

**REPORT ON**

**THE EASTERN AFRICA CHILD RIGHTS NETWORK (EACRN)  
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING AND TRAINING ON CSO  
EFFECTIVENESS**

**DATES: MONDAY 6<sup>TH</sup> JUNE TO FRIDAY 10<sup>TH</sup> JUNE 2016**

**VENUE: EASTLAND HOTEL NAIROBI, KENYA**

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## ACRONYMS

<b>ACERWC</b>	African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
<b>ACRWC</b>	African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
<b>CPU</b>	Child Protection Units
<b>CSOs</b>	Civil Society Organizations
<b>EACHRights</b>	East African Centre for Human Rights
<b>EACRN</b>	Eastern Africa Child Rights Network
<b>MDGS</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>NPA</b>	National Plan of Action
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>UNCRC</b>	United Nations Convention on the Rights and Welfare of the Child
<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>CRNSA</b>	Child Rights Network of Southern Africa
<b>BCRC</b>	Burundi Child Rights Coalition
<b>CRC</b>	Committee on the Rights of the Child
<b>SCI-ESARO</b>	Save the Children-Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Eastern Africa Child Rights Network (EACRN) is greatly indebted to the members of the Management Committee and member National Child Rights Coalitions of the network for their role in making this meeting and training on development effectiveness a success; and the Management Committee for their invaluable leadership of the network to date. I also would wish to acknowledge the unique role played by Plan RESA and Save the Children EARO in supporting the network from its initial stages to this point; the network would not be functional without their generous support. I would also like to acknowledge the staff of the East African Centre for Human Rights (EACHRights), the EACRN secretariat for their tireless efforts to coordinate the various activities of the EACRN.

As the EACRN moves towards enhancing the lives of children in the region, it is critical that members obtain the necessary skills to enable them carry out effective, evidence based advocacy. This forum is key in that regard, not only enhancing the advocacy skills of the member coalitions, but also serving as a platform to share best practices and improve our organizations. I wish you all the best in the deliberations and God bless you.

Cleophas Maragia Angwenyi

Regional Coordinator

The Eastern Africa Child Rights Network (EACRN)

# INTRODUCTION

## The Eastern Africa Child Rights Network (EACRN)

The EACRN was established in March, 2014 to coordinate efforts by Civil Society Organizations in Eastern Africa in advocating for the rights of the child. Presently, the network's membership constitutes of national child rights coalitions from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Madagascar, Burundi, Sudan and South Sudan. Ethiopia, despite not having a national child rights coalition is a member of the network. The network's mandate is to implement programmes that are focused on the realization of child rights as contained in the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) and the United Nations Convention on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (UNCRC). The objective of EACRN is to accelerate progress in advocacy around child rights by national coalitions within a smaller context that will then be fed in to the processes of the Eastern Africa regional network. The advancement of the child rights agenda through the EACRN is to be achieved through engagement with governments, regional bodies and other stakeholders working around children issues both nationally, regionally and internationally. This, the network seeks to achieve through capacity building of national CSO coalitions and promoting information sharing among network members.

Since its establishment, the EACRN has held one conference and two General Assembly Meetings. The first conference was held in March 2014 in Nairobi, Kenya for purposes of establishing the network. The second conference (which was the 1<sup>st</sup> AGM for the network) was held in October 2014 in Kigali, Rwanda to consolidate the network for effective functioning. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual General Assembly was held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in September 2015.

During the second EACRN AGM, various resolutions and documents were adopted by the delegates to make the network functional including; i) The EACRN Constitution ii) Rules of procedure iii) Fundraising strategy iv) Terms of Reference for the hosting Organization. Also agreed during the 2<sup>nd</sup> EACRN general assembly was the need for holding of Management Committee meetings twice a year to take stock of the progress made by the network, plan for and approve network activities.

## The EACRN CSO effectiveness Training and the EACRN management committee meeting

It is against this backdrop that the EACRN Management Committee meeting was organized. With the networks management structure fully functional, and the network enhancing actual child rights advocacy by member coalitions, the EACRN Management Committee meeting was therefore a platform for;

- (i) The Secretariat to report to the Management Committee on how it has delivered on its mandate to date. It was a platform for the management committee to discuss the 2016-2018 activity plans for the network and adopt resolutions to facilitate the various activities in the work-plan.
- (ii) Discussion on the planned capacity assessment among network members including scheduling of data collection.
- (iii) Discussion on the proposed terms of reference for the development of a strategic framework for the EACRN.
- (iv) Discussion on the proposed terms of reference for the development of a regional advocacy strategy for the EACRN.
- (v) Discussion on various advocacy initiatives being conducted by member coalitions, and assistance to various national coalitions in conducting child rights monitoring and advocacy.
- (vi) Discussion on challenges affecting the network and how to mitigate the same

In addition to the Management Committee meeting, EACRN member coalitions were trained on CSO effectiveness, including how to enhance their corporate governance in reference to the Istanbul Principles, as well as the relevance and application of SDGs in CSO work. The training was conducted in view of the fact that the objective of the EACRN is to accelerate child rights advocacy. In this regard, CSOs capacity strengthening in advocacy and corporate governance is paramount in realizing this goal.



# DAY I: REVIEW OF THE NETWORKS PROGRESS AND PRESENTATION OF THE WORKPLAN

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## Coalitions Present

- ✓ Child Agenda Forum- Kenya
- ✓ Burundi Child Rights Coalition
- ✓ Rwanda Child Rights Coalition (Umwana Ku Isonga)-
- ✓ Child Rights Civil Society Coalition of South Sudan
- ✓ Madagascar CSO National Coalition
- ✓ PLAN RESA (representing International NGOs)
- ✓ Save the Children ESARO (representing International NGOs)
- ✓ EACHRights (Secretariat to the EACRN)

## Session One: Opening Introductions and Welcome Remarks

The EACRN coordinator began the meeting by welcoming the guests. He mentioned that Tanzania Child Rights Forum (TCRF) was absent with apologies.

The coordinator facilitated a round of introductions from all participants.

Mr. Maximillian Ruzigana, the EACRN Management Committee Chairman welcomed the new members to the meeting. He welcomed the Kenyan Coalition to the network. He also noted a need to train Burundi on reporting to the ACERWC.

Daisy Maima from Save the Children International- Eastern and Southern Africa Region (SCI-ESARO) emphasized the need to ensure that we find ways to make the network more effective in advocating for children rights in East Africa.

Mr. Gilbert Onyango the Founder and Board Member at EACHRights (inaugural coordinator for EACRN) noted that the EACRN has experienced impressive and urged the members to continue cooperating fully for the greater good of advancing child rights advocacy in Eastern Africa.

## Adopting The Agenda

The meeting agenda was adopted with the following additions:

- ✓ A brief overview of EACRN and some of the activities it has done since its establishment.
- ✓ A session for national coalition representatives discuss the situation of child rights in their various countries.

## Objectives of the Management Committee meeting and training on CSO effectiveness

The objectives of this meeting were;

- (i) To enhance the effectiveness of the EACRN through discussion and adoption of various resolutions as contained in the meeting agenda.
- (ii) To plan and schedule EACRN activities for this year (2016).
- (iii) To conduct a training on Development Effectiveness for member coalitions, the Istanbul Principles as well as corporate governance to enhance CSO effectiveness in the region.

## Expected Outcomes

The expected outcomes from the management committee meeting and training and CSO effectiveness were;

- (i) The adoption of various resolutions on the management and work-plan of the EACRN.
- (ii) Agreement on the way forward in the development of EACRN strategic framework and regional advocacy strategy.
- (iii) Agreement on the way forward in carrying out the national coalitions capacity assessment exercise.
- (iv) Enhanced capacity of EACRN members to undertake child rights advocacy through training on CSO effectiveness.

## Session Two: Overview of National Coalitions

### Rwanda Child Rights Coalition (Umwana ku Isonga)

- ✓ The Rwanda Child Rights Coalition was established in 2010. The aim of the network is networking and alliance building with other coalitions. It's composed of both national and international organizations operating in the area of child rights. The network undertakes advocacy around the implementation of the UNCRC and ACRWC child rights instruments in order to improve the situation of the rights of a child in Rwanda.
- ✓ They have developed management documents for the coalition including a constitution. 15 CSOs signed for the adoption of the constitution.
- ✓ Activities of the coalition focus on child rights and reporting. They have reported to the ACERWC. The coalition is now working on implementation.
- ✓ The coalition has also done a report in March 2015 to the Commissioner's office of human rights
- ✓ The biggest challenge the coalition is facing is on how to monitor the implementation of the recommendations by the ACERWC.

### Child Rights Civil Society Coalition of South Sudan

- ✓ The Coalition was established in 2012. It has a membership of 15 local civil society organizations drawn from both states and national level. The Coalition provides a coordinated platform for CSOs action and plays a central role in key child rights developments at the National level in South Sudan.
- ✓ The coalition is currently lobbying for the adoption of the African charter on the rights and welfare of the child (ACRWC) among other international instruments on the rights of the child.
- ✓ The coalition is also working on the reporting to the UNCRC. It is in the process of Collecting data for the UNCRC alternative report.
- ✓ The government is reporting to the UNCRC for the first time. They are experiencing a challenge since they don't know how to conduct the report. The coalition is working on Assisting the government to start the report, to assist them in knowing how they supposed to go about the reporting process.
- ✓ The greatest challenge the coalition faces is data collection.

### **Madagascar Child Rights Coalition**

- ✓ The coalition was established through an initiative by UNICEF Madagascar in 2011. In 2012, and with the initiative and support of UNICEF- Madagascar, the coalition established local monitoring committees to advocate for state implementation of concluding observations and recommendations of the CRC in six provincial capitals involving CSOs and other partners (media, religious leaders and traditional leaders). However, these committees are non-operational due to lack of resources.
- ✓ The coalition is currently implementing recommendations from the initial report on the rights of the child.
- ✓ The government of Madagascar put in place the commission on child protection in 2012 but it was not operational. Through lobbying by the coalition the commission is now operational.
- ✓ The coalition has done a study on children and access to justice.

### **Burundi Child Rights Coalition**

- ✓ The Burundi child Rights Coalition was founded in 2013. It's composed of organizations working around issues of promotion and protection of human rights in general and child rights in particular. The coalition has established a national network (provincial and local committee) to promote the survival and development of the child. These committees operate in local communities. It has also partnered with government, national, regional and international organizations to promote advocacy on the rights of the child.
- ✓ Due to the ongoing conflict in Burundi, it has been challenging for the civil societies to speak openly about child rights violation.
- ✓ The Government is working on a report. It should be presented soon in Geneva. The coalition wants to produce an alternative report.

### **Child Agenda Forum**

The children agenda forum was established in May 2015, to charter how Kenya can work towards the achievement of the SDGs for children and linking the SDGs to the children National Plan of Action for Kenya. The group has been meeting under the umbrella name SDG/NPA Implementation Child focus CSOs (Post 2015 Child Focused CSO).

The Forum currently has 40 organizations formally registered to its cause. 52% of these are National NGOs, 29% are International NGOs, 6% are CBOs and 2% are Consultancy firms.

The coalition has been involved in 1) Reviewing the children's act 2) Writing Position papers on budgeting for children (On this, the government has allocated funds to tackle child labor) 3) Conducting a baseline survey for children and SDGs and 4) Mapping organizations in Kenya that work on child rights.

## Session Three: Brief on the Progress of the EACRN

### Background

The EACRN Coordinator took the participants through the progress of the EACRN since its formation. He noted that the Management documents like the constitution, were adopted by the AGM during the 2<sup>nd</sup> general assembly in Dar Es Salam in September 2015. The network has a fully functional secretariat supported by Save the Children and PLAN RESA.

The network also has a functional Management Committee chaired by the Rwanda Child Rights Coalition.

In terms of outreach, the network has a fully functional website ([www.eacrn.net](http://www.eacrn.net)), a twitter handle (@EACRN) and a Facebook page ([Eastern Africa Child Rights Network \(EACRN\)](#)).

### Child Rights Advocacy

The EACRN participated in ACERWC sessions (November 2015 and April 2016), effectively pushing for the agenda of the region in terms of child rights. The network has also participated in preliminary meetings to rejuvenate the Africa CSO forum in Addis Ababa in 2015 and 2016. EACRN was represented in the 5-person taskforce to ensure the organization of the CSO forum. The network was also represented in capacity building of southern Africa CSOs on development effectiveness.

### Fundraising

EACRN has secured funding for three projects:

- ✓ Enhancing CSO effectiveness project funded by plan RESA
- ✓ The Pan African State Accountability Project (PASAP) funded by plan international.
- ✓ Increasing civil society coordination and collaboration in Eastern Africa Project funded by Save the Children Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office.

### Collaboration

There has been enhanced collaboration with CRSNA and other regional bodies in advocating for child rights on the continent.

This was followed by a presentation of the work plan for the network for years 2016-2018 as tabulated below:

## Session Four: EACRN 2016 – 2018 work-plan (planned activity overview)

1. OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITY	PROPOSED DATES	PROPOSED PARTICIPANTS/PERSON RESPONSIBLE	FUNDING PARTNER
To increase civil society coordination and collaboration in Eastern Africa through a functional EACRN	Hold 3 <sup>rd</sup> EACRN general assembly in Madagascar	September / October 2016	All member coalitions/EACRN Secretariat	Save the Children in East and Southern Africa and PLAN RESA (PASAP)
	Facilitate yearly EACRN Management Committee strategy meeting	May 2016	EACRN management committee members/EACRN secretariat	PLAN RESA (CSO effectiveness project)
	Training for EACRN member coalitions on CSO effectiveness (Including Istanbul Principles).	May 2016	All member coalitions/EACRN Secretariat	PLAN RESA (CSO effectiveness project)
	Develop and finalize the EACRN strategic framework	May 2016	All member coalitions/EACRN Secretariat	PLAN RESA (PASAP)
To enhance the capacity of CSOs in Eastern Africa to monitor and follow up on the implementation of the UNCRC, ACERWC, and UPR recommendations	Follow up workshops to countries that are reporting to HR mechanisms that do not have provisions for follow up mechanisms.	May and June 2016	TBD	Save the Children in East and Southern Africa
	Support the Rwanda child rights coalition to develop an ACERWC Advocacy Tool	May/June 2016	Rwanda Child Rights Coalition	PLAN RESA (PASAP)

	Support EACRN member coalitions to participate in the 10 <sup>th</sup> Africa CSO forum	May 2016	All EACRN member coalitions/EACRN Secretariat	Save the Children in East and Southern Africa
To enhance joint child rights advocacy by Eastern Africa CSOs with regional mechanisms including the EAC and the ACERWC.	Develop a regional advocacy strategy for the EACRN	July 2016	All EACRN member coalitions/EACRN Secretariat	Save the Children in East and Southern Africa
	Data collection on budgetary allocations to children activities (desk research) in 3 EA countries.	June 2016	TBD	PLAN RESA (CSO effectiveness project)
	2 round table meetings with the parliamentary budget committees in 3 countries.	June 2016 October 2016	TBD	PLAN RESA (CSO effectiveness project)
	Organize 2 side events to advocate for inclusion of the development effectiveness agenda within the Africa child rights CSOs forum at the HLM.	May 2016 and November 2016	All EACRN member coalitions/EACRN Secretariat	PLAN RESA (CSO effectiveness project)
Support the EACRN to have the capacity to carry out research on cross border issues relevant for their regions and develop advocacy tasks involving children and youth	Undertake capacity assessment of EACRN member coalitions on research, advocacy, human rights, child rights programming, and coordination.	June 2016	All EACRN member coalitions/EACRN Secretariat	PLAN RESA (PASAP)



## Plenary Session:

### GENERAL COMMENTS

- ✓ Mrs. Jennifer Kaberi the coordinator of the Child Agenda Forum mentioned that the network should also incorporate SDGs in their work plan She also mentioned that working through national NPAs in the various countries is a strategy to ensure effective child rights advocacy. She also mentioned that there is need to build the capacity for the National coalitions.
- ✓ The Coordinator responded that SDGs will be incorporated in the activities. The training would also incorporate a training on SDGs.
- ✓ There is an activity on budgeting for children in the EACRN 2016 activity plan.
- ✓ The activities presented are very general. There will be more underlying activities for each objective.
- ✓ The coordinator mentioned that There is a need to collaborate with other advocacy CSOs including Youth and Women rights advocacy. This will help us achieve greater impact.

### QUESTIONS/CONCERNS

- ✓ **A major challenge for National Coalitions is financing. How can the coalitions fundraise?**
  - A concern was raised about funding for coalitions which is a great challenge. It was requested if it's possible to get direct funding through the EACRN as a coalition for an activity. The coordinator emphasized that this has been tried before but it didn't work.
  - Margaret kabue from Plan International responded to this by mentioning that they can approach National offices of for example Plan International office in Kenya.

### Practical Steps Moving Forward for the Network

- ✓ Enhance research and advocacy on child rights issues in eastern Africa through collaboration and capacity building of members.
- ✓ Solidify relationships with development partners to enhance the realization of child rights in the region.
- ✓ Work with governments and treaty bodies to monitor the implementation of various recommendations for the enhancement of child rights. CSOs should Compliment what the government is doing as its their sole responsibility to ensure child rights are observed.

## Session Five: Capacity Assessment of National Coalitions

One of the objectives in the EACRN work plan is to Support the EACRN members to have the capacity to carry out research on cross border issues relevant for their regions and develop advocacy tasks involving children and youth. As a prerequisite to the above named objective, there is need to undertake capacity assessment of the member coalitions on research, advocacy, human rights, child rights programming, and coordination.

A Capacity assessment tool has been developed to that effect as attached here.



Coalition Capacity  
Assessment tool.xls

(double click on the icon to open the capacity assessment tool).

Timelines were set for the capacity assessment for different coalitions as follows:

	COALITION	TIMELINE	COMMENTS
1.	Rwanda	11 <sup>th</sup> or 12 <sup>th</sup> of July.	
2.	Burundi	TBD	TBD
3.	Madagascar	30 <sup>th</sup> June	
4.	Kenya	July	Specific date to be confirmed
5.	South Sudan	24 <sup>th</sup> June	TBD
6.	Tanzania	TBD	TBD
7.	Uganda	TBD	TBD
8.	Sudan	TBD	TBD

## Plenary Session

### PLENARY

- ✓ The coordinator opened a discussion on how to go about the capacity assessment. The network could either have the Coordinator conduct the capacity assessment with the assistance of the member coalitions or the network could hire a consultant to conduct the assessment.
- ✓ It was agreed that either way, the Secretariat and the national coalitions need to participate fully.

### RESOLUTIONS

- ✓ It was resolved that the coordinator and the secretariat will conduct the capacity assessment.
- ✓ Data collection will be completed by the end of July.
- ✓ Coalitions will have the responsibility of mobilizing the members to participate in the assessment.
- ✓ The Secretariat will be expected to cover the costs for the said meetings.
- ✓ The final report for the capacity assessment will be available two weeks after the Capacity assessment data collection has been completed.

## Session Six: EACRN Strategic Framework and Advocacy Strategy

### RESOLUTIONS

- ✓ The strategic framework and advocacy strategy should be completed before October 2016.
- ✓ A suitable consultant to carry out the process should be identified through a competitive process by July 2016.
- ✓ The Strategic framework and the advocacy strategy can be done together.
- ✓ Jennifer from CAF suggested doing the Assessment, the Strategic framework and the Advocacy strategy together. This will help with the facilitation of members for the coalitions.

## Session Seven: Alternative CRC Report for Burundi

One of the activities in the EACRN work plan is to support Burundi Child Rights Coalition (BCRC) to develop an alternative report to the CRC. The Network will support the whole process.

The following resolutions were reached after discussions:

- ✓ The process should commence immediately since it is only three months to the tentative date for submission of the report.
- ✓ The Secretariat will have a concept note ready by 17<sup>th</sup> June and circulate it to Save the Children-ESARO and Plan RESA.
- ✓ The Burundi Child Rights Coalition was tasked with mobilizing CSOs for the exercise.

## Session Seven: Participation in the African CSO Forum

Mr. Maximillian made a short presentation on the CSO Forum. He noted that the Civil Society Organizations Forum on the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) was formed in 2009 to ensure a united voice on behalf of Africa's children and to strengthen the work of the ACERWC in carrying out its mandate.

It brings together CSOs from across Africa, Child Rights experts, and representatives from the African Union. The Forum is organized twice a year, usually in March and October.

Participants discuss issues relating to child rights (panels, working sessions) and prepare resolutions and recommendations for the ACERWC session which follows. The CSO Forum coordinates CSOs engagement with the African Committee of Experts on The Rights and Welfare of the child (ACERWC).

## Plenary Session

- ✓ It was noted that the CSO Forum is not being utilized maximally by the EACRN members.
- ✓ The EACRN Members are not participating in the CSO Forum. The coordinator noted that the CSO Forum is not for networks and member organizations need to participate more.
- ✓ The coordinator urged the members to participate in the CSO Forum. It was therefore agreed that at least two CSOs from the member coalitions that make up the network should participate in the November CSO forum
- ✓ Mr. Paulino Akuei from the Child Rights Civil Society Coalition of South Sudan urged the secretariat to share the information on time about Participation in the CSO Forum to facilitate preparations for participation.

## Session Eight: 2016 EACRN Annual General Meeting

### DISCUSSION ABOUT THE AGM

- ✓ Mr. Rasamoely Andrianirainy from the Madagascar CSO National Coalition updated the members that he has informed all government institutions that the General meeting for EACRN will be taking place in Madagascar later this year.
- ✓ He has invited a representative of the UN and UNICEF.
- ✓ It was also noted that for the Madagascar coalition to support with logistics for the meeting they needed the following details to be communicated beforehand by the secretariat:
  - Number of people
  - Number of days
  - Does the secretariat arrive days before the other participants?
  - Travel Documents
  - Issue of Language Barrier? There is need for a Translator during the meeting
  - How many participants for Madagascar coalition?

### RESOLUTIONS

**Date:** 10-15<sup>th</sup> October 2016

**Venue:** Antananarivo, Madagascar

**Funding:** Confirmed Funding from Save the Children and PLAN International.

- ✓ It was resolved that there is need to make the reservations in time to avoid being disappointed.
- ✓ Participants for the AGM were urged to be cooperative in order to make it easier for the secretariat to plan for the AGM effectively.
- ✓ Preparations and planning for the AGM should be complete at **least one month** in advance.

## A.O.B

### **Communication**

Communication is still a great challenge for the network. The need for a communication strategy was emphasized. To facilitate ease in communication it was agreed that we should have at least 4 people per coalition in the mailing list.

### **Resolution**

- ✓ Coalitions to update the secretariat with emails and phone numbers of at least 4 people from the coalition.
- ✓ Formation of a WhatsApp group for the management committee and the coalition members.

### **OTHER ISSUES IN THE AOB**

- ✓ There is need to initiate conversation with the Uganda Child Rights NGO Network (UCRNN) on their participation in the EACRN.
- ✓ In countries where coalitions are very weak, there is need to establish a mechanism for strengthening those coalitions.
- ✓ The coalition being a child rights network, there is need to engage children effectively.

## Closing Remarks

The chairman Mr. Maximilien closed the meeting by expressing his gratitude for the members present. He said that the meeting had been long but productive. He also commended the participants for their active participation. He also urged the participants to follow through with the resolutions accordingly.

**END OF THE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING!**



## DAY 2: TRAINING ON CSO EFFECTIVENESS

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**Wednesday 8<sup>th</sup> June 2016**

### **Introductions, welcome remarks and training objectives**

Mr. Maximilien Ruzigana, the EACRN Chairperson welcomed the participants to the two-day training on CSO effectiveness. He mentioned that It's an exciting time for EACRN as the network continues to grow. He thanked all present for attending the training and urged them to participate and learn as much as they could, to share that knowledge and apply it in enhancing child rights advocacy. This was followed by a round of introductions.

### **Session One: An Introduction into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS)**

#### **Introduction**

The Sustainable Development Goals, otherwise known as the Global Goals, build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), eight anti-poverty targets that the world committed to achieving by 2015. The MDGs, adopted in 2000, aimed at mitigating an array of issues that included slashing poverty, hunger, disease, gender inequality, and access to water and sanitation. Enormous progress has been made on the MDGs, showing the value of a unifying agenda underpinned by goals and targets. Despite this success, the indignity of poverty has not been ended for all.

The new targets, the SDGs, and the broader sustainability agenda, go much further than the MDGs, addressing the root causes of poverty and the universal need for development that works for all people.

The SDGS were covered by specific individuals. One was supposed to explain 1) What they understood by specific SDG, How the SDG related to the projects they do and 3) What needs to be done to Achieve that goal. The seventeen SDGs are as follows:

## **A List of the 17 SDGS**

**Goal 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere

**Goal 2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

**Goal 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

**Goal 4:** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

**Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

**Goal 6:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

**Goal 7:** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

**Goal 8:** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

**Goal 9:** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

**Goal 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries

**Goal 11:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

**Goal 12:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

**Goal 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts\*

**Goal 14:** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

**Goal 15:** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

**Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

**Goal 17:** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

It was agreed that have a role to play towards the achievement of SDGS. The roles identified for CSOs contribution towards the achievement of the SDGs are as follows: 1) **Awareness creation** of the SDGs is enhanced in East Africa. It was also agreed that the CSOs need to maintain uniformity of the information being disseminated while customizing information to fit various situations.

It was also agreed that CSOs have a huge role to play in terms of **Monitoring and evaluation**. The CSOs should be involved in monitoring the implementation of SDGs. It was agreed that this will be achieved through the creation of baseline indicators to assist in monitoring. It was also agreed that CSOs should monitor the implementation of the SDGs through data collection and writing of progress reports and recommendations.

The third way through which CSOs can contribute towards the implementation of SDGs is through **the Budget process**. This will be achieved through participation in the sectoral budget hearings. This will enable the CSOs to influence the resource allocation for the implementation of SDGs and child rights advocacy. There was insistence on the need for Evidence in advocacy for resource allocation. CSOs need to have their own evidence in advocacy because when approaching the government CSOs need supporting evidence.

## Plenary Session

### **Q. How can CSO'S contribute towards the achievement of SDGS?**

- ✓ Incorporating the SDGs into the NPAs.
- ✓ CSOs need to ensure that their regions are included in the government development strategy.
- ✓ There is need to ensure that the various institutions of the government achieve their mandate.

## Session Two: Introduction to development effectiveness and CSO effectiveness

### Development Effectiveness

Development effectiveness is the level of achievement of overall development goals which are affected by a host of different factors. By adding the notion of effectiveness to the term development, the idea is to assess aid against official, long term and quantifiable development goals (e.g MDGS, SDGS)

Thus development effectiveness is not solely the level of achievement of aid/development intervention.

The aid effectiveness movement picked up steam in 2002 at the International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico, which established the Monterrey Consensus. There, the international community agreed to increase its funding for development—but acknowledged that more money alone was not enough. Donors and developing countries alike wanted to know that aid would be used as effectively as possible. They wanted it to play its optimum role in helping poor countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals, the set of targets agreed by 192 countries in 2000 which aimed to halve world poverty by 2015. A new paradigm of aid as a partnership, rather than a one-way relationship between donor and recipient, was evolving.

In 2003, aid officials and representatives of donor and recipient countries gathered in Rome for the High Level Forum on Harmonization. At this meeting, convened by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), donor agencies committed to work with developing countries to better coordinate and streamline their activities at the country level. They agreed to take stock of concrete progress before meeting again in Paris in early 2005.

In Paris, countries from around the world endorsed the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, a more comprehensive attempt to change the way donor and developing countries do business together, based on principles of partnership. Three years on, in 2008, the Third High Level Forum in Accra, Ghana took stock of progress and built on the Paris Declaration to accelerate the pace of change. The principles agreed upon in the declarations are, however, not always practiced by donors and multilateral bodies. In the case of Cambodia, two experts have assessed donor misbehavior.

### Why Aid Effectiveness?

Aid flows have significantly increased over the last decade, but at the same time aid has become increasingly fragmented. There has been an explosion in the number of donors, and while the number of projects has multiplied, their average size has dropped. Small projects being often limited in size, scope and duration, they result in little lasting benefit beyond the immediate impact. With more players, aid has become less predictable, less transparent and more volatile.

## The Busan Partnership Agreement

The Busan Partnership agreement is a consensus that a wide range of governments and organizations have expressed their support for. It offers a framework for continued dialogue and efforts to enhance the effectiveness of development co-operation.

The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation was established as a direct result of the Busan Partnership agreement. The Global Partnership will help ensure accountability for implementation of Busan commitments at the political level.

After a year-long process of inclusive consultations, the document was finalized during the Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness. The Busan Partnership agreement received the support of government, civil society, private sector and other actors attending the Forum.

## Session two: civil society and development effectiveness

For civil society organizations, HLF4 was a particularly significant milestone as it marked the first time that civil society participated as a full and equal stakeholder in aid effectiveness negotiations alongside governments and donors. It was thus a unique opportunity to influence development cooperation from the point of view of people's organizations and further the shift from a technical aid effectiveness approach to development effectiveness based on long term sustainability, addressing the root causes of poverty and the realization of human rights.

## Shared Principles to Achieve Common Goals

The Busan Partnership document specifically highlights a set of common principles for all development actors that are key to making development co-operation effective.

- ✓ Ownership of development priorities by developing countries: Countries should define the development model that they want to implement.
- ✓ A focus on results: Having a sustainable impact should be the driving force behind investments and efforts in development policy making
- ✓ Partnerships for development: Development depends on the participation of all actors, and recognizes the diversity and complementarity of their functions.
- ✓ Transparency and shared responsibility: Development co-operation must be transparent and accountable to all citizens

## Busan HLF-4: Incorporating aid effectiveness and development effectiveness

Commitments for Effectiveness of Development Cooperation:	Commitments for Effective Development:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Ownership, Results and Accountability</li> <li>✓ Transparent and Responsible Cooperation</li> <li>✓ Sustainable Development in Situations of Conflict and Fragility</li> <li>✓ Strengthening Resilience and Reducing Vulnerability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ South-South Cooperation &amp; Triangular Cooperation</li> <li>✓ Private Sector and Development</li> <li>✓ Combating Corruption and Illicit Flows</li> <li>✓ Climate Change Finance</li> </ul>

### Monitoring Indicators and Process

Global Monitoring of the Busan Partnership, Participation of South-South providers in the monitoring framework is voluntary 10 Indicators: Efforts to reduce burden associated with collecting data Indicators on civil society, private sector, and gender equality newly introduced Indicators on civil society & private sector to be further discussed and detailed definitions and measurement issues to be finalized by late 2012 (Hong 2012) Target Year: 2015.

International co-operation can no longer be understood as simply a relationship between “rich” and “poor” governments, but rather it is a complex network that includes middle-income countries that are both donors and recipients (South-South co-operation), multilateral organizations, international financial institutions, and non-governmental bodies such as the private sector and civil society organizations.

International development needs to open up to the wider development context; one that also takes into consideration the role of the private sector, the fight against corruption, preventing tax evasion. In these areas countries most in need suffer considerable losses of their domestic resources.

After a lengthy and highly participatory negotiation process, the HLF4 concluded with the endorsement of the “Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation” by over 160 countries and around 50 other organizations.

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After a lengthy and highly participatory negotiation process, the HLF4 concluded with the endorsement of the “Busan Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation” by over 160 countries and around 50 other organizations.

Country ownership. The Accra Agenda for Action says developing-country governments still need to take stronger leadership of their own development policies and engage further with their parliaments and citizens in shaping them. Donors must commit to supporting them by respecting countries' priorities, investing in their human resources and institutions, making greater use of their systems to deliver aid, and further increasing the predictability of aid flows.

Achieving development results—and openly accounting for them. The Accra Agenda for Action says the demonstration of impact must be placed more squarely at the heart of efforts to make aid more effective. There is a strong focus on helping developing countries to produce stronger national statistical and information systems to help them better monitor and evaluate impact. More than ever, citizens and taxpayers of all countries expect to see the tangible results of development efforts. In the AAA, developing countries commit to making their revenues, expenditures, budgets, procurements and audits public. Donors commit to disclosing regular and timely information on their aid flows.

### **What next?**

- ✓ Rely on inclusive frameworks that deliver the results which matter most to the poor, rather than to their donors, taking into account the different social, economic, cultural, political and legal factors at play in creating a CSO-enabling environment;
- ✓ Consider strategies and policies that promote sustainable enterprises and high-quality jobs for the poorest parts of the population;
- ✓ Support the implementation of a common, open transparency standard by ensuring that cooperation providers meet an intermediate target of publishing aid data.
- ✓ Assess gender results, not only in terms of how developing countries measure associated budget allocations, but also how well they integrate women's rights across their national development strategies.

## DAY 3: CONTINUATION OF TRAINING ON CSO EFFECTIVENESS; DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS AND CHILD RIGHTS

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**Thursday 9<sup>th</sup> June 2016**

### **Session One: Implementing the Istanbul Principles: From the Open Forum on CSO Development Effectiveness**

#### **Background Information**

In 2005 the OECD donor countries met and passed the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. CSOs were not consulted during the process and rejected some of the conclusions. In considering the reasons for their lack of inclusion in the process, a consortium of local and global CSOs from both Northern and Southern hemispheres recognized their own shortfalls as development actors and formed the Open Forum on CSO Development Effectiveness. The Open Forum process led to the development of 8 principles of Development Effectiveness called the Istanbul Principles

In addition, a framework was developed for the implementation of these principles called the Seim Reap framework named for the city of its birth. The Open Forum also recognized the need to advocate Governments to create an environment where CSOs can function fully in service of the community. In Recognition of the efforts taken by the Open Forum, CSOs were included in the meeting of the OECD in Busan, Korea in 2011 and the principles identified by the Open Forum were acknowledged and its conclusions accepted.

#### **Istanbul Principles**

Although Each CSO has its own way of operating and its own sphere of operation, it is important that they develop certain capacities to ensure that the work they do benefits the communities they are striving to serve.

The following lists of Benefits examine how the Istanbul Principles can help your organization, its donors, and, most importantly, its beneficiaries.

#### *Benefits of Istanbul Principles*

##### **1. Your CSO can help empower communities**



Putting the Istanbul Principles into practice involves respecting the central role that communities and beneficiaries play in development. It ensures that Communities are full participants in analysis, decision-making, planning, implementation and evaluation. Their contributions improve the identification and viability of solutions aimed at the root causes of poverty and conflict. Local people that are empowered and respected express self-confidence and an increasing sense of ownership.

## **2. Your CSO can be strengthened as an institution**

When you make a sustained effort to put the Istanbul Principles into practice, your staff's pride in and commitment to their work increases – a great motivator for further excellent work.

As your CSO trains, supports and empowers women, people with disabilities, and others who are often marginalized and underutilized, your approach becomes more holistic and representative and your programs become more viable.

This will make your CSO—and civil society in your country—more sustainable because you will have created a broader foundation for social change.

## **3. Your CSOs' partnerships can be enhanced**

Putting the Istanbul Principles into practice can help your CSO to build healthy, respectful, satisfying and sustainable partnerships that support mutual learning processes and multidimensional accountability.

Thoughtful partnering improves relationships among CSOs, between donors and recipients, between CSOs and their constituents, between CSOs and their staff, and other stakeholders who are key to development effectiveness.

## **4. Your CSO can be more environmentally responsible**

By integrating environmental sustainability into internal and external procedures, your CSO may use fewer resources, cut emissions, and save money.

Greener, healthier environments will improve the quality of life and productivity of staff and others.

Your CSO will gain an advantage in complying with the increasing number of environmental laws and regulations, not to mention the increasing pressure to report on environmental impacts and progress toward sustainability.

Showing your CSO's leadership in the field of environmental sustainability will help you stand out in a positive light.

## **5. Public confidence in your CSO can increase**

Putting the Istanbul Principles into practice can help your CSO meet standards that global civil society has set for itself, thus ensuring your continued acceptance into the community of your peers.

Donors will value and appreciate the effort that CSOs make to act on the Istanbul Principles.

Putting the Principles into practice can help CSOs protect themselves from today's political clamp down on civil society by showing that they are accountable for their actions.

CSOs with a strong record of effective development work will have stronger support from within their communities as well as nationally and internationally.

## **6. You and your CSO colleagues will be inspired to improve**

The Toolkit offers insights, experiences, good practices and a multitude of resources that are recommended by participants in the Open Forum based on their experience.

They offer an abundance of resources: skills, knowledge, experience, volunteerism, professionalism, ideas, creativity, relationships and more.

The Toolkit is a celebration of the excellent work already being done and an encouragement to go even further.

It is an invitation and stimulation for each CSO to commit itself to the journey of advancing development effectiveness.

## **7. Development effectiveness can be deepened**

Most importantly, conscious, genuine and sustained efforts to put the Istanbul Principles into practice should result in improved development effectiveness. Thorough reflection, analysis and planning will enable your CSO to make better decisions and to better address the root causes of poverty and conflict.

Notably, your CSO will become a learning organization that can contribute even more to advancing the cause of development. In this way, the Principles become not something to be added to the work of CSOs but rather the way CSOs envision and do their work.

This success requires real commitment – not only the commitment to work harder, but the much more difficult commitment to work differently than in the past--both internally and externally.

## Session Two: The Istanbul Principles

**Principle One:**

Respect and promote human rights and social justice

**Principle Two:**

Embody gender equality & equity while promoting women and girls' rights

**Principle Three:**

Focus on people's empowerment, democratic ownership & participation

**Principle Four:**

Promote environmental sustainability

**Principle Five:**

Practice transparency and accountability

**Principle Six:**

Pursue equitable partnerships and solidarity

**Principle Seven:**

Create and share knowledge and commit to mutual learning

**Principle Eight:**

Commit to realizing positive sustainable change

## How to Implement the Busan Principles

The Open Forum on CSO Development Effectiveness has developed two toolkits:

- ✓ **A Toolkit for implementing the Istanbul Principles (PDF)**



Instabul principles  
implementation-too

(Double Click on the Icon to view the toolkit on Istanbul principles implementation)

- ✓ **A Toolkit for Advocacy to Government to create an environment suitable for CSO effectiveness. (PDF)**

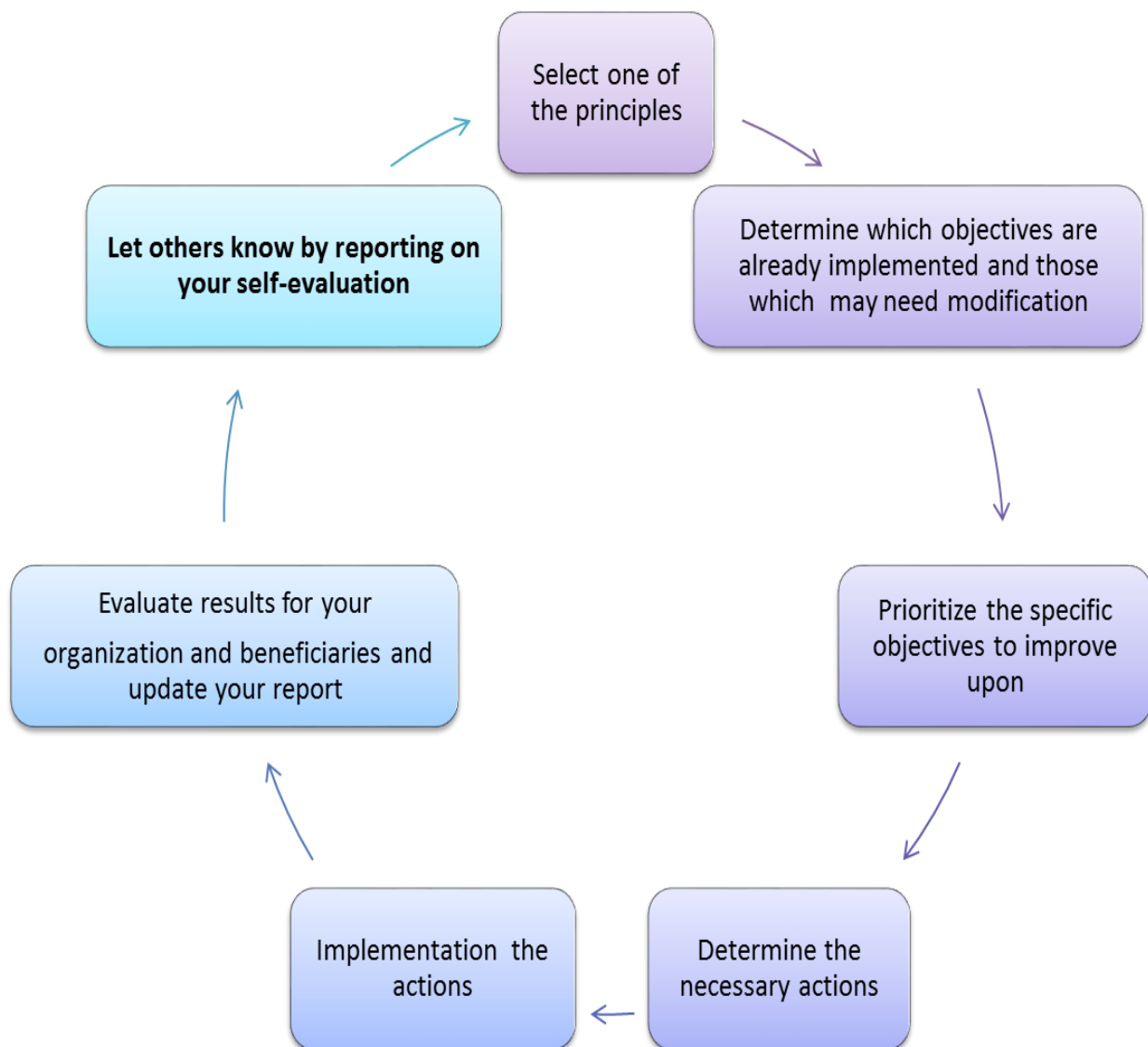


final\_istanbul\_cso\_  
development\_effect

(Double Click on the Icon to view the toolkit for advocacy)

The NGO Forum is providing these as well as some additional training materials in this guide and a tool for tracking and reporting on the implementation process. All CSO staff should familiarize themselves with this guide and ensure that their projects take the Istanbul Principles into account. CSOs should review their existing standards and policies against the Istanbul Principles to help them develop the capacity of CSO workers and their organizations as well as beneficiary communities.

### *The Implementation Process*



To enhance the participants understanding of the implementation process, the participants were put in two groups. They were required to choose a coalition or a CSO and analyze it as per the Istanbul principles and then make a presentation on the implementation process.

The process was a success and as observed from the presentations, the participants grasped the process and how it works.

### **ON CSO EFFECTIVENESS:**

- ✓ Mr. Nicholas Ngigi from Plan International explained that CSOs need to hold the government accountable for developmental aid donated to the government. However, he insisted that we need to keep in mind that the government will require the same of the CSOS
- ✓ Jennifer Supported Nicholas' statement and gave an example of the Kenyan coalition. They approached the government as a coalition and the government demanded to know what the coalition has been doing.
- ✓ Mr. Akuei from the South Sudan Child Rights Coalition said that the reasons why projects fail include lack of involvement of the community in the initial planning process.
- ✓ Dr. Karambizi from Rwanda Child Rights Coalition (Umwana Ku Isonga) explained that another reason why CSOs projects are unsuccessful is because of corruption.

### **A Focus on Results**

- ✓ CSOs should plan their work to ensure that all stakeholders are involved.
- ✓ CSOs should learn to work with the government. CSOs should avoid antagonizing the government institutions.
- ✓ The partnership will thrive based on two principles: Openness and Accountability.

## APPENDIX 1: RESOLUTIONS

### First Resolution: Capacity Assessment for National Coalitions

The dates for the capacity Assessment for different coalitions were set a tabulated below:

	COALITION	TIMELINE	COMMENTS
1.	Rwanda	11 <sup>th</sup> or 12 <sup>th</sup> of July.	
2.	Burundi	Combine with Rwanda	Due to the situation in Burundi, Francine suggested taking the Assessment for Burundi
3.	Madagascar	30 <sup>th</sup> June	
4.	Kenya	July	Specific date to be confirmed
5.	South Sudan	24 <sup>th</sup> June	
6.	Tanzania		TBC
7.	Uganda		TBC
8.	Sudan		TBC

- ✓ It was resolved that the coordinator and the secretariat will conduct the capacity assessment.
- ✓ Data collection will be completed by the end of July 2016.
- ✓ Coalitions will have the responsibility of mobilizing the members to participate in the assessment.
- ✓ The Secretariat will be expected to cover the costs for the said meetings.
- ✓ The final capacity assessment report will be available two weeks after the Capacity assessment data collection exercise has been completed

### Second Resolution: EACRN Advocacy Strategy

- ✓ The strategic framework and advocacy strategy should be completed before October 2016.
- ✓ A suitable consultant to carry out the process should be identified through a competitive process by July 2016.

### Third Resolution: Alternative Report for Burundi

- ✓ The process should commence immediately since it is only three months to the tentative date for submission of the report.

- ✓ The Secretariat will have a concept note ready by 17<sup>th</sup> June and circulate it to Save the Children-ESARO and Plan RESA.
- ✓ The Burundi Child Rights Coalition was tasked with mobilizing CSOs for the exercise.

#### **Fourth Resolution: Communication**

To facilitate ease in communication it was agreed that we should have at least 4 people per coalition in the mailing list.

Coalitions are required to update the secretariat with emails and phone numbers of at least 4 people from the coalition.

The secretariat will form a WhatsApp group for the management committee and the coalition members.

#### **Fifth Resolution: CSO Forum**

It was noted that the CSO Forum is not being utilized maximally by the EACRN members. It was therefore agreed that ten CSOs from the network should participate in the November CSO forum. The said CSOs will be funded to participate in the forum. The secretariat will share the information on time about Participation in the CSO Forum to facilitate preparations for participation.

#### **Sixth Resolution: The Third Annual General Meeting**

**Date:** 10-15<sup>th</sup> October 2016

**Venue:** Antananarivo, Madagascar

**Funding:** Confirmed Funding from Save the Children and PLAN International.

- ✓ It was resolved that there is need to make the reservations in time to avoid being disappointed.
- ✓ Participants for the AGM were urged to be cooperative in order to make it easier for the secretariat to plan for the AGM effectively.
- ✓ Preparations and planning for the AGM should be complete at **least one month** in advance.



## **APPENDIX 2: CONCEPT NOTE**

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### **Concept Note**

**Eastern Africa Child Rights Network (EACRN) Management Committee  
Meeting and Training on CSO Effectiveness**

**Dates: Monday 6<sup>th</sup> June to Friday 10<sup>th</sup> June 2016**

**Venue: Nairobi, Kenya**

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## **1. About the Eastern Africa Child Rights Network (EACRN)**

The Eastern Africa Child Rights Network (EACRN) was established in March, 2014 to coordinate efforts by Civil Society Organizations in Eastern Africa in advocating for child rights. Presently, the network's membership constitutes of national child rights coalitions from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Madagascar, Burundi and South Sudan. Ethiopia, despite not having a national child rights coalition is a member of the network. The network's mandate is to implement programmes that are focused on the realization of child rights as contained in the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC) and the United Nations Convention on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (UNCRC). The objective EACRN is to accelerate progress in advocacy around child rights by national coalitions within a smaller context that will then be fed in to the processes of the Eastern Africa regional network. The advancement of the child rights agenda through the EACRN is to be achieved through engagement with governments, regional bodies and other stakeholders working around children issues both nationally, regionally and internationally. This, the network seeks to achieve through capacity building of national CSO coalitions and promoting information sharing among network members.

## **2. The EACRN Management Committee Meeting**

Since its establishment, the EACRN has held one conference and two General Assembly Meetings. The first conference was held in March 2014 in Nairobi, Kenya for purposes of establishing the network. The second conference (which was the 1<sup>st</sup> AGM for the network) was held in October 2014 in Kigali, Rwanda to consolidate the network for effective functioning. The 2<sup>nd</sup> Annual General Assembly was held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in September 2015.

During the second EACRN AGM, various resolutions and documents were adopted by the delegates to make the network functional including; i) The EACRN Constitution ii) Rules of procedure iii) Fundraising strategy iv) Terms of Reference for the hosting Organization. Also agreed during the 2<sup>nd</sup> EACRN general assembly was the need for holding of Management Committee meetings twice a year to take stock of the progress made by the network, plan for and approve network activities.

It is against this backdrop that the EACRN Management Committee meeting is being organized. With the networks management structure fully functional, and the network enhancing actual child rights advocacy by member coalitions, the EACRN Management Committee meeting will therefore be a platform for;

- (vii) The Secretariat to report to the Management Committee on how it has delivered on its mandate to date. It will be a platform for the management committee to discuss the 2016-2018 activity plans for the network and adopt resolutions to facilitate the various activities in the work-plan.
- (viii) Discussion on the planned capacity assessment among network members including scheduling of data collection.
- (ix) Discuss the proposed terms of reference for the development of a strategic framework for the EACRN.
- (x) Discuss the proposed terms of reference for the development of a regional advocacy strategy for the EACRN.
- (xi) Discussion on various advocacy initiatives being conducted by member coalitions, and assistance to various national coalitions in conducting child rights monitoring and advocacy.
- (xii) Discussion on challenges affecting the network and how to mitigate the same

In addition to the Management Committee meeting, member coalitions will be trained on CSO effectiveness, including how to better enhance their corporate governance in reference to the Istanbul principles, as well as the relevance and application of SDGs in our work. The training will be conducted in view of the fact that the objective of the EACRN is to accelerate child rights advocacy. In this regard, CSOs capacity strengthening in advocacy and corporate governance is paramount in realizing this goal.

### **3. Objectives of the Management Committee meeting and training on CSO effectiveness**

The objectives of this meeting are;

- (iv) To enhance the effectiveness of the EACRN through discussion and adoption of various resolutions as contained in the meeting agenda.
- (v) To plan and schedule EACRN activities for this year (2016).
- (vi) Training on Development Effectiveness for member coalitions, the Istanbul Principles as well as corporate governance to enhance CSO effectiveness in the region.

### **4. Expected Outcomes**

The expected outcomes from the second EACRN training and General Assembly will be;

- (v) The adoption of various resolutions on the management and work-plan of the EACRN.
- (vi) Agreement on the way forward in the development of EACRN strategic framework and regional advocacy strategy.
- (vii) Agreement on the way forward in carrying out the national coalitions capacity assessment exercise.
- (viii) Enhanced capacity of EACRN members to undertake child rights advocacy through training on CSO effectiveness.

### **5. Proposed meeting dates and venue**

The proposed dates of the management committee meeting and CSO effectiveness training are **Tuesday 7<sup>th</sup> June 2016 to Friday, 10<sup>th</sup> June 2016**. The meeting and training will be held in Nairobi, Kenya, at the Eastland Hotel.

### **6. Participants**

The meeting will primarily bring together representatives from the following coalitions: Tanzania Child Rights Forum (TCRF), Rwanda Child Rights Coalition (*Umwana Ku Isonga*), Burundi Child Rights

Coalition, Madagascar Child Rights Coalition, Child Rights Civil Society Coalition-South Sudan, and the Sudanese Child Rights Forum.

National partners to the network the network such as the Reality of Aid Africa (ROA), THE African Youth Trust (AYT), the Child Agenda Forum (CAF) will also be present.

International NGOs to be represented in the meeting include PLAN International (Region of Eastern and Southern Africa) and Save the Children International (East Africa Regional Office).

## **7. Methodology**

Management Committee meeting discussions will be moderated by the meeting facilitator (EACRN Coordinator). The training on CSO effectiveness will be facilitated by various practitioners drawn from the network as well as strategic partners.

## APPENDIX 2: PROGRAMME

**Monday 6<sup>th</sup> June 2016**

TIME	ACTIVITY	PARTICIPANTS	FACILITATOR
1500-2000hrs	Arrival of Management Committee Members	Management Committee Members	Regional Coordinator, EACRN

**DAY 1: Tuesday 7<sup>th</sup> June 2016**

**Theme of the day: Reflection and progress**

TIME	ACTIVITY	PARTICIPANTS	FACILITATOR
0830-0900hrs	Registration	All EACRN Management Committee Members	Regional Coordinator, EACRN
0900-0930hrs	Opening Introductions and welcome remarks	All EACRN Management Committee Members	Regional Coordinator, EACRN Chairman, EACRN Management Committee Save the Children International Plan International
0930-1000hrs	Meeting objectives	All EACRN Management Committee members	EACRN Coordinator
1000-1030hrs	<b>TEA BREAK</b>		
1030-1100hrs	Brief on the progress of the EACRN	All EACRN Management Committee Members	Regional Coordinator, EACRN
1100-1200hrs	Agenda items to be discussed; • EACRN 2016 – 2018 work-plan	All EACRN Management Committee Members	Secretariat Chairman, EACRN Management Committee

	<p>(planned activity overview)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feedback from management committee members on planned activities.</li> </ul>		
1200-1300hrs	<p>Agenda items to be discussed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity assessment of national coalitions</li> <li>• ToR for the development of the EACRN strategic framework</li> </ul>		Secretariat
1300-1400hrs	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>		
1400-1500hrs	<p>Agenda items to be discussed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ToR for the development of the EACRN regional advocacy strategy</li> <li>• Development of the alternative report for Burundi.</li> <li>• Development of Rwanda advocacy charter</li> </ul>	All EACRN Management Committee Members	Secretariat Chairman, EACRN Management Committee
1500-1600hrs	<p>Agenda items to be discussed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement of EACRN members with the ACERWC, CRC, UPR and AchPR (including</li> </ul>	All EACRN Management Committee Members	Secretariat Chairman, EACRN Management Committee

	participation in the CSO forum) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presentation and discussion of situation of child rights in Burundi.</li> </ul>		
1600-1630hrs	<b>TEA BREAK</b>		
1630-1700hrs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AOB</li> <li>• Adoption of resolutions by EACRN management committee members.</li> </ul>	All EACRN Management Committee Members	Secretariat Chairman, EACRN Management Committee
1200 –2000hrs	Arrival of representatives of member coalitions	All EACRN Member coalition representatives	Regional Coordinator, EACRN

## Day 2: Wednesday 8<sup>th</sup> June 2016

### Theme of the day: CSO and Development effectiveness; what's out there?

TIME	ACTIVITY	PARTICIPANTS	FACILITATOR
0800-0830hrs	Registration of members	All EACRN members	EACRN Coordinator
0830-0900hrs	Introductions, welcome remarks and training objectives	All EACRN members	EACRN Coordinator
0900-1000hrs	Introduction to development effectiveness and CSO effectiveness	All EACRN members	TBC
1000-1030hrs	<b>TEA BREAK</b>		
1030-1300hrs	This session will cover the following: -Development effectiveness and child rights -Busan Principles -Social accountability	All EACRN members	TBC



<b>1300-1400hrs</b>	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>		
1400-1600hrs	Contd.....  -Development effectiveness and child rights  -Busan Principles  -Social accountability	All EACRN members	TBC
1600-1630hrs	<b>TEA BREAK</b>		
1630-1700hrs	Relevance of development effectiveness on our work	All EACRN members	EACRN Coordinator

**Day 3: Thursday 9<sup>th</sup> June 2016**

**Theme of the day: Looking Inward; enhanced corporate governance**

<b>TIME</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>FACILITATOR</b>
0800-0830hrs	Arrival and registration of members	All EACRN members	EACRN secretariat
0830-0900hrs	Recap of previous day	All EACRN members	TBC
0900-1030hrs	<p>The Istanbul Principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to the Istanbul principles.</li> <li>• Relevance of the Istanbul principles.</li> <li>• Application of the Istanbul principles in our organizations.</li> <li>• Monitoring, evaluation and learning.</li> </ul>	All EACRN members	TBC

1000-1030hrs	<b>TEA BREAK</b>		
1030-1300hrs	Contd..... The Istanbul Principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to the Istanbul principles.</li> <li>• Relevance of the Istanbul principles.</li> <li>• Application of the Istanbul principles in our organizations.</li> </ul> Monitoring, evaluation and learning.	All EACRN members	TBC
1300-1400hrs	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>		
1400-1600hrs	SDGs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An introduction</li> <li>• Goals and specific targets</li> <li>• Child rights advocacy initiatives incorporating SDGs</li> </ul>	All EACRN members	TBC
1600-1630hrs	<b>BREAK</b>		
1630-1700hrs	Plenary discussions	All EACRN members	EACRN coordinator
1700-1730hrs	Official workshop closure	All EACRN members	EACRN chairman

#### Day 4: Friday 10<sup>th</sup> June 2016

TIME	ACTIVITY	PARTICIPANTS	FACILITATOR
0600-1300hrs	Departure	All EACRN members	EACRN secretariat

## APPENDIX 3: PARTICIPANTS LIST

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## APPENDIX FIVE: SDGS IN CHILDIRN

Tabulated below are the 17 SDGs translated into a child's language.

SDG	SDG IN CHILDREN
Ending poverty in all forms everywhere.	<i>Mama says that no one was born poor, so no one should live poor.</i>
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	<i>I hate being hungry, I cannot play or go school. Please show mommy how to get food every day.</i>
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages.	<i>Being sick sucks, makes my mommy sad, my daddy broke and my siblings can't play. Please make us get to hospital easily, let the hospitals have many and nice doctors who smile and have good medicine which is cheap.</i>
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	<i>Going to school does not only give me skills, but gives me an opportunity to be the better me. Get me to O level and I will not disappoint you</i>
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	<i>Mama says that being a girl means that God took more time to make me, thus I am strong, clever and able to do much more than you think, please give me a chance.</i>
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation	<i>Mama says that "Water is life, don't waste it". A toilet is not a luxury but a necessity help me get one.</i>
Ensure access to affordable reliable and modern energy for all	<i>It is not fun to look for fire wood or light up a charcoal stove, the smoke I hear causes my brain not function properly. I really need to study at night and finish my homework before morning, so please can you get me some light.</i>
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	<i>Mama says that she wished everyone had something to do to get some money and it should not hurt them, I don't know what that means but I agree with Mama.</i>
Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.	<i>Don't buy cheap things that will break tomorrow- Mama, please don't build things (roads, bridges, buildings) that will break tomorrow. I want to tell my grandchildren "I was there when they built that".</i>
Reduce inequality within and among countries	<i>- I did not choose the color of my skin, my tribe or nationality. Mama told me I should tell bullies that, I may not be like you but am special and unique in my own way, so please respect and accept me the way I am. There is only one race, <b>the human race</b></i>
Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	<i>I live in the city, I want to walk and play, I want stay late without being mugged or kidnapped, I want a big house enough for all siblings and I want to feel safe.</i>

Responsible consumption and production	<i>Wastefulness is a bad thing, so as Mama says "Your eyes should not be bigger than your stomach" and if you have more than enough, please share, remember sharing is caring.</i>
Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	<i>We all live on earth; Mama says "leave the place better than you found it" so why don't we leave Earth better than we found it.</i>
Life below water	<i>Don't disturb the fish and clean up their homes, no one likes to live in a dirty house.</i>
Life on the land	<i>Mama says tree gives us rain and cleans up the air, Please Stop cutting trees, leave the rivers alone, we need them.</i>
Peace, Justice and strong institutions	<i>Mama always says that fighting is bad, so stop fighting and remember we are all members of the same family.</i>
Partnerships for goals	<i>Mama says a three legged stool is strong, but ours stool has four that means it is much stronger.</i>

**ATTRIBUTED TO JENNIFER KABERI**

**COORDINATOR, CHILD AGENDA FORUM IN KENYA**

## APPENDIX SIX: RELEVANT DOCUMENTS; CSO EFFECTIVENESS TRAINING

Attached here are the documents used for the CSO effectiveness training. Also attached is the second Annual General meeting report.

Kindly double click on the Icon to open the document and then proceed to save it.



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DEVELOPMENT EFPE



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