

Child Protection Action Summit 2008

Learning Points from Day I

- Clear definition of child protection.

- Identification of best practices and guidelines:
 - Tools that have inter-agency buy-in.
 - Links between emergency and development programs
 - Potentials of educational set-ups
 - Mainstreaming child protection in all programs.
 - Child protection programs to address also the needs of local populations
 - ‘Bridging the gap between principles and practices’
 - Child protection policies in organizations.

■ Evidence based solutions:

- Prevalence rates
- Clear and agreed standards of different protection ‘categories’
- Developing indicators of progress and measuring impacts
- Understanding direct and indirect impacts of armed conflict on children.
- Developing indicators of progress and measuring impacts
- Children who are perpetrators of violence
- Utilizing local knowledge (‘home-grown solutions’)
- Listening to the voices of children

■ Building the capacity of children:

- Empowering children
- Idleness of children in crisis situations
- Participation of children

■ Resource gaps

- Protection programs are under-funded.
- More data required about the level of funding.

■ National child protection systems:

- Advocate for monitoring and reporting mechanisms to be developed
- Children in conflict with the law in war affected countries
- Strengthen political will through building local capacity
- Emphasis on legal obligations of parties in conflicts
- Child protection as an entry point to peace making.
- Advocacy against attacks on schools and educational facilities

■ Working in partnerships

- Interagency and inter-country learning

■ Recovery and reintegration:

- Steps to promote Populations who lived in conflict for long periods to live in a normal situation
- Addressing those whose powers are undermined by reintegration activities.