



Save the Children

Localization Strategy of Assistance Programs for Needy Children

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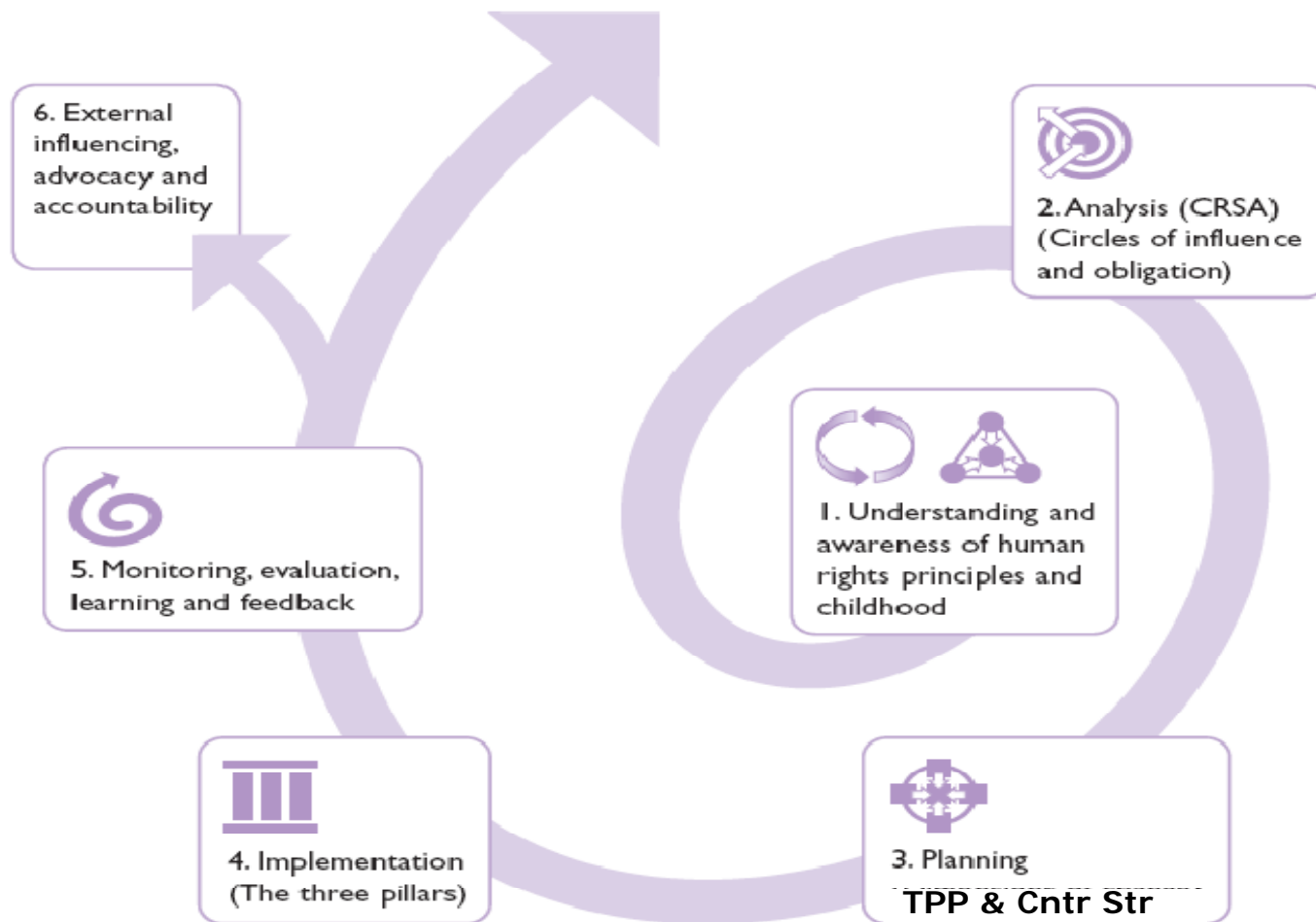


- **Founded in 1919 by Eglantyne Jebb to assist children in Germany and Austria**
- **In 1923 wrote the Declaration on the Rights of The Child**
- **Now a global alliance of 27 member organisations**
- **Offices in over 100 countries**
- **Dual mandate - emergencies and development**

QuickTime?and a
decompressor
are needed to see this picture.



Child Rights Programming Cycle





Child Rights Programming (CRP)

- **What is CRP? – definition & framework**

- Using the principles of Child Rights
- to plan, implement & monitor programmes
- based around achievement of specific human rights of children as set out in international law

Goal - all children fully enjoy their rights & live in societies that acknowledge & respect Child Rights



Child Rights Programming (CRP)

- **What is CRP? – definition & framework (cont'd)**
 - Child-focused version of a much broader range of approaches to doing 'rights-based' relief & dev. work
 - Key CR principles that provide essnt'l stnd. in the *practice* of dev.

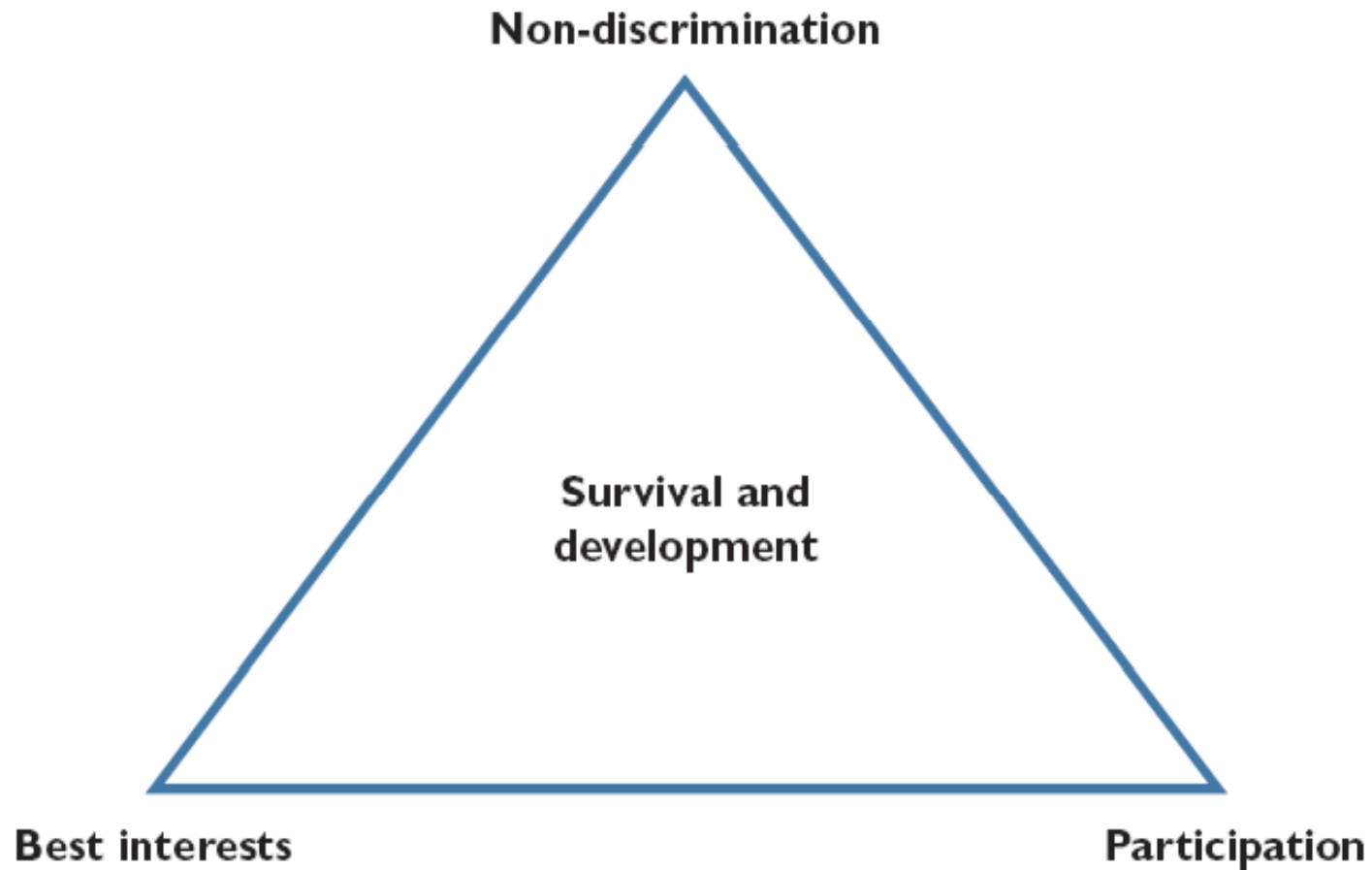


Child Rights Programming

- **UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)**
 - **4 general principles of the UN CRC**
 - resources are allocated to max. ext. possible for chldrn's '**survival and development**'
 - reduce any form of '**discrimination**' chldrn expr.
 - enhance chldrn's '**participation**' approp. to their evolving capa.
 - chldrn's '**best interests**': a primary consdr. in all decisions affecting them



Four General Principles of UNCRC





Child Rights Programming (CRP)

- **Outcomes**

- Becoming **over-riding goal of all prog work** - contrb to creating an env that respects, protects & fulfils human rights of children
- Establishing **min stds for treatment of chldrn** - not just aspirations but also entitlements that can & should be claimed by/on behalf of children
- Addressing violations may take long to achieve but initial action to start the process: urgent priority



Child Rights Programming (CRP)

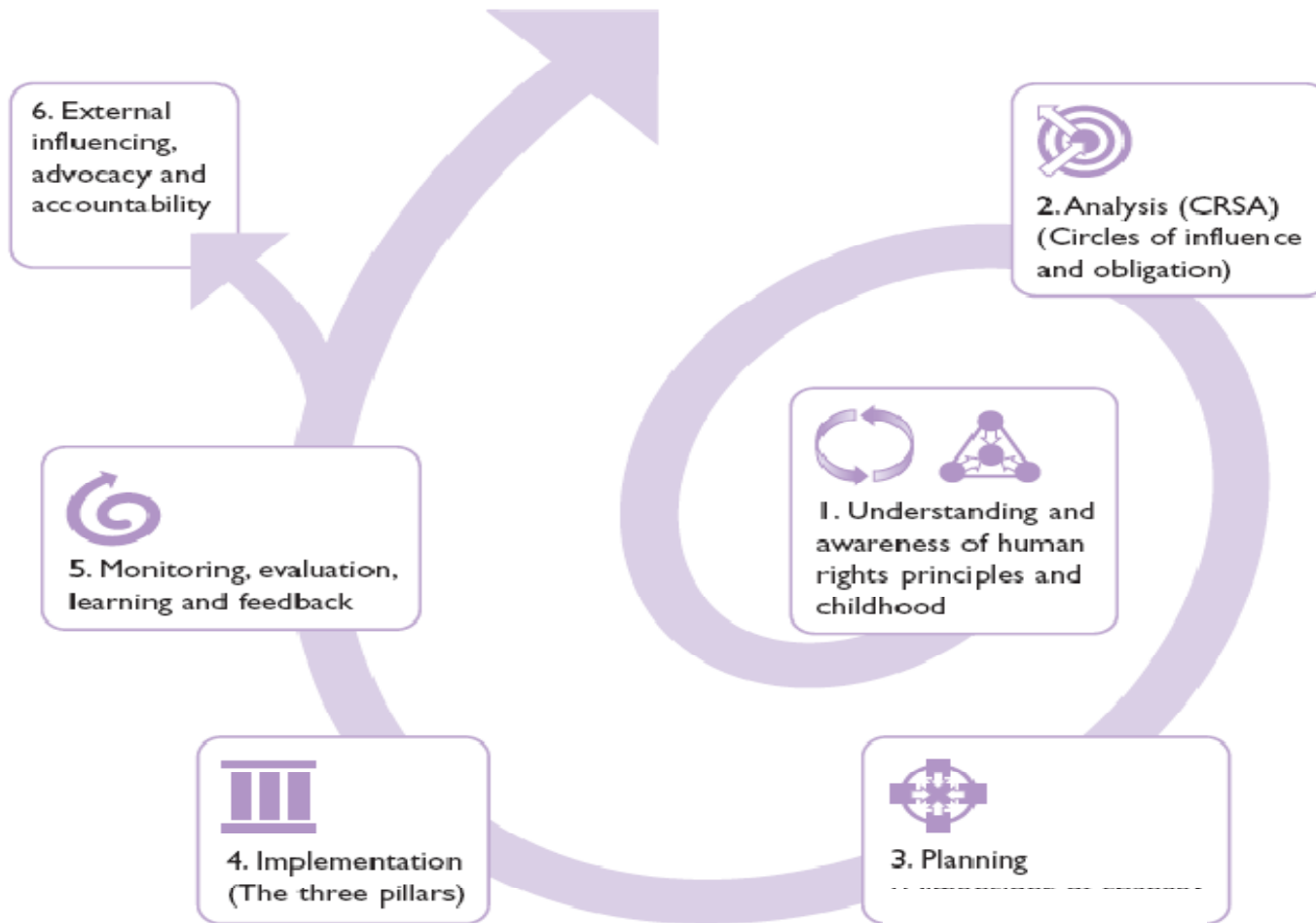
- **Outcomes (cont'd)**

- Determining **the way programming is designed & delivered** by establishing basic standards in the practice of development

- Reflecting a vision of society where CR are met



Child Rights Programming Cycle





What is Child Rights Situation Analysis (CRSA)?

- **Aim of a CRSA**

- Assess the prevailing rights climate (what rights are not realised)
- Identify causes of rights violations (immediate & root causes)
- Map the duty-bearers & other stakeholders
- Analyse capacity, accountability, obligations & obstacles of duty-bearers & stakeholders
- Apply 4 general principles of UNCRC
- Analyse legislative, policy & practice environment; legal framework offered by UN CRC



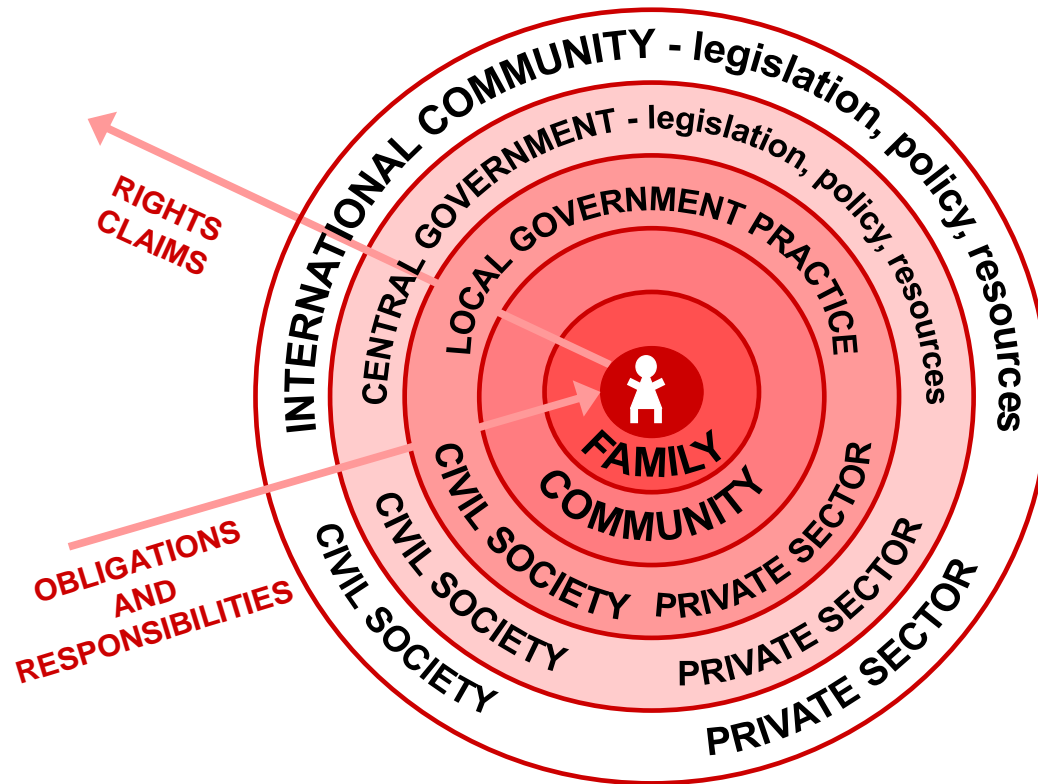
What is Child Rights Situation Analysis (CRSA)?

- **Some essential features of a CRSA**

- data disaggregated by gender, age, ethnicity, locality, (dis)ability, etc
- children's perspectives sought & included as part of the analysis
- analysis of the legislative, policy & practice environment
- process includes views of a range of stakeholders who both input into analysis & feedback on its conclusions.



Circles of Influence & Obligation



- Assess how the duty-bearer-rights-holder relationship works
- Children's, as rights-holders, relationship w/ a range of different groups
- Obligations that duty-bearers hold in relation to children

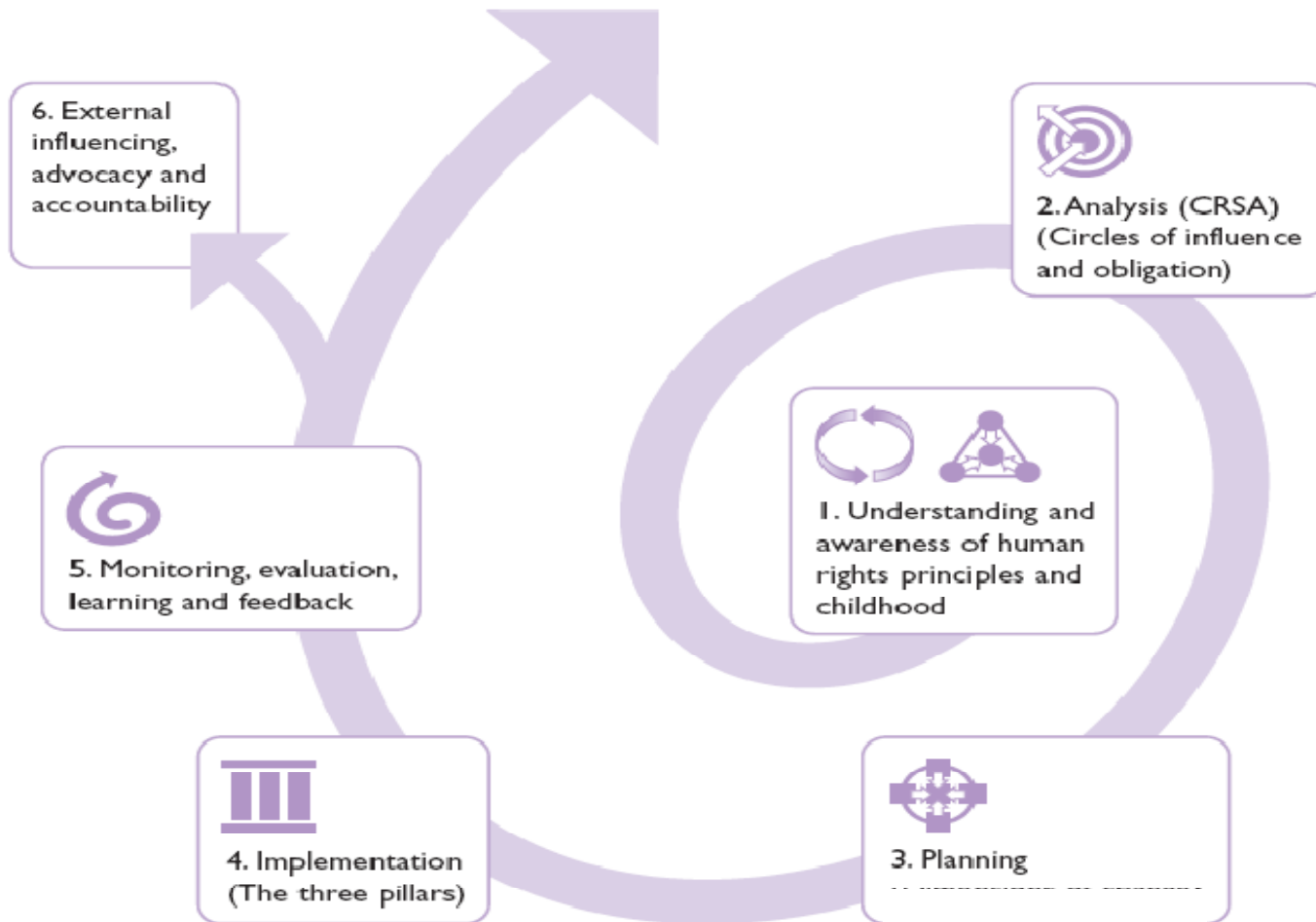


Key Steps of CRSA

- Id. **what** rights are not realised for **which** chldrn (researching, mapping, making visible)
- Id. **why** they are not realised - immediate & root causes
- Id. **who/which institution** bears responsibility
 - What are they & other actors currently doing?
- Id. **constraints & obstacles** to meeting respon (capa, legisl, resrc, attitd) - What might help/hinder further realis of CR?
- Id. **how** best to chng - what strngth can be reinforced, additnl needs to be done, or done diffrently, who w/?



Child Rights Programming Cycle





Country Strategy

- **Purpose**

- The country strategy - main driver for strategic programme alignment
- Id. priority CRs issues for centry that align w/ SC's global prog strtgy based on a high level CRSA
- sets the general programme direction based on a generic CRSA
- Sets out scale, focus of the work, target groups and geographical areas
- recmnds country thematic priorities in line w/ SC's prog'tic objectives



Country
Strategy

Thematic
Programme
Plan

Thematic
Programme
Plan

Thematic
Programme
Plan

Them
Progra
Pla



Thematic Programme Plans (TPP)

- **Specf proposals for midterm prog, giving timelines for expected outcomes**
 - we can not only be measured against, but use to allocate \$ accurately
- **Making stable & informed commitment to max. impact on chldrn**
- **Based on detailed CRSA on CR issue, incl quantifying # of chldrn affected & groups at particular risk due to discrimination**



Thematic Programme Plans (TPP)

- **What does it consist of?**
 - Main districts/provinces of focus
 - Key chngs to achieve in chldrn's lives thru the work
 - Scale & ext. of the impacts expected incl. tracking progress for key groups
 - How chldrn & partners have been involved in shaping the plan
 - Main activities by theme/sector



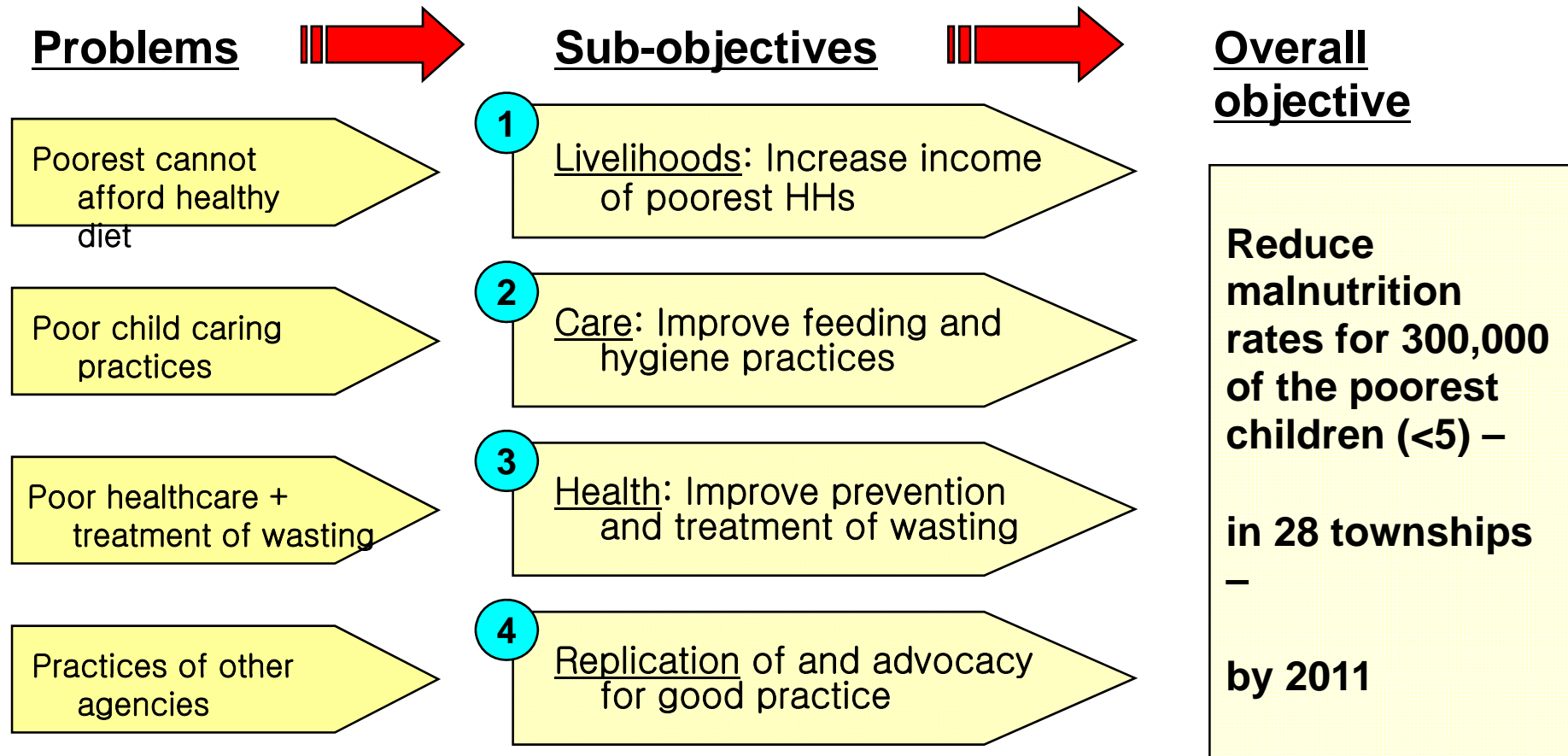
Thematic Programme Plans (TPP)

- **What does it consist of? (cont'ed)**
 - How to carry out activities in line w/ core programming principles
 - How the prog will draw on & contrb to int'l learning & advo
 - Headline indicators to msr chngs for chldrn, how to msr
 - What baselines data sets will be monitored
 - Expected costs & value for money



Case study: Myanmar Hunger TPP

Plans to address Myanmar hunger problems





Case study: Myanmar Hunger TPP (2)

How many children will benefit directly?



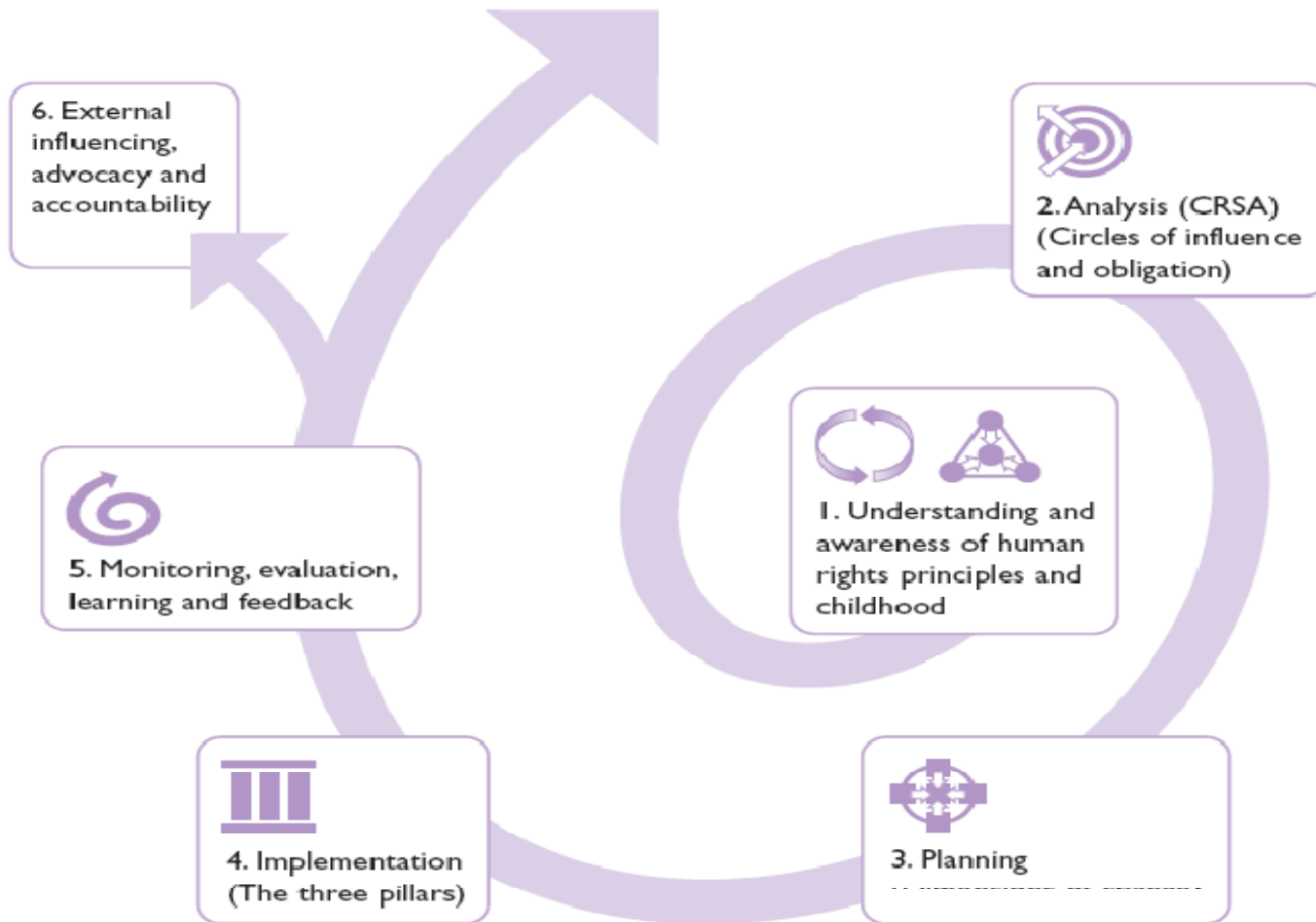
Number of children

SO1. <i>Livelihoods</i>	35,000	“Poorest” children (<5) benefiting directly from livelihoods interventions
SO2. <i>Caring practices</i>	70,000	Children (<5) benefiting from watsan and behaviour change interventions
SO3. <i>Health care</i>	66,000	Extra children (<5) receiving vitA supplementation
	8,500	Severely wasted children (<5) treated with CTC
	179,500	Total number of children (<5) in 7 Save the Children implementation townships

We will reduce chronic malnutrition by 5% over 5 years (as measured in the population)



Child Rights Programming Cycle





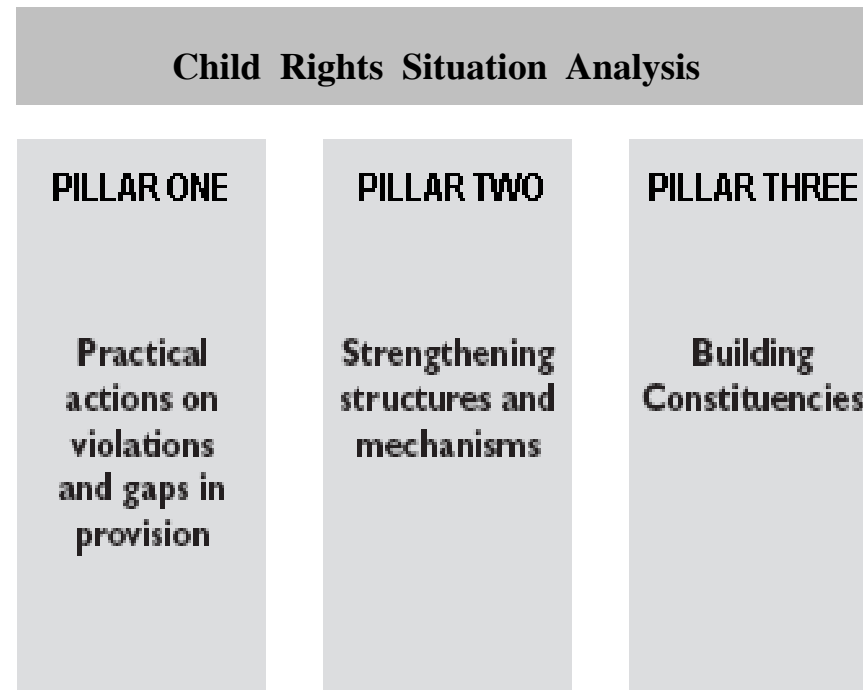
The Three Pillars of CRP

- **Brief introduction to 3 pillars**

Pillar 1 - Practical Action: to directly address violations & gaps

Pillar 2 - Strengthening Policies & Mechanisms: to overcome constraints, ensure acctb, & mon. progress in CRs

Pillar 3 - Building Constituencies of Support: in gov't, professions, media, private sector & civil society





6 Core Programming Principles

- **Children's Rights**
 - 1) Best interests of the child
 - 2) Child participation and accountability
 - 3) Non-discrimination
- **Development Perspective**
 - 4) Sustainability
 - 5) Value for money
- **Worldwide Perspective**
 - 6) Sharing learning internationally



Practical Action – Pillar 1

- **Approach** - Working w/ local partners in selected loca to pioneer new & sustnbl ways of working that enable more chldrn to realise their right
- **Partners**
 - 1) **Local Gov't**: delvry of relev svc to, or the protection of, chldrn in the district.
 - 2) **Community Leaders**: for a chng of attitds or behvr of commnt & famls
 - 3) **Local NGOs**: undrstnds local context, draws on local exprnce, capa, & cost effctv
 - 4) **Local Biz**: esstnl gds/srvc to chldrn impntnt to realising rights (drugs, schl sppl)
 - 5) **Social Researchers**: cndct structured surveys of data or attitudes on the issues
 - 6) **Other Humanitarian Agencies**: to avoid gaps & overlaps



Strengthening Policies & Mechanisms – Pillar 2

- **Approach** – Inflnc. gov'ts & other duty bearers to chng policy & practice to better realise children's rights
- **Partners**
 - 1) **Nat'l Gov't**: to inflnc snr officials invlv'd in making policies. Relvnt line mnstrs setting broader priori, allocating resrc, & overseeing local gov't
 - 2) **Prof'l Training Institutes**: need for chngs in training of prof'l staff working w/ chldrn as a key barrier to success, providing front-line svc to them & their mngrs.
 - 3) **Large Companies**: providing essen. gds/svc impnt to realising their rights (eg. water, drugs), imprv practices or accessblty for the poorest chldrn.
 - 4) **Military Authorities**: In conflict affected areas, usually on issues of access for our work, or on protection of chldrn in contct w/ armed forces

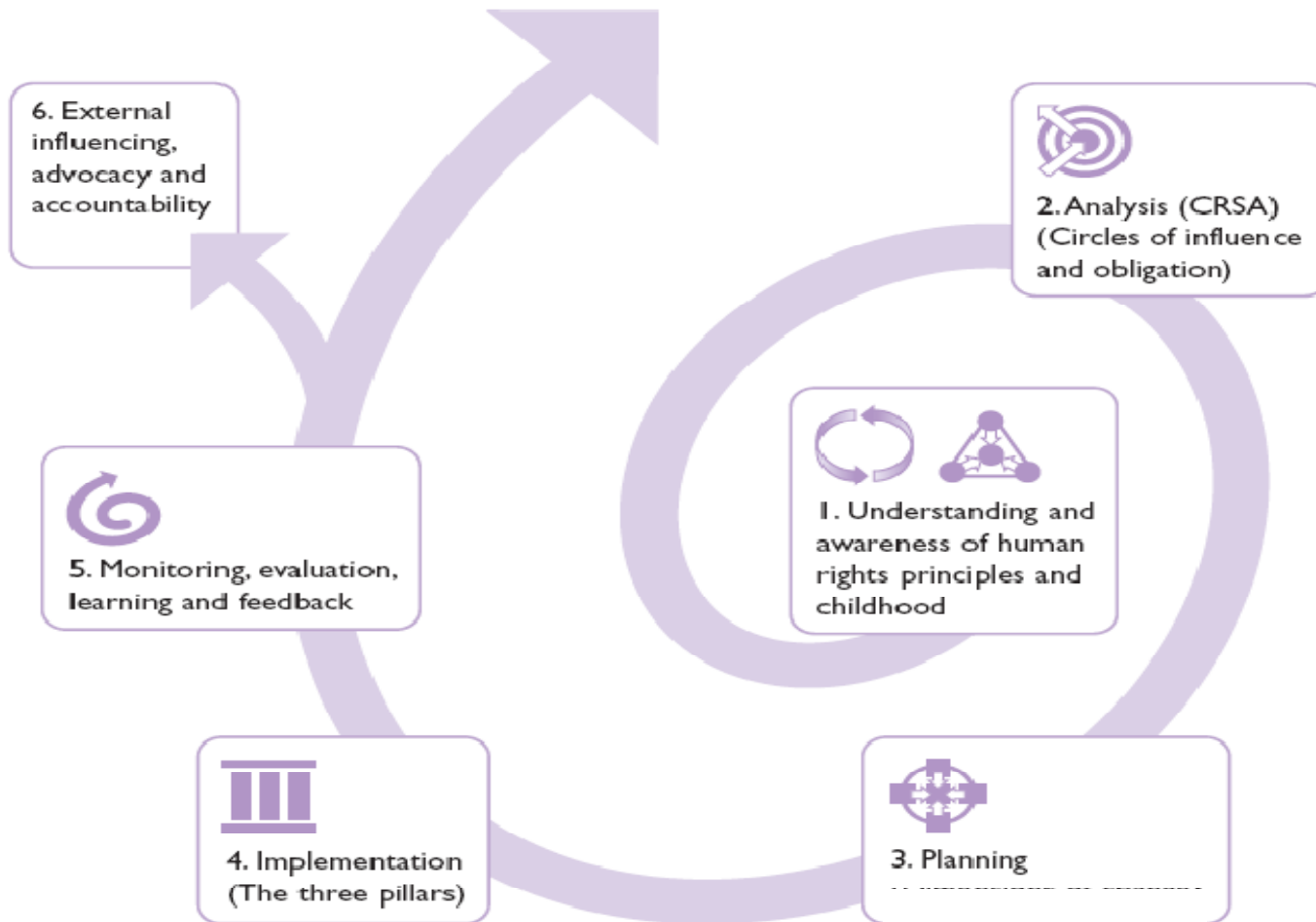


Building Constituencies of Support – Pillar 3

- **Approach** – Strengthening motivation & cap. of other groups to play a role in holding gov'ts (duty bearers) to account for realising their resp. to children
- **Partners**
 - 1) **Potential Partners at Local Level**: a) community & district leaders, b) heads of local institutions (eg. schools, hospitals), & c) local relig. leaders & media
 - 2) **Potential Partners at Nat'l Level**:
 - Nat'l media
 - Mbs of Parliament & relevant Parliamentary Committees
 - Political parties & nat'l movements
 - Nat'l research & advocacy NGOs for CRs
 - Cntry Reps of other Int'l NGOs, donors, & relevant UN agencies
 - 3) **Potential Partners at Int'l Level**: a) inter-gov'tal conferences, b) reg'l bodies (where gov'ts agreed to common commitments), c) int'l media, & d) UNCRC monitoring committee, UN security council



Child Rights Programming Cycle





“Assessing Change for Children” Framework

- **What is it comprised of?**

- assessment of prog against 3 pillars of CRP & 6 core prog principles
- baselines that clearly express the targeted changes intended
- outcome & impact indicators to meas what we can credibly claim to have achved
- estimation of the # of chldrn reached as an integral component



“Assessing Change for Children” Framework

- **What is it comprised of? (cont'd)**
 - integration b/w planning, reporting, M&E processes fm start thru to concl.
 - outcome data systematically collected as part of M&E processes
 - action plans associated w/learning fm periodic reviews signed off & impl'ed



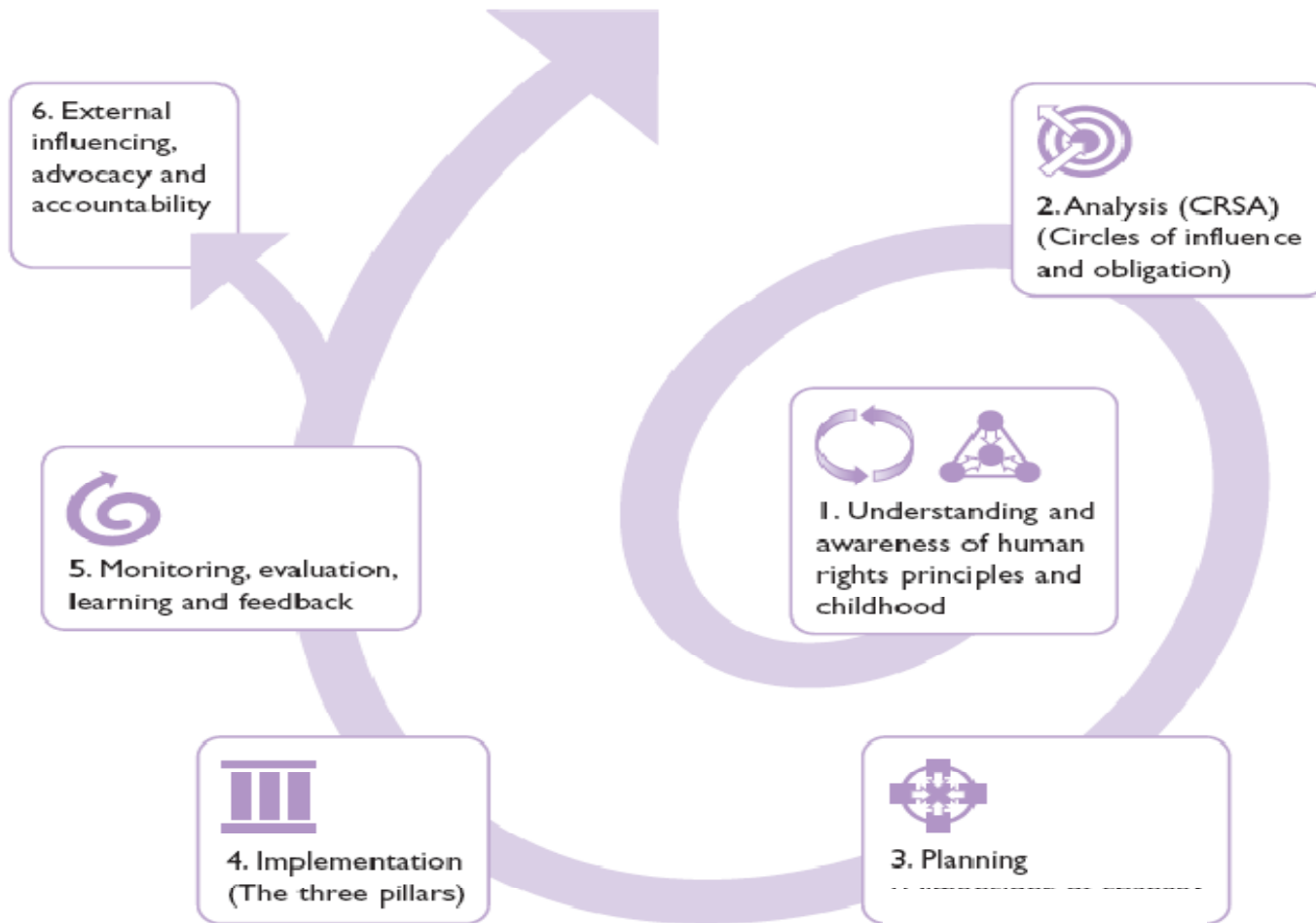
“Assessing Change for Children” Framework

- **Advantages**

- Quantitative info on # of children reached will demonstrate changes through time from initial baselines.
- Changes in government policy & practice as well as evidence of constituency-building providing an improved sense of global progress
- Outcome indicators set for international advocacy & emergencies
- Value for money



Child Rights Programming Cycle





Effective Advocacy

- Clear understanding of stakeholders who need to be influenced, political pressures that they are under
- Clearly articulated goals & outcomes stakeholders want to see
- Demonstrate value of children participating in decisions affecting their lives & being key actors in their own development

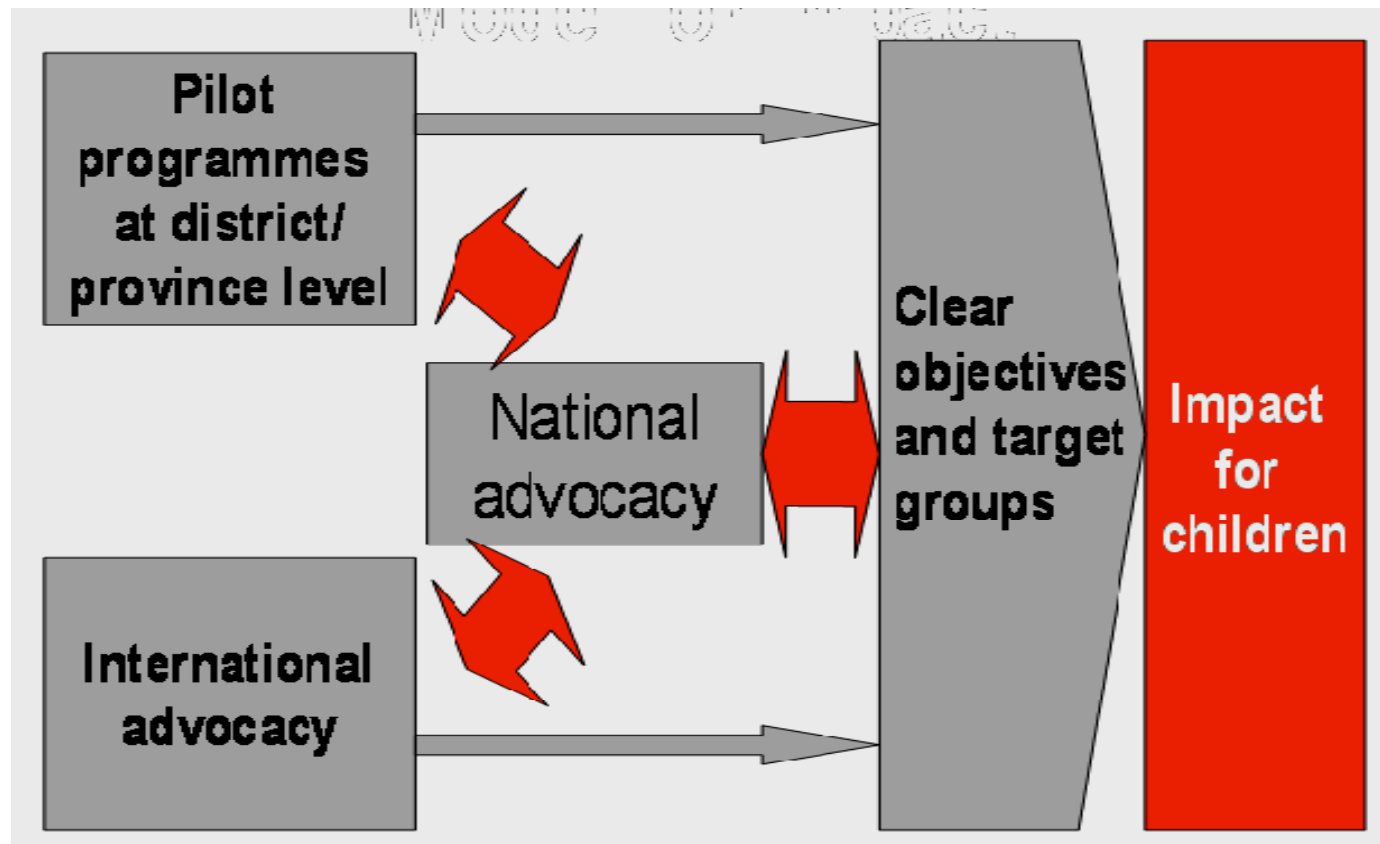


Effective Advocacy (cont'ed)

- Demonst advantg of chnging policies, practices & legislat to bnft chldrn
- Encourage states to recognise chldrn's needs & act to fulfill their obligat.
- Challenge int'l donors to spend bdgts in ways that make a real diffrenc
- Document need to put systems in place to mntr sit of chldrn



Model for Impact





What does it mean in practice?

- Analysing prog envirm to id. barriers to chldrn speaking out or to their voices being heard
- **Planning**: create opps for chldrn's views to infl prog design
- **Impl**:
 - create opps for their voices to be heard w/in faml & comms;
 - bld confidence, knwldg of rights & abil to protect themselves;
 - empower'em as mbs of civil society
- **M&E**:
 - use clear indicators to meas. ext of chldrn's partcp.
 - mechnsms for their views to be taken into acct in decision-making



- **UN CRC directly mentioning children's participation**

- 'Children's opinions must be listened to seriously in all matters that affect their lives. This includes decisions made by courts & judges' (Art. 12).
- 'Children have the right to express themselves freely & to access info, subj to prevailing laws' (Art. 13).
- 'Children have the right to freedom of association, subj to prevailing laws' (Art. 15).



Case Study: Global Children's Panel



“I hope all suggestions made by the children’s panel and decisions made by the board bring a real change to people and are realistic changes that could occur. Our involvement should not be tokenistic.”
Ulziikhuu, panel member from Mongolia, 17 years old.



- Demonstration of Save the Children's programming framework that a rights-based approach can be implemented
- It seeks to play a part, along with its Alliance Partners and other key agencies, in the achievement of the ambitious goal of seeing children's rights fulfilled for every child.
- Experience in applying Child Rights Programming in a range of contexts can be shared between programmes and organisations.
- Save the Children's experience may be beneficial for other organisations who may wish to adapt Save the Children's practices in relief and development work which is grounded in children's rights and shared human values and international law.



Save the Children

Finally, a case study



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