



**REPORT ON  
THE INTEGRATED  
CHILD PROTECTION  
NETWORK OF  
SURINAME  
IKBeN**



**March 8<sup>th</sup>, 2018**

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**REPORT ON THE  
INTEGRATED CHILD PROTECTION  
NETWORK OF SURINAME  
IKBeN**



**PART I: Draft Operational Handbook**

**Page 7**

**PART II: Short and Medium-Term Priorities**

**Page 25**

**DEEL III: IKBeN Children's Workshop**

**Page 35**



## Introduction and Summary

On February 7 -8, 2018 child protection stakeholders from across Suriname participated in a workshop in Paramaribo to launch and establish the initial operating framework and priorities for the Integrated Child Protection Network of Suriname, also known by the acronym IKBēN (“I Am” in the Dutch language). What follows in this report are the results of this workshop and other related resources.

Part One of this report is draft content for an Operational Handbook that the workshop participants agreed to as the initial operating framework. The next steps in this process are for the newly formed IKBēN Technical Committee review the draft, edit for any changes and then produce the handbook for distribution to the network. It is suggested the handbook be a “living document” – in other words, be reviewed regularly and brought up to date with necessary changes in the operating framework. It should be available online at an IKBēN website, but also in a hardcopy format in which the pages are easily replaceable. Other suggestions include having the handbook be small and easy to carry and durable, and made more interesting with pictures and illustrations.

Part Two of this report is a summary and analysis of input received from workshop participants on potential short and medium-term priorities for IKBēN. This input can then be considered by Technical Committee of IKBēN for the process of finalizing after input of the IKBēN Commission and input from children.

Part Three is a concept paper on for a children’s event as follow-up to the February 7-8 workshop. The purpose of this second workshop is to solicit input from children on key aspects of IKBēN operations and priorities before they are finalized, while also facilitating children’s perspectives on their own roles and responsibilities in child protection.

As the materials for both the adult and children’s workshops are

concluded, the IKBeN Secretariat should finalize follow-up resources such as summarizing the proceedings, participant lists and contact information, the Focal Persons sworn in as IKBeN members by the First Lady of Suriname and the members of the Technical Committee. It is also recommended the IKBeN Commission be convened before mid-year 2018 to verify the short and medium-term priorities for IKBeN as recommended by the Technical Committee.

I am very appreciative of the efforts of so many in consultancy of IKBeN development. Leadership and technical experts in the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing and the Ministry of Justice and Police were instrumental setting up the preparatory and information gathering processes at national and subnational levels leading up to the February IKBeN workshop. Representatives from non-governmental organizations were inspirational in providing their insights. I was also able to meet with child protection stakeholders in local Surinamese communities, including children, parents and community leaders at the front lines of child protection. Ultimately it is these individuals that IKBeN must support and be accountable to. Finally, without UNICEF's support and commitment to intersectoral collaboration this initiative would not be possible.

With respect and appreciation to all in these proceedings,  
Gary N. Gamer, Consultant





De Regering van de Republiek van Suriname



HET INTEGRAAL KINDERBESCHERMINGSNETWERK  
VOOR EEN OPTIMALE BESCHERMING VAN ONZE KINDEREN



Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en  
Volkshuisvesting

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- ◊ HET VOORKOMEN VAN GEWELD, MISBRUIK, VERWAARLOZING EN EXPLOITATIE VAN KINDEREN
  - ◊ HET GARANDEREN VAN DE SOCIALE RECHTEN VAN ALLE KINDEREN
  - ◊ HET GARANDEREN VAN TOEGANG TOT DE JUISTE DIENSTEN VOOR ALLE KINDEREN

PARAMARIBO, 20 NOVEMBER 2017

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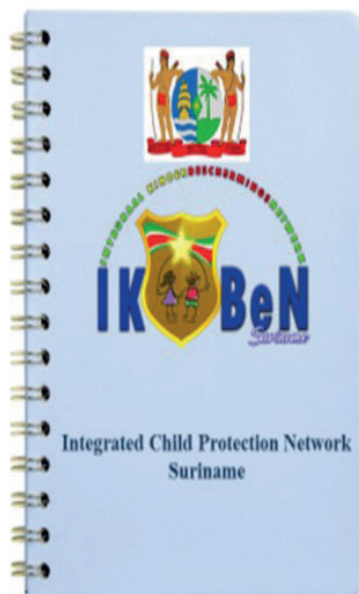
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# PART ONE

## Operational Handbook



Draft Content for Handbook Developed from IKBeN Workshop February 7-8, 2018  
Gary N. Gamer, Consultant  for every child



# Table of Contents of the Operational Handbook

	<i>Page number</i>
<b>Introduction and Summary</b>	5
<b>Background</b>	11
<b>Purpose of IKBeN</b>	14
<b>IKBeN Vision, Mission, Strategic Goal and Objectives</b>	15
<b>Guiding Principles for IKBeN</b>	15
<b>IKBeN Structures and Groups</b>	16
<b>IKBeN Operational Procedures</b>	18
<b>IKBEN Focal Persons: Their Roles and Responsibilities</b>	18
<b>IKBEN Commission</b>	20
<b>IKBEN Technical Committee</b>	20
<b>IKBEN Secretariat</b>	22
<b>UNICEF</b>	23
<b>Other IKBeN Operational and Decision-Making Clarifications and Procedures</b>	23
<b>Roles and Responsibilities of Children</b>	23
<b>Resources</b>	24



## Background

Child protection is preventing and responding to abuse, violence, neglect and exploitation of children. It is the legal responsibility of the Government of Suriname to lead the country in protecting children and the moral responsibility of civil society advocate for and support in this process.

The protection issues facing children in Suriname and other countries in the world are many. The children experience violence in their homes, communities and schools – including violence as a form of punishment. Sexual abuse is another serious child protection concern. This comes in many forms: early marriage, rape and exposure to inappropriate imagery through the internet. Neglect means children are seriously affected by the inability of caregivers and parents to provide for their basic needs, such as food, health care, shelter and safety. Exploitation includes hardship and robbing of children of their youth through labor, trafficking and other forced illegal and inappropriate activities for children.

Suriname is a party to the United Nation’s Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and therefore the Government “shall take all appropriate measures to ensure that the child is protected against all forms of discrimination or punishment on the basis of the status, activities, expressed opinions, or beliefs of the child’s parents, legal guardians, or family members.” This legal requirement is found in Article 2 of the CRC.

Furthermore, in Article 19, the Government 1) “shall take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child; and 2) Such protective measures should, as appropriate, include effective procedures for the establishment of social programmes to provide necessary support for the child and for those who have the care of the child, as well as for other forms of prevention and for identification, reporting, referral, investigation, treatment and follow-up of instances of child maltreatment described heretofore, and, as appropriate, for judicial involvement.”

The Government of Suriname cannot adequately protect children without the active participation of civil society including friends, neighbors, religious organizations, businesses and other social groupings and places that people come together.

It is an internationally recognized best practice for government agencies and civil society to coordinate their efforts to protect children. This is because when children face situations of abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation there are nearly always multiple sources of support required for the wellbeing of children. For example, this support ranges from mental and physical health, to having supportive care givers in families or in shelters, to legal assistance.

The Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Response (2014) is the most comprehensive best practice resource produced by the world's leading child protection agencies and networks. The very first standard in its first of 26 categories of standards says, "Relevant and responsible authorities, humanitarian agencies and civil society organization and representatives of affected populations coordinate their child protection efforts to ensure full, efficient and timely response."

The response, first and foremost, must ensure a child is protected in an emergency situation. Very importantly, a responsible society needs to continuously work together in reducing the need for emergency responses by lowering the risks and vulnerabilities that cause emergencies and other protection problems faced by children in Suriname.

It is the government's responsibility to lead this process. This leadership then provides civil society, both children and adults, the confidence that their involvement will have value and do no harm to children nor those who get involved in protection issues – including acting responsibly in reporting wrongful acts put upon children.

**"In spite of existing collaboration between the various agencies, Suriname lacks an inter-ministerial framework that incorporates prevention and response interventions into one integrated approach."**

*- From the Situational Analysis of Children and Women, Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing, UNICEF September 2016*

Suriname's Inter-sectoral Child Protection Network (IKBeN) has its origins in a November 2016 meeting of high level officials from all relevant government sectors involved in child protection. This meeting more clearly identified the need for national collaboration across government and civil society sectors – at both national and community levels across Suriname. (See the resource section of this Operations Booklet for gaining access to the report from this conference and all other resources mentioned hereafter).

One year later, these same parties committed to a pledge recognized at the highest levels of leadership in the country. The **IKBeN pledge** with 18 signatories' states:

*We commit ourselves for optimal development of our most valuable natural resource,*

*OUR CHILDREN.... Our Aims are:*

*Children in the city, districts and interior must have an optimal protection and care;*

*Prevention of children from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation; Guarantee the social rights of every child; and Guarantee access to right services for every child.*

The Pledge identifies the diverse geographic diversity where child protection collaboration needs to occur, and that the quality of protection is uncompromising: it must be optimal. It recognizes the importance of prevention while using the global definition of protection from violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation.

The Pledge is based on the rights of every child – both for social purposes in relationships with others – their peers and adults who inevitably have greater power than children - and in accessing appropriate services. This means not every child in a child protection situation shall receive the same service. Each child finds themselves in a slightly or significantly

Coordination is a **process** to improve humanitarian response. **It is not a goal.**

Coordination should be designed to add value for **prevention** of risk and vulnerability and a **better quality of response**. This includes timely responses and improvement in the wellbeing of beneficiaries.

different situation from each other and the service response must meet their individual and specific set of needs.

As a follow-up to the Pledge, individuals were nominated to serve as “focal persons” to lead the process of child protection coordination in Suriname. These and other individuals come together for an inaugural workshop in February of 2018 led by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing and supported through UNICEF. These persons discussed how IKBēN should operate, its structures and identified possible short and medium-term priorities for the network. The Honorable First Lady of Suriname confirmed this process by swearing in the Focal Persons.

This Operational Handbook serves as the initial and official framework for IKBēN as it works together to protect the children of Suriname while strengthening families, communities and institutions of the country in this process.

## **Purpose of IKBēN**

Effective inter-sectoral collaboration and coordination in child protection has the following benefits:

- Planning can strategically target limited resources to where they are most needed;
- Efficiency can also be improved by sometimes avoiding duplication;
- Coordinated multi-disciplinary services to vulnerable children and families provides a holistic approach to the variety of needs children and families usually have and therefore better results in wellbeing; and
- Collaboration does not necessarily mean less work for service providers. However, collaborative teamwork often is more satisfying and less stressful for people working in challenging, sometimes traumatic situations.

## **IKBēN Vision, Mission, Strategic goal and Objectives**

The IKBēN Pledge provides a foundation from which to build the guiding statements of why the network exists, what it strives for and the core action purpose of the network. The vision, mission, strategic goal and objectives as defined below guide all the activities of IKBēN.

## Vision

*Children are growing up in safe and nurturing environments for them to reach their full potential.*

Vision is the big picture of why a network exists.

## Mission

*Plan for and coordinate an integrated child protection system in the best interest of children.*

Mission is the core purpose of IKBeN in the form of an action statement.

## Strategic Goal

*Integrated, multi-disciplinary services and support from government and civil society are responsive to children and families by preventing abuse, violence, neglect and exploitation and supporting victims to improve their wellbeing.*

A Strategic Goal is what is achieved by the network, for whom, and how this is done.

## IKBeN Objectives<sup>1</sup>

1. *Share information* on initiatives undertaken by IKBeN members and more generally on child protection issues and best practices;
2. Plan, *develop strategies and coordinate service systems* to strengthen an integrated child protection system emphasizing multi-disciplinary child protection services;
3. Identify needs, develop strategies and *plan for child protection training and capacity-building* for an integrated child protection system;
4. Inform, advise and make recommendations to *strengthen the policy and legal framework* for child protection;
5. Receive and *support child protection cases* facing challenges or obstacles in getting resolved at other levels in the child protection system; and
6. Coordinate *reporting, monitoring and evaluation* of the child protection system in Suriname.

## Guiding Principles for IKBeN

The following Guiding Principles are consistent with child protection best practices and standards for child protection working groups globally:

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<sup>1</sup> IKBeN Objectives are informed by Child Protection Working Groups and Clusters in a variety of countries: for example, Turkey, Uganda, Philippines

1. ***Multi-disciplinary and inter-sectoral system-based approaches*** safeguard the wellbeing of vulnerable children and families;
2. Child protection support systems are tailored to ***meet the specific individual case needs*** of at risk children and families;
3. ***Transparency*** with information is shared among IKBeN members about child protection activities, initiatives and resources;
4. ***Accountability*** in commitments to and among IKBeN focal persons and child protection stakeholders, including children in need of protection and their families;
5. ***Inclusivity*** of government and civil society sectoral representation in IKBeN activities - including recognition ***and respect*** for the diversity of roles, responsibilities and support needed in these sectors for child protection system development and coordination;
6. ***Participatory processes*** ensure input, buy-in and ownership of relevant IKBeN impact sectors and population groups – including children and youth, women, people with disabilities and other groups of people with special child protection vulnerabilities;
7. ***National and subnational approaches*** to child protection capacity-building and coordination including approaches taking into consideration local contexts;
8. Conformity to ***the laws and regulations of Suriname*** and supporting their strengthening and application in the ***best interest of the child*** consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and global best practices in child protection;
9. ***Sustainable approaches*** in child protection system development and coordination to minimize dependency on outside sources of support and better ensure stable and strong institutions over the long-term to protect children and support vulnerable families; and
10. ***Institutional and sectoral neutrality in leadership positions and functions of IKBeN***, including chairing and facilitating committees, working groups and the Commission.

## **IKBeN Structures and Groups**

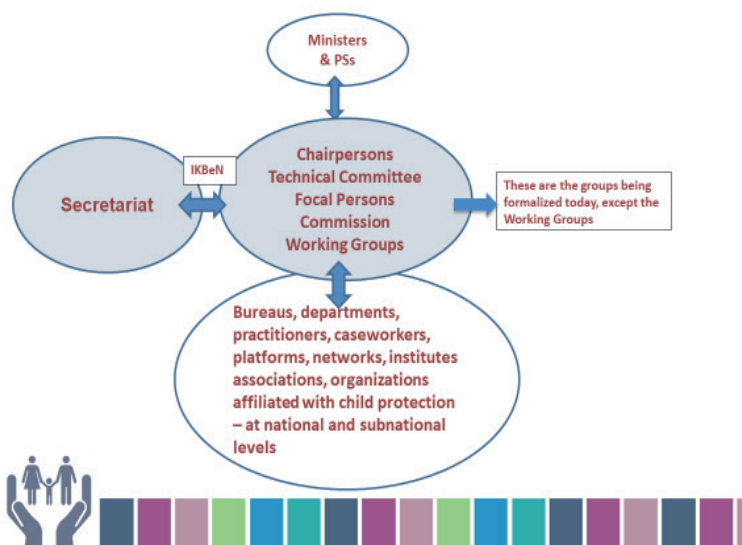
The network is composed of ministries and departments across sectors and civil society groups, including non-governmental organizations, that

have important roles in child protection.

Under the principles of inclusivity, national and subnational approaches and those that are participatory, the IKBēN structures are open to involvement of community-based groups, platforms or other networks, research institutions and others.

A diagram of the initial IKBēN structures is seen below as created in the network's founding workshop.

## IKBēN Structure and Groups



The formal structures are shaded in blue. The IKBēN Secretariat sits in the Child Rights Bureau of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing. The Secretariat supports the Chairpersons of IKBēN who lead the Technical Committee and facilitate the broader Commission of IKBēN.

Focal Persons to IKBēN are appointed by relevant child protection sectors. All Focal Persons sit on the Commission and can be appointed to the Technical Committee and Working Groups of IKBēN.

The founding Co-Chairpersons of IKBēN are the Permanent Secretaries of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing and the Ministry of Justice and Police – two of the core child protection ministries in government.

With their government leadership position, they have access to their own Ministers and Permanent Secretaries of other ministries to ensure the top leadership in government is engaged as needed in IKBēN priorities.

## IKBeN Operational Procedures

### IKBeN Focal Persons: Their Roles and Responsibilities

IKBeN Focal Persons are considered the membership of IKBēN. Together they form the IKBēN Commission. Focal Persons represent and engage the specific sector to which they are appointed from and other institutions and groupings of people they often relate to. The founding Focal Persons of IKBēN were sworn in by the Honorable First Lady of Suriname. New Focal Person members in the future will be sworn in by one or both Co-Chairs of IKBēN.

An IKBēN Focal Person must:

- Be a **key stakeholder in child protection**. This means the position or standing they have in the sector, institution or grouping they represent has strong relevancy to child protection – enough so that they have significant incentive to participate and contribute to IKBēN;
- Agree with and sign the **IKBeN Pledge**;
- Be **appointed by an authorized entity** in the sector, institution or grouping they represent, such as:
  - Minister/Permanent Secretary of Government;
  - Association or network of Civil Society; or
  - Executive Director or Chairperson of Board of Directors of NGO/CSO

Their roles and responsibilities of Focal Persons are:<sup>2</sup>

1. Professional and personal **commitment** to IKBēN's vision, mission, strategic goal, objectives and principles – particularly inter-sectoral collaboration and coordination in child protection;
2. Demonstrated **understanding of IKBēN** and its structures, operations, priorities and roles and responsibilities;

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<sup>2</sup> The Focal Point roles and responsibilities are informed, in part, by Cluster Coordination Guidance for Country Offices, UNICEF 2015 found at:

<http://cpwg.net/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2015/05/Cluster-Guidance-Eng-5-June.pdf>

3. Regular **attendance** at IKBEN-related meetings and events;
4. Having a **back-up focal person** who is fully briefed on IKBEN, and is willing and able to participate if the Focal Person cannot attend meetings or fulfill roles and responsibilities;
5. **Actively participate** in IKBEN activities to ensure accountability to IKBEN members and children in need of protection and their families, consistent with the mandate of the institution/sector (I/S) being represented by the Focal Person;
6. **Follow-up on agreed-to tasks** for Focal Persons within set time frames;
7. Have ready and effective **access to senior leaders** and necessary decision-makers in the Focal Person I/S to enable IKBEN to achieve results in its priorities;
8. **Fully represent IKBEN** in the Focal Person I/S, including:
  - Informing relevant leaders, bureaus/departments and organizations;
  - Providing feedback from relevant leaders, bureaus and organizations;
  - Mobilizing human resources for IKBEN-related capacity building and events;
  - Sharing information about child protection best practices and activities; and
  - Bringing child protection system issues and challenges to IKBEN for consideration;
9. **Participation in IKBEN working groups** as needed, subject to capacity and mandate of Focal Person I/S;
10. **Undertake advocacy** on behalf of child protection cases issues within the I/S of the Focal Person as needed to improve the wellbeing of children and supportive families; and
11. **Disseminate IKBEN information and messaging** including ensuring up-to-date contact point lists for individuals and entities in your I/S for IKBEN newsletter and other resources.

## **IKBeN Commission**

The Commission is composed of all IKBeN Focal Persons and facilitated through IKBeN's Co-Chairs and supported by the Secretariat. The main functions of the Commission, in addition to fulfilling Focal Person roles and responsibilities, are:

- Meet at least twice a year in all day events as the IKBeN Commission. This will include participation in an IKBeN intersectoral capacity-building and training event and at least one annual meeting. The annual meeting will review, solicit input and confirm IKBeN progress in meeting and setting priorities and strategies. This includes identification of actions Focal Persons and the I/S they represent are requested to perform;
- As necessary review and approve changes to the membership, founding framework and operations of IKBeN as represented by this Operational Handbook and as recommended by the Technical Committee of IKBeN;
- Be willing to participate in working groups of IKBeN by either volunteering for such groups or appointment by the Co-Chairs of IKBeN, as approved as needed by necessary the authorities of the I/S that the Focal Person represents; and
- Strive for consensus in decision-making by Commission. Failing this, when the Co-Chairs so determine a vote by Focal Persons shall decide a subject of debate, approval is necessary by at least two-thirds of Focal Persons at the annual meeting or another event in which participation of all Focal Persons is requested.

The optimal size of IKBeN is between 30 – 35 Focal Person members. The membership of the Commission as Focal Persons to IKBeN is confirmed each year at the annual meeting based, at least in part, on the accountability framework developed to evaluate Focal Person participation and full filling their roles and responsibilities.

## **IKBeN Technical Committee**

The operational coordinating body for IKBeN is the Technical Committee and, as such, it is most closely accountable to IKBeN results. The members of the Technical Committee are 10-15 IKBeN Focal Persons representing

sectors, institutions and other groups most vital to directly developing and strengthening the child protection system in Suriname. Membership and participation on the Technical Committee is written into job descriptions (if they exist) of these Focal Persons in recognition of the time spent and significance of committee activities.

Serving on the Technical Committee is confirmed each year based, at least in part, on the accountability framework evaluating participation as Focal Persons and role in delivering on the functions of the Committee as identified below. The Technical Committee sectoral representation and composition can be reviewed and adjusted on an annual basis, as approved by the Commission at its annual meeting

The Technical Committee is facilitated by the IKBēN Co-Chairs and supported by the IKBēN Secretariat.

The main functions of the Technical Committee, in addition to fulfilling the roles and responsibilities of Focal Persons, are:

- ***Meeting bi-monthly*** at least a minimum six times a year;
- Planning for and leading the ***achievement of IKBēN priorities***;
- Working closely with and ***supporting the IKBēN Secretariat*** in coordination of IKBēN activities including information sharing, planning and coordination of IKBēN Commission meetings;
- Developing and monitoring the ***IKBēN accountability and reporting system*** in coordination with the IKBēN Secretariat;
- Participation and support to ***IKBēN working groups***; and
- Follow up, advocacy and support to ***specific casework*** referred to the Technical Committee, especially in the ministry or sector the Technical Committee member represents.

**Technical Committee membership allocation** at least in the first year of IKBēN is:

Sector, Institution, Group	Number of Technical Committee Members
Co-Chairs: Permanent Secretaries of the Ministries of Justice and Police, and Social Affairs and Housing.	
Additional members Ministry of Justice and Police	2
Additional members Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing	2
Ministry of Education, Culture and Science	2
Ministry of Health	2
Medical Missions	1
Ministry of Youth and Sports	1
Non-Governmental Organizations	2
UNICEF	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>

### **IKBeN Secretariat**

The Child Rights Bureau (BRKV) in the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing serves as the Secretariat of IKBēN. The responsibilities of the Secretariat include:

- Setting the agendas, preparing minutes and materials and coordinating the logistics for *IKBeN-related meetings and events* including those of the Technical Committee, Commission meetings and working groups;
- Maintaining all *IKBeN records, documents and materials* – including key contact lists and resources on child protection;
- Ensuring development and use of an *IKBeN website and other informational resources* about IKBēN and its members, calendar of events and resources and information of relevancy to child protection stakeholders, including beneficiaries;
- *Coordinates with advisors*, consultants and vendors associated with IKBēN activities; and

- Closely **works with UNICEF** and its IKBēN Focal Person providing technical assistance to IKBēN.

## **UNICEF**

Providing support and technical assistance in strengthening national coordinating bodies in child protection is a priority for UNICEF. It's role in the formative period of IKBēN is to:

- Directly and pro-actively **support the identification of priorities and setting of strategies** of IKBēN;
- Provide **gap-funding support** to IKBēN on some key priorities of the network as they are being developed;
- Identify and provide **support for international technical expertise** to support IKBēN priorities; and
- Support IKBēN leadership, committees and the Secretariat in the **training and capacity building** of intersectoral, multi-disciplinary coordination in child protection.

## **Other IKBēN Operational and Decision-Making Clarifications and Procedures**

- **Day to day operations and activities** is coordinated by the Secretariat sitting within the Child Rights Bureau as supervised by the chain of command of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing in keeping with the Guiding Principles of IKBēN;
- **Key IKBēN plans and strategies** requires consensus approval of the IKBēN Co-Chairpersons and approval of other relevant government and civil society authorities when such entities are impacted by plans and strategies; and
- The IKBēN Co-Chairpersons can choose to put to **vote issues in which there is not consensus**, but rather a diversity of opinions within the Technical Committee or Commission, and such vote does not place an undue burden on the sectors, institutions and other groups within Suriname's child protection system.

## **Roles and Responsibilities of Children**

- Section, title, content to be determined after children's workshop

## Resources

### Global Resources

#### **Minimum Standards in Child Protection in Humanitarian Response**

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/iraq/document/interagency-guidelines-case-management-and-child-protection>

#### **The Child Protection Emergencies Coordination Handbook**

<http://cpwg.net/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2016/03/Child-Protection-Coordination-Handbook.pdf>

#### **The Child Protection Working Group**

The website for the global Child Protection Working Group is found below. There are many resource at this website s for intersectoral collaboration and coordination in child protection, including top tips for coordinators, lessons learned on coordination, tools and templates for coordination.

[www.CPWG.Net](http://www.CPWG.Net)

#### **Convention on the Rights of the Child**

[https://www.unicef.org/crc/index\\_30177.html](https://www.unicef.org/crc/index_30177.html)

**Inter-Agency Guidelines for Case Management and Child Protection** - The Role of Case Management in the Protection of Children: A Guide for Policy and Programme Managers and Caseworkers, January 2014. By the Global Protection Cluster - Child Protection, European Commission Humanitarian Aid, and USAID

[http://www.cpcnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/CM\\_guidelines\\_ENG\\_.pdf](http://www.cpcnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/CM_guidelines_ENG_.pdf)

**UNICEF Operational Guidance Community-Based Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Humanitarian Settings: 3-Tiered Support for Children and Families** - Field Test Version, UNICEF Community-based MHPSS Operational Framework (Available from UNICEF)

#### **Better Care Network**

The BCN website is a great source of information for people working on issues related to children who lack adequate family care.

<https://bettercarenetwork.org/>

#### **Moving Forward: Implementing the ‘Guidelines for the Alternative Care of Children’**

Centre for Excellence for Looked After Children in Scotland (funded through UNICEF and others)

[https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/Moving\\_Forward\\_Implementing\\_the\\_Guidelines\\_English.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/Moving_Forward_Implementing_the_Guidelines_English.pdf)

#### **Caring for Child Survivors of Sexual Abuse**

By International Rescue Committee and UNICEF (2012)

[https://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/IRC\\_CCSSGuide\\_FullGuide\\_lowres.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/pacificislands/IRC_CCSSGuide_FullGuide_lowres.pdf)

**Interagency Gender-based Violence Case Management Guidelines: Providing Care and Case Management Services to Gender-based Violence Survivors in Humanitarian Settings, First Edition 2017.** Produced by UNICEF, USAID and others.

[http://www.gbvim.com/wp/wp-content/uploads/Interagency-GBV-Case-Management-Guidelines\\_Final\\_2017.pdf](http://www.gbvim.com/wp/wp-content/uploads/Interagency-GBV-Case-Management-Guidelines_Final_2017.pdf)

### **Suriname-Specific Resources**

#### **Suriname Report to the Convention on the Rights of the Child**

Third and fourth periodic reports of States parties due in 2010 Suriname. 16 January 2014

**Mapping and Assessment of the Child Protection System in Suriname** May 2014; Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing, Prepared by Julia Terborg, Center for People's Development.

**“Leaving no girl or boy in Suriname behind” FINAL DRAFT September 2016; Situational Analysis of Children and Women in Suriname** – conducted for UNICEF and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Housing, by Denis Arends Consulting

**Report on High Level Conference on “Child Protection System”** – Paramaribo 18 & 19 November 2016

**A Legal Study of Violence Against Children in Suriname** - Mrs. M. Fokké-Manohar LL.M. and Dr. E. Marshall, LL.M. Institute for Graduate Studies and Research (IGSR), Anton de Kom University, June 2013

**Research Report, Rapid Assessment Knowledge, Attitude and Practice, Children's Rights,** Nieuw Nickerie and Kabalebo/West Suriname (Apoera, Section and Wasabo Villages - Julia Terborg, Institute for Graduate Studies & Research (IGSR), February 2017

**Violence Against Children in Suriname Study** (“Violence Against Children in Suriname, Institute for Graduate Studies & Research (IGSR) 2017





## PART TWO:

### **IKBeN Short and Medium-Term Priorities**



**By Participants at IKBeN Workshop,  
February 7-8, 2018**

#### **The Methodology for the Priority Ranking Exercise**

The initial potential priorities for IKBeN were drafted by the consultant after identifying strengths and challenges in the Suriname child protection system through document review and rapid field work assessment. These were then presented to the participants of the workshop to consider for IKBeN over the short (one year) and medium-term (by years two and three) of IKBeN operation and to rank in terms of priority. The product of this exercise, as summarized and analyzed below, is intended to be submitted to the IKBeN Technical Committee for review and necessary modification and then setting short and medium-term objectives for IKBeN. These objectives will then be one of the key components to the IKBeN accountability system.

The workshop consultant set the priority ranking process up with a brief review of child protection system strengths and challenges. The potential priorities for workshop consideration were then explained within the context of the strengths and challenges. Hard copies in the Dutch language of the potential priorities and the methodology process were given to all the workshop participants.

Workshop participant input was developed through a breakout group process with reporting back from each group to a workshop plenary session, with time allotted for clarification and discussion at the plenary level.

The breakout groups were asked to:

- Discuss and prioritize each of the suggested priorities (for example most important ranked as 1, second most important 2, etc.);

- Identify other recommendations if needed, and then work them into the prioritization process;
- Make suggestions on modifying the language of priorities if helpful, and/ or clarify priorities and/or give examples as to what the breakout group is trying to say;
- If a priority is not important to identify it as “not a priority” or “don’t do this”; and
- Be realistic about the IKBEN being able to achieve a priority, but aspirational (what participants really want to achieve in the future through IKBEN)

Instructions on the formation and participation of the breakout groups was:

- Form five breakout groups of about 10-12 participants in each group;
- Be sure the composition of the group is inter-sectoral, for example not overloaded with people from one or two ministries or the NGO sector;
- Facilitators to each group were pre-identified for this process, but it was emphasized to all participants that facilitation should not allow one or two people to dominate the discussion and to move the group discussion at a pace to be able go through all potential priorities and complete the ranking process; and
- Appoint a recorder and reporter for the breakout group to report back to the larger workshop group and make their input available through an electronic document.

### **Comments on Methodology**

The inter-sectoral composition of each breakout group was diverse. A couple of the groups got stuck early in discussion on one or two priorities and were spending too much time on them to complete the exercise. With assistance from mentors outside the group to help with such situations, these groups got back on track but there was less time they could discuss on some of the later priorities on the list. Therefore, short-term priorities are more thoroughly discussed with about half of the groups.

Group one (see below) did not understand that “not a priority” was an option for consideration. Some groups purposely established the same priority ranking for several of the suggestions, in other words a tie ranking of three, may have been given to two priorities. Additionally, several of the groups combined several priorities into one priority such as early identification of risk with developing a trainer of trainer child protection capacity. Some groups did not rank a potential priority or identify it as not a priority and it is unclear why.

It is important to remember the purpose of this exercise is to begin a process of setting objectives for the work of IKBēN. The finalization of objectives is to be determined by the IKBēN Technical Committee and confirmed by the IKBēN Commission.

### **Need for an IKBēN Mandate**

One the first day of the workshop, participants advocated for an official mandate from government for IKBēN to be successful. This would provide necessary legal backing and greater power for IKBēN to conduct its work and ensure continuity. This could perhaps come from the President or through incorporation into law. This recommendation was not identified in the priority setting sessions of the second day of the workshop discussed in the sections below. However, it is an overriding priority felt to be very important by many in the workshop.

## **Input from the Breakout Groups**

### **Summary and Analysis of Possible Short-term IKBēN Priorities**

The table on the next page shows the rankings per working group of short term priorities and an average of the rankings.

Short-term Priorities	Working Groups					Ave	Rank
	1	2	3	4	5		
	Ranki					Ave	Rank
1. Develop referral pathways, responsibilities & assess effectiveness	2	2	4	MT	3	2.75	4
2. Strengthen Child Helpline and Meldpunten	3	1	2	2	4	2.40	1
3. Develop procedure, start providing child protection data review	4	?	4	1	1	2.50	2
4. Develop IKBeN accountability framework	6	?	6	4	1	4.25	5
5. Plan and implement two IKBeN Commission events	7	NP	7	?	7	7.00	8
6. Develop inventory of Surinamese trainers & training resources	1	3	2	3	4	2.60	3
7. Develop/distribute child protection newsletter to CP stakeholders	5	?	8	?	6	6.33	7
8. Expand signatories to IKBeN pledge	8	NP	1	5	NP	4.66	6
<b>Other short-term priorities identified</b>							
Awareness campaign to school age children, teachers, parents	x						
Re-establish and pick up the family coaches campaign	x						
Develop and implement procedures for Technical Committee of IKBeN		5					
Revision of legislation					x		
Notes: NP: identified explicitly as not a priority; MT: should be a medium-term priority ?: unclear about input from breakout group since no ranking or comments made							

### **There is a cluster of four high ranking short-term potential priorities for IKBeN:**

1. Prioritize **strengthening of Child Helpline and Meld Punten** as two key inter-sectoral multi-disciplinary child protection mechanisms (average 2.4)
  - Comments from various breakout groups: Do this especially with human resources including having staff with legal backgrounds, and strengthening referral pathways; it is important to have a diversity of service experts in one multi-

service location including: psychologist, social workers, legal, health expertise; there is a need for more Meld Punten and they should have longer working hours; they should be open 24 hours and have stronger “alignment” with other institutions and NGOs; also there should be a central case reporting system that includes the Police (helpline 115)

2. Implement a procedure for IKBeN Technical Committee members to regularly **provide child protection data** for review and discussion – the beginning of developing an integrated child protection data system. (average 2.50)
3. Map and build an **inventory of Surinamese trainers and training resources** in aspects of child protection categorized by skills (average 2.60)
  - Ø Examples include counseling and coaching, parenting education, child and your activity engagement, drug and alcohol-abuse prevention, inclusive education, child protection case management and social work.
4. Verify **referral pathways, responsibilities and assess effectiveness** as per risk and vulnerability and develop initial strategies for strengthening both national and subnational mechanisms (average 2.75)
  - Comments from various groups: build awareness on referral systems; put this also in the medium-term priorities; we need an inventory of good operating systems in each ministry or organization by focal points.

#### **A middle ranking cluster of short-term priorities are:**

5. Develop and use an IKBeN **accountability framework** (average 4.25)
  - Identifying priorities and reporting results to IKBeN Commission
  - Technical Committee members have IKBeN formally integrated into their job descriptions
  - Comments from various groups: There should be an annual evaluation of IKBeN; this means ongoing monitoring and

evaluation of IKBeN activity; we need procedures for Technical Committee members of IKBeN and quarterly there should be at least two Technical Committee meetings; IKBeN get its framework in place first then “the rest can take place.”

6. Expand the **signatories of the pledge** to leaders of other sectors; Examples: faith-based organizations, traditional leaders, trade and business associations (average 4.66)
  - Comment from one group: Protocols should be signed by foundations for physicians, psychologists and judicial actors.

#### **The least ranked priorities by workshop participants are:**

7. Quarterly **child protection newsletter** is available over the internet that has high relevancy to recipients (average 6.33)
  - IKBeN members contribute key contact lists to Secretariat for distribution
  - National priorities, successful case stories (confidentially described), on-line training and knowledge building resources
    - Comment from one group: The short-term priority here should be an awareness campaign (not necessarily a newsletter).
8. Plan for and implement at least **two IKBeN Commission** events: The annual meeting and a significant intersectoral training event (average 7.00)

#### **Other priorities identified for short-term:**

- Awareness campaign for school age children, teachers and parents;
- Re-establish and pick up the family coaches program;
- Develop and implement procedures for the Technical Committee of IKBeN; and
- Legislation as a short-term priority: Comment from a group - Labor law and compulsory education must be revised, for example education is compulsory but it is not mandatory to be in school.

## **Conclusion Short-term Priorities**

There is approximate consensus among workshop participants that objectives should be formulated out of at least four priorities over the next year on:

- Strengthening the Child Helpline and Meld Punten;
- Starting child protection data gathering system-wide;
- Developing trainers and training resources in aspects of child protection; and
- Assessing and strengthening referral pathways, responsibilities and effectiveness.

Appearing to be acceptable for consideration as priorities are:

- Developing an accountability system for monitoring and evaluating IKBeN; and
- Expanding signatories to the Pledge.

Utilizing a newsletter and holding the commission events are not high priorities. Perhaps they were understood by participants as standard procedures for IKBeN to activate at appropriate times.

Insights on other priority suggestions (not originally listed as potential priorities):

- Re-instating the family coaching program is consistent with the sentiment of strengthening multi-disciplinary, inter-sectoral initiatives, such as the Helpline and Meld Punten – and the priority on training;
  - An awareness campaign for children, parents and teachers is consistent with the priority identified in the medium-term list below;
  - Developing and implementing procedures for the Technical Committee of IKBeN is consistent with developing an accountability system for IKBeN; and
- It is not clear whether legislative reform is realistic as a short or medium-term priority.

Medium-term Priorities	Working Groups					Gem	Rangschikking
	1	2	3	4	5		
	Rangschikkingen						
1. Case-management system (intersectoraal) pilot draaien en starten met gebruik	5	5	2	ST	3	4.25	5
2. CP data reporting system-wide: development and begin using	2	6	1	?	4	2.75	2
3. Monitoring and evaluation system-wide development/begin use	6	?	2	3	1	4.75	6
4. Early identification of CP risk, reporting and response system-wide	3	2	2	4	1	2.40	1
5. Prevention awareness building campaign strategy and begin use	1	4	6	1	7	3.20	3
6. Trainer of trainer priorities and coordination system and begin use	4	3	2	3	4	3.80	4
7. More intersectoral CP coordination centers ID'd and begin using	7	1	NP	?	NP	5.00	7
8. Key IKBeN working groups established and working on priorities	8	?	NP	5	3	5.50	8
<b>Other medium-term priorities identified:</b>							
Referral pathways development (#1 from short-term priority list)							
Need IKBeN logical framework: timeframes, workplan, budget, etc.							
Notes: NP: identified explicitly as not a priority; ST: should be a short-term priority; ? = unclear if not a priority, no consensus in group, not enough time to rank or some other reason for not ranking							

## Conclusion Medium-term Priorities

**There is a cluster of three higher ranking medium-term potential priorities for IKBeN:**

1. Training and capacity building in **early identification of child protection risk**, response and reporting system across sectors (average 2.40)
  - Comment from one breakout group: There is a need to prioritize training of trainers for this.

2. Development and use of an integrated system-wide **child protection data reporting system** (average 2.75)
  - Comment from one group: data collection from case reports needs to be uniform and clear to inform evidence-based policy and reporting to international organizations.
3. **Prevention awareness building campaign strategy** developed and beginning to be implemented across key sectors: schools, clinics, youth and sport activities, community-based networks of Captains and Basjas (average 3.20)
  - Comment from one group: this will help with cooperation from all parts of the community.

**A middle ranking cluster of priorities are:**

4. **Trainer of trainer** priorities and coordination system established, and key sectors are beginning to be trained; Examples include counseling and coaching: professional and para-professional (average 3.8)
  - Comments from various groups: Especially for early identification of risk (#4 above). Trainer or trainer be applied across key sectors.
5. Development, piloting and begin use of an inter-sectoral child protection **case management system** (average 4.25)
  - Comments from various groups: This should be a short-term priority. After training and some other priorities are established it will be the time to develop, pilot and start using an intersectoral case management system.
6. Development and begin benefiting from a system-wide Child Protection **Monitoring and Evaluation Framework** (average 4.75)
  - Comments from various groups: There is a need for an interim evaluation of IKBeN. After other priorities are in place, work on this framework.

**The least ranked priorities by the workshop participants are:**

7. Locations for **intersectoral centers for child protection coordination** are identified, based on need, and becoming operational (average 5.00)
  - Comments from various groups: Not a priority, just strengthen the existing Meld Punten; this is a top priority for development,

especially based on identification of needs. After other priorities are in place, proceed to identify other locations.

8. Key **IKBeN working groups** are established when specialization of coordination is required; Examples include policy recommendation, case management file system, psycho-social health, child protection data system. (average 5.50)
  - Comments from various groups: This is important when specialization is required and also will help promote inter-sectoral collaboration. This is not a priority, there are already many commissions.

### **Conclusion Medium-term Priorities**

There is approximate consensus among workshop participants that objectives should be formulated out of at least four priorities over the next three years on:

- Training and capacity building in early identification of child protection risk, response and reporting system;
- Development and use of an integrated system-wide child protection data reporting system; and
- Developing and implementing a prevention awareness building campaign strategy.

Appearing to be acceptable for consideration as medium-term priorities are:

- Trainer of trainer priorities and coordination system established and is in use;
- Development, piloting and begin use of an inter-sectoral child protection case management system; and
- Development and begin benefiting from a system-wide Child Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

Not identified as high priorities are identifying and using inter-sectoral child protection centers and establishing key working groups for IKBeN. Note that strengthening existing centers such as Meld Punten and the Child Helpline were identified as a highly ranked short-term priority. Perhaps IKBeN the priority on working groups was understood by participants as a procedural activity to be utilized by IKBeN if needed.





## PART THREE



# Concept Paper for IKBeN Children’s Workshop

The formational workshop for the Integrated Child Protection Network (IKBeN) was held on February 7-8, 2018. This event was attended only by adult stakeholders in child protection. The purpose of this concept paper is to recommend options and a process for a child<sup>3</sup> participation event to ensure children’s perspectives inform IKBeN as it is being developed.

A Children’s Workshop is proposed and recommended to occur as soon as possible following the adult workshop held in February, so children’s views are integrated into IKBeN operational details and strategies.

This concept paper presents ideas for the IKBeN Technical Committee to consider and then modify as needed in planning for an IKBeN children’s event. Essential components to a Children’s Workshop to consider are:

1. Identification of the children participants. Approximately 20-25 participants are recommended with a representative balance of boys, girls, ages, ethnicity, socio-economic status and geographic distribution. Children between the ages of 12 -18 years are suggested. The children should come with an endorsement from a teacher or another credible institution that a potential participant has the skills to participate in a workshop. This includes good

**Article 12 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child** states that children have the right to participate in decision-making processes that may be relevant in their lives and to influence decisions taken in their regard. The principle affirms that children are full-fledged persons who have the right to express their views in all matters affecting them and requires that those views be heard. It recognizes the potential of children to enrich decision-making processes, to share perspectives and to participate as citizens and actors of change. The practical meaning of children’s right to participation must be considered in each matter concerning children. – *Adapted from the UNICEF resource Fact Sheet: The Right to Participation*

<sup>3</sup> The workshop is geared toward a teenage age group with an age spread of about 12-18.

communication skills and the ability to speak in small or large group settings and have writing or artistic skills.

If possible, it is advisable that children come at least in pairs selected from a diversity of locations, so they can mutually support each other and work together on the assignment in #2 below.

The children should also demonstrate an interest in being involved in child protection issues. They can be a combination of direct beneficiaries of child protection services and/or involvement in civic activities of their schools and communities. At least half of the children are recommended to be child protection service recipients. These can include children involved with NGOs, Meld Punten, Children's Homes, and support from core ministries in child protection (ministries of education, health, social affairs and housing, justice and police, and sports and youth affairs). Care must be taken so as not to identify any sensitive or confidential backgrounds of any of the children.

2. Upon selection of the children, or as a part of the selection process, an assignment can be given to the participants in preparation to coming to the workshop. Some options for assignments to consider are:
  - Convening a simple survey in their school or other entity, such as a sports group, on attitudes in child protection (for example a simple list of five attitudes can be identified such as on punishment, police, drugs and alcohol, sex education);
  - Interviewing key decision-makers, leaders or other stakeholders in their communities about child protection issues, such as Captains, social affairs field officers, regional development officials, police, etc.;
  - Mapping their neighborhoods or communities on places that are safe or risky, why there is risk, differences in mobility between girls and boys, etc.;
  - Some simple survey with neighbors, perhaps accompanied by a teacher or community leader; and/or
  - Discussing with their peers the roles and responsibilities adults

and children should have to protect children. This discussion can potentially occur in children's groups or clubs, a classroom or some other gathering of children

The above options can be one assignment for all, or a diversity of assignments conceptualized as child protection issues in the neighborhood, community, school, with decision-makers, etc.

It is recommended the participants bring with them an artistic or graphic representation of the results of their assignments (such as on poster paper). These can be put on display at the workshop, but also several will be selected for more formal presentation by the children in the workshop (see the schedule below). Local adult mentors such as teachers can help to orient the children in preparation of the assignment.

3. The workshop will need to be at least one full day. It is recognized some of the participants will need to overnight in Paramaribo, so arrangements and financing can be arranged for the lodging, transportation and food required for the children and adults who may need to accompany them – particularly if coming from an area remote to Paramaribo. Additionally, consents will be required from the parents or caregivers of the children. Guidelines will need to be developed and shared with the participants for use of pictures, stories and other information coming from the child participants at the workshop.
4. Three input categories are recommended to come from the child participants in the workshop:
  - Ø The realities of child protection issues in their local communities and institutions (see the assignments in item #2 above)
  - Ø What children ask the government and institutions of civil society to do to better protect them (the “promises” they want these sectors to keep); and
  - Ø A Call to Action or Pledge the participants develop on the roles and responsibilities children have in child participation.

## **Draft/Possible Schedule for IKBeN Children Workshop on Child Protection**

Suggested: seating is arranged at tables for about 8 participants at each table (not lecture or classroom style); there is a nice and accessible display area for assignments, registration sheets, power point projector, newsprint availability magic markers, banners, child friendly child protection brochures. A large Call to Action or Pledge banner should be made that children can sign with magic markers at the end of the workshop (see pictures from a similar event held in Africa).

8:30                    **Arrival and Registration**

9:00                    **Greetings, Objectives and Schedule for Workshop** Child-friendly facilitator/moderators exist for the day, including this greeting segment where the following are clarified...

- The workshop is to inform the IKBeN process, the children are the experts here
- What is child protection
- What is IKBeN
- What will be accomplished during the day

9:20                    **Icebreaker**

- This is to get children talking, while at the same give some idea on who the children are. Suggested: children are at tables of 7-8 individuals – they take about 10 minutes introducing each other at the tables: their names and where they are from. Their main task is to name their table after a Surinamese or other global person who they respect for protecting the rights of vulnerable people. Two people will be selected from the group: one to introduce each child by their first name and age and where they are from, and the second to explain the name of their table and why they chose this name.

9:50                    **Child Protection Issues**

- Four of the most illustrative or attractive of the

assignments will be selected and their authors (pairs of children) will be asked to briefly present their findings. Note: the mentors of the children doing the assignments should send a picture and explanations of the assignment when they are done, so there can be consideration of which assignments should be presented.

10:20           **Snack break**

10: 40           **Break-out group process # 1 on Child Protection Issues and Promise Keeping**

A facilitator will put the Child Protection Issues input into context and explain how this links to this part of the workshop for an hour each table will provide responses to two basic questions:

- What are the **five most serious common child protection issues** that children in the communities represented face? (an alternative: what are the most important things about child protection that adults and CP service providers may not understand about child protection issues?)
- What are the top five specific things that children are asking the adult institutions of government to promise to them to keep them protected?  
We will call this a '*promise keeping*' exercise.

11:40           **Reporting back breakout group process #1** from each group, facilitated with questions of clarification and comments from the larger group

12:20           **Lunch**

- Over lunch a couple of adult members of the workshop facilitating committee will take the information from the breakout sessions and synthesize it onto an electronic file in two sets: one for the most serious CP concerns and the other on promise keeping.
- Perhaps ask the children to go to a different table after

lunch, to mix the groups up a bit more. The gender needs to be balanced at each table. Or the tables can be divided by age group, i.e.: 11-13 & 14-17 to have the afternoon session input more age identifiable input.

1:15      **Synthesis on the Morning Session: Most Serious Issues and Promise Keeping.**

- This synthesis (developed over the lunch period) will be shown on the big screen and the children will be asked to verify if the information is accurately portrayed, if something is missing, etc. It will be explained that this input will be provided to each ministry and member of IKBeN and to UNICEF to inform their work to establish priorities.

1:45      **Breakout group process #2: Roles and Responsibilities of Children in Child Protection**

- This breakout session is designed to get input that will be synthesize into a Pledge Statement from the participants out of the Children’s Workshop, or a Call to Action to children in Suriname on their responsibilities as children and teenagers in child protection. Perhaps this segment is set up/facilitated by a Surinamese youth leader with good talent from a youth parliamentary group or some other youth activity leader
- The questions in the breakout session will be to answer the following: **“We as children of Suriname pledge to help our peers in child protection by..”** or **“We as children and teenagers of Suriname pledge to help each other by the following Call to Action for Child Protection:”**

2:45      **Reporting back from each breakout group**

3:15      **Snacks**

- Over the break there will be a quick synthesis of the input from the groups and shown over the big screen when the children come back from their break. Note that before the workshop begins the formatting and

some initial language will be developed since we can anticipate some of the input to be received in this breakout session.

3: 45

### **Synthesis presentation and verification**

- The synthesis will be shown in very general language and basic categories. The group will be asked to verify this in general terms and if they agree, they will be asked to sign a big visual banner displayed for the Call to Action or a Pledge statement.

4:15

**Concluding remarks** – perhaps by one of the Ministers or Permanent Secretaries, or Member of Parliament, or a Judge

- These remarks can describe what will be done with the information provided in the workshop, each participant will get a certificate of appreciation and the final workshop report will be sent to them.

4: 30

### **Signing of the banner and group photos**

This can be a “media-genic” event, perhaps the press will be interested and help raise awareness on child protection issues, the need to report abuse, etc. It will also be a part of the accountability process for IKBeN.

On the next page are examples of what the Promise Keeping and Call to Actions may look like, based on similar activities by children in other countries...



## **Promise Keeping for the Children Suriname**

**We, as children of Suriname, ask the Government and Civil Society of our country to promise the following for child protection in Suriname:**

- Support our parents with services so that they can take better care of us.
- Create child friendly services at police stations.
- Have the confidence that when we report bad things happening that we will not face greater risk or there will be inaction.
- Provide shelter and protection for street children or those who can't stay in their families.
- Provide help for children who can't afford materials and other things for school to help them stay in school.
- Stop the beatings in school as punishment.
- Support us and our parents with counseling and coaching services.
- Make recreation areas and activities for girls.
- Establish places where children can meet and exchange ideas.
- Help us understand our rights as children better.
- Help remote locations get the same services to help children as those existing in Paramaribo.
- Respond much more quickly when children are facing emergencies.
- Provide us with training and opportunities to learn for good employment.
- Help children with disabilities join us in our activities, not separate from us.
- Educate us better on drugs and sex education issues.

**We as children of Suriname pledge to help each other and encourage other children to join us through the following “Call to Action for Child Protection”:**

- Raise awareness on child protection by developing resources and events that children can understand and really learn from.

- Be a friend to someone who may be depressed and suggest how they can find help.
- Oppose bullying and teasing.
- Share what we can to children who lack basic needs.
- Help children with disabilities in their mobility; try to make it easier for them.
- Advocate to the government for ways that children can safely report abuse and the kind of help we need in these situations
- Be peacemakers and help to reduce fighting and violence among children.
- Encourage those who have drug problems, tell them good things and there is hope in the future and where they can get help.
- Respectfully help to educate adults in innovative ways on child protection issues .





*Ministerie van Sociale Zaken en Volkshuisvesting  
in samenwerking met UNICEF, 2018*