perpetrated by adolescents is unclear as there is a lack of availability of quality data. Qualitative studies of violence in the region have suggested that media coverage of high profile cases may serve to reinforce fear within communities and also undermine public trust of the justice system.</li> <li>5. Traditional notions of masculinity, "machismo" and deep rooted cultural serve to downplay the importance of addressing violence in general and violence against women and girls in particular.</li> <li>6. There are more than 900 gangs or maras operating in Central America today, with an estimated 70,000 members. In Central American capitals and their surrounding areas in 2008, between 16 and 36 percent of the population felt that their neighborhoods were greatly affected by gangs.</li> <li>7. Criminal justice institutions are weak resulting in a low percentage of crimes being solved and the perpetrator being punished. The impact of crime and violence on the legitimacy of state institutions is particularly relevant in the Central America and underreporting of crime is thought to be a major issue in Central America due to citizens' low level of trust in justice sector institutions.</li> <li>8. Governments responded to recent high-profile acts of violence by implementing a variety of "mano dura policies" that emphasized repression and law enforcement and minimized prevention, rehabilitation and social reintegration of gang members.</li> </ol>	
General issues to consider	
What are the key needs identified?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adolescent boys who are often victims of violence</li> <li>• Women and girls: Traditional notions of masculinity, "machismo" and deep rooted cultural beliefs sustain many aspects of gender inequality and serve to downplay the importance of addressing violence in general and violence against women and girls in particular.</li> <li>• Low technical capacity to implement policies to reach marginalized children at the local level. Inequality in access to services especially in rural areas.</li> </ul>
Are policies and laws in place?	Weak criminal justice institutions resulting in a low percentage of crimes being solved and the perpetrator being punished. New policies to address violence threaten past gains in the field of juvenile justice.
Are there limitations due to the political economy/cognitive cultural acceptance?	Traditional notions of masculinity, "machismo" and deep rooted cultural beliefs sustain many aspects of gender inequality and serve to downplay the importance of addressing violence. While gang problem is real, it has led to the stigmatization of adolescents as violent.

**Case 2: Violence in Central America**

<b>Child-Responsive Governance Reform Interventions</b>	
<b>Governance Reforms</b>	<b>Suggested Interventions</b>
<p><b>1. Establishing structures and institutions that give priority to children’s perspective</b>                      Measures needed to ensure children feature prominently within government institutions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing a national coordination body</li> <li>• Establishing permanent structures in local government</li> <li>• Establishing clear mechanisms for sectoral and vertical coordination</li> </ul>	
<p><b>2. Strengthening capacities of government structures and institutions</b>                      Child-friendly governance interventions should focus on strengthening the capacities and modalities of government institutions at both the national and local levels to formulate and deliver policies and to collect and analyse evidence on progress in fulfilling children's rights.</p>	
<p><b>3. Institutionalizing accountability mechanisms</b>                      Accountability has two main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing past grievances</li> <li>• Correcting systemic failure to prevent future harm</li> </ul> <p>Accountability includes both horizontal intra-state accountability and vertical citizen-state accountability.</p>	
<p><b>4. Supporting legislative reforms</b>                      The process of law reform requires States Parties to ensure compatibility of existing and new legislation and judicial practice with the CRC in a number of ways, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive reviews of legislation</li> <li>• Inclusion of children’s rights in the constitution</li> <li>• Development of specific laws to reflect the CRC principles and provisions</li> <li>• Responding to newly identified issues related to children’s rights</li> <li>• Considering effective remedies for children and their representatives if children’s rights are violated</li> </ul>	
<p><b>5. Support to parliaments</b>                      When parliaments speak on behalf of children, their voices resonate. Parliaments are uniquely positioned to send the message that the well-being of children is the responsibility not just of people who work with children but of all society.</p>	
<p><b>6. Ensuring child-friendly services</b>                      Interventions should strengthen the State’s capacity to provide goods and services essential to advance child rights, such as the right to education, health, nutrition and protection. Reforms may include mechanisms of accountability and transparency, culturally sensitive policy tools ensuring that services are accessible and acceptable to all children and paths for child participation in decision-making.</p>	
<p><b>7. Anti-corruption efforts</b>                      Corruption erodes the capacity of state institutions to provide services and protect child rights and increases inequality by perpetuating discrimination in accessing services and disproportionately affects poor and marginalised groups.</p>	

**Module 4 Exercise: Governance Interventions**

**Case 3: Maternal mortality in Namibia**

**Assignment for participants:** Namibia is not on track to achieve the MDGs 5 goal of reducing maternal mortality ratio by 75%. It is now unlikely that the target of 337 deaths in 100,000 live births will be met.

<b>Namibia – MDG 5</b>			
Maternal mortality rate, deaths per 100,000 live births	<b>Baseline 1990/1993</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>Target 2015</b>
	225	449	337

In your working group, select three categories of governance reforms from the following page and brainstorm interventions that would help advance child rights in this case example.

To help you in this work, the table below presents specific issues to consider. Please appoint a chairperson and a secretary who will make a 5-minute presentation of your findings and proposals to the group.

<b>Notes to consider</b>	
<b>Key facts and issues</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The rise in maternal mortality may be partially traced to the combined effects of limited access to emergency obstetric care, HIV/AIDS, and poverty.</li> <li>2. Complications of abortion account for 20.7 per cent of maternal mortality. Limited legalization of abortion and complicated administrative processes disproportionately affects poor women.</li> <li>3. Budget allocation to reproductive health is far from adequate; funding is needed for life-saving interventions, materials and supplies and training health workers to deliver emergency obstetric and antenatal care.</li> <li>4. There is a need to disseminate information on maternal and child health services, discourage harmful cultural practices, and construct and maintain maternal waiting homes, which are in great demand.</li> <li>5. The Oshana Region alone accounts for almost a third of the mothers who died countrywide. Disparities in regions are driven by high poverty, inequality and very low population density. In sparsely populated regions, about a third of the population has to travel more than 40 km to reach any health facility.</li> <li>6. Implementation gaps in poverty reduction and development strategies have been identified. There is an absence of time-bound benchmarks, effective accountability and monitoring mechanisms, and a substantial skills gap in service provision, resulting in inefficient government spending, limited implementation and unsatisfactory results in the right to education, health, housing and social protection.</li> <li>7. Namibia has not put in place the necessary structures to facilitate meaningful participation by people living in poverty in decision-making processes for monitoring implementation of public policies and programmes</li> </ol>	
<b>General issues to consider</b>	
What are the key needs identified?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing problems and causes of maternal mortality: This is a long term change that requires an engagement in support of sector and capacity</li> <li>• Meeting MDGs: A donor/government dialogue for aid allocation, with strict specifications (indicators in Budget Support case or activities and results in project case)</li> </ul>
Are policies and laws in place?	As health budget is on the rise but it is not clear whether the equipment, staffing, facilities needs are addressed, it seems that the policy/budget connexion is weak.
Are there limitations due to the political economy/cognitive cultural acceptance?	There are limitations but it is not known whether this will affect the policy/budget connexion.

**Case 3: Maternal mortality in Namibia**

Child-Responsive Governance Reform Interventions	
Governance Reforms	Suggested Interventions
<p><b>1. Establishing structures and institutions that give priority to children’s perspective</b>                      Measures needed to ensure children feature prominently within government institutions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing a national coordination body</li> <li>• Establishing permanent structures in local government</li> <li>• Establishing clear mechanisms for sectoral and vertical coordination</li> </ul>	
<p><b>2. Strengthening capacities of government structures and institutions</b>                      Child-friendly governance interventions should focus on strengthening the capacities and modalities of government institutions at both the national and local levels to formulate and deliver policies and to collect and analyse evidence on progress in fulfilling children's rights.</p>	
<p><b>3. Institutionalizing accountability mechanisms</b>                      Accountability has two main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing past grievances</li> <li>• Correcting systemic failure to prevent future harm</li> </ul> <p>Accountability includes both horizontal intra-state accountability and vertical citizen-state accountability.</p>	
<p><b>4. Supporting legislative reforms</b>                      The process of law reform requires States Parties to ensure compatibility of existing and new legislation and judicial practice with the CRC in a number of ways, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive reviews of legislation</li> <li>• Inclusion of children’s rights in the constitution</li> <li>• Development of specific laws to reflect the CRC principles and provisions</li> <li>• Responding to newly identified issues related to children’s rights</li> <li>• Considering effective remedies for children and their representatives if children’s rights are violated</li> </ul>	
<p><b>5. Support to parliaments</b>                      When parliaments speak on behalf of children, their voices resonate. Parliaments are uniquely positioned to send the message that the well-being of children is the responsibility not just of people who work with children but of all society.</p>	
<p><b>6. Ensuring child-friendly services</b>                      Interventions should strengthen the State’s capacity to provide goods and services essential to advance child rights, such as the right to education, health, nutrition and protection. Reforms may include mechanisms of accountability and transparency, culturally sensitive policy tools ensuring that services are accessible and acceptable to all children and paths for child participation in decision-making.</p>	
<p><b>7. Anti-corruption efforts</b>                      Corruption erodes the capacity of state institutions to provide services and protect child rights and increases inequality by perpetuating discrimination in accessing services and disproportionately affects poor and marginalised groups.</p>	

**Module 4 Exercise: Governance Interventions**  
**Case 4: Children of migrants left behind in the Philippines**

**Assignment for participants:** *Children of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs) are now more often raised by one parent or by relatives, as both parents work abroad. Their moral/cognitive development is not supported adequately, exposing them to dangerous behaviour, and endangering their lives, future and the very basis of economic sustainability of their country. Given the failure of policies to address this issue, in your working group, select three categories of governance reforms from the following page and brainstorm interventions that would help advance child rights in this case example.*

*To help you in this work, the table below presents specific issues to consider. Please appoint a chairperson and a secretary who will make a 5-minute presentation of your findings and proposals to the group*

Notes to consider in addressing the questions	
<b>Key facts and issues</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nearly nine million people (10 per cent of the population) have left to take jobs overseas. These migrants endure separation, sometimes for years, to help support families back home.</li> <li>2. Economic migration has negatively impacted adolescent well-being, causing a lack of consistent health care, a lack of trusted parental guidance, and social stigmatization. One study found that children aged 13-16 are the most affected, with many dropping out of school, experimenting with drugs or getting pregnant</li> <li>3. Underlying causes include: lack of employment opportunities, feminization of migration, household income needs, lack of support from family and community, lack of special needs programmes in schools, and financial crisis (lower remittances). Root causes include reliance on remittances for national income, economic growth based on export of labour, and the social status of women (labour seen as exportable)</li> <li>4. There are government programs for OFWs, however there is low awareness and even lower utilization. There is also no systematic data on the number of children left behind, and no comprehensive study has been undertaken to assess their situation or the impact of the increasing feminization of migration</li> <li>5. In 2009 the Committee on the Rights of the Child noted the need to increase budgetary allocations for children, making particular reference to vulnerable groups, including those affected by migration.</li> <li>6. Institutional mechanisms to deliver social services are in place though not always with adequate funds. The policy environment is amenable to influence by civil society, which is represented by a rich mix of NGOs. The private sector is strong, and social responsibility and individual giving are significant strengths.</li> <li>7. The economy has grown; however, serious structural problems threaten its sustainability. Regional disparities have increased due mainly to growth led by the private sector, bias towards the rich in budget allocations, low revenue base, corruption and low investment in social sectors.</li> </ol>	
<b>General issues to consider</b>	
What are the key needs identified?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for children of OFWs and greater knowledge/use of existing support measures</li> <li>• Coordinate and increase budgetary allocations for children.</li> <li>• Need to diversify economic base</li> </ul>
Are policies and laws in place?	Laws and policies are in place; issue is with responsiveness to needs. Policy providing viable alternative to OFWs is not in place
Are there limitations due to the political economy/cognitive cultural acceptance?	No as there is a willingness to address children needs. Effcet on children’s suffering are not understood, and children themselves feel disconnected

**Case 4: Children of migrants left behind in the Philippines**

Child-Responsive Governance Reform Interventions	
Governance Reforms	Suggested Interventions
<p><b>1. Establishing structures and institutions that give priority to children’s perspective</b>                      Measures needed to ensure children feature prominently within government institutions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing a national coordination body</li> <li>• Establishing permanent structures in local government</li> <li>• Establishing clear mechanisms for sectoral and vertical coordination</li> </ul>	
<p><b>2. Strengthening capacities of government structures and institutions</b>                      Child-friendly governance interventions should focus on strengthening the capacities and modalities of government institutions at both the national and local levels to formulate and deliver policies and to collect and analyse evidence on progress in fulfilling children's rights.</p>	
<p><b>3. Institutionalizing accountability mechanisms</b>                      Accountability has two main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing past grievances</li> <li>• Correcting systemic failure to prevent future harm</li> </ul> <p>Accountability includes both horizontal intra-state accountability and vertical citizen-state accountability.</p>	
<p><b>4. Supporting legislative reforms</b>                      The process of law reform requires States Parties to ensure compatibility of existing and new legislation and judicial practice with the CRC in a number of ways, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive reviews of legislation</li> <li>• Inclusion of children’s rights in the constitution</li> <li>• Development of specific laws to reflect the CRC principles and provisions</li> <li>• Responding to newly identified issues related to children’s rights</li> <li>• Considering effective remedies for children and their representatives if children’s rights are violated</li> </ul>	
<p><b>5. Support to parliaments</b>                      When parliaments speak on behalf of children, their voices resonate. Parliaments are uniquely positioned to send the message that the well-being of children is the responsibility not just of people who work with children but of all society.</p>	
<p><b>6. Ensuring child-friendly services</b>                      Interventions should strengthen the State’s capacity to provide goods and services essential to advance child rights, such as the right to education, health, nutrition and protection. Reforms may include mechanisms of accountability and transparency, culturally sensitive policy tools ensuring that services are accessible and acceptable to all children and paths for child participation in decision-making.</p>	
<p><b>7. Anti-corruption efforts</b>                      Corruption erodes the capacity of state institutions to provide services and protect child rights and increases inequality by perpetuating discrimination in accessing services and disproportionately affects poor and marginalised groups.</p>	



**Module 4 Exercise: Governance Interventions**  
**Case 5: Child Labour in Egypt**

**Assignment for participants:** *Child labour practices in Egypt cotton sector are not adhering to laws and put at risk children of violence, exposure to harmful pesticides, overworked and family obligations (pressure). In your working group, select three categories of governance reforms from the following page and brainstorm interventions that would help advance child rights in this case example.*

*To help you in this work, the table below presents specific issues to consider. Please appoint a chairperson and a secretary who will make a 5-minute presentation of your findings and proposals to the group*

Notes to consider	
<b>Key risks for any intervention</b>	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An estimated 2.7 million children work across the country, the majority in agriculture, with more than 1million hired each year for the cotton harvest. These children work up to 11 hours a day in 40C heat.</li> <li>2. Most children work removing the leafworm/bollworm, and handling plants drenched in pesticides. Children earn on average about one U.S. dollar each day.</li> <li>3. A majority of the children working for cotton co-operatives are between the ages of seven and twelve.</li> <li>4. According to most NGOs, eradicating child labour in agriculture in Egypt would be impossible, as it is traditionally an issue among families.</li> <li>5. Today many children in the Nile Valley are found to be victims of modern-day gangmasters, who recruit them from impoverished families to work the fields from dawn until dusk. In a recent UNICEF survey, nearly all children asked reported beatings by foremen in the fields.</li> <li>6. The Egypt Child Law of 1996 bans the employment of children under 14, and regulates the hours and conditions of those between 15 and 17, but it remains largely unenforced. The children's working hours far exceed the maximum six hours per day for which they may be employed under the Child Law.</li> <li>7. Egypt suffers from inflation, corruption, dwindling water resources, high fuel prices and a government that has not been responsive.</li> <li>8. Even though the Agriculture ministry had made significant strides in recent years to reduce the volume of pesticides applied on cotton, and had banned the use of several categories of hazardous pesticides, research conducted by Human Rights Watch found that children resumed work on cotton fields either immediately after pesticide spraying or after twenty-four to forty-eight hours, a period that falls short of the recommended intervals for reentry after the use of certain pesticides registered for use in Egypt.</li> <li>9. Accurate health studies are thin, but many of the children complain of breathing difficulties at the height of summer.</li> </ol>	
<b>General issues to consider</b>	
What are the key needs for children?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect child from maltreatment (violence, access to water)</li> <li>• Prevent child labour</li> <li>• Ensure that labour is not exposing children to harmful chemicals</li> <li>• Provide alternative income opportunities to families</li> </ul>
Are policies and laws in place?	Policy and laws on exposure to harmful chemicals are not in place. Laws and policy for child labour are in place; issue is the gap between de facto and de jure, a capability trap. In practice the level of poverty is such that child labour is outside the law.
Are there limitations due to the political economy/cognitive cultural acceptance?	They are limitations as families and children view their roles as having to help the family survive.

**Case 5: Child Labour in Egypt**

<b>Child-Responsive Governance Reform Interventions</b>	
<b>Governance Reforms</b>	<b>Suggested Interventions</b>
<p><b>1. Establishing structures and institutions that give priority to children’s perspective</b>                      Measures needed to ensure children feature prominently within government institutions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishing a national coordination body</li> <li>• Establishing permanent structures in local government</li> <li>• Establishing clear mechanisms for sectoral and vertical coordination</li> </ul>	
<p><b>2. Strengthening capacities of government structures and institutions</b>                      Child-friendly governance interventions should focus on strengthening the capacities and modalities of government institutions at both the national and local levels to formulate and deliver policies and to collect and analyse evidence on progress in fulfilling children's rights.</p>	
<p><b>3. Institutionalizing accountability mechanisms</b>                      Accountability has two main components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Addressing past grievances</li> <li>• Correcting systemic failure to prevent future harm</li> </ul> <p>Accountability includes both horizontal intra-state accountability and vertical citizen-state accountability.</p>	
<p><b>4. Supporting legislative reforms</b>                      The process of law reform requires States Parties to ensure compatibility of existing and new legislation and judicial practice with the CRC in a number of ways, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive reviews of legislation</li> <li>• Inclusion of children’s rights in the constitution</li> <li>• Development of specific laws to reflect the CRC principles and provisions</li> <li>• Responding to newly identified issues related to children’s rights</li> <li>• Considering effective remedies for children and their representatives if children’s rights are violated</li> </ul>	
<p><b>5. Support to parliaments</b>                      When parliaments speak on behalf of children, their voices resonate. Parliaments are uniquely positioned to send the message that the well-being of children is the responsibility not just of people who work with children but of all society.</p>	
<p><b>6. Ensuring child-friendly services</b>                      Interventions should strengthen the State’s capacity to provide goods and services essential to advance child rights, such as the right to education, health, nutrition and protection. Reforms may include mechanisms of accountability and transparency, culturally sensitive policy tools ensuring that services are accessible and acceptable to all children and paths for child participation in decision-making.</p>	
<p><b>7. Anti-corruption efforts</b>                      Corruption erodes the capacity of state institutions to provide services and protect child rights and increases inequality by perpetuating discrimination in accessing services and disproportionately affects poor and marginalised groups.</p>	

# Facilitator Notes

## Exercise: Governance Interventions

**Time:** 1 hour 20 minutes

**Purpose:** Given a set of categories of governance reforms (institution building, anti-corruption efforts, child-friendly services, rule of law/legislative reform, capacity-building, accountability mechanisms), select three categories and identify concrete actions/approaches to improve their effectiveness in realizing child-rights.

### Advance preparation

- Review and become familiar with the case examples presented in the handouts:
  - Case 1: Effects of increased export of quinoa in Bolivia
  - Case 2: Violence in Central America
  - Case 3: Maternal mortality in Namibia
  - Case 4: Children of migrants left behind in the Philippines
  - Case 5: Child Labour in Egypt
- Review the examples for each case presented below
- Make copies of the exercise for participants. Ideally each participant should have a copy of the exercise; at minimum copy at least one set of handouts for each group. You may choose to either:
  - Have all groups work on one case that you feel is particularly relevant to the region
  - Have each group work on a different case

### Steps of performing the exercise

After presenting the content on the Governance reform interventions and strategies (slides 12-16), perform the following steps:

1. Break participants into groups of four or five
2. Distribute one set of handouts to each group (see Participants Handouts)
3. In working groups, have participants review their case and answer the questions provided on the question sheet
4. Explain that each group will be asked to present their findings during the plenary session
5. The facilitator should move among groups ensuring that participants understand the exercise and are addressing the questions appropriately
6. Facilitators should use the examples presented below to help participants formulate their responses to questions

### Example solutions for cases

#### Case 1: Effects of increased export of quinoa in Bolivia

Child-Responsive Governance Reform Interventions	
<b>1.</b>	<b>Establishing structures and institutions that give priority to children’s perspective</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish a multi-country intelligence gathering and information sharing system with capacity for disaggregating data by age, sex and locality</li> <li>• Ensure adequate support for and networking of Child Ombuds institutions of the cooperating countries to ensure that the voices of children are heard across borders</li> <li>• Establish help/hot-lines for children and young people to report activity and request assistance</li> <li>• Create and police-youth partnership clubs in all affected areas with a focus on building trust between vulnerable children and protective services.</li> </ul>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Strengthening capacities of government structures and institutions</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish rapid response and accelerated action processes for children arrested in connection with gang activity</li> <li>• Create community-based arrangements for carrying out the sentences of all adolescents convicted by juvenile courts</li> <li>• Train a cadre of adult care-givers to respect the developmental needs of children in contact with the law, their psychosocial care needs and to be prepared to provide appropriate response</li> <li>• Include children and youth in discussions about plans and programmes for their treatment by the justice system</li> <li>• Ensure that the technical and staff needs for effective judiciary are known and met</li> </ul>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Institutionalizing accountability mechanisms</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build data collection and analysis skills of governments to coordinate monitoring and reporting on gang activity</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish secure and effective communications systems for informing communities about gang activity at the community level</li> <li>Re-orient the police force to strengthen trust between communities and law enforcement</li> <li>Address anti-gang/crime strategies across all relevant sectors giving priority to housing, provision of basic utilities, public transportation, job training and employment creation to provide alternatives livelihoods for young men 15-24 years old.</li> <li>Cooperate with civil society organizations that aim to support vulnerable young adolescent boys and their families to avoid gang involvement.</li> </ul>
<b>4. Supporting legislative reforms</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target education and training programmes toward young boys from at-risk populations</li> </ul>
<b>5. Support to parliaments</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target education and training programmes toward young boys from at-risk populations</li> </ul>
<b>6. Ensuring child-friendly services</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuously provide training and technical support to all relevant civil society actors</li> </ul>
<b>7. Control of corruption</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dedicate resources to effective monitoring of police and all protective service personnel, including health care providers</li> <li>Establish protection procedures for “whistle-blowers”</li> <li>Recruit and train staff effectively so that they take pride in carrying out their responsibilities</li> <li>Ensure adequate remuneration and benefits packages for staff including incentives</li> <li>Continuously analyze the patterns of corruption and underlying factors and respond in a timely manner.</li> </ul>

## Case 2: Violence in Central America

<b>Child-Responsive Governance Reform Interventions</b>	
<b>1. Establishing structures and institutions that give priority to children’s perspective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure adequate support for and networking of Child Ombudsperson institutions of the cooperating countries to ensure that the voices of children are heard across borders</li> <li>Establish help/hot-lines for children and young people to report activity and request assistance</li> <li>Create and police-youth partnership clubs in all affected areas with a focus on building trust between vulnerable children and protective services</li> <li>Create a youth – led forum for young people to share their views with authorities about governance and recommendations for actions that could be taken to protect young boys from gang involvement.</li> <li>Include children and youth in discussions about plans and programmes for their treatment by the justice system</li> </ul>
<b>2. Strengthening capacities of government structures and institutions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish a multi-country intelligence gathering and information sharing system with capacity for disaggregating data by age, sex and locality</li> <li>Establish rapid response and accelerated action processes for children arrested in connection with gang activity</li> <li>Create community-based arrangements for carrying out the sentences of all adolescents convicted by juvenile courts</li> <li>Train a cadre of adult care-givers to respect the developmental needs of children in contact with the law, their psychosocial care needs and to be prepared to provide appropriate response</li> <li>Ensure that the technical and staff needs for effective judiciary are known and met</li> </ul>
<b>3. Institutionalizing accountability mechanisms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Re-orient the police force to strengthen trust between communities and law enforcement Provide support services including community based social work services and emergency medical services for families experiencing domestic violence</li> <li>Ensure adequate support for and networking of Child Ombudsperson institutions of the cooperating countries to ensure that the voices of children are heard across borders</li> <li>Establish secure and effective communications systems for informing communities about gang activity at the community level</li> </ul>
<b>4. Supporting legislative reforms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support enactment of housing programmes that increase secure tenure in housing suitable for multi-generational families</li> <li>Build data collection and analysis skills of governments to coordinate monitoring and reporting on gang activity</li> <li>Address anti-gang/crime strategies across all relevant sectors giving priority to housing, provision of basic utilities, public transportation, job training and employment creation to provide alternatives livelihoods for young men 15-</li> </ul>

<p>24 years old.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooperate with civil society organizations that aim to support vulnerable young adolescent boys and their families to avoid gang involvement.</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Support to parliaments</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with parliament to formulate alternative measures to address public security that do not involve adopting repressive juvenile justice and police enforcement systems.</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. Ensuring child-friendly services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Target education and training programmes toward young boys from at-risk populations</li> <li>Ensure birth registration for all children in marginalized communities</li> <li>Monitor closely the situation of children in institutions or without adequate parental care</li> <li>Design and implement a communications strategy that employs social media and inter-personal communication to reach boys and girls with information about their communities and advice on where to find supportive services.</li> <li>Establish and support community – support networks (neighbourhood watch) to create a safe environment for young adolescents, girls as well as boys.</li> <li>In consultation with community – support networks and children themselves, identify and remove the physical conditions that put young adolescents at risk – abandoned buildings, broken street lights, etc.</li> </ul>
<p><b>7. Control of corruption</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dedicate resources to effective monitoring of police and all protective service personnel, including health care providers</li> <li>Establish protection procedures for “whistle-blowers”</li> <li>Recruit and train staff effectively so that they take pride in carrying out their responsibilities</li> <li>Ensure adequate remuneration and benefits packages for staff including incentives</li> <li>Continuously analyze the patterns of corruption and underlying factors and respond in a timely manner.</li> </ul>

**Case 3: Maternal mortality in Namibia**

<p><b>Child-Responsive Governance Reform Interventions</b></p>
<p><b>1. Establishing structures and institutions that give priority to children’s perspective</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create structures to facilitate meaningful participation by people living in poverty in decision-making processes (decision making is still very centralized), including children.</li> <li>Establish effective communications systems for providing information on maternal health, with methodology for targeting adolescent girls</li> <li>Establish a children’s rights division within the Office of the Ombudsman that is accessible to all children</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Strengthening capacities of government structures and institutions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remove barriers including restrictive administrative arrangements that require official identification or husband or father’s permission to provide health services.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Institutionalizing accountability mechanisms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improve data collection to be able to address the barriers and bottlenecks in the provinces with high maternal mortality and where low percentages of women seek post natal check-ups.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Supporting legislative reforms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build data collection and analysis skills of governments to coordinate monitoring and reporting on maternal mortality</li> <li>Use new influx of funds (EU) to raise standard of health services and access to care and address substantial skills gap in service provision, specifically emergency obstetric services</li> </ul>
<p><b>5. Support to parliaments</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthen local governance within the decentralization process so that decision-making and resources are not concentrated in the capital.</li> <li>Enact policy to implement certain key legislation at the local level.</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. Ensuring child-friendly services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuously provide training and technical support to CSO’s (the bulk of CSOs, about 400, focus on health)</li> <li>Remove barriers including restrictive administrative arrangements that require official identification or husband or father’s permission to provide health services.</li> <li>Provide adequate access to sexual and reproductive health care and information for adolescents.</li> </ul>
<p><b>7. Control of corruption</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create effective accountability and monitoring mechanisms</li> <li>Continuously analyze the patterns of corruption and underlying factors and respond in a timely manner.</li> </ul>

**Case 4: Children of migrants left behind in the Philippines**

<b>Child-Responsive Governance Reform Interventions</b>	
<b>1. Establishing structures and institutions that give priority to children’s perspective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create mechanisms for meaningful community involvement as, compared to children of non-OFW parents, children of OFW have low participation rate in community and civic organizations.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Strengthening capacities of government structures and institutions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disseminate good practice in mitigating the impact of separation on OFW children</li> </ul>
<b>3. Institutionalizing accountability mechanisms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Build the organizational capacity to monitor the situation of OFW children and report in a timely manner, ie. set up system to monitor number of visits to medical check-ups by disadvantaged/marginalized children including children of migrant workers</li> <li>• Undertake study on impact of increase in feminization of migration.</li> </ul>
<b>4. Supporting legislative reforms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enact programme to address the lack of jobs for women at home in order for there to be alternatives to migration/ foreign unemployment.</li> <li>• Provide dedicated support to OFW families through decentralization of budgetary allocations to the social protection sector</li> <li>• Develop strategies to ensure the protection and full enjoyment of the rights of children with a migrating parent through community support programmes, education and information campaigns and school programmes (CMW).</li> </ul>
<b>5. Support to parliaments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase budgetary allocations for children per CRC recommendation</li> <li>• Enhance local governance system to better allocate sufficient funds to address the needs of vulnerable children, especially children of migrant workers.</li> </ul>
<b>6. Ensuring child-friendly services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide support services including community based social work services for children with a migrant parent / in households at risk</li> <li>• Train education sector actors, including administrators, on strategies for countering experience of social isolation.</li> <li>• Establish effective communications systems for informing children and community institutions (ie, schools) about services for children who have a migrant parent</li> </ul>
<b>7. Control of corruption</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take corrective action in instances where public funds resources have not been used effectively to realize human rights and capabilities</li> </ul>

**Case 5: Child Labour in Egypt**

<b>Child-Responsive Governance Reform Interventions</b>	
<b>1. Establishing structures and institutions that give priority to children’s perspective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establish independent oversight mechanism able to hear and investigate complaints of children working in agriculture, specifically regarding actions of foremen</li> </ul>
<b>2. Strengthening capacities of government structures and institutions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen Child Labor Unit within the labor inspection department</li> </ul>
<b>3. Institutionalizing accountability mechanisms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create infrastructure to monitor the conditions of children engaged in leafworm control operations</li> <li>• Monitor closely the situation of children working in agricultural labour even on a seasonal basis</li> <li>• Work with Alexandria Cotton Exporters Association to develop a logo that publicizes a child-free certification</li> </ul>
<b>4. Supporting legislative reforms</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fill loop holes in Child Law and in Labour Code and create conditions conducive to enforcement</li> <li>• Formulate and implement child-responsive guidelines on intervals for reentry after the use of certain pesticides registered for use in Egypt</li> <li>• Create partnerships to incentivize farmers so they do not exhaust soil and pollute the irrigated Nile channel</li> </ul>
<b>5. Support to parliaments</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve public financial management to ensure better targeting of subsidies and more effective social safety nets for families who can no longer afford/sustain family cotton farmers</li> <li>• Increase public spending on the education sector which is only about 2.5 per cent of GDP)</li> </ul>
<b>6. Ensuring child-friendly services</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide free and compulsory education (poor families bear costs of school uniforms, books, supplies, and school fees despite constitutional provision that education should be free)</li> </ul>



- Target education and training programmes toward young children in Nile Valley region

**7. Control of corruption**

- Establish independent oversight mechanism able to hear and investigate complaints of children working in agriculture, specifically regarding actions of foremen