

# StanCom recommendations/lessons learned to be included in the final report on the implementation of the Strategic Goals 2013-2018

### Goal 1: Participation of Children

- the importance of participation to achieve tdh's goals is widely recognized
  - therefore: explicit integration as an approach under each new goal
  - do not "forget" about participation once it becomes cross-cutting
- development of a common understanding and tools for applying participation as a means is a crucial component of the implementation of Goal 1
- children and youth should also participate in the analysis of child rights situations and the design, implementation and evaluation of projects
- emphasis has been put on youth participation, do not disregard children (as appropriate)
- lack of training for members of the regional youth networks to actively participate therefore:
  - Continue capacity-building on leadership etc. also for participation in remote/rural areas → how can those children and youth be effectively included?
    → multiplying effect of youth leaders
  - provide proper facilitation and accompaniment by tdh for children and youth to participate in all regions
- lots of requests and demands are addressed to the International Youth Network
  - leverage and capacitate other levels/networks of youth participation

# Goal 2: Safe Spaces free from Violence and Exploitation

- "umbrella" goal
  - > too broad
  - > too much effort needed to implement and document
  - > no focusing effect
  - no clear measurement of impact and outcomes was obtained
- goal was identical with overall tdh working area "violence and exploitation"
  - therefore: provide clear focus instead of trying to integrate several issues into one goal!
- the holistic approach of creating safe spaces to protect children from violence and exploitation has proven valuable and can be further implemented as a means in program work
- indicators were particularly difficult to derive and measure, esp. in fields like "resilience"



#### Goal 3: Ecological Child Rights

- Choose future indicators based on current number and volume of ECR-related projects (cf. 2016 baseline: 16% ECR projects)
- We have created momentum for ECR-advocacy
  - o Build on it!
  - Strengthen knowledge sharing for potential coherence between local-nationalregional-international levels.
- Connect projects and advocacy
- Expand <u>leadership</u> potential of tdh, e.g.:
  - UNCRC General Comment
  - o Ombudsman for future generations
  - o ...
- Strengthen networking opportunities
  - e.g. Belaggio process → support on Ombudsman initiative
- Develop a clear common <u>strategy</u> including an <u>operationalisation</u> (= what do we define as children's environmental rights) with clear indicators for the project level.
- Use <u>campaign</u> instrument to leverage outreach and impact of our ECR work.
- Make our objectives specific:
  - o What is our added value as a child rights organisation?
  - o Involve tdh's scientific advisory board

# Goal 4: Child Rights in International Politics

- Interconnect lobby activities:
  - Local-national-regional-international (coherence, but how?)
- Good practice: shadow reports to CRC
  - Way forward: continue shadow reports with focus on ECR, safe spaces, participation or the new Strategic Goals, respectively
- Knowledge management on advocacy work and progress → focal points in regional COs and HO and counterparts in relevant projects
- Strengthen bottom-up ...
  - Projects → regional CO → international level.
- and top-down advocacy.
  - International policy framework e.g. UNCRC → monitoring on CRC recommendations from state reporting and enforcement on national/local levels
- Mainstream HO- and CO-led advocacy and focus thematically.
- DC 2018 to decide on advocacy strategy (implementation under each thematic SG)



# General lessons learned

- generally, indicators were difficult to derive and measure
  - also focus on elaborating measurable qualitative indicators + tools and process of measurement
  - > need for realistic timelines for measuring qualitative indicators, e.g. participation
- lack of (initial) baseline information and data
  - > develop indicators faster **and** communicate them to constituencies, esp. partners
  - further questions to be addressed: When do we start to measure as projects start at various levels? When do you put a cut off for baselines since projects are ongoing?
- **StanCom requirement for reporting:** Detailed, structured and reliable reports needed on the *state of* implementation of the goals, *their outcomes* and milestones *achieved* 
  - Urgently needed when evaluating and developing new goals